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OUTLINE
of the Settled Parts of
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND



1451

STATISTICAL

VIEW

OF

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND,

COMPRISING ITS

GEOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY, CLIMATE, HEALTH AND DURATION
OF LIFE, DIVISIONS OF THE ISLAND, NUMBER OF THE
HOUSES, EXPENCES OF THE PEOPLE, MANUFACTURES,
HABITS, LITERATURE, AMUSEMENTS, ROADS, AND PUBLIC
WORKS, UNAPPROPRIATE LAND, COMMERCIAL PROPERTY,
NATURE OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS, PRICE OF LABOUR, AND
OTHER USEFUL INFORMATION, UP TO THE YEAR 1831,

FORMING A

COMPLETE

EMIGRANT'S GUIDE.

[Hobart Town]

1832.

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VAN DIEMEN'S LAND

CONTAINING THE
 GEOGRAPHICAL, GEOLOGICAL, CLIMATIC, VEGETATION
 AND THE HISTORY OF THE ISLAND, MINES OF THE
 MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE PEOPLE, MANUFACTURES,
 TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AMUSEMENTS, SPORTS, AND FIELD
 SPORTS, A COMPENSATE LAND, COMMERCIAL PROGRESS,
 AND THE HISTORY OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS, FROM 1770, AND
 CONTAINING INFORMATION UP TO THE YEAR 1881.

COMPLETE

NEW YORK
 1881
 T. C. BROWN

INTRODUCTION.

The great interest that is now felt by all classes relative to the British Colonies will be a sufficient apology for adding to my narrative the following account of Van Diemen's Land, more particularly, as the spirit of Emigration now spreading throughout the United Kingdom, renders authentic information highly desirable; it will be my aim, therefore, in the following portion of this work, to give such a description of this rapidly improving country, as will not only be truly valuable to those who may resolve on making it the scene of their future destiny, but highly interesting to all those who derive a pleasure from tracing the progress of civilization, particularly when led on by the enterprize, the capital and industry of their countrymen, on a portion of the globe the most remote from their native land.—In a country too whose internal resources are such, that at no very distant period it bids fair to become to the continent of New South Wales, (if I may be allowed so to call it,) what England is to the continent of Europe.

As I stated in my Preface, my account will be for the most part selected from the pen of Mr. Ross, the able editor of the Hobart Town Courier, and published by him as an Appendix to his Van Diemen's Land Almanack, for the year 1831, with the addition of extracts from the public Prints published in the Colony, having

brought to England with me a series of newspapers, published in Hobart Town for four years previous to my return.*

It will be seen from my previous Narrative, that I had an opportunity of mixing with persons of every grade ; at least, so far as to enable me to learn their different pursuits—the nature of their business—the probable profits of their concerns, and their modes of conducting them ; I trust therefore it will not be disputed that I am at least able to decide on the truth or fallacy of the statements I have given and selected ; and all I can promise my readers is, that the strictest regard to the accuracy of those statements shall be my guide in their preference ; and with this prelude I shall commence this portion of my task.

* These Papers are bound up, and left in the hands of Mr. W. C. Featherstone, of Exeter, the Printer of this Work, and they will be open for the inspection of any purchaser who may feel inclined to examine them.

ON EMIGRATION.

To Emigrants, Van Diemen's Land offers many advantages, at least to those who have a small capital. To mechanics generally, even without capital, it affords, with sobriety and industry, a comfortable and certain livelihood, and the means of speedily becoming land-owners. Carpenters, builders, smiths, masons, boat-builders, tailors, shoe-makers, curriers, stone-cutters, and indeed all useful trades, are in much request; but a great quantity of labour being provided by the convicts, who are hired out by the authorities at a very low rate, labourers are much less wanted, though still there is a certainty of employment; but the wages are low, comparatively with others, the remuneration to a labourer being about ten shillings per week and his board. Boys of ten years of age can earn about three shillings a week and their meat, and older ones in proportion. Indeed there is no want of employment for those of either sex, willing to work; and by milliners, dress-makers, straw-hat makers, &c. very large profits are realised. It is not however such a "Land of Goshen," that idlers may live without labour. The sober and the industrious are sure to be respected and employed, and may by perseverance live in affluence, as wages are good, and provisions comparatively low. The following market

reports, during a period of twelve months, will be a tolerable ground on which to form a judgment on this subject, as far as they go. The prices of other commodities, I shall enlarge on hereafter.

Sheep and cattle appear to be on the rise. Tolerable wethers are generally sold at about 10s per head, prime fat mutton fetches from 3½d to 4d per lb. best beef is as high as 7d, and pork 7d to 8d per lb. Hay is £10 per ton, and straw 25s and 30s per load.—*Hobart Town Courier, March 20, 1830.*

A small lot of cattle, that was brought last week from the excellent pastures on the Port Dalrymple side, was sold the other day by Mr. Collicott, at improving prices. Steers fetched from 12 to 16 pounds pair, and milch cows were readily bought at 5l.

Wheat continues at the former average of 7s. 6d. to 8s. per bushel; but the latter is of the very best quality. Some small parcels of that remaining of the former harvest, when the sheaves on the ground and the unthatched stacks were partially injured by the sudden rain, have been lately ground and disposed of among the bakers; and in these instances the bread does not maintain its usual sound and milk-white quality. We believe, however, these samples are now consumed, and no wheats are on hand but the best. Indeed the grain of the late harvest, owing to its ripening so rapidly with the early heat and drought, produces flour singularly rich and white.—

Barley and Oats are dear, and cannot be bought under 5s. 6d. or 6s. a bushel.—*Hobart Town Courier, April 10, 1830.*

Wheat has undergone a small depression in price since our last. It may now be quoted at from 6s. 9d. to 7s. 6d. per bushel. Cape barley from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d., but very scarce, English from 5s. to 6s. per ditto.

Eggs are still scarce at 2s. to 2s. 6d. a dozen, fresh butter 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. a lb.—*Hobart Town Courier, May 22, 1830.*

Colonial produce has rather risen in value since our last.

Wheat is readily sold at 6s. a bushel, and other articles in proportion. Fresh butter is scarce, and eggs can hardly be got at 3s. a dozen. Working cattle are in great request, the farmers generally requiring all the strength of their teams to carry on their agricultural operations, for which the weather has of late been so favourable.

Cape barley may be bought at 4s. 6d. to 5s. a bushel. English ditto at 5s. to 5s. 6d. per ditto; but all kinds of food for horses and poultry are very scarce and difficult to be got.

Considerable quantities of potatoes have been brought to town during the week, and sold at from five to seven pounds per ton, the latter price being obtained for the best from Brown's river.—*Hobart Town Courier*, June 19, 1830.

Wheat, since the tenders for the supplies required at Swan River, (which we learn were at 9s. 3d. a bushel) has experienced a small rise in price, and may now be quoted at an average of from 7s. 9d. to 8s. 3d. a bushel, the latter price being obtained for good samples. The flour tendered to the Commissariat on the Swan River tender was 24l. per ton.

Meat also maintains its value, the general price demanded for mutton being 4d. and for favourite cuts 5d. a pound, while stall fed beef is sold by the butchers as high as 8d. and even 9d. a pound.—*Hobart Town Courier*, July 31, 1830.

The price of articles of colonial produce continue with little variation the same as last week. Scarce any wheat has been brought to town owing to the badness of the roads, and as the farmer's generally are industriously employed in getting in their seed corn at every opportunity, there is little chance that that article will vary in its price for some time, viz. from 7s. 6d to 8s. a bushel.—*Hobart Town Courier*, August 21, 1830.

Wheat during the week has suffered some depreciation in price, chiefly owing, we believe, to the expected abundant forthcoming harvest at Sydney, and the consequent shutting up of the market at that port. Some good samples during the week have been sold as low as 6s. a bushel, and at Launces-

ton we regret to say it has fallen so low at 3s. 6d.—*Hobart Town Courier, September 11, 1830.*

Wheat and other colonial produce continue to maintain the same prices as last week (wheat 6s. a bushel) although some small decrease is anticipated on the arrival of the brig *Elizabeth*, Captain Swan, and the schooner *Prince Regent*, Captain Hassal, from Launceston, with cargoes of wheat, oats, and barley.

Butcher's meat continues both scarce and dear, which we must say is in some degree a reproach to many settlers, whose neglect of the flocks and herds has been a great cause of the long continued inadequate supply in Hobart town, while those few who have paid them due attention, and have provided green and other winter food, now reap the benefit of their industry. No good mutton can at present be bought in town under 5d. a pound, and beef, (some of it hard enough) from 7d. to 9d.—*Hobart Town Courier, October 16, 1830.*

Wheat 7s. 3d a bushel, Maize 5s. Butter is scarce at 2s. and 2s. 6d. Mutton 4d. Beef 8d per lb.—*Hobart Town Courier, November 20, 1830.*

On Saturday one of the greatest blots of our climate, the hot wind, prevailed till a late hour in the day, and we lament to state, accompanied with much and serious injury to the standing corn. In the open plains, and more exposed situations, as at the Macquarie Plains, the Upper Clyde round Bothwell, Pitwater, and other places, the ruin occasioned is truly lamentable, cutting off or rather scorching whole fields of the finest grain. In addition to the smut, which shews itself in several places, this we fear must considerably shorten the prospects of the farmer at the ensuing harvest, and those who have contracted with the Commissariat at a low price, will suffer severely. Wheat continues in consequence to maintain its price, from 7s. to 7s. 6d. a bushel, and other crops in proportion. Mutton 3½d. to 5d. a lb. Beef, not stall fed, people reserving that till the Christmas festival, 7d and 9d. and Pork the same.—*Hobart Town Courier, December 18, 1830.*

It will be recollected that last year, owing to the dry weather previous to harvest time, in several of the districts, especially about Pittwater, some of the wheat land was so dried up as to render the crop not worth reaping. One farm, in particular a field of no less than 70 acres, was thus abandoned, and instead of reaping, the cattle and pigs were turned into it to eat up what they could find, after which it was ploughed over and left until now, when an excellent crop has been reaped, yielding from 15 to 20 bushels an acre.

Mutton is now plentiful at 3*d.* to 3½*d.* per lb., beef 7*d.* to 8*d.* hay of English grasses 4*l.* per ton, of native produce 3*l.*, potatoes 6*s.* per cwt.—*Hobart Town Courier*, Jan. 22, 1831.

An additional remark is added: "It is a curious anomaly, notwithstanding the high price and the ready market which is always open, that Poultry should continue so scarce. Most people seem to think that the rearing of fowls is an object beneath their notice, and while they bend all their attention to sheep and corn, lose sight of the other smaller objects, which, taken together, might perhaps equal both in profit."

But very little new wheat has as yet been brought to town, the settlers generally being busily engaged with the harvest, for which the weather has been particularly favourable, the few cloudy or moist days which we have had, serving to retard the too rapid ripening of the grain, and thereby to allow the reapers more time to cut down the crop, before it is shaken. The average price continues at 6*s.* and 6*s.* 6*d.* per bushel, fine flour at £18 per ton.—*Hobart Town Courier*, Feb. 12, 1831.

The previous extracts I consider, spreading as they do over the period of an entire year, will give a fair view of the subject; and as the prices of cattle are in some places stated, the profits realised by the intermediate vendors, may be easily calculated, and as this appears to be very considerable, it will be necessary to observe, that money makes an interest of twelve per cent. and

consequently, in whatever way capital is embarked, a corresponding return is expected to be realised.

Lodgings, in Hobart Town, from the influx of Emigrants, is high, as those in any manner decently furnished, cannot be procured under from ten to fifteen shillings per week; furnished houses therefore pay well. Wearing apparel, two or three years back, was very expensive; but is now much more reasonable. A suit of black clothes cost me about eight guineas, a short time previous to my return to England. The best manufactured London-made hats are charged 40s. but as artisans increase, and the capabilities of the country are brought into action, all the commodities will proportionably decrease in price. The wool of Van Diemen's Land is becoming an article of considerable value, even in the British market, so much so, that, about the latter end of 1830, in the short space of two months, the price increased from about £30. to £56. a ton. It is therefore only a fair presumption, that it needs only able hands to extend the woollen manufacture to any amount. Steam power has already been introduced, and coals and iron having been discovered, and in large quantities, it needs little argument to prove the immense capabilities of a country possessing such means, in addition to a luxurious soil, and a most salubrious climate. To return to the subject of the prices of different articles, Shoes are from 10 to 14 shillings a pair, and Boots from 30 to 40 shillings;* and it will be perceived, as the shoemakers may

* The Editor of the *Sydney Gazette*, (and the observations would be equally as correct if applied to Van Diemen's Land,) says

both tan and curry their own leather, and as bark may be procured at Hobart Town for £2 a ton, and oil at £15. a tun, less than one half the cost it is in England, such a price must afford the manufacturer a very good profit. Linens and Cottons are about 100 per cent. dearer than they can be procured for in the London market; and indeed all manufactured goods, that require numerous hands, and the employment of large capital in their production, and are, as a matter of course, imported from England, must be proportionably high. But the real necessaries of life, in the articles of food, and also many of its luxuries, are cheap. A chest of tea, weighing 98 lbs., chest included, Hyson skin, cost me 6 guineas, and is 2s. per lb. retail. Sugar is 2½d to 3d. per lb. by the bag, but retail 4d or 4½d. Cape wine is 4s. per gallon from the publicans—cheaper by far in large quantities. Coffee is about 1s to 1s. 6d. per lb. Candles are generally made by the settlers themselves; my own plan was to buy a sheep of the cattle dealers who came to the Ferry, by which means my mutton cost me about 2d a lb. and the fat melted down supplied me with

“ There is no article in any branch of the Colonial trade, which is so pregnant with extortionate charges, as the Boot and Shoe making business. A pair of Colonial manufactured Boots will cost you at least 40 shillings, and a pair of Shoes twelve. The Journeymen’s wages alone are said to be 18 shillings for the workmanship of a pair of Boots, and a good workman can knock off a pair in a day and a half at furthest. Twelve shillings a day wages! In London the same article can be bought at 25 shillings. What surprises us is, that leather should fetch the price it does, when the raw hide can be bought so cheap.—*Sydney Gazette, June 19, 1830.*

the material for candle making. Soap, retail, is *7d.* per lb. but this too is frequently manufactured by the settlers themselves, wood ashes being always at hand. Good Cheese is dear, being brought from Sydney, or from England, that from the former place is sold at *14d.* that from the latter at *1s. 6d.* per lb. Several sorts of Fish are plentiful and cheap. Porter and Ale, English, *10d* per quart, colonial Beer *6d.* Milk *4d.* per quart, Butter *2s. 6d.* per lb. The only reason I can assign for the extravagant price of Butter, is, that the cows give but a small quantity of milk, and the dairy is consequently not much regarded.

It may not be amiss to remark here, that from the small number of the female, in comparison to the male population, all labour or employment which is exclusively calculated for females, is in proportion high; and another inducement to female Emigration, which this disproportion offers, is their very probable settlement for life with wealthy partners.

STATISTICAL VIEW
OF
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

This interesting island lies between the parallels of 41 degrees 20 minutes and 43 degrees 40 minutes south, and between the meridians of 144 degrees 40 minutes, and 148 degrees 20 minutes of east longitude. Its most northern points stretching out into Bass's Strait towards New Holland, are Cape Grim on the western extremity, and Cape Portland on the eastern, distant from each other about 150 miles, and its most southerly projections are the South-west and South Capes, and Tasman's head, at the south end of Bruné Island, stretching out like three immense rocky buttresses into the great southern ocean, to defend as it were the island against the incursions of that stormy sea. Its greatest extent from north to south may thus be estimated at about 210 miles, and from east to west 150 miles, calculating the degrees of longitude in that parallel at the average of about 50 miles each, and covering an extent of surface of about 24 thousand square miles, or 15 millions of acres.

The general character of this surface is hilly and mountainous, the hills being mostly covered with trees to the height of between 3 and 4 thousand feet, where the difference of climate in that lofty and exposed region

checks vegetation, and exposes to the eye, as the mountains rise upon the horizon, a comparatively naked and weather worn, barren aspect, being for 5 or 6 months of the year, from April till October, more or less, covered with snow. A range of lofty mountains runs across the island from north to south, attracting towards it a corresponding elevation of surrounding land, the highest points of which are Quamby's Bluff, overhanging Norfolk plains, the Peak of Teneriffe, Mount Field, Mount Wellington, and the great southern mountains near Port Davy. The other most lofty points of land in this range are the extreme western, and platform bluffs, and the Table Mountain, Jerico, and in more insulated positions, stretching along the eastern side, the beautiful and picturesque eminences of Benlmond, and St. Paul's Dome, on the northern quarter of the Island, and the three Thumb Mountains near Prosser's bay, and the corresponding singular rocky heights on Maria Island, called the Bishop and Clerk. Besides these, a minor range of lofty mountains extends from the western coast, at mounts Heemskirk and Zeehan, along a high rugged chain towards the Western bluff, where it joins the north and south range.

This hilly character of the country, especially on the southern side of the island, admits but of little interruption. The hills are not only frequent, but continuously so, the general face of the island being a never ending succession of hill and dale, the Traveller no sooner arriving at the bottom of one hill, than he has to ascend another, often three or four times in the space of a mile, while at others the land swells up into greater heights, reaching

along several miles of ascent. The level parts, marshes or plains, as they are called in the colony, that give relief to this fatiguing surface, are comparatively few. Among the first of these, beginning at the south, and on the opposite side of the Derwent, to the east of Hobart Town, may be mentioned the rich and highly cultivated country round Pittwater, the as yet little cultivated tracts of Brushy and Prosser's Plains, towards Oyster Bay, the level tract, around the spot where the town of Brighton is now building originally called Stony Plains, and extending with little interruption to the bottom of Constitution Hill, a distance of about 6 miles in length, and from 2 to 3 in width; the very fertile and valuable farms at the Green Ponds and Cross Marsh; and further to the west, on the banks of the Derwent and River Ouse, the beautiful tract of country called Sorrel Plains; and higher up, the extensive district of the Clyde, St. Patrick's Plains on the banks of the Shannon, and other extensive tracts of level country round the lakes; on the east of the road to Launceston, York, Salt Pan, St. Paul's, and Break o' Day Plains, the fine country round Ross, and along the banks of the Macquarie and Elizabeth Rivers; and, lastly, the noble tract of rich land on the banks of the South Esk, the Lake River, Norfolk Plains, as far as the eye can reach, bounded on the east by the picturesque heights of Benlomon, and on the west by the no less romantic range of the Western Mountains, and extending to the north, as far as Launceston, forming a tract of near 40 miles in width, already in a great measure overspread with valuable and extensive farms, many of them in a high state of cultivation.

