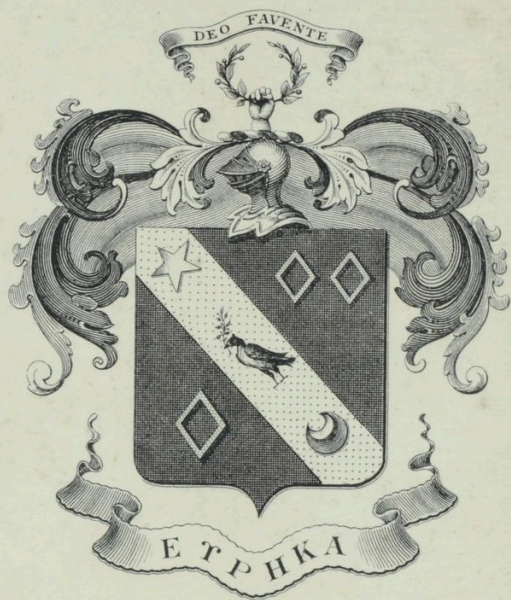


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ILLUSTRATED GUIDE
TO
SYDNEY

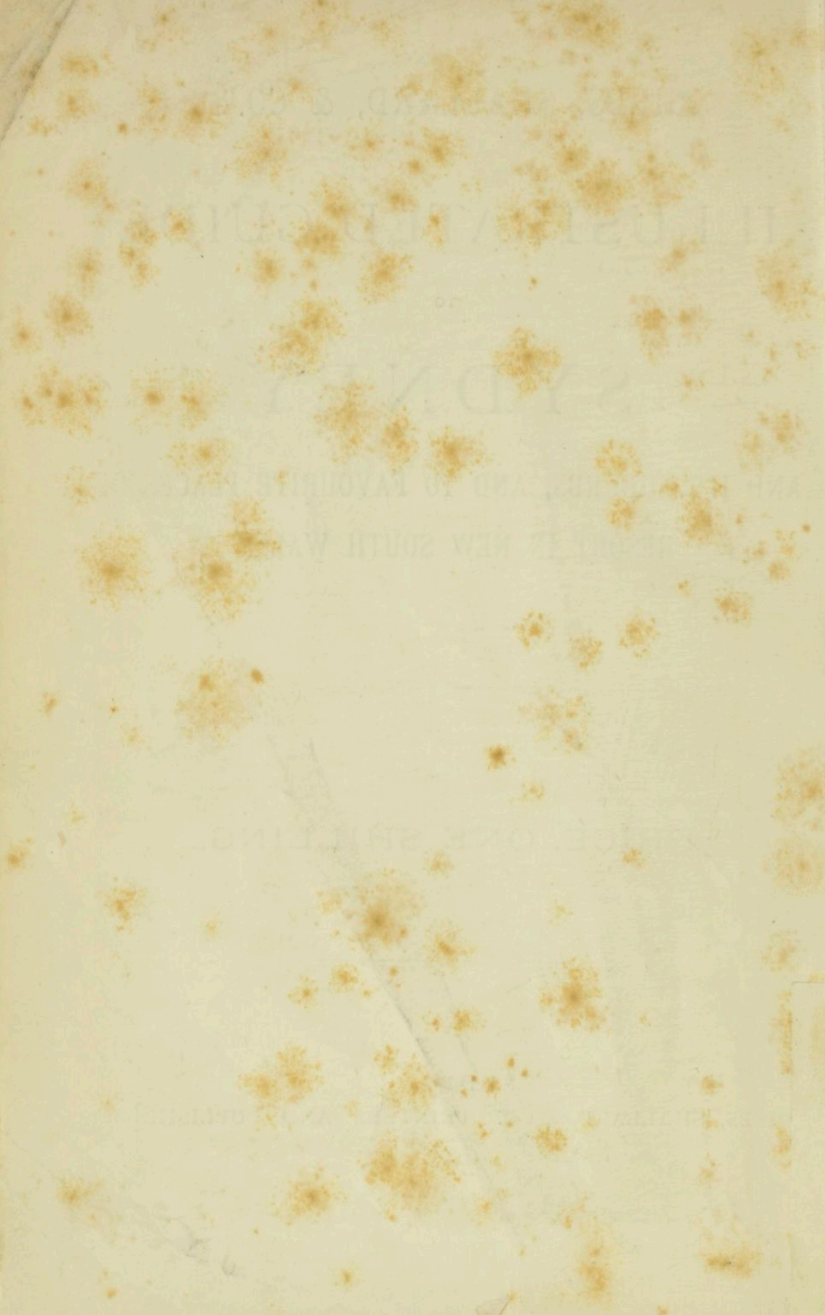
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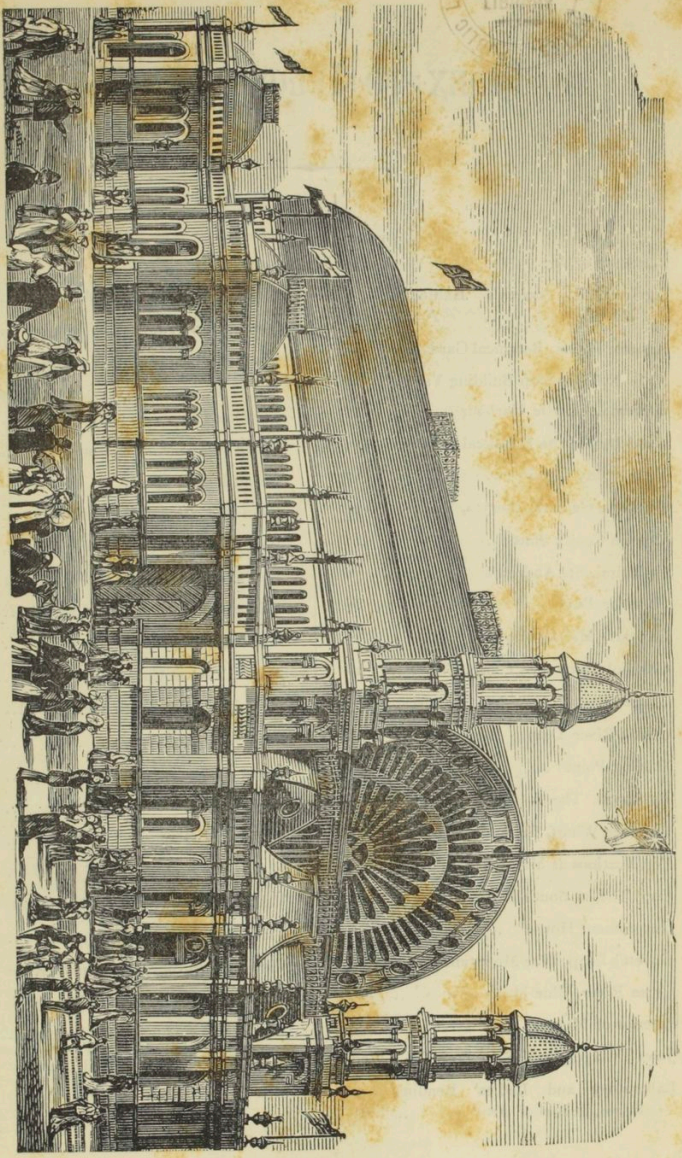
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AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION BUILDING, PRINCE ALFRED PARK.

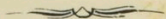
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P R E F A C E.



BUT few words are needed to introduce "THE ILLUSTRATED GUIDE TO SYDNEY AND ITS BEAUTIFUL SUBURBS." The book will speak for itself.

We have used every exertion to provide a manual replete with useful information. Visitors and strangers will find it of great service, and may rely upon the accuracy of its contents. Residents will also find it extremely useful as a compendium of valuable information on a great variety of topics.

Having spared neither labour nor expense in making the GUIDE worthy of universal patronage, we confidently commend it to the notice of the Public.

GIBBS, SHALLARD, & CO.

SYDNEY, January, 1882.

CHAPTER I

The first part of the book is devoted to a general introduction to the subject. It discusses the importance of the study and the scope of the work. The author then proceeds to a detailed examination of the various aspects of the problem, including a discussion of the methods used and the results obtained. The book is written in a clear and concise style, and is suitable for both students and researchers in the field.

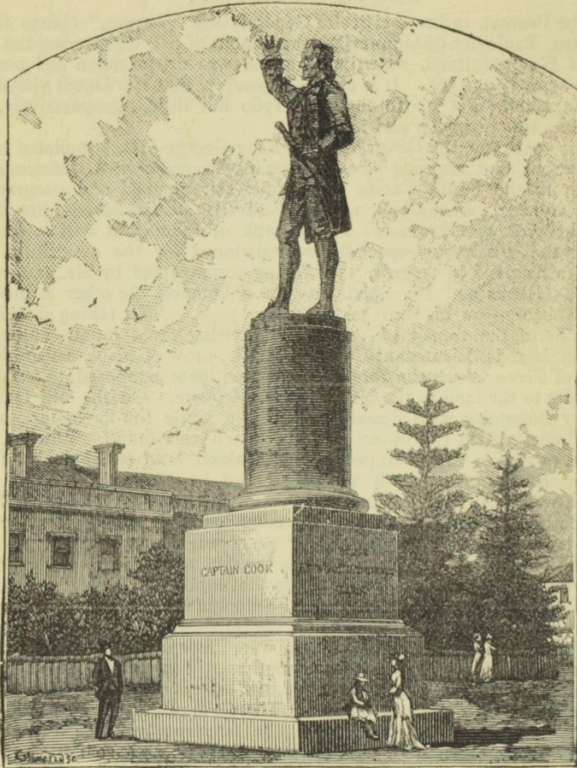
NEW SOUTH WALES.

INTRODUCTORY.

THE Abbe Prevost, in his "Histoire Générale des Voyages," claims for his countryman, Paulovier de Gonneville, the honour of first discovering the great Island of New Holland, asserting that he was driven upon the coast of Australia as early as 1504. It is certain, however, that the Dutch visited this country in 1606. But up to the year 1760 but little, comparatively, was known of its true character and resources.

In the year 1767, the Government of King George III., stimulated by the representations and requests of a number of scientific men, sanctioned an expedition to the South Pacific Ocean for astronomical and geographical purposes, and Mr. James Cook, who had already distinguished himself as a marine surveyor, was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant and selected to command the *Endeavour* specially commissioned for the expedition. He sailed from England in August, 1768, being accompanied by Mr. (afterwards Sir) Joseph Banks and Dr. Solander—one a botanist, the other a professor of natural history—on his most memorable voyage. After taking satisfactory observations of the transit of Venus, and cruising for a month among the Polynesian Islands, Lieutenant Cook turned the prow of his vessel southward in search of *Terra Australis Incognita*, the continent supposed to exist as a counterpoise to the land in the Northern Hemisphere. On the 6th October, 1769, lofty mountains were descried, and for a while the navigator and his company believed that the object of their search was found. But the lofty mountains proved to be the ranges of New Zealand, land which had not been visited by Europeans since it was discovered by Tasman in 1642. But pursuing a westward course, Cook was rewarded, April, 1770, with a glimpse of the south-eastern seaboard of Australia, or New Holland. Coasting northwards for a few days, he eventually anchored, on the 28th of the same month, in Botany Bay, so designated from the numerous and diverse collection of plants obtained by the botanical staff in that locality. Having landed and sojourned there for a brief time, with the double purpose of recruiting the health of his men and partially exploring the territory, Cook again resumed his expedition. The native inhabitants were inhospitable; the *Endeavour's* stores were not sufficient to warrant a lengthened stay; and accordingly the ship's course was directed homewards, the entire eastern coast of Australia having been observed to its highest extremity. To the land thus surveyed the name of New South Wales was given, from the circumstance of its bearing an extraordinary resemblance to the south-western boundary of Britain. The expedition then returned to England, where, it is almost unnecessary to add, the news of its achievements was received with unbounded acclamation. Through one of those unaccountable oversights that occasionally happen with the most vigilant of men, Lieutenant Cook neglected to enter the capacious harbour on whose shores the city of Sydney is built, although he had carefully noted the outer aspect of the inlet, and given it the name of Port Jackson. With the rugged haven some sixteen miles further north—Broken Bay—he was more impressed, considering that it afforded a safe, sheltered

anchorage, and a most advantageous position whereon to found a settlement. Botany Bay, moreover, was not overlooked in his report. He recommended the immediate annexation of Australia by England, and that the Union Jack should be first unfurled, and the great task of rescuing a fair and fruitful dominion from savagery be commenced at Botany Bay. The work of colonisation stood over for many years; indeed, until long after Cook had fallen a victim in humanity's cause, under the clubs and spears of the savage natives of Hawaii.



CAPTAIN COOK'S STATUE, HYDE PARK.

The assistance of Dr. Solander and Sir J. Banks throughout the expedition contributed much towards its success; and it is gratifying to note that while the illustrious navigator's memory has been immortalised by national memorials, the labours of those intrepid scholars have also received due acknowledgment from the foremost scientific associations in every quarter of the globe.

AREA, BOUNDARY, AND FORMATION.

NEW SOUTH WALES originally extended from Cape York to South Cape, within $10^{\circ}37'$ and $43^{\circ}29'$ south latitude, and inland westward to the 135th meridian of east longitude, including all islands in the South Pacific between the geographical lines first mentioned: but the erection into colonies of South Australia (1836), Victoria (1851), and Queensland (1859), considerably diminished the boundaries of New South Wales. Surveys have placed the present area at 323,437 square miles, enclosed by parallels 28° and 37° south latitude, and meridians of 141° and 154° east longitude. The colony is portioned into irregularly-shaped counties, which are again subdivided into districts, and is bounded as follows: on the east by the Pacific Ocean; north by a range of mountains extending to the Dumaresq, McIntyre, and Darling Rivers; west by the Darling and South Australia; and south by the river Murray and the colony of Victoria. The line of coast from Point Danger in the north to Cape Howe southwards is reckoned at 800 miles, varied in aspect by bold precipitous walls of sandstone, bluff headlands, and occasional stretches of sand. There are harbours which have been greatly improved by art, but none which can at all compare for extent and beauty with Port Jackson. High continuous ranges, productive table lands, and vast level plains to the far west constitute the superficial features of the country.

The geological formation of Sydney is sandstone, overlying part of an immense carboniferous deposit, extending from beyond Newcastle to Jervis Bay. The under stratum of the harbour and shores of Port Jackson is supposed to be one bed of coal, and boring operations have been carried on to some extent to test the possibility of opening up paying mines.

CLIMATE.

OWING to its large area, the climate of New South Wales is varied, but salubrious. The climate of Sydney averages in summer heat and winter cold only five degrees more than that of Naples, considered to be the sanatorium of the world. From December to the end of February (summer), the thermometer ranges about eighty degrees, the heat being tempered by grateful sea-breezes and frequent thunder showers. September, October, and November are spring months, with warm pleasant days and cool nights. The autumn is mild, and includes March, April, and May. Winter is not remarkable for severity, except in the matter of frosts, and snow is found only in the highest places. August, however, is generally ushered in by storms, more or less dangerous to coasting craft.

CAPABILITIES OF PRODUCTION

OUR chief agricultural productions are cereals, and sugar. Vineyards and oranges are numerous and productive in many districts; and tobacco is extensively grown. Some localities are more favoured than others, particularly the alluvial lands in the vicinity of large rivers such as the Hawkesbury, Hunter, Hastings, Shoalhaven, Manning, Murray, and Macleay: the western counties also are very productive. Vegetables and fruit thrive everywhere.

The fame of New South Wales as a stock-raising territory is well established. Wool, tallow, and hides are now important items of export.

Speaking generally, the capabilities of production are considered to be illimitable. Grazing, agriculture, and mining are pursued jointly in the same districts, thus proving the immensely rich and varied character of the land.

The mineral wealth of New South Wales is very great. The earth yields gold, rubies, diamonds, sapphires, topaze, copper, tin, iron, coal, kerosene shale, limestone, marble, granite, mercury, etc. Not only do the neighbouring colonies depend upon New South Wales for their regular supplies of coal, but more distant countries are also furnished yearly with thousands of tons from our mines. The opinion of Professor Liversidge (of the Sydney University) may be appropriately quoted as foreshadowing our future in the manufacture of iron. Writing of the Wallerawang deposits of ironstone, coal, and lime—all lying within a radius of four miles, and which are waiting the investment of money and application of knowledge to keep hundreds of men employed, he says:—"These deposits contain two kinds of iron ore, viz., magnetite or the magnetic oxide of iron, and brown hæmatite or goethite, the hydrated oxide; then, in addition to these there are the deposits of the so-called 'clay band,' which are interstratified with the coal measures. These clay bands are not what are usually known as clay iron ores in England. They are brown hæmatites, var. limonite, while the English clay iron ores are impure carbonates of iron, which seldom contain much more than 30 per cent. metallic iron, against some 50 per cent. contained by the hæmatites. A highly ferruginous garnet accompanies the hæmatite; this garnet is very rich in iron, and it will probably be found advantageous to smelt it with the other ores, not only on account of the large percentage of metal which it contains, but also on account of the increased fluidity which it would impart to the slag. . . . The ore is scattered over the ground in blocks and nodules along its outcrop; but at a little depth it is in a solid and compact body, merely broken across here and there into large masses by joints and fissures. . . . The quality of the coal is very good; it is hard and compact, and would therefore be well adapted for certain metallurgical processes, especially for use in the blast furnace, where it would have to sustain a great weight, and under circumstances where ordinary tender bituminous coal would have to be coked. . . . I think I may safely say that this portion of the district of Wallerawang seems to be destined to be one of the greatest and most flourishing districts in the colony. Here, within a comparatively small circle of four miles diameter, there are extensive and rich deposits of iron ores, coal, and abundance of limestone. At present nothing beyond exploratory work has been done with them. . . . When we consider the great repositories of iron ores that have already been discovered in New South Wales, and that we hear of the discovery of others, perhaps equally extensive, there appears to be no reason why New South Wales, with proper care and management, should not very soon not only make all the iron required for its own consumption, but also supply other countries which are not so lavishly endowed."

The indigenous timber trees of the colony are numerous, and highly esteemed amongst builders and for furniture, while for work requiring great strength and durability combined they are unsurpassed by any others in the world. Amongst the Eucalypti—the largest representative family—we have woods very serviceable in house and ship building, for railway and heavy carriage work, wharf making, fencing, and fuel. Cedar is plentiful on the northern rivers, and is much used for furniture, the interior fittings of houses, and similar purposes; its splendid grain, ease in working, and age-defying power having gained for it wide renown. The oak (*Casuarina*)—many varieties—is excellent for shingles, coopers' work, and tool handles; it is also a great heat-giving fuel. Rosewood,

tulip wood, blackwood, myall, and a number of others serve ornamental purposes; while pine, beech, and turpentine woods can be very easily obtained. The last-named timber possesses extraordinary vitality; it is difficult to burn, and resists the action of sea water, insects, and marine worms; it is invaluable in the formation of jetties and other water-side structures.

REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT.

VICE-REGAL, EXECUTIVE, AND ADMINISTRATIVE.

THE Crown of Great Britain is represented in this dependency by a Governor who is also Commander-in-Chief of all forces in the colony. He is empowered to appoint an Executive Council to assist him in administering the government, and has full liberty to exercise the royal prerogative. His salary, £7,000, is paid out of colonial funds, as is also that of his private secretary (£400), aide-de-camp (£200), and a clerk to private secretary (£315). He also acts as Governor of Norfolk Island without salary.

The Executive Council, of which the Governor is president, is comprised of the following Ministers, who receive no salary for their services in that capacity:—The Chief Secretary, Treasurer, Minister for Justice and Public Instruction, Secretary for Lands, Secretary for Works, Secretary for Mines, Attorney-General, and Postmaster-General. The most important State matters are finally decided by this body, capital sentences confirmed, commuted, or annulled, and proclamations ordered. Their deliberations are not necessarily made public, for obvious reasons, and a record of them can only be demanded by resolution of Parliament.

Active administration of Government is entrusted to a Cabinet, including—

1. The Chief Secretary (generally the Premier), who has control over and is responsible to Parliament for the departments undernamed:—Registrar-General, Audit of Accounts, Police and Prisons, Lunacy, Charity, Military and Defence, Immigration, and general Hygiene. Salary, £2,000.

2. The Minister for Justice and Public Instruction has supreme charge of all Courts of Law, Orphan Schools, Scientific and Educational establishments. Salary, £1,500.

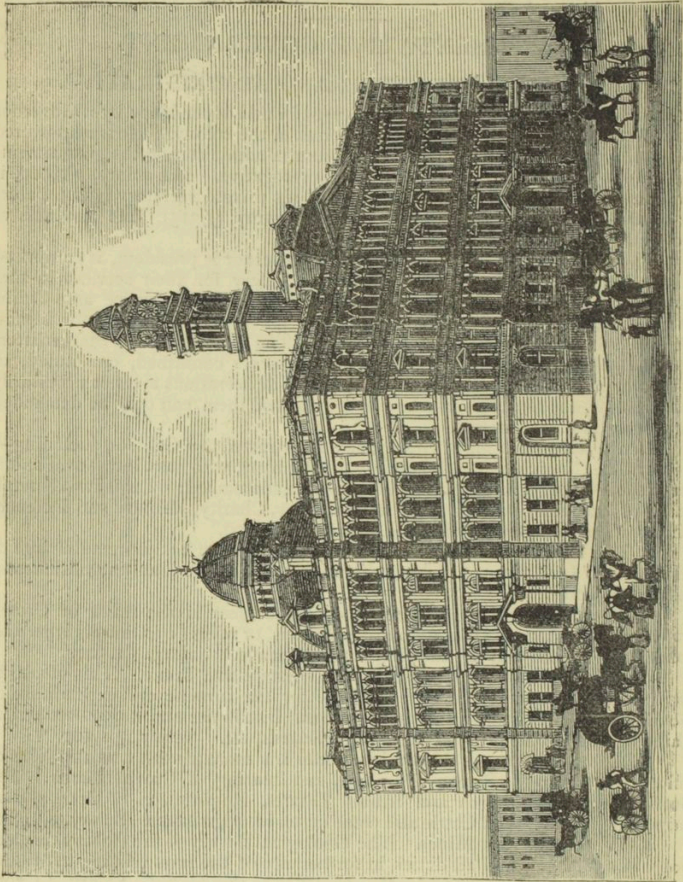
3. The Attorney-General, in whose department is the office of Crown Solicitor; he arranges all criminal prosecutions, or rejects committals where he conceives evidence will not sustain the charge made. Salary, £1,500.

4. The Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade. This official is supervisor of Customs, and is responsible for the revenue and expenditure of Government, Colonial, and Warlike Stores, Distilleries and Sugar Refineries, Shipping, Government Wharves, Marine Boards, &c. Salary, £1,500.

5. The Secretary for Lands has under his management a multiplicity of offices relating to the Survey, Purchase, and Leasing of Crown Lands. The Botanic Gardens, Church and School Estates, Registration of Brands, and Inspection of Sheep and Cattle also come under his cognizance. Salary, £1,500.

5. The Minister for Mines. The Geological Survey of the Colony, inspection of Coal Mines, and all duties in furtherance of the laws relating to Mining in general are carried out under the guidance of this official. Salary, £1,500.

7. The Secretary for Public Works. To the head of this department and his subordinates are entrusted the construction of Railways, Roads, Bridges, Buildings, and other Public Works. The general management of Railways is under charge of a Commissioner, subject to the Secretary. Salary, £1,500.

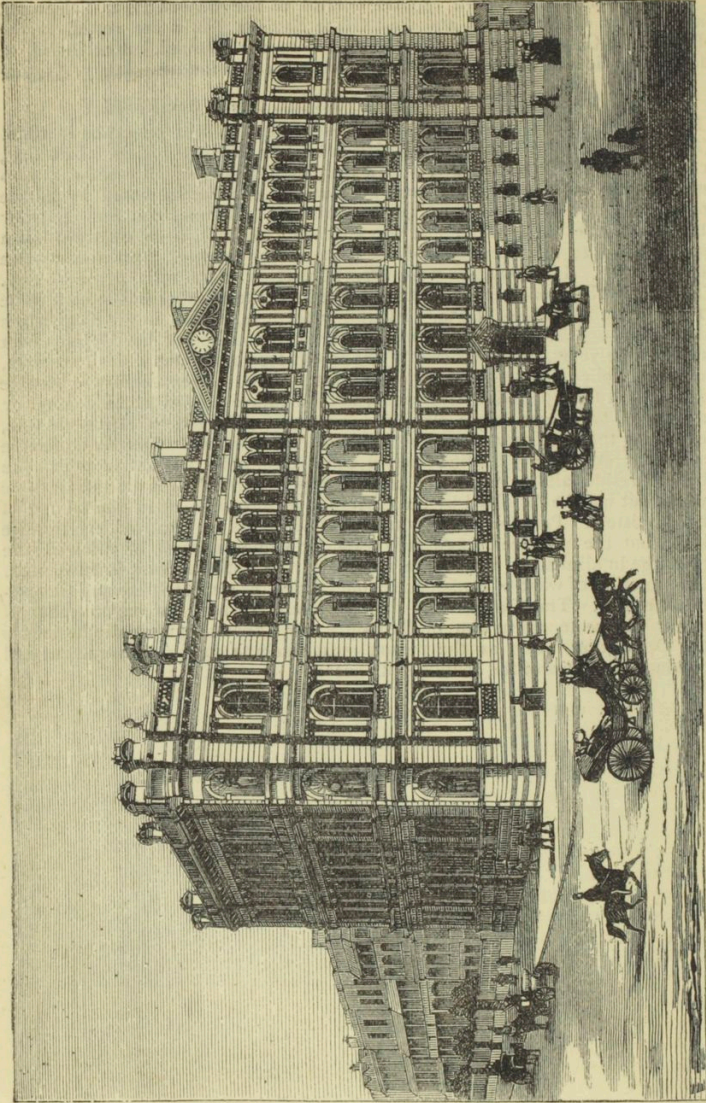


THE NEW LANDS OFFICE, SYDNEY.

8. Postmaster-General. Entire control of the various Post, Telegraph, and Money Order Offices and Post Office Savings Banks are vested in the Postmaster-General. All contracts relating to the internal, intercolonial, or foreign services of the department are made with his sanction. Salary, £1,500

THE LEGISLATURE—COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY

THE present Constitution of the colony was first put into operation in 1856. This Act places the power of legislation in two distinct bodies. The first, called the Legislative Council, is now composed of forty-eight members, who retain their seats during life, and the number can be increased by advice of Ministers. The Legislative Assembly is the elective and popular branch of the Legislature, and by a recent Act has been enlarged from seventy-two to one hundred and seven members, returned from seventy-five electorates. In 1880 there were 188,414 electors on the rolls of the Colony. This year, 1881, on the publication of the lists, the number was shown to be 192,168, an increase of 3,754. Eligibility for membership in the Legislative Assembly consists in being a natural born free citizen of her Majesty, over twenty-one years, and a resident of the colony for six months. Civil servants, military, police, paupers, and prisoners are excluded. Aliens require to become naturalised for a period of five years, and must have resided in the colony for a term of two years before election. The same stipulations affect electors, excepting that civil servants are not excluded from voting. There is no female suffrage. A property qualification in other electorates to that in which he himself resides allows the holder an extra vote. Parliament is elected for three years, but may be dissolved by the Governor at any time upon the advice of his Ministers. Private members as well as Ministers are qualified to introduce bills, but the practice is generally that Government shall be allowed the privilege in all matters where the welfare of the entire colony is interested. On a motion of want of confidence being carried, as a rule the existing Government retires. The Governor is then at liberty to send for any member of either House to assist him in forming a new Cabinet, but usually he selects the Opposition leader as the person most likely to form a Government and conduct the affairs of the country with success.



THE NEW OFFICES OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, SYDNEY.

SYDNEY.

EARLY HISTORY.

IT is not intended to embrace in the following pages a complete history of the first Australian capital, but in order to exhibit the rapid growth of Sydney in a perspicuous manner it may be necessary to describe some of the vicissitudes attending its early settlement, and the more important stages of progress in as concise a manner as possible.

Australia was originally a penal settlement. The first instalment of convict settlers left England in May, 1787. The vessels conveying them and the attendant guard, comprising eleven sail, were under the command of Captain Arthur Phillip, who carried with him his commission as Governor for England's King of all Australian territory discovered by Cook. This squadron included—the *Sirius* (frigate), *Supply* (armed tender), three store-ships—*Barrowdale*, *Fishbourne*, and *Golden Grove*; and six transports—the *Prince of Wales*, *Alexander*, *Scarborough*, *Lady Penrhyn*, *Charlotte*, and *Friendship*. On board these latter were some 600 expatriated males and 250 females, while the military guard was composed of 200 persons, accompanied by 40 married women (wives to marines), and some children.

The 20th January, 1788, ushered in a bright summer morn, and brought the fleet to a welcome anchorage in Botany Bay. An extended examination of those shores did not impress Captain Phillip with a great idea of their eligibility as a place for settlement. The supply of water was scanty, and he determined to explore the coast in search of a better site before attempting to carry out the instructions with which he was charged. He accordingly proceeded northward with a few officers and marines in three open boats. For some miles a precipitous and barren coast-line only met their questioning view, until the entrance to Port Jackson was breasted. Although this remarkable inlet had been passed by Cook, and charted down by him merely as a boat harbour, the first Governor did not acknowledge the necessity of his following suit, and so determined to scan it more closely, in the hope that it might afford a more available *locale* for his purpose. For the trouble thus taken he was rewarded beyond all expectation. On rounding the central headland, there burst upon his sight a succession of such magnificent scenes that his delight fairly grew to ecstasy. Further exploration to the head of Sydney Cove, where he found a stream of pure water running silently into the sea, determined him to remove his vessels thither. The 26th January saw this work safely effected. The military and convicts were landed; England's national emblem hoisted on the spot where the Obelisk now stands; the royal proclamation read; and the foundation of a new city and colony laid.

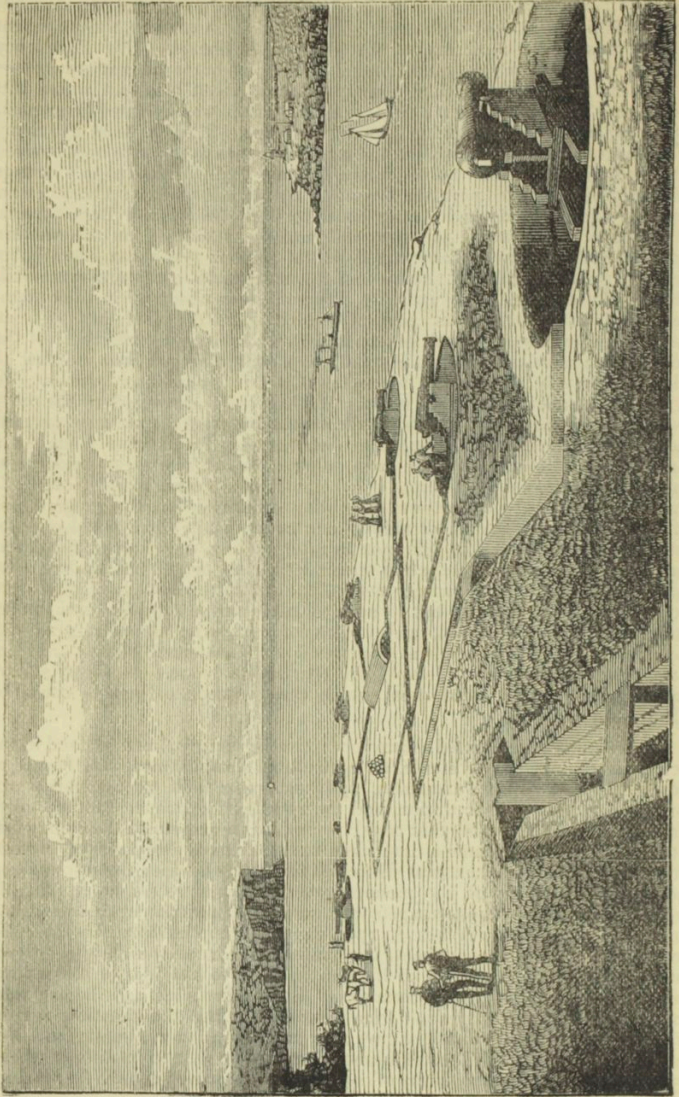
No sooner were the formalities completed, than Governor Phillip commenced in earnest to build a city. A rough plan was prepared, while the neighbourhood and adjacent cove were baptized "Sydney," in honour of



BOTANY BAY HEADS.

Thomas Townshend (Viscount Sydney). The woodman's axe was brought into requisition, and used with such good will that in a short time sufficient clearing was made to permit of the erection of houses. His Excellency pitched his tent—for the first vice-regal abode was but a canvas structure—on the east side of the rivulet already noticed, about the spot where Pitt and Spring Streets intersect; and near at hand was planted a garden, containing fruit trees procured at Rio and the Cape. Twenty years ago many of those trees were standing; but the garden site has long since been covered over with noble edifices. Subsequently, Captain Phillip removed to a cottage built on ground situated near the *Illustrated Sydney News* office: his successors occupied another and much better house between Bridge and Bent Streets. A village of huts—wattle saplings and mud—was erected on the western shore of Sydney Cove, to accommodate the soldiers and those over whom they kept guard. Later on, more commodious barracks and stores were built near Charlotte Place. No regularity, however, was observed in their alignment, and consequently that part of the city first occupied has still an irregular appearance. A gaol, of course, was necessary for punishment of the incorrigible; some time after a hospital, also, was arranged in a number of primitive gunyahs, on ground where our Custom House now stands. To secure a permanent supply of water, "tanks" were excavated in the rocky bottom of the stream which divided the aristocratic from the plebeian quarter, and the water-course formed into an open tunnel. Roads were made for a considerable distance, and the bush cleared on all sides. A bridge was thrown over the tanks to permit of communication between the Governor's canvas palace and the main town. Building continued, but the progress was slow, there being a dearth of skilled mechanics, while lime could only be obtained by burning shells. Six months after landing, only four of the officers had wooden tenements, while the remainder had to make shift as best they could. When the first winter set in, the difficulties and hardships were increased a thousandfold; but in spite of all obstacles, bricks were made, stones cut, timber gathered, and houses of a superior character gradually appeared. An observatory was completed for Lieutenant Dawes, resident astronomer, on the point of land still bearing his name. A signal station was formed at South Head, from which the approach of vessels could be telegraphed to Sydney.

Governor Phillip started a farm for cultivating cereals, but as the soil in the vicinity of Sydney proved sterile, an agricultural establishment was formed at Rose Hill—now called Parramatta, and boats were built for the purpose of conveying rations to that station, and transporting its produce to town when ready. In fact, everything that could be devised to perpetuate the colony was attempted; but there came a time when the inhabitants despaired of success. In 1790 the little settlement was distressed for food, and then the resolute and indomitable character of the pioneer governor began to display itself. He proved to be the man most competent to mould the material at command into something like a colony. When, in 1790, expected supplies from the Cape did not arrive, he made no comment, but gradually reduced the daily supply of rations, turning the thoughts of his people more to the idea of self-support than dependence on distant countries. Strict discipline and labour were enforced, to keep the population from discontent. But the situation became critical; the supply of provisions gave out; and starvation was imminent. For its first harvest Rose Hill establishment produced only 200 bushels of wheat, 35 of barley, and a small quantity of oats and maize—hardly enough for seeding;



ENTRANCE TO PORT JACKSON. — THE FORTIFICATIONS, MIDDLE HEAD.

while the governor's experimental farm yielded but 25 bushels of wheat. The live stock and poultry imported were so limited that no supply could be drawn from that quarter; an unchangeable diet of salt provisions induced land scurvy; the health of numbers gave way, and the first cemetery furnished a quiet home for those who daily succumbed. It is hardly possible now, while contemplating the plenteous yield of Australia and the rich harvests brought hither in countless argosies from every clime, to picture the various scenes of misery and privation to which the first colonists were exposed—the Governor throwing his scanty stock of food into the general hoard, and refusing to accept therefrom more than the ration allowed to a private soldier; the customary dinner at Government House, to which every invited officer was required to bring his quota of eatables, or else go unsatisfied away; the ranks of military and prisoners rapidly thinning; the dead being laid to rest by comrades who were themselves fast tottering to their graves. The prospect was indeed appalling, and

“the people desolate gazed thereon and questioned fate,
And the wind went by and bit them to the bone.

* * * * *
Hope was fled and Faith was dead, and the black pall overhead
Hung like Death's, for doom was everywhere.”

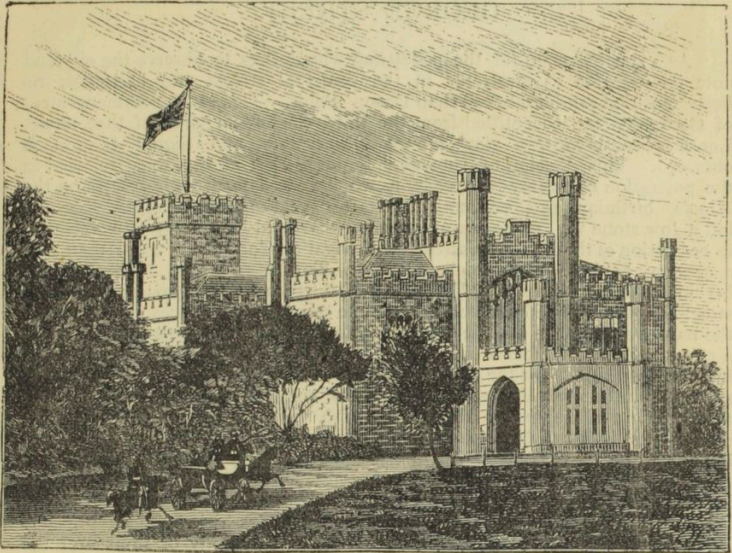
To lessen the drain upon his resources, Governor Phillip despatched 200 prisoners and two companies of marines to Norfolk Island, whither Captain King had previously gone to form a settlement, on soil reported to be remarkably productive. The *Sirius*, which conveyed them, was afterwards to call at China for provisions, but she unfortunately foundered just after disembarking her passengers. As a last hope the *Supply* was despatched to Batavia; it being calculated that she would be absent six months, the intervening period was looked forward to with dread. Two and a half pounds of flour, two pounds of salt pork, and one pound of either rice or peas constituted the weekly ration, and this being stored since 1787, could hardly be called a grateful or life-sustaining diet. No communication had been held with Europe for two years; and, as if to add to the prevailing misery, other transports arrived, bringing hardly a sufficiency for themselves, and the unwelcome news that H.M.S. *Guardian*, with two years' provisions, had been abandoned at sea. She reached the Cape, however, some time afterwards. When the *Justinian* arrived, on 20th June, full rations were again issued; but it was not till the *Supply* returned, after an absence of six months and two days, followed immediately by a Dutch vessel with the remaining stores, that the colony was deemed safe from the perils of starvation.

For years there was maintained a hard struggle for existence, but New South Wales at length triumphed, springing upwards like a youthful giant from tribulation and distress to a state of unimagined prosperity.



SCENE IN PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

THE CITY TO-DAY.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, INNER DOMAIN.

FOR nearly fifty years after the events just narrated, Sydney remained the port of Australia: all Home and foreign business transactions were effected here. Its rapid rise to a great commercial centre was not foreseen, and consequently but little attention was given to the work of forming the city upon an approved plan. This will at once be observed by the visitor who inspects that portion of the metropolis whereon the pioneer inhabitants landed and made themselves a home. From Dawes' Point almost to Charlotte Place, in the locality known as "the Rocks," is to be observed many indications of the careless method in which houses were thrown together and streets formed. In days gone by "the Rocks" bore an evil reputation. "Brown Bear Lane" (now Little Essex Street) and "Maori Lane" were two of the most noted scenes of riot in the whole settlement. Crime was of frequent occurrence, constables were beaten nightly, and no one could pass "the Rocks" after dark without hazard of being stripped and plundered; where detection was feared, the robbers did not hesitate at murder. But nothing of this kind now occurs. The

locality has greatly improved both in the style of buildings and the character of the inhabitants. The principal streets are Gloucester, Cumberland, Harrington, Cambridge, and Princes. Upper and Lower Fort Streets, close by, are rich in the number of tastefully-designed dwellings, and are now reckoned fashionable quarters. There is little business done here, the warehouses being few.

GEORGE STREET.

As a starting point for the pedestrian who desires to observe the city and note its progress as illustrated in the principal streets and buildings, no better position can be selected than Dawes' Point. This is the commencement of George Street, so entitled from the third English monarch of that name. Looking south-west, a view of the Observatory and Signal Station is obtained. This "coign of vantage," formerly Fort Phillip, once rejoiced in the possession of twenty-four cannon which roared forth their salutes on the King's birthday, and on anniversaries of great national events. To the left a low stone wall encloses an immense wharf and long range of stores, now in possession of the Australasian Steam Navigation Co., but for more than half a century held by the Campbell family. To the right are "the Rocks," bearing faithful likeness to an Edinburgh outskirt; whilst the first portion of the street is appropriated for merchants' sample stores. A few paces further occurs the narrowest point of George Street, where stands the Mariners' Church: it is a stone building of modest pretensions but not unpleasing appearance, and is intended principally for the accommodation of sailors. Within a few yards is stationed the Sailor's Home, a worthy institution affording comfortable quarters at a moderate charge for those who wish to escape the temptations and discomforts inseparable from low waterside taverns and badly-furnished lodging houses. It is conducted on temperance principles; a library and reading-room are attached; and facilities are afforded for obtaining accurate shipping information. The Home is fairly patronised. A glimpse of the Circular Quay is here caught; and then we enter upon a region which, without previous knowledge, one could safely aver denoted the proximity of ships and the temporary abode of such as are connected with the sea.

— ARGYLE STREET CROSSES —

A memento of the old days of enforced labour may be seen in the immense cutting dignified with the exalted title of Argyle, and over which three bridges have been thrown connecting "the Rocks." This work was accomplished to facilitate traffic between Sydney Cove and wharves situated in Darling Harbour. The long barrack-like building which next arrests attention is the Commissariat Stores, used at different intervals as a granary, shipping depot, arsenal, and guard-house by the imperial government. A Colonial Storekeeper now holds command: *materiel* and munitions of war still compose a large part of his stock, but the leading lines are of useful character, shipping apparatus, and necessaries for the South Pacific naval squadron. Now we are in the midst of the cheapest of cheap goods shops—all full of attractions for salt-water Jack. Here he can be fitted out at a moment's notice, change his hardly-earned money for "slops" and sea togs, and then—go to sea again. Many a fortune was accumulated in this quarter when the advance-note system was more in vogue.