The reader, however, must not conclude from this description, either that the hills of the island are all sterile, or the plains all fertile. On the contrary, though most of the larger hills and mountains are either too steep and rocky, or too thickly covered with timber to admit of cultivation, a large proportion of the more moderately sized hills, and gentler undulations, are thickly covered with herbage, presenting to the view an agreeable succession of moderately wooded downs, and affording excellent pasture to sheep and cattle. Many of the most thickly wooded and steep hills, nevertheless, possess a rich soil, which, though difficult of access, and too expensive and laborious in the present state of the colony to be cleared, will, at some future period, when population becomes more dense, no doubt be brought under cultivation. Indeed this has already in part been done in several of the hills round Hobart Town, where, though the surface is too steep to admit of the operation of the plough, yet it amply repays the labour of the spade and hoe, by the luxuriance of its vegetable productions. On the other hand, many of the more extended plains are either so bleak, and have been so washed and swept along by the prevailing westerly winds to which their unbroken surface exposes them, that much of the soil found upon them is cold, thin, and comparatively valueless. Altogether, and on the most liberal computation, the productive surface of the island cannot fairly be estimated at more than one third. He, therefore, who has a grant of 1000 acres of land, is fortunate if he have 100 acres that will admit of the plough, and three or four hundred more affording good pasturage for his flocks.

To one accustomed to the moist climate and plentifully watered countries of England, Scotland, or Ireland; Van Diemen's Land at first sight may present a dry and unproductive appearance; but upon a nearer acquaintance it will put on a more inviting aspect. Although, however, the rivers and streams may not be so large nor so frequent as in England, they are sufficiently so to answer every purpose of agriculture; and water, that essential of life, is more or less to be met with in every part of the island. With the exception of the two inlets of the sea, at the mouths of the Derwent and Tamar, there is no inland navigation in the Colony. The chief rivers, in the settled parts of the island, are the Derwent, with its tributary streams, the Jordan, Clyde, Shannon, Ouse, and the Huon, flowing into the ocean on the southern side of the island; and on the northern the Tamar, being the collected waters of the North and South Esk, the Lake, and Western Rivers. In addition to these, in the higher regions of the interior, are several extensive lakes or sheets of water.

Few, if any, attempts have yet been made to classify or analyse the mineral productions composing the superficial strata or sub-soil of the island. Lime-stone is almost the only one that has yet been brought into general use. This requisite of civilized life has been found in abundance in most parts of the island, with the exception of the neighbourhood of Launceston, to which place it is usually imported from Sydney, as a return cargo, in the vessels that carry up wheat to that port. A very fine species of lime, used in the better sort of plastering and stuccoing, is made in considerable quantities by burning the oyster shells that are found in beds along various parts

of the coast. Other species of the calcareous genus also occur in different parts of the island. Marble of a white mixed grey colour, susceptible of a good polish, has frequently been found, though never yet dug up or applied to use. Round Hobart Town, where the progress of improvement frequently exposes the soil to the depth of two or three yards, sometimes strata of soft clayey marl occur, which have been found very useful as a manure. Much of the common limestone is of a yellowish or reddish colour, no doubt derived from the quantity of oxide of iron with which it is mixed, and which is so generally scattered throughout all parts of the island. Iron ore is very general, both of a red, brown, and black colour. In one or two instances it has been analysed, and found to contain eighty per cent of the perfect mineral. It also occurs, though more rarely, and in smaller quantities, under the form of red chalk, with which, mixed with grease, the Aborigines besmear their heads and bodies. Indications of coal have been found all across the island, commencing at South Cape, and showing themselves in various parts, at Satellite Island in D'Entrecasteaux's channel, on the banks of the Huon, at Hobart Town, New Norfolk, the Coal river, Jerusalem, Jericho, and other places. The stratum at the South Cape, is situated on the north side of the bay, and extends about two miles along the coast. In October, 1826, his Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor, anxious to elicit the mineral resources of the island, despatched Mr. Scott, of the Survey Department, in a boat to explore it. Mr. Scott, however, found, after a careful examination, that although the coal might be easily dug out, it was quite impracticable, without going

to the expense of making four miles of road, across a difficult swamp, to convey it by water to Hobart Town. The bay in which the cliff is situated, is immediately to the east of the cape, making a northern indentation on the main, of about five miles in length, and three in depth. The shore on all sides is steep and bold, with ledges of rocks running out a considerable way into the sea, and except when the wind is from the north, a heavy surf incessantly beats upon the beach. The nearest point to which a vessel can approach the mine, is the most southern inlet of D'Entrecasteaux's channel, called Rocky bay, a distance of at least four miles. The design was therefore for the time abandoned, until the pecuniary resources of the colony should admit of undergoing the necessary expense, either in making the road here alluded to, or in sinking a mine in the neighbourhood of Hobart Town, where the chief consumption is required. As the expense of providing firewood for the different departments of Government is yearly becoming greater, and the difficulty of procuring the wood at convenient stations, increasing, it is probable that one or other of these projects will be shortly adopted. Messrs. Mandsley, Son, and Field, the Engineers in London, lately analysed some specimens of the Van Diemen's Land coal sent home by Mr. Waghorn, of the Bengal pilot service, which they declared to be equal to the Elgin Wall's End coals, and superior to Newcastle coal, for the purposes of raising steam.

Of the various species of the argillaceous genus, basalt is by far the most abundant. Indeed it would appear to be the chief and predominant substratum of the island.

All along the coast it presents itself in rocky precipitous heights, standing on its beautiful columnar pedestals. Of these, Fluted Cape, at Adventure Bay, is perhaps the most remarkable, so called from the circular columns standing up close together in the form of the barrels of an organ. Circular Head, which gives the name to the Van Diemen's Land Company's Establishment, is another remarkable instance of the singular appearance which this species of rock puts on, resembling different artificial productions of man. That curious rock stands out into the sea, exactly like a huge round tower or fortress, built by human hands. Mount Wellington, the great western Table mountain, and the rocky banks of many of our mountain rivers, as the Shannon, are composed of this rock.

In some parts, both on the coast and in the interior, the columns stand up in insulated positions, springing up from the grass or the ocean, like obelisks or huge needles, and presenting a singular appearance to the eye. On the south end of Bruné Island, which is composed of this rock, there are several of this description, and those upon the land stand erect upon their several blocks, gradually diminishing as they rise, till the cast of a well aimed stone from the hand, is sufficient to drive the uppermost from its seat. As this rock has the power of acting on the magnetic needle, and occurs in such large masses in the island, it in some measure accounts for the variations which travellers depending on the guidance of the pocket-compass in the bush, sometimes experience. Argil also appears in the form of excellent roof slate, at a certain spot between Launceston and George Town, but the facility with which houses can be covered with shin-

gles split from the different species of the gum tree, or Eucalyptus, has hitherto superseded its use.

In the form of mica it appears in large masses on the rocks round Port Davey, on the southern corner of the island, where being much exposed to the winds and waves of the Southern Ocean, they have become so much worn by the weather, as to put on the appearance of snow. Excellent sandstone for building is found in almost every part of the island; and most of the houses in Hobart Town are now built with it, brought from different parts within half a mile or mile of the town, instead of badly made bricks as formerly. A quarry of that kind, used as filtering stones, has recently been found at the New Penal Settlement of Port Arthur, the manufacture of which, it is probable, will be found a profitable employment to a portion of the prisoners there. Flints in great plenty are scattered upon the hills, especially in the neighbourhood where basalt abounds. They generally occur in the globular form, covered with a white indurated crust of chalk. Other rare species of the silicious genus have been found in different parts of the island, especially in those which appear to have been washed in former times by the ocean, and which have been deposited in certain ranges, or linear positions, by the lashing of the waves, and the subsiding of the waters. Of these may be mentioned, though found generally in small pieces, hornstone, schistus, wood opal, bloodstone, jasper, and that singular species called the cat's eye, reflecting different rays of light from the change of position.

Of the metallic ores, besides iron, which is most abundant, specimens of red and green copper ore, lead, zinc,

manganese, and as some say, of silver and gold have occasionally been found; but the latter we think is not to be relied on.

Petrified remains of wood, and other vegetable productions, entirely converted into silicious matter, and capable of the finest polish, are occasionally met with in different parts of the island, especially in the Macquarie district, at Allenvale, and Mr. Barker's estate, where whole trunks and branches of trees have been found, some in a horizontal, and some in a vertical position, exhibiting the fibres and structure of the leaves and wood, the distribution of the vessels, and the annual growth, as distinctly, and in as perfect a state of preservation as in the living plant.

CLIMATE.

According to the latitude of Van Diemen's land it ought to enjoy a climate equal to that of the southern parts of France or the northern parts of Spain and Italy, along the coasts of the Mediterranean. But the general temperature of a country is affected by other circumstances besides that of latitude, and geographers have generally agreed that the great extent of uninterrupted ocean round the South Pole, compared to that in the northern hemisphere, where land so much more abounds, makes a difference in the climate equal to several degrees of latitude. It would however appear, that this difference is scarcely sensible, under the 40th degree of latitude, for while the summer heats at Buenos Ayres, the Cape of Good Hope and Sydney, are as great as at Gibraltar, Tunis, or Charleston, or Bermuda in America; Patagonia, New Zealand and

Van Diemen's land have a temperature almost as cold in the summer season as that of London, Brussels, or at least as Paris and Vienna. While, therefore, Van Diemen's Land has a portion of the sun's rays, and a length of day equal to that enjoyed by the inhabitants of Rome, Constantinople, or Madrid, in the mildest winter; its summer heats are so moderated as to be not only congenial but delightful to a person who has lived to maturity in an English climate, and whose system has become habituated to it. However warm the middle of the day may be, it is invariably attended by a morning and evening so cool as completely to brace and restore any enervating effects that the meridian heat might have occasioned; and while the summer heat is thus moderated, the inclemency of winter is equally dissipated by the equality of temperature diffused from the extent of ocean surrounding its insular position.

Except on the days when rain actually falls, which on an average do not exceed 50 or 60 out of the 365, the sky is clear, and the sun brilliant. The atmosphere is consequently for the most part dry, pure, and elastic, which renders the system in a great measure insensible to the sudden changes of temperature that so frequently occur, especially at Hobart Town, under the influence of Mount Wellington, and which otherwise must prove injurious to the health, especially of persons with delicate constitutions. The extreme of summer generally shows itself in two or three sultry days, when a hot wind, from the north-west at times prevails, so oppressive, as to raise the mercury, for three or four hours in the middle of the day, to 90, and even 100 and 110 degrees. It is how-

ever to be remarked, that the extensive fires which frequently occur in the woods, in the height of summer, when the accidental dropping of a spark will spread the flames for miles along the hills, may be reasonably supposed to have the effect of increasing the heat of the air, especially if the absence of winds, and the relaxed torpid state of the atmosphere at the time should arrest, and as it were beat down its heated volumes on the valleys and lower regions, where the towns are generally situated. As the colony becomes more improved, and cultivation advances, these extremes will probably be less felt. In winter, the frost at night, except in the higher regions of the interior, or in some deep dell, where the sun's rays scarcely ever reach, is never so severe as to withstand the heat of the ensuing day. Sleet or snow generally falls once or twice a year, but never lays on the ground above a day or two, except on the tops of the mountains, or in the central parts of the island, where it has been known to continue for a week or ten days.

A greater quantity of rain falls on the northern than on the south-eastern parts of the island; and the number of wet days throughout the year may be computed at one-fourth more than at Hobart Town; and the difference of latitude makes a difference in the rising and setting of the sun of about 4 minutes; that is, the longest day in December, which at Hobart Town is 15 hours 12 minutes long, is not more than 15 hours 4 minutes at Launceston, and the shortest day in June, which at Launceston is within a fraction of 9 hours long, is only 8 hours 50 minutes at Hobart Town. More rain, however, falls on the western coast than on any other part of

the island, being exposed to the constant westerly winds blowing exhalations upon it from an uninterrupted tract of ocean. The weather, consequently, at the penal settlement of Macquarie Harbour, is of the most gloomy kind, more than half the year being stormy, cloudy, and rainy, and round Port Davey, attracted as the clouds must be by the very lofty mountains in that neighbourhood, the country bears the marks of being almost constantly soaked in wet.

The heaviest rain generally falls in the beginning of spring, in the months of September and October. It usually comes on about the change of the moon, and continues for three or four days without intermission. At that time the different streams and rivulets throughout the island become swollen to a great height, and many of the mountain torrents being of very rapid descent, and often confined within a narrow channel, rush down with amazing impetuosity, carrying dead timber, whole trees, and rolling down even rocks and stones in their course, while the level grounds along the banks are flooded to a great extent. The seasons appear to undergo the same series of vicissitudes as in most other parts of the world, and the colony has already been established long enough to enable the inhabitants to remark, that every ninth or tenth year, the elements appear in their most awful and impressive form, varying however in intensity every third series, or every 27 or 30 years. In September, 1828, a flood occurred over all the island, so great, that the oldest inhabitant could recollect only one or two, at the distance of nine or ten years between each, at all to be compared to it. The Hobart Town rivulet

was so swoln that one of the bridges was entirely carried away, and others, with many of the buildings on the banks materially undermined. Several farms, too, along the banks of the Jordan, the Macquarie, and other level flowing streams, were much injured, great part of the newly turned up soil being in some places entirely washed away. These occurrences and a better knowledge of the seasons, already admonish the settlers to build their houses in a more substantial and durable manner than formerly, and to embank and sow such plants only in the lower grounds as will hold the earth, and enable it to withstand these occasional floods.

In so clear a sky, as might be supposed, the serenity of the star-light and moon-light nights calls forth the notice and admiration of every one susceptible of the charms of nature. Few parts of the globe are more favourable for obtaining a knowledge of the constellations, or for alluring the young to the delightful science of Astronomy. Singular meteors are not unfrequent darting across the heavens, and at certain seasons of the year, though in so low a latitude, the *Aurora Australis* is not only conspicuous, but often brilliant.

A summer's morning, at all times beautiful in the country, is peculiarly so in Van Diemen's Land. Who can rest on his couch, especially if his cottage window fronts the east, when the vivifying influence of Aurora is rousing him to activity? The bracing coolness, accompanied with dew and sometimes hoar frost, that usually precedes her approach, generally awakens the sleeper and prepares him for the enjoyment of the opening scene. Leaving the domestics to set the household in order, the

settler quits his chamber at earliest dawn, accompanied perhaps by one or two of his children, whom he thus instructs at the entering verge of life to look through nature up to nature's God, and sallies forth at once to direct the operations and to enjoy the pleasures of the morning. The bleating of his flocks in the fold and the lowing of his herds admonish him, that they like him wish to roam at large, and to partake of the gifts of nature, while the carols of the feathered race, the musical notes of the magpie, and the joyous flights of the wattle and other birds, as they chaunt their wild song from tree to tree, seem to gather round his infant settlement, and to participate with him in the cheering prospect which his verdant lawns and beautiful corn fields already afford. The long withdrawing shadows of the lofty gum trees, and the picturesque summits of the crags or rocky projections of a neighbouring hill, as they shorten themselves on the grass beneath his feet, at the approach of the sun, remind him of the swift lapse of time, and that the business of the day must be speedily encountered, while a natural feeling of independence, and a sense that all around him is his own, and his daily improving property, gives an additional charm to the landscape, which none but the settler like himself, who has undergone the same privations and vicissitudes, who has overcome similar dangers and difficulties, and achieved the same labours, can either have the right or the capability of enjoying.

HEALTH AND DURATION OF LIFE.

In such a climate and with the active life which settlers, in a new colony must necessarily lead, the health of the in-

habitants, as might be supposed, is of the best kind. The atmosphere, as we have said, is for the most part dry and elastic, and, though it has not as yet, that we know of, been correctly analysed, yet it certainly contains a larger proportion of oxygen than most countries of the old world, the effect of which is to fortify and promote both animal and vegetable life. The stimulating effect of this gas taken into the lungs, naturally communicates itself to the stomach, and tends to keep in a healthy state, the digestive action of that grand organ, on which the habit and temperament of the body mainly depends. The aromatic trees and shrubs also which every where cover the island, and especially in the spring season impregnate the air with their perfume, cannot fail in some degree to spread a certain feeling of health and comfort over the human frame.

An estimate has been formed, upon official returns, from which it appears, that while the average number of deaths from a certain amount of population in Van Diemen's Land is 200 annually, the registered tables of the most healthy parts of Europe, as Southampton, Norwich, or Sweden, would allow of upwards of double that number, or above 400. It is, however, to be remembered, that deaths frequently occur in Van Diemen's Land which do not find their way into the Church Returns. Children and adults often die in remote parts of the interior, and are buried where no clergyman can be found to perform the funeral service, or to record the event. Latterly, indeed, the chance of such omissions has become much less, since the Government has appointed Clergymen or Catechists in several of the districts, till then unsupplied. The

melancholy causes, also, of sudden deaths from accident or otherwise, or from the cruel outrages of the blacks, which on many occasions could not be correctly taken account of, since the appointment of Police Magistrates and Coroners in the several districts, now seldom or never occur without an inquest being held.

In the present infant state of the colony, it is to be observed, that the proportion of aged persons in the population is smaller than in old countries, the generality of the emigrants coming out in the prime of life, few else being willing to undertake so arduous and so long a voyage. And although many of the prisoners that are sent out come to us with emaciated and diseased frames, in consequence of their former dissolute and irregular lives, yet the restraint to which they are subjected after their arrival in the colony, and the sufficiency of good and wholesome food with which they are supplied, in a certain degree repairs this premature waste, and places them as regards the probability of life, on a par with others. The diseases to which children are liable in Van Diemen's Land, are neither so many, nor, generally speaking, so severe as in England. Hooping cough was introduced into the island from one of the female prison ships about three years ago, but though it spread itself nearly throughout the whole population, it invariably appeared in a mild form, and we do not know that it was attended by a single death. Adults, indeed, and aged persons, who had not been affected with it in early life, felt it more severely. Small pox and measles are fortunately as yet unknown amongst us.

Against this favourable estimate of life, arising from the

climate and circumstances of the colony, we are compelled reluctantly to set a dreadful make-weight in the other scale. We mean the lamentable waste of life by intoxication. The quantity of spirits, and other strong drink consumed annually in the colony, may on a moderate computation be taken at not less than 100,000 gallons, which, according to the population, allows the enormous quantity of about five gallons to each individual, young and old, male and female, in the island. So astounding a fact, shews at a glance the horrid state into which some of the community must be immersed. Dreadful as it is, however, we are happy to bear testimony to its decrease, compared with former periods. A very large portion of those who first put their foot upon the shores of the Derwent, even belonging to what should be the more respectable and exemplary class of society, were confirmed drunkards, and died in the prime of life. To their ruinous example may fairly be attributed much of the dissipated habits that have so long afflicted the colony. For those in the humbler paths of life, always ready to imitate their superiors, are never so willing to do so, as in falling into relaxed habits, and in following that which is bad. Drunkenness especially is a vice of example, for nature recoils at the first intimacy with the Syren, and it is only by long and repeated attacks that she at last enchains her victim. This baneful example has however ceased to be set by any of those in the better walks of life, the old drunkards, almost without exception, having hurried themselves to the grave, and drunkenness is narrowing the sphere of its noxious influence. Most even of the humbler or labouring classes,

would now be ashamed to be charged with drunkenness, a vice which not many years ago, would have been their boast. The waste of property from this cause is immense, but we have here only to consider that of life. It shews itself in three ways, namely, first by gradually impairing the health and system, so as to unfit the person for the performance of the common affairs of life, and inducing premature death, secondly by apoplexy, suffocation, and other sudden and accidental deaths arising out of drunkenness, and thirdly by the crimes, murders and executions, generally attending those whom death has not otherwise overtaken. One half of those that die in the colony at the present time, perish either directly or indirectly through drunkenness.

But excess in drinking is not the only cause that counteracts the salubrious effects which the climate and his occupation have on the settler in Van Diemen's Land.—Excess in eating, though not so ruinous in itself, operates almost as powerfully in destroying health and shortening the duration of life. The stimulating influence which the pure and elastic atmosphere has upon the digestive powers of the stomach, has already been remarked, especially on persons who are mostly occupied in the open air. It naturally follows, in a country like this, where not only the best wheaten bread, but excellent butchers' meat of all kinds plentifully abounds, and provisions are supplied to the labouring classes almost without limitation, that men accustomed to deprivations in their mother country, and who in that comparatively cold climate were sensible how much substantial food helped to warm and support the system—it is natural that they should indulge their

appetite often to excess, and always far beyond what nature requires, or is conducive to their health. The celebrated Mr. Abernethy, however, (and many other skilful men coincide with him) has often declared that most men whom he knew ate twice as much as did them good. In the comparatively warm climate of Van Diemen's Land, a spare diet and a moderate proportion of animal food cannot be too much recommended. The activity inherent in the healthy man, and the native energy of his mind, cannot have full play or scope for exertion, when loaded and compressed with the fumes and effects of a heavy diet, especially in the warmer months of the year.

With the exception of these artificial causes of disease, physicians have not as yet discovered any complaint peculiar to the colony. Of the common disorders incidental to man, which have appeared most frequently, are those of fever and dysentery, but these probably can scarcely be reckoned to bear a larger proportion to the population than in other countries. A degree of temporary insanity both among men and women of the prisoner class, has perhaps shewn itself in a greater number of instances than is usual in England, but when the lives that many of these people have originally led, and the courses which have brought them to this country are considered, (not to mention the inevitable effects of inebriety in many of them, this is not to be wondered at. Several cases of wen, or protuberance on the neck, resembling the goitre of Switzerland, have for some years appeared in a certain district near New Norfolk, on the borders of the Derwent. Latterly, however, the complaint has become less frequent, and the patients have recovered, without

the use of any efficient medicine. Some slighter instances of it have recently shewn themselves also in Hobart Town and other places.

It is to be remarked, that persons 'who have resided some years in the colony, especially if they be advanced in life, seldom live long after their return to the moist and severe climate of their native country. On the whole it may be fairly estimated, from all the experience that the present young state of the colony affords, that the chances of life and longevity are twenty per cent. better in Van Diemen's Land than in England.

DIVISIONS OF THE ISLAND.

The whole of the settled part of the island was originally divided into the two counties of Buckinghamshire on the south, and Cornwall on the north, being distinguished by a line drawn from the east coast along the source of the St. Paul's river, the source of the Macquarie, till its junction with the Blackman's river, across the Table Mountain, past Sorell and Wood's Lake, and across St. Patrick's Plains to the Shannon, and River Ouse. But since the establishment of the Police Districts, the public business of the colony has mostly been carried on through the several Magistrates at the head of each. Until, therefore, it is found practicable for the Survey Department to carry the instructions from the Home Government into full effect, of dividing the island into regular counties, parishes, and hundreds, this division will probably continue; in the course of our description of the colony, therefore, we shall strictly follow this division, and our labours under this head will naturally subdivide themselves into the following sections; viz :—

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1.—The district of Hobart Town, bounded on the south and west by the Huon river, and a line drawn across Mount Wellington to the Black Snake, and on the east by the River Derwent, including Brunè island.

2.—The district of New Norfolk, bounded from the Blacksnake to the Huon river, by the Hobart Town district, by the Huon, and by a line drawn from the source of that river, along the south side of Mount Field, till it joins the Derwent, at the bottom of the Peak of Teneriffe. It then follows the course of the Derwent till its junction with the Clyde, which divides it for a short distance from that district, till it reaches the township of Hamilton, when it is bounded by a line drawn due east till it meets the river Jordan at the Blackbrush, which river then divides it from the Richmond district, till it joins the Derwent opposite the Blacksnake.

3.—The district of Richmond, bounded on the south and west by Storm bay, the river Derwent and the Jordan, as far as the Blackbrush, when it is separated from the Oatlands district, by a line drawn through Jerusalem, across the Coal river at Mr. Walkinshaw's, through Prosser's Plains, and along Prosser's River to the sea, which then bounds it on the east, including Maria island. That settlement, however, as well as that of Port Arthur, on Tasman's peninsula, will be treated of under the head of Penal settlements.

4.—The Clyde district, bounded on the south by New Norfolk district, on the west by the river Dee, Lake Echo, and a line running north to the river Ouse, on the north and east by the Ouse, across to Mr. Sherwin's farm, when it is separated from the Oatlands district on the north by

a line drawn east till it meets the Jordan at Mr. Gregson's, the course of which river it then follows till it meets the points of the other districts at the Blackbrush.

5.—The Oatlands district, bounded on the south and west by the Richmond and Clyde districts, on the north by a line drawn from the River Ouse to the Shannon, by the Shannon, until its junction with a rivulet flowing from the Lagoon of islands, by Lake Arthur and the river which connects it with Wood's lake, and so on by the lake already described, separating Buckinghamshire from Cornwall, till it meets a line drawn due north and south, dividing it from the Oyster Bay district till it again meets the Richmond district at Prosser's river.

6.—The Oyster Bay district, bounded on the south by Spring bay and Prosser's river, on the west by Oatlands and the continuation of the line as before described, dividing it from the Campbell-town district by the boundary of the counties of Buckinghamshire and Cornwall, and on the east by the sea, including Freycinet's peninsula and Schouten's island.

7.—The district of Campbell-town, bounded on the south by the Oyster Bay and Oatlands districts, on the west by the Lake river from its source, at Wood's lake, till its junction with the South Esk, up to the source of the Break o'Day river, and thence by a line drawn due east to the sea at Patrick's head.

8.—Norfolk Plains district, bounded on the east by Campbell-town district, on the south by Oatlands, on the west by the River Ouse, by the range of mountains extending from the Platform bluff to the source of the River Forth at Emu plains, and thence by the Forth to the sea.

on the north by the sea from the mouth of the Forth to Port Sorell, on the east by the River Rubicon, and the Western river, till it meets the Lake river, on to the junction of that river with the South Esk, where it bounds the Campbell-town district as before.

9.—Launceston district, bounded on the south by Campbell-town district, on the west by Norfolk Plains, and on the north and east by the sea, including Cape Portland, and Waterhouse, Swan and other islands.

10.—The Van Diemen's Land Company's establishment at Circular Head, the limits of which are as yet undefined.

11.—The whole of the rest of the island extending all along the west coast, and along the south by Port Davey, round to the Huon, being wholly uninhabited and unlocated, with the exception of Macquarie Harbour.

12.—The islands in the straits being dependencies on the territory, and

13.—The Penal settlements, namely, Macquarie Harbour, Maria Island, and Port Arthur.

1. THE HOBART TOWN DISTRICT.

This district, though nearly the smallest in extent, is by far the most important in the colony. It comprises an area, including Brunè island of about 400 square miles, or 25,000 acres, round more than three sides of which, independent of Brunè, it enjoys the advantage of water-carriage, affording an extent of coast, with convenient access and anchorage, for vessels of any burden for more than 150 miles, following the course of the Derwent through all its windings, inlets, and beautiful bays, from

the Blakesnake to the mouth of the Huon, and thence a considerable way up that river.

Throughout the whole extent, there is scarcely one level part, the surface of the entire district being an unceasing succession of hill and dale, and those farms which have been formed, many of them, now in a high state of cultivation, have been cleared, and brought under the plough at a considerable expense. Even round the beautiful village of New Town, with its neat villas, smiling and fertile gardens, its regular and productive corn fields, and rich tracts of pasture from English grasses, if the original cost of bringing it into its present state were calculated, it would more than double the amount which even the best of the farms would now fetch at a sale. At New Town however there are many beautiful little farms, extending along the banks of the Derwent and on both sides of the road, especially between Hobart Town and the Blakesnake: and though much of the land, had it been situated in the interior, at a greater distance from the market, would have been probably allowed to remain for many years in a state of nature, yet now that the labour of clearing off the timber, and breaking up the ground has been overcome, the farms prove both productive and profitable. Below Hobart Town, also, as far as Brown's River, there are many fine, though moderately-sized farms. But the influence of the vicinity to the metropolis on the neighbouring country has shewn itself in nothing more than in the rapid progress of gardening. The Government Garden in the domain on the borders of the Derwent has, within the last two or three years, under the superintendance of Mr. Davison, undergone a

considerable improvement, and will well repay the visit of a stranger. In addition to the striking luxuriance of the kitchen garden, the botanist will be pleased to see a collection, by no means contemptible, of exotic plants, the seeds of which have been introduced by gentlemen arriving in the colony from India, South America, Africa, and other parts of the World. To those who are fond of viewing the effects of human industry in improving the productions of nature, there are many other gardens round Hobart Town well deserving attention, among which we may mention Mr. Hone's and Mr. Gatehouse's at New Town, Mr. Ross's at Sandy Bay, and Mr. Cartwright's at the Retreat, Cray Fish Point.

The principal farms in this district, on the north side of Hobart Town commencing at Bridgewater, where the new bridge across the Derwent is now constructing, are those of Mr. Geiss, Mr. Govett, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Austen, Mr. Bilton, Mr. Capon; on the further side of Humphery's rivulet, and on this side Tolosa, the farm of Mr. Hull, and those of Mr. Collicot, Mr. Bryant, Mr. Gellibrand, Mr. Beamont, Mr. Gatehouse, Mr. Hone, Captain Bell, Mr. Thomas, and the Government farm. On the south side of the town are the farms of Mr. David Lord, at Sandy bay, of Mr. Thomas Smith, Mr. Chaffey, Mr. Garth, Mr. Hogan, Mr. Sharpe, Mr. Ross, and Mr. Flexmore; Mr. Cartwright at Cray fish point; and further down, at Brown's river, Messrs. Lucas, Nickolls, Morris, and Baynton, and at Blackman's bay, Messrs. Sherbert, Foley and Gaughran. Near Mount Lewis are the farms of Messrs. Mansfield and Furgusson, and immediately opposite, on the north side of Brunè island is the fine farm of Mr. Kelly.

The total number of acres in this district actually under the plough and spade, and bearing crops, do not much exceed at this time 1600 acres. The crops with which they are cultivated are in the following proportions:—

Wheat	700 acres
Barley	125 do.
Oats	120 do.
Peas	50 do.
Beans	5 do.
Potatoes	300 do.
Turnips	70 do.
English grasses	200 do.
Gardens	50 do.

During the year 1830, the average price of wheat in Hobart Town, may be taken at 7*s.* 6*d.* per bushel, of barley 5*s.*, of oats 5*s.* 6*d.*, of peas 10*s.*, of potatoes 6*l.* a ton, of turnips and mangel wurzel 2*l.* a ton; and of hay, estimating the quantity sold of natural and artificial grasses together at 6*l.*, the former being often sold at 50*s.* or 3*l.* a ton, while the latter fetched often 10*l.* and even 12*l.* a ton.

The spring of 1830 proving unusually dry, it had the effect throughout the generally hilly and thin soils of this district, of reducing the return at harvest, rather below the average crop of other years. In these, our statistical remarks, whenever absolute certainty cannot be arrived at, we invariably prefer to fix our estimate rather below than above par, considering nothing more injurious to the real interests of the colony than exaggerated statements, making either for or against its reputation. We therefore take the average returns of the crops in this district during the past year—of wheat at 15 bushels an acre, of barley at 20 bushels, of oats at 25, of peas and beans at 20

bushels each, of potatoes at 3 tons and a half, and of turnips at 7 tons per acre. As a great part of the land laid down in English grasses was not mowed, but eaten down as pasture, it would be unfair to estimate the return by the quantity of hay stacked or actually sold in Hobart Town. We take the average value, therefore, of the return of English grasses during the year at 10*l.* per acre. The returns of the garden ground, considering the quantity of greens, vegetables and fruit retailed in Hobart Town, and to the shipping, may be estimated on the whole at 25*l.* an acre.

It is here to be remarked, that the small comparative quantity of hay and other winter food for cattle saved in the colony, generally makes that article so scarce in Hobart Town before the beginning of spring, that no sooner is the grass fit to cut than large quantities are brought into town, and sold as high as a shilling a bundle, and thus a very considerable return is derived from a comparatively small piece of ground. Cape barley, which springs up very early in the season on good and well pulverized ground, is often sown and cut down for this purpose to great advantage. We may observe here also, that the waste of grass round Hobart Town, on being dried into hay is needlessly great. It is true, that in this climate it is necessary to dry it well to prevent the possibility of its heating and spoiling in the stack, but for that very reason, especially near the chief point of consumption, where the article is so valuable, some additional economy will well repay the farmer. It is calculated, even in the comparatively cold and moist climate of England, the grass made into hay loses by heat and evaporation five sixths

of its weight, that is 600 pounds of grass are reduced when made into hay in the stack to 100. But an experiment was made last year at Hobart Town, from which it appeared, that instead of the grass being reduced to only one sixth of its weight, it was wasted by the common practice to nearly one tenth, that is 600 pounds were found to weigh when made into hay, little more than 60 pounds. Grass intended for hay, in this climate, should be cut before it fully opens into bloom, and long before it ripens into seed, as is now generally the case. Most kinds of grass lose one third of their nutritive quality as well as weight by being allowed to stand for seed. By cutting it down early, a second crop may often be had, before that which had stood longer has began to turn green on the ground. The haymakers should follow the mowers within a very few hours, and if the hay after being two or three times in rapid succession turned over and gathered in small heaps, be stacked with layers of last year's wheat, oat or barley straw, in the proportion of one third or even one half to the quantity of hay, the whole will form a stack of the most nutritive and relishing fodder, equal to four times the weight collected in the present mode. If the layers of hay are also plentifully sprinkled with salt, the wasting fermentation will be not only checked, but the moisture of the salt and the virtue of the hay will in a great degree be communicated to the otherwise dry and tasteless straw. Hay prepared in this way will well repay the trouble, and will be eaten and relished by horses and cattle before any other. A peck or a peck and a half of salt may be thus mixed with each ton of hay, and the large

quantity of salt that was some years ago brought out as ballast in some of the Van Diemen's Land company's ships, and has mostly been lying useless ever since, could not be applied to a better use.

From the above estimate, then, it will appear, that the value of agricultural produce in the Hobart Town district, during the year 1830, was as follows:—

10500 Bushels	wheat at 7s. 6d.	£3937
2500 Do.	barley at 5s.	625
2500 Do.	oats at 5s. 6d.	676
1000 Do.	peas at 10s.	500
1050 Tons	potatoes at 120s.	6300
490 Do.	turnips at 40s.	980
200 Acres	English grass at 200s.	2000
50 Do.	Gardens at 25l.	1250
Total produce		16,329

To this must be added the value of native grass consumed by the stock on the hills round the various farms, and the firewood brought in carts or boats to Hobart Town, and sold to the inhabitants. Although the natural pasture throughout the district is not very abundant, nor of a very luxuriant kind, yet it is so sweet, especially in spring, and so much relished by the stock, as to be preferred to any other; and cattle and horses may be seen grazing on the comparatively thin and dry grass of the hills, in preference to a fine field of clover and ryegrass contiguous and open to their use. This natural produce, then, may fairly be estimated to be worth collectively to the farmers in the district 2,000*l.* annually. As to the firewood, if we take the population of Hobart Town at 5,500, including the military, and allow a cart-load a week, at the average value of 6*s.* to a family of 10 persons, we shall have a weekly consumption of 550 cart-loads, value 165*l.* or 8,580*l.* a year.

The number of live stock in this district consisted, in the beginning of the year 1830, of 400 horses, 2,000 horned cattle, 1,200 sheep, and 250 goats. During the last four or five years, the breed of horses has been very much improved in the colony, by the introduction of valuable pedigrees from England, India, and Sydney, so that notwithstanding the increase in number, the average price of each has suffered little depreciation, and may be taken on a moderate estimate at £40. Cattle, on the contrary, have experienced but little improvement, with the exception of a few good milch cows, that have been imported; and are multiplying their breed. The average value of horned cattle throughout the colony may probably be taken at not more than 30 shillings a head, but as a larger proportion of good dairy cows is collected round Hobart Town than in any other part, and three-fourths of the remaining horned cattle in the district consist of well trained working oxen, it will not be extravagant to estimate them over-head at 50 shillings each. The sheep, being mostly fat, and brought recently to town for the use of the butcher, are worth 10 shillings each. The goats are not worth any thing. Upon these grounds we have, therefore, the following value of live stock in the district at the present time, viz:—

400 Horses at 40l. each	£16,000
2,000 Cattle at 50s. each	5,000
1,200 Sheep at 10s. each	600 — £21,600

The average size of the farms in this district does not exceed 50 acres each, and though many of them were originally of a thin soil, or very heavily encumbered with trees, they have been so cleared and cultivated by manual labour, and enriched by manure brought from Hobart

Town, that, generally speaking, they are now productive and fertile. The smallness of their size, with the farm steadings necessarily erected upon each, makes the extent of cultivated land taken collectively of more value than those of large farms in the interior, and at the average value at which several have been sold or let, within the last two or three years, the value of the land in cultivation, including buildings, agricultural implements, gardens, &c. may be reasonably taken at £25 an acre, giving for the whole 1,600 acres a sum total of £40,000. The rental derived from this, on the average, at the present time, is £5,000; that is, allowing about eight years' purchase of the property, or an interest for money invested of twelve and a half per cent.