A great portion of this district is occupied by Chinese who pursue their different avocations with considerable profit. A number import largely, and drive a brisk trade with European merchants and their own countrymen: these have a high name for probity in commercial circles. Others are store-keepers, carpenters and furniture brokers, druggists, fancy goods sellers, and vendors of curios and nick-nackery. With the exception of some sixteen Christians they all follow the religion of Confucius, and have temples in little back rooms to the honour of "Joss." Opium smoking is common, but not carried to such excess as in other colonies. The number here located is about 800, one-third of whom have found favour among the daughters of strangers. Chinese do not acquire landed property, and are generally content to occupy the buildings abandoned by Europeans; once in possession, they are secure against intrusion.

The "old Gaol" extended from Essex Street to within a few yards of Little Essex Street, and was bounded east and west by George and Cambridge Streets. It was eighty-five feet long, built of wood, with a clay floor, and never lacked patronage; executions here occurred with such frequency that the spot was nicknamed "Gallows Hill." The gaol was burned by prisoners, who had the labour of erecting a new one for their pains. At the top of Essex Street, in a splendid, healthy position, stands the State Model School, occupied during the Imperial *régime* as a military hospital; it has been very much improved during late years by the addition of school premises. Queen's Place, a by-way next met with, consists of stores and workshops only.

— CHARLOTTE PLACE AND BRIDGE STREET JOIN —

Charlotte Place and Bridge Street meet the main thoroughfare at right angles. Both avenues are well built, although some of the houses bear the unmistakable signs of age, the raised street level almost touching the second floor of one ancient mansion. Charlotte Place leads over Church Hill—so called because the first permanent building for public worship occupied that site—past a grand collection of lofty houses to Kent Street; while Bridge Street fronts the new Public Offices and reaches to the gates of Government House. For half its distance this road is lined with merchants' offices and some manufactories, a considerable number of the premises being quite new.

George Street, from this point, assumes a modern look. Lyons' Buildings, erected forty-six years ago, were originally an auction mart, but they have long served other purposes: here are situated the offices of the Agricultural Society of New South Wales, the Consulat de France, the Sydney Marine Assurance, and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and several mercantile agencies. With the exception of a few quaint structures, easily distinguishable, the range to Hunter Street is comparatively new. On the line is Jamison Street, narrow, but remarkable for the very solid character of its houses. At the top stands an old-fashioned church whose existence is inseparably connected with the name of Dr. Lang. The London Chartered Bank is a fine building, and cannot fail to attract attention. In the continuation to Margaret and Hunter Streets, shops, insurance offices, and warehouses alternate; while at an angle whereat the first Australian Treasury stood is now located the Mercantile Bank. Margaret Street and Wynyard Square (which opens from it) are occupied by boarding houses and hotels of a superior character. A private soldier in the N. S. W. Corps, to whom most of this land was granted, thought so little of his reward that he allowed the Crown to resume it without compensation.

Hunter Street for some distance boasts a heterogeneous collection of stationery, book, music, jewellery, French goods, taxidermists', and sewing machine repositories, while the continuation, till its junction with Macquarie Street, is apportioned to offices, hotels, and private residences.

We are now approaching the busiest portion of George Street. On the western side is the Squatters' Exchange, a commodious pastoral mart wherein is transacted yearly an almost incalculable amount of business relating to the interchange and disposal of grazing properties, farms, sheep, cattle, and other produce. Thence our line is marked by a long range of three and four storey buildings, representing the accumulation and investment of wealth, and containing merchandise of all kinds and qualities. Half way to King Street Ascherberg's piano warehouses and music stores are situated, and are the resort of professors, virtuosi, and amateurs. In the same neighbourhood is Elvy's music repository; and over the way Paling's old established firm is patronised extensively as of yore. At Wynyard Street, the Mutual Life Association has its chief office. This society began its career only in 1869, and has had a remarkably successful run, as the following figures from its last published report will show. The total receipts from premiums and interest is reckoned at £225,000, while the claims already paid amount to £52,000, the balance for mutual benefit being £116,000.

— WYNYARD STREET JOINS —

Stretching to York Street, it presents a succession of lofty warehouses, rich in the produce of English and foreign looms and manufactories. The Bank of New South Wales and the Commercial Banking Company occupy all the space between Wynyard and Barrack Streets. The architecture of the first-named edifice, originally of a simplified Italian style with but little decoration, has recently been remodelled and improved. The latter is of the Corinthian order, with balustraded parapet and artistically wrought entrance porch. Attention in both instances has been paid to the interior decorations and fittings, which will vie with any others of the kind in Australia. These noble buildings occupy part of the ground formerly included in the Imperial barracks and parade, the walls of which enclosure, in olden time, extended as far west as Clarence Street, thence northwards to Church Hill, and took in the whole of Wynyard Square. But time has worked wonders, and the bleak-looking, loop-holed walls, the barren parade ground, and uncomfortable quarters of officers and men have now given way to princely edifices whose total money value must be reckoned by hundreds upon hundreds of thousands. At the other corner of Barrack Street, the well-known and far-famed establishment of David Jones and Co. still flourishes.

— BARRACK STREET JOINS —

Here stands the Savings Bank of New South Wales affording to the thrifty a safe means of investing their little hoards. Interest is given on money deposited for specified terms at the rate of 6 per cent.; and last examination showed the number of creditors to be 32,644, while the sum deposited amounted to £1,333,016 16s. 4d. The Bank works under a charter, granted in 1862, and is not in any way subject to Government control. A little further up the *Daily Telegraph* newspaper is published. A number of large, well-designed, strongly-built stone stores fill both sides of this thoroughfare. The Commercial Bank, a flourishing institution, occupies the corner. The design of this building is partly English and partly Italian, evenly balanced, and highly ornamented.

The eastern side of George Street for a corresponding space bears a more antiquated appearance. It is occupied principally by clothiers and haberdashers. A goodly company of manufacturing gold and silversmiths and jewellers, however, have here set up their *ateliers*, displaying in their windows numberless articles of costly value and curious workmanship. Although the importation of jewellery, time-pieces, scientific and optical instruments must necessarily be very great, yet Sydney produces yearly a vast quantity of such precious, portable riches, and in the windows of several establishments in this locality may be seen chronometers, barometers, thermometers, pedometers, and all the other "meters" by which, time, distance, strength, temperature, &c., are calculated.

Opposite Wynyard Street, a private way leads to Pitt Street, and is much used by those with whom time is indeed money, and a short cut from point to point a very necessity.

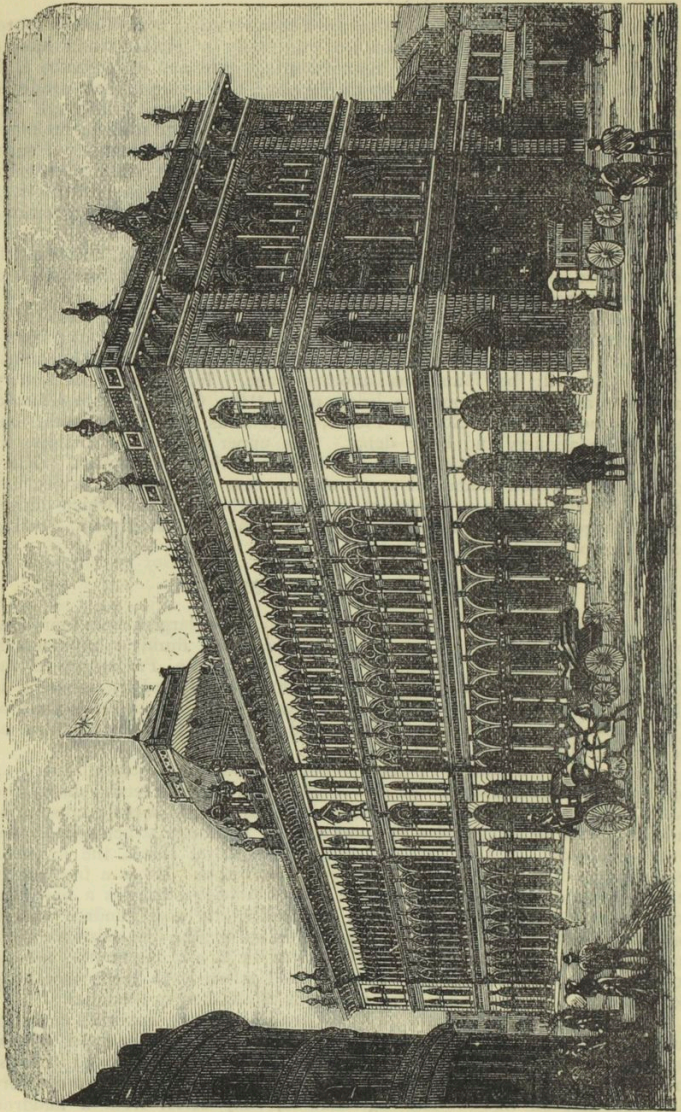
The General Post Office is most conveniently situated in this division : and may be recognized from a distance by the curious arrangement of its projecting clock. A detailed description of the building and the business transacted in it will be found on another page. John Sands' stationery warehouse and other emporiums bring us to "the Corner," once a famed hostelry—the ancient "Golden Fleece," afterwards the City Bank, but now Cole's stationery and book depot. The upper part of the building is reserved for offices, for which the situation is eminently adapted. Riley Brothers have a new commodious warehouse near King Street, a peculiar feature of which is the very elegant fittings of the front, in which nickel silver is largely used, the windows and doors being of frosted glass, bearing chaste transparent designs.

— KING STREET CROSSES —

King Street fairly cuts the city in halves, and is the largest cross thoroughfare yet met with. It is always crowded by day, and during many hours at night. Commencing at Darling Harbour, where the Parramatta River steamers' wharf is situated, King Street continues to Hyde Park, where it is joined by other main thoroughfares which carry you through the suburb of Woolloomooloo. The English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank is at the corner facing George Street.

From King to Market Street is but a moderate distance, but is a continued hive of industry. Besides a great variety of retail shops, the Australian Joint Stock Bank carries on its business here, in a plain substantial building, not to be compared with some of the imposing structures erected by other Banks. In this locality, also, is the Royal Hotel, the favourite head-quarters of rich graziers and intercolonial visitors. It has a frontage of 72 feet, and a depth of 170 feet, is five storeys in height, and has a basement storey used for cellars. The Hotel contains nearly one hundred rooms, spacious corridors, and a grand saloon 80 feet in length. Its existence dates from 1830, but the old building was destroyed by fire in 1840; the present structure has been frequently renovated and altered, to meet increasing requirements. A post and telegraph office is established in the hotel.

In this vicinity many of the principal iron merchants, machine manufacturers, and importers in the colony have their showrooms and offices. Lassetter and Co., Holdsworth, Macpherson, Gardyne, Drysdale and Roberts, and others. A variety of engineering and labour-saving appliances of every kind are here on view! The agriculturist, may select from a hundred



POST OFFICE, GEORGE STREET.

patented patterns the implement he specially desires. Squatters can be accommodated with every necessary for station use. Nor are appliances for furnishing households forgotten; an almost inexhaustible variety of useful and ornamental articles, including fire-arms, are displayed. Messrs. Callaghan and Son's old-established boot and shoe house stands here, and close to it the new Coffee Palace, fitted in a most elaborate style, and which hitherto has proved a great boon to a large section of the community. The saloon for ladies, entered by a separate street doorway, supplies a want long felt in Sydney.

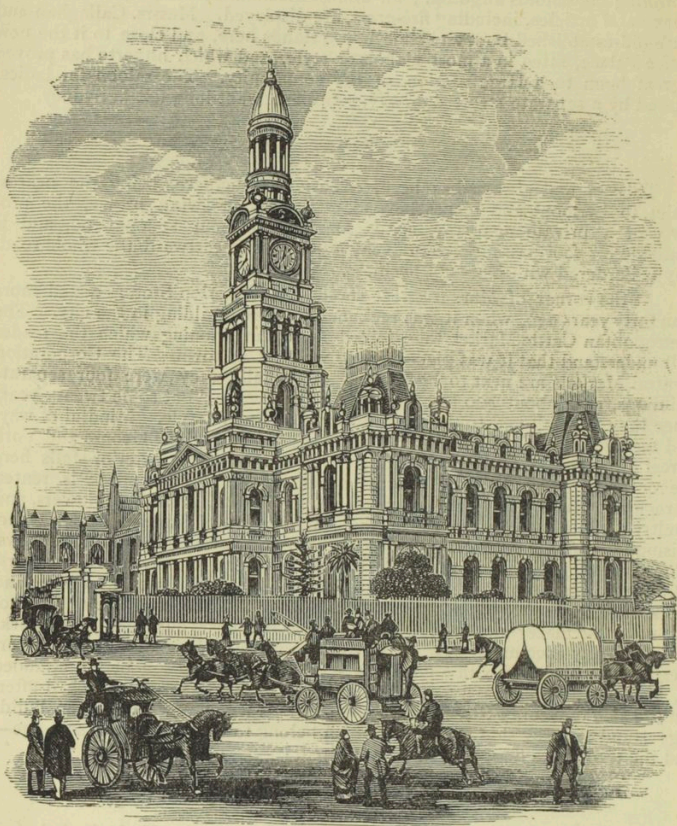
— MARKET STREET CROSSES —

This is, and always has been, a busy thoroughfare, being the nearest outlet to Pyrmont and places beyond. A wooden swing bridge, the property of a private company, spans Darling Harbour at one end, and is available for foot-passengers and vehicles. Thence eastward the whole roadway is bordered with places of business.

At the corner of Market Street stands the Waterloo Store, erected more than forty years ago, when it was reckoned the best building in the city. The Metropolitan Cattle Market then joined it; by mentioning which the reader will understand that it was placed pretty well out of town. The Corporation Central Markets are next to be visited. Originally they were four separate buildings, each about 400 feet long by thirty in width; but some twenty years since they were altered to the present more convenient style. Mindful of ways and means, the Municipal Council, by letting off part of the George and York Street frontages, manage to secure a fair revenue. The exterior stalls here are occupied principally by boot salesmen. The interior space is rented to regular tenants, wholesale and retail dealers in fruit, plants and flowers, and poultry; while the open space at the southern end is farmed by an enterprising individual who receives his fees from casual customers on market days. The Central Police Court and Bridewell adjoin so closely as to be at first taken for a portion of the market. In reality it was built for that purpose, and used as such till 1830, when it passed into the hands of the magistracy. It is not a comfortable place—not even so nice inside as it appears out, being close, dark, and generally inconvenient. The watch-house in Park Street, which formerly was garnished with an enticing set of stocks, has been better attended to, the lodging and safety of unwilling visitors being carefully looked after. On the side of George Street facing the Markets many new, handsome buildings stand side by side with some which belong to the un-architectural age—and the trade here done is generally spirited.

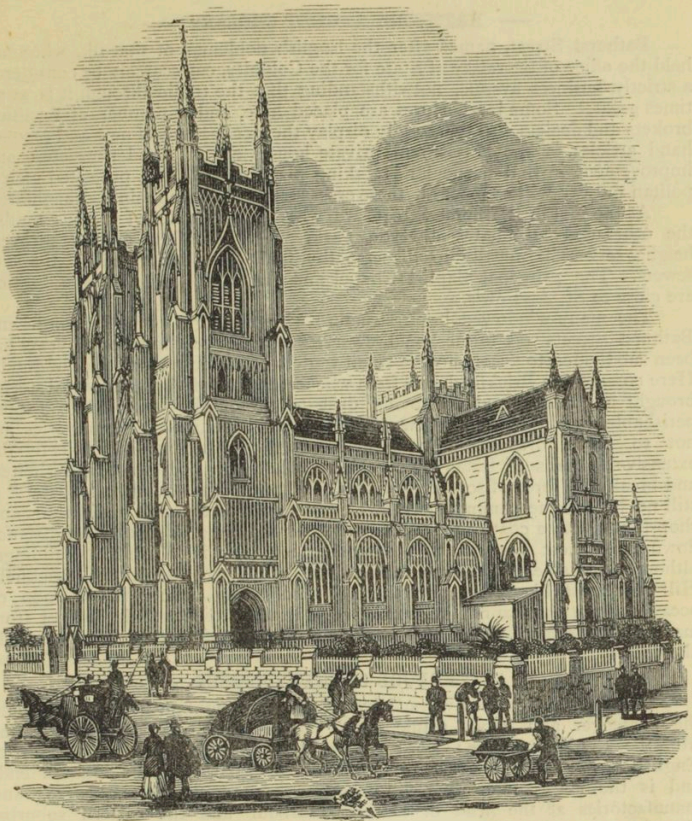
— DRUITT AND PARK STREETS JOIN —

Park Street is a short thoroughfare, reaching only to Hyde Park before that useful place of recreation was divided, but now it is continued under the title of William Street to the heights of Woolloomooloo, where six other roads join in, and carry the traveller north, south, and eastward. A certain gregariousness evidently induces the sellers of household furniture and utensils to settle here; other trades, however, are represented, hotels being numerous. Drutt Street directly connects central portions of the city with a strip of Darling Harbour whereon are situated engineering works, timber yards, and produce stores, and any horse that can draw "the ton" up its steep incline thereby establishes for itself a stanch character.



THE TOWN HALL, GEORGE STREET.

The Town Hall is one of our finest public erections, but, as it is fully noticed elsewhere, we will merely remark here, that it stands on the site of the first Christian burial ground in Australia. In 1804 it was fenced in, and afterwards a brick wall with stone coping was placed around. The place had gone to decay, but until the foundations of the Town Hall were laid in 1868 there remained a number of tombs in partial preservation.



ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL, CORNER OF GEORGE AND BATHURST STS.

St. Andrew's, the Anglican Cathedral, is the next prominent building. The foundation of this splendid structure was laid in 1818, by Governor Macquarie, during whose tenure of office a large number of public buildings were commenced. Through mistake the original foundation encroached on George Street, and had to be removed back in 1837. Not till 1868 was the building completed, the delay arising from lack of funds. Between the Cathedral and the Town Hall stands the Deanery, a Gothic stone building, suggestive of "a calm retreat" in close proximity with worldly bustle.

The large block opposite extending to Bathurst Street is wholly occupied by business premises, prominent among which are a branch of the Bank of New Zealand, and J. J. Moore's book depôt.

— BATHURST STREET CROSSES —

Bathurst Street, named after the English nobleman of that ilk, who once held the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies, can scarcely be considered a strictly business avenue, notwithstanding that the traffic through it is at all times great. Some large stores are placed here, and a number of furniture brokers and dealers also temptingly display their collections of new and second-hand articles. The hotels and private houses are of good character, and improvement in that particular is taking place daily. The projected metropolitan railway will connect all these cross streets with the main thoroughfares.

At the foot of Bathurst Street are wharves and mills of various kinds; the other end terminates at Hyde Park, where a hollow obelisk of great height serves harmlessly to disperse the foul gases generated in the city sewers. The principal Baptist Chapel and Insurance Fire Brigade Station are close to St. Andrew's.

The many-windowed brick structure with frontages to both George and Bathurst Streets was formerly a brewery, but for a great number of years has been subdivided to accommodate retail traders of various descriptions of goods. Here commences Brickfield Hill from whence, in days of yore, periodical storms brought annoyance and destroying dust to those who ventured to expose perishable goods on the footway. These sudden atmospheric vagaries are not so much dreaded now, because of the protection afforded by the extensive suburbs of Botany and Redfern, where the houses act as a shelter, and break the force of southerly winds. But, notwithstanding, a "buster" is still no joke in the summer, as a few minutes suffice to cover pedestrians and shop-fronts with a coat of reddish dust not easy to remove. For some distance down, the most noteworthy row to be met with is Wilshire's Buildings, although both sides of the way are lined with shops worth scrutiny. Brickfield Hill is almost like a bazaar; there is hardly any article in common or occasional use that cannot be purchased. In this respect it is distinct from many other parts of Sydney, where one class of retail dealers nearly exclude all others.

— LIVERPOOL STREET CROSSES —

This intersection is always "lively," the thoroughfare being narrow and the passenger and goods traffic great. Liverpool Street derives its name from the English peerage; Lord Liverpool is a name familiar to readers of English History. This street has a number of wharves at its western end, and is the main connecting line between numerous stores, works, and manufactories at the head of Darling Harbour and the eastern suburbs. For about a quarter of a mile it runs from the water frontage past Sussex, Kent, Pitt, Castlereagh, and Elizabeth Streets, to the eastern boundary of Hyde Park: being fed constantly by all these tributaries, it is often overburdened with drays and other vehicles of transport. Inability to secure better sites has occasioned a number of manufacturers to locate themselves here; but the proportion is not great, and private residences monopolise most part of the thoroughfare. Lyons' Terrace and other mansions fronting Hyde Park are occupied principally by members of the medical profession.

To the next cross-way there is a continuous row of shops, one side being devoted almost wholly to the sale of drapery and materials for wear, while the other has counter-attractions in the way of leather-workers, perfumers, confectioners, and grocers. Watson's and Hordern's premises form the principal architectural ornaments, although the warehouses which flank them on either side are superior to the average of such erections.

— GOULBURN STREET CROSSES —

Goulburn Street, also named after a Secretary of State for the Colonies, is not a handsome or generally aristocratic neighbourhood. It is short, extending only from Sussex to Macquarie Street South; it boasts a few good hotels, however, and helps to relieve the traffic very materially.

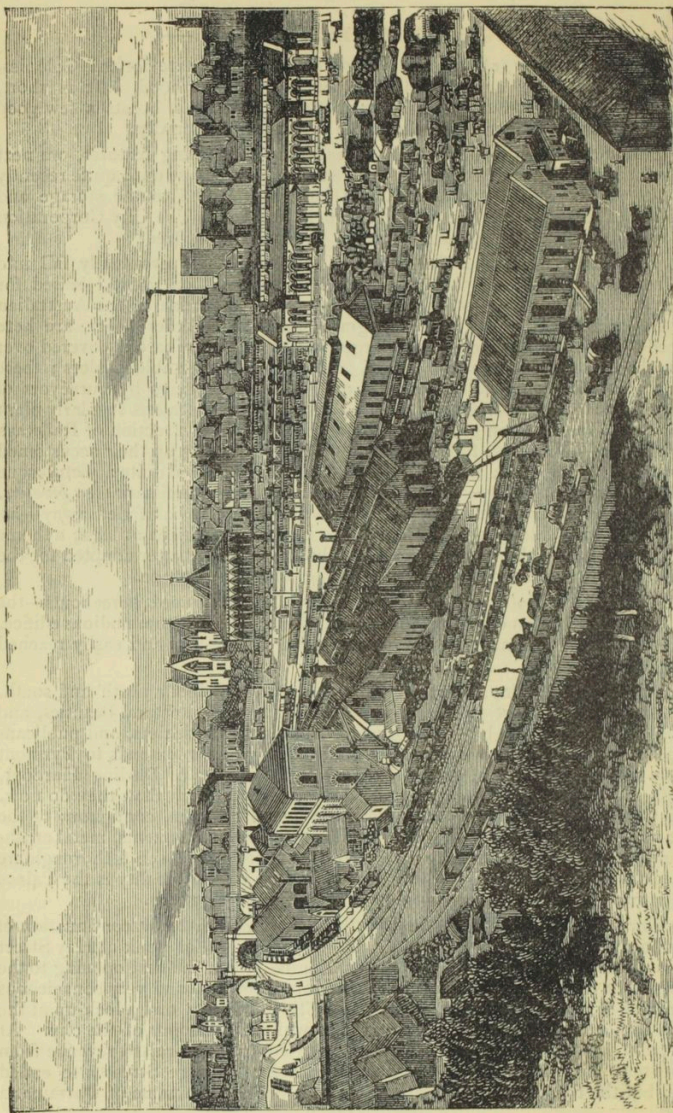
Passing through a small district presenting no striking features, we next arrive at "the Haymarket Square," so denominated because until quite recently the site was occupied by a Government building devoted to the storage and disposal of that particular description of field produce. The City Corporation is now custodian of the square, extending to Castlereagh Street.

Watkins' Buildings, a fine block of tall houses will eventually fall into the hands of the Municipal authorities, being erected on ground leased for twenty years only, for a total rental of £30,000. A branch of the Australian Joint Stock Bank, and a post, telegraph, and money-order office are here placed for public convenience. A large portion of the square is covered over with sheds for the accommodation of gardeners and vegetable dealers; these sheds are divided into stalls, occupied on Saturday evenings by purveyors of everything eatable, wearable, or for use; while itinerant traders regularly plant their stands on the open ground in front. Before the construction of Railways dozens of bullock wains, fully laden, might be seen taking up their accustomed quarters on the square; in good seasons the place presented quite a picturesque tableau, at night time especially, resembling a forage commissariat *en bivouac*. The bullock-driver, like many another useful creation, has faded away—his lumbering, high-sided, two-wheeled dray is now, to the citizen at least, a theme for memory only; the more commodious horse waggon, better adapted for the carriage of heavy materials, has replaced the primitive carriage.

The Palace Hotel was built to supply a long-felt need hereabouts—the ready accommodation of visitors to Sydney by train. It is a commodious edifice, well placed on the main line of omnibus and cab traffic, and easily reached from the terminus.

Campbell and Hay Streets bound the Haymarket block north and south. The former is a short public way, presenting few architectural beauties, and is peopled principally by produce merchants, general dealers, and publicans who depend greatly upon the market trade. Hay Street extends to Pymont over a region reclaimed at great expense from the waters of Darling Harbour, which formerly extended many hundred yards further south than they do now. The Castlemaine Brewery is situated about half-way down, contiguous to the Atlas Engineering Works and other manufacturing establishments, metal crushing and stone dressing yards. Next to Hay Street is a short thoroughfare called Gipps Street West. The attractive feature of this locality is the Palace Emporium, a vast commercial structure built by Mr. Hordern.

Christ Church Hill, extending to Redfern terminus, has a continuation of the shops already described. A branch of the Commercial Bank at Hay Street intersection is a commendable structure. Engine Street, the first opening to the right, leads to Pymont, and Ultimo. At top of the hill, and very conspicuous by reason of a tall, shingled steeple, stands Christ Church; and a lock-up at the angle of George and Pitt Streets marks a whilom boundary of the city. At this point, in olden days the "pike" man levied toll, and raised revenue from peripatetic kine, chariots, and beasts of burthen. George Street also ended here, but the thoroughfare is continued westerly under the name of Parramatta Road.



METROPOLITAN RAILWAY WORKS, REDFERN.

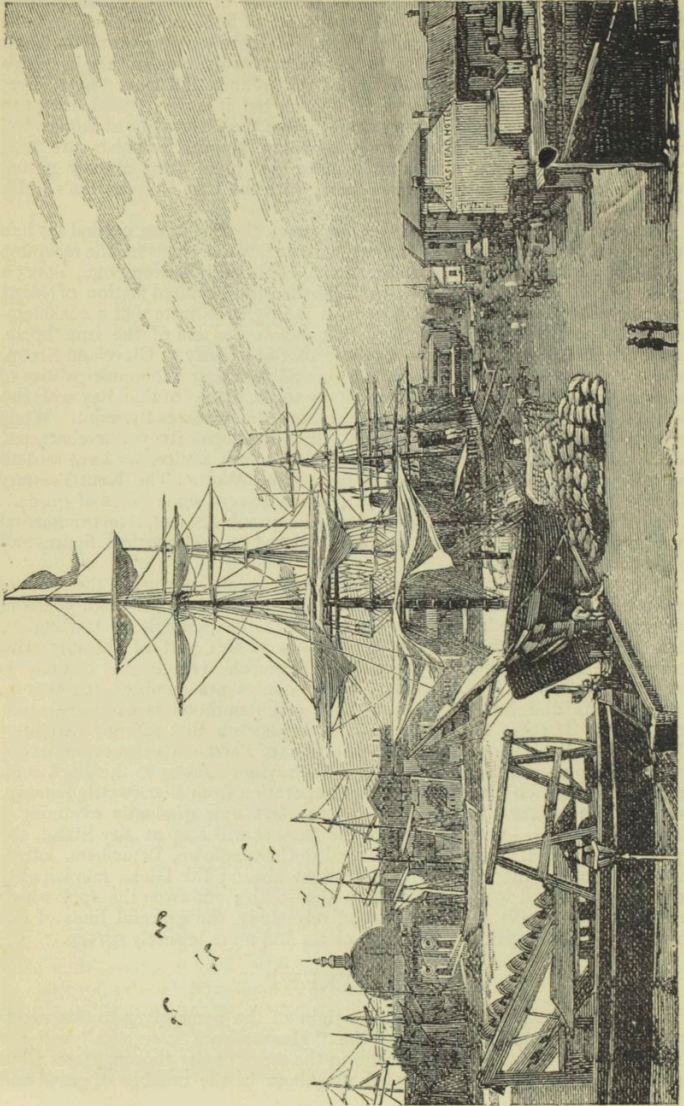
The Benevolent Asylum is another reminder of Governor Macquarie's paternal rule, and was established for the relief of indigent persons and the care of destitute children of tender years. Redfern railway terminus fronts the corner of Devonshire and George Streets, the workshops and engine sheds being placed near the eastern boundary of the ground. In Devonshire Street the second oldest general cemetery is situated, but it is now closed except to those who acquired a right to bury there before the Necropolis at Rookwood was established. The familiar names of many pioneer colonists are here recorded, forming a numerous contingent to that great army already passed into the Silent Land. Prince Alfred Park, with the City Corporation's Exhibition Building, lies to the right.

A railway tunnel passes under George Street, the line being carried for half a mile down the western side of Darling Harbour, where sheds for the reception of colonial produce of all kinds, fire-wood, coal, timber, iron, etc., cover a large extent of ground, and help to disburthen the terminal station of many thousands of tons yearly. Some houses on the right indicate that a considerable depression marked the roadway here before the era of the iron horse. Regent Street crosses through the southern part of Sydney to Cleveland Street, where it takes the name of Botany Road, and runs past the municipalities of Redfern, Waterloo, Alexandria, and Botany to the shores of that Bay whereon Cook first set foot. Harris Street, on the other side, traverses Pymont. When we have enumerated a few good hotels, drapery shops of superior character, and a dozen or so general establishments which merit notice, we have said all that can be advanced in favour of George Street West. The Kent Brewery calls attention to the extent of its works, which covers some acres of ground. St. Benedict's (Roman Catholic) Church, at Abercrombie Street, is an ornamental structure of stone, of fair proportions, and relieved by ecclesiastical figures and Gothic carving.

Immediately adjoining is the Blackfriars Estate, formerly the site of flour mills and sugar refining works. Houses are being erected thereon, and new streets formed, giving easier access to the borough of Darlington, which lies to the south. Albion Street connects this part of the city with Pymont. Some distance further St. Barnabas' (Anglican) Church is pent up in an unwholesome region, where houses are jumbled together in narrow streets and lanes and the whole neighbourhood is excessively uncomfortable. If there be any truth in the aphorism that inferior dwellings help to demoralise a people, then many portions of Parramatta Street and its off-lanes will help unmistakeably to confirm the saying. Away to the back is an extensive reclamation made by the City Corporation from Blackwattle Swamp, once a fertile source of miasmatic diseases, but now gradually assuming a healthy appearance. Our journey for the present will stop at Bay Street, the city boundary in that direction. The road to Camperdown, Petersham, Parramatta, and intervening villages runs straight ahead; the Glebe municipality lies to the north and west, Newtown to the south; and from the spot which we have reached visitors may instructively study the graceful lines of our University Building, prior to making a closer and more leisurely survey.

PITT STREET

It is scarcely necessary to refer to the origin of the name given to this street. As long as History lasts the name of the "Heaven-born statesman" will not be forgotten. This street ranks second in the order of city thoroughfares; but it really surpasses its more extended neighbour in the number of grand and



QUEEN'S WHARF, CIRCULAR QUAY, SYDNEY.

choice buildings. Commencing near the Commissariat Stores at Circular Quay, its course thence to Bridge Street is marked by a number of stores and offices of various dimensions, all of plain exteriors. But here "the old order of things changeth, giving place unto the new." The Sydney Exchange, although uncompleted, with the attached hotel and offices, presents a noble appearance. In the list of principal buildings it is more fully described. Premises until recently occupied by the Australian Mutual Provident Society, next come into view. They are large and very attractive, of the turretted Elizabethan style, but they do not equal, either in dimension or design, the new offices which have been erected on the opposite side of the street. The Bank of New Zealand has purchased the first mentioned building, and have transferred their business thither. The Australian Mutual Provident Society was established in 1849, and has no shareholders, all business being conducted on the mutual principle. At the end of 1878 it had in force 35,218 policies, assuring £13,392,126; total annual income at same time was £621,958; already paid in claims, £1,000,000; accumulated funds, £2,119,188; new business transacted yearly exceeds that of any other assurance office in the British dominions.

The Liverpool, London, and Globe, Sydney, and Victoria Insurance Companies have each their chief offices in this quarter. The premises formerly occupied by the Bank of New Zealand are now held by a branch of the National Bank of Queensland. All are costly, artistically designed buildings, of contrasted styles, but mostly of corresponding height, so that no broken, irregular lines are observable in their elevations. Beauty as well as convenience has been studied by the architects in every instance, and with very happy results.

The New Zealand Insurance Company's building is a new three-storied range, having 52 feet frontage to Pitt Street, and cost £10,000. It is of free-stone, Italian architecture with a marked Grecian air, balustraded parapet, ornamental brackets and windows, carved cornices, and deeply recessed doorways; the office fittings are of mottled Kauri pine, with dark cedar doors and mouldings, and the paving of Minton tiles.

Spring Street, which joins at an angle, contains large stone warehouses which would reflect credit upon the mercantile enterprise of any metropolis in the world. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb's Auction Mart has frontages to both Spring and O'Connell Streets, and covers one quarter acre of ground. It is of massive Italian style, the basement especially exhibiting great strength and beauty. The stores occupied by Messrs. Mason Brothers and Cohen and Co. are also very fine buildings. In both the last-named structures the style is again a massive Italian, with rusticated basements, recessed doors, ornamental ironwork embellishing the lower windows and parapet.

In the Oriental Bank, which adjoins, the order of architecture is changed. An adaptation of the Corinthian is simply yet effectively treated, and not heavily weighted with ornament; the entablature and pediment are light—while fluted pillars, half sunken, give a distinct and graceful character to the *façade*. Interiorly this bank is not very large, but the furnishing is elegant. Leigh and Co.'s lithographic printing office, and the establishment of the *Sydney Morning Herald* come next. The latter premises are most extensive, their main entrance being at the intersection of Pitt, O'Connell, and Hunter Streets. A basement storey serves for machine-room and stereotyping factory, the general apparatus being similar to that used for producing the *London Times*; above are the publishing, editors', and reporters' rooms; while the composing branch is accommodated on the topmost floors. The establishment also produces

the *Echo*, an evening paper, containing a condensed report of the day's news; and the *Sydney Mail*, a weekly journal devoted to politics, agriculture, sporting, and the fine arts.

O'Connell Street, so named after General O'Connell, is almost wholly devoted to warehouses and import offices of superior character; the bonded store of Messrs. J. Frazer and Co. being a conspicuous feature. At its farthest end is situated the Australian Club.

The next important building in Pitt Street is the Union Bank of Australia. The style of the basement storey is rusticated, with arched door and windows and a portico of the Grecian Doric order; whilst the two others are respectively of the Ionic and Attic. Another portico on the second storey supports a pediment and acroteria, and the orders are continued by attached columns and antipilasters on both frontages.

Messrs. Gibbs, Shallard, and Co.'s general printing, binding, stationery, and publishing offices next come into view. The front gives but small indication of the real extent of the premises. The counting-house, business department, and artists' rooms occupy the front building, but the factory at the rear extends half-way to Castlereagh Street. It is two storeys in height, and comprises composing and machine rooms, lithographic, photographic, stereo and electrotyping, book-binding, ruling, and all other departments brought under requisition in the production of books, periodicals, and general work. The *Illustrated Sydney News*, supplying the place of an art journal in this colony, is issued by this firm, and has received very favourable encomiums from the English, Continental, and American Press, as well as from its contemporaries in the colonies. *Sydney Punch* and other illustrated works of diverse character are also printed here. Gibbs, Shallard, and Co. are sole wholesale agents in these colonies for the celebrated Wanzer sewing machines, which obtained the only gold medal given to sewing machines at Philadelphia Exhibition.

Vickery's Buildings come next, and they present the largest frontage of any private property in Sydney. They have an extreme length of 241 feet, by a depth of 125 feet. The first section, in the Byzantine style, is of noble proportions, and is occupied by Elliott Bros., wholesale druggists; Myers and Cantor, crockery warehouse; and E. Vickery, merchant; while the second, a more ornamental edifice of the Gothic order, is occupied wholly by Messrs. Christopher Newton Bros., warehousemen. It is extremely rich in natural carving, but this decoration does not in any way interfere with the distinctive character of the erection. Opposite, is an immense five-storied warehouse, built by Messrs. Dalton Bros. It exhibits unmistakeably the commercial progress of Sydney. It is built of Sydney freestone on a base of Victorian bluestone. The style is Venetian, pervaded by a chaste Greek feeling. Amongst the many extensive warehouses which ornament this portion of the metropolis, perhaps Dalton Brothers' will most pleasantly strike the visitor, both by its imposing front and excellent proportions. No expense has been spared in the construction; the interior plan and finish is in every way worthy of the general design. Height, 83 feet. The building cost £55,000.

Hoffnung and Co.'s establishment is also of an ornamental type. The architect has succeeded in combining strength with graceful symmetry. The front, a moderate Italian Gothic, shows very advantageously the beauty of our Pyrmont stone. Like its neighbour, it consists of five storeys, each devoted to a separate department; the front is divided into one large and two smaller bays, having all openings enriched with boldly carved stone work. A crowning

feature is the parapet, broken by short, ornamental pillars, with a large gable in centre, topped by carved finial. The premises extend almost to George Street, whence they are reached by gateway.

For a considerable distance on both sides of the way are warehouses and offices, sale rooms, and station agencies. Although important, commodious, and of great value, both from position and the amount of capital invested, they display no special features calling for extended notice. Those known as Mort's Rooms and the ancient red brick pile opposite (Terry's Buildings) are the largest and most familiar to the Sydney public. The first in former years did duty as Gill's Hotel, in its day one of the best houses in the colony, but the requirements of the squatting fraternity demanding a central produce sale room, induced the late T. S. Mort to occupy a great part of the building for that purpose. Terry's Buildings are mainly occupied by solicitors, surveyors, architects, etc., who require premises situated in main thoroughfares. They project beyond the line of other buildings, and are a great obstruction to foot passengers.

Next to the land sale rooms of Richardson and Wrench, are placed two excellent specimens of the Venetian Gothic style. Until recently they were occupied by two distinct firms, but now serve the purposes exclusively of Messrs. Bull, Price, & Co., warehousemen. The fronts of both edifices, though narrow, are exquisite specimens of stone carving, containing many copies from nature of Australian animals, fruits, and flowers.

The City Bank, next door, also shows what architectural ingenuity can do to render a building handsome, attractive, and convenient when the ground space is not of very large dimensions. In this the Italian Gothic style appears of quite a distinct type to any others previously described. A portico of beautiful design, elaborately carved, serves as entrance, and the various other features help considerably to give the edifice an appearance of grandeur.

In Moore Street, which leads to Castlereagh Street, Young and Lark have their extensive warehouse. It is of immense size, possessing more floor space than most other commercial houses in the vicinity, but it is not remarkable for distinct architectural features. Hughes' Chambers, in plain Gothic, are the only other buildings in this short street.

Ross, Morgan, and Robertson occupy a large square-looking warehouse, in the construction of which use and convenience, rather than ornament, have been the aim. The Colonial Mutual Association offices are directly opposite.

For some distance now there exists room for improvement in the way of large buildings, although many recently erected equal, if they do not surpass, both in outward appearance and extent of ground covered, those in many quarters of principal European cities. In Rowe Street, an opening to the left, may be seen specimens of early Sydney domiciles. In those times only the poorer classes occupied such premises, almost devoid of necessary accommodation; the locality is now principally a foreigners' quarter, where hurdy-gurdy artists, street musicians, and others congregate, who obtain an uncertain living by such means. Large houses continue from this to King Street, amongst the most notable being Moore, Henderson, and Bowcher's wholesale warehouse, Soul's medicine repository, several commission agencies, and a labour bureau, around which, after the arrival of immigrant vessels, hundreds of "new chums" assemble, and may be distinguished by their wondering manner, uniformly heavy attire, and the doubtful way in which they examine everything strange. We pass also the Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company, an institution the rise and rapid progress of which has been very remarkable.

William Tayler & Co.'s manufacturing chemical establishment is amongst the best known premises of the neighbourhood.

Punch's Hotel at one corner of King Street is an old-established house of call for sporting people and others who move prominently in the fast life of the metropolis. Trickett's International is easily distinguishable by its peculiar architecture and the possession of a high tower, from which a splendid view of the city is gained. From this spot to Market Street, on the western side of the road, is a succession of drapers', mercers', and milliners' shops, interspersed with a few businesses of other descriptions; the eastern division is more varied in this respect. The *Evening News* and *Town and Country Journal* offices are situated in this quarter—the former being a paper widely circulated among the working classes—while the latter is a weekly journal, generally illustrated, and containing a vast quantity of sporting matter. The Victoria Theatre once occupied a considerable space in this locality, but was recently destroyed by fire.

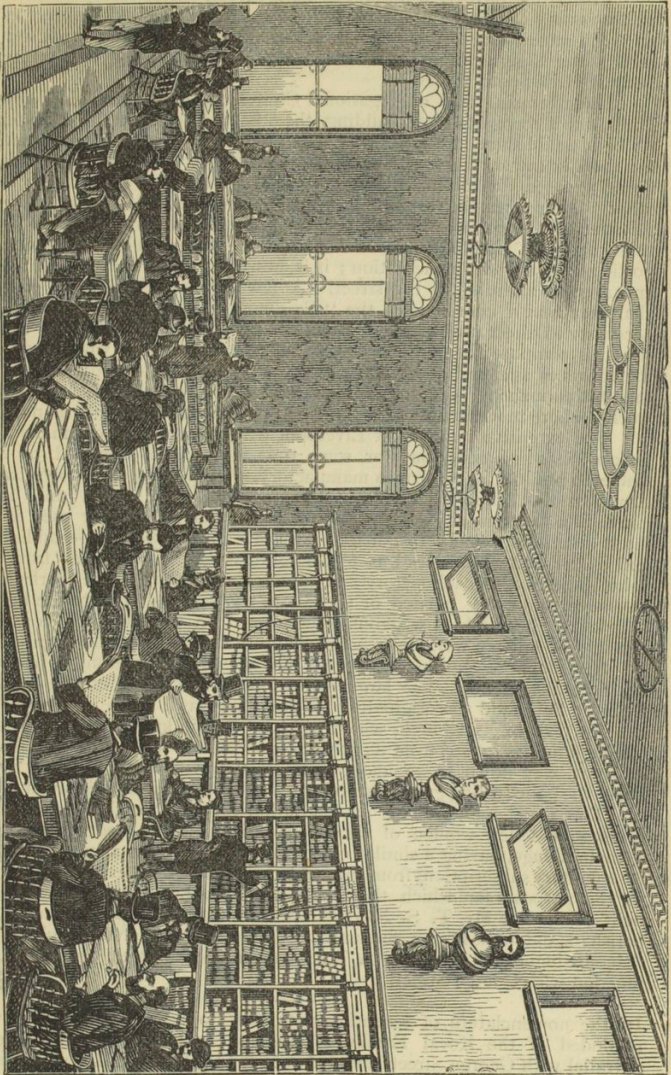
Farmer and Co.'s quaint premises are sure to arrest attention. Their extreme length, the very peculiar style of architecture, and the material employed, prevent them from being overlooked. In appearance the building is Gothic of Saracenic cast. Short granite pillars on concrete foundations, support a superstructure of brick, enamelled and arranged with care. A small recess contains a plaster bust of the Queen, while a frieze work, representing "Labour," is also noticeable. In design and treatment, these premises are entirely unique, and have excited very much comment. Interiorly the establishment is elegant and commodious, covering a large space and affording ample facilities for the manufacture, display, and sale of goods.

Crossing Market Street the character of the buildings and businesses change materially, the fashionable establishments giving way to others of a more utilitarian description, principally manufacturing and sale rooms. A notable place is the furnishing and auctioneering rooms bearing the name of "Alexander Moore," long since departed, but whose name is still retained. On sale days—generally Monday—the ground is thronged by a crowd of buyers and small brokers, performing their due share of bidding, even if they do not eventually carry off some of the prizes.

Tattersall's Hotel and the adjoining premises are the head-quarters of all racing men of note who visit the colony. Here settlements for all the principal sporting events are made. The premises are extensive, but the requirements of the Australian Jockey Club and Tattersall's Club which meet here have necessitated the erection of a new club room.

The Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, quite recently enlarged and in every way improved, occupies a central position here. It was first projected in the year 1823 for the diffusion of useful knowledge and awakening a love of study by means of a library, news and reading rooms, lectures, and classes for instruction, on terms within reach of the least wealthy in the community. It has shared the varying fortunes of the colony, and was at times in great financial distress, but its capability for usefulness is now so generally recognised that its future is contemplated without fear. Latterly, a Workingmen's Technical College and Ladies' Reading Room have been added, while the large hall has been so much improved, that it is seldom without lessees for dramatic or musical performances. With the establishment of this institution the names of Dr. Bland, the Rev. Dr. Lang, Dr. Leichhardt, W. J. Cape, Dr. A'Beckett, and a host of other worthies, now deceased, are associated.

THE READING ROOM, SCHOOL OF ARTS, SYDNEY.



Proceeding further, we approach Park Street, where Keary's coach factory and a variety of shops and offices, attest the enterprise of our builders and give an air of superiority to this portion of the street. About fifty yards southward stands the Congregational Church, the principal building of that religious body in New South Wales.

Directly facing the Congregational Church are the new and old Temperance Halls, one a corrugated iron building, the other a brick structure of better style. As both establishments are not now required for the purpose of accommodating members or transacting business connected with the Order, the iron hall is frequently rented for holding concerts, meetings, and other gatherings; and the other is fully occupied by the grand and subordinate lodges of the Sydney Division of Temperance organisations. Macintosh's iron warehouse is a new, solid, compact, freestone office and store, three storeys in height, of equal proportions, but slight ornamentation; it is, however, roomy, very secure from fire, and a great addition to the street. A few retail establishments of graceful character and a corner hotel, the "Edinburgh Castle," are all that it is here necessary to direct the visitors' attention to, as for a considerable space the street is composed of one and two-storied houses, some of which are showing the effects of age, and others have been built more for immediate convenience than for permanent beauty. On the way, however, is Patten's city marble works, where monumental ornaments and pavements are largely manufactured.

The extensive building at Liverpool Street corner was originally a sugar-making establishment, but for some time it has been occupied by Messrs. Cameron and Co. as a tobacco manufactory. Importing their own leaf from America, this company employs a large number of hands, and produces annually a vast quantity of superior tobacco. The machinery used is of the latest description, and very valuable. Private houses, boarding-establishments, and a few restaurants lead us to Goulburn Street, a few paces from which John Robertson's coach factory and foundry is placed. The works are very extensive, and every portion of the labour necessary to produce the lightest of buggies or heaviest of waggons is performed on the spot. A considerable quantity of railway work falls occasionally to the share of this firm.

The Belmore Markets next come into view; they present a lively scene on Saturday nights. The large recreation ground south of the markets is Belmore Park, and was originally a brickmaking yard.

A Presbyterian Church, which will long remain known as Dr. Fullerton's, although he has retired from its pastorate, stands at one corner of Hay Street. A short way down is an unobtrusive Wesleyan Chapel. Passing Belmore Park, the police riding ground, stables, and probationary establishment are seen.

The Good Samaritan is an institution founded for the rescue from evil courses of fallen women of all denominations. Next door is the Sydney Female Refuge, having a similar object in view. These charities are supported by voluntary subscriptions from the public, and have been extremely serviceable for the purposes for which they were established. Christ Church schools, built by the late Mr. T. S. Mort at his own expense, and presented to the parish, stand opposite, a monument of the generosity and careful thought of that distinguished citizen. A little farther up the street terminates, at its junction with George Street.

IN the nomenclature of several streets next to be noticed, visitors will be reminded of the Royal Family of England. The thoroughfares running parallel with George Street, and between it and Darling Harbour, are called respectively after the titles of the sons of George III.

YORK STREET

Is first in order of mercantile importance. It is not very long, extending only from Church Hill (where it joins Gloucester Street) to Druiitt Street. Within a few years it has assumed its present grand proportions solely through the enterprise of leading merchants and private capitalists. One or two public buildings grace this street. Starting from the extremity near St. Philip's Church, we have first Petty's Hotel, a high-class family establishment. The old front faced Church Hill, adjoining the first barrack gate, but now the principal entrance is in York Street. Opposite is the Scots' Church, whose history is intimately connected with the late Dr. Lang. St. Philip's parsonage, a handsome building next Petty's, is the first of many comfortable mansions in this locality; amongst them being a considerable number of first-class boarding-houses, whilst a long list of expensively-constructed and highly-ornamental business places will afford visitors an opportunity of judging with what rapidity this portion of the city has progressed. Principal amongst these latter the following are worthy of note:—Barron and Moxham, American Importers; John Wilson and Co., Soft Goods Warehousemen; Messrs. John Frazer and Co., Merchants; J. B. Rundle, Solomon, R. Gray and Son; W. Collins, Son, and Co., Wholesale School Stationers; H. Woolnough and Co.; E. Taylor and Co., Boot Importers; Berens and Seligman; Cowan and Co.'s Wholesale Paper Warehouse is a very large and handsome structure. This is the oldest firm in this line in Sydney, and the stocks always on hand to select from are enormous. At Barrack Street corner, in olden times, stood another military guard-house, and immediately facing it was a public-house bearing the sign of the "Crown and Kettle," a tavern of doubtful reputation. The Post Office Hotel, a very large, though plain house, was originally in possession of the Masonic brotherhood, who held their meetings there before the order grew to its present strength, and more suitable premises became necessary. Altogether a great change has come over this quarter of the city, and hundreds of shanties which here abounded have been swept away to make room for the spread of trade. Macarthur and Co.'s warehouse is a specimen of what can be done with brick and cement in the erection of a handsome building. Close by is the Wesleyan Centenary Chapel, and opposite the premises of Edwards, Dunlop, & Co., wholesale stationers. A great portion of the street following is occupied by stores belonging to machinery and ironware importers, some of the buildings being very creditable constructions. An air of advanced age will be observed in some of the hotels hereabouts, they being the only houses which have not undergone improvement. The Forbes Hotel, however, is a grand exception, and boasts more accommodation in the way of dining, public, and sleeping rooms than most other buildings of its class in Sydney. Between King and Market Streets the Queen's Theatre is placed—the premises are old, and not much suited to the requirements of a large or fashionable audience. At Market Street corner, where Saber and Sons' elegant warehouse is situated, one of the queerest as well as most notorious taverns of olden days used to be kept open for receiving the dregs of society. Here the "Johnny Ward" element had its head-quarters, and it was no unfrequent thing for a couple of hundred of the aged, blind, lame, and other unfortunates of both sexes to be congregated in and around the building at one time. Happily for the city and its people, no place of entertainment of that description now exists. The only remaining objects of interest are a fine range of stores for the convenience of wholesale dealers in machinery; the

Masonic Hall and Hotel, and the Industrial Provident Society, the business in which has assumed enormous proportions. The former buildings are very commodious, the hotel containing over forty rooms; the hall is frequently of request for concerts, balls, and public meetings.

CLARENCE STREET

Is of the same depth as York Street, but does not by any means approach it either in the beauty or number of its large buildings. Constructed during the chrysalis period of the colony, when small value was attached to the architectural fitness of things, there is not much to be advanced in favour of its present appearance, except, perhaps, that want of regularity with which travellers like Mr. Anthony Trollope profess to be delighted. However, there are some excellent exceptions to this rule, such as Grosvenor Terrace at its north end, Saywell's tobacco factory near Market Street. The Masonic Temple, a small building used by the fraternity owning fealty to the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, is near Druiit Street.

KENT STREET

Is considerably longer than either of the two immediately preceding, and extends from Liverpool Street northwards to Fort Street, which again joins with George Street at the point whence we started on our exploratory tour. Many good buildings are discoverable throughout its course, some first class hotels, the "Lion" flour mills, the Australian Gas Company's Works, an iron foundry, and other useful establishments. The private houses are mostly of mean appearance, though some of them are considerably above the average of what might be expected in bye-streets.

SUSSEX STREET

RUNS parallel and close to the wharves, and is consequently much occupied by ship chandlers, commission agents and produce salesmen, and those tradesmen who have much to do with the shipping interest. It is a very busy place at all times of the day, the traffic being enormous, a constant stream of vehicles pouring into it from all directions. A glance at our plan of Sydney will explain more thoroughly than any verbal description could do, the importance of the business transacted here, as also the number of wharves and other conveniences for persons engaged in the intercolonial trade.

CASTLEREAGH STREET.

THIS thoroughfare is named after the celebrated minister and politician. It is generally well-built, and reaches from Circular Quay (north) to Campbell Street (south). It possesses a number of good hotels, amongst the principal being the Paragon, an extensive building situated at the Quay; the Club House, containing some sixty-two rooms; the Commercial, and the Metropolitan, a very large hotel, at the corner of King Street. Boarding establishments form a prominent feature of the street, while the offices and private residences generally are of neat design and lasting structure. The Theatre Royal, close to King Street, is the largest temple of the Muses in Sydney. It is not an original structure. Its predecessors were destroyed by fire, the first in 1860, and again in 1872. In dimensions the present building is 136 feet in length, the auditorium, 70 feet, and the stage, 66 feet; breadth, 60 feet; height of walls, 45 feet. It is

comfortably seated, well lighted, and capable of accommodating 2,700 persons. At night, the scene presented hereabouts is an animated one, and opportunities are afforded the onlooker for a varied and accurate study of street character. The number of drinking saloons which abound is astonishing, and will give the philosophic visitor reason to enquire how so many can exist after paying rent and unavoidable expenses. St. James' School-room is a plain brick structure, originally built for a court-house; it served that purpose for some time, but was afterwards handed over to the then State Church for school use. Shops, private houses, carriage factories, and horse bazaars, are the most noticeable features until Park Street is reached, where a number of large buildings are to be met with. The Guild Hall has an attractive front in semi-ecclesiastical style; it is the property of the brotherhood of St. Mary and St. Joseph, a Catholic benefit association with a large number of members. The hall is 152 feet long with a stage of 40 feet and has a gallery at the eastern end; theatrical exhibitions, athletic contests, and meetings are held there. St. George's Presbyterian Church close at hand is a costly stone structure elaborately finished inside. Dixon's tobacco factory verges almost upon Bathurst Street. The Protestant Hall is a very large and imposing structure of brick and cement, erected by a company for the holding of religious and other meetings interesting to members of the Protestant faith. The main hall is extensive, being 100 feet in length, and 70 feet in width. Good light and ventilation have been secured. From hence the street runs to Campbell Street, near which are the Forester's Hall, Roman Catholic Vicar General's residence, and the church and school of St. Francis de Sales.

ELIZABETH STREET

Is named after the wife of Governor Macquarie. From its commencement at Hunter Street to the third cross avenue it is almost wholly occupied by legal firms and boarding establishments. Temple Court and Stephen Court near King Street corner accommodate many barristers and solicitors. They are composite buildings in which the Norman and pointed Gothic and Italian styles are laid under contribution. They are exceedingly spacious and airy, and very conveniently situated close to the principal law courts. Travelling southward past terraces of tastefully designed private houses, we reach the Oddfellows' Hall, erected in 1871. The ground storey is of the rusticated Doric order, the upper being arcaded Corinthian, with a centre-piece containing name and date of erection—all materials used being colonial. Dimensions of main hall, 55 feet long by 26 wide; whilst the other rooms are exceedingly commodious. Next is the Synagogue and schools of the Jewish persuasion, of which we reserve a description. At the intersection of Bathurst Street the Royal Hyde Park Hotel is situated, the largest building of its kind in the street; and afterwards a succession of very fine private houses occur, the most creditable for some distance being Arthurleigh and Clarendon Terraces. This is "the doctor's quarter," the *locale* of Elizabeth, Liverpool, and College Streets being much favoured by members of the medical profession. Practically, Elizabeth Street does not terminate until Botany is reached, but the road thereto is continued under another name. Up to its termination at the city boundary is a mixture of hotels, shops, factories, and private residences. The Standard Brewery is the largest object passed on the route, being situated on a portion of the old Terry Hughes' Estate, which was thrown open for building purposes in 1872. So rapid has been the progress in this part that hardly any of the old landmarks are now

observable. A Church of England cemetery—the first appropriated to that denomination in the colony—abuts upon the roadway. It is unused now; and before many years pass away, no doubt, the extension of the railway to the Circular Quay will give a new character to the spot.

The Royal Society have offices near Hunter Street Junction. Here, too, the Art Society of New South Wales and the Academy of Art were formerly to be found, but they now occupy the premises in the domain built for the Fine Art department of the International Exhibition.

Surry Hills and Strawberry Hills, as the elevations to the east and south are called, are densely populated quarters, being advantageous positions for those who do not care to reside in the more confined parts of the city.

PHILLIP STREET,

CALLED after the first Governor of the colony, is remarkable only for its age, and the fact that some of our largest government buildings are situated therein. The Government Printing Office is at the corner of Bent Street, a large brick edifice, without much ornamentation. The plant, and appointments generally, are very complete. The Public Works Departments, office of Commissioner for Railways, and Water Police Office, are situated farther down, close to the Quay.

Near Hunter Street is the office of Inspector General of Police, and not far distant that of the Comptroller of Prisons, and others connected with the supervision of penitentiaries. Phillip Street ends at St. James' Church, close to which is the Anglican Church Society's House.

MACQUARIE STREET,

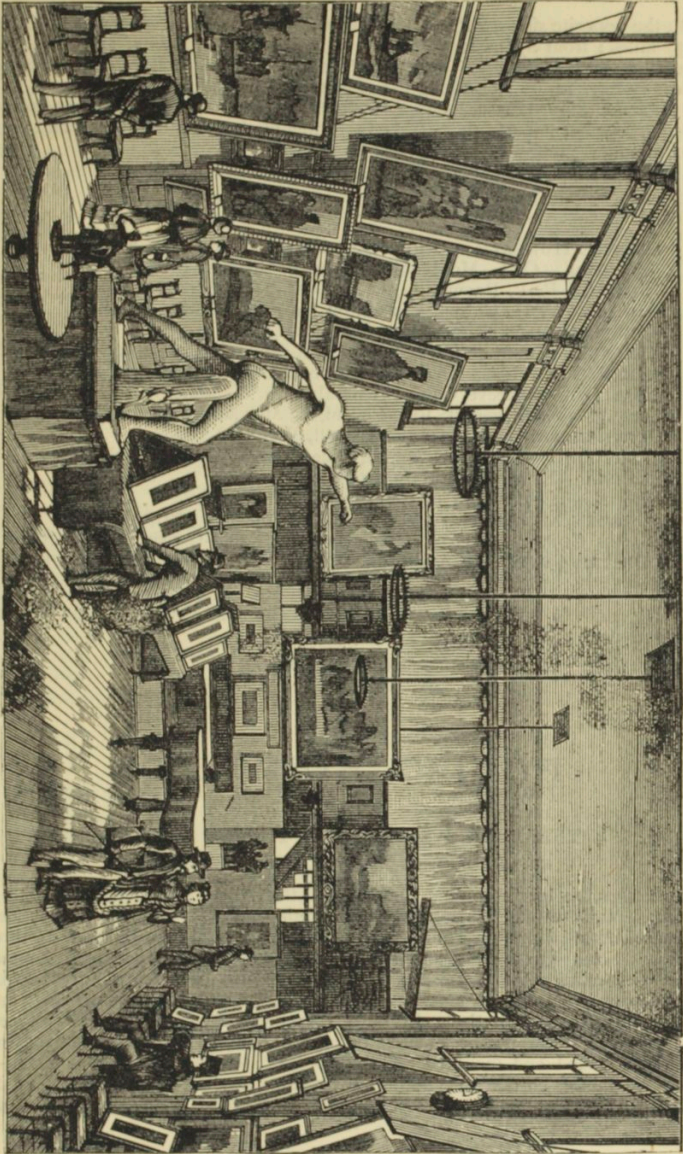
NAMED after a popular Governor, is an aristocratic quarter, and one of the best built thoroughfares of Sydney. The Mint, Parliamentary Buildings, Free Public Library, the Treasury, are situated here: the Infirmary also, though a portion of this edifice has been removed. Some fine terraces of private houses, ornament the street, presenting excellent specimens of domestic architecture. Towards the north end, the road winds round by Fort Macquarie to the Botanical Gardens, making a delightful promenade at all seasons of the year.

MACQUARIE PLACE

AND the various streets leading thereto, form the commercial centre of the metropolis. Numerous free and bonded stores, wool sale rooms and receiving stores, custom-house agencies, and general export and import offices crowd the neighbourhood. A general reference must suffice for our description of this place, but a visitor will find ample material for observation by a personal inspection of the principal warehouses. Harrison, Jones, and Devlin's new wool stores are very spacious, whilst those of Mort and Co. are only second in capacity.

From the Obelisk in a small enclosed reserve all distances in the colony are measured, the first mile within the city of Sydney being marked at the corner of George and Liverpool Streets, and the second at Newtown Road.

The stone is inscribed as follows:—"This Obelisk was erected in Macquarie Place in 1818, to record that all the public roads leading to the interior of the colony are measured from it. Lachlan Macquarie, Esq., Governor."



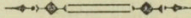
ACADEMY OF ART

On the opposite side—"Principal Roads : Distance from Sydney to Bathurst, 137 miles ; from Sydney to Windsor, 35½ do. ; to Parramatta, 15½ ; to Liverpool, 20 ; to Macquarie Tower, at South Head, 7 ; to the North Head of Botany Bay, 14." Not a long list of principal roads, truly !

The Custom House, facing Circular Quay, is a relic of the past, and serves its purpose but imperfectly. It is in contemplation to build other and more commodious premises.

FOREIGN CONSULS IN SYDNEY.

- AUSTRO-HUNGARY.—Otto Meyer, Consul, 64 Margaret Street.
 BELGIUM.—O. L. Montefiore, Consul, 5 Gresham Street.
 BRAZIL.—R. P. Raymond, Acting Consul, Pitt Street.
 CHILI.—W. H. Eldred, Consul, 62 Margaret Street.
 DENMARK.—A. Tange, Consul, Pitt Street North.
 FRANCE.—Count de Castlenau, Consul-General, 229 George Street.
 GERMAN EMPIRE.—Dr. Krauel, Consul-General, Margaret Street.
 HAWAII.—E. Reeve, Consul-General ; A. S. Webster, Consul, Gresham St.
 ITALY.—T. Fitzgerald, Vice-Consul, 23 Macquarie Place.
 NETHERLANDS.—F. Macnab, Consul, Wynyard Street.
 PORTUGAL.—Earnest O. Smith, Vice-Consul, Gresham Street.
 RUSSIA.—E. M. Paul, Margaret Street.
 SPAIN.—H. Moore, Vice-Consul, Moore's Wharf.
 SWEDEN AND NORWAY.—W. Wolfen, Consul, 23 Bridge Street.
 SWISS CONFEDERATION.—Auguste Parrot, Vice-Consul, Hunter Street.
 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—J. H. Williams, Consul, Pitt Street.



PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

THE PUBLIC LANDS AND MINING OFFICES,

Situated between Bridge, Bent, and Gresham Streets,

Is perhaps the largest public building in the city. The total dimensions of ground plan are—north front, 187 feet ; south front, 135 feet ; depth, 287 feet. The offices are four storeys in height, and the floor space is calculated at three acres. For design a Venetian type of the Italian *renaissance* has been adopted, and with remarkable success, giving an air of rich elegance to an otherwise ponderous structure. A massive rusticated basement, visible from Bridge and Gresham Streets, is partly buried on the other sides by rising ground. Access is gained by three entrances in this basement : one, in Bridge Street—having boldly recessed and moulded archway, protected by a projecting pediment—is the public entrance ; another somewhat smaller, for officials, is in Gresham Street ; while a carriage gate is provided at the corner of Bent

Street. The ground, first, and second stories have pilasters respectively of the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders, standing on appropriate pedestals. Each front is divided into five parts, a projecting centre and wings being joined by recessed arcades, sheltering the windows, and giving play of light and shade to the building. The upper storey is surmounted by a bold cornice and balustrated parapet, having a total elevation of ninety feet. The roof is surmounted by a copper dome and octagon lantern with revolving copper dome roof, intended for an observatory. A clock-tower will rise from the southern end, having four faces eight feet across, visible from any part of the city. The building is of Pymont free stone, with internal walls of brick; there are four staircases of iron, and a patent lift worked by water power. Iron girders, concrete floors and ceilings, and iron-framed roof reduce the danger from fire to a minimum. Heating, light, and ventilation have been well attended to, and communication is facilitated by speaking tubes and pneumatic bells. The Minister for Mines and the officers of his subordinate branches, the Surveyor-General and his numerous staff, together with a Museum of Mines, and Lithographic plant, are accommodated in this official palace.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S AND PUBLIC WORKS OFFICES,

Bridge and Macquarie Streets,

Have frontages of 227 feet to Bridge Street, 115 feet to Macquarie Street, and 80 feet to Phillip Street, the area covered being 2,113 square yards. The architecture chosen is Italian in style, of astylar and arcaded character, decorated with pilasters in Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders on a bold basement. There are upwards of eighty rooms in the building, fourteen being 26 by 24 feet, three 45 by 24 feet, and two 55 by 23 feet. As in the Land's Office, every precaution is taken against fire, and the interior is well lighted; whilst the rooms for public use, out offices, stables, &c., are numerous. This second palatial structure, which is also built of Pymont stone, accommodates the Chief Secretary, the Secretary for Works, and their numerous staffs—Commissioner and Engineer for Railways, Commissioner for Roads, Engineer for Rivers, the Colonial Architect, his clerks, photographers, and draughtsmen.

THE GENERAL POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH OFFICE, AND GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK,

Is at present incomplete. It is most conveniently placed in the very heart of Sydney, and is a grand specimen of chaste Italian architecture, freely treated, consequently more suited to the public taste than the heavy ancient orders followed in some large public buildings. The beauty as well as the utility of Australian stone is shown to advantage in this work. The structure is four storeys high on a base of Moruya grey granite; carried on highly polished columns of the same material, with carved capitals. Elevated above the footway, on a fine flight of granite steps, is a spacious arcade surrounding the building, where the public postal business is transacted. Finely executed allegorical heads representing various countries in the four quarters of the globe and the colonies with which communication is carried on, adorn each keystone of the northern *facade*, while the spandrels of George Street front display carvings typifying Commerce, Science, Literature, and the Arts, the central arch having a finely executed royal arms. Above are crowned heads, of her Majesty, the Prince of Wales, and Duke of Edinburgh, while surmounting the whole is Britannia, trident in hand and reposing upon a lion of good size.

The cornices and mouldings are very rich, and the entire work extremely artistic, and at the same time massive. Girders of iron, arches of concrete, and stairs of wrought-iron prevail throughout the building, considerably lessening all danger from fire; while steel shutters close all openings at night. The basement contains telegraphic battery, kitchen and dining rooms for postmen, stables, and storerooms. On the ground floor are the various postal and delivery departments, enquiry, stamp, and registered letter offices; this storey is twenty feet high, and is overlooked by the inspection rooms, which are connected by a spiral staircase. A sorting and despatch room, 91 by 31 feet is on the second storey, surrounded by wire and panel partitions, which divide but do not exclude supervision. The mails are received, and sent from here by means of hoists which indeed serve a similar purpose to all floors. Adjoining are the Postmaster General's, Secretary's, and cashier's and record rooms, elegantly decorated and comfortably fitted. Every part of the building is connected with this central department by speaking-tubes, and pneumatic bells. A main floor, 56 by 31 feet accommodates the telegraphic instruments and operators, while in a gallery above this again, are the female operators, numbering twelve persons. The telegraph receiving office is on the ground floor in George Street, as is also the Superintendent of Money Order's quarters. In the top storey are workshops, instrument rooms, and every appliance necessary for the construction of telegraphic mechanism. Lavatories and conveniences of all kinds are judiciously distributed throughout the building, which has been designed in so excellent manner as to be perfectly gorgeous in ornamentation without in the least degree interfering with the space required for absolute use. The floors of the public portion, the entrance hall and landing, are of black and white marble; the various rooms, upwards of 80 in number, are furnished with the latest appliances for lighting, asbestos gas stoves, and means for heating water and wax, the latter for sealing purposes. Water is laid on at every convenient point. The postal and telegraphic business of the colony is very large, 17,013,700 letters, 8,816,500 newspapers, 35,300 parcels, 123,720 postal cards, and 1,232,287 colonial passed through during the year 1878; while the money orders amounted to 271,168, representing £1,326,255. The number of registered letters delivered by carriers attached to the head office was 24,110; while in unregistered letters opened in the Dead letter branch, money to the amount of £11,791 was found. In the Government Savings Bank branch situated in George Street, the total deposits during the same period were 59,932, representing £344,687, while the accruing interest at 4 per cent per annum amounted to £17,000.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

THE Vice-regal residence, is a building combining a light appearance with solidity. The design is Gothic of the Elizabethan or Tudor age, of fair elevation (being 41 feet high), and surmounted by a number of turrets and tall chimneys elaborately carved. The structure forms a conspicuous feature in the surrounding landscape from whatever point viewed. A very lofty portico gives access to the front. The entire length is 170 feet; but there is also a large addition at the northern end, containing domestic apartments. All the interior fittings are of Australian cedar, and the chimney-pieces are of colonial marble. The ball-room, decorated in white and gold, is 150 feet long. The halls and state rooms are spacious and lofty, tastefully decorated, and contain a continuous series of portraits of all the Governors who have held office since the time of Captain Phillip.

THE TOWN HALL,

In George and Druiitt Streets, is deserving of a special visit. The architectural style is composite, Italian renaissance, the material, freestone of a rich brown hue. The general outline is attractive, the special feature being the gracefully carved pediment in front. Entering the vestibule, by a flight of steps we are under the great clock tower, 189 feet high. Mounting to the open campanile, 146 feet above the road, the visitor obtains a bird's-eye view of city and suburbs. The ocean plainly visible to the east, and Parramatta to the west; the objects in the thoroughfare beneath forming a transformation scene to be witnessed, not described. This position cannot at present be easily attained, as the staircase is not yet erected. The elliptical lantern in the centre of the entrance-hall is richly ornamented in white plaster, forming a fine contrast to the flood of light admitted through stained glass. The foundation stone of this civic palace was laid by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh on Saturday, 4th April, 1868. The vestibule of the great hall is elaborately ornate; the hall itself is not yet finished.

THE OBSERVATORY

and Ship and Storm Signal Station, approached by Fort or Argyle Streets, at the north end of the city, is a Government institution under the supervision of Mr. Russell. The apparatus for measuring rainfall, velocity of wind, planetary distances, and many other scientific appliances are all in working order. The Government Astronomer maintains telegraphic intercourse with nearly a hundred scientists on the coast and in the interior, enabling him to collect voluminous data on the interesting question of meteorology and other phenomena.

Cards of *entrée* are procurable from Mr. Russell or the attendant in charge.

PARLIAMENTARY BUILDINGS.

In Macquarie Street, are not at all prepossessing, and the accommodation within very unsuitable for either legislator's reporters or strangers. The structure was originally designed for an hospital. During session admission is obtainable by order of the President of the Council and Speaker of the Assembly, or through any member of either House. The Speaker's Gallery is on a level with the "floor of the House." The Stranger's Gallery, accessible without order, is directly above it; but as it is generally crowded it is best avoided. Facing the building, the Council is on your right, the Assembly on the left. The portrait over the Speaker in the latter chamber is that of the late W. C. Wentworth. The library contains nearly 25,000 volumes, and is for the use of members only.

THE TREASURY,

Situated in Macquarie Street, opposite the gates of Government House, is a small building, scarcely suited to transact the monetary business of the colony. The treasurer's room is on the second floor, at the door of which a messenger will answer inquiries.

THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Is immediately opposite the Exhibition Building. The visitor, in addition to being able to read within the walls from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., can obtain permission from the Librarian, Mr. Walker, on showing "good faith," to borrow works from the lending branch of the Institution. The building is old, and does not present an imposing exterior; but within, every requirement for comfort of the reader is supplied, while the Librarian and his staff are ever ready to oblige with information. The reading-room is open on Sundays.

THE MUSEUM,

In College Street, is open from noon to 5 p.m. The valuable specimens of Natural History from all parts of the world, of minerals, precious gems, fossils, together with birds, beasts, reptiles, and fish innumerable, strange war implements and curios from the South Seas, make the Museum both instructive and amusing. No visitor should omit to record his name in the Visitor's book. A description of all that may be seen within would form a most useful and interesting volume. The style of the building is Græco-Roman.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE,

On the Circular Quay, at the end of Macquarie Place, is one of the old landmarks. Over the entrance are the "fossil remains" of a lion and unicorn, quite rampant. The curious visitor may notice some interesting specimens of igneous rock in the front of the building, with the fire lines very distinct. The chief business with the public is carried on in the long room on the second floor. The Warehouse-keeper's room is on the ground floor, to the right; the Tide Surveyor's to the left; the Registrar of Shipping Deeds and Bills of Sale next door to the Warehouse-keeper. The other offices are all on the second floor, where is a messenger to give any information required.

The Steam Navigation and Marine Board offices are next the Custom House. The services performed by their officers are the settlement of disputes arising out of the colliding of vessels, and the examination of candidates for certificates of proficiency in naval science.

THE SHIPPING OFFICE,

In Macquarie Place, is only a makeshift. Its tumble-down and dilapidated appearance is not creditable; nevertheless, most important business is carried on here. Within its musty walls all ship's articles of agreement are drawn, and seamen's signatures taken, and elaborate calculations made for the London Board of Trade, in addition to correspondence through the Treasury with the Home Secretary and foreign Consuls, and with the friends of missing seamen. The building was formerly an hotel.

HYDE PARK BARRACKS,

Top of King Street.

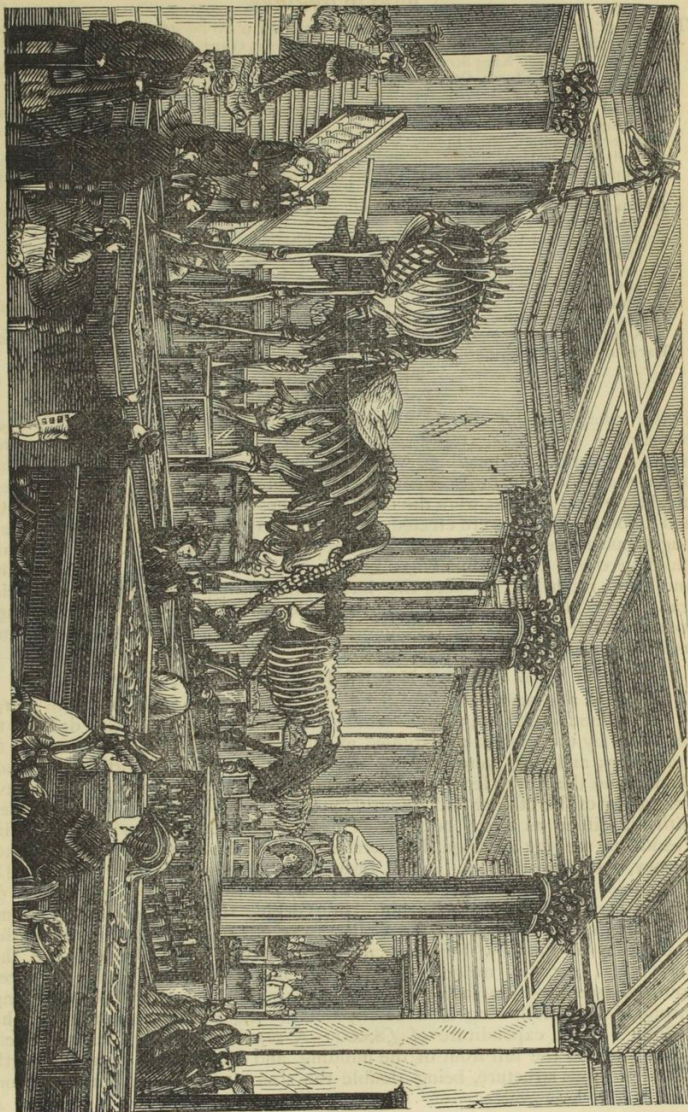
THIS building has altered very little in appearance since 1819, when it was first opened to give accommodation to other than immigrant labourers. It had room for fourteen hundred men at one time. All convicts were forwarded here upon arrival in the colony, and after being duly registered, were "assigned" to the free citizens as servants; if they conducted themselves to satisfaction of their employers, after a time they might obtain a ticket-of-leave to work for themselves. The place is now tenanted by aged females only, who have their troubles mitigated considerably by the thoughtful kindness of an experienced matron.

The Immigration Depôt and hiring office is also at Hyde Park. New arrivals may stay a reasonable time, until suited with a situation, or claimed by friends.

THE MINT.

Macquarie Street.

AN order to visit this interesting and scientific school of art may be obtained on application to the master. The process of coining is rather an intricate one, and will afford the visitor more pleasure to witness than to read about. Stamping and refining machinery were first placed here in 1856, the building previously having been used as an hospital and military barracks.



INTERIOR OF MUSEUM, COLLEGE STREET.

PUBLIC OFFICES.

THE principal of those not separately described may be grouped as follows :—

Audit Office, Castlereagh Street	District Court, King Street
Colonial Architect, King Street	Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Court, King Street
Colonial Military Stores, Queen's Wharf, Circular Quay	Engineer for Roads, Phillip Street
Colonial Distilleries and Refineries, 303 George Street	Government Printing Office, Phillip Street
Coroner for Sydney, King Street	Insolvent Court, King Street
Council of Education, Macquarie Street	Immigration Office, King Street
Commissioners of International Exhi- bition, Macquarie Street	Inspector-General of Police, Phillip Street
Crown Law Offices, corner of King and Macquarie Streets	Inspector of Public Charities, 126 Phillip Street
Central Criminal Court, Oxford Street, Darlinghurst	Lands' Titles, and Registrar-General's Office, Elizabeth Street
Central Police Court, George Street	Pharmacy Board, Phillip Street
Comptroller-General of Prisons, 124 Phillip Street	Railway Enquiry and Parcel Office, George St., next General Post Office
Commissioner of Railways, Phillip Street North	Supreme Court, King Street
Harbours and Rivers, Phillip Street	Surveyor-General's Office, Bridge and Bent Streets
	Water Police Court, Phillip Street, east side of Circular Quay.

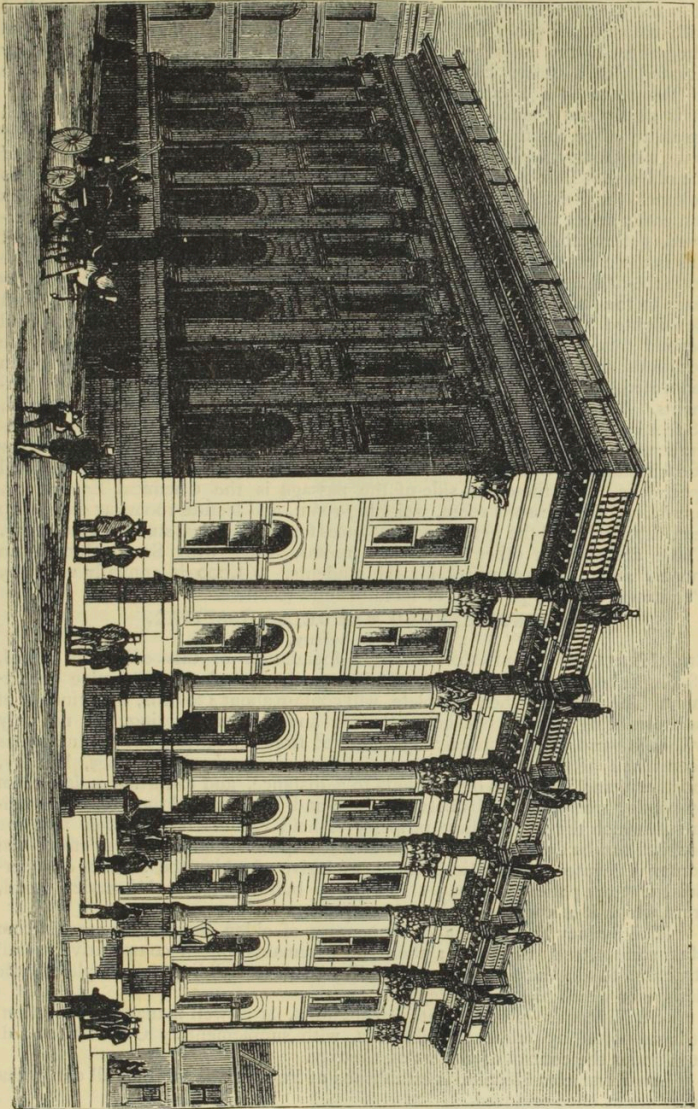
THE EXCHANGE,

Pitt and Bridge Streets,

Is the *rendezvous* for merchants, whence every information can be obtained concerning commerce, trade and shipping; the Chamber of Commerce holds its periodical meetings within its walls. Of the Roman Corinthian order, the building is in excellent proportion—length, 104 feet; width, 92 feet; height, 60 feet. These were the original dimensions; but since the large hotel and adjoining offices were erected, the place has been made to assume quite a huge appearance. The various apartments are fully occupied. In the main building every improvement has been introduced; telegraph office, reading and news rooms, etc., where the latest information respecting commercial transactions in this or the neighbouring colonies may be had. High change commences from 12.45 to 1.15 p.m. A company owns the property, and its business is managed by directors.

THE SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.

Is the oldest and most successful School of Arts in the Southern Hemisphere. It was founded in 1833 by a band of Scotch mechanics, who decided to continue, by this means, the studies undertaken by them on their voyage to the colony, and they were greatly assisted in their laudable effort by Governor Bourke and the Rev. Henry Carmichael. Since the foundation of the institution many of the literary and scientific men of the colony have been identified with it either as office bearers, lecturers, or teachers. On the list of its Presidents are the distinguished names of Sir Thomas Mitchell, Colonel Barney, G. K. Holden, Dr. A'Beckett, Professor Woolley, and N. D. Stenhouse. At the annual meeting in 1873 it was decided, on motion of Mr. E. Dowling, to found a Technical or Working Men's College for imparting technological instruction, but the College was not fully inaugurated until the completion of the new buildings in 1879. Over 2,000 persons used the library last year, and owing to the largely increased educational appliances now possessed by the institution, a great many new members are being enrolled. The following is a description of the recent alterations to the buildings at an expenditure of £8,000: A reading-room up stairs, which extends across the full front of the building, and back 64 feet over the length of the previous structure, being double the size of the former reading-room.



THE EXCHANGE, BRIDGE AND GRESHAM STREETS.