The total value of agricultural property within the district is then as follows:—

Land	£40,000	
Live Stock	21,600	
Annual Produce ..	26,909	— 88,509

The total number of inhabitants resident upon this extent, exclusive of Hobart Town, does not exceed, at the present time, 800 souls, of whom 580 are free persons, and the remaining 220 prisoners sent out from England, in the following proportions:—

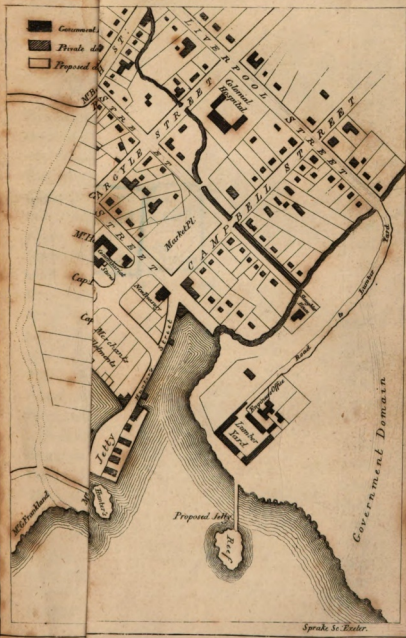
Male adults, free	300
Ditto, under age	150
Female adults, free.....	90
Ditto, under age, ditto	40
Male Prisoners	180
Female ditto	40 — 800

HOBART TOWN.

This town, which is also the capital of the island, and the seat of Government, is situated on the west side of

SULLIVAN'S COVE, &c.

-  Government
-  Private
-  Proposed



Sprake Sc. Esq.

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the Derwent, near the northern extremity of the district to which it gives the name. A fine stream of water, taking its rise from the foot of Mount Wellington, about 4 miles distant, runs through the town. The banks on each side rise all round in gentle eminences, on which the town is built. The houses being placed originally on small separate allotments of ground, consisting of a quarter or half an acre each, the view as the stranger walks along the streets is left unobstructed, and generally commands a delightful prospect over the town and buildings. When the several streets are properly levelled and made, at all times, freely accessible, Hobart Town altogether will form one of the most pleasantly situated towns that can well be conceived. An amphitheatre of gently rising hills, beautifully clothed with trees, and having Mount Wellington, 4,000 feet high, as the highest, defends it from the westerly winds, and bounds the horizon on that quarter, while the magnificent estuary of the Derwent, with its boats and shipping and picturesque points of land winding along the banks, and forming beautiful bays and lakes, skirts it on the east.

MACQUARIE-STREET, in which most of the public buildings and offices are placed, runs along a sort of ridge or terrace, by a gentle ascent of upwards of a mile from the wharf, commanding on one side a beautiful prospect of the town, backed with picturesque hills and distant mountains, and on the other a full view of the harbour and shipping. As we wish to make our little work as practically useful to the stranger as possible, we will suppose him to be just landed from the vessel on his arrival from England, and will endeavour to conduct him through

the several streets, informing him as he goes along of the several localities.

If he lands on the old Jetty, the first object which meets his eye, after passing the landing-waiters' offices on his left, is a noble range of substantially-built lofty store-houses on his right. The first is the Leith Australian Company's Stores; then follow Mr. Orr's, Mr. Wilson's, Mr. Maule's, the Commercial Tavern, kept by Mr. Maycock, Mr. Bunster's, Messrs. Dawes and Hewitt's, Messrs. Kemp & Co.'s, the large and commodious King's Ordnance Stores, originally built for the Australian Company, from which all articles of consumption, except provisions, are issued for the use of the local government; above which are several buildings in progress. Mr. Gray's ship-building yard and stores, and Capt. Bell's; and, on the left, being the eastern end of the intended New Wharf, running in a crescent to the opposite side of the harbour, is Mr. Walker's steam engine, flour mill and stores.

Here the stranger, turning round nearly at right angles to his left, suddenly opens to view a fine prospect of Macquarie-street, running up in a straight line with St. David's Church, and mountains in the distance. The whole extent of this street has been properly laid down and metalled, and at all times of the year, and almost in all weathers, affords a dry and agreeable promenade. The buildings on the left, as we walk up this street, are in the following order:—

- 1.—The Commissariat offices and Treasury with two sentries
- 2.—The King's Commissariat stores, capable of con-

taining about 25 thousand bushels of wheat and flour, with vaults underneath for bonded spirits and tobacco, and wharfs behind, devoted solely for the purposes of Government.

3.—The residence of the Private Secretary, Mr. Parramore.

4.—Government House, the residence of the Lieutenant Governor and family, the Executive and Legislative council chambers, the offices of the Private Secretary, and the offices of the Town adjutant, and Barrack master, all situated nearly under one roof, at a convenient distance from the street, and surrounded by pleasure grounds and shrubbery. There are two entrances leading from each wing, at the highest of which a sentry is generally posted.

5.—The Supreme Court-house, where all civil and criminal cases are tried, containing also a hall where the Court of Requests is held monthly, for the trial of civil cases not exceeding 10*l.* in amount, and where also the bench of Magistrates and Court of Quarter Sessions hold their sittings. Here also are the offices of the Master of the Court, the Clerk of the Supreme Court, and above stairs, on the eastern outer corner, the office of the Registrar.

6.—The Bonded Stores, at the corner of Murray-street, which here crosses at right angles, formerly the Female House of Correction, where spirits, tobacco, and other excisable goods, are placed by the owners, until it is convenient to withdraw them, and pay the duties.

7.—Adjoining this, and surrounded by the same brick wall, partly situated in Murray-street, is the Goal, in

which debtors and criminals are confined, and where also resides Mr. Bisdee, the keeper. This building having been erected in the early periods of the Colony, when workmen and materials were few and bad, is already old and insufficient; and a military guard, with three sentries, is constantly on duty. Rising above the wall, the spectator will see the humiliating black painted beams, forming the gallows and scaffold, on which the victims of crime, condemned to death, take their last ignominious exit to the other world.

- 8.—The residence of Mrs. Lakeland. 9.—The private residence of Mr. Burnett, the Colonial Secretary. 10.—Mr. Woolley, cabinet maker. 11.—Mr. Walters, of the Derwent Bank, and Mrs. Walters, milliner. 12.—Mr. Rush. 13.—The residence of the Rev. Mr. Norman. 14.—Mr. Belbin, inspector of stock. 15.—Lieut. Groves, 63rd regiment. 16.—Mr. Lyons, Clerk of the Peace. 17.—Mr. Paterson, carpenter. 18.—Mrs. Nightingale. 19.—Mr. Dutton, carpenter. 20.—Mr. Nichols, baker. 21.—Mr. Harris's stores, and brass foundry. 22.—Mrs. Howe, milliner. 23.—Mr. Wilkinson, of the Bank of Van Diemen's Land. 24.—The residence of Mr. Sorell, Registrar of the Supreme Court. 25.—The offices of the Survey Department, of the Land Board, of the Collector of Internal Revenue, and of the Registrar of Deeds. 26.—The residence of Mr. Geo. M. Stephen, Clerk of the Supreme Court, Mr. Gallot, of the Survey Department, and Mr. Evans, of the Land Board. 27.—The private residence of Mr. Stephen, the Solicitor-General. 28.—The private residence of Mr. Frankland, the Surveyor-General. 29.—Mr. Bateman. 30.—Mr. Kinsman, So-

licitor. 31.—Mr. Frampton. 32.—Mr. Bayley's stores. 33.—Mr. Morrow, builder. 34.—The private residence of Captain Neilley, Ordnance storekeeper. 35.—Mr. Pernell. *On the right hand, or north side, are—* 1.—Mr. Stokell's warehouse and stores, at the corner of the new market place. 2.—Mr. Gordon, the Hope and Anchor inn. 3.—Mr. Stokell's old stores and timber yard. 4.—Mr. Underwood's Royal Exchange Auction Mart. 5.—The Bank of Van Diemen's Land, with the residence of Mr. Lowes, the Cashier. 6.—The Colonial Secretary's office, the Colonial Audit office, and the Port Officer's office, with yard for building and repairing boats, sail making, &c. 7.—Mr. Lewis's auction rooms and stores. 8.—Mr. Kerr's stores, and residence. 9.—Mr. Mulgrave, Chief Police Magistrate, Capt. Boyd, Deputy Surveyor-General, Mrs. Edward Lord. 10.—The residence of Mr. David Lord. 11.—The Guard-house, at the corner of Elizabeth-street. 12.—The Commercial Bank, and residence of Mr. Dunn. 13.—The Counting-house, and extensive stores of Messrs. Kemp and Co. 14.—St. David's Church, in which Divine Service is performed three times every Sunday. The first begins at nine in the morning, when such of the prisoner class as are in private service with families in the town, ticket of leave men, and others, chiefly attend; the second at eleven, for the inhabitants of the town generally, when the military in garrison march to church from the barracks, and return with the band playing; and the third at four in the afternoon. All these services are for the most part crowded, and from 1,800 to 2,000 different individuals are estimated to join in holy worship at the

several services every Sunday. The two first are performed by the Senior Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Bedford, and that in the afternoon by the Rev. Mr. Norman. A handsome large clock, with two dials, one fronting the east and the other the west, has recently been erected, adding a new liveliness to the town, and a greater precision and regularity to the occupations of the inhabitants.

15.—The residence of Mr. Cartwright, Solicitor. 16.—residence and chambers of Mr Rowlands, Solicitor. 17.—Mr. Hodgson. 18.—Mr. Cox, Macquarie Hotel. 19.—The private residence of His Honour the Chief Justice. 20.—The residence of Mr. John Briggs. 21.—The Residence of Mr. Hamilton, Managing Director of the Derwent Bank. 22.—Mrs. Hames. 23.—Mr. Fawkner. 24.—Higher up on this side are Mr. Hackett's distillery, and ship yard, Mr. Rayner's upper flour mill, Dynnyrne, the romantic residence of Mr. R. L. Murray, the Female House of Correction, and the Saw Mill, and Tannery.

DAVEY-STREET.—Passing from Macquarie-street, past the Court House, towards the New Wharf, the stranger enters Davey-street, on the left or east side of which is :

1.—The present Custom-house and Offices, beyond which is the Church-yard. 2.—The private residence of Mr. Moodie, Assistant Commissary General, at the top of a beautiful lawn, surrounded by a shrubbery of native plants. 3.—A little above this is the entrance to the Military barracks. 4.—The old Lumber Yard, and Carter's barracks. And at the top—5.—The Female Orphan School. *On the west, or right hand side.*—1.—The Waterloo hotel, Mr. Petchey. 2.—The chambers of Mr. Stephen, Solicitor General, and Mr. Pit-

cairn, solicitor. 3.—The Derwent bank and residence of Mr. Adey, Cashier. 4.—The residence and chambers of Mr. Ross, solicitor. 5.—The private residence of Mr. Pitcairn, solicitor. 6.—Miss Bamber's boarding school for young Ladies. 7.—The residence of Major Fairtlough, 63d regt. 8.—Mr. Shacklock. 9.—Mr. Coles, boat-builder. 10.—The residence and chambers of Mr. Montagu, Attorney General. 11.—Lieut. Poole, 63rd. 12.—Lieut. Ball. 13.—Capt. Neilley. 14.—Lieut. Dexter, and several houses beyond, inhabited by soldiers, among which is Corporal M'Gory's boarding and lodging house, besides several houses in progress.

On the peninsula towards Mulgrave battery are situated the residence of Mr. O'Conner, inspector of roads at Cottage-green, the villa of Mr. Read, Managing Director of the bank of Van Diemen's land, and that of Mr. Grant.

ELIZABETH-STREET—This is the chief street for business, containing many large and well furnished shops and stores. On the left of west side are 1, immediately behind the Guard house, the Counting house and residence of Mr. Hewitt, in front of which is 2, Mrs. Philpot, milliner. 3.—Mr. Clark, baker. 4.—Mr. Stanfield. 5.—Messrs. Wise and Day, Ship Inn. 6.—Mr. Eddington. 7.—Mr. Jones, and Messrs. Browne and Co. general agents. 8.—Mr. John Lord. 9.—Mr. Langford's stores. 10.—Mr. Smithson, gun smith, &c. 11.—Mr. F. Murray, Albion hotel. 12.—Mr. Wylde confectioner. 13.—Mr. Caldwell's stores. 14.—Mr. Guy's stores, at the corner of Liverpool street. 15.—Mr. Jones, confectioner, 16.—Mr. Swan's stores. 17.—Messrs. Jackson & Addi-

son, builders. 18.—Messrs. J. & W. Robertson's stores. 19.—Mrs. Blakesly's millinery and haberdashery stores. 20.—Mr. Cook's auction room and stores. 21.—The Police Office, and the office of the Principal Superintendent of Convicts. 22.—Mr. Hopkin's store. 23.—Mr. Mark Solomon's stores. 24.—Mr. Morgan's stores, 25.—Mr. Lear, baker. 26.—Mr. Murray's stores. 27.—Mr. B. Henry's stores. 28.—Mr. Williams. 29.—Mr. Puckeridge, watchmaker. 30.—Mr. Burns, carpenter. 31.—Mr. Wintle, shoemaker and tanner. 32. Roxborough House, Mrs. Midwood's Boarding School for Young Ladies. 33.—Mr. Holland's stores. 34.—Mr. H. Chapman, builder and store. 35.—Capt. Smith. 36.—Mr. Makepeace, Somerset Arms Inn. 37.—Mr. J. Earl. 38.—Mr. Hines. 39.—Mr. Ludgater, White Hart Inn. 40.—Mr. Wilson. 41.—Mr. G. A. Robinson. 42.—Mr. Darling, D. A. Com. General. 43.—Mr. Ware. 44.—Mr. Condel. 45.—a little way from the road, are the Government lime kilns, and the residence of Mr. O'Ferrall, Collector of Customs, and Shoobridge's hop-garden. 46.—Mrs. M'Tavish, Accoucheuse. 47 — we then arrive at the beautiful cottage of Beaully Lodge, the residence of Mr. Emmett, Chief Clerk of the Colonial Secretary's Department. *On the right, or east side,* 1.—Mr. Stocker, Derwent hotel. 2.—Large butcher's shop. 3.—Mr. Presnell, shoemaker. 4.—Mr. John Dean, baker and store. 5.—Messrs. Wood and Co. tin ware manufactory. 6.—Mr. Stodart. 7.—Belvidere wine vaults. 8.—Mr. Pattison, baker. 9.—White, watch maker. 10.—Campbell, confectioner. 11.—Maddox, druggist and stores. 12.—The Tasmanian and Austra-

Asiatic Review printing office, and residence of Mr. Macdougall. 13.—Mr. Pinker's stores. 14.—Mr. Makepeace, ironmongery and stores. 15.—Mr. Deane, circulating library, stationery, stores, &c. in the large room above the library, is held the reading-room and library of the Hobart Town Book Society, and on Sunday, the Chapel, for the present, of the Independent persuasion, under the Rev. Mr. Miller. 16.—Mr. Eldridge, druggist and store. 17.—Mr. Mather's stores. 18.—Mrs. Morrissey, Bricklayers' arms. 19.—Curtis, blacksmith. 20.—Mr. Morgan's stores. 21.—Messrs. Cowles and Aitchison, tailors. 22.—Mr. Roberts' stores. 23.—Mr. Farrell. 24.—Butcher's shop. 25.—Mr. Mason, veranda and wine vaults. 26.—Messrs. Gow, hosier and glover. 27.—Wright, butcher. 28.—R. Williamson, shoemaker. 29.—S. Williamson, Edinburgh wine vaults. 30.—Lightfoot, tailor. 31.—Foster, watch maker, Mrs. Corbett, milliner. 32.—Mr. Fisher, Coach and Horses. 33.—The Colonial Times printing office. 34.—Mr. Bent. 35.—Mr. Thomas Hopkin's store. 36.—Mr. Morison, watch maker. 37.—Messrs. Lindsay, Stowell Arms. 38.—Case, shoemaker. 39.—Simco, wheelwright. 40.—Barret's stores. 41.—Mr. Rand. 42.—Dr. Bryant. 43.—Mr. Boyes, the Colonial Auditor. 44.—Mr. Fletcher, acting chief constable. 45.—Mr. Stracey's new house. 46.—Mr. Forcett, fishmonger. 47.—Mr. Holdship, plough manufactory. 48.—Mr. Frost, Rose Inn. 49.—Mr. Morris, Dallas Arms Inn. 50.—Mr. J. L. Roberts's garden.

LIVERPOOL-STREET, running parallel to the north of Macquarie-street, if we begin at the east end next the

Domain, we have on the left or south side 1.—Messrs. Bock, painter and engraver. 2.—S. Gould, boatman. 3.—Fox, bell-hanger. 4.—The Chambers and residence of Mr. Young, Solicitor. 5.—Mr. Belbin, junior. 6.—Mrs. Chase. 7.—The Colonial Hospital. 8.—Crossing Argyle-street, Hauschell, hair-dresser. 9.—Mr. Donahoo, British hotel, board and lodging-house. 10.—Messrs. Martin, spirit-vaults. 11.—Timms. 12.—Coley. 13.—Muir, White Horse Inn. 14.—Molloy, Stores. 15.—The Old Waterloo mill. 16.—Goodwin, shoemaker. 17.—M^cCraken, butcher. 18.—Public school, Mr. Stone. 19.—Mr. Turnlay, wholesale stores. 20.—Mr. Wilson, Freemason's arms. 21.—Mr. Graham, board and lodging house, and Mr. Kinsman, barrister. 22,—the Gazette and Courier office, and residence of Dr. Ross, Government Printer, 23.—Mr. Paine, stores, 24.—Messrs. Wooley. 25.—Courtney, jeweller and goldsmith. 26.—John Thomas, carter. 27.—across the rivulet, Mr. Roberts, soap Manufactory. 28.—Mr. Mannington, flour, mill and corn factor. 29.—Messrs. Sherwin, green grocer and tanner. 30.—D. Dunkley, store and plough manufactory. 31.—Brown gardener, 32.—James Smith. 33.—Willmott, store. 34.—Peel, constable, 35.—Mrs. Kimberly. *On the east or right hand side*, 1.—Messrs. Jackson and Addison. 2.—Mr. Brown, D. A. Commissary General. 3.—Mrs. Sergeant, baker. 4.—Dr. Scott, Colonial Surgeon. 5.—Mr. J. L. Roberts. 6.—Mr. M. Leod. 7.—Messrs. I. and J. Solomon's stores. 8.—Messrs. Muir, Butcher. 9.—Steel, board and lodging house. 10.—J. Brown's stores. 11.—R. Pender, baker. 12.—Wood and Co., Brunswick Hotel.