It is lofty, and well lighted. The tables and reading desks are well supplied with colonial, English, and continental papers and periodicals, and the room altogether is the finest of its kind in the colonies, and, being centrally situated, is a great convenience to the members. At the entrance to the room is a lavatory. A new feature is the ladies' reading-room. It is neatly and comfortably furnished. A small room adjoining this is fitted up as an office for the secretary. Then, on the other side of the ground floor is the new library, which is 64 feet by 26 feet, being about three times the size of the old one. This room covers about 1,512 feet and contains nearly 20,000 volumes, the shelves for which are of such dimensions and height that members can easily select their own books, which they are at perfect liberty to do, afterwards getting them entered at the counter in the librarians' books. Behind this is the chess-room, 47 feet by 10 feet—twice the size of the old one. The entrance-hall has been much enlarged and beautified. A fine flight of stairs leads to the first floor. To the door in the front part of the hall a wide and well-lighted passage has been made between the library and the theatre, and beyond this, between the anteroom of the theatre and the chess-room, to the additions situated at the back of the old building. The hall has also been renovated, and is in constant request for lectures, concerts, and other entertainments. The buildings for the Technological College consist of a lecture hall, 48 feet by 28 feet, covering 1,320 square feet, with raised platform and open-timbered roof, well lighted and ventilated by a lantern light and circular window at each end. In this room are placed the scientific apparatus and mineralogical specimens. On the other side of the passage is the Chemical Laboratory, consisting of professor's room, weighing-room, and lecture-room, 37 feet by 19 feet, fitted with all the necessary appliances for the practical study of Chemistry. There are also six other large class rooms, fitted with South Kensington models and other requisites for the students. £1,000 is annually voted by Parliament for the payment of lecturers and teachers.

PRINCE ALFRED MEMORIAL HOSPITAL,

Near University.

SIR HERCULES ROBINSON laid the foundation of this edifice in April, 1876. It consists of two large pavilions with central administrative department. The hospital when complete, will contain about 430 beds, the principle of isolation being carried out better than in any known building; for not only will each ward be atmospherically separated from all others, but advantage has been taken of the ground to remove the medical school buildings, laundry, mortuary, and infectious disease huts to a distance, and to further isolate them by placing trees and shrubs between them and the hospital proper. The tenure on which the surrounding property is held renders it impossible that the hospital can be deprived of light or air. A space of two acres at north-east corner is devoted to a medical school, exclusive of which the number of superficial feet per patient is about 11.20. The building fronts Missenden Road, from which it is approached by curved roadways.

The Sydney Infirmary and Dispensary of olden times disappeared from Macquarie Street this year; there now remains but a comparatively frail structure to do duty as a hospital till the new building is completed, the design for which has been accepted.

St. Vincent's Hospital, at Darlinghurst, is a well-managed institution. It is supported by public contributions, with supplementary Government aid. It is under the control of Sisters of Charity.

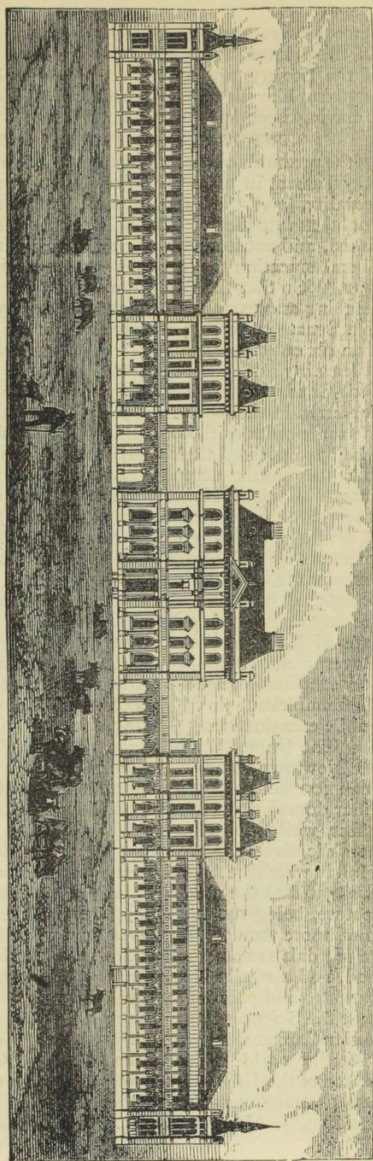
An Erysipelas Hospital is established at Parramatta, whither all dangerous cases are at once removed.

THE BENEVOLENT ASYLUM,

George Street South.

THE most reliable record concerning this establishment states that in the year 1819, "by advice of his Excellency Governor Macquarie," first patron of the Society, "a suitable plain building near the new turnpike house, with other conveniences, for the accommodation of fifty or sixty persons," was erected for relieving poor, aged, and distressed persons in the colony. For many years it fulfilled this purpose only, but subsequently its field of operation was enlarged, and the funds increased by donations, legacies, and grants of land. At one time the Asylum at Liverpool was managed by the committee in Sydney, but in 1861 Government took possession of that establishment, and the inmates of the metropolitan institution were removed, the females to Hyde Park, the males to Liverpool and Parramatta. The present objects are:—Relieving the poor, distressed, and aged, by gifts of provisions and small sums of money by way of rent; receiving homeless and deserted children, and children awaiting removal to other asylums; receiving into hospital sickly mothers with infants who cannot be admitted elsewhere; affording succour as a lying-in hospital, and instruction to midwives and nurses. The necessity for this institution is shown by statistics. During 1878 no less than 2,555 pensioners obtained relief to the following extent: 39,100 loaves of bread; 33,028 lbs. of flour; 7,014 lbs. of beef; and that £79 16s. was given for rent. During the twelve months preceding that period 884

PRINCE ALFRED MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, UNIVERSITY GROUNDS.



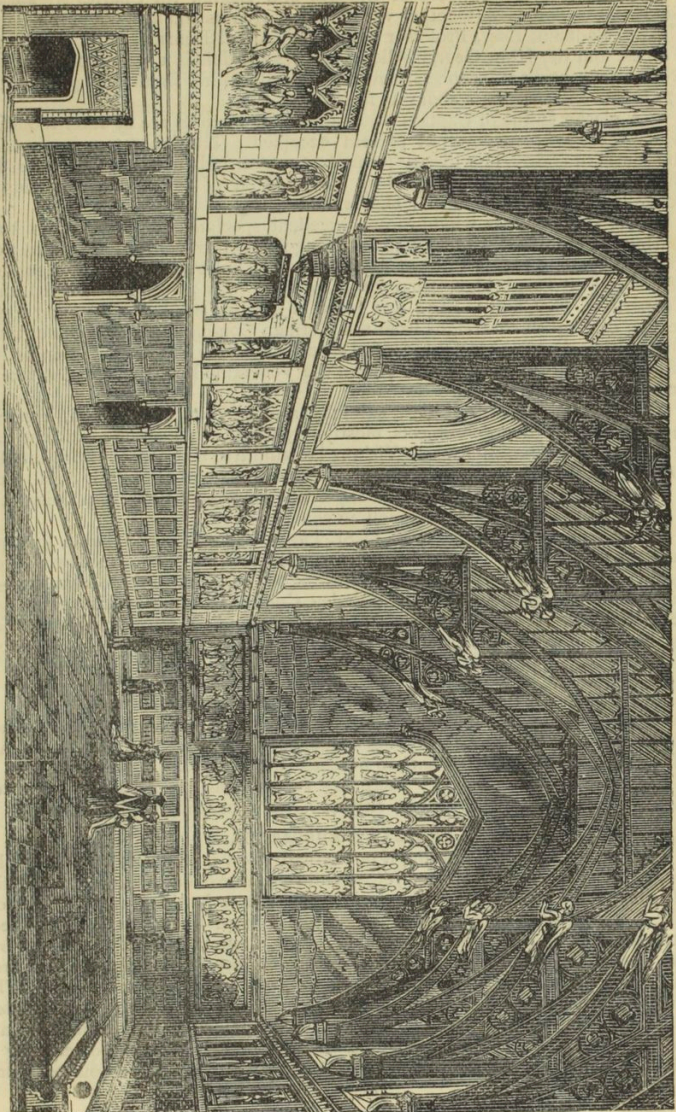
persons were succoured indoors—viz., 2 men, 219 women, and 422 children. Of these latter 109 were transferred to Randwick for training. The funds of the Society are ample, but the public subscriptions do not amount to anything like the annual expenditure. Most of the money cannot be touched, it having been left for specific objects.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY AND AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

IN the preamble of the Act incorporating this University, and which received the Royal assent in 1850, the objects set forth are “the advancement of religion and morality, and the promotion of useful knowledge.” At that time it was doubtless intended to have a Faculty of Theology; but none was ever established, and consequently the real work of the University is the supplying of a liberal education to “all orders and denominations without any distinction whatever.” So that the establishment may be said to be as truly secular, both in its teaching and examinations, as the Primary Schools. Its government is vested in a Senate consisting of sixteen Fellows, and not fewer than three nor more than six *ex officio* members, being professors of the University, in such branches of learning as the Senate may from time to time select. A Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor are elected by the Senate from their own body. Degrees are conferred in the faculties of Arts, Law, and Medicine, and graduates rank in the same order as those of British Universities; while certificates from persons who have pursued their studies at the London University are received with a view to granting degrees. Lectures are given on the Greek and Latin languages, Ancient History, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy, Chemistry (theoretical and practical, laboratory work), Experimental Physics, Geology and Mineralogy, and Physical Geography. These lectures are open to persons not members of the University on payment of small fees. Senior and Junior public examinations, similar to the middle-class examinations of Oxford and Cambridge, are held annually; and all applicants for Civil Service appointments are required to pass a slight examination. Law students must obtain a certificate of Matriculation. The University receives but £5,000 annually from Government, a sum insufficient for its actual needs. The private foundations and scholarships are numerous. A recent benefactor, Mr. Challis, bequeathed the munificent sum of £100,000. Total receipts for 1878, including fees for public examinations, £12,189; total disbursements, £10,849 14s. 10d.

The University Buildings are situated on extensive elevated grounds near the Newtown Road, once known as Grose Farm. The front elevation is more than 400 feet in length, and of Gothic architecture of the Elizabethan period. Four domed pinnacles rise off the main doorway, and give the building an airy effect, while the entire front from base to parapet is one mass of fantastic and heraldic carving, which must be viewed closely to be appreciated. The Great Hall in which the Annual Commemoration and other important meetings are held, is situated at the north end, and is a splendid specimen of Elizabethan architecture, being 140 feet in length by 47 feet wide, while the great height of the roof, more than 70 feet, gives it a very spacious appearance. The floor and raised dais are of black and white marble; a gallery is placed at the western end, and a small balcony in south centre. The roof is a marvel of carpentry, carving, and painting. Twelve figures, supported by projecting beams, represent the Sciences; each bears a descriptive scroll, while the arms of various Australian and English universities are emblazoned upon stone corbels. A splendid marble statue of the Hon. W. C. Wentworth, originator and benefactor of the University, stands near the south-eastern angle, and on the walls are portraits, mostly life-size, of F. L. S. Merewether, Esq., Archbishop Polding, J. Macarthur, Esq., Sir W. Manning, Rev. Canon Allwood, Rev.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY HALL.



John Woolley (first Professor of Classics and Logic), Sir Charles Nicholson, Sir E. Deas-Thomson (together with his coat of arms and insignia of the Bath), Charles Badham, Esq., Professor of Classics, Alfred Denison, Esq., Sir Francis Forbes, and the Hon. George Allen. Behind the dais is a magnificent tapestry work representing "Joseph Discovering himself to his Brethren," produced in 1773, by Neilson. It is about 25 feet square.

A plaster statue of Captain Cook and many pictures are in other rooms, of which there are forty-seven at present occupied. The laboratory is placed at the southern end. The library formerly contained about 15,000 volumes, but the number has been increased by the addition of a valuable collection of books belonging to the late N. D. Stenhouse, Esq.

The stained glass windows are excellent specimens of that art, and are fourteen in number. The western, showing founders of colleges at Oxford from the year 872 to 1624, is a gift of Sir Charles Nicholson; the eastern, founders of colleges at Cambridge, from 1257 to 1598, was presented by Sir Daniel Cooper. J. H. Challis, Esq., was donor of the bay window, exhibiting a succession of English sovereigns from the Norman Conquest till the present time, Queen Victoria occupying the central space. The side windows contain figures of scientific and literary notables, from the Venerable Bede down to Dr. Black, and were given by eleven benefactors.

A Museum of Antiquities, carefully arranged and catalogued, contains more than three thousand objects, mostly Egyptian. A collection of ancient seals is not the least interesting part. Visitors are admitted on Saturday from 1st May to 31st October, from 2 to 5 p.m., and from 1st November to 30th April, from 2 to 6 p.m. They can also enter at any other convenient time by permission of a senator, superior officer, or bedell in charge.

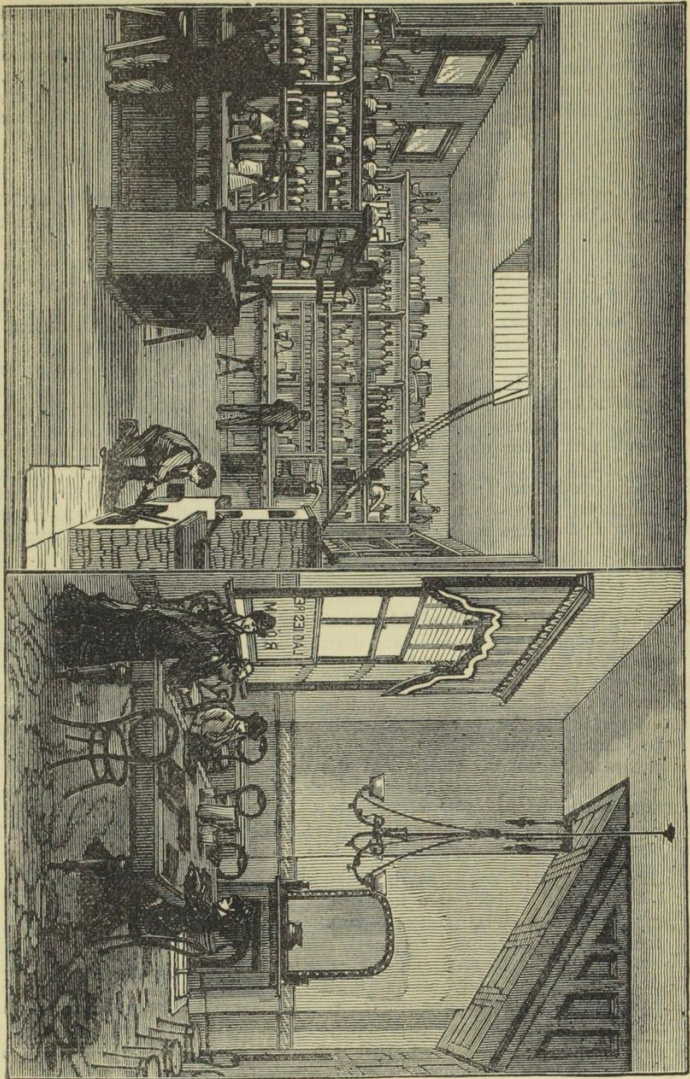
The Affiliated Colleges are—1, St. Paul's (Church of England), incorporated in 1854; 2, St. John's (Roman Catholic), 1857; 3, St. Andrew's (Presbyterian), 1867. The buildings of all three are adjacent to the University—to the south, west, and south-west. Wesley College, which was incorporated in 1860, has rejected the Government endowment, and the Wesleyans have their establishment in splendid premises at Stanmore.

THE SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, COLLEGE STREET,

RECEIVES support from the State to the amount of £1,500 annually. Prior to the year 1852 it was the highest seat of learning in the country—the Sydney College; but the University having commenced its course in that year, an Act of Parliament enabled its Senate to purchase the College. It was re-opened as a Grammar School in 1857. There are two schools, the higher for advanced pupils; both departments receive only 400. The building is plain.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

THE system of State Education, if not actually free, is as nearly so as possible, for, although a charge is made, yet no child need be debarred from the benefits of being taught, on the score of poverty, in any denominational or public school. The Act of 1866 has been repealed, and a still more liberal measure enacted. State support to Denominational Schools was continued for three years, but the new Act provides that all subsidies from the Public Treasury towards the support of Denominational Schools shall cease from 1883. The study of history, excluded under the former Act, is by the existing law included in the curriculum. Portions of Scripture are contained in the reading lessons, but the course of instruction is mainly secular. No dogmatic teaching is allowed, but clergymen of all denominations may attend for one hour each day



LABORATORY AND LADIES' READING ROOM, SCHOOL OF ARTS, SYDNEY.

to impart such instruction to their co-religionists. Three classes of schools exist—boys', girls', and infants'; and the Act also provides for the establishment of High schools. A Minister of Education has charge of the new Act, and generally supervises the administration of the Educational Department.

The Head Public and Model Training School is situate in Fort Street, and there are others distributed through every district of the city and suburbs, all attractive buildings, well supplied with conveniences for the use of teachers and pupils.

ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL,

George Street.

As the principal metropolitan church of the Anglican Communion in New South Wales, it is considered by many to be scarcely equal to the status of the colony; but hitherto it has served its purpose fully, and compares favourably with many larger buildings, in architectural proportion and interior effect. The style is perpendicular Gothic, rather flat, but the whole design being good the want of detail is not very noticeable. Within the walls, St. Andrew's is rather less than 160 feet long, 62 in breadth, the transept being 110 feet by 14 feet only; height of the side walls, 50 feet and of clerestory 30 feet. Six pillars in the nave bear the names of Bishop Broughton, first metropolitan, and his suffragan bishops, who met here in conference in 1850. A recumbent effigy of Bishop Broughton (who died in England) and a facsimile of the tomb in Canterbury Cathedral is in the north aisle. The stained glass windows with three exceptions, were given by private persons; the organ, costing £2,000, was presented by ladies belonging to the diocese; the last Mr. and Mrs. Robert Towns gave the pulpit and reading desk; while children's contributions paid for the font. Bishop Barker contributed £1,000 towards the cost of flooring, which is composed of elaborate marble and encaustic tile work.

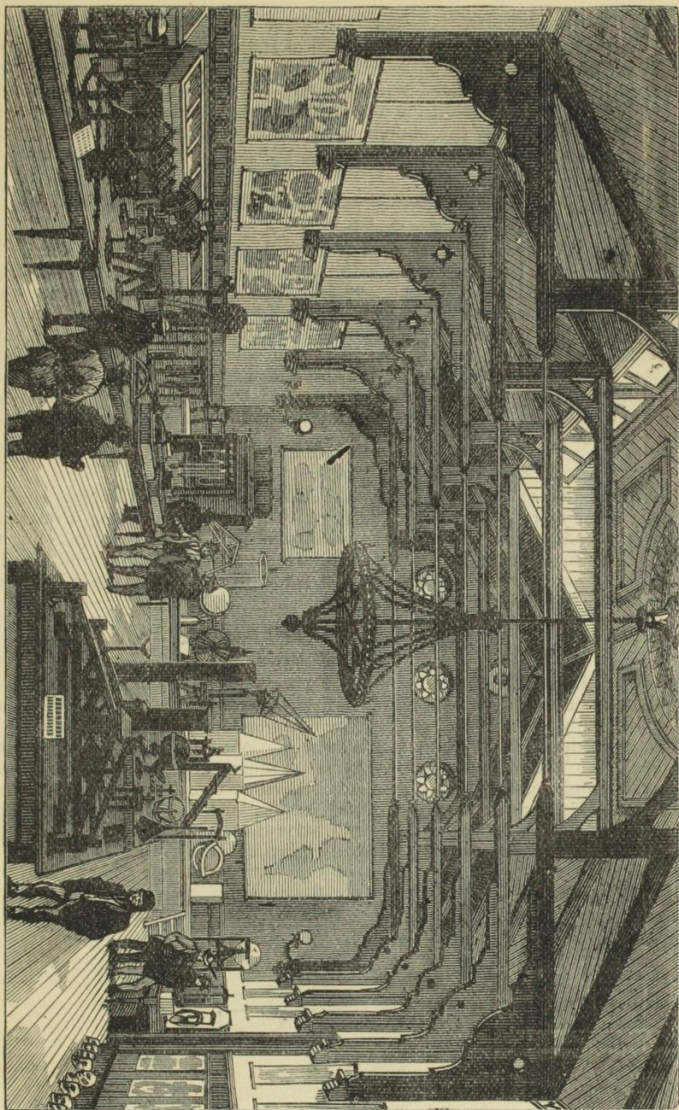
ST. MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL,

College Street.

IN 1821 the first Cathedral of this name was commenced by Rev. J. J. Therry. It did duty until 1865, when it was destroyed by fire; a temporary structure, hastily erected, was demolished in a similar manner in 1869; and at present the Roman Catholics are without a complete Cathedral. The building now in course of erection will be a stupendous pile when completed, being nearly 400 feet in length, by an entire width of 130 feet. The order of architecture is the pointed style of Gothic, of a late period, ornamented with rose and lancet windows, while the great height of the main building will be still further increased by the addition of a central lantern tower and two spires at southern end 260 feet in height. The site is superior to that occupied by any church in the city. St. Mary's temporary cathedral is situated a little to the back. The old school building adjoins.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH,

Is a building of considerable dimensions, constructed of brick upon solid stone foundation. The material employed in its erection denotes that the work was completed at a very early period of the colony's existence, while the design is altogether of that character which distinguishes all the public buildings commenced under Governor Macquarie's rule. Ionic pillars carrying heavy pediments distinguish it from the new ecclesiastical styles, and give the church a rather ponderous appearance. A very lofty steeple surmounted by a ball and cross points out the location of St. James' from every part of the city and harbour. It was built in 1819.



WORKMEN'S COLLEGE, SCHOOL OF ARTS, SYDNEY.

ST. PHILIP'S.

ST. PHILIP'S Church is a good specimen of Italian Gothic, and is richly ornamented with carving, the string courses and corbels being masterpieces of ecclesiastical decoration, and nondescript imagery. Two light, square towers, with embellished finials surmount the main building, and hold the finest toned bells in Sydney. Internally the church presents a comfortable appearance, being well seated, and lighted. A school is attached, and is well patronised by pupils.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,

Pitt Street.

WAS originally opened in 1846, but altered to its present state in 1867. The front is of Ionic architecture, with four columns 26 feet in height according to the temple of Ilissus at Athens, and four antaic pillars with ornamental capitals. Dimensions:—Length, 95 feet; width, 62; height, 41. The church can accommodate 930 persons on the ground floor, while there is room in the organ loft and gallery for 500 more. The main roof covers the nave only, and rests on iron Corinthian columns, with gilt caps, which again rest on those supporting the galleries. A campanile tower is intended to be added. The interior is beautifully decorated, and is more attractive than the external elevation.

WESLEYAN CENTENARY CHURCH,

York Street.

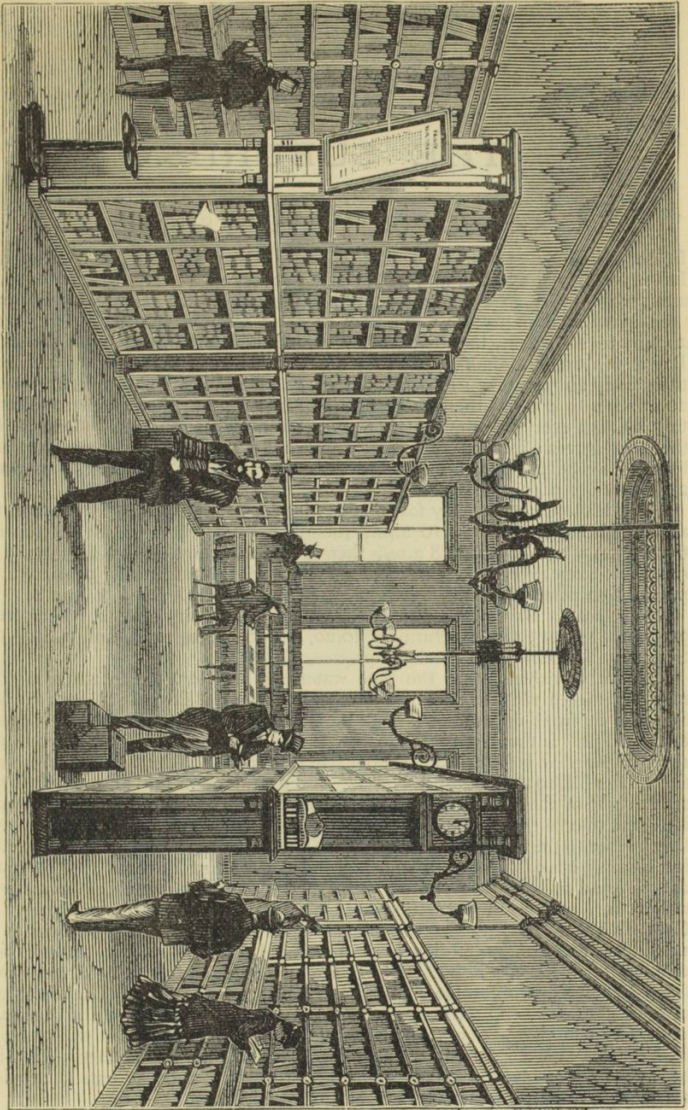
THE foundation of this church was laid in 1840, and the building opened for worship four years afterwards. The front is of freestone, having a rusticated basement; and the portico with four columns of the Doric order, supporting the pediment is approached by a flight of steps extending its entire width. The interior is commodious, affording room for 1,200 persons; while the cedar fittings have a very handsome appearance.

JEWISH SYNAGOGUE AND SCHOOL,

Elizabeth Street.

Is one of the handsomest buildings in Sydney. The style is Byzantine, of distinctive eastern type, but there is a mixture of English applied with good effect, notably the rose window. The Synagogue affords accommodation for 1,020 worshippers, the ground floor being apportioned to males and the galleries to females. The seats on the lower floor are ranged amphitheatre fashion, and there is ample room for the number of persons mentioned. All the fittings and mouldings are extremely rich in character. At rear, having an entrance from Castlereagh Street, is the school-house and beadle's residence. The school is very large, and suitable for the purpose.





THE LIBRARY, SCHOOL OF ARTS, SYDNEY.

THE SUBURBS.

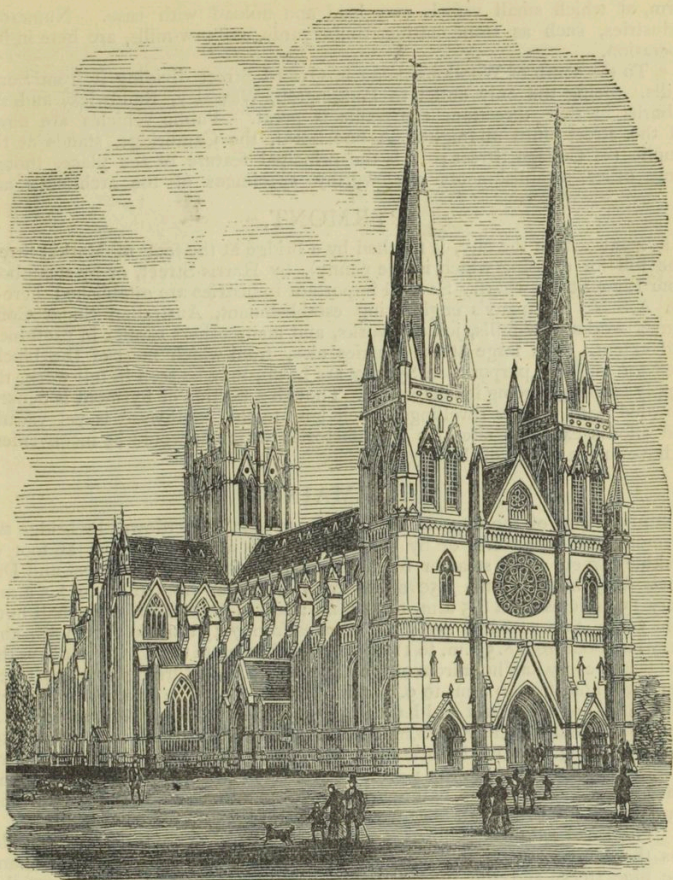
ST. LEONARDS, NORTH SHORE,

Is accessible by steamers leaving Circular Quay for Milson's Point and Lavender Bay 6.15 a.m. and half hourly to 7.45, then every 15 minutes to 10 a.m., then every 20 minutes to 1 p.m., then every 15 minutes to 2 p.m., then every 20 minutes to 4 p.m., then every 15 minutes to 6 p.m., then every 20 minutes to 8 p.m., then half-hourly to midnight; returning from Lavender Bay at 6 a.m., and half-hourly to 7.30, then every 15 minutes to 10 a.m., then every 20 minutes to 1 p.m., then every 15 minutes to 2 p.m., then every 20 minutes to 4 p.m., then every 15 minutes to 6 p.m., then every 20 minutes to 7.40, and every 25 minutes to 11.45. Saturday extra trips. On Sunday, the boat leaves Circular Quay 8.20 a.m., and every 20 minutes to 10 p.m.; leaves Lavender Bay 8 a.m., and every 20 minutes to 7.40 p.m., then every 25 minutes to 9.45 p.m.

Boats leave Circular Quay for Blue's Point 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.10 a.m., and every 20 minutes to 10 a.m., then half-hourly to midnight. Returning 6 a.m., then half-hourly to 8 a.m., then every 20 minutes to 9.20 a.m., 9.45 a.m., and then every half-hour to 11.45 p.m. For Neutral Bay 9 a.m., 4.30 p.m., 5.30 p.m. Returns 8.30 a.m., 9.30 a.m., 5 p.m.

Mossman's Bay steamers leave Circular Quay every alternate hour from 9.15 a.m. to 5.15 p.m.; returning 10.20, 12.30, 2.30, 4.30, and 5.45. On Sundays the boats make special trips.

He who wishes to see the blue waters of Port Jackson in all their glory must not miss a visit to North Shore. Landing at Lavender Bay, Walker Street is in front of you. The first building on your left, above the "Constitution Steps," is the Anglican Church; the building in course of construction a short distance on is for a Jesuit School; in front of you is the Wesleyan Church, and on the hill to the left the "Kirk." Keep straight on for half a mile till you are in sight of the Government Reserve, and about one-hundred paces beyond it; from thence you have a view rarely excelled. To the east is Macquarie lighthouse; to the north-east an expanse of water, Double Bay, Rose Bay, and intervening islands; beneath your feet the sail-studded Harbour; to the south the city and suburbs, the church spires and prominent domes of which you may count, and in the hazy distance, where "kiss the earth and sky," is George's River, Botany, and the Blue Mountains. If the traveller wishes to extend his researches, and behold more natural beauties, he had better take a vehicle from Milson's Point, the fares are moderate, and drive to Lane Cove, George's Head, Middle Head, Bradley's Head, or the Spit. The roads are in splendid order, and the views on either hand and the wild flora of Australia at his feet will give a rich reward for his pains. The naturalist will notice a bushy, wide-leaved shrub, of the Eucalyptus order, on the table-lands, in which he may find gaudy specimens of the insect world; and the small, circular, scarlet plants on the moss-grown carpet are insectivorous.



ST. MARY'S (R.C.) CATHEDRAL, COLLEGE STREET.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO

Is one of the most populous and distinct divisions within the city. It is peopled principally by artisans, clerks, and others who desire easy access to their business in Sydney. The buildings are not pretentious, but mostly comfortable family residences, with here and there a mansion creditable to the neighbourhood. William Street is the principal thoroughfare, boasting many excellent shops. At Woolloomooloo Bay there is a wharf of semi-circular

form, at which small vessels may load and unload with ease. Numerous industries, such as stone-cutting, timberyards, and saw-mills, are here in full operation.

To the south of Woolloomooloo is Oxford Street dividing it from Surry Hills. Being the only outlet to Paddington, Waverley, Randwick, and the suburbs in that direction, the traffic is great. Public vehicles are never off the street until midnight. A fine hotel, the Cambridge, stands at the junction of College Street; it is the principal feature of the place, though some other establishments are worthy specimens of the architect's art.

PYRMONT,

A SUBURB within the city, is reached by a bridge at the foot of Market Street (the toll for crossing which is one penny), by Harris Street, or by steamboat from Lime Street wharf. Several important industries are established here—the A.S.N. Company's engineering establishment, Australian Sugar Company's works, saw-mills, joinery works, and many others similar in usefulness and extent. The large stone quarries also, from which most of the blocks used for building purposes in Sydney are hewn, may be seen in full work, the supply seemingly being inexhaustible. Though a portion of Pyrmont is densely crowded with private dwellings, much land to the southward is yet vacant, and affords excellent sites for manufactories which it would be inconvenient to have in the centre of the city.

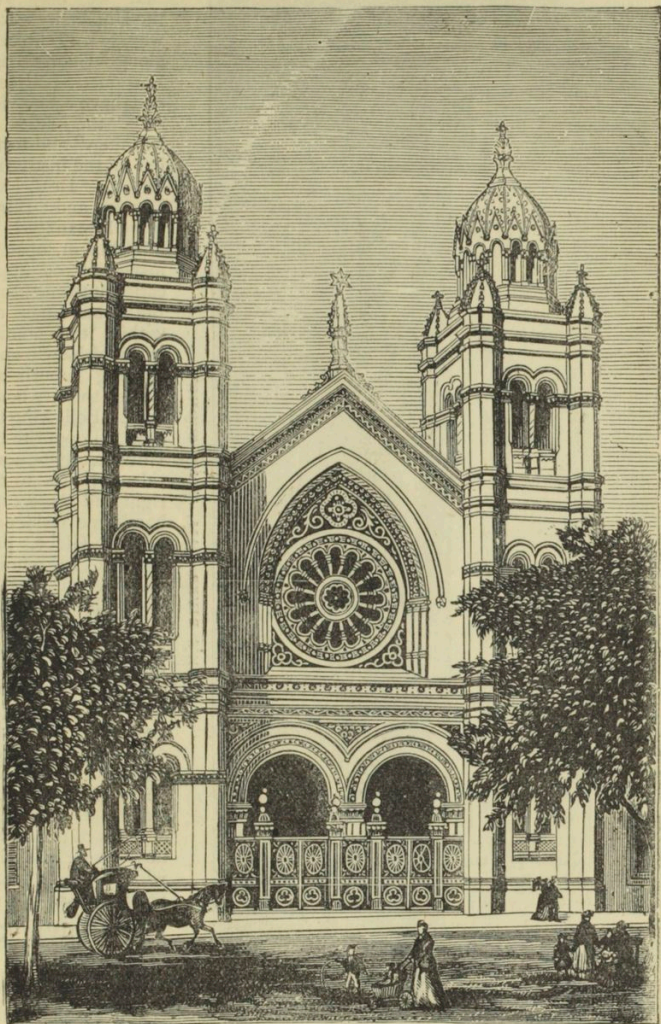
BALMAIN,

A SUBURB west of the city, accessible by road *viâ* Camperdown, by bridge *viâ* Pyrmont and Abattoirs, or by steam ferry and waterman's boat at foot of Erskine Street. The steamer to the right leaves for Darling Street and Dry Dock ferry at 5.35 and 5.50 a.m., every half hour from 6.20 to 7.5 a.m., every 15 minutes from 8.5 a.m. to 12 p.m.; leaves Dry Dock every half hour from 5 a.m. to 7.30 a.m., every 15 minutes from 7.45 a.m. to 7.35 p.m., and every half hour from 8.5 p.m. to 11 p.m. Saturdays extra trips. On Sundays the boats leave every half hour from 9.35 a.m. to 10.5 p.m., returning from Dry Dock every half hour from 9 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. Fares 3d. The steamer to the left leaves for Adolphus Street and Bald Rock at 5.40, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, and 8 a.m., every 15 minutes from 8.15 a.m. to 7.50 p.m., and then half hourly to 11.10 p.m., returning from Bald Rock every half hour from 5.20 to 7.20 a.m., every 15 minutes from 7.35 a.m. to 11 p.m. Saturdays extra trips. On Sunday, the boat leaves Erskine Street half hourly from 8.50 a.m. to 10.20 p.m., returning from Bald Rock every half hour from 8.20 a.m. to 9.50 p.m. Fares 3d.

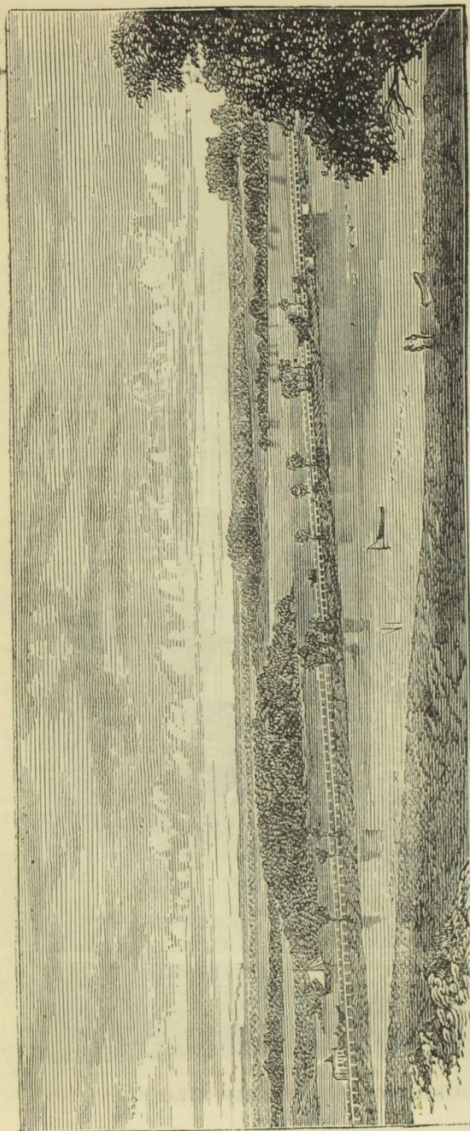
The Road *viâ* Camperdown is well worth a trip. The pedestrian should pass the University on the Parramatta road, until a little beyond the Annandale pine trees, and the road to Balmain will be seen stretching away to the right. Facing the eastward, at all high points of vantage, the observer will be rewarded with magnificent views of the harbour and surrounding country. Some idea of suburban progress will be gained by the remembrance that only a quarter of a century has elapsed since nearly all Balmain was clothed with primitive forest.

GLEBE, NEWTOWN, FOREST LODGE.

THE municipality of the Glebe lies north-west of Sydney, touching the harbour in Blackwattle and Rozelle Bays. A drive may be taken either *via* Parramatta Street, or by Pyrmont and Glebe bridges. Taking the road on a Saturday



THE JEWISH SYNAGOGUE, ELIZABETH STREET.

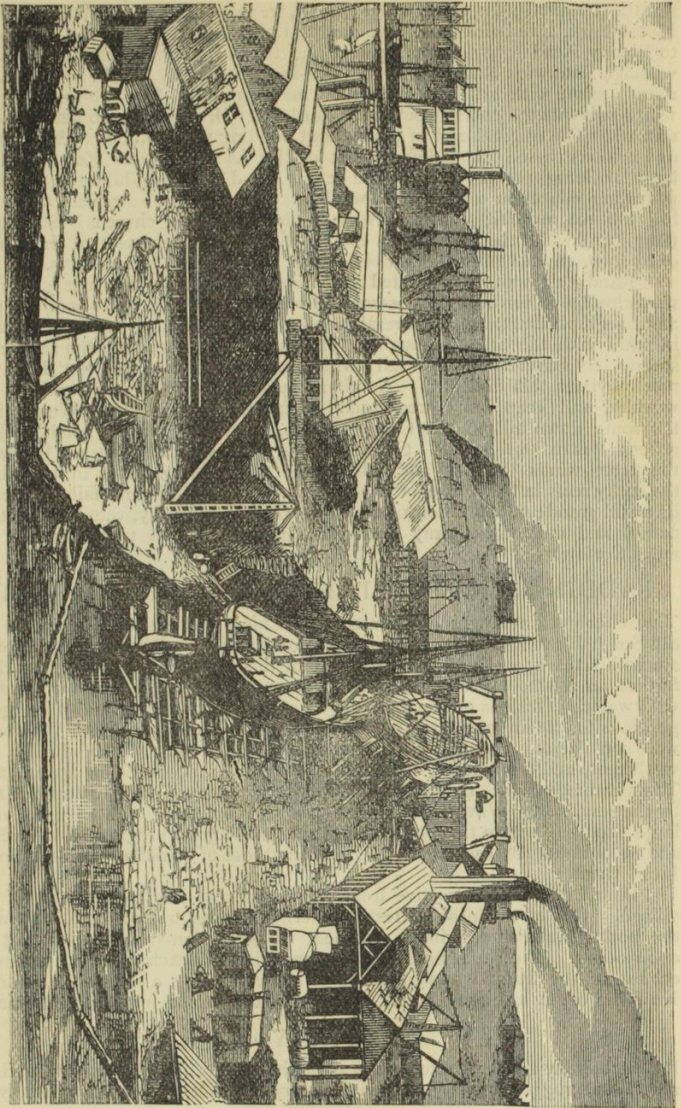


· COOK'S RIVER DAM, NEAR SYDNEY.

afternoon for the tour, that we may visit the University by the way, we proceed along George and Parramatta Streets, and have a fine view of "the seat of learning," and to the left of the institution for the Deaf, and Dumb, and Blind, a well managed establishment, open to inspection on application at the institute. Both buildings are within the municipality of Newtown, a thriving suburb adjoining the city boundary. Following the road till opposite the University gate, north side, we turn to the right and inspect the handsome residences of the Glebe, proclaimed a municipality August, 1859. We follow the road to Glebe Point past Toxtenth Park, and then returning as far as Pymont Road, turn to the right and visit the well laid out village of Forest Lodge. Only five years ago this locality was little more than a series of paddocks, now there are fine wide streets and pretty villas.

RANDWICK AND COOGEE.

ARE localities demanding another afternoon's coaching. Turning to the right



A. S. N. COMPANY'S SHIP-BUILDING YARD, PYRMONT

from the terminal point, top of Oxford Street, we pass along Botany Street, through Moore Park, Randwick Road (the road to the right just beyond the Park leads to Botany Heads), paying our dues at the toll-bar, and a short space onward we have Randwick Race-course—a right-handed course, a mile and a quarter round, sown with artificial grasses on made ground. The sub-soil is sandy, which prevents the course from being hard after drought, or too heavy after a rainfall. The original cost of ground and building was £7,000. The swamps and lagoons passed on our left is part of the Lachlan Water Reserve. The large building on the hill to the left is the Destitute Children's Asylum, providing education and board for about 600 children. Arrived upon the hill top we are fairly in Randwick. The neat little church is St. Jude's (Anglican). In the vale to the east is Bishops court, the seat of the Bishop of Sydney, an enchanting spot, overlooking Coogee and Gordon Bays.

Randwick was incorporated 22nd February, 1859, the first suburban municipality on record. It possesses three schools, four good hotels, a post and telegraph station. For several reasons it has not advanced in population in ratio with the other boroughs. The chief reason has been the absence of speedy communication by rail with the metropolis; but the Tramway now obviates this difficulty. Another reason is, most of the residents are wealthy, and keep large areas round their own homesteads. We continue the route down hill to the Coogee Beach, close by which are good hotels to refresh "man and beast." Coogee Bay is a fine sight at any time, but when the fierce winds "blow" and whine, the white spray hisses in jets above the rocky reefs in the centre of the bay. Words and pictures fail to describe its awful grandeur. The contrast between the lowering sky, the deep tints of ocean, and milk-white spray dashed on high are worth travelling the six miles to view.

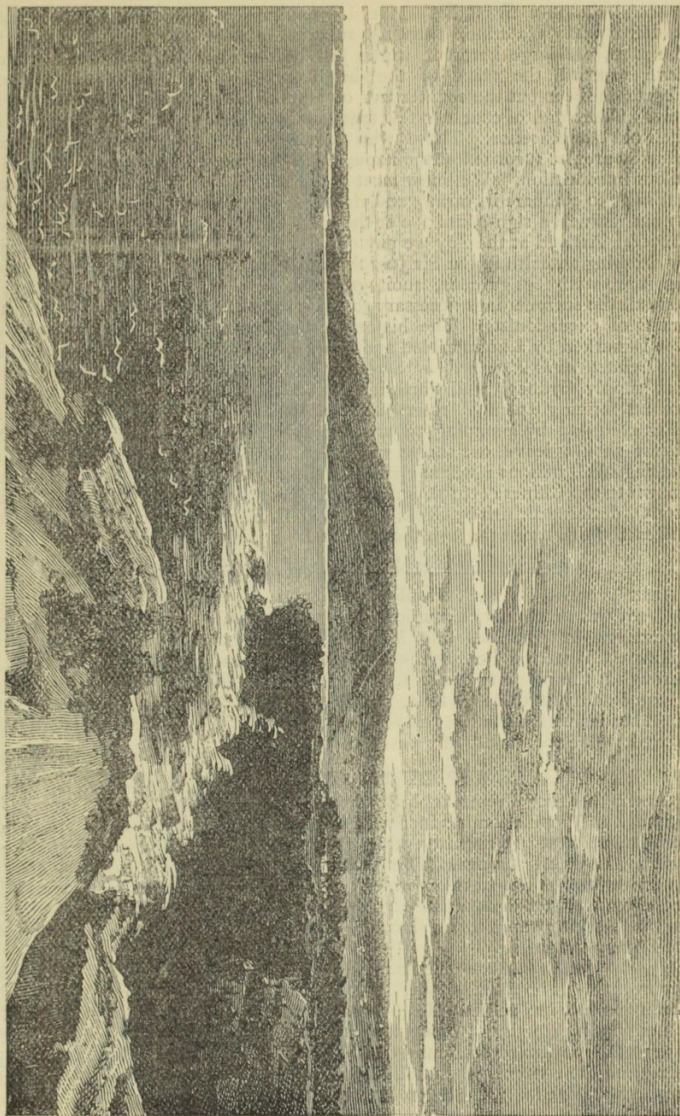
PADDINGTON, WOOLLAHRA, WAVERLEY, BONDI.

The suburb of Paddington is situated on the high land east of Sydney, on the old South Head Road, and adjoining the city boundary. The Victoria Barracks are within the borough on the right side of the road leaving the city; a little further on is the capacious reservoir for supplying the heights of Sydney with water. Portions of the borough overlook the harbour and form good positions to obtain peeps of the "blue deep." Paddington and Woollahra were proclaimed boroughs on the 17th April, 1860. Woollahra is the wealthiest, and its buildings generally are more aristocratic in appearance. The advantages which nature has given to the locality are evidently appreciated by the residents. Waverley lies south-east of Woollahra. There are several large factories within this borough. It has made good progress of late years, and its business premises are rapidly meeting those of Woollahra on the South Head Road.

Bondi is chiefly attractive from its magnificent bay to the west of the village. One of the most interesting afternoon drives out of town is through the borough above described, past neat villas, garden-veiled, looking at the open ocean. The bay is bordered by a magnificent beach and the thundering echoes of the Pacific and grand coast scenery make a delightful contrast. Near the ocean are good hotels with "accommodation for horse and man."

BOTANY.

During holiday season is often made accessible by steamer, skirting "round the rough and rugged rocks," but on ordinary occasions we must take a more



COOGEE BAY.

peaceful route—a five miles' drive by omnibus or cab. We pass through Redfern and Waterloo, thriving suburbs, almost part of the city. On the road, are large kerosene works just beyond Waterloo. Market gardens have usurped the place of the bright *epacris* and the varied *boronia*. Vegetable life is but the counterpart of animal life—the uncultured must give way. There are, of course, a few specimens of wild flora, but in nothing like their old magnificence. Those who remember the road to Botany in years gone by are not surprised at the name given by the first discoverer referred to in our introduction. We know most of the wild flower gardens of the colony, but none to compare in variety and richness with Botany, as it was. Midway on our journey, a sign-board "o'er the road" announces the welcome Half-way House. Arrived at the Bay we pay our respects to Captain Cook's companion by drinking a health in the Sir Joseph Banks Hotel. At this place of public resort are well-kept gardens, quoit grounds, skittle alley, dancing pavilion, in fact, all the surroundings necessary to banish the cobwebs of the city from the brains of excursionists. The historic ground whereon Captain Cook first set foot is marked by a brass tablet, and here, too, is the column, "*A la memoire de Monsieur de la Perouse*." "Strolling on the sands," we see the water-works that supply Sydney, well worth inspection, the spongy ground and sand beds around forming splendid reservoirs and filters for the water. The service pipes are filled by pumping to an elevation sufficient for gravitation. No visitor should leave our shores without visiting that spot whereon might fly the flag of all nations; where civilization first planted its ensign on a continent known to the Chinese (1619), seen by the Dutch (1606), patent to the Spanish (1605), declared British by Cook, assisted in his researches by Sir Joseph Banks, and sacred to France through the gallant La Perouse.

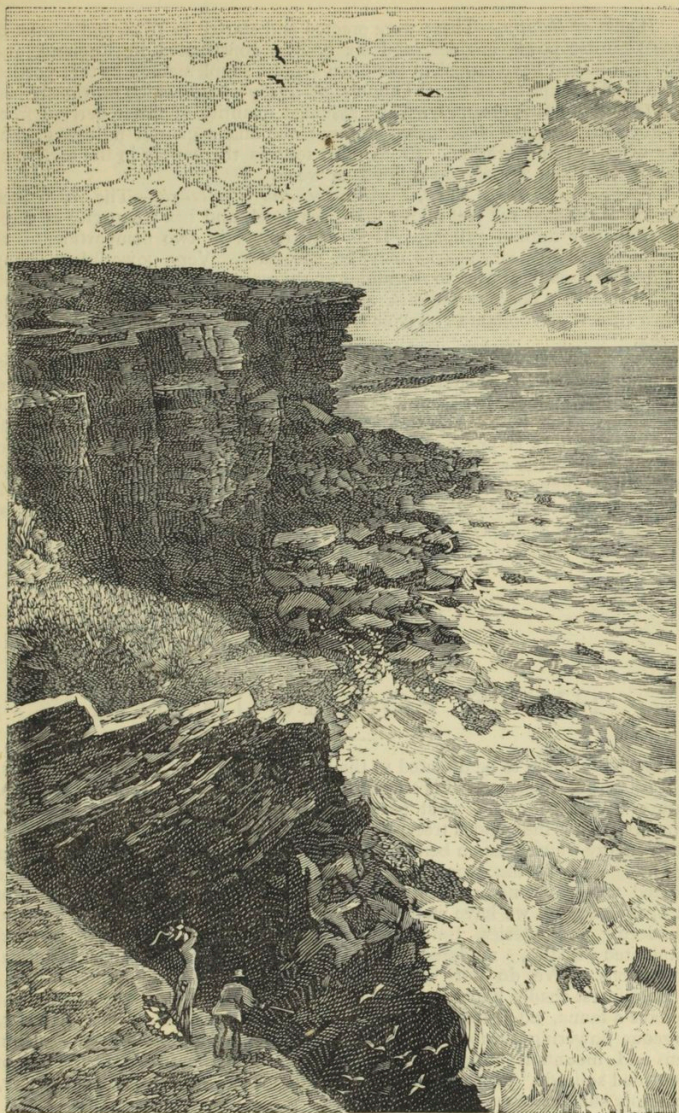
REDFERN AND WATERLOO.

THESE suburbs lie S.S.W. of Sydney, and contain over 20 miles of road. Redfern was proclaimed a municipality, 11th August, 1859. It joins the city boundary. It possesses fine Municipal Chambers and an excellent Free Library. Waterloo lies south-east of Redfern, and nearly the whole of the borough is the property of the successors of Sir Daniel Cooper. Proclaimed a municipality, 16th May, 1860, perhaps no suburb of Sydney has made such rapid strides within the last ten years, the style of building having greatly improved. The road to Botany passes through the borough.

WATER SUPPLY TO SYDNEY AND SUBURBS.

OUR city has been remarkably fortunate in the matter of water supply, for although the population has increased so rapidly as to warrant every precaution being taken to secure against a water famine, the immediate yield has held out even in the driest seasons. The present supply is derived from an area of ground known as the Lachlan watershed, surrounded by the Waverley Hills, and extending to a dam situate on the eastern side of the Randwick Road, and continuing downwards to the shores of Botany Bay, this portion being termed the Botany watershed.

Area and Capacity.—The Lachlan watershed is that portion from which the city in its lower levels is supplied by gravitation, and its area is 1,125 acres. Botany reserve has an area of 2,614 acres, or a total of $5\frac{3}{4}$ square miles, the contents being equal to 550,000,000 gallons. This is irrespective of the new dam to the southward at Bunnerong, on the military road, whose area is 250 acres, and the contents when full 400,000,000 gallons, to be conveyed to site of present watershed.

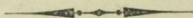


THE ROCKS, COOGEE.

Works at Botany.—These were erected and started in 1858, and consist of three 75-horse power engines, and six boilers, constructed in England, and since that period have furnished the main supply, supplemented by that portion of the Lachlan known as the "Tunnel," or Busby's bore, which previously had been the only means of supply. The assumed quantity of water derived from this gravitating source is estimated at about one and a quarter million gallons daily when in full operation. From both sources the supply in the early part of 1879 was about 35,000,000 gallons per week.

Reservoirs at Crown Street, Paddington, and Woollahra.—The first-named reservoir is situated 141 feet above main sea level, and has a capacity of three and a quarter million gallons. It is constructed in two compartments, to provide for such cleansings as may be necessary. Very powerful pumping machinery raises the water to Paddington reservoir, 214 feet above sea level, which contains 2,000,000 gallons, and has facilities for cleansing similar to Crown Street. Woollahra reservoir is at much higher level, being 276 above the sea.

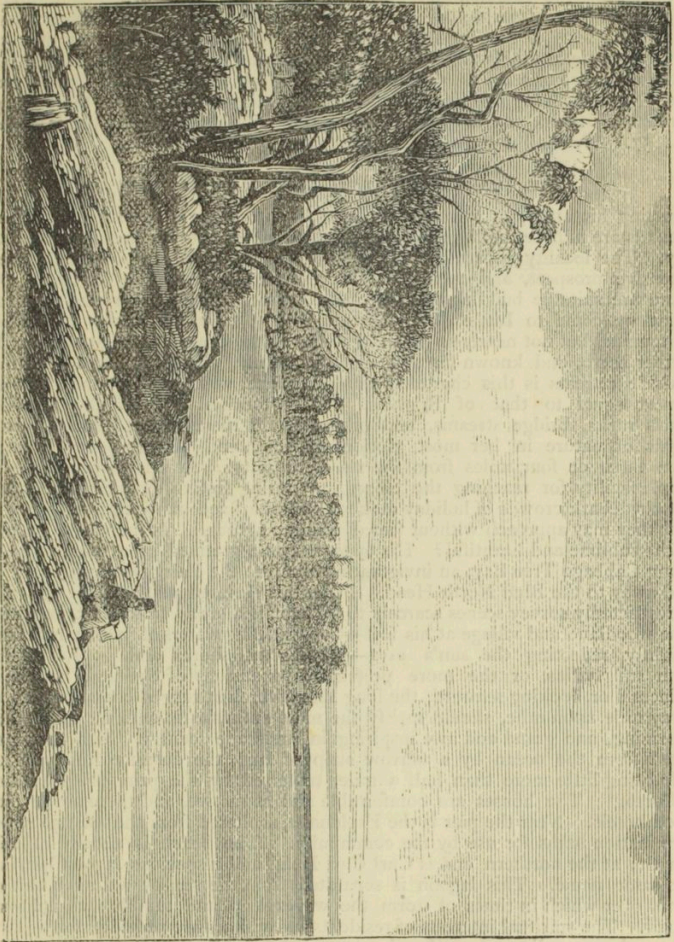
Proposed Supply.—In providing for the future wants of Sydney and suburbs, a scheme has been projected for drawing our supply from the Nepean, Cordeaux, and Cataract rivers, at a level sufficiently high to reach Sydney by gravitation. The drainage area comprises 354 square miles, entirely in a sandstone country. It is proposed to construct a storage reservoir at Prospect, forty miles from the source, capable of receiving 84,000,000 gallons per day, while three other reservoirs at Petersham, Newtown, and Waverley will thoroughly distribute the water to the highest populated localities. The total cost is estimated at £1,170,768. The work has been commenced.



HINTS FOR TOURISTS.

ATTENTION is now to be directed to the principal places of resort on holidays, or at other times when relief is sought from the worry and turmoil of business. Nature with us, for the most part, always appears in full-dress array; we never see leafless indigenous trees, nor are we ever reminded of the invisible but active energy which goes on beneath the snowy and frost-bound fields of colder regions. With us the woods are always green, though the ground may be parched and sunburned; and if we are without some of the characteristics of European scenery, we have many of our own in lieu. 'Tis true we have no mouldering monasteries, time-honoured cathedrals, or moss and ivy-clad dilapidated castles, rendered venerable and interesting, by historical associations. We do not see the cowslip in our meadows, and our interminable forest shades know but little of the sweet songsters of the grove; but we have a fauna, extensive and unique, a brilliant sunshine, a clear blue sky, gorgeous flowering shrubs and plants; vast wooded ranges, deep, solemn glens and mountain gorges, which, together with the indescribable air of intensified solitude, which particularly distinguishes our Australian scenery, are amply sufficient for poetical inspiration.

THE BEACH, SANS SOUCI, BOTANY.



SYDNEY HARBOUR.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE writes well of Sydney Harbour, but he fails to reach the high poetic truth of our Australian Kendall when singing of this "Royal water." The largest navies of the world could here float in safety. Once within the line of headlands—north and south—little danger is experienced

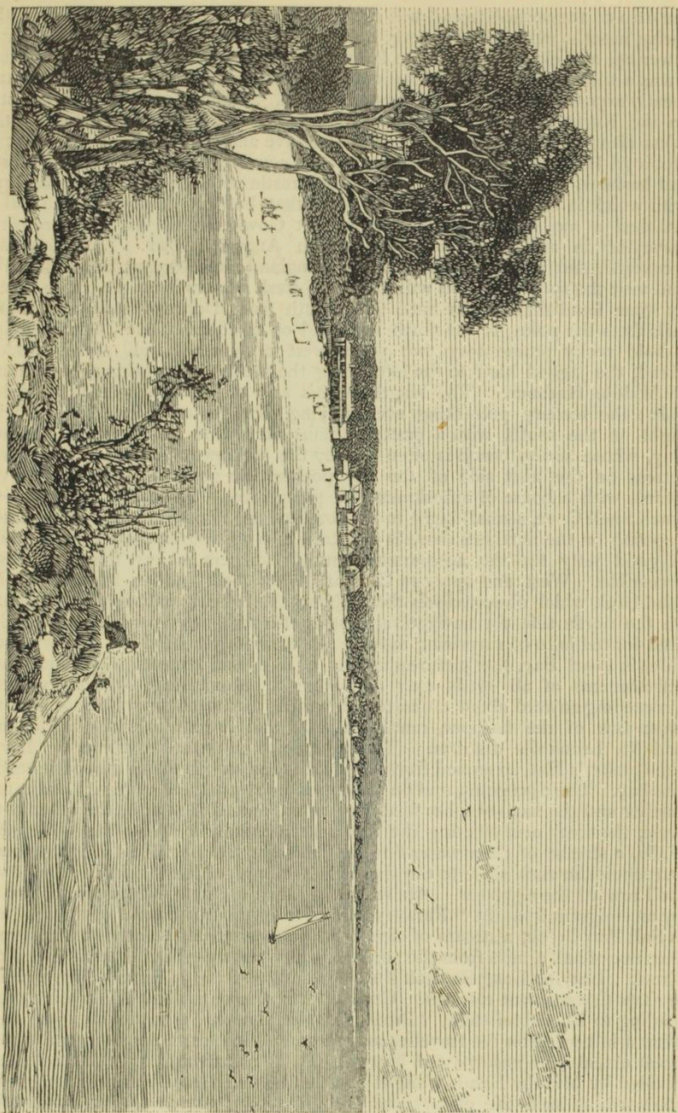
in navigating the channel, and good anchoring ground is to be found almost anywhere around for ships of the heaviest burthen. The distance from North to South Head is reckoned at more than a mile, and the approach through those majestic sentinels is grand in the extreme. On either side steep, sandstone rocks rise to a height of from 300 to 400 feet. The Hornby Lighthouse, placed on a shelving precipice inside South Head, serves to guide the mariner correctly at night, and save him from such a disaster as befell the *Dunbar* in 1857. We shall now guide the visitor from

THE QUARANTINE STATION TO WATSON'S BAY,

directing his attention to the chief points of interest as we pass. Quarantine grounds are indispensable precautions in the vicinity of every thickly populated city. The locality chosen is well adapted for the purpose, commanding an extensive prospect, and open to health-restoring breezes from the sea. On shore are suitable buildings for infected persons. Proceeding round the next point we come to Little Manly Cove, a pretty, fairy-like nook, frequented by tourists, but not nearly so much in favour as the beautiful beach half a mile further north, and known far and wide as Manly. Chief amongst beautiful sea-side retreats is this charming watering-place, which has obtained a fame almost equal to that of Brighton. Here tourists may wander at will, climb rocks, bridge streams, and otherwise fill themselves to the full with sights of nature in her most glorious aspects, and yet not journey more than three or four miles from the steamer's jetty. At all seasons there is ample facility for reaching the place, but during festive days large coasting vessels debark crowds of holiday makers, the wharf accommodation being such that they may approach without fear of running aground. Is the visitor a lover of the sublime and beautiful? His tastes may be gratified by a short journey along Cabbage Tree Bay, an invigorating climb to the Fairy Bower, thence out and away to the Bluff North Head. From this elevated platform his eye may unrestrictedly survey scenes scarcely to be equalled away from Port Jackson. The woodland and village at his feet—the sparkling waters of Sydney harbour, brightly reflecting the sun's rays—the distant shores and bays, dotted with snug villas, or the more pretentious mansions of Sydney's merchant princes; or, looking seaward, the long line of broken rugged coast, stretching away mile upon mile, should satisfy the most enthusiastic admirer of what is charming, and grand and awe inspiring in landscape scenery. Manly is separated from the ocean by a narrow strip of land, the distance from side to side being little more than half a mile, traversed by the principal street, or "Corso." The houses are comfortable and attractive, and there are several good hotels. Near the pier is the Esplanade, sheltered from the sea, and at its termination baths for use by the community. The beach is about a mile in length; at the northern end is Curl Curl Head and a spacious lagoon bearing the same name. This lagoon is separated from the sea by a broad belt of sand, over which in times of storm the waves leap and tumble with echoing sound. The spiritual interests of residents and visitors are provided for by two neat and commodious stone churches—one belonging to the English Episcopal, the other to the Congregational Denomination. To Manly the invalid comes to recover the strength which inland heat has lessened; and here the fashionable world disports itself when tired of the city and indoor rounds of pleasure.

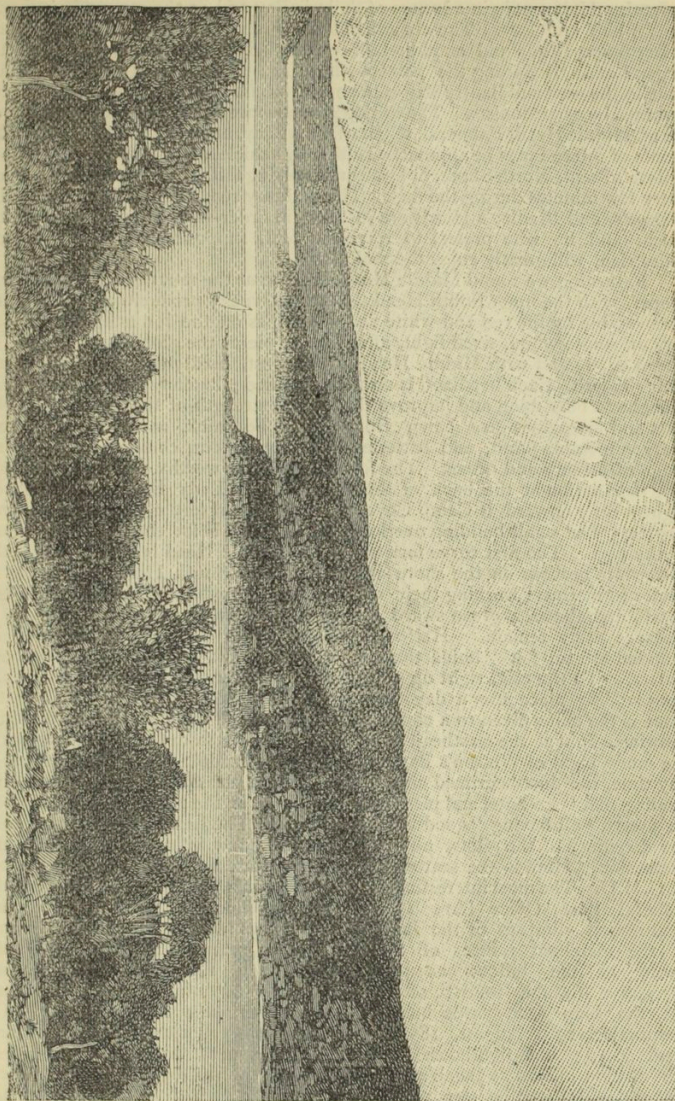
A mile west of Manly we have the township reserve of Balgowlah, on the extreme western arm of North Harbour, containing a rural village. There are a few "opening lawns" on its shores, and the pleasure seeker who "loves

OCEAN BEACH, MANLY.



The drip of the wetted trees" will find excellent plots for merry making in the spring months when the Westerly breeze prevails. When the summer sky is lowering, and clouds arise in the South, the lover of ease will give Balgowlah lawns a wide berth, as North Harbour is little more than an open roadstead, and greatly exposed during the south-easterly storm. Steaming another mile, and still on the North side, we have Dobroyd Point, a rocky eminence forming the West Head of North Harbour. Rising above and south-west of the point is Dobroyd Hill, 308 feet above the sea level, commanding a grand view of sea and harbour, to be obtained after a short wrestle with the salt bush and scrub with which it is crowned. To the water that bathes the foot of this hill is attached a mournful interest. Lieutenant Gowlland lost his life here while surveying in an open boat on the 14th August, 1874. The body was recovered, and placed in the Church of England Cemetery, at St. Leonard's; and visit the spot when you will a cross of fresh flowers is on the tomb, placed by some hand that forgets not. Due south from Dobroyd Hill, and half a mile from the point, is the north headland of Middle Harbour, Grotto Point, a bold rocky promontory two miles west of North Head. Inner Middle Head, the jagged bluff to the left, being the south line marking the entrance to Middle Harbour. The length of this arm of Port Jackson is considerable; the scenery presenting ever varying picturesque changes. The wide bight on the south, with a pretty isthmus almost in its centre, is Hunter's Bay, whose snowy beach is often trod by the visitors to Balmoral, a favourite retreat on the west side of the bay possessing a good wharf and nice green sward, with a house of refreshment in perspective. A quarter mile west we reach Shell Cove, a small bight to the south of the Sand Spit, and immediately opposite on the northern shore is Clontarf, also a favourite place of recreation. A good jetty for the accommodation of steamers makes the spot easily accessible. West, and opposite Clontarf, is the Spit (native name Parriwi) a sand bank which almost closes the harbour, there being only a narrow channel on the north side for navigation, passing through which we are in a calm, land-locked lake of surprising beauty. Immediately behind the Parriwi, south side, is Pearl Bay, the picturesque site of a public recreation ground where refreshments of all kinds may be obtained, intoxicating drinks excepted. Proceeding onward about a quarter of a mile, on the south, is Long Bay, the west arm of the harbour, running a mile and a half into the Willoughby and St. Leonard's districts. The first point of interest within the bay is the Quaker's Hat, so named from its peculiar shape. It forms the south head of the bay. The next point, and on the opposite side, is the Fig Tree. Half a mile further and the bay stretches forth two arms, one to the south, the other to the west, the south arm meeting the well known romantic site of the Willoughby Falls, a stream of clear water flowing from the St. Leonard's heights over a perpendicular rock close to the shores of the bay. After a rainfall a visit will well reward the sightseer. Above the fall is an orchard and garden, cultivated by an emigrant from the "Flowery Land." At the north point of the west arm is Salt Pan Creek, a stream of clear fresh water, and at the head of the arm, a distance of half a mile from the mouth, good water may be had from Flat Rock Creek. Leaving Long Bay half a mile behind we come to Sailor's Bay, in which are two Government reserves. On the north side of the bay is a landing wharf leading to Ehrenbreitstein, "Broad stone of honour," a new name given to an abrupt hill whereon the traveller may stand and in one glance take in a view of great extent and unsurpassed beauty. To the eastward is a stretch of ocean divided by Middle Head, while at your feet lie Clontarf and Pearl Bay; and to the north is seen the glassy blue of Bantry Bay stretching away two miles

NORTH HARBOUR, FROM MANLY.



beyond. Half a mile in advance of Sailor's Bay and on the same side is Sugar Loaf Point and Bay. The conical hill rising almost in the centre of the bay is Big Sugar Loaf; and another half a mile brings our craft opposite Little Sugar Loaf. Rounding the point we have the main branch of Middle Harbour to the west and Bantry Bay to the north, where there are many lovely places favoured by excursionists. The fishing grounds most sought in Middle Harbour are off Middle Head, Balmoral, Clontarf, Pearl Bay, and just inside the Spit. The points of interest may be approached either by vehicle, at moderate charges, from Milson's Point, North Shore, or by steamers plying thither from the Circular Quay every few minutes during the day. The military roads to the forts at Middle, George's, and Bradley's Heads are in splendid order—being level as a bowling green, and he who prefers to travel on foot, supposing him to be a good pedestrian, will greatly enjoy the walk.

Returning we round Middle Head and are at the mouth of Port Jackson proper, with the inner South Head, a narrow, rocky promontory to the east, discoverable by the red and white vertical stripes on the lower lighthouse, the rays of whose white, fixed light, after sunset, pierce the gloom to a distance of fifteen miles, and with Middle Head to the west, boldly determining the harbour's mouth. Each headland is strongly fortified; human science having been brought to bear upon and improve the natural strength of the positions. The forts and magazines are hewn from the solid rock, earth works protect every vulnerable point, and batteries of heavy cannon command a sweeping range of estuary and ocean. The fortifications are worthy a day's inspection. The indentation at the back of the lighthouse is Lady Bay, and the sandy bight a little onward is Camp Cove, the favoured resort of fishers and picnic parties. The small building overlooking the beach is for the use of the pilots of the port. The first curve forward of the Middle Head is Obelisk Bay, the two white beacons on the shore are in line with South Head, and serve as guides to mariners working their vessels up the harbour. In the centre is a beach, and above, a green sward and well of water, where traces of many a pleasure party remain. Half-a-league onward is George's Head, with its rounded hill top; it "holds the fort" against invaders of the inner harbour waters. To the east, right opposite, is Green Point, marked by an obelisk, a snug landing place after a day's fishing round the Sow and Pigs. This latter place is the name given to a cluster of rocks marked by a small, red flagship, showing a light at the masthead at night. Rounding from Green Point we have the sandy bight of Watson's Bay just half a mile inside South Head, where, at any time, the dust-begrimed citizen may spend a pleasant hour. Close to the landing pier is an hotel and pleasure ground, and on the hill two more "Traveler's rests," all having "good accommodation." The hamlet chiefly consists of the dwellings of the pilots, although there are a few villa residences of some pretension. Here is the seat of that veteran statesman, Sir John Robertson, K.C.M.G. The most interesting route to Watson's Bay is by vehicle from the General Post Office (fare 1s.). The traveller by this road obtains picturesque glimpses of the harbour and views of garden-enclosed homes of the merchant princes of the city. The grand coast scenery and the boom of the billows as they break upon the resisting rocks are suggestive to the tourist of romantic turn of mind. Visitors should see the Gap (200 yards behind the village) ever associated with the memorable 20th August, 1857, when the *Dunbar*, with her living freight, went down; the lighthouse, forts, and, if his nerves are strong, the deep cliff descent known as Jacob's Ladder, wrought in the rugged primitive rock. But unless his step be steady and his brain clear he had better not approach



BALMORAL, MIDDLE HARBOUR.

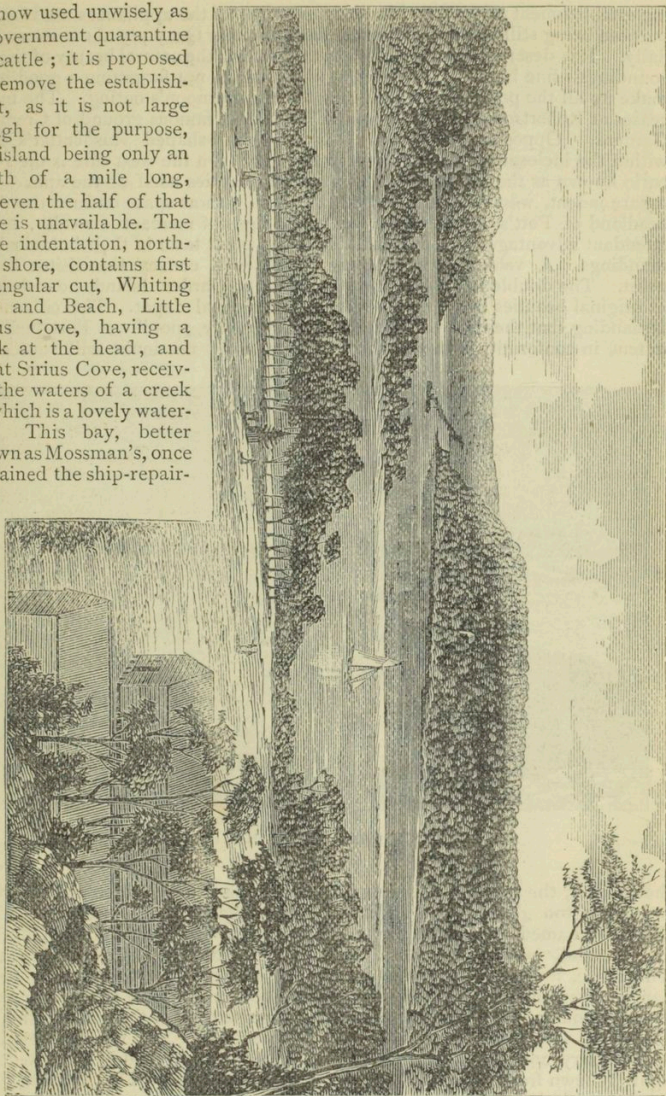
that dangerous staircase. A new lighthouse is in course of erection near the site of the old Macquarie tower, and close at hand is the flagstaff and telegraph station, communicating to Sydney the intelligence of vessels in the offing. A lifeboat and life-saving apparatus are always at the bay, and also a pilot's steamboat, ready for service whenever necessary. Steamers ply from the Circular Quay daily, but as the time table frequently changes, the daily papers should be referred to. The south termination of the bay is Village Point; the slight indent beyond is Parsley Bay, made dear to many a Christ Church scholar as the scene of the annual treat. There are two obelisks above, and fresh water handy to the near one.

CHOWDER BAY TO DAWES' POINT.

On the west side of the Harbour is a rocky cove, ending in a sandy beach, Chowder Bay and Chowder Head, with a landing pier, hotel, pavilion, and pleasure grounds, a desirable haven for a large party in pursuit of enjoyment, or for the cosy family circle on the same errand. The deep bay on the east side opposite is Vacluse Bay—the border of the Wentworth estate, well known by old inhabitants to have contained the “burrow” of the “Major,” once a useful and pleasant adjunct to amateur fishing parties. The west end of the bight is named the Bottle and Glass, from a supposed likeness of two pieces of rock to those useful articles of domestic economy; but the disintegrating tooth of time, and the influence of the elements have wrought the customary transformation. On the North Shore is Taylor Bay and Beach, easily noticeable by the sudden central dent and long straight southern stretch. Directly opposite is scrubby Shark Point, a friendly landing place for those “on pleasure bent.” The charming bend, extending from thence about a mile with its lovely strand is Rose Bay, and the road seen here and there behind leads from Sydney to South Head, forming part of the splendid drive already described. The first bight and snowy sand on the east of the bay is Milk Beach, and next it is Hermit Bay, ending with Hermitage Point. The island mid-stream, and in centre of Rose Bay, is Baambilly, better known as Shark Island, an excellent shelter in an easterly gale, and a nice boating trip. At any time the naturalist may succeed in carrying away a specimen of the diminutive saurian order, *Iguanide*, for his English friends. The bluff to the north-west is Bradley's Head, a peninsula, running out half a mile from the main land. On the east side, close to the point, is a place to beach a small boat, and a snug grass-plot for breakfasting. On the west side is a wharf, midway between which and the beach is a table rock, beneath whose shade is a “draught of the crystal spring.” A fortification occupies the high land, which can be reached by a fine road from Milson's Point. If we now look back the course we came, we observe that our launch is fairly land-locked.

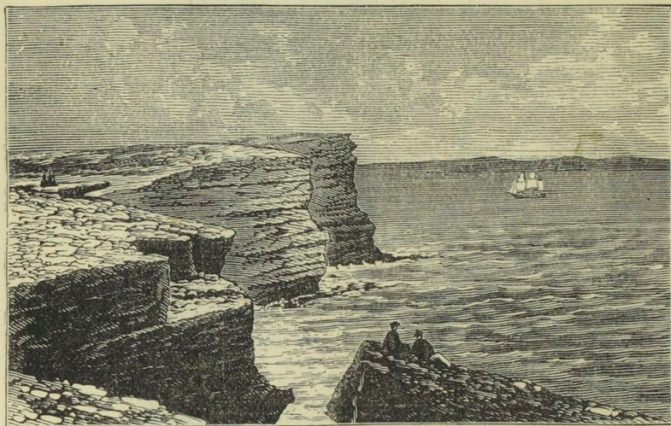
At the butt of the peninsula inside are the well-known Athol Gardens with pavilion and refreshment house in view. Terminating at Rose Bay, south shore, is Point Piper, a peninsula within whose area is contained the suburb of Woollahra, with about twelve miles of streets, a miniature township accessible by vehicle from Macquarie Place. It bids fair at a future date to be a ward of the metropolis. Round the point we have Double Bay, a fine indentation with rich land on its shores. This bay and Darling Point are remarkable for the number of handsome residences with which they are studded. The estate of Carthona is within the bay, close to the point, and Mona and Green Oakes are at its base. The water off the west face of the point is shoal. The rocky dot to the north is Clarke's Island, once covered with scrub and affording capital shelter ground for boating parties,

but now used unwisely as a Government quarantine for cattle ; it is proposed to remove the establishment, as it is not large enough for the purpose, the island being only an eighth of a mile long, and even the half of that space is unavailable. The triple indentation, northern shore, contains first an angular cut, Whiting Bay and Beach, Little Sirius Cove, having a creek at the head, and Great Sirius Cove, receiving the waters of a creek on which is a lovely waterfall. This bay, better known as Mossman's, once contained the ship-repair-



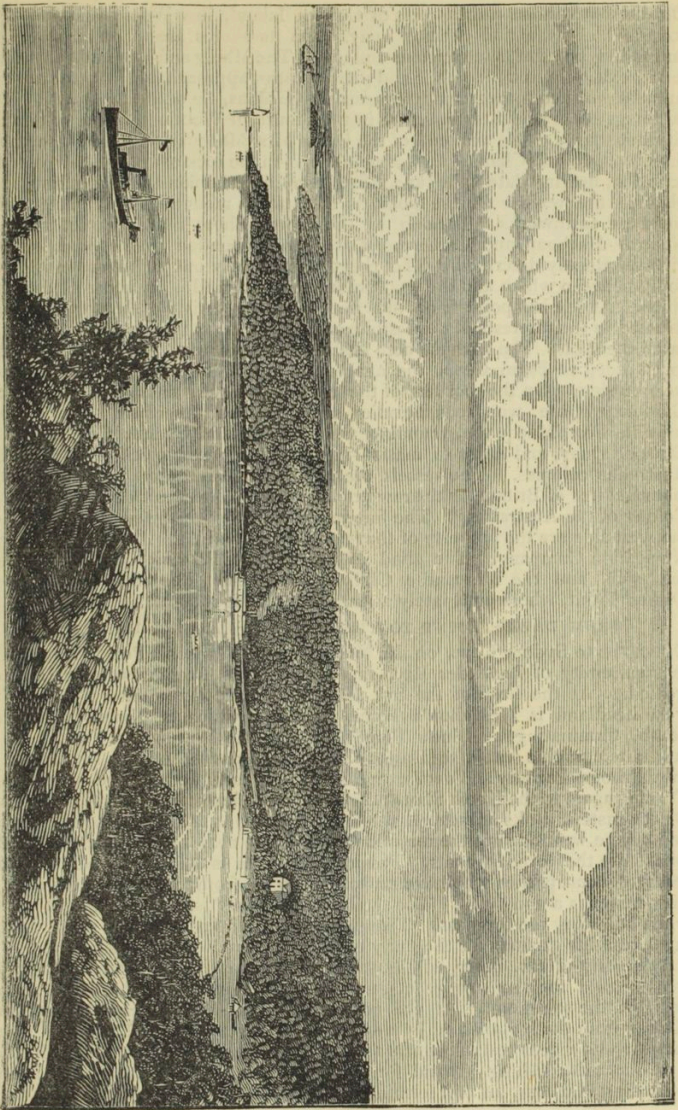
CLONTARF, MIDDLE HARBOUR.

ing establishment of Messrs. Mossman, vestiges of the appliances used for that purpose being still visible. Steamers from Circular Quay ply about every hour daily. It is deservedly a favourite place of resort, the natural beauty of the surroundings—fine beach, good water, verdant knolls, not forgetting a good hotel, make up all the popular requirements for an afternoon's outing. The indent ceases at Robertson's Point, on which is the once famous ground of Cremorne Gardens. Opposite (south shore) is the gourd-shaped Rushcutter's Bay; within the inclosure the water is very shallow. On the west side is the rocky curio known as the Horse's Head. A creek empties itself at the apex. The square indent, west side, is Elizabeth Bay, and a short space onward the rocky headland of Pott's Point, where we notice signs of mercantile wealth, and its attendant advantages, the residents displaying great taste in their botanical surroundings. A vehicle, *via* Macleay Street, will convey the visitor to the point. The double island north of the point is Garden Island, now shorn of its original beauties by being converted into a naval depot. The citizens are demanding that the island shall be made a "beauty spot" on Port Jackson's waters, in conformity with the name it bears, and no doubt will succeed in



THE GAP, SOUTH HEAD.

their object, the contrast between its present bare appearance and the lawns beyond is too glaring to be pleasant. The island lying north-west is Fort Denison, named *Mattewai* by the aborigines, *Rock Island* by Governor Phillip, and, in the early days of the colony, familiarly known as *Pinchgut*. This name, it is said, originated in the fact of a prisoner having suffered the pangs of hunger there for several days, with food in sight but not within reach, as a punishment for purloining food in the famine time of the colony's infancy. The stone fort was built during the governorship of Sir William Denison. The battery contains sixteen mounted guns. After sundown a fixed red light is shewn from the summit of the *Martello Tower*. The narrow gulph to the north is *Shell Cove*, terminating in the precipice *Kirribilli Point*.

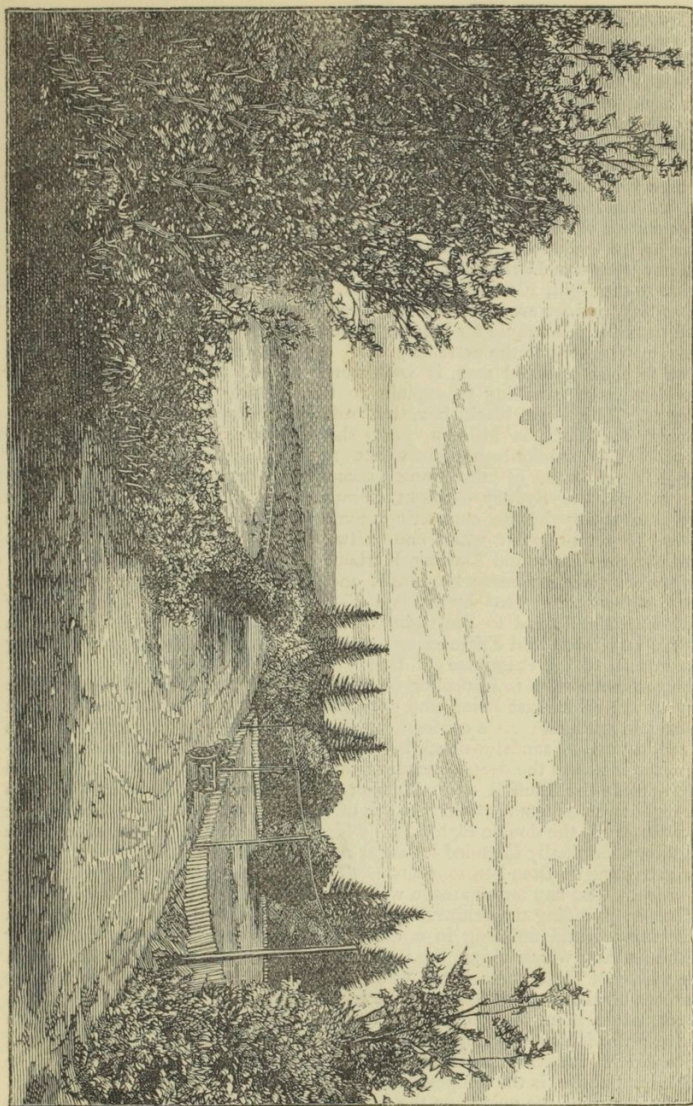


CHOWDER BAY, PORT JACKSON.