13.—Ambridge, carter. 14.—Fraser, tailor, 15.—Mr. Sprent's academy, on the Hamiltonian system, 16—Messrs. Hopwood, watch-maker, 17,—J. Solomon's stores. 18.—crossing Elizabeth-street, past Mr. Guy's, Mr. Tuckwell, coach-maker. 19.—Smallwood, tinware manufactory. 20.—F. Browne, druggist. 21.—Mr. Fenton, gunsmith. 22.—B. Hyrons, bootmaker. 23.—Mason, cooper. 24.—P. Smith, shoe-maker and glazier. 25.—Mr. James Wood, stationer, stores. 26.—Mr. Laing, butcher. 27.—Mr. Cleburne, stores. 28.—The Reverend Mr. Bedford, Parsonage House. 29.—Messrs. T. Leary, butcher. 30.—R. Smith, blacksmith. 31.—Mrs. Williamson. 32.—Messrs. Rae, baker. 33. Gray, fruiterer. 34.—Messrs. Turvey and Wilson, pork shop. 35.—Jones, stores, and fishmonger. 36.—Castles, fishmonger. 37.—Babtie, stores. 38.—Household, clerk of St. David's church, upholsterer. 39.—Collins, Sheriff's principal bailiff. 40.—Walker, Britannia Inn. 41.—Eveleigh, shoemaker. 42.—Stallard and Coomb's brewery. 43.—Berry, shoemaker. 44.—Mrs. Underwood, Red Lion.—45. J. Lindsay, butcher. 46.—Mr. M'Urdu, mason and stores. 47.—Hyam's store. 48.—Hudson, blacksmith. 49.—Mrs. Bennett, board and lodging house. 50.—Mr. Giles, Ordnance Arms Inn. 51.—Watchorn, stores, and candle manufactory. 52.—Messrs. Cowles, Scotch Thistle. 53.—Seyers, boatman. 54.—C. Sefton, baker. 55.—Miller, stores. 56.—Mrs. Ferrall. 57.—Messrs. W. Clark, store. 58.—Harrison, farrier. 59.—A. Pusnell, shoe-maker. 62.—T. Hedge, constable. 63.—Chapman, store. 64.—Wood, sawyer. 65.—S. Cash. 66.—Mr. Morgan, of

the Commissariat. 67.—Jacobs. 68.—Lieut. Carew, 63d. 69.—Mr. Dunkley. 70.—Mr. Stace, tidewaiter. 71.—Mr. Offord. 72.—Captain D'Arcey, Royal Staff Corps.

CAMPBELL-STREET.—Passing through the market-place, on the left over the bridge is 1 Rockhouse, Mr. Bilton, wholesale stores, and residence. 2.—Messrs. Cooling, stores. 3.—Asquil, shoemaker. 4.—Risely. 5.—Stephens, carter. 6.—Dr. Turnbull. 7.—Mr. W. Hut- ton, butcher's shop. 8.—Mr. Young, Union tavern. 9.—Mrs. Griffith, laundress. 10.—The prisoners' barracks, containing from 6 to 8 hundred prisoners, here is the pri- vate residence of Mr. Gunn the superintendent, and a flour mill driven by the prisoners on a treadmill. The large yard building here for this House of Correction is not yet finished. 11.—Mr. Mawle. 12.—Mr. Herring, bricklayer. 13.—Mrs. Hammond. 14.—Mr. Miller of the Colonial Auditor's department. 15.—Mr. Stone, car- penter. 16.—Mr. Bodry's new house. 17.—Mr. Cooly's new house. 18.—Mr. Morgan's new house. *On the right or east side.* Fronting the Market-place, 1.—Messrs. Lucas, London Arms. 2.—Guest. 3.—Peart, Baker. 4.—Hobsell. 5.—Dennett, Dolphin Inn. 6.—Capt. Wilson's new house. 7.—Ditto whole- sale stores. 8.—The private residence and offices of Mr. Maddox, the officer in charge of the account branch of the Commissariat. 9.—Sky, tinman. 10.—Crombie, wholesale stores. 11.—Mr. Moore, Collector of internal Revenue. 12.—J. Boyes' wholesale stores. 13.—Capt. Bunster. 14.—Dowsett's Academy. 15.—Copeland's stores. 16.—Burgess, Jolly Sailor. 17.—Lloyd. 18.

Daniels. 19.—R. H. Woods. 20.—T. Myers, boatman. 21.—Anderson, carpenter. 22.—Rice. 23.—Mr. Bisdee's new villa and garden. 24.—Yates, plasterer. 25.—Boavista, the elegant new architectural villa of Dr. Scott.

ARGYLE-STREET.—Turning from Macquarie-street, at the Colonial Secretary's office, on the left or west side, after passing Mr. Lewis's, are, 1.—Kerr, blacksmith. 2.—J. Clark, cooper. 3.—Crossing the Bridge, M'Kavitt's eating house, and behind it Mr. Squire's School. 4.—Mezger's, Bird in Hand. 5.—Knowles. 6.—Brody's store, corner of Liverpool-street. 7.—Roberts, baker. 8.—Howman, saddler. 9.—Goulston and Scott, corn factors. 10.—Mrs. Johnson, Kentish Lodging-house. 11.—M. Ellis, carpenter. 12.—Passing round the quarry, Messrs. Bye. 13.—Willard, bricklayer. 14.—Pudney. 15.—Overall, carpenter. 16.—Wright, butcher. 17.—Thompson, hair-dresser. 18.—Wirret, carpenter. *On the right, or east side.* Passing the Colonial Secretary's office, 1.—Askin & Morrison's stores. 2.—Briggs, saddler. 3.—Tidd. 4.—Bush, Spread Eagle. 5.—Roberts, brewery. 6.—Smith, baker. 7.—Nicholls, upholsterer. 8. Roberts' stores, and chaises to hire. 9.—I. and J. Solomon's stores. 10.—Robinson, carpenter. 11.—Robinson, sausage maker. 12.—Woodward, of the Commissariat of Accounts department. 13.—Passing the quarry, Carmichael, Builder. 14.—Grant, ditto. 15.—T. Smith, baker. 16.—Howard's stores. 17.—Orgill, tailor. 18.—Mr. Lempriere, of the Commissariat department. 19.—Wheat Sheaf Inn, Mr. Pain. 20.—Dixon, quarryman. 21.—Watts.

MURRAY-STREET.—Opposite St. David's church are,
 1.—The chambers of Mr. Hone, Master of the Supreme Court and Commissioner of the Court of Requests, of Mr. Cartwright, and of Mr. Horne. 2.—Mr. Peet, Registrar of the Court of Requests. 3.—J. Young. 4.—Chadburne, hairdresser. 5.—Pitt, Man of Ross. 6.—Priest, carpenter. 7.—The Post-office, Mr. Collicott, Auction-rooms. 8.—The residence and chambers of Mr. Jennings, Solicitor. Across Liverpool-street, 9.—Reading. 10—Dr. Crowther, surgery. 11.—Reeves, millwright. 12—Mr. Carr, D. A. Commissary-general. 12—Walford, Turk's Head Inn. 13—Mr. Brown, Superintendent of Government Carpenters. 14—Sterling, Royal Oak inn. 15—Cafferty's store. 16—Mrs. Griffiths. 17—H. Wilks' store. 18.—Mrs. Redgrove, dressmaker; also Rogers's school. 19—Harris, carpenter. 20—Mrs. Doyle. 21.—Evans. 22—C. Ross, butcher. 23—Clerks of the Police office. 24.—Wilson, brewer. 25—Hoskisson. 26—Fowle, needlewoman. 27—John Baker, lime-burner. 28—Baldwin, tailor. 29—Edwards, tailor. 30—Mrs. Matthews, dressmaker. *On the east, or righthand.* 1.—Bruford's stores. 2—A garden. 3—Capt. Dumas, 63rd regiment. 4—Walford, King George Inn. 5—Miln. 6—Walton, carpenter. 7—Smith, pieman. 8—Young, labourer. 9—Brown's store. 10—Gee, carpenter. 11.—Bryant, baker. 12.—Roberts, blacksmith. 13—Kemp. 14—Gray. 15—Sharman, baker. 16—Tilley's store. 17—Quarter Master Cart, 63rd regt. 11—Lieutenant Simmons, assistant Engineer. 19—Whitehouse, coppersmith. 20—Norris, glazier. 21—Harris. 22—Kelley's store.

23—Hollister, tanner, and parchment maker. 24—Chandler, labourer. 25—Smith, gardener. Beyond this is Veteran-row, leading to the Government limekilns, and the New town road.

HARRINGTON-STREET.—Turning from Davey-street, opposite the Burial ground on the left. 1—Whitaker, upholsterer. 2—The residence and chambers of Mr. Butler, solicitor. 3—Lieut. Lane, 63rd. Town Adjutant. 4.—Mr. Legge, Under-Sheriff. 5—Jones, gunsmith. 6—Mason, butcher. 7—Mrs. O'Brien, Edinburgh Castle. 8.—Wright, shoe-maker. 9—Davis, cooper. 10—Hopwood and Morgan. 11—Chorley, St. Patrick inn. 12—Clayton. 13—Howell, milkman. 14.—Bryant, sexton. *On the right or east side.* 1—At the corner of Bathurst-street, Brown, Bear inn. 2—Farthing, baker. 3—Stone, 4, 5, and 6, these houses change their tenants so frequently that we did not venture to ascertain their inhabitants. 7—Giles, shoe-maker. 8—Morris. 9—Wilson. 10—Elder, whaler. 11—Osborne, gardener. 12—At the end, Mrs. Percival, mantua-maker.

BARRACK-STREET.—Leaving the Military Barracks, the first house on the left or west side, after passing Lieut. Poole's at the corner, is 1—Haskell's store. 2.—Faber, builder, & Gill. 3.—Government mill, Rayner. 4.—Mrs. Foyle, young ladies' school. 5.—Twinning, brickmaker. 6.—Gaff, sawyer. 7.—Probyn. 8.—Capt. Vicary, 63rd Regt. 9.—Goodwin. 10—Hoskisson. *On the right or east side.* 1—The residence of Mr. M'Lachlan, agent of the Leith Australian Company. 2—Taylor's [stores. 3.—Rayner, baker. 4—Fraser, dyer

5—Mrs. Lawrence, laundress. 6.—Isaacs. 7—Gabit, gunsmith. 8—Gormley, tailor. 9—Mrs. Smith. 10—Mr. Swift, district constable.

MOLLE-STREET—running parallel with Barrack-street, and commencing at Davey-street, behind the Military Barracks, on the left. 1—Dowson. 2—Bethune, the old mill. 3—Wallis, baker. 4—Mrs. Lush, washer-woman. 5.—Trottman, labourer. 6—Mrs. Morgan, dress-maker. 7—Mrs. Field. *And on the right, or east side.* 1—Simon Staples, sawyer. 2—Henry Stamford. 3—Millard, butcher. 4—Mr. Topliss, district constable. 5.—Eden, sawyer.

ANTILL-STREET.—1.—Balls, labourer. 2.—Smith, carter.

COLLINS-STREET, commencing below the market-place, opposite the Government slaughter-house, on the left is 1—Facey, woolstapler. 2—Scringer, whaler. 3—Mrs. Campbell, Highlander inn 4—French, boatman. 5—Lloyd, butcher. 6—Farther behind, Mr. Kelly, ship owner, &c. 7—Dowdell, butcher. 8—Anson, carpenter. 9—Mrs Foley. 10—Mr. Parker, livery stables. 11—Mr. John Walker, formerly Mrs. Kearney's. 12—James, blacksmith. 13—Mott, butcher. 14—Olding's stores. 15—Count. 16—Crossing Elizabeth street, Stracey's stores. 17—Todd. 18—Lake, gunsmith. 19—Clark, tinman. 20—Butler, bricklayer. 21—Raines, tanner and leather cutter. 22—Bateman, commander of the Government brig Prince Leopold. 23—Willison, baker. 24—Dr. Westbrook. 25—Lester. 26—Dudgeon, brewery. *And on the right or north side.* 1—Mrs. Williams.

laundress. 2—Bowden, whaler. 3—T. Dean, carter. 4—Fraser, shoemaker. 5—Camp, butcher. 6—The private residence of Mr. Kemp. 7—Mrs. Gee, bonnet maker. 8—Passing the Ship inn, Paisley's store. 9—Risbey, boat builder. 10—Mrs. Hopwood. 11—O'Sullivan, Green Gate inn. 12—Thompson, carter. 13—Weavill. 14—O. Smith. 15—Presnell, junior, tanner and shoemaker. 16—Luckman, new Waterloo flour mill. 17—The residence of Mr. Horne, Solicitor. 18—Job Neale, gardener. 19—Walton, sawyer. 20—Mr. Ballantyne, of the Customs department. 21—D. Cowles, carter. 22—Gardener, Carpenter. 23—Hames, gardener. 24—Goadby, constable. 25—Hall, sawyer.

GOULBOURN STREET,—Leading from Harrington street, between Liverpool-street, and Bathurst-street on the left. 1—Mason, butcher. 2—Tapsell, Gibraltar Rock inn. 3—Maples, bricklayer. 4—Luckman, Bull's Head inn. 5—Lamph, stone mason. 6—Provence, carpenter. 7—Beard, hatter. 8—Ogleman, yeast maker. 9—Mathison. 10—Rowlands, broommaker. 11—Crawn. 12—Bernard Hill, violin player. 13—Martin, cowherd. *And on the right or north side.* 1—The tripe-seller. 2—Lupton, sawyer. 3—Sollett, baker. 4—Bryant, plasterer. 5—Mrs. Townley. 6—Gordon, shoemaker. 7—Mortimer, butcher. 8—Beck, constable. 9—Hartley, do. 10—M'Koy. 11—M'Villey. 12—Wright's store. 13—Ferguson, baker. 14—Hancock, Black Swan inn. 15—Walker, shoemaker. 16—Mundy. 17—Hurst. 18—Trott, labourer. 19—Lewis, Gunsmith. 20—Mrs. Heath's store, dress-maker. 21—

Samuel, tailor. 22—Martin, whaler. 23—Gilbert, painter
24—Parish, labourer. 25—Allwood, labourer.

BATHURST-STREET.—Commencing in Campbell-street,
at the corner of the Penitentiary on the left. 1—Miller,
butcher. 2—Mrs. Palmer, baker. 3—Jeffries, cabinet
maker. 4—M'Kenna, shoemaker and tanner. 5—Pegg,
sawyer. 6—Gulley, whaler. 7—Butler, oyster-shop.
8—Tilley, timber seller. 9 Behind the Police Office,
Lewis, Rising Sun inn. 10—Groom, coachman. 11—
Thomson, shoemaker. 12—Clayton, baker. 13—White-
head, sawyer, Richardson, labourer. 14—Hamesworth.
15—Watts, butcher. 16—Wilson, shoemaker. 17—
(1831) uninhabited. 18—Gunyon, constable. 19—
Mason, whaler. 20—Murphy, the well known Sheriff's
officer. 21—Mrs. Gormanley. 22—Morris, hair-dresser.
23—Penington, constable. *On the right, or north
side.* 1—Copperwright, wheelwright. 2—Mrs. Hume,
board and lodging house. 3—The residence and chambers
of Mr. Fereday, Sheriff. 4—Hollock, labourer. 5—
Madame D'Hatman. 6—Howell, cutler. 7—Gillway,
tailor. 8—Smith, glazier. 9—Shribs, painter. 10—
Jones, cooper. 11—Garretty, stone mason. 12—White,
shoemaker. 13—Mrs. Davis, laundress. 14—Fletcher,
messenger, Derwent Bank. 15—Osbourn store and
oilman. 16—Mrs. Shribs. 17—Watson, tailor. 18—
Mr. Capon, chief constable. 19—Smith, tinman. 20—
The Watch-house, generally full from Saturday night to
Monday morning. 21—Scott and Thomson. 22—Mrs.
Dean, laundress. 23—Messrs. Cunningham and Nichols.
24—Gardiner, shoemaker. 25—Kelly, hair-dresser. 26
—Amott. 27—Saunders. 28—Thorn, carpenter. 29

--M'Canna. 30--Arnold and Hewitt, broom-makers. 31--Meanders, shoemaker. 32--Sadgrove, carpenter. 33--Costellow, tinman. 34--Pratt. 35--Mrs. Doyle, laundress. 36--Foster, carpenter. 37--Page. 38--Price, labourer. 39--Denny, shoemaker. 40--Hamstead, constable.

MELVILLE-STREET, commencing in Campbell-street, the corner of the Penitentiary. *On the left, or south side.* 1--The Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Mr. Macarthur is the Minister of this Chapel, in which service is usually performed three times every Sunday, besides an evening service on Thursdays. The different services begin at 11, 3, and 6, or half-past six respectively. The number of persons who generally attend are at each service about 200, and the congregation is gradually increasing. Besides this, there is a Sabbath School held in the church, at which from 40 to 50 children are instructed. 2--The Presbyterian Minister's Manse. 3--James Howe, boatman. 4--Cooper, javelin-man. 5--Mrs. Cook's school. 6--Withy, plasterer. 7--Macdougall, sen. 8--Hanger, blacksmith--crossing Elizabeth-street, 9--Clarke, shoemaker. 10--Mrs. Templeman's lodging-house. 11--The Wesleyan Chapel. The Rev. Mr. Hutchinson is the present pastor of this chapel. This gentleman lately succeeded the Rev. Mr. Corvoso, who after, according to the rules of the persuasion, having fulfilled the period allotted to him at this station, returned in March last to England. Previous to him, the duty was performed by the Rev. Mr. Mansfield, who, shortly after his return to Sydney, became the able editor of that very respectable and voluminous work, the Sydney Gazette, which he still

continues to conduct. The number of persons generally attending divine worship at this chapel, amount to about 300. There are three services every Sunday, besides an evening service on Wednesday, as in the Presbyterian Church; there is also a numerous Sunday School attached to this Chapel. There is besides a congregation of about 40 persons at the new little chapel of this persuasion, lately commenced at O'Brien's Bridge, which, considering the thinness of the population in that vicinity, says much for the moral and religious habits of the people. 12—Bewteeli, chapel-keeper. 13—Mrs. Grattery, dress-maker. 14—Mrs. Jones, mantua-maker. 15—Caroline Campbell. 16—Mrs. Kevill, needlewoman. 17—Curry, shingler. 18—Moon, plasterer. 19—Mrs. Moore, laundress. 20—Alcock, shoemaker. 21—Mrs. Hutchinson, laundress. 22—Mrs. Mitchell. 23—Doyle. 24—P. Rogan. 25—Mrs. Rocher's young ladies' school. *On the right, or north side.* 1—Kerry, overseer of masons. 2—Mason, carpenter. 3—The old Penitentiary, where part of the chain gang is shut up at night. 4—Thompson's Academy. 5—Jackson, carter. 6—Collins, plasterer. 7—Champion, hat manufactory. 8—Lane, boatman. 9—Byron, constable, and Priest, carpenter. 10—Mrs. Easton, laundress. 11—Mrs. Flexmore, ditto. 12—Bent, bricklayer. 13—Mrs. Harris, laundress. 14—Edgar, constable. 15—M'Vie, carpenter. 16—Flight, boatman. 17—Walker, labourer, Tailor, baker. 18—Reynolds, Shamrock inn. 19—Montgomery, carter. 20—M'Shane. 21—Owen, stonemason. 22—M'Bride, labourer. 23—Reeves, labourer. 24—Fitzpatrick, shoemaker. 25—Leonard, carpenter. 26—Beresford, shoemaker. 27—Douglas,

tanner. 28—Moore, labourer. 29—David Ramsay, sail and tent maker, also board and lodging-house. 30—Horne, carpenter, on the hill.

BRISBANE-STREET, beginning in Campbell street. *On the left, are.* 1—Mrs. Crump, laundress. 2—R. Gavin. 3—Bent, shoemaker. 4—Pullen, urner. 5—Mrs. Abbott's boarding-school for young ladies. 6—Capt. Pratt, of the schooner Eagle trading to Swan River. 7—Davis, tailor. 8—Long, blacksmith. 9—Mason, bricklayer. 10—Williams, shoemaker. 11—E. Nash. 12—Mason, carpenter. 13—Bowden, the Lamb Inn. 14—Mrs. Collins, laundress. 15—Robinson. 16—Cheatam, baker. 17—Brinn, mariner. 18—Scott, gardener, and collector and exporter of seeds of indigenous plants. 19—John Thomas. 20—Coppin. 21—Ready, labourer. 22—Wade's school. *On the right, or north side.* 1—Derby, coppersmith. 2—Fluerty, mariner. 3—J. Chapman. 4—Hiddlestone, accountant of the Commercial Bank. 5—Schultze. 6—the residence of the Rev. Mr. Hutchinson, the Wesleyan pastor. 7—Mr. Thornloe and Mr. Scrivener of the Private Secretary's Office. 8—Mrs. Harper, milliner and dress maker. 9—standing on the rising ground, a little removed from the street, the residence of the Rev. Mr. Macarthur. 10—On the other side of Elizabeth street. 11—Smerdon, butcher and store. 12—Mrs. Pester, laundress. 13—The Roman Catholic Chapel, standing in the midst of a beautiful lawn, on a sloping eminence, behind which is the Roman Catholic burial ground. The Rev. P. Conolly is the clergyman, who resides at the same place. The services are well attended.

ST. PATRICK'S-STREET—Commencing at the east end

near Campbell-Street. *On the left or south side*, 1—Mr. Burns, cabinet maker. It is to be observed, that the part all round this neighbourhood is usually known by the name of the Brick-fields, from the circumstance of bricks being originally made in that quarter. 2—Mr. Fisher, stone mason. 3—Mr. Mawle, bricklayer. 4—Mr. Hobbs. 5—Skinner, carpenter. 6—Mr. Underwood, of the Royal Exchange Auction Mart. 7—Mr. Thompson, and Mr. Petrie, of the Commissariat. 8—The residence of Mr. Spode. 9—After crossing Elizabeth-Street a considerable way, Mr. Boyd, chief clerk of the police office. 10—Rogers, nail maker. *On the right or north side*. 1—Mr. Walker. 2—Jarvis, carpenter. 3—Reed, carpenter. 4—Head, charcoal maker. 5—Harris, nail maker. 6—Norris, waterman. 7—Blackham, nail maker. 8—Broughton.

WARWICK-STREET.—Commencing at Campbell-street. *On the left hand* is, 1—Cobb, labourer, 2—James Wilding, wheelwright. 3—Palmer, tanner and currier. *And on the right*, 1—Bellinger, carpenter. 2—Henley, labourer.

KING-STREET.—Commencing also at Campbell-street, 1—Saunders, lime burner. 2—Mr. Nowell, of the Commissariat department. *Beyond this is Arthur-street.*

VETERAN ROW.—On the left, leaving Murray-street, are the neat little brick cottages. 1—Kirkwood, labourer. 2—Hill, ditto. 3—Hepburn, ditto. 4—Skirrow, ditto. 5—Cleary, ditto. 6—Jarvis, ditto. 7—Shires, ditto, *and on the right*, 1—Howard, shoemaker. 2—Fullerton, labourer. 3—Burns, ditto. 4—Compton, ditto. 5—Kirsons, tailor. 6—Panton, tailor.

On Macquarie Point, on the opposite side of the

Rivulet, at the east end of Macquarie-street, is situated the Lumber Yard, where the blacksmith and carpenter's work, &c. done by prisoners in the employment of Government, is carried on. Here is the residence of Mr. Archer, civil engineer and architect, and that of Mrs. Collins.

Hobart Town was so named by Colonel Collins, the first Lieutenant Governor, in compliment to Lord Hobart, at that time Secretary of State for the Colonies. Collins-street, named after Colonel Collins, was the first street that was begun to be built. It did not run exactly in its present direction, forming an angle with its present line, passing by Mr. Parker's stables, the old Bird in Hand inn, now Mr. Clark's cooperage, and so on, till it reached the Rivulet, near the present Waterloo Mill. Governor Macquarie afterwards named Macquarie-street after himself, and Elizabeth-street, and Campbell-street, after the maiden name of Mrs. Macquarie, daughter of General Campbell. He also named Argyle-street, in memory of his native county of that name in Scotland. He named Murray-street after Captain Murray, of the 73d. Regiment. and Harrington-street, after the Earl of Harrington, who was Colonel of that Regiment. The name of Barrack-street is obvious, as leading to the Military Barracks. Molle street commemorates the name of Colonel Molle of the 48th. and Antill-street beyond, that of Major Antill of the same Regiment, and Brigade Major to Governor Macquarie. Davey-street was named in memory of the late Colonel Davey, Lieutenant Governor; Liverpool-street, after the late Earl of Liverpool; Bathurst-street, after the Earl of

Bathurst, at that time Secretary for the Colonies; Melville-street, after Lord Melville; Brisbane-street, after Governor Brisbane; St. Patrick-street was so named at the request of the Rev. P. Conolly, the Roman Catholic Chapel being situated in it; Warwick-street was named by Mr. Evans, late Surveyor General, now resident in England, in memory of Warwick Castle, in which that gentleman first saw the light.

The total number of inhabitants of Hobart-town at the present time, (1831) is about 6000, they consist of the following proportions, viz:—

Free Male Adults	1,400
Ditto ditto, under age ..	600
Ditto Female adults.....	1,100
Ditto ditto, under age	400
Male Prisoners	1,900
Female ditto	600—6,000

There is one remarkable feature in this proportion of the inhabitants of the town, compared with that of the interior, which cannot fail, as it extends, to spread its ameliorating influence over society. We mean the number of females, which a few years will probably, at least in the towns, equal that of the other sex, as far as regards the free population. As the census on which these proportions are founded, was taken with great pains and accuracy, every dependence may be placed upon its correctness. The comparative paucity, indeed, of females in the interior at present, may in some degree be accounted for, from the late outrages of the blacks, which have had the effect of driving all those females in remote and exposed situations, whose circumstances would at all admit of it, to seek refuge in the towns, until the exertions to remove them now making by the Government, and the colony at large, shall have fully succeeded.

It will be as well, however, first to endeavour to arrive at some estimate of the wealth, resources, and occupation of the inhabitants, before we attempt to classify their moral or literary character. From the foregoing survey or walk through the town, we have the following result as to the number of houses, viz :—

Hunter's-street	13	Collins-street	51
Macquarie-street	64	Goulburn-street	38
Davey-street, &c.	27	Bathurst-street	63
Elizabeth-street	97	Melville-street.....	55
Liverpool-street	107	Brisbane-street	35
Campbell-street	43	St. Patrick's-street	18
Argyle-street	39	Warwick-street	5
Murray-street.....	55	King-street	2
Harrington-street	24	Veteran-row	13
Barrack-street	20	Macquarie-point.....	2
Molle-street.....	12		
Antill-street	2	Total number of houses..	785

These houses afford a rental of from 12 to £100, and some few of large dimensions, and in favourable situations, as high as 150 or £200. a year. Most of the lower rented houses, are hired and paid for by the week, and the others quarterly, though a much larger proportion of the houses in Hobart Town is inhabited by the owners than in most towns in England, and with the exception of 7 or 8 individuals, there are few people who possess more than one house, in which they live. The average rental of the whole, may, on a moderate estimate, be taken at £50. each, or £40,000. a year.

From the continual influx of respectable emigrants, the increase in the military, and the difficulty of procuring lodgings, the rent of houses has generally been great, compared to the intrinsic value. Thus a house that might be bought for 60 or £80. has frequently been let for 15 or 20 shillings a week, affording an annual rental

of half its whole value. Latterly, however, many respectable commodious houses have been built, several of them two stories high, of stone or brick, and many of the old wooden buildings, consisting of two rooms in front, and two sheds or skillings as they are called attached behind, have either fallen into decay, or have been pulled down, to give place to neat substantial buildings, after a style that would be an ornament to any small town in England. These causes have had the effect, though the cost of building and the price of labour is nearly as great as ever, of bringing the annual rental, and the cost or value of house property in Hobart Town, more on an equality, and making an allowance for the chance of occasional vacancies, of repairs, and other incidental expences, the landlord, whether he purchases or builds, may fairly reckon on ten per cent for his money. We have then at the present time 400 thousand pounds as the value of houses in Hobart Town.

There is probably a larger proportion of intelligent well-informed persons in Hobart Town than in most communities of the same size in any part of the world. This arises in part from its being the seat of government, and from the number of respectable persons whom it necessarily employs and draws round it, from its being the capital of the island, and the grand focus, as it were, of consumption on the one side, and of supply on the other, with all parts of the interior, thereby affording profitable employment for a considerable body of commercial men and people in business,—and from the circumstance that few but men of intelligence and ability, of strong minds, and bold, spirited enterprize, would venture in the first

instance to undertake the long and arduous voyage to so remote a country, and to struggle with the numerous and unavoidable difficulties, the hardships, and privations incidental to a new colony.

We have besides frequently heard it remarked, that part of this advanced character of society in Hobart Town is to be attributed to the convict population, of which many individuals are unquestionably possessed of superior skill in their several occupations and of very considerable talents, and that the very fact of their having brought themselves into their present condition is a proof that they are possessed of peculiar qualifications, or at least of certain eccentric properties of disposition, bursting as they have done from the every day circle of ordinary life, in order to arrive at pleasure or profit by a shorter course and more summary method than the rest of mankind. But we never will allow that either the wealth or property, much less the respectability of a community can be increased by such men. If the colony has been advanced in its agricultural and commercial resources, as it doubtless has been, by the introduction of the convict population, it has mainly been effected by that part of it, who have quietly and resignedly submitted to the operations of the law, and the discipline of the government, which their own original misconduct had entailed upon them, and have worked out and purged away the penalty of their offences, by the sober, steady, and industrious observance of the duties and regulations imposed upon them in the colony, either as servants upon the establishments of private settlers, or in the government.

But that men whom Providence has endued with a

greater ingenuity of mind, who have attained an especial degree of expertness and facility in handicraft or manual operations, or are what is commonly called clever, but who want steadiness and principle, that such can be a benefit to the society in which they are placed we ever will deny. On the contrary, they are among the heaviest burdens and drags that can be entailed upon a people. They may indeed, by their superior talents, accomplish a particular duty in a much less time than other men, or put from their hands some specimen of workmanship so well executed as to attract general admiration, but this very superiority, when unaccompanied with the consistency of conduct that common sense, to say nothing of morals or principle, would enjoin, converts them by the force of their prominent example, into the most ruinous and infectious pests that can be thrown into a community. The common apology for these men, that they can do more in three days than other men can do in six, and therefore they may be fairly allowed to spend the remainder in idleness and dissipation, is the very worst that can be urged. To whom much is given, much will be required, and no man is at liberty wantonly to waste a single talent with which Providence may have blessed him. As to the idea that their irregular life in England is an indication of a bold and inventive spirit, nothing could be more unfounded. It is on the contrary, a proof of the grossest weakness, indolence, and cowardice. He that yields himself to vice, dissipation, and crime, must be contented to be branded as the disgrace of society. The supposition that his superior abilities set him above the usual restraints of other people, his boast of freedom,

and independence, is equally groundless. No man who lives in a community can place himself above the laws by which it is regulated. The highest and best submit to them with the greatest pleasure, because they do not feel them. Running no risk of their severity themselves, they hail them as a protection, not a restraint, while on the contrary, the bonds of society which the unprincipled class of men to which we are here alluding burst asunder, instead of setting them at liberty, merely draw closer upon them the shackles of punishment and ignominy.

We have to apologise to our readers for occupying so much of their time with this subject, but it is one of so much importance, as affecting the state of the colony, and in which the welfare of Van Diemen's Land is so much concerned, that we consider it our duty, not to overlook it in our general view, and to endeavour, though briefly, to set it in its true light, as well to the reader as to the particular class to which we allude. Let these and all other men amongst us, employ the talents with which they are blessed, to ameliorate, not to debase their condition. Let them recollect that this is the place of trial, that the race is progressive; that in fact there is no bounds to the height to which human enjoyment even here below may be raised, when founded on the basis of virtue, and religion. What benefit is it to men, unadorned by such principles, to amass wealth, to collect houses and land, so long as they have not the sense which Providence has made essential to their enjoyment? Though such men may acquire temporal property, its returns will be but barren, compared to those the honourable and upright would reap. The mercenary and unprincipled may pur-

chase a farm, may amass wealth, but he never will be able to reap half the advantage that the good, the humane, the philanthropic would derive from it. Worldly property to him, like female beauty bereft of modesty, is deprived of the charms that Providence intends should accompany the gifts of nature.

The inhabitants of Hobart Town, generally speaking, both male and female, are better and more expensively clothed than we ever remember to have seen in any town in England. Independent of the comfort and satisfactory feeling that good dress naturally gives, there seems to be an additional sort of pleasure in this remote corner, in wearing the manufacture of our native country, especially if that has been made of the raw materials exported from the colony; and several houses have already commenced sending home wool to receive back an equivalent in cloth manufactured from it. Many of the best behaved of the prisoner class also contrive, from the gains of their industry, to clothe themselves both decently and respectably. But although we are willing to allow that a decent exterior may in some measure conduce, for the sake of consistency, to a corresponding propriety of conduct from within, there is often a risk that persons who have endured the pinchings of poverty in their native home, after, from the high rate of wages, or other circumstances, falling into plenty here, should go into extremes, and apeing the example set them by those in the higher walks of life, should dress and assume pretensions beyond their station. Such persons can only blame themselves if they become the objects of remark and ridicule. On the whole, indeed, in all classes

of society, both in Hobart Town and throughout the colony, we should say there is almost a culpable disposition to waste and extravagance. He that all his life has been thankful to be clad in linsey woolsey, or grey drugget, suddenly emerges in a garment of the best superfine, must of course have all the concomitants necessary to harmonise the change. A better and larger house, finer furniture, more expensive viands, wine, liqueurs, a horse and chaise, gradually follow in the train. Now we would not be understood to have the slightest objection to this happy metamorphosis; on the contrary, we rejoice in the advancement of human enjoyment. But these are only the dry, the unmeaning animal marks of its improvement. There are other accompaniments, without which we cannot acknowledge them legitimate or proper, we mean the intellectual part.

Such external marks as we have mentioned are but the empty shell, if unaccompanied by a corresponding desire to improve the mental faculties. The mind must be administered to as well as the body; its natural appetites must in like manner be fed, and some taste for reading and application must be encouraged; and if there are children, a wide door, a delightful field is open for large draughts of intellectual pleasure. In teaching his offspring, the parent, if before ignorant, will at the same time teach and exalt himself. It is always delightful to witness the expansion of the human mind; but when it is seen in the progeny that must perpetuate, must honor or disgrace our name with posterity, the gratification is immense. Above all, we would remind him, who would improve his condition, who would draw upon himself the respect

of his associates, either by dress or other means, that he will attain little of his purpose, that he can never effectually secure it, without some of the forms, and much of the spirit of religion. This is the grand source, without which every scene of his life will be robbed of its charms, and lose all its enlivening colours, without which nature is a blank, and he cannot be happy.

Taking in the whole population of Hobart-Town, and making every allowance for the smaller expences of children and the poorer classes, we think the average personal expence of each individual, exclusive of house rent, may fairly be estimated at £50 a year, which in a population of 6000 persons, gives the annual sum of £300,000. Not more than two-thirds of this sum are expended on provisions and other articles the produce of the colony, leaving the astonishing sum of £100,000 devoted to the payment of imported goods, chiefly from England. In return there is scarcely one article exported worthy of mention; and it follows, that the whole must be paid for, either directly or indirectly, in hard cash. In this respect Hobart Town, considered separately, must always be a drawback to the independence of the colony; and it shows how much the inhabitants are called upon to perform their part, how economical they should be, if they would wish to thrive with the colony at large in which they have involved their interests. For, although wool, corn, and oil, are exported in considerable quantities, they are not to be set, strictly speaking, to the credit of the agriculture of the interior and the fisheries. With the exception of the grinding of a little flour for export, we do not recollect a single item of a really tangible produc-

tive character flowing from the town itself, and the mass of inhabitants, politically speaking, can only be looked on as a host of machinery, necessary, but expensive, for the regulation of the community at large. The various departments of the government, the courts of law, the police, the duties and enterprise of the mercantile classes, the manual exertions of the mechanics and labouring people, must all be regarded in this light.