On the south shore, a little west of Garden Island, lies Woolloomooloo Bay, round which is a fine circular quay. On its shores are to be hired rowing and sailing boats of all conditions and sizes. The Manly and Watson's Bay steam ferries call daily, and the public and private baths, approachable from the city and suburbs *via* the Domain and Government Gardens, lie on the west side. The buildings on the heights above are in the suburb of Woolloomooloo, within the city boundary. The west end of the bay is Mrs. Macquarie's Point, whereon is the now historical Chair of Mrs. Macquarie. In the rock over the Chair is an inscription, bearing date 13th June, 1816, recording the fact that Mrs. Macquarie planned the walk. At the point is a battery, mounting ten guns, under cover of earthworks. Turning to the North Shore is a double indent—Neutral Harbour and Careening Cove—both bounded by the St. Leonard's district, already described. The point immediately out of the cove is Wad-yong, between which and the next prominence, Kirribilli, are some picturesque villas. At the last point is an old fort, very suggestive of having been constructed in the interests of a possible enemy, as its posterior wall is built to catch the shot. The harbour here has sensibly narrowed. Opposite Kirribilli, south side, is Farm Cove, the anchorage for all naval ships being on its western side. On the borders of the cove is situated the Sydney Botanical Gardens, whose wondrous beauties are elsewhere described. Farm Cove ends in Fort Macquarie, rounding which we are in Sydney Cove, with its Circular Quay, and forest of masts—the most important speck of water in the Australian colonies. The vessels are chiefly English traders, exchanging the manufactures of Britain for the raw produce and mineral wealth of the "Mother Colony of the Australias." The fine jetties and well-designed goods sheds on the west side are the property of that enterprising body, the Australasian Steam Navigation Company. The shed of the Sydney Rowing Club lies on the east side, and the Mercantile Club on the west. The cove terminates at Dawes' Point, where until lately a ferry ran to Blue's Point.

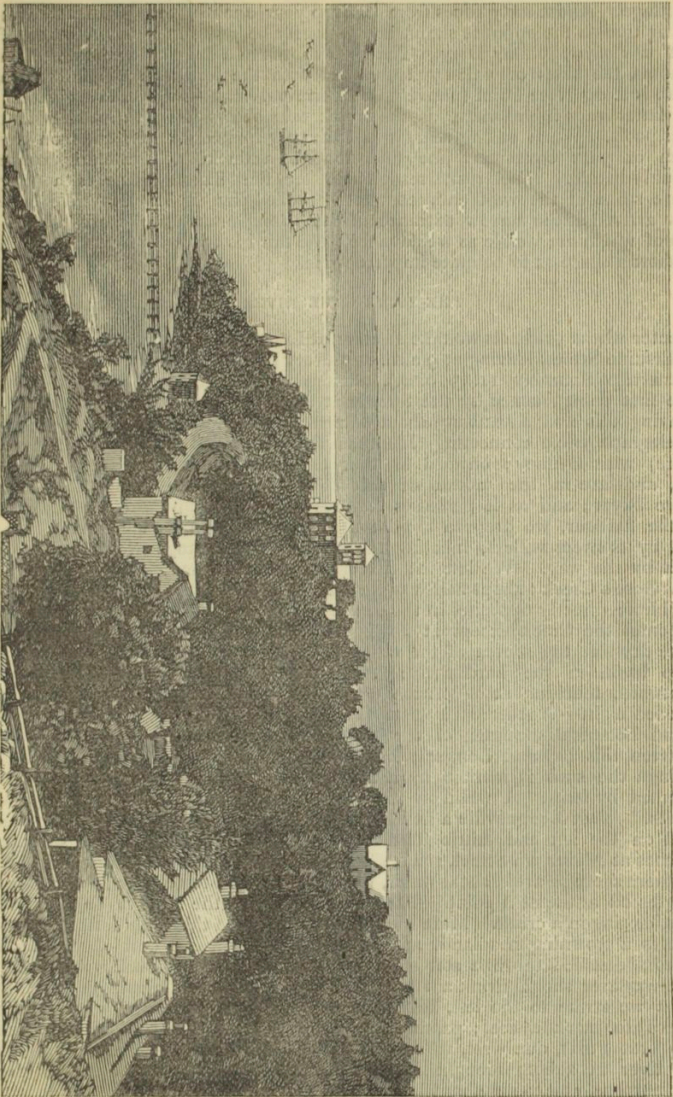
FROM DAWES' POINT TO THE HEAD OF DARLING HARBOUR.

OPPOSITE to Sydney Cove, on the North Shore, is Milson's Point, defining the east extremity of Lavender Bay, the centre of St. Leonard's district, already treated. At the head of the bay are public baths, closed after 7 a.m. The west headland is McMahon's Point, following which is a small bight and beach, terminating at Blue's Point (native name Warung). From here is laid a telegraphic cable to Dawes' Point. Opposite, on the south side of the harbour, Parbury's, Town's, and Moore's wharfs and bonded warehouses. Turning again to the North Shore is an irregular indentation, called Berry's Bay. On its eastern banks are several shipbuilding yards at the head of a small creek, and on the west side are the torpedo stores. The neat narrow launches at the wharf are the torpedo boats. Passing the stores is a forest veiled lawn, the resort of picnic parties who have no wish to go far from town. On the skirt of the herbage is a good well. The three red buoys are used for mooring steamers while adjusting the compass. Twenty-five paces from the steps, south of the lawn, are fair grounds for the finny tribe. The land encompassing the bay is the property of Mr. Berry, of Illawarra. The island to the left is Magazine Island, used for the storage of gunpowder, the buildings for that purpose being at the south end. At the north-east point is a Water Police station, divided from the main island by a deep cutting executed by prison labour when the Isle was a penal establishment. Directly opposite the cutting, north side, is a favourite fishing ground for bream. Nearly due south of the Island is Darling Harbour, an arm forming part of the city boundary. To the right



ROSE BAY, FROM SOUTH HEAD ROAD.

is Balmain (already described). The first prominence is Peacock's Point, forming the north boundary of Johnson's Bay, which possesses three arms—White Bay, to the west, on which are situated the timber mills of Mr. J. Booth, which have telegraphic intercourse with a Sydney office; between the bight and south-west arm, Rozelle bay, lie the Glebe Island abattoirs, near the neck of the peninsula, approachable by road *via* Pymont and Glebe Island bridges; within the last half-year the establishment has undergone great improvement. At the head of Rozelle Bay lies Toxteth Park, the seat of Sir George Wigram Allen; the south-east arm is Black Wattle Cove, once famed for its luscious drift oysters, which civilization has utterly destroyed. A large portion of swamp land behind the bridge embankment has been reclaimed. The bridge leads to THE GLEBE, a suburban municipality already described. We now return to Darling harbour, and on our journey we pass a small indentation to the right, Elizabeth Bay, a bluff, Macarthur's Point, an indentation, Jones Bay, and we are opposite the huge works of the A. S. N. Company. The patent slip, a cradle for holding vessels while being raised or lowered by steam power, runs to the extreme point. This establishment, employing from three to four hundred men, is well worth inspection. The Manager, Mr. Davidson, is ever willing to explain to the enquirer the various matters of interest. The huge black box, left side of harbour, is a floating dock. Behind the dock is Miller's boat shed, where pleasure boats may be hired. The smoke-begrimed works a little further forward are the property of one of the most successful commercial corporations in the colony, the Sydney Gaslight Company (worth a visit). Across the bay is a swing bridge connecting Sydney with Pymont. Beyond the *chausée* a semi-circular wharf and railway line. It has been proposed to continue the line round Darling Harbour, skirting the city, for goods traffic. On the city side are many busy mills and the works of the Fresh Food and Ice Company, originated by the late T. S. Mort. Leaving Darling harbour with Magazine Island to the right, we have to the left Waterview Bay, with Mort's Dry Dock and Engineering establishment at its head, another lasting monument to the enterprise of that great public benefactor, T. S. Mort. The works are open to inspection on application at the office. Rounding the bay we are off Ballast Point, and pass Snail's Bay, its shores dotted with neat villas and gardens. As a contrast, on our right rises the high cliff of Bull's Head, a mass of sandstone rock boldly defining a triple indent. Off the prominence is nearly the deepest water in the harbour—18 fathoms. A hundred paces inside the Bluff is a small cave; on its floor some Christian hand has wrought two pockets to catch the drip of the "crystal spring"; rounding the promontory is the double bight, Bull's Head Bay; on the east side are large buildings, originally intended for sugar refining, afterwards used by Mr. Robey for extracting oil from kerosene shale. They are now idle and fast becoming a wreck. The bay terminates in what is a peninsula at low, and an Island at full tide; rounding the peninsula we are off Gore Cove, running near half a mile inland, and finishing in a creek of fresh water. Prior to the Oyster Fisheries Act, which closes the waters of the harbour against oyster fishers, the whole of these three inlets were much frequented by searchers for the luscious bivalve. Coming out of the triplet we sight a bold headland, Nann's Point, now a point of history in the annals of colonial bone and sinew; for on the heights of this stony ridge Trickett, the late champion sculler of the world, once wielded the heavy mallet that made "the muscles of his brawny arm." The table land above is the proposed suburb of Greenwich, now a small village. In the centre of the quarry on the face of the cliff is a wharf, on which stands

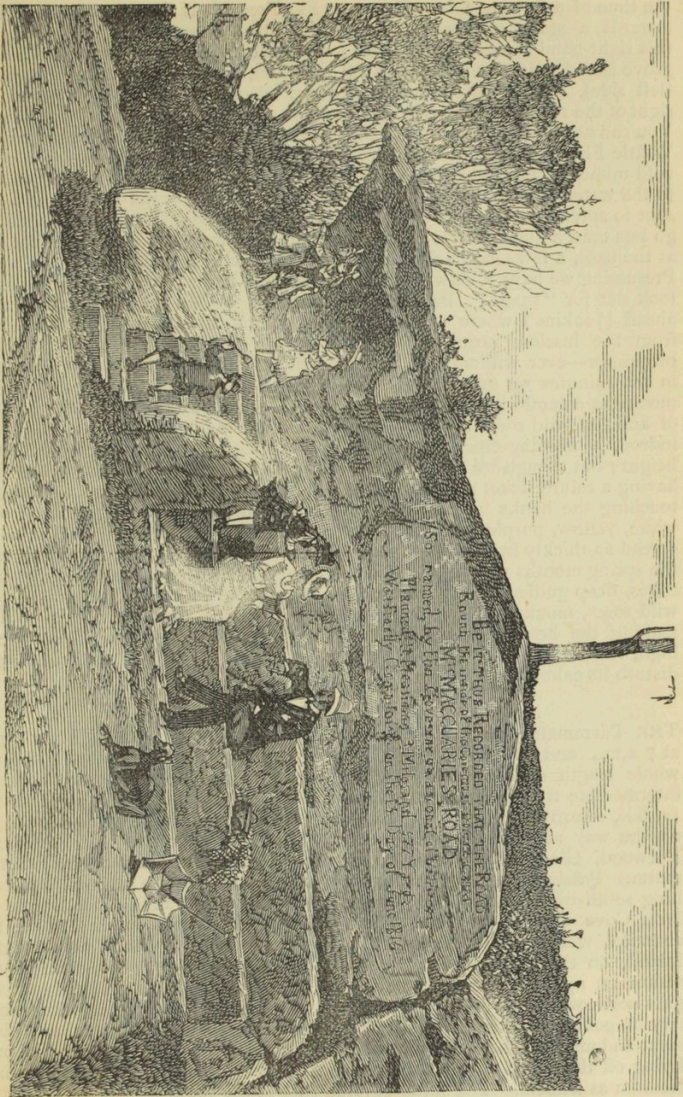


DARLING POINT, PORT JACKSON.

a cottage. About forty paces from it, drop your anchor, keeping in line with the fig tree on the opposite shore, and you may be rewarded with a brace of that *rara piscis*, Johnny Dory. The right spot is in a deep hole, about sixteen fathoms, the sides of which you can feel with the lead; on the left south shore is Long Nose Point (native name Yerra-oul-bene—swift running water), the latter very appropriate, as the quick tide shows itself in needles and whirlpools. When sailing near, it is necessary to keep a stiff hand on the helm or your craft may jibe and you get a ducking, if nothing worse should betide. The rock responsible for the Saxon name is a long black spine at the west end, completely veiled by fig leaves. We have now arrived at the narrow entrance of three long branches of Port Jackson, two of which are visible as we advance; the third is twice land-locked within so short a space as to be quite imperceptible.

THE LANE COVE RIVER,

to enter whose precincts we take steamer at Lime Street wharf, just at the foot of Erskine Street, leaving at 9 a.m. and every two hours following to 7 p.m. (extra trip Saturday 11.15 p.m.), Sundays at 10 a.m., 2.30, and 6 p.m. The first point touched by the ferry boat after leaving, is Greenwich wharf. Leaving this and advancing about fifteen lengths northward, we come to a telegraph cable connecting Hunter's Hill (*via* Woolwich, the left-hand shore) with Sydney; onward another ten lengths we turn short to the left, and are in the mouth of that *terra incognita* to many, the Lane Cove River; and as it possesses features differing from the other portions of the harbour, we propose to pilot the visitor beneath its undulating hills, and by its sweet valleys, inhaling the perfume from orange groves and wild flora by the way. We left the reader at Onion's Point: right in front of us is Gore's Creek; about half-way up the Creek is a sharp bend with a frowning bluff; directly opposite, in the centre of the bend, is good water. We do not enter the Creek except at flowing tide, as the indent at low water is quite dry; at the source of the creek are falls which have wrought a large deep basin in the hard rock; turning back to the River, we travel westward, touching at Woolwich wharf, opposite which is a wide, thickly wooded bight—Woodford Bay; on the west side is an old orchard having a grand botanical specimen of the *ficus* order, a perfect picture. Half-way between this bay and Longueville wharf, the next stopping place, is a fine spring: the spot is marked by a round green patch. The spring is surrounded by ferns. A walk on the land above, and we are "all among the posies." Past Longueville a hundred lengths we have the village of Hunter's Hill on the left and Little Tambourine Bay on the right. The steamer touches at Alexandra Street, south side of river, and then starts straight for the northern shore to avoid shoal water, rounding up so as to be only two or three lengths off at the next point. The narrow indent to the right is Tambourine Bay, closing in a creek. More than half-way between this and the next curvature is a frowning headland, and under its stern face a well of "Adam's purest," distilled through soft slate, the draught always colourless and cold. The wayfarer should drink a toast from it in his best cut-glass. From this point we strike to the left, arriving at a white beacon on the south shore placed to mark a reef; passing the beacon we make a "bee line" to the Fig Tree Point, due west, where the steam ferry ceases. We must continue the river in a boat brought in tow of the ferry boat by ourselves for that purpose, and to save hard labour with the oars we have discreetly chosen



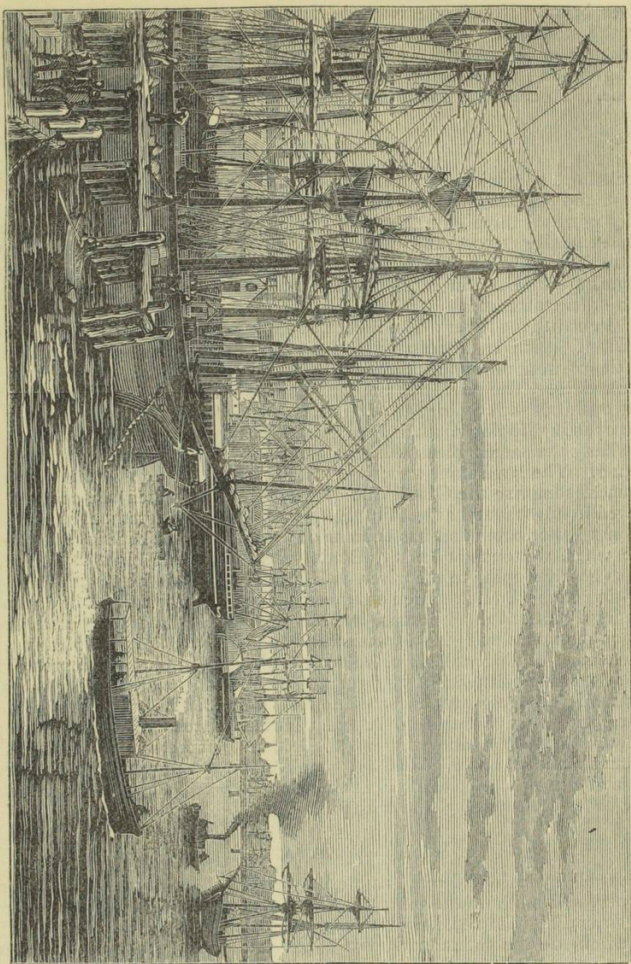
MRS. MACQUARIE'S CHAIR, DOMAIN, SYDNEY.

the time of a flowing tide. From the Fig Tree wharf describe a straight line, towards a stone quarry on your right, about four boat lengths off, hug this right-hand shore same distance for a quarter mile. On your left is a mangrove island: give it a wide berth till you reach a reef in front of the mangroves (left side), Buffalo Point; cross the river, keeping two or three lengths to the right of the reef, and sweep round that shore same distance off for a quarter mile. You can now follow the centre of the current for about three miles and arrive at Wattle Flat on the right, easily discoverable from the bright green shade of the wild mimosa. The flat ends in an acute angle, and "green grow the rashes, o!" to the water's edge. In the centre of the wattles is a water-course and a nice spot to spread the cloth for the promotion of internal comfort. Having dined we go less than a quarter mile and on the right is a sand-bank about ten feet long at the base, a few lengths ahead of which is a sand spit almost dry at low water. Presuming we have a flowing tide, we continue in mid-stream keeping a sharp look out for "snags." Passing three orchards we have a neat cottage right ahead (Jenkins') where we may stop and enjoy all the fruits of the season from the luscious strawberry to the golden naval orange. We ask the proprietor—ever willing—to show us fern gully, part of his property, and in ten minutes we are buried "in the sacred shades," "where cool, shining mosses in emerald bosses deck the tops of the gullies serene," with the perfume of acres of wild roses (*Boronia serrulata*) from the hills above. A fairy land indeed, a winding creek surrounded by tree ferns from ten to twenty feet in height; but though we have entered the "shades" we have taken the liberty of having a return ticket and proceed another two or three miles, our oars almost touching the banks by the way. All along, the borders are festooned with white, yellow, purple, and pink blossoms, our wherry cutting a carpet of petals spread so thickly in parts as to make the water invisible—this, of course, is in the spring months; arrived at the source of the river we are among gloomy caves, deep gullies, and trickling falls. On the heights we fill our hands with wild roses, mountain moss, and waratahs, by which time the tide is ebbing, making the home journey light and easy; for though the wind outside be high, the landlocked river only answers in ripples of laughter at the efforts to disturb its calm.

PARRAMATTA RIVER.

THE Parramatta steamer starts from the Wharf at the end of King Street at 7 a.m., and at intervals of two hours until 5 p.m., if we are going the whole length of the estuary; if only as far as Gladesville we may take intermediate trips at 10 a.m., 12.30, 4.15, 6.15, and 11 p.m.; fares, saloon 1s. 6d., return 2s. 6d., second cabin 1s., return 1s. 6d. The points touched at on the way are Biloela, Fitzroy Dock, Hunter's Hill, Five Dock Ashfield, Burwood, Gladesville, Ryde, Ermington, Newington, Subiaco, and Parramatta. Passing the straight Yerra-oul-bene, to the left we sight an arm running south-west, Long Cove, cutting inland over two miles and ceasing in Iron Cove Creek and Iron Creek. The large factories south side are the chemical works of the Messrs Elliott. The ferry boat stops at Cockatoo Island, on the south end of which are the Government docks, open to the visitor on application to the officer in charge, and Biloela reformatory for girls north-west end, open to the curious by an order from the Colonial Secretary or police magistrate. Until lately the whole island was a penal establishment and much of the work performed upon it is the result of enforced labour. Lying off the island is the training ship *Vernon*, accessible through the same medium as Biloela. The shrub-covered islet to the south is Schnapper Island,

VIEW IN DARLING HARBOUR.



and the twofold isle right before us is Spectacle Island. The neat stone buildings upon it are store rooms for combustibles. The wide lawn, half a mile ahead, is the well-known Abercrombie picnic ground. The long promontory opposite (north side), Pulpit Point. Above the headland are excellent pleasure grounds and pavilions, the property of the owner of the Parramatta

River boats. No charge is made for the use of the grounds to travellers by the steamers. Advancing half a mile we are opposite Drummoyne, the residence of W. Wright, Esq., who spared no expense in making his house and grounds models of art and beauty, though they are not now in their prime. To the left, and on the right hand is the beautiful suburb of

HUNTER'S HILL,

proclaimed a municipality in 1861. The village is so clothed and hidden by forest and garden that we are surprised on hearing that it contains twelve miles of road, three churches, fine municipal chambers, two hotels, a population exceeding 1,000, and house property valued at £200,000. The village centre is prettily situated on a plateau between the two rivers. The gardens around are laid out in excellent taste and the main avenue is wisely planted with ornamental trees.

Pursuing the River: The indent beyond the wharf is Tarban Creek, on the banks of which is the mission station of the Marist Brothers, an institution to aid the co-workers of the fraternity in their labours among the islanders of the South Seas. The point beyond Drummoyne is Five Dock, where the bridge that connects with Sydney *via* Iron Cove and Balmain now spans the river. The opening dipping south is Five Dock Bay, terminating in a bluff whose dark face has been named Blackwall. Along the wall is a much frequented fishing ground. The large stone structures just in view to the right, with well laid out grounds, comprise the Gladesville Lunatic Asylum, which are more pleasant viewed from without than within. Everything that care, forethought, and science can suggest or command has been made available for the benefit of the inmates. The wharf we touch at leads to Gladesville. The wide bight to the left, with banks gently sloping to the river, is Hen and Chicken Bay, with the Sydney Rowing Club's branch station on its eastern point. The next place of contact is Kissing Point, so-called because it is said the first Governor imprinted here a rebus on the lips of his gentle spouse; and the village to the right of this point of course must be Concord. On the heights above the wharf is the pretty village of Ryde, made conspicuous by its churches, St. Ann's and St. Charles: a walk through its orange groves and the fine view from its hills will occupy a pleasing hour; and a drive hence to Prospect Hill is a treat well worth attempting. Forward a short space, and on the left, in perspective, is Homebush, the "Randwick" of bygone days. A couple of miles more, touching at Ermington and Subiaco, and we land at the wharf, where is a public conveyance to take us for the sum of 3d. to the town of

PARRAMATTA,

Accessible by train and road, as well as river. The town is nearly as old as Sydney, and under the name of Rose Hill was the site of the farm laid out by Governor Phillip in the early times of the colony, as before described. The large house in the public park was, until late years, the country seat of the Queen's representative. Parramatta Park is both extensive and picturesque. A stroll under its fine avenues of English oaks, and round its luxuriant emerald lawns, is a pleasure to be remembered. The grounds are second to none in the colony, if the Sydney Botanic Gardens be excepted. The land throughout the district is productive, and many orchards and orangeries border the town. If the visitor has time, a drive round Dundas and Pennant Hills will make him familiar with some of the prettiest landscapes of New South Wales.

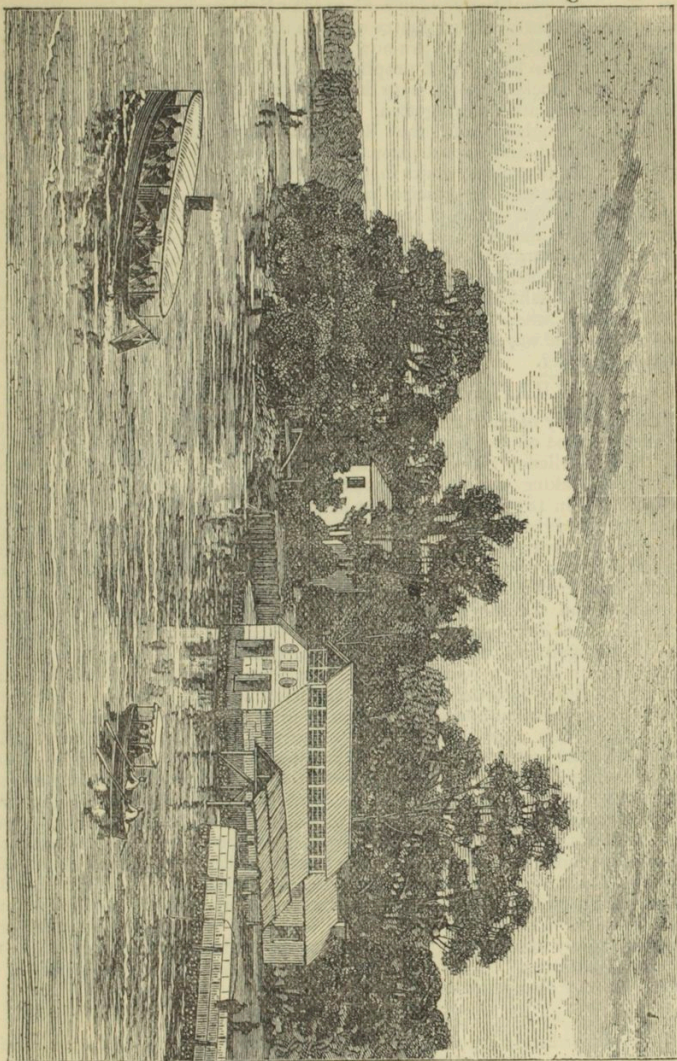


FIG TREE WHARF, LANE COVE RIVER.

The fruit industry of the district round Parramatta is of great commercial value. Vast quantities are exported to the neighbouring colonies. Five years ago house property in Parramatta was at a discount, but recently the town has advanced rapidly; houses are now often let before the roof is raised, and the place can no longer with propriety be called "Sleepy Hollow." Thriving hotels, well-stocked shops, busy factories, are all in going order. Places of public worship are not forgotten. St. John's and All Saints' represent the Church of England, and the Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Congregational, and Baptist persuasions have each a well-built house for Divine service. There are gas works in George Street, and most of the inhabitants are consumers, and the principal portions of the town are lighted, but it is not yet blessed with a system of water supply. The drive by road in mild spring-time will give the wayfarer a good notion of the style of our country land, but when the summer winds raise the dust, we prefer seeking the Redfern Railway Station, from thence to pass through the suburbs of Newtown, Petersham, Summerhill, Ashfield, Croydon, Burwood, Redmyre, Homebush, Rookwood, and Auburn, where there are halting stations; the bright villas and lovely gardens by the way suggesting that the iron horse is too speedy for the pleasure-loving traveller.

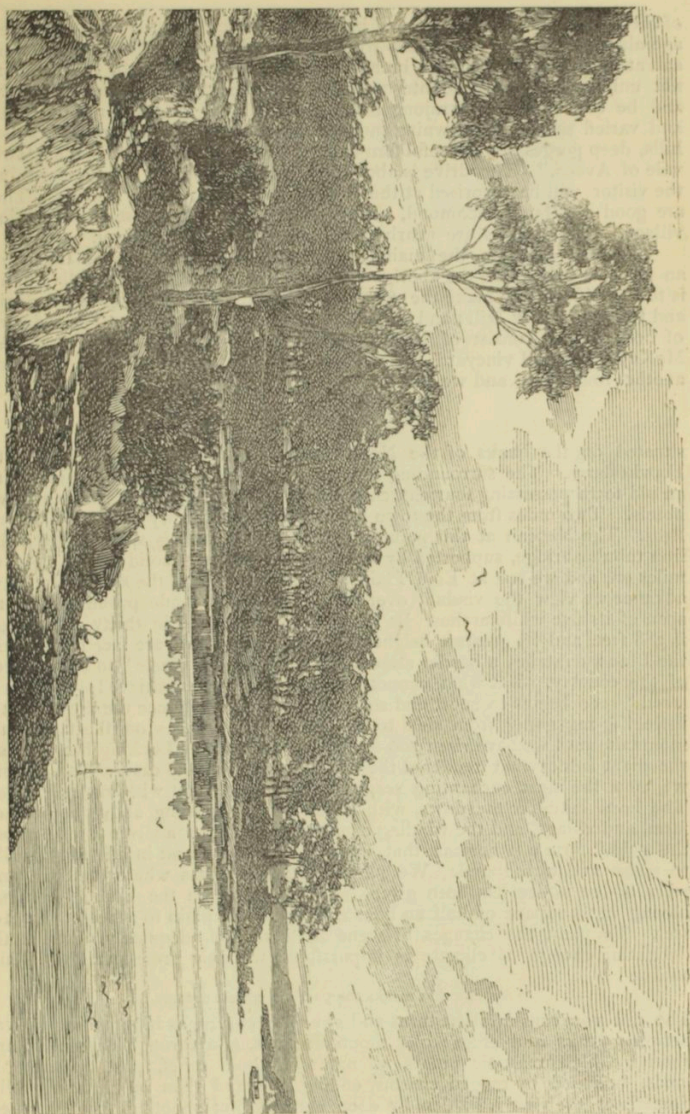
RAILWAYS AND RAILWAY TRIPS.

THE ceremony of cutting the first turf, for our Southern and Western lines, was performed on 3rd July, 1850, by the Hon. Mrs. Keith Stewart, daughter of His Excellency Sir Charles Fitzroy, at that time Governor of the colony. The undertaking was in the hands of a private company, incorporated in 1849. But in 1855 the Government passed a bill granting authority to purchase the plant and business of the company, since which time the State has performed the work of railway construction. It took five years after turning the first sod to complete the line to Parramatta. The opening of that station took place 26th September, 1855, a gala day in the history of the colony's progress, and thousands availed themselves of a trip to breathe the country air. In those days progress was slow, less than three miles a year. But we have changed all that; our average during the last four years is seventy-four miles a year, the total number of miles opened North, South, and West being 696, the speed in construction increasing yearly. The extension to the Victorian border since 31st December, 1875, has been completed. Travellers can now proceed to Melbourne, changing at Albury. The Western line open for traffic terminates at Dubbo, 278 miles distant from Sydney. Owing to the wildness of some parts of the country creating necessity for heavy bridges, steep gradients, long tunnels, and viaducts and deep excavations, nearly a third of which has been through sandstone rock, the work has proved very costly, and were it not for the colony's vast resources must have ended in bankruptcy. This expensive feature is the more noticeable on the Great Western line, whither we now propose to conduct the traveller. Leaving Parramatta, already described, and running onward six miles we touch at Seven Hills, its hill sides admirably adapted for orange culture, its forest timber rapidly disappearing under the hands of the woodman, who does not "spare that tree." Two miles further we are at Blacktown, where if we wish we may change trains for

RICHMOND AND WINDSOR.

Windsor lies in the valley of the Hawkesbury, remarkable for its fertility, the soil being periodically enriched by deposits left by floods. But by reason

VIEW NEAR PUTNEY, PARAMATTA RIVER.



of these floods the little town has had to fight a hard battle, and a few years ago almost a third of the houses were destroyed by fire. Four miles beyond, and at the termination of the branch line, lies the pretty town of Richmond, not unlike an English country village. At the station we can take coach and be conveyed to Kurrajong heights, far famed for invigorating climate and varied scenery of frowning mounts, sweet dells, undulating and luxurious hills, deep gorges and peaceful fern-decked rivulets, not forgetting the "sweet vale of Avoca." The drive is about eleven miles through fine orchards, and the visitor will be surprised at the cultivation on the steep inclines. There are good hotels at Richmond, and first-class boarding houses at Kurrajong village. The heights are nearly 2,000 feet above the sea level.

Turning back to the main trunk line at Blacktown, once the site of an institute to educate the aboriginals—but, like Topsy, the Australian native is too "shiftless" to make the effort of much avail—we rapidly pass three miles and touch at Rooty Hill; and four miles more, at South Creek. The industries of both places consist of leather manufacture and making of wine. Mr. McKay's splendid vineyard lies midway between the two villages. Onward another four miles, and we halt at

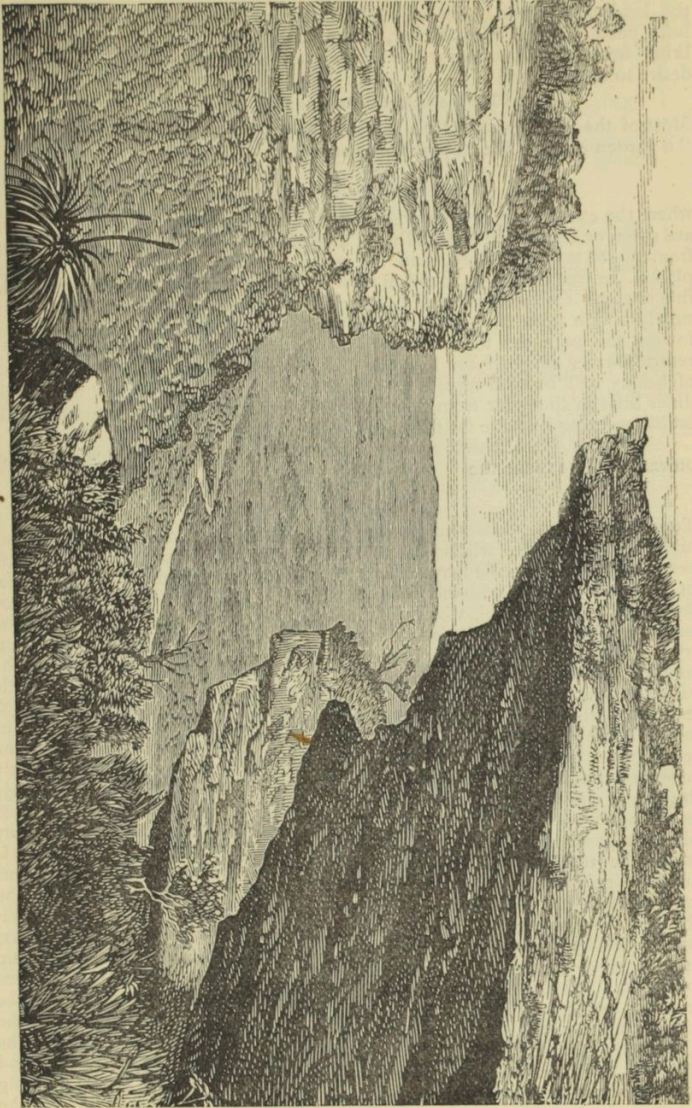
PENRITH,

situated on the banks of the Nepean River, actually the upper end of the Hawkesbury. The surrounding country consists of rich alluvial plains. It is an old town possessing four churches, a benevolent asylum, hospital, and seven hotels. Two miles from the town is the fine tweed factory of Messrs. Rayner Bros. The Nepean at this point is 600 feet wide, and is spanned by a fine iron tubular bridge, supported by four immense pillars of solid masonry. Two miles on, and we rest at Emu Plains, only 87 feet above the sea-level; as we advance we view the viaduct over Knapsack Gully, made prominent by the span of its five white arches. It has a gradient of one in thirty. Its length is 388 feet, and its greatest height 126 feet, and now we are face to face with the Blue mountains, a barrier almost like a "Chinese puzzle" to the pioneers of the country. But what cannot skill and enterprise achieve! The "iron steed" soon begins to snort and struggle, and we commence the ascent of the little Zig-zag going from side to side in short distances on the face of the mountain until we have risen 700 feet above the plain. Looking back we see the giant ladder that rendered the ascent comparatively easy. And beyond we view the most enchanting scene of peace to be met with in the journey. The level lake-like meadows, with fleecy clouds lingering above homestead, farm, and village, and the winding course of the river, "a silver thread among the gold," form a panorama that would incline the most indifferent traveller to pause and turn round. We pass several platforms where the train only rests if due notice has been given, and are fairly on the Blue Mountains, having in the space of half an hour risen from the plain to a height of 2,100 feet. To paint the changes of scene in words, or adequately describe the delightful change of climate is impossible; we only profess to give in faint outline

"A scene that mocks the poet's brightest dreams."

The rail now runs in short turns and sweeping curves, as if threading its way between peaks and crags; o'er mountain tops, now through deep rifts, and anon by high masonic pillars of nature in bold relief, past sweet table lands, bounded by rugged chasms, ending now and then in glittering falls. Sometimes the view is hidden by deep cuttings, but shooting through these

THE VALLEY OF THE GROSE, BLUE MOUNTAINS.



the landscape bursts upon us again with renewed glory as we scale some lofty peak clothed with flower, moss, and fern, every breath seeming to bring fresh vigour to enjoy the varying scenes, and every scene creating the desire to look beyond

“While the eternal sun steeps all in living light.”

Most of the land is still “the forest primeval,” but here and there we pass “a garden plot.” We stop a short space at Lawson station,

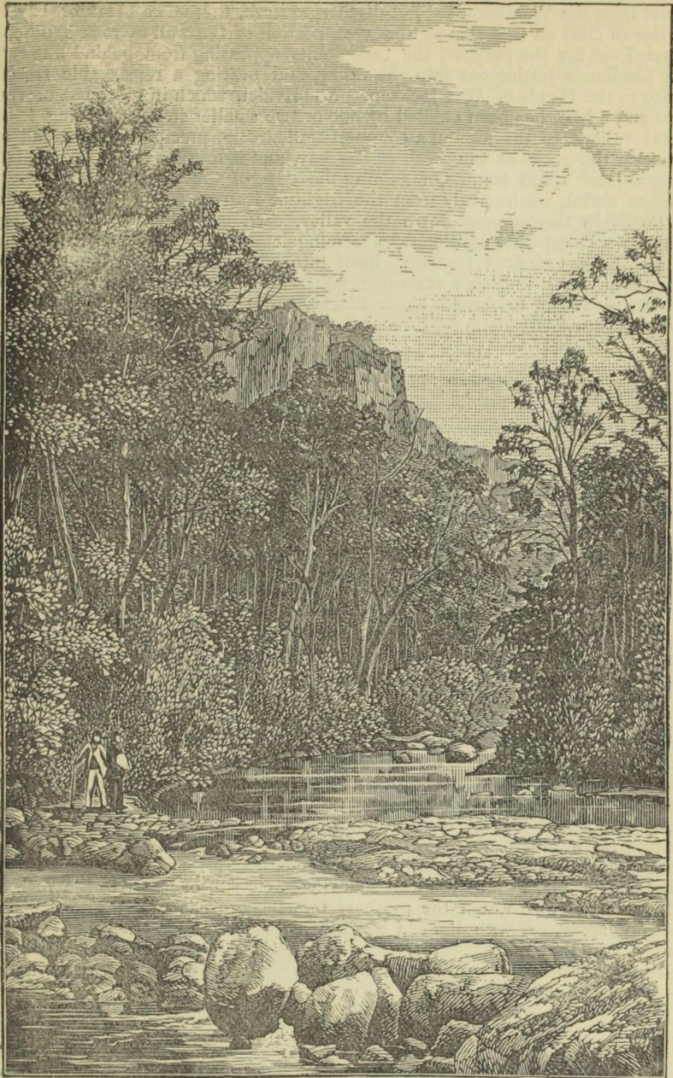
BLUE MOUNTAINS,

where the excursionist will be well repaid if he remain for a few days. There are seven or eight good waterfalls not a great distance from the station, ranging from 30 to 130 feet deep, and the vales are clothed with ferns, and rare plants, the tree fern to be found in most of them; the falls to the north of the line are the easiest of access, approached by a beaten track, the farthest is nearly a mile from the station: there are three falls on this side, and by following the path the tourist may reach the very depths of the gully. The return journey is good for bringing out muscular capabilities, but the lover of beauty will be well repaid for his toil. The cascades on the north side differ little in character from those of the south, but the tourist must buckle on his working costume for the trip.

There is good hotel accommodation on the mountain. Four miles onward and we touch the

WEATHERBOARD,

To visit which the tourist should leave by the morning train and return the same night, unless he be willing to arrange for a longer stay. At the inn near the station, a guide may be had to pilot the visitor to the various places of interest. He will probably conduct us first to the King's Table Land, 2,900 feet above the sea-level, where is obtained a view of vast scope and great beauty. Darwin, in his “Naturalist's Voyage” says, of this part of the country, “about a mile and a half from the little inn called the Weatherboard, the country is elevated 2,800 feet above the sea-level. Following down a little valley and its tiny rill of water, an immense gulf unexpectedly opens through the trees which border the pathway at the depth perhaps of 1,500 feet. Walking on a few yards one stands at the brink of a vast precipice, and below one sees a grand bay or gulf—for I know not what other name to give it—thickly covered with forest. The point of view is situate as if at the head of a bay, the line of cliff diverging on each side, and showing headland behind headland, as on a low sea-coast. These cliffs are so absolutely vertical, that in many places, a person standing on the edge and throwing down a stone can see it strike the trees in the abyss below; about 5 miles distant in the front, another line of cliff extends, which then appears completely to encircle the valley, hence the name of bay is justified as applied to this grand amphitheatrical depression. If we imagine a winding harbour with its deep waters, surrounded by bold cliff-like shores, to be laid dry and a forest to spring up upon its sandy bottom, we should then have the appearance and structure here exhibited.” This strange formation of country extends about 24 miles, and the wooded bay is named Prince Regent's Glen; and the beautiful cascade—the most admired of all the beauties that surround this wonderful country—is the Campbell Cataract. It is said that to journey from the top of the fall by road to where the water strikes, involves a circuit of 16 miles. The Rev. Dr. Lang well describes the scene of this prismatic stream. He writes: “Where the



THE GROSE RIVER, BLUE MOUNTAINS.