A cursory view of the few manufactories that the town yet possesses, will clearly show the truth of this position. The first and most worthy of mention is that which has been erected within this year, by Mr. Walker, on the wharf, for the grinding of flour. The steam-engine by which it is worked unfortunately suffered much by the leaking of the vessel in which it was brought, on her voyage out, and almost every part of the iron work was rusted and corroded. When all was properly repaired and the engine in a state to work in the building erected for it, there was yet a great work to be done, in conducting an adequate supply of fresh water for the steamer and condenser, and a range of three rows of iron pipes has been laid down from the market-place, under ground and along the bottom of the harbour, to the mill, a distance of several hundred yards. It conveys a supply of about forty gallons a minute, and as it is brought to the boiling point before it passes off from the condenser, it will probably be made an available and very convenient means of supplying the shipping in the harbour with fresh water. As yet there are only two pair of stones driven by it, which grind about seven bushels each per hour, or on an average together, making allowances for

stoppages, ten bushels an hour throughout the week, or about fifteen hundred bushels a week. Mr. Walker, however, we understand, proposes adding, as well another pair of stones, as the proper ones for the grinding of oat-meal and maize, of both which species of grain considerable quantities are now raising in the colony.

The quantity of fire-wood required for producing the steam to set the machinery in motion is about 3 tons a day; but the great saving and convenience arising from bringing the boats immediately under the mill, and loading or discharging them without delay, nearly counter-balances the expense. Mr. Walker is entitled to great praise, for being the first successfully to introduce and put in profitable operation this specimen of the grandest discovery of modern times.

Besides this, there are in Hobart town five other Corn mills; namely, Mr. Luckman's new Waterloo mill in Collins-street, Mr. Mannington's in Liverpool-street, the Government mill in Barrack-street, the old mill at the top of Collins-street, or rather in Molle-street, and Mr. Rayner's at the top of Macquarie-street, all driven by the Hobart town rivulet. There are also two considerable saw-mills higher up, on the same stream, driven by water, which supply the builders with a large part of the timber used in the several structures now going on; but the timber contiguous to their present situation having been thinned now for several years, will probably be the cause of shortly inducing the proprietors to remove them to a new position.

There are four breweries in this district, namely, those of Mr. Dudgeon, Messrs Stallard and Coombs, Mr. J. L.

Roberts, in town, and Mr. Gatehouse, at New-town. They have all been established some time, and the only fault that can be found with the ale or beer, is, that in consequence of the proprietors not being fully able to meet the demand, it is sold and consumed before it is old enough. Until, however, more pains is devoted to the cultivation of the grain, the beer of Van Diemen's Land cannot be expected to gain that repute of which we hope it will shortly have to boast. Not only are various weeds, especially a coarse kind of grass, allowed to grow and run to seed along with the standing corn, from which it is seldom after freed, but several varieties are often mixed together, which require opposite treatment, and different periods of time to undergo the operations of brewing and malting, so that the beer is seldom of that uniform, pure, consistent quality, which it will ultimately have when the obstacles incidental to farming in a new country like this are overcome. Mr. Hacket continues to distil gin, or whisky as it is sometimes called, from the grain of the island. It meets with ready consumption, and some specimens which have been mellowed by time and proper treatment, are daily bringing it more into repute with the drinkers.

In addition to these we have Mr. Roberts's soap manufactory, Mr. Champion's hat manufactory, the saw mills already spoken of, and 7 or 8 tanneries, fell-mongers and carriers in considerable number, and also a maker of parchment. Ship-building is carried on to the extent of about 200 tons every year, that is, about three or four vessels from 40 to 60 or 70 tons each, are built in the town, and generally drawn down on wheels by

bullocks to the wharf, where they are launched. Lime and brick making, stone cutting, and the various other mechanical arts, are of course in activity, but it is evident all these are carried on for the local use and benefit of the inhabitants themselves.

In taking our walk through the town we have already noticed the five religious establishments, whose express business it is to improve the moral and religious habits of the people. Their congregations altogether seldom or never, we are sorry to say, amount to above twelve or fifteen hundred persons, not one fourth of the inhabitants. This truth will be painfully impressed upon the mind of any one who views the streets of Hobart Town during the time of divine service. Idle men and women may be seen loitering here and there, and some actually employed in every-day occupations, some standing impatiently round the doors of the public houses, waiting until the hours of public worship are over, when the houses may be opened and they may go in to continue their carousing. A most proper regulation of the government however forbids altogether the admission of convicts into public houses during the Sunday, under a heavy penalty, and the probability of the loss of their licence — Public houses are however by no means the worst places to which dissipated men resort. Under the restrictions of the act of council, they are for the most part conducted with exemplary propriety.

The duty of a clergyman in Hobart Town, is indeed most arduous. He is placed as it were in the very gorge of sin, in the midst of the general receptacle for the worst characters in the world, and of necessity compelled to

take the "Bull by the horns," to grapple at the very gates of hell, if he would rescue a soul from the headlong ruin to which he is hurrying. The duty of a pastor in all parts of the world is the highest and most important that man can undertake, but in these penal colonies it is extreme. He has here to struggle with the enemy at close combat, face to face, and foot to foot, and to brace himself up to the utmost point of exertion. If one mode of exhortation does not succeed, he must try another, and his mind must be continually on the rack to discover the best means of accomplishing some part at least of the great work before him. Above all he must inculcate the great lesson of example, and though his own labours are necessarily, in a great measure, of such a retired and studious nature as to seclude him from much personal intercourse with his flock, yet his zeal and industry will readily show themselves by the character and success of his works in the pulpit, and at other times and places, when the influence of his presence comes before the people. The great work of reformation must begin with him. It must not be said in a place like this, that vice has ever prevailed in the world, and will continue to have its sway, and thus supinely to yield to what we would persuade ourselves can never be removed.

The Venerable Archdeacon in his late primary charge to the clergy in St. David's Church, had the following beautiful remark on this point.—"No man among us can effect very extensive good unless he be looked up to with sincere respect; and on the other hand, it would appear to be ordained from on high, that where an high and unblemished character of consistency and holiness is established,

the possessor of it can scarcely move or act without contributing to the improvement and advantage of those around him. Sensible as we must be therefore of the effect which our personal conduct will have on the success of our ministerial labours, and probably on the eternal destiny of multitudes who are influenced by our example, and always prepared to allege any inconsistency in our conduct, in justification of their own, we cannot exercise too scrupulous a jealousy over our lives and actions, nor call ourselves too frequently or too severely to account for the manner in which we are fulfilling our ministry. It is our bounden duty, a duty to which we have pledged ourselves in the sight of God and under the most solemn obligations, not only to labour in working out our own salvation, but to watch for the souls of others."

In a penal colony like this—the conglomeration of all kinds of wickedness, we must unavoidably have more than our share of the burden; and the present condition of the country, the industry, the already comparative decrease of crime, plainly shews that much has been done, though more than the cleansing of an Augean stable still remains to be accomplished. This reflection must be a great encouragement, not only to clergymen, but to every friend of humanity in the colony, and a spur to future exertion; and we have much satisfaction in here bearing our humble testimony to the zeal with which one and all of our pastors discharge their duty. It is evident, it is with them as it ought to be—the one only great subject next their heart.

Their benevolent labours are, however, well supported by the other classes of the community. Among the most

respectable associations, which contribute their aid to the cause of ameliorating the condition of society, are very numerous lists of subscribers to the Auxiliary Branch Bible Society, to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, to the Presbyterian and Wesleyan Missionary Societies, and to the Presbyterian Tract Society. This last indeed, though perhaps the least assuming in its pretensions, is probably one of the most effective among them, from the powerful nature of example in the very nature of its construction. It is the custom of a certain portion of the members to go through the whole of the streets of Hobart Town every Sunday morning, delivering at each door the little tracts, and collecting the old ones, which had been read the previous week, occasionally entering into conversation with such of the inhabitants as may be so inclined, on the subject of what they have been reading; and it cannot but have a most beneficial effect upon them, and society at large, to see men thus voluntarily exerting themselves, sacrificing their own ease and avocations at home, to come forth at all seasons of the year, purely from philanthropic motives, and a wish to benefit their fellow men.

In the earlier stages of a new country, where the business of settling occupies every hour, there is of course little room left for any other thought, and literary pursuits and even religious duties are very apt to be thrown in the shade. As men however gather the necessaries and comforts of life around them, they naturally flee to these resources of mental satisfaction and enjoyment. If in the field of religion, where, from the multitude of weeds, the labour must be proportionably great, there has yet been

but little comparative success, it must still give pleasure to every friend of the colony to see the progress that her handmaid, the press, has already made, and nothing can indicate more strongly the improving character of the people, than the great encouragement it has met with. In this respect these colonies are indeed triumphant, not even the overflowings of the great American press being able at all to compete with the extent of our literary taste. In Van Diemen's Land we have at this day no less than four printing establishments; namely, three in Hobart Town, and one in Launceston, from each of which is produced a regular weekly periodical journal, neither of which in point of size would have disgraced a London newspaper office twenty years ago.

Of the Hobart Town Courier, published by the writer of these observations, he modestly remarks—"It shall suffice us to say that it nearly equals in size the London Courier, and has been favourably spoken of by many of the most respectable periodicals of the day." The Tasmanian, is published on a double sheet; and from the length, political and literary character of its lucubrations, justly entitles itself to its second name, that of the Austral-Asiatic Review. Many of its articles are considered of such merit by the conductors of the London press, that their extracts from it are not confined, as is mostly the case with those from the Courier, to matters of information, and records of facts and occurrences only, but long passages of the comments and opinions of the editor are also abundantly selected. The third journal of Hobart Town is arduously striving in the race with its competitors, and under the direction of Mr. Melville, continues to maintain

its superiority for that typographic neatness and display, which it could always boast of under the management of its late proprietor, Mr. Bent. In addition to these is the *Launceston Advertiser*, which although younger than its Hobart Town contemporaries, has already made very rapid advances upon them.

In the literary race we have also some pride in mentioning the Hobart Town and Tasmanian Almanacks. Of his own productions, of course, a man must be delicate in giving his opinion, though perhaps it might be quite as valuable to his readers as many of the criticisms of the present day, which are often compiled by writers to fill up, without understanding or devoting much time to the subject they pretend to discuss. Although the *Tasmanian Almanack*, a very useful and respectable work, has existed for some years before, the number for 1829, of the Hobart Town Almanack, was the first of the kind produced in the colony. In addition to the usual tabular lists, and other matter of calendars, it contained a tolerably full and correct topographical view of the whole settled part of the colony, and was embellished with several copper plates. It was so well approved by the public, that the whole of the impressions was speedily disposed of, and it has also been very favourably received, not only by the gentlemen of the press at home, but by the most influential friends of the colony, both here and in England.

Since Mr. Melville became proprietor of the *Colonial Times Printing Office*, he has in some measure imitated the example, and has converted the original *Tasmanian Almanack*, into a handsome, large, beautifully printed

volume, called the Van Diemen's Land Almanack, containing much useful and descriptive matter, as regards the colony, which will no doubt meet with the success it deserves. A novel also, of three volumes, is on the eve of publication under the same direction. Besides these, there are many productions, which emanate from the press during the year, the regulations and reports of the proceedings of the several public and benevolent societies in the island, and a large quantity of printing, incidental to the business of the town, to say nothing of the Hobart Town official Gazette, published by Government, with acts of Council and official documents.

Under the same direction, also, has been published a map of the island, which, considering the infant state of the colony, and the scantiness of the proper means to form correct surveys, does much credit to all who contributed to the information it contains, to say nothing of the mechanical part, the first of the kind in this quarter of the globe.

The literary taste of the people also shows itself in a very respectable Book Society, consisting of about sixty or seventy members. The annual subscription is two guineas, and the money is regularly forwarded to a bookseller in London, who sends in return all the most approved and popular works of the day, reviews, magazines and newspapers. As a sort of appendage to it, there has recently been added a reading-room on a small scale held for the present in the large room above Mr. Deane's library, and stationery store, in Elizabeth-street. It is however in contemplation among the public officers, merchants, and other influential men in the town, to insti-

tute a public reading-room on a permanent and respectable footing, which may be not only a desirable object to the immediate subscribers themselves, but, serving as a place of public resort and exchange, may be a general rendezvous for gentlemen from the interior, and strangers from abroad, when they visit town. A plan of a building for the purpose has already been made.

Besides this, there is a very valuable little library of useful and instructive books, belonging to the members of the Wesleyan persuasion, as also Mrs. Deane's circulating library; and though a great part of the latter consists of novels and other works of a light amusing description, yet in conjunction with the others, its establishment in Hobart town has done much good. A reading people can never be a very vicious people; for the very employing of the mind in the quiet, rational exercise of perusing a book has, to say the least, a negative good effect, in preventing a sacrifice of time or money in the pursuit of pleasures of a less innocent or more expensive kind.

As handmaids in the cause of literature, there has been established now for some years, a Mechanics' Institution, at which courses of lectures have been delivered on mechanics, on agriculture, and chemistry, on astronomy and hydrostatics, and pneumatics, including the steam engine. During the last year also, a literary and scientific society, called the Van Diemen's Land Society, has been established, for the purpose of collecting useful information, as to the natural resources of the colony, establishing a botanical garden, and forming a museum of the productions of the island. The members meet occasionally in the evening, when such gentlemen as have any thing interesting

to communicate, generally do so by reading a written paper, which often leads to useful and improving conversation. It is the intention, we believe, to collect these essays, and other transactions of the society, and to publish them periodically in the colony. Among the institutions leading to improve and advance the Society of Hobart Town, we must not omit to mention a very respectable Masonic Lodge, at which the customary meetings are regularly held, with strict observance of the rules of the order.

Besides the public schools which we have mentioned, there are many respectable private establishments for the important duty of education in Hobart town. At the long established academy conducted by Mr. Thompson in Melville-street, young gentlemen are taught from the first elements up to the Greek and Latin classics, and the higher branches of mathematics. The boys generally are well grounded in the different points of instruction, and soundly taught. During the year Mr. Sprent has arrived from Edinburgh, and has commenced a respectable school in Liverpool-street, on the plan of the late Mr. Hamilton, and the attendance at his school is already numerous. Mr. Wade, attached to the Catholic chapel, conducts a very respectable school of the children of that persuasion. Besides these, there are several smaller establishments throughout the town, of which we may mention those of Mr. Squires, in Argyle-street, and Mr. Rogers.

Of the female schools, Mrs. Midwoods's very respectable establishment at Roxborough House, is now the oldest, since the removal of Mrs. Clark's, to Ellenthorpe-Hall, and the cessation of Miss Thompson's. Mrs. Ab-

bott also conducts a respectable seminary in Brisbane-street, and Mrs. Rocher, in Melville-street, at Stanfield House. Miss Bamber has recently commenced a boarding-school for young ladies at the opposite side of the town in Davey-street, and one or two other establishments of the same kind are about to be commenced. In the male and female orphan schools, conducted by Mr. Giblin and Mrs. Clark, the one situated at Newtown, and the other in Mr. Loane's house, at the top of Macquarie-street, there are usually about eighty children in each. They are very decently clothed in the uniform common in such establishments, and add a very gratifying, and to one who has recently come from England, a very striking feature in Saint David's Church, on Sundays, where they regularly attend.

We have already borne testimony, under the lead of health, of the improved habits of the higher classes of society in Hobart Town. The increase of respectable families within the last few years, in the colony, a portion of whom has of course remained in town, and the accession of respectable females it has brought, have very much contributed to improve society, and the manners of the people generally. So long as parties of gentlemen only could assemble to recreate themselves after the labours of the day, they were too apt to extend the hour, and to seek enjoyment in the glass. But when an admixture of female society came to be introduced, it operated as it always does, like a charm. Well conducted evening parties, rational conversation, music and dancing, took place of the pleasures of the table, and it is one of our fondest hopes that intoxication being now not only out of

fashion, but looked upon as a lasting disgrace on any one claiming a place in respectable society, may gradually become as uncommon also among the lower orders.

Little or nothing has been done yet in the light of public amusements, if we except some attempts at musical concerts, chiefly under the management, and by the exertions of Mr. Deane; and at which, it is but just to say, the several performers, though wholly amateurs, acquitted themselves far beyond what could have been expected. Music, however, as a science, is, it must be acknowledged, as yet but at a very low ebb amongst us. The small attempts at horse-racing which, during the last four years, have been made at Sandy Bay, on the 1st of January in each year, are scarcely worth mentioning under this head. Measures have been lately taken, by the patrons of the turf, to establish a course, on an eligible spot at Newtown, to which the races, which have hitherto been held at Ross, are intended to be removed.

Although, however, these races are conducted with much propriety, and no drinking, low gambling, or riot is permitted at them, it is a question whether the benefit they may confer on the colony, as a spur to the improvement of the horse, especially of that breed which it is expected will ultimately become a profitable export to India, and the innocent, and we allow the elegant recreation it affords, are not more than counterbalanced by the injury and encroachment it occasions to the habits of the labouring classes, in a community so peculiarly constituted as ours. The former inveterate habits, and the almost invincible inclination to drinking and dissipation in the convict population, necessary to be kept down at all

times by a certain restraint, break out at such times like a species of wildfire, which it often requires many days after to quench. Even the commonest holiday, the least cause for rejoicing that occurs throughout the year, is invariably attended with the most humiliating scenes of drunkenness, disgusting indeed to the spectator, but of which the employer only, who is brought into immediate contact with them, and whose business is neglected and thrown into confusion in consequence, can be said fully to feel their horror. If the recreation were confined to the single day, we should not object to it for a moment, but the temptation once permitted, goes on from day to day, until it eats and corrodes into the very vitals of industry and propriety, and considered in an economical point of view, interrupting the labour and occupations of such numbers, in these early periods of the colony, they are, we fear, also more expensive than we can afford.