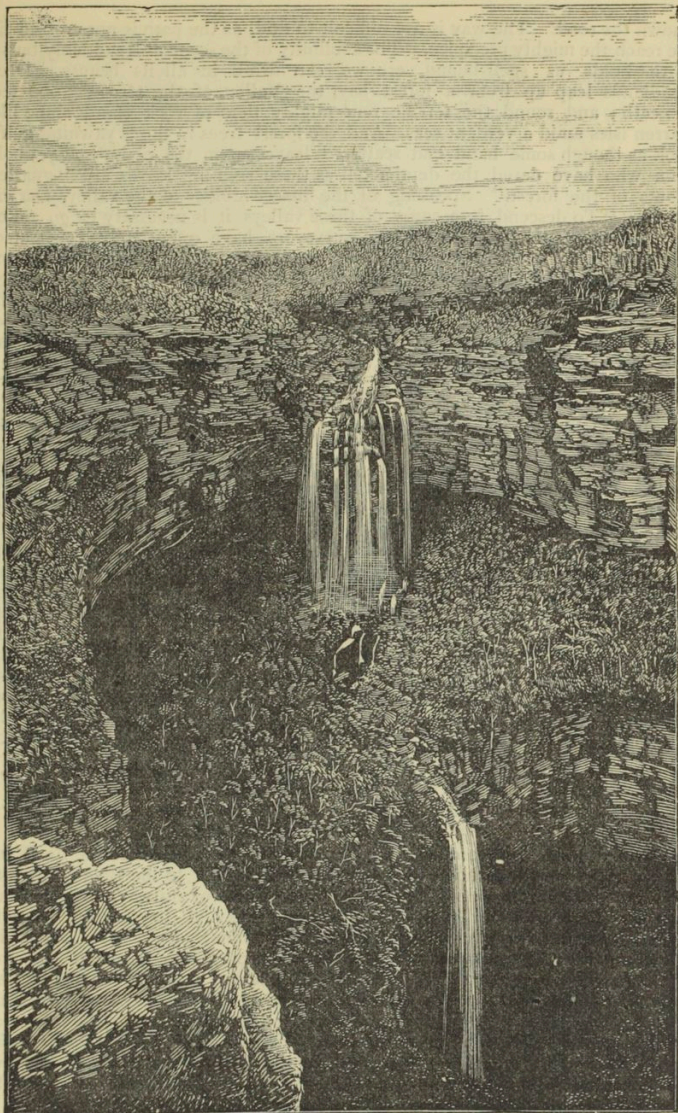
rivulet from the Weatherboard hut discharges itself, there is a break or bay in the line of cliffs on that side as if a vast portion of the wall of rock had been quarried out for the purpose, the two points appearing from behind like two lofty headlands jutting out into the valley, and bearing a remarkable resemblance to the Heads of Port Jackson. The rivulet, which in its course of two miles and a half, has been swelled by one or two smaller streams, issuing from lateral valleys, to the size of a common mill-stream, precipitates itself all at once over the rocks at the head of the bay, and is lost in the abyss, the fall being at least 1,000 feet. On gaining the edge of the precipice, the waters seem to shrink instinctively from the frightful leap to which they have been conducted in their course down the valley, each individual drop appearing endowed with separate volition, and seeming determined to shift for itself; and the whole mass of fluid resolving itself into what appears like innumerable particles of snow." There are other points of interest, but we must pursue our journey across the broad, bleak Blackheath, a bitter spot in winter snows "where the winds whistle cold," and the traveller hails with delight a halt at

MOUNT VICTORIA,

3,422 feet above the sea-level. Here the tourist can have refreshment at moderate charges. There are two good hotels, the Royal and Perry's, and a post and telegraph office for the convenience of visitors, who should stay a week to see all the sights. The train remains here about twenty minutes to permit the train from the West to pass. Although, the actual residents only number about thirty, the Government has supplied a public school to which children come by train and on horseback from long distances, the air giving the little folk the ruddy glow of health. The station is a busy one, notwithstanding the small population, because of the large traffic in coal and kerosene shale. During the summer months many valetudinarians come hither seeking health; and tourists from all parts of the world are attracted by the grand scenery. It is necessary at that season to secure "berths" in the hotels through the post and telegraph offices. One of the loftiest peaks of the Blue Mountain Range is Mount Piddington overlooking Hartley Valley and the Vale of Clwydd; the mount is named in honour of Mr. W. R. Piddington, M.L.C., he having removed the trees round the summit that obstructed the view. From this "eminence" is obtained a magnificent panorama of mountain succeeding mountain, and vale beyond vale, relieved by verdant plateaus. Plainly visible to the south, are the heights near Camden, and to the east rises Mount Tomah 3,240 feet, and nearer to the standpoint towering Mount King George 3,600 feet, a pale blue ether mantling all. The tourist may find scenes within a radius of two or three miles round the hotel, sufficient to afford pleasure for a month; he may leave the dizzy heights, and wander through enchanting nooks and moss-grown dingles; he may revel in geologic vagaries or botanic beauties, or repose near some trickling rill, or listen to the rush of a deep cascade, or watch the rainbow lights chase each other through the glistening spray, or, with light in hand, explore gloomy caves and dangerous fissures "in the opening earth" scenes to enrapture the senses, or call forth the strongest powers of mind. But about six miles behind us we have left the most appalling sight of all

GOVETT'S LEAP,

best approached from Blackheath Station. Presuming that the necessary notice be given to the station master at the last halting place, we are set down at Blackheath platform, and go direct to the hotel near by, and are kindly



THE WEATHERBOARD FALLS, BLUE MOUNTAINS.

shown the road. The way is not difficult to find, as the path is not crossed till we reach the mighty precipice. The sublimity of the scene as it suddenly bursts forth holds us spell-bound, ere we can drink in all its beauty. Deep headlands leap up from a forest bay, the Valley of the Grose, 3,000 feet beneath; and round the terrific rent mighty tiers of rock stand alone like barren isles amid a verdant sea. And the forest trees in the "yawning gulf" look as though some hand had scattered leaves upon the plain, and yet bold men who have dared the depths tell us these seeming leaves are "gnarled giants of the forest." Speaking of the inaccessibility of the valley, Darwin writes: "To descend into some of these valleys it is necessary to go round twenty miles, and into others the surveyors have only lately penetrated. The Surveyor-General, Sir T. Mitchell, endeavoured in vain, first walking and then crawling between the great fragments of sandstone, to ascend through the gorge by which the inner Grose joins the Nepean; yet, the Valley of the Grose in its upper part as I saw, forms a magnificent level basin some miles in width, and is on all sides surrounded by cliffs, the summits of which are believed to be no where less than 3,000 feet above the level of the sea."

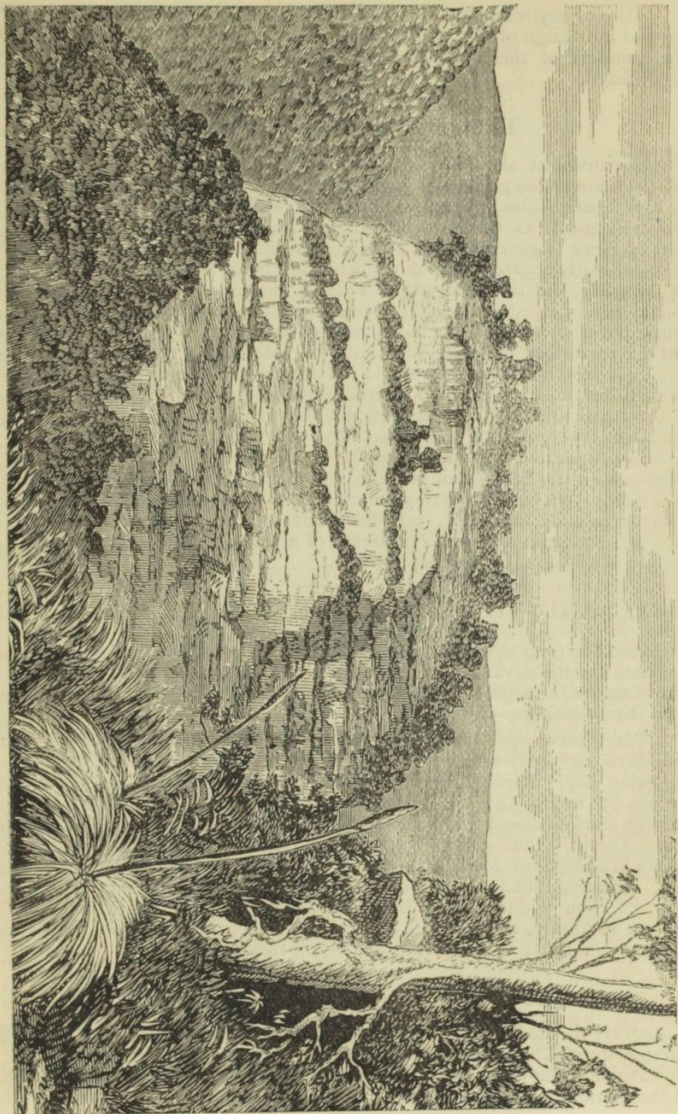
LITHGOW.

Leaving Victoria eleven miles behind we are at Clarence siding, the highest spot in our journey, 3,658 feet above the sea, and a short distance further we pass through the Clarence tunnel, 539 yards long; a smart two miles more we are commencing our descent on the great Zig-zag. This part of the line is of similar character to the one by which we climbed the mountain, but of greater magnitude. This Zig-zag is considered a marvel of engineering skill, the gradient nearly all the way being 1 in 42, and the line being in parts on the very brink of a precipice. This five miles of railroad cost the country over £100,000 per mile. Arrived at the base of the mountains we are in the fast-rising town of Lithgow, and all among the mines. There are four coal mines in the township: the Lithgow Valley Co., Bowenfels Co., Eskbank Co., and Vale of Clwydd Co.; two copper mines, the Vale of Clwydd and the Eskbank Co.; an iron smelting company and foundry; a terra-cotta works; a steam saw-mill; three brick factories; four hotels—the Royal, the Commercial, the Club House, and the Miner's Rest; three churches, three schools, and a population of 1,800 souls. The last year's output of coal was 120,000 tons. It is needless to say, with all the mineral wealth this vale possesses, it is probably destined to become an important city.

THE FISH RIVER CAVES.

WE can confidently recommend the tourist to visit the Fish River limestone caves, in the neighbourhood of Bathurst. The visitor to the Blue Mountains and the famed Zig-zag along the Great Western line of railway, may continue his course passing Lithgow, Bowenfels, and Rydal to Tarana Station, which is twenty miles from Bathurst, and 120 from Sydney. At Tarana, by previous arrangement—which he can make through the means of the proprietor at whose hotel he may put up—he will be met by Mr. Jeremiah Wilson, who is in charge of the caves, and be guided over the grand and interesting thirty miles of intervening country, either on horseback or waggonette as he may desire. All requisites, vehicular, provisional, and otherwise will be provided by the guide, but we recommend the tourist to provide his own blankets and to take with him the roughest and oldest garments his wardrobe will furnish.

MITCHELL'S GAP, MOUNT VICTORIA.



To give anything like an adequate description of these caves would be beyond the design of this work, even if it were possible to portray, in words, the wonders of these subterranean grottoes. They must be seen to be appreciated.

THE HAWKESBURY RIVER.

THE excursionist should not neglect to navigate this beautiful river, for it affords some of the grandest specimens of Australian scenery to be met with in New South Wales. There are many ways of visiting the Hawkesbury, but the most usual, as well as most economical, is by steamer, of which craft one or more is generally placed in commission during holiday times. The voyage usually occupies not more than two hours from the harbour wharf to Broken Bay, the river entrance. Passing the large bluff northward, called Barrenjuey, marked by a light-house, the inner bay spreads out into many arms, and would confuse an inexperienced navigator as to the main channel; but a mile further no such doubt can be entertained, there the river widens out to proportions extremely noble. The scenes presented by the precipitous banks, richly-clothed hills, and forest trees covered with parasitical vegetation is so remarkable in grandeur that the best authorities on travel have not hesitated to compare the Hawkesbury with the great watery highway of America—the awe-inspiring Mississippi. About fifty miles from the Bay Wiseman's Ferry is situated, and the same distance further Pitt Town comes into view. Vehicles will convey the excursionist from thence to Windsor, where he may rest for the night, and afterwards return to Sydney by train if so inclined, or again enjoy the pleasures of a safe journey over the unruffled surface of this most enchanting of rivers.

OVERLAND TO MELBOURNE.—ROUTE AND FARES.

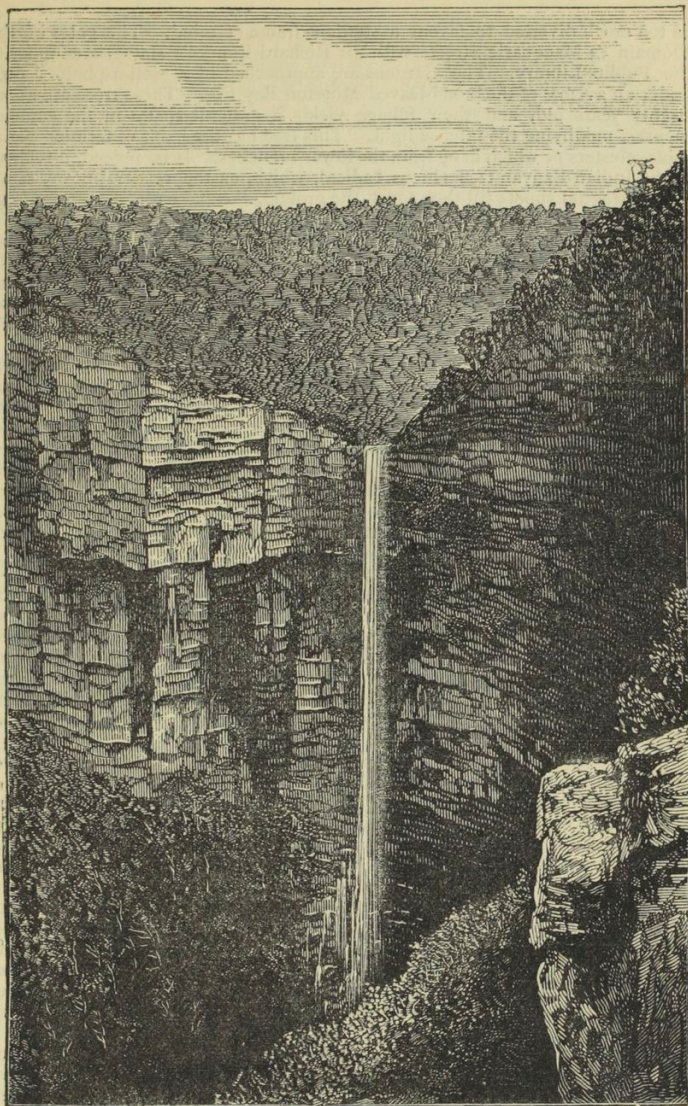
TRAVELLERS from Sydney to the Victorian metropolis who prefer the journey by land, and the advantage of viewing the variations of Australian scenery to the sameness of aspect and chance of *mal-de-mer*, will receive information from the following:—

Trains leave Sydney for Albury, a distance of 386 miles, every evening (Sundays excepted) at 8.30 p.m., reaching the terminus at 12.50 p.m. on following day. Fares, first class, £4 single, return £5 5s.; second class, single £3, return £4 4s. These fares do not include conveyance between Albury and Wodonga; the fare being 1s. Sleeping carriages are attached every night, the charge being 10s. per each berth. The train leaves Wodonga for Melbourne, a distance of 187 miles, at 2.30 p.m. every day, excepting Sunday, and arrives at Melbourne at 10.5 p.m.; the whole distance from Sydney to Melbourne being 574 miles. Time, including detention at Albury, 25 hours per mail train. Holders of tickets, on application, may obtain leave to break the journey, if they please.

SYDNEY BOTANICAL GARDENS.

THESE are situated close to the northern end of the city; and are under the curatorship of Charles Moore, Esq., F.L.S.

Perhaps, the best time to see the Gardens is about seven or eight o'clock in the morning, as later on in the day visitors are numerous, and the attention



GOVETT'S LEAP FALLS, BLUE MOUNTAINS.

is too much diverted to favour a studious frame of mind. The gates of the Domain in Macquarie Street, with Sir Richard Bourke's statue, are opposite the Public Library. The Gardens are approached by a well-asphalted path under an avenue of the broad-leaved Moreton Bay Fig. These trees are about twenty years old, and their foliage yields a grateful shade in the summer months, modifying the intense light. This tree has the habit of forming aerial roots, clusters of which hang from the lower branches. It is, indeed, a relative of the Indian Banyan tree (*Ficus Indica*), which, as the reader knows, sends down its aerial shoots till they touch the ground, then take root, and form fresh stems which in time cover several acres of ground.

To the right of this avenue lies the well-kept, lawn-like Domain Cricket Ground, the grass of which is mainly that known as couch or "Doub," introduced to Sydney many years ago from India. To this grass the reserves and roadsides of Sydney and suburbs are indebted for their lovely green during summer and autumn, a time when the surroundings of Melbourne and Adelaide are usually scorched and brown looking.

Entering the gates, the Gardens are approached by an avenue of rather irregularly grown trees, among which the *Robinia pseudo-acacia*, the wild olive, the *Grevillea robusta*, and a few conifers, with a clump of tall bamboos are noticeable. Growing upon some of the *Robinias* may be observed clusters of a parasitic plant resembling somewhat the mistletoe of England, and called *Loranthus*. This parasite grows upon many of the indigenous trees, and usually kills the branch it grows upon. Near the entrance, and on the right at the end of the avenue, are the propagating houses and stoves, in several of which some very rare orchids, pitcher plants, and other specimens requiring high temperature may be seen blooming in perfection.

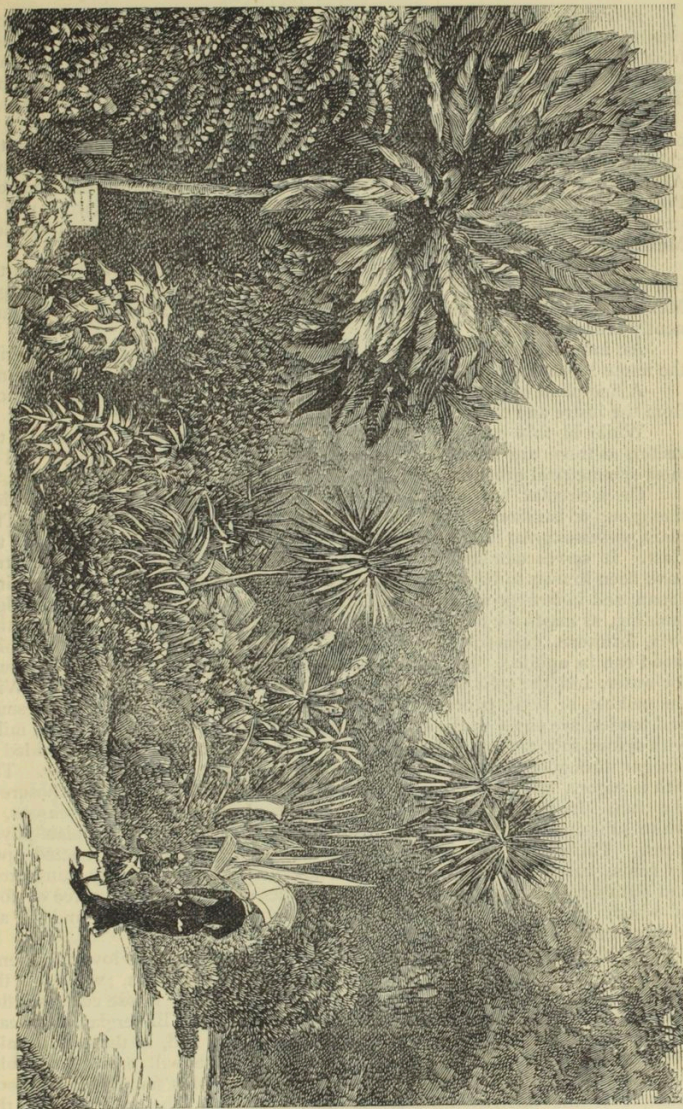
Entering the outer gardens the majestic Norfolk Island pines (*Araucaria—Altingea—excelsa*) strike the attention of the visitor. One stands in the centre of the main walk; there are several in close proximity, and some of these are considered the finest cultivated trees of this symmetrical pine. The tree is too tender for the English climate, and can only be grown in the conservatories of Europe, where it forms a beautiful object. The *Araucaria excelsa* has been called the curled darling of the Australian landscape; for while young it is the most perfectly shaped tree—not a branchlet or leaflet being out of place.

As we enter the Gardens there are on the right and left two fine examples of the Mauritius palm (*Livistonia Mauritana*), closely related to the *Livistonia* of semi-tropical Australia. On the right, a little further on, is the broad-leaved *Meryta*, and on the left a still grander plant of *Botryodendron latifolia* of Norfolk Island. Both are members of the *Araliacææ*, to which family the common ivy also belongs. On another page we give an engraving of the *Meryta*.

A little further on stands a fine plant of the privet-leaved holly of America (*Ilex ligustrifolia*); and near by is a tree of the Star Apple of the West Indies. The fruit of this is large, rose-coloured, mixed with green and yellow; the pulp is soft, clammy, and sweet. The tree attains a height of ten feet, and grows abundantly in South America and in the West Indian Islands, where the fruit is eaten under the name of "yolk of egg," but not much relished by Europeans.

Near here stands a fair-sized plant of the Maidenhair tree (*Salisburea adiantifolia*), a tree which might be extensively planted for avenue purposes.

A bush of the holly-leaved olive (*Olea illicifolia*) may be seen on the left near the corner of the bed, and close by are some camellias of large size.



BOTANIC GARDENS, SYDNEY—MERYTA, YUCCAS, ETC.

A fine tree of the *Baloghia lucida*, the Bloodwood of Norfolk Island, occupies the corner of the bed on the left. This tree possesses an interest apart from the beauty of its burnished foliage, for it was with the sap that the broad arrow was marked on the convicts' clothing in the early days of Norfolk Island. This sap dyes a dull red, hence the name of "bloodwood" given to the tree.

The borders are interspersed with flowering plants in great variety, and of course these vary with the season. In the spring, the bulbous plants are the chief decoration; in the autumn, the recently-introduced varieties of the showy *Amaranthus* give colour to the scene; in the winter months, the gorgeous *Poinsettias* dazzle the eye of the beholder. The visitor from Europe will be struck by the glorious display the Gardens afford of this plant of tropical Mexico, which requires in Europe to be grown in a stove.

A fine plant of *Rondeletia versicolor*, from Central America, is in the bed on the left, and near to it a specimen of the Mexican thorn (*Cratægus Mexicana*), one of the many varieties of the hawthorn, all of which are eminently ornamental.

An interesting lily is close here, and may be noticed from the label bearing the name *Morea Robinsonianum*, or the Wedding Lily of Lord Howe's Island.

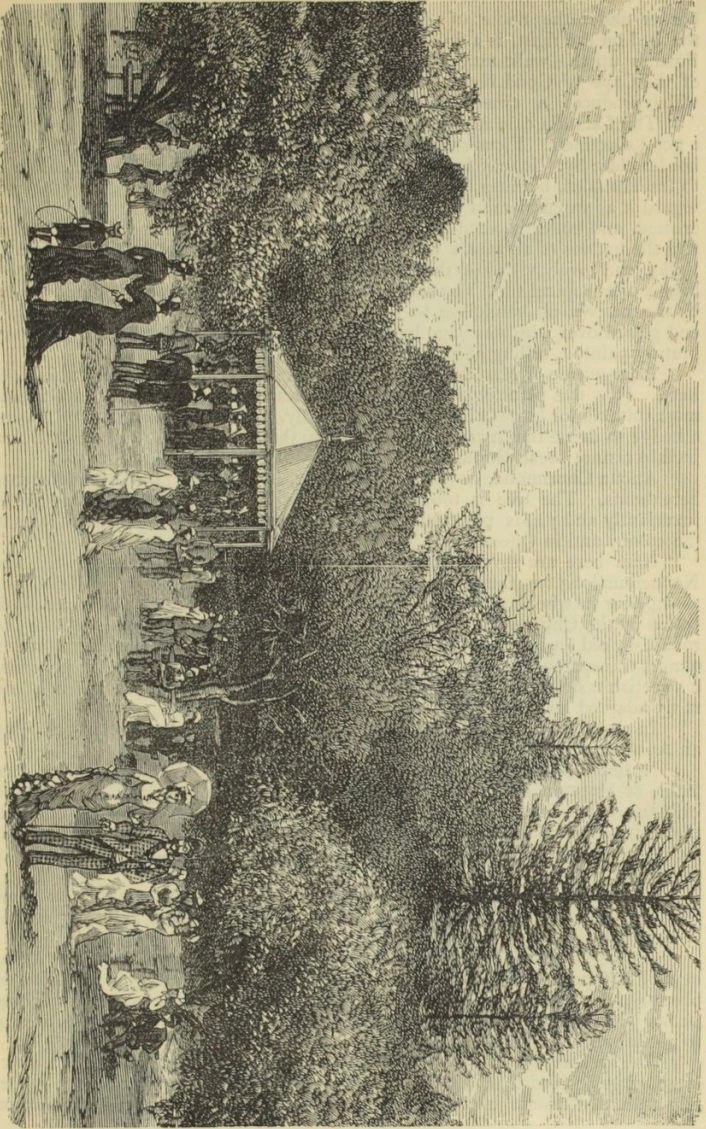
A fine plant of *Sciadophyllum*, from New Caledonia, is here conspicuous from the lustre and the undulating margins of its foliage.

While in this part of the Gardens, the fine *Araucarias* will strike the visitor, as there are about half-a-dozen trees close by of great height and of most symmetrical growth.

On a circular bed opposite the entrance gate to the lower Gardens, is a fine group of bamboos, which are considered the princes of the grasses. This plant possesses great interest from the many uses it serves in the countries of the East. It serves admirably for house-building, and constructions of this tree have been known to be perfectly sound after a hundred years. In India, China, Japan, and in fact the whole of the East it is employed in house-building, bridge-building, as masts for boats, for ladders, rails, fences, spear shafts, bows, fishing rods, furniture, domestic utensils, and, in short, for every purpose to which wood can be applied. The hollow tubes of the larger growths serve as conduits for water, and the split wood is made into baskets, mats, and screens. With the pellicle, or bark, paper is made. The young shoots of bamboo, when small and tender, are eaten in the same way as asparagus, or they are boiled in milk, with spices, salt, and water; they are also, with the young root stocks, pickled in vinegar throughout the East, and form the condiment known as *achar*. The pith is sugary, and a juice flows from it which becomes concrete on exposure to the sun. In the cavities of the bamboo is found, at certain seasons, a white substance called *tabashur*, held in high repute by the Arabian physicians. This substance is absolutely indestructible by fire, is not acted upon by acids, but when fused with certain alkalies forms a perfectly transparent and durable glass. There are many varieties of the bamboo, three or four of which will be met with in the Sydney Botanic Gardens, and all are highly ornamental.

On the beds upon the left hand, near the entrance to the lower Gardens, are some large plants of *Azalea* and varieties of *Dracæna*, while on the bed to the right is a very full collection of *Bromeliads*, whose curious inflorescence is very striking. This group embraces several *Bilbergias*, *Dyckæas*, *Tillandsias*, *Echæas*, *Pitcairneas*, *Guzmanneas*, &c., and, as there is usually some variety in bloom, a close inspection of these plants will prove profitable. We may mention that the pine-apple is related to this family, and a good example of the variegated variety of this plant is to be met with in the

BAND DAY AT THE BOTANIC GARDENS.



border under the name of *Ananassa sativa variegata*. At the corner of the bed on the right, is a fine tree of *Tarrietia Carronii*, of Eastern Australia. Further up the walk may be observed a tree of the *Zizyphus Mucronata*, of the Cape of Good Hope, a close relative of the Jujube tree of the East, which produces a sweet mealy fruit, about the size of a pullet's egg.

The *Lactaria calocarpus*, of the Queensland bush, is here represented by a good specimen. *Ficus religiosa*, or the sacred fig (*Pipul*) of India, is in the border close by. It may be detected by its distinct foliage. The tree is sacred to the Hindoos, because they say Vishnu was born under it. They always regard it as an emblem of their Deity. Near these trees the finest pagodas are erected, and under its shade the Brahmins spend their lives in religious solitude, and the natives of all castes and tribes are fond of the cool recesses, beautiful walks, and lovely vistas of this umbrageous canopy, impervious to the hottest beams of a tropical sun. The sap of the tree contains a caoutchouc, and is used by the natives as bandoline to fix their hair. The leaves are skeletonized and glazed over with mucilage by the Chinese and Japanese, and are then very prettily painted, selling at a high price.

A large tree of *Maclura aurantiaca*, the osage orange of America, is close here. It is this plant which attracted so much attention a few years ago as most suitable for fences. It grows very rapidly, and if kept well trimmed forms a hedge so dense that a rat can scarcely get through it, and so strong that a buffalo cannot break through it.

Anona Cherimolia, or the custard apple, is the next plant of importance hereabouts. The tree is too tender for the climate of Sydney, but grows luxuriantly and yields plentifully of its delicious fruit in the northern parts of the colony and in Queensland.

Near here are several interesting fruit-yielding trees of the East. The *Nephelium longana* gives the Long-gan, or dragon's eye, a fruit esteemed in China as superior in wholesomeness to the Litchi, of which it is a near relative. It is called by the Chinese Long-yan, and the fruit grows in clusters, is oblong, or roundish, red and hairy all over; the rind is easily removed, the pulp is white, almost transparent, and difficult to tear asunder with the teeth; the juice has a sweetish taste, resembling a mixture of lemon juice and sugar, and is admirably adapted for allaying thirst.

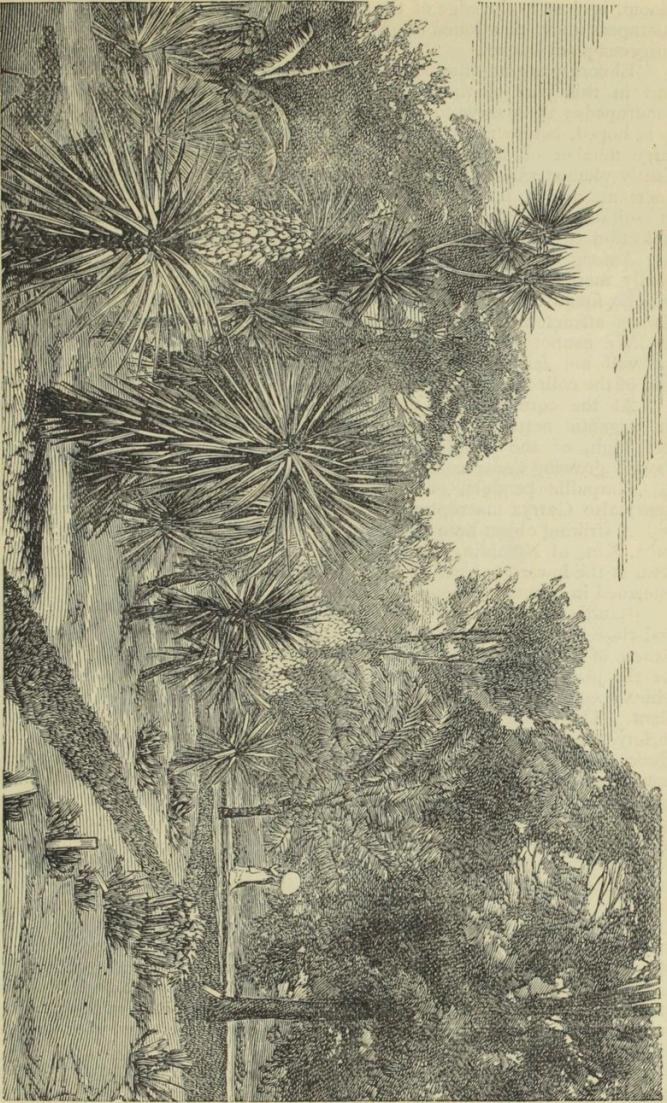
In close proximity is the *Nephelium tomentosa*, which is interesting as being an Australian relative of the Litchi and Long-yan of China.

Notice close by, on the left, a grand specimen of *Castanospermum Australis*, or Moreton Bay Chestnut, with dense, glossy, deep green foliage, and brilliant orange scarlet blossoms. It yields large nuts, resembling somewhat the horse chestnut of Europe, and these, when baked or roasted, have a similar flavour to the *Castanea vesca*, or sweet chesnut of Europe—hence the name of the tree.

The *Brexia*, of Madagascar, may be seen close by—a tree taking its name from the word *brexis*, rain, on account of its broad foliage affording shelter from storms.

Among other conspicuous plants in this part of the Garden, are the *Dombeya* (*Astrapea*) *Mollis* and *Dombeya Mastersii*—two grand, broad foliaged plants, yielding beautiful blossoms. Nothing can exceed the grandeur of these plants when in good foliage and blossom; but, being tender, the leaves are apt to get injured by a lower temperature than 40 deg.

The sycamore-leaved *Pterosperma* of India, is next to be noticed, from its large, glossy, burnished, irregularly-shaped foliage. A fine example of the graceful, brilliant *Russelia juncea*, which in the season gives an abundant crimson



THE YUCCA BED, BOTANIC GARDENS, SYDNEY.

bloom, is close to the edge of the walk ; and close by is another variety of the *Astrapeas* above mentioned (*A. Wallichii*), said to be when in blossom the most gorgeous plant known.

Elceocarpus grandiflorus, of India, and other interesting plants, are adjacent; and in this part of the Gardens a number of very interesting birds and quadrupeds ; these serve to form the nucleus of a Zoological collection which it is hoped, before many years, will be worthy the colony. Among birds a large number of the parrot and cockatoo family are represented, the brilliantly plumed pheasants of nearly every clime are breeding freely in confinement, and it is purposed to distribute these, with other game birds, in suitable localities of the colony, with a view to naturalise. The whole collection is well worthy of a visit and close study.

Among quadrupeds the kangaroo, wallaby, and other members of the family may be seen hopping about the lawn. In the range of cages will be found a large number of the monkey tribe, and these, as usual, always attract a gaping crowd of people to witness their absurd antics.

We cannot enumerate the various birds and quadrupeds, but the visitor will not fail to be greatly interested if he make a leisurely inspection of the collection.

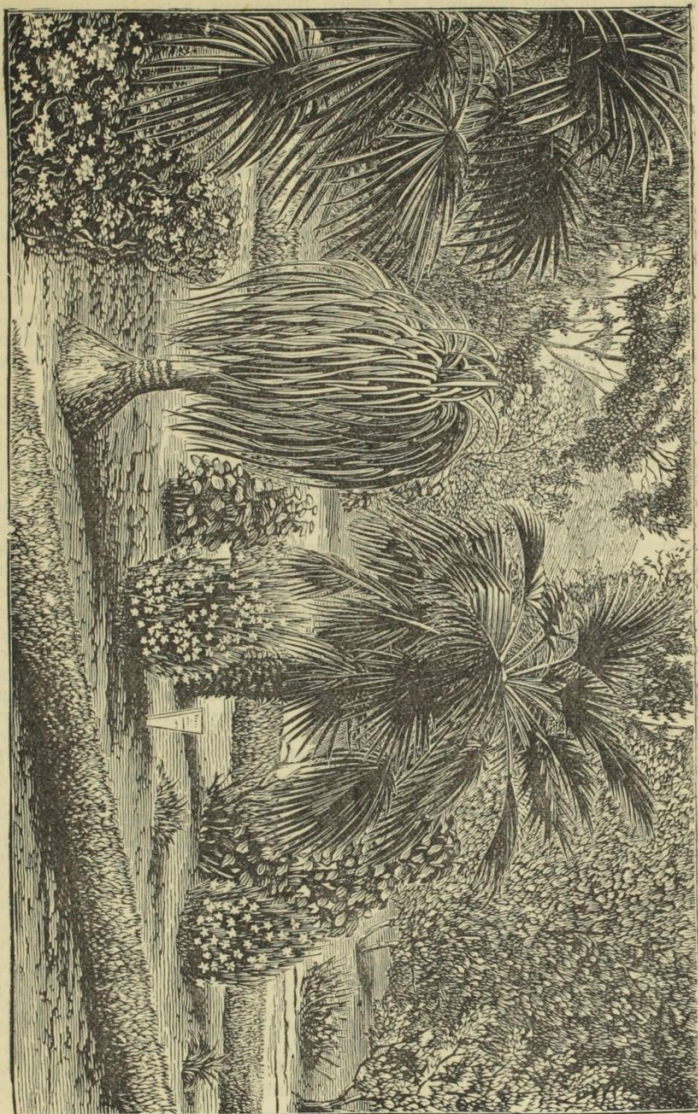
At the corner of the walk, near the Museum, stands *Laportea gigas*, the gigantic nettle tree, and, not far away, a fine specimen, about thirty feet high, of the rough-barked oak *Quercus rugosa*, in perfect health, though growing under conditions so foreign to those of its habitat.

Harpullia pendula, or the tulip wood of Eastern Australia, grows close here ; also *Garrya macrophylla*, and *Tristania laurescens* of E. Australia.

A striking object here is the grand palm, *Jubea spectabilis*, named after Juba, King of Numidia, but of which a larger specimen may be seen on the lawn of the lower gardens. This palm yields edible nuts, which are greatly esteemed in countries where the tree grows.

Randia macrophylla, of Lord Howe's Island, is noticeable in the bed here, and close by a specimen of that grandest of all the banana tribe—the *Musa Ensete* of Abyssinia. This plant grows with remarkable rapidity, and requires for the perfect development of its huge leaves, protection from high winds which speedily tear the leaves into shreds, and greatly mar the beauty of the plant. The whole family of the Musas form a most interesting group. The variety so common about Sydney and Brisbane is the plantain (*Musa Paradisaica*), and is cultivated in all tropical countries for its fruit, which is rarely eaten raw, but is cooked and serves as one of the principal articles of food in many countries. Though little use is made of it here, it plays so important a part in the West Indies that Dr. Wright says without its existence could scarcely be possible with the inhabitants. It is from the *Musa Cavendishii* that the delicious Fijian bananas, so common in the Sydney markets at times, are produced. Another plant of this family is the *Musa textilis* of the Phillipine Island, a plant yielding an exceedingly strong fibre known as Manila hemp. It is of this that the strongest ropes and cordage of ships are formed, and it may be of interest to our readers to remind them that it was of this very Manila hemp that the single rope was made with which the heavy constructions used in the dome of the Exhibition were hoisted. The plant yields several qualities of fibre, the coarser being used for cordage and sacking, and the inner and finer fibres for the more delicate fabrics for personal wear or adornment.

Near is to be observed a large specimen of the beautiful blue-flowered mimosa-leaved *Jacaranda*, of Brazil, a tree which, when in blossom, is very



THE PALM BED, BOTANIC GARDENS.

striking. In close proximity is *Colletia Bictōnensis*, a prickly, formidable-looking plant of greyish silvery hue, which would seem to be adapted for forming an impenetrable fence. Hereabouts may be seen specimens of *Scolopendrium Brownii*, of New South Wales; *Nandina domestica* with graceful jasmine-like foliage, and yielding pretty bunches of scarlet berries; and another specimen of the Bloodwood of Norfolk Island. Along this walk will be noticed the stately palm, *Phoenix farinifera*, or the mealy date of the East Indies; *Erythrina insignis*, with its crimson blossoms; *Arbutus canariensis*; the upright cypress-like variety of *Robinia*; the singular folding, kidney-shaped leaves of the *Bauhinia purpurea* are all conspicuous on the beds hereabouts. Further on is the *Dammara ovata* of New Caledonia, a variety of the Kauri pine of New Zealand, which yields the timber of that name, and the gum known as Dammar, used for varnish-making and other purposes.

Continuing up the walk in the direction of the entrance from the grounds of the Exhibition we pass many interesting plants, among which are noticeable magnolias of several varieties—evergreen and deciduous; the large-leaved *Hedera*; the singular *Sterculia Bidwillii*; *Cupidanthus calyptrates*; *Erythrina speciosa*, and large, well-developed specimens of azaleas, camellias, and other ornamental plants.

Not far from the gates which open on the grounds of the Exhibition is the palm division, with a notice of which we shall close our remarks on the upper or old garden. The collection of palms in the Sydney Botanical Gardens is nowhere excelled, and we question whether finer individual specimens are to be found in any other part of the globe. But the feature of greatest interest is the readiness with which plants of such diverse habitats here thrive and develop their varied beauties and characteristics. The palms of the dry and arid sands of Upper Egypt and Arabia grow side by side with those whose habitat is the moist tropical gullies and ravines of Ceylon; the group is particularly interesting, and embraces very many representatives of tropical and temperate countries. *Corypha Australis*, a relative of the Talipot Palm of Ceylon, is a fine specimen. *Seaforthia elegans* is another graceful palm of tropical Australia, with grandly developed foliage. *Cocos plumosa*, a very beautiful, and *Cocos flexuosa*, a most majestic plant thirty feet high or more. They are both Brazilian palms and are related to the cocoa-nut, *Cocos nucifera* (nut-yielding), and they take their name from the Portuguese word *coco*, the end of the nut resembling a monkey's head. Here also is a fine plant of the *Phoenix reclinata* or the wild date palm of the Cape of Good Hope. It yields fruit of little value, though the seeds are said to be roasted and used as coffee. The true date palm is *Phoenix dactylifera*, and some fine examples are to be seen in the gardens. It grows spontaneously throughout the whole of the East and a greater part of Northern Africa, and is cultivated in Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Sicily. The tree is dioecious, that is, the male and female flowers are on different individuals, and thus in Africa, where the female is cultivated, the natives gather male flowers from the wild dates in the desert and shake them over the female flowers when they have arrived at maturity, the pollen thus fertilising and rendering fruitful the organs of the female plant. In times of war one of the modes the Arabs have of punishing their adversaries is to destroy all the male date trees, and the females being thus rendered barren, a famine ensues, for during nine months of the year the date forms the food of vast districts. The date tree attains a height of from forty to sixty feet, but comes into bearing in about eight years, when it is from eight to twelve feet, and is said to continue fruiting for two hundred years. There is a yellow and a crimson variety. The bunches are cut as soon as they

have attained their brilliant colour; and as the fruit dries it is picked off the bunch and packed away in baskets or casks in the same way as figs are cured. A hundred full-grown date palms yield about two tons of fruit. Another tall palm of striking aspect in the bed here is the *Caryota urens*, a native of India, remarkable for its much divided leaves and wedge-shaped leaflets. It yields to the natives during the hot season an immense quantity of toddy or palm wine, the best trees giving as much as one hundred pints in twenty-four hours. The pith, or farinaceous part of the trunk of old trees is said to be equal to the best sago, and it is made into bread or boiled into thick gruel; the fruit is the size of a plum, the flesh of which is so acrid that it corrodes and burns the lips, hence its specific name of *urens*. There are also several graceful Cycads on these beds, *Cycas revoluta*, *Cycas media*, and *Macrozamia spiralis*, &c., being conspicuous from the perfect regularity of their fronds. Another date palm, *Phoenix sylvestris*, or wild Indian date, which produces in abundance a liquor known as palm wine, is here represented. *Chamærops Martiana* and *excelsa*, of Nepal; *Chamærops humilis*, of Southern Europe; and *Chamærops Fortunii*, of China, with their graceful fan-like foliage and hairy stems may also be seen on this bed. *Chamærops humilis* is interesting as being the only representative of the palm family indigenous to Europe. In the countries bordering on the Mediterranean it covers the waste sandy deserts like furze or fern. *Sabal princeps*, or the great fan palm, is here conspicuous, as also are two *Areca*s, *A. Sapida*, of New Zealand, and *A. monostachya* of Java. It is from the *Areca catechu* of the East that the betel-nut is got, and this is chewed almost universally by Eastern nations, prepared by being folded with a little lime in the leaf of a pepper called *Chavica betel*, to which is due its intoxicant effects. The young unfolded leaves of the variety form a white mass as thick as a man's arm, and they are boiled and eaten as a vegetable, resembling somewhat the artichoke in flavour.

Calamus Australis, another of the group on these beds, is interesting as holding a middle place between the grasses and the palms with the habit of the former and the inflorescence of the latter. One of the varieties of this plant yields the cane known as rattan cane so extensively used for caning chairs, and another, *Calamis draco*, yields the resin known as dragon's blood, used in the arts.

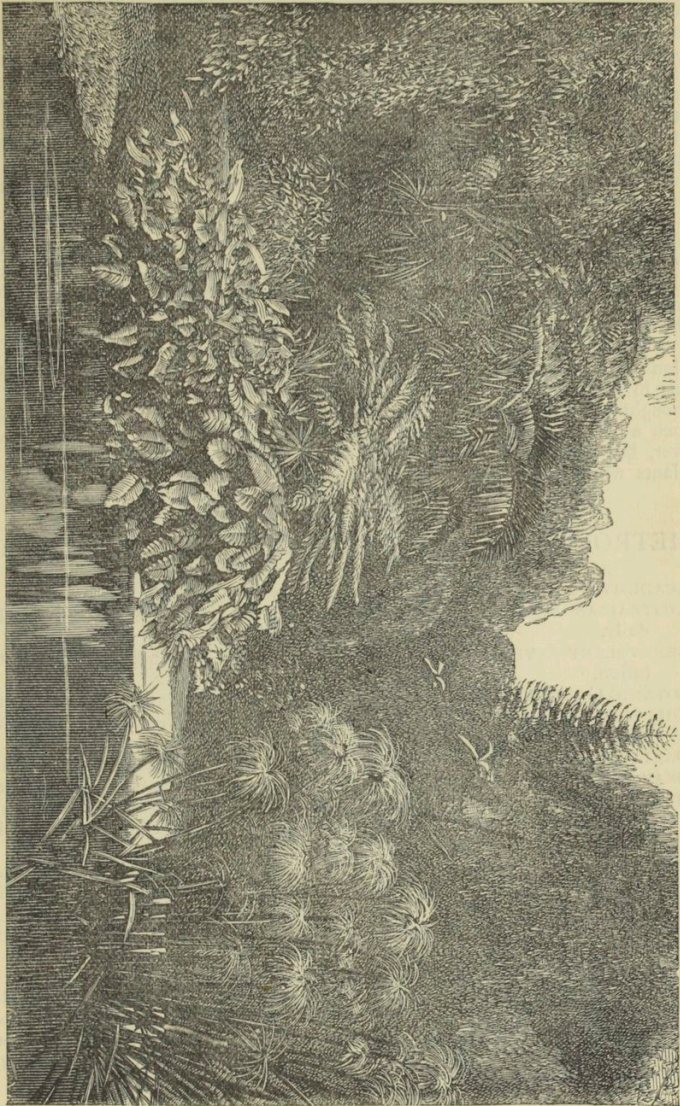
Strelitzia Reginae and *Strelitzia Angustifolia*, both interesting plants from the Cape of Good Hope, will attract the attention of the visitor in this department from the singularity of the bloom. And a relative of these is in the neighbourhood, *Urania speciosa*—the Traveller's Tree of Madagascar, the fanlike arrangement of whose leaves with the sheathing bases collect a considerable quantity of water which is rendered available by piercing the sheath. Mr. Ellis in speaking of the plant says:—"It has been most celebrated for containing, even during the most arid season a large quantity of pure, fresh water, supplying to the traveller the place of wells in the desert. Having formerly been sceptical on this point, I determined to examine some of the trees; and during my journey this morning we stopped near a clump of them. One of my bearers struck a spear four or five inches into the thick firm end of the stalk of the leaf about six inches above its junction with the stem, and on drawing it back a stream of pure clear water gushed out, about a quart of which we caught in a pitcher, and all drank of it. It was cool, clear and perfectly sweet."

Notice here too, the handsome *Sabal palmetto*; the singular grass-tree-like plant *Dasyllirion*, with its dry withered tips; the magnificent new palm *Pritchardia*, and the strange onion-like plant *Beaucarnea recurvata*, of Mexico.

We have tarried a little over this division, as the palms play a most important part in the world, and as they are so well represented here. We must now hurry to the Lower Gardens, there to note the leading features.

THE LOWER GARDENS.

Entering these at the gate near the palm department there will be noticed on the right and left two well-grown specimens of the *Latania Bourbonica*, the fan palm of the Isle of Bourbon; and near the drinking fountain a fine plant of *Phoenix sylvestris*. Turning to the right is a tree of *Michelia champaca*, the "Tsjampac" of the East Indies; a little to the left the beautiful *Cocos plumosa* rears its stately head, and the singular coral tree, *Erythrina*, is ablaze with bloom in the early spring. Notice also a tree of the broad-foiled *Ficus vesca*, and one of *F. religiosa*, the sacred fig or Pipul of the Hindoos. The fruit is taken in powder as a cure for asthma and other diseases. The Lower Gardens are particularly rich in varieties of the fig family. Some of these may be seen in the borders, while others are planted out on the lawn, and form very fine specimens. Notice among these *Ficus Chandlerii*, *Ficus Bennetti*, *Ficus Parcellii*, *Ficus Chauvier*, *Ficus macrophylla*, of Moreton Bay, and the *Ficus Indica* or Banyan tree of India. All of these are very interesting, but the last-named is a very singular tree, and a fine example is met with near the main walk. It throws down aerial shoots which, on reaching the ground, take root, and form fresh stems to the tree; in the course of time the tree extends itself in this way until several acres will be covered, and instances are on record of a whole army being encamped under a single tree. The fig of commerce is the produce of *Ficus carica*, of which many varieties are now cultivated for their delicious fruit, and this is taken green or when cured by drying, an industry well worthy of being followed in New South Wales. Near to the *Ficus religiosa* above noticed is a specimen of the American olive, and near by is the *Bauhinia purpurea*, a plant with singular folded kidney-shaped leaves, and in the spring covered with purple flowers. Here, too, is noticeable a fine tree of the graceful camphor laurel, one of the favourite trees in the shrubberies and gardens round Sydney. From this plant the camphor of commerce is obtained by cutting the wood into billets and boiling—the gum floating on the surface. In the neighbourhood may be noticed several fine varieties of the pine family, trees yielding timber of immense value. *Pinus longifolia* is represented by a fine, graceful specimen, its long, drooping, needle-like foliage being very striking. This family is a most extensive one, and is divided into three genera: the Piceas, the Abies, and the Pines, all having their special uses. This much esteemed and well-known genus contains some of the trees of most universal use in civilized countries, and form a very important article of commerce. It is not unlikely that some of the kinds will be found eminently suitable for extensive planting in Australia—the barren, sandy plains and rocky ranges in many parts offering every promise of success to varieties suiting such positions. Of plants in the beds and on the lawn of this garden there are noticeable the following:—*Hedera terebintha*, of Ceylon, an ivy quite distinct from other varieties; *Bradleya Australis*, a tree of Eastern Australia; *Tristania conferta* of N.S.W., very like the common gum tree in foliage; *Fugosia Pattersonii*, a compact-growing, pink-flowered relative of the Hibiscus; two grand specimens of the Moreton Bay Chestnut, near the Orchestral stand; a fine specimen, adjacent, of the *Flindersia Australis* of the North; *Erythrinas* of several kinds laden with crimson bloom; *Dammara robusta*, the Kauri pine of New Zealand; the Cork yielding Oak; several fine trees of various kinds of Cypress; well developed



AQUATIC PLANTS, ETC., BOTANIC GARDENS, SYDNEY.

specimens of pines ; the White Poplar or Abele tree ; *Ceratonia siliqua* ; the verbena-scented Eucalyptus of Queensland (*E. citriodora*) which yields an essential oil of great value : and many other interesting trees worthy of careful notice. The beds cut out of the grass lawns are planted with a great variety of bedding plants, and afford very pretty examples of ribbon borders. There are also artificial lakes near here, in which several varieties of Nympeas and other aquatic plants are thriving. On the islands formed in the lakes, and on the margins, are growing flourishing specimens of ferns, date palms, succulents, and other ornamental foliaged plants ; *Dicksonia antarctica*, of our southern gullies ; *Alsophila*, of New Zealand, and other tree ferns, lending their aid towards beautifying the scene.

In beds not far from the summer house on the lawn will be found a collection of the chief flowering plants indigenous to the Sydney district, the study of which will be very interesting, as some of the group are always blooming. Plants used in medicine and the arts occupy special beds in this section, which may be termed the classified division, embracing herbs and shrubs of commercial and economic importance.

This sketch is necessarily a very incomplete one, as no official guide or plan of the gardens is obtainable. The Curator, C. Moore, Esq., F.L.S., has in contemplation the issue of a popular guide to the localities, as it is thought the educational objects of the institution will be better secured by such a work being available to the general public. Sufficient will, however, have been said here to interest the visitor in the vast collection of plants which have found their home in our Gardens.

METROPOLITAN BUILDINGS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

ACADEMY OF ART, in the Domain, open daily from 12 noon to 5 p.m.

AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM, College Street, Hyde Park, open from noon to dusk, daily.

BENEVOLENT ASYLUM, Pitt and Devonshire Streets. On application at institution.

BOTANIC GARDEN, open from 7 a.m. until dusk ; on Sundays from 1 to 5 p.m.

COLLEGES.—St. Paul's, St. John's, Lyndhurst, Camden (Newtown), Stanmore, Wesleyan, Moore (Liverpool), by order from heads of the institutions.

DARLINGHURST GAOL.—By order from Col. Sec., Sheriff, Inspector of Prisons.

DEAF AND DUMB AND BLIND ASYLUM, Newtown.—Application at institution.

DRY DOCKS.—Mort's, Waterview Bay, Balmain, on application ; Government, at Cockatoo Island, Parramatta River, by an order from the officer in charge.

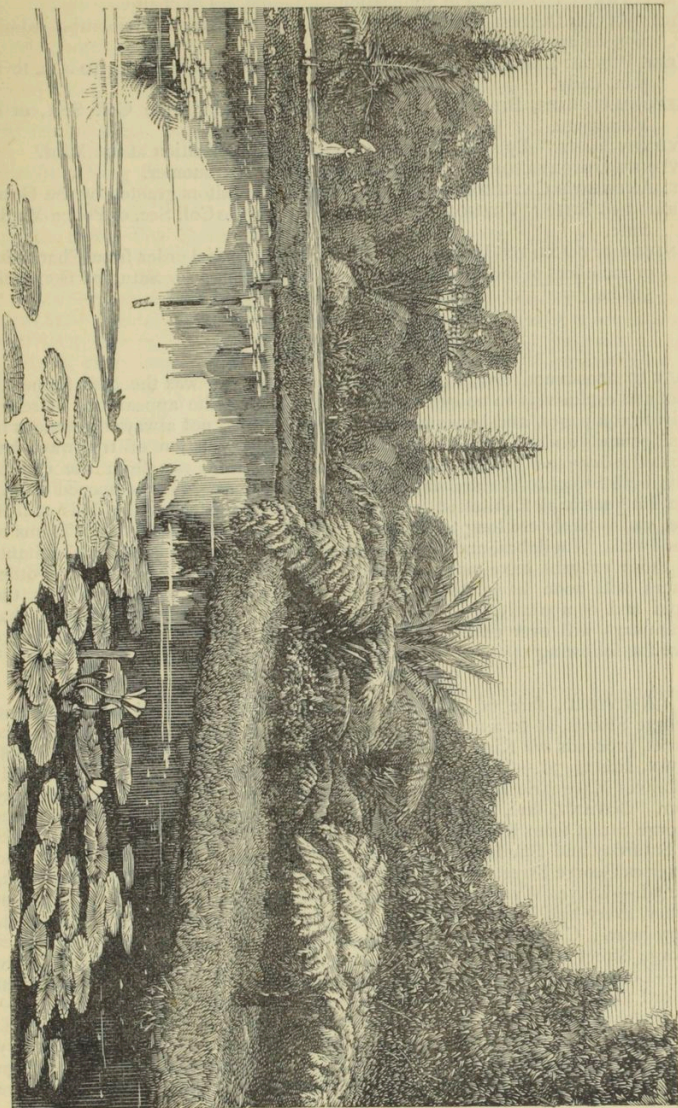
FORTIFICATIONS.—Bradley's, George's, Middle, and South Head, Fort Macquarie, Fort Phillip, and Fort Denison.—Application to the officers in charge.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES.—Order from Ministers, M.P.'s, or heads of departments.

MEN OF WAR, at the moorings in Neutral Bay.—On application on board.

MILITARY BARRACKS AND DEPOT.—Victoria Barracks, Paddington, on application to the Commandant or Staff Officers ; Artillery, Dawes' Battery, by an order from officers in charge ; Commissariat Stores, Lower George Street, Circular Quay, application to Storekeeper, or by an order from the Military or Naval Officers.

THE PONDS, BOTANIC GARDENS.



- PARLIAMENT HOUSE.—On application to the officers in charge.
- PICTURE GALLERIES.—Mr. W. Smart, Mona, first Saturday in month. Admission on application.
- FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, Bent and Macquarie Streets, open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. daily.
- REFORMATORIES, BILOELA, Cockatoo Island.—Order from Col. Sec., or P. Magistrate.
- SYDNEY MINT.—By special order, to be had on application at the Mint.
- SYDNEY OBSERVATORY.—By an order from the Astronomer.
- ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL.—Daily. Orders to visitors granted by the Dean.
- TRAINING SHIP "VERNON."—By an order from the Col. Sec. or Police Magistrate.
- UNIVERSITY AND ITS MUSEUM.—The former by special order from Chancellor or members of the Senate; the Museum is open every Saturday from 2 till 5 p.m.

PUBLIC VEHICLES.

PUBLIC accommodation, in this respect, is not now as was the case formerly, confined exclusively to noisy omnibuses, flies having the appearance of seedy private equipages, and hansoms driven by "cabby," not always scrupulous in his demands and civil in his language. The introduction of tramways has created a diversion. The first in successful operation was from the end of Elizabeth Street to the Railway Terminus at Redfern. It was opened during the International Exhibition, and was extensively patronised. It is still in use, and is likely ere long to be one amongst many similar lines. Trams to Randwick, Woollahra, and Waverley, are in full operation and the inhabitants of those suburbs have now, and those of the Glebe and Newtown and other places will soon have, the option of exchanging the rattling bus for the rapid and comparatively silent-going cars. It is not likely, however, that Tramways will ever entirely supersede the old conveyances. We therefore give the following

OMNIBUS INFORMATION :—

ASHFIELD, fare 6d.—Leaves Clarence Street, proceeds *via* King and George Streets, at 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. BALMAIN, fare 6d.—Leaves Clarence Street, proceeds *via* King and George Streets, about every half-hour. BANKSTOWN, fare 1s. 3d.—From General Post Office twice a day. BONDI, fare 6d.—Leaves Macquarie Place, proceeds along Pitt and Park Streets, about every hour. BOTANY, fare, return 1s. 6d.—Leaves Wynyard Square, and traverses George Street from King Street corner, at half past every hour; extra 'buses on Saturday and Sunday. BURWOOD, fare 9d.—Leaves Clarence Street, and traverses George Street from King Street corner, twice a day. COOK'S RIVER, fare 6d.—Leaves Wynyard Square, and traverses George Street at King Street corner, every half hour. COOGEE, fare 9d.—From Exchange, Bridge Street, every hour. CAMPERDOWN, fare 3d.—Leaves Clarence Street, and traverses George Street at King Street corner, every half hour. DARLINGHURST, fare 3d.—Leaves Circular Quay, proceeds along Pitt Street, every hour; then Oxford Street and William Street alternately. DARLING POINT, fare 6d.—Connects with Woolloomooloo buses every half hour. DOUBLE BAY, fare 6d.—Leaves Circular Quay, proceeds *via* Pitt, King, and George Streets, every half hour. ENMORE, fare 3d.—Leaves Wynyard Square, and traverses George Street from King Street corner, every ten minutes. FIVE DOCK ROAD, fare

9d.—Leaves Clarence Street, traverses George Street from King Street corner, twice a day. FOREST LODGE, fare 3d.—Leaves Dawes' Point, and traverses George Street, every ten minutes. GLEBE, fare 3d.—Leaves Miller's Point, traverses George Street, every ten minutes. GLEBE POINT, fare 3d.—Leaves Dawes' Point, traverses George Street, every ten minutes. KINGSTON.—Leaves Clarence Street, traverses George Street from King Street corner, every ten minutes. KOGARAH, fare 1s.—Leaves General Post Office twice a day. MARRICKVILLE, fare 6d.—Leaves Wynyard Square, and traverses George Street from King Street corner, five times a day. NEWTOWN, fare 3d.—Leaves Wynyard Square, and traverses George Street from King Street corner, every five minutes. PADDINGTON, fare 3d.—Leaves Macquarie Place, and proceeds along Pitt Street, every hour. PETERSHAM, fare 4d.—Leaves Clarence Street, and proceeds *via* King and George Street, every half hour. POTT'S POINT, fare 3d.—Leaves Exchange, Bridge Street, every hour. RAILWAY.—Special from Bridge Street, traversing George Street to meet trains. RAILWAY.—Special from Circular Quay, traversing Pitt Street to meet trains. RANDWICK, fare 6d.—Leaves Exchange, Bridge Street, and proceeds along Pitt Street, every hour. RIFLE BUTTS, fare 3d.—Leaves Macquarie Place, and proceeds along Pitt Street, every hour. REDFERN, fare 3d.—Leaves Wynyard Square, and proceeds along George Street, every ten minutes. STRAWBERRY HILLS, fare 3d.—Leaves Erskine Street, and traverses George Street, every half hour. SURRY HILLS, fare 3d.—Leaves Macquarie Place, proceeds along Pitt Street, every ten minutes. WATERLOO, fare 3d.—Leaves Wynyard Square, proceeds along George Street, every ten minutes. WAVERLEY, fare 4d.—Leaves Macquarie Place, proceeds along Pitt Street, every ten minutes. WOOLLAHRA, fare 3d.—Leaves Macquarie Place, proceeds along Pitt Street, every ten minutes. WOOLLOOMOOLOO, fare 3d.—Leaves York Street, and traverses George Street from King Street corner, every four minutes.

CAB AND HACKNEY CARRIAGE INFORMATION.

Rates and fares to be paid for any public carriage not an omnibus within the limits of city and police district of Sydney.

CAB.—For any time not exceeding fifteen minutes, to carry two passengers if required by hirer, 1s. For every subsequent fifteen minutes or part thereof, 1s.

But if engaged for more than one hour, then to be paid 9d. for every additional fifteen minutes, or part thereof.

HACKNEY CARRIAGE.—For any time not exceeding one half hour, to carry five passengers if required by the hirer, 2s. 6d. For every subsequent quarter of an hour, or part thereof, to one hour, 1s. 3d.

But if engaged for more than one hour, then to be paid at the rate of 1s. 1½d., for every additional quarter of an hour, or part thereof.

Vehicles to travel at a speed of not less than six miles an hour, except when otherwise ordered by the hirer; tolls to be paid by the hirer; half-fare, in addition to the ordinary fare, between 10 p.m. and 5 a.m.

All persons having any dispute with the driver of any public vehicle, or having left any article in any vehicle, are particularly requested to communicate immediately to the Transit Commissioners, 160 Phillip Street (near King Street), who will give every assistance to punish an offender, or to recover any lost property.

THE LICENSED CAB STANDS are York Street, Wynyard Square; Market Street, corner George Street; corner of Market and Elizabeth Streets; corner Elizabeth and King Streets; corner of Elizabeth and Bathurst Streets; Castle-

reagh Street North, opposite Club House, Macquarie Place; Queen's Wharf; Circular Quay, opposite Custom House; Argyle Street, Miller's Point; foot of Margaret Street; corner Druitt and George Streets; corner Bathurst and George Streets; College Street, opposite Museum; foot of Erskine Street; corner William and Palmer Streets; Victoria Street; top of Oxford Street, opposite Criminal Court; Railway Station, Redfern; corner Glebe Point and Parramatta Roads, and are in attendance on arrival of all steamboats.

BOATMEN'S FARES, BOATS, AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

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To any vessel in the stream, 1s. 6d.

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To any vessel between Bradley's Head and Watson's Bay, 4s. 6d.

To Mossman's Bay, 4s.

To Dawes' Point, 6d.

To any place between North and South Heads, 7s.

To Quarantine Ground, 8s.

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LICENSED WATERMEN'S STAIRS WITHIN THE CITY.—The Prince's Stairs, Circular Quay; Queen's Wharf, Circular Quay; next A.S.N. Co.'s Wharf, Circular Quay; Fort Macquarie; Dawes' Point; Erskine Street; Market Street, and Margaret Place.

Boats may be hired without Watermen at from 3s. to 4s. per half-day. In Woolloomooloo Bay (Ireland), (Yates); Dawes' Point, next Mercantile Rowing Club (Ward); next Gaslight Co.'s Wharf (Miller), (Buckley); and at Double Bay from Stannard.

Steam Launches may be obtained at from £5 per day, from Parramatta River Steam Co.

THE GARDEN PALACE.

THE International Exhibition—the first of the kind in Australasia—now belongs to the history of the past. But the building, appropriately called the "Garden Palace," remains, and is likely to be utilized for public purposes. A few facts and reminiscences, relating to the building and to the great world-show it was designed to shelter, may be interesting to our readers. Few undertakings have had to contend against greater difficulties. Initiated, in theory in 1877, by the Agricultural Society of New South Wales, the enterprise was under the consideration of four successive Governments; but although the project in general was approved, so rapid were the political changes that no positive action was immediately taken. Negotiations between the officers of the Society and the Government continued from May until December 1877, but not until the 19th December that year was any practical progress made towards the realization of the idea. The Hon. Michael Fitzpatrick, then Colonial Secretary, at the instance of the Society, obtained the formal sanction of Parliament to the proposal. At the same time it was intimated, that the Public Treasury could not be drawn upon for the necessary funds. On the 7th February, 1878, the following notice appeared in the *Government Gazette* of that date:—

“Colonial Secretary's Office.

“His Excellency, with the advice of the Executive Council, directs it to be notified for general information that it is intended to hold, under the supervision of the Agricultural Society of New South Wales, an International Exhibition in Sydney in August 1879, according to the annexed general programme.

“(Signed) MICHAEL FITZPATRICK.”

In accordance with this definite announcement, dispatches were forwarded by His Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson, then Governor, to the Secretary of State for the colonies, requesting the co-operation of Great Britain. Sir Hercules Robinson also addressed letters to the Governors of Fiji and New Caledonia, and official circulars were forwarded to the authorities of the various Australasian Colonies direct from the Colonial Secretary's Office. Immediate acquiescence was not accorded by the Secretary of State, as it was supposed that the sister colony of Victoria intended to hold an International Exhibition the same year; but on the Victorian Government affirming its intention not to open their Exhibition until 1880, the British authorities and the public took the matter in hand with great promptitude and earnestness. The enthusiasm with which the proposal was received in various parts of the world, unexpectedly, gave rise to another difficulty. It had been the intention of the Agricultural Society to hold the Exhibition in the building in Prince Alfred Park, after making such additions to the edifice as might be needed, and could be accomplished by an outlay of £25,000. But it soon became apparent, that the dimensions of the undertaking had outgrown expectation. The Exhibition was likely to be on a scale too great for the Society, with the means at their command, to bring it to a successful issue. On the 17th September, 1878, a meeting was called to consider the position of affairs. His Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson presided; in his opening address, with the strong good sense which ever characterized his public utterances, he made an earnest appeal to the patriotism of the members, and clearly demonstrated the necessity for decided and united action. The scruples which some had cherished were overruled, and it was resolved to follow his advice to form, immediately, an International Exhibition Committee. To show how comparatively humble was the original intention we quote from the Governor's speech referring to ways and means:—“This Society consists of 1,200 members, representing in a considerable degree the wealth and intelligence of the country, and with such an agency for collecting subscriptions is it possible to conceive that there need be any difficulty in the matter? Some members would doubtless give £100; some £50; some £25; and others smaller sums, in proportion to their means; but surely there should be no difficulty in a Society like this contributing and collecting from the outside public a sum equal, on the average, to £5 from each member, when the cause is the preservation of the credit and prestige of both the Society and the Colony. This would give £6,000, and I have authority for stating that in such a case the Government would recommend to Parliament a grant of pound for pound. There would then be a sum of £12,000, which, with the receipts from the Exhibition, estimated at the least at £15,000, would give a fund of £27,000, a sum I believe amply sufficient to give us a very interesting and creditable International Show.” The International Exhibition Committee entered upon their arduous labours with energy and spirit. It would be tedious to recount the successive practical measures they adopted in furtherance of the undertaking; suffice it to say, that in answer to enquiries they were informed that a large number of Austrian and German exhibitors had applied for space; that the French

Government had liberally placed the sum of 100,000 francs at the disposal of French exhibitors ; and that the British area required was 44,000 feet for 350 applicants ; the French, 42,000 feet with 366 applicants ; and also that other countries had similar requirements. It therefore became evident that the site and building originally contemplated for the Exhibition were totally inadequate, and that to ensure success and make the International Exhibition a credit to the colony, a much larger outlay than had been contemplated would be necessary. Accordingly the Government wisely took the project out of the hands of the Society, and proceeded to take steps commensurate with the magnitude and importance of the enterprise. The site chosen was part of the Inner Domain, overlooking our commodious harbour, and adjoining our attractive Botanical Gardens.

The erection of the Garden Palace was a marvellous match against time. The rapidity with which the undertaking was accomplished will long be remembered as an unparalleled proof of Australian energy and pluck. By the end of January, 1879, a thousand men were busy carrying out the preliminary works. On the 13th of February Lady Robinson performed the ceremony of laying the stone in the presence of a large assembly. His Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson, on that occasion, said :—“ Having myself carefully examined the design I may say that I think it is admirably suited to the object in view, and I think that the building when completed will be found to be one of the noblest structures of the kind which has ever been erected in the Southern Hemisphere. The distinctive feature of this great show is this, that whereas in all former exhibitions the colonies have, as it were, been brought into competition with each other ; in this case the Australian colonies as a whole will enter into friendly rivalry in the arts of peace with the outside world. I hope that this may prove a happy augury for the future, and it may serve to show the real identity of all Australian interests, and hasten the day when these Australian provinces will occupy a proud position before the world as a united federal dominion.”

The works were carried out under the supervision of Mr. John Young and Mr. Barnet the Government architect. Less than nine months remained to execute the vast work ; the administrative ability displayed by the supervisors is proof that New South Wales, although less than a century old, is keeping pace with the times in constructive power. The Garden Palace is in the form of a cross, the extremities of which face the four cardinal points of the compass, each being finished by a lofty tower. In the centre is the magnificent dome, which, although inferior in altitude and dimensions, when seen from the distance will remind many of the dome of St. Paul's that towers over the city of London. The interior length of the building from north to south is 700 feet ; the width from east to west, 400 feet ; the avenues of the nave and transept are 50 feet wide ; the width of each section, 25 feet. The ground floor covers an area of $4\frac{3}{4}$ acres, or 210,000 square feet ; the basement floor, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres, or 72,500 square feet ; the galleries, $1\frac{1}{4}$ acres, or 51,250 square feet ; the refreshment room under the dome and just raised above the floor of the basement, 5,000 square feet ; making in all a grand total of nearly 540,000 square feet. The total space enclosed by the whole structure is 11,104,000 cubic feet. Looking back upon the past it is not too much to say that a new era was marked in the advancement of the colony. Many visitors who came to our shores have been prompted to remain, and enter into new branches of industry, the materials for which are the gratuitous gifts of nature. It is to be hoped that many will realize profitable openings for investment of capital ; find

our climate more agreeable than that of the country from which they came ; our scenery to be such as to constrain them to endorse the opinion of Anthony Trollope, who asked :—"Whether it would not be worth while to move his household goods to the eastern coast of Australia, that he may look upon it as long as he can at anything." Sir Hercules Robinson, in language that could not be more appropriately chosen or in any way improved, reminded the public of Sydney "That the chief object of International Exhibitions is to encourage and develop the great principle of association as distinguished from isolation ; and one of the main advantages of these gatherings is that they tend to substitute for petty provincial jealousies feelings of reciprocal interests, so that our little, narrow, local rivalries give place to a spirit of noble and generous emulation, which is the very mainspring of international progress and prosperity."

It only remains to be added that the Exhibition, as a whole, was eminently successful. The display of manufactures, and works of art, products of the industry and taste of all the nations of the earth, was almost bewildering for variety, beauty, ingenuity, and number. It may be said that the attendance at our International Exhibition compares very favourably with the attendance at the Exhibitions in the old world, when the respective contiguous populations are taken into account. The total number of persons who visited the Garden Palace, exclusive of workmen, was 1,045,898. Of these 215,132 were season ticket holders ; general public, 549,617 ; children, 85,731 ; exhibitors and attendants, 19,459 ; miscellaneous, 26,966. Without going into details of daily attendance we may mention the following examples :—On the 27th September, the opening day, 18,000 persons were present. On New Year's day, 13,260. On Anniversary day, January 26th, 27,500. On the occasion of the Friendly Societies Demonstration, 26,014. Boxing day brought together 24,127 visitors. Easter Monday, 18,988. On the closing day, 18,071. The total attendance at the Melbourne Exhibition was 1,485,896. The following table will bear out the assertion that the attendance at our Exhibition will compare very favourably with the attendance at the Exhibitions in the Northern Hemisphere.

Place.	Year.	Visitors.	Percentage of Visitors to Population
London	1851	6,170,000	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
New York	1853	600,000	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Paris	1855	4,533,464	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
London	1862	6,211,103	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Paris	1867	9,300,000	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Vienna	1873	7,254,867	19 $\frac{3}{4}$
Philadelphia	1876	10,164,489	22 $\frac{1}{4}$
Paris	1878	16,032,725	43
Sydney	1879	1,045,898	143

STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

THE following statistics have been calculated to the latest possible date, and will be found extremely valuable for all necessary purposes of information :

By last survey the area of the Colony of New South Wales was proved to be 199,000,000 acres.

The exact population of the Colony will not be known until the end of the year 1881. The census was taken in the month of April, and approximate returns have been published, which we give below. The proper officers of the Government are busily engaged in tabulating the papers, and probably the numbers we are enabled to furnish will not be found to differ materially from the figures of the corrected returns when officially published.

On the 13th April the returns stood thus :—

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
City of Sydney and Islands of Port Jackson ...	54,230	48,567	102,797
Suburbs	59,682	61,075	120,757
Country districts, exclusive of Balranald	291,666	225,616	517,282

Since the above appeared, the numbers for Balranald are stated thus :—

Balranald	2,973	1,215	4,188
Hay... ..	2,501	1,357	3,858

Grand Totals... .. 411,052 337,830 748,882

It is estimated, however, that when the returns are all examined and tabulated, the total population will be found 750,000.

We annex approximate returns for the neighbouring Colonies :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria	448,510	407,286	855,796

(These figures were said to be 70,000 short of the official estimate which had placed the population at 926,000).

	Males.	Females.	Total.
South Australia	147,248	129,686	276,934
Queensland—			

We are not in possession of details, but the total of the population in approximate numbers is 218,000.

New Zealand (exclusive of Maories)	489,702
Tasmania	115,600
Western Australia... ..	31,000

We append the following comments from the *Sydney Morning Herald* :—
 “Of all the Australasian colonies, whose census returns are published, New Zealand appears to have made the most rapid progress in the gathering of people. By cablegram we are advised that the total number is 489,702. As the population in 1871 was 256,260, it will be seen that the difference is an increase of 233,442, or, in other words, about 91 per cent. A colony which may be said to have almost doubled its population in the decade may fairly be regarded as having made a prodigious stride. As compared with the other colonies, the figures may be roundly tabulated thus :—New Zealand : Population

in 1881, 489,000; increase in number, 233,000; increase per cent., 91. South Australia: Population in 1881, 277,500; increase in number, 91,500; increase per cent., 49. New South Wales: Population in 1881, 750,000; increase in number, 246,000; increase per cent., 48. Victoria: Population in 1881, 855,000; increase in number, 124,000; increase per cent., 17. Tasmania: Population in 1881, 115,600; increase in number, 16,300; increase per cent., 16. Almost in actual numbers New Zealand has an increase as large as New South Wales, and relatively to the 1871 population the increase is almost double.

Revenue	..	..	..	..	£4,911,990	19s.	9d.
Expenditure	..	..	..	..	£5,692,839	5s.	3d.
Imports	..	..	..	..	..	£13,950,075	
Exports	..	..	..	..	..	£15,525,138	
Births	..	..	..	..	..	28,160	
Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	11,231	
Marriages	..	..	..	..	..	5,572	
Trade per head of population at middle of 1880	..	..	..	..	..	£39	5s. 2½d.

FOR YEAR, 1879—

The number of Children attending School	..	..	..	..	155,290
" " Churches and Chapels in N.S.W.	..	..	..	..	1,316
" " Sittings in same	..	..	..	..	208,884
Average attendance at Church	..	..	..	..	171,883
" " other places	..	..	..	..	40,234
Total attendance for Divine Worship	..	..	..	..	212,117

SUNDAY SCHOOLS—

Number of in Colony	..	..	..	..	1,285
Attendance of Children	..	..	..	..	69,512
Number of Children on register	..	..	..	..	92,082

POSTAL STATISTICS—

Letters posted in 1880	..	..	..	..	21,732,500
Newspapers	..	..	..	..	13,791,800
Packets	..	..	..	..	711,600

COMMERCE.

TONNAGE IN 1880—

Inwards	..	..	..	..	1,242,458
Outwards	..	..	..	..	1,190,321

VESSELS BUILT IN NEW SOUTH WALES (1880) 41

VESSELS REGISTERED IN 1880 74

RAILWAYS—

Constructed in 1879	..	..	..	..	736
Under construction in 1879	..	..	..	..	286

TELEGRAPHS IN 1880—

Constructed line	..	..	..	..	7,955
Lines under construction	..	..	..	..	268
Length of wire Lines open	..	..	..	..	13,188

BANKS—

Capital (last quarter of 1878)	..	..	..	..	£8,423,428
Deposits	..	..	..	..	£16,722,452

LIVE STOCK ON 31ST MARCH, 1880—

Sheep in Colony	29,043,392
Horned cattle in Colony	2,914,210
Horses in Colony	360,038

PRODUCE IN 1880—

	LBS.
Wool exported (colonial produce)	154,871,832
Wool—Value	£8,040,625
Leather manufactured and unmanufactured exported (colonial produce), value	£150,534
Tallow	£350,587
Hides	£160,888
Preserved meats	£171,162
Coal exported, value	£425,299
Tin—Ingots, tin ore, and slag	£471,437
Gold and Gold coin exported (colonial produce), value	£830,776
Gold coined at Mint and bullion; total value to 31st December, 1880	£47,407,544
Copper—Raw ore and Regulus exported (colonial produce), value	£364,059
Iron—ore produced in 1879—value	£10,000

LAND—

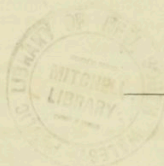
	ACRES.
Alienated, 30th June, 1879	31,676,437
Unalienated „ „	167,323,563
Under cultivation 31st March, 1880	635,641

YIELD OF CROPS, 31ST MARCH, 1880.

Principal Crops.	Acres.	Bushels.
Wheat	233,368	3,613,266
Maize	135,034	4,761,856
Barley	6,130	131,541
Oats	23,883	516,937
Potatoes	19,271	tons 62,228
Sugar cane	3,675	cwt. 153,833
Tobacco	592	cwt. 6,222
Orangeries	5,106	doz. 2,763,811

Vineyards—4,266 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres, yielded :—Wine, 733,576 gallons; brandy, 4,186 gallons; and fruit, 1,102 tons. The vines for wine making occupied 3,091 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres; for table use, 764 acres; and 410 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres were unproductive.

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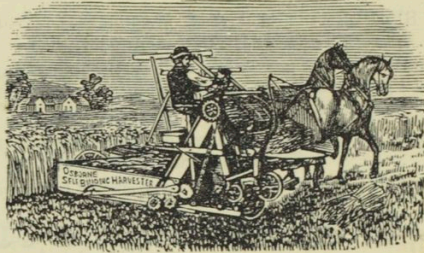
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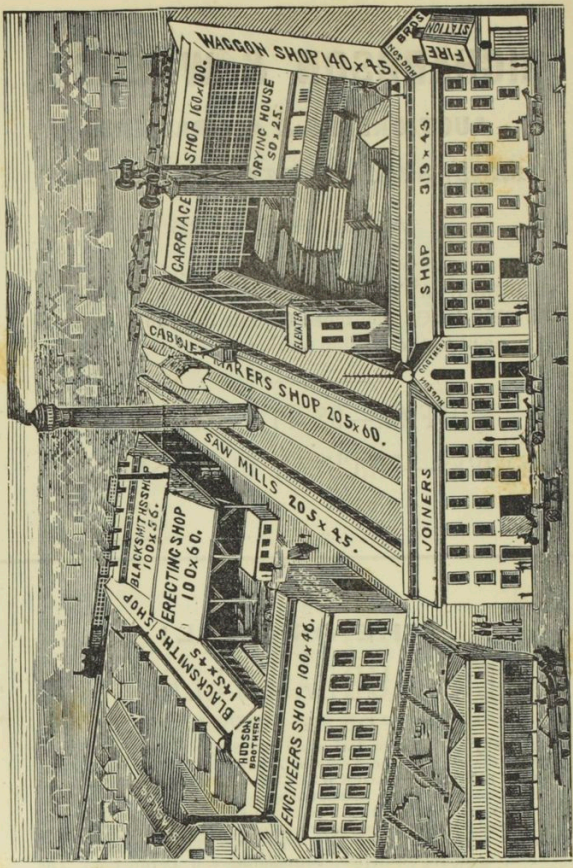
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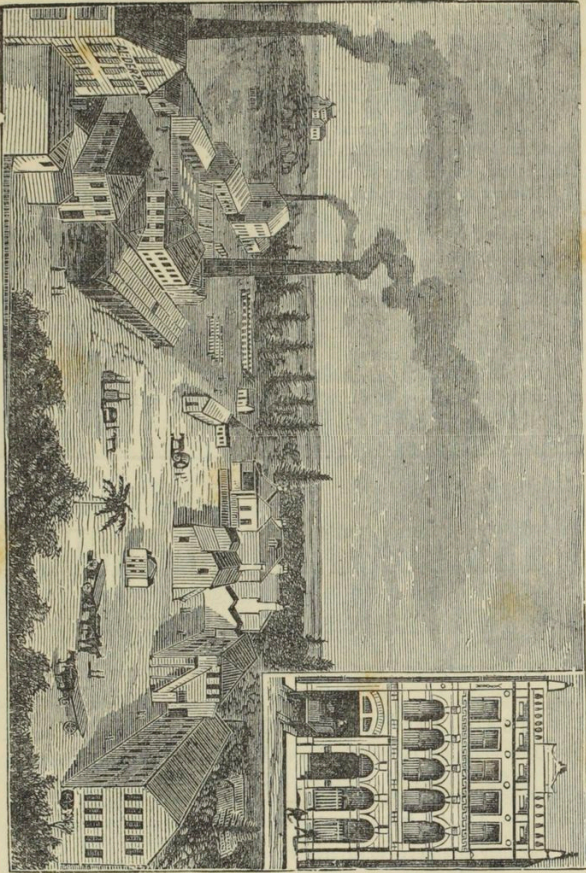
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Patent Fancy Coloured Bridle Middlings	Ditto.
Morocco Roans, Levant, and Book	Ditto.
Boots and Shoes (factory versus seat)	2nd Prize
Harness, Collars, &c.	Special 1st Prize
Saddles, Bridles, and Strapping	Ditto.
Portmanteaus and Bag (leather versus tin)	2nd Prize
Mill Belts, double and single, American style	Ditto.
Hose, Fire and Suction	Ditto.
—	
Paris, 1878-9—Leathers	Silver Medal
Philadelphia, 1876—Leathers	Bronze ditto
1851-80—Leathers.—Bronze and Silver Medals at London, Paris, Sydney, Melbourne, and Brisbane.	


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Gibbs, Shallard & Co.'s
illustrated guide to Sydney
and its suburbs, and to
favourite places of resort.