We would not, however, here be understood to disparage in any measure the extreme value we set upon the horse, as an auxiliary to man, more especially to Englishmen. We consider that the horse-racing so peculiar to England, has been the great cause of ennobling the race of that inestimable animal, and in a great measure of giving to our country the celebrity and success it has obtained with other nations. The English horse surpasses by this means that of all other nations, and degenerates when exported in all other countries, except Van Diemen's Land alone. The grand and decisive battle of Waterloo was gained as much through the excellence and spirit of the English cavalry, as by any other means. For these reasons, we would encourage any plan in the colony, that

Stanfield, and numerous productive small farms in the Black-brush, up to Mr. Murdoch's farm, at the Broad-marsh. Above New Norfolk, on the southern bank of the Derwent, are those of Messrs. Oakes, Jamieson, Thornloe, Lamb, and Bell, Mrs. Humphrey, Mr. Salter, Mrs. Robertson, Captain Fenton, Mr. Bethune, Mr. Raynor, and Mr. Macpherson; on the western bank, immediately above the town, are the small farms of the original settlers from Norfolk island, and those of Messrs. Ballantyne, Brooks, Spode, Abel, Dixon, Cawthorne, Barker, Wilson, Heywood, Wells, and the extensive sheep walk of Colonel Sorell, and the farm of Mr. Hamilton, near the village of that name.

On the whole extent of nine hundred and sixty thousand acres in this district, not above ninety thousand have yet been granted to settlers, of which number about three thousand acres have been cleared, brought under the plough, and laid down in crops, in the following proportions, the remainder, wherever the nature of the country will admit, being used as pasturage in the uncultivated state.

Wheat	1600 Acres
Barley	270 ditto
Oats	100 ditto
Peas	105 ditto
Beans	5 ditto
Potatoes	220 ditto
Turnips	300 ditto
English grain	400 ditto—Total 3000 Acres

Owing to the advantage which the lower part of the district enjoys from its vicinity to Hobart Town, and the facility of water carriage, a greater quantity of agricultural produce for that market is raised, than in the more interior parts of the island, such as corn, potatoes, and

hay. The greater fertility of the land compared to that round Hobart Town, is conspicuous in the returns which the farmer obtains. For while we could not take the average return of wheat in the latter at more than fifteen bushels an acre, that given by the official returns in this district would allow of three or four more than twenty, and so in proportion with other crops. Wishing however to take the estimate on the most liberal scale, we shall form our calculation of the value of the produce at only twenty bushels. It is to be observed also, that notwithstanding the superior fertility of the soil in this district, the return from potatoes is one seventh less than in the Hobart Town district, arising from the great cultivation and manure which the soil in the latter neighbourhood receives. We therefore take the average returns of the crops in this district during the past year, estimated on authentic official returns, communicated through the Police Magistrate :—Of Wheat at 20 bushels per acre, barley 28 ditto, oats 30 ditto, peas 20 ditto, beans 15 ditto, potatoes 3 tons per acre, and turnips 7 tons per ditto. The total value of agricultural produce in the whole district during the year 1830, may therefore be computed as follows :—

32,000 Bushels of Wheat at 7s.	£11,200
7,560 do barley, at 5s.	1,890
3,000 Oats, at 5s.	750
2,100 Peas, at 8s.	840
70 Beans, at 10s.	35
660 Tons of Potatoes at 80s.	2,540
2,100 do Turnips, at 30s.	3,150
400 Acres English grass, at 10l.	4,000—Total £24,405

The present number of Live stock in the district—is of horses 250, horned cattle 6,400, sheep 60,000. The horses being young and of approved breeds are fully equal

in value to those in Hobart Town, but the cattle and sheep being neither of so mature age nor so fat, cannot be safely estimated at above one half the value of those of the town. We have then the following value of the whole, viz—

250 Horses at 40l. each ...	£10,000
6,400 Cattle at 25s. each	8,000
60,000 Sheep at 5s. each	15,000—Total £33,000

The farms in this district are much larger in comparison, than those round Hobart Town, amounting often to 2,000, and in two or three instances to 5 or 6 thousand acres. The usual method of estimating their value, is by dividing the sum which any particular farm fetches at a public or private sale by the number of acres which it contains. On this calculation, according to several sales which have lately taken place, we have an average on the farms of the whole district of about 15s. an acre, which on the land granted of 90,000 acres, gives a total value of landed property of £67,500. From these data we then arrive at the total value of agricultural property in the district as follows, viz.—

Land,	£67,500
Live Stock,	33,000
Annual Produce	24,405—Total £124,905

The only establishments of a manufacturing nature that are yet worthy of mention in this district, are the three flour mills driven by water, namely, those of Mr. Terry on the small river Thames at new Norfolk, of Mrs. Humphrey at Russell's falls, and of Mr. Roadknight near Hamilton township.

The total population resident upon this extent, does not exceed 1200 souls, of whom 750 are free, and

the remaining 450 convicts, in the following proportions :—

Male Adults, free,	280
Female ditto, ditto.....	170
Males under age, ditto	150
Females ditto ditto.....	150
Male Convicts	400
Female ditto	50— Total 1,200

There is a neat church in the town of New Norfolk, capable of containing about 300 persons. The Rev. Mr. Robinson is the clergyman, and about 200 generally attend divine service. There are two public schools in this district, namely, that taught by Mr. Ring in the town, and the other conducted by Mr. Macqueen on the north side of the Derwent. From 25 to 30 pupils attend in each school, half boys and half girls. They are taught the usual elements in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and the girls are also instructed in needle-work. Besides this the resident clergyman, the Reverend Mr. Robinson, instructs one or two private pupils, and Mr. Lindley has also commenced a respectable boarding school for young gentlemen.

Among the principal inhabitants of New Norfolk, are Mr. Dumaresq, the Police Magistrate, the Rev. Mr. Robinson, Dr. Officer, and the commodious inns of Mrs. Bridges, Mr. Bastian, Mr. Martin, and Mr. Abel. The government cottage and pleasure grounds form a conspicuous feature in the landscape, which this beautiful little village presents, standing on the point of land formed by the junction of the Thames rivulet with the Derwent.

The total number of burials in New Norfolk, during the year 1829, consisted of 7 males and 3 females; the baptisms were 12 males and 17 females, and the marriages 36.

3.—THE RICHMOND DISTRICT.

This district contains about 1,050 square miles, or 672,000 acres. The country along the eastern side consists of a broad ridge of lofty, unproductive, but heavily timbered hills, extending from Prosser's river on the north, to Tasman's peninsula on the south. The side next the Derwent, though also hilly, is interspersed with numerous fertile vales, of which the principal are the fine agricultural, and comparatively level tract of Pittwater, and the vales of the Coal river, Bagdad and Clarence plains.

The principal estates on the lower settlement of Pittwater, are those of Mr. Gordon, and Mrs. Lakeland, surrounded by a great number of small but well cultivated farms. On the Iron creek are the farms of Mr. Crutenden, Capt. Glover, Messrs. Marshall, Gatehouse, and Walker and Counsel, and others. Near Sorrell are those of Messrs. Wade and Garrett, Mr. Birchall, Mr. Nickolls, at Orielton, and a great many other beautiful little farms, extending all round the settlement. Sorrell town already consists of several streets, with very good houses. Besides the Clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Garrard, a military officer, commanding the detachment at this station, resides in the town, also Mr. Thomas the Surgeon, Mr. Laing, Mr. Downward, and other respectable individuals.

On the Carlton river also, the most southern cultivated parts of this district, are the farms of Lieut. Steele, Messrs. Quentin, Maguinneiss and others. On Spectacle island, which is situated near the coast of Frederick Hendrick bay, (so named by Tasman in memory of a Dutch prince of that name) below the Carlton and Pittwater is a stratum

of beautiful red granite. This island is so named from its shape, resembling that of a pair of spectacles, with an archway through the centre.

The village at Kangaroo point, at the ferry opposite Hobart Town, is also included in this district, where Mr. Roper, the assistant Police Magistrate resides. There are several inns in the village, and a little above, on the banks of the river, is the farm of Mr. Gregson, and higher up Risdon. To the south is Clarence plains; among the chief farms of which are those of Mr. R. L. Murray, Mr. Roberts, commissary, Messrs. Cox, Desailley, Nichols, Hobson, and Stanfield. Below this is Muddy plains, where Messrs. Mather, Mortimer, and Barnes, and on South arm, Mr. Gellibrand have each valuable farms. To the east of Kangaroo point, in the direction of Pittwater, are the farms of Mr. Ed. Lord, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Petchey, Dr. Murdoch, Messrs. Hector, Strahan, Rumney, and Waterson.

Along the vale of the Coal river, among others are, the farms of Mr. Butcher, Major De Gillern, Messrs. David Lord, Lascelles, Gunning, Peevor, Cartwright, Aldridge, Kearney, Stynes and Troy, F. Smith, Captain Damas, Messrs. Burn, R. Gavin, Nairne, Reis, Blinkworth, and Wray.

The country on the west of this district includes the vale of Bagdad, the Tea tree, and the plains and township of Brighton. At the latter place are several Government buildings, and in the neighbourhood to the south, the farms of Messrs. Whithead, and Lackey, Mrs. Margetts, Messrs. Ibbott, Gage, Cassidy, and Ross. On the east of Brighton is the Tea-tree Brush, containing the farms of

Messrs. Elliott, Evans, and Griffith, Mrs. Smith, Capt. Tennant, Messrs. Wilkinson, Hill, and Bignell. On the north of the valley of Bagdad, are the farms of Messrs. Butler, Kimberley, J. Espie, Reynolds, Peters, Elliston, Butcher, and others.

The total number of acres in cultivation in this district is 12,000. The crops which they bear are in the following proportions, viz.

Wheat	8500 Acres
Barley.....	1100 ditto
Oats	340 ditto
Peas.....	300 ditto
Beans	5 ditto
Potatoes	600 ditto
Turnips	480 ditto
English Grasses	675 ditto—Total 12,000 Acres

Land to the amount of 140 thousand acres has been granted to settlers throughout the district, the difference of 128 thousand being occupied either in pasture, or rough, thickly wooded, uncultivated land. The relative value of the produce, according to the last official returns, cannot be taken for wheat, during the last year, at more than 12 bushels an acre, of barley at 14 bushels, of oats 20 ditto, of peas 10 ditto, of beans 10 ditto, potatoes 3½ tons, and turnips 8 tons per acre. From these data we have therefore the following results:—

102,000 bushels wheat at 7s.	£35,700
13,400 do. barley, at 5s.	3,350
7,800 do. oats, at 5s.	1,950
3,000 do. peas, at 8s.	1,200
1,950 tons potatoes at 80s.	7,800
5,410 do. turnips, at 30s.	8,160
675 acres English Grasses, at 10l.	6,750—Total £64,910.

The total number of horses in the district of Richmond is 420, of horned cattle 14,200, and of sheep 95,000. According to our former estimate, they will amount to the following value, viz:—

420 horses, at 40l.	£8,400
14,100 cattle, at 25s.	17,750
95,000 sheep, at 5s.	23,750—Total £49,900

If the whole of the granted land be estimated as in the New Norfolk district, at 15s. per acre, it will give a total on the 140,000 acres of landed property of £105,000. We thus arrive at the total value of agricultural property in the whole district, viz:—

Landed property	£105,000
Live stock	49,000
Annual produce	64,910—Total £218,910

The chief manufactories in this district consist of flour mills, of which there are six, four driven by water, and two by wind, besides the very superior wind-mill, just finished at Richmond. We may mention here, indeed, as in like manner all over the colony, the tanning and currying of leather, which almost every shoemaker in the interior manufactures for himself of the skins and hides of the sheep and cattle consumed on the farms, as well as of the kangaroos that still continue to be killed in the less frequented parts of the country. They are materially assisted in this operation by the excellent bark, which the common trees of the wood afford, especially the wattle-tree and she-oak. During the fishing season, there are several establishments on Slopen Island and at the Schoutens, for boiling the blubber of the whales that are caught upon the coast, and extracting the oil. These establishments are gradually increasing.

Both excellent coal and very rich iron ore have been discovered in several parts of this district, but none has yet been worked; common rock salt, as well as sulphate of magnesia, has been found in a hill near Richmond,

and on the left bank of the Coal river, and that singular substance called plumbago has been dug up in quantities on the south-east coast, near the Sands-pit river.

The present population of the district of Richmond, exclusive of Maria Island and Port Arthur, amounts to 2,800 souls, of whom 1,700 are free, and 1,100 convicts, in the following proportions, viz.

Male adults, free	900
Female do. do.	400
Males, under age, do.	200
Female do. do.	200
Male convicts	980
Female do.	120—Total, 2,800

There are two clergymen in Richmond district; the Rev. Mr. Garrard, at Sorell, who alternately officiates at Richmond, and the Rev. Mr. Knopwood at Clarence Plains. The church at Sorell is a handsome building, conferring a pleasing feature on the beautiful, richly-cultivated country, in the midst of which it stands. It is capable of containing a congregation of 600 persons, though as yet, from the thinness of the neighbouring population, seldom more than one-tenth of that number attend divine service, while at the Coal river, the usual average of the congregation present is not much above half that number. At Clarence Plains the service is performed in a temporary building, where from 25 to 30 persons generally join in divine worship.

At Sorell a free school has been established, taught by Mr. Henry Batten, on the late Dr. Bell's system, at which 30 to 40 pupils usually attend. The expense is defrayed by Government, with the exception of a few pounds, paid by the parents of such of the children as can afford it, at

the rate of one shilling per week. At Clarence Plains, there is also a respectable school of a similar kind, taught by Mr. Holmes.

The town of Richmond is situated on the river, near the point where the salt water ceases to flow. The Court House (connected with which is the residence of Mr. Gordon, the Police Magistrate of the district) is a handsome building, and with the goal, two large and commodious inns, a neat stone bridge of several arches, and the lofty stone tower of the windmill, situated conspicuously in the centre, already give it the appearance of a thriving English village.

The total number of burials during the year 1829 at Sorell was 12 males and 9 females; and at Clarence Plains, 1 male—in all 22 burials: of baptisms at Sorell, 19 males, and 17 females; and at Clarence Plains, 7 males, and 8 females—in all 51 baptisms: and of marriages, at Sorell 20, and at Clarence Plains 10; total in the district of Richmond, 30 marriages.

4.—THE CLYDE DISTRICT.

This is a very large and extensive district, containing about 1,700 square miles, or one million and eighty-eight thousand acres. Like the other districts of the colony, it consists of a continued succession of hill and dale, but being situated in a more central part of the island, stands on proportionally higher ground. It is well watered by the rivers Dee, Ouse, Shannon, Clyde, and Jordan. Round the township of Bothwell is a large tract of level ground, extending several miles each way, but lower down on the Clyde, the country again becomes hilly,

though in general overspread with rich pasturage. The chief farms in this district, on the east of the Clyde, are those of Captain Wood, Messrs. Barr, Axford, M'Dowall, Dr. Scott, Messrs. Brodie, Sherwin, M'Neilley, Evans, Dr. Crowther, Lieut. Torlesse, Messrs. Bradbury, Steele, Triffit, Mrs. Bromley, and Mr. Ed. Abbott, and on the Jordan, the farms of Colonel Bell, Messrs. Espie and Kemp; on the west side the Clyde, running up into the central part of the island, are Mr. Ed. Lord's large and fertile farm of Lawrenny, those of Messrs. Marzetti, Young, Triffit, and James Clark, Mrs. Burns, Messrs. Sharland, Austen, and near Bothwell those of Messrs. Reid, Nicholas, Allardyce, Capt. Clark, and on the Shannon, those of Mrs. Paterson, Mrs. Smith, and Dr. Ross. Mr. George Kemp has a large grazing farm on the upper part of this district, near lake Sorell.

The land, which has hitherto been granted to settlers in this district, does not yet exceed one-tenth of its whole extent, amounting altogether to 115,000 acres; of this quantity not more than 2,600 have yet been brought under the plough, the remainder being occupied as pasturage for the large numbers of sheep and cattle that inhabit the district. The cultivated land is occupied with crops in the following proportions, viz.

Wheat	1340 acres
Barley	320 do.
Oats	90 do.
Peas	110 do.
Potatoes	90 do.
Turnips	250 do.
English grain	400 do.—Total 2,600 acres.

Owing to the remoteness of the greater part of this district from the market of Hobart Town, corn, and other colonial produce, that must be transported by land car-

riage are of comparatively less value on the farms than in the New Norfolk and Richmond districts, great part of both which possess convenient water carriage. There is, however, one advantage which the back farms of this district enjoy over them, in being able more conveniently to supply the numerous huts of the stock-keepers on the grazing farms, still beyond on the higher parts of the Shannon and Ouse, and round the lakes, which being for the most part wholly occupied by flocks and herds afford no immediate support in corn for the stock-keepers. At present these supplies are necessarily drawn from the neighbourhood of Bothwell, where the two excellent corn mills of Mr. Axford and Mr. Nicholas, on the Clyde, are situated. But when mills are erected on the Shannon and Ouse, both abounding in the most convenient and powerful waterfalls, capable of working machinery to almost any extent, the value of the more interior farms of this district will be much enhanced.

While, therefore, the average value of wheat in Hobart Town was 7s. 6d. we should not consider it safe to rate it on the whole throughout the inland district of the Clyde at more than 6s. 6d. allowing one shilling for carriage. It follows, therefore, that if the price of wheat should fall as low as 5s. a bushel, this relative expence of one shilling for carriage continuing the same, would so reduce the article in value, as to make it unadvisable to continue its culture to any extent, as far as regarded the market of Hobart Town. For settlers newly arriving in the country and strangers at a distance, who would be inclined to speculate on such subjects, must not be led away by the idea, that because wheat, at Odessa, in

some of the more-favourable parts of America, in Bengal and other parts of the world, where labour is cheap, can be raised for 2s. 6d. or even 2s. or 1s. 6d. a bushel, that such a thing is practicable in Van Diemen's Land. The common convict assigned servants, the cheapest species of labour in the island, while they are not so efficient as a farmer's labourer in England, are much more expensive. No one, indeed, but he who has tried it, can be duly sensible of the labour, the arduous perseverance, and the expence necessary in clearing new land for cultivation, and bringing it into the healthy condition of an old established farm in England.

It may indeed be said, that the lowness of the price of butcher's meat, bread, and other necessary articles of consumption, must enable the settler to support his establishment at less expence. But this is false reasoning. There is not a doubt but that the farmer may raise from his land sufficient to supply his people with the usual articles of food, but whence is he to derive his income to defray the expence of tools, of clothing, of tea, sugar and other articles equally essential, to say nothing of luxuries of British or foreign production? It is not enough in this brief statistical view that we state the present condition of things in the colony, it is our duty also to anticipate events, that we may prepare for their approach, and when they come adverse, to apply ourselves as far as circumstances will admit, to weaken their force and ward off the blow. Foresight given to man for this great precautionary purpose, is however seldom called into use. People go on groping their way, following one another's motions, (*servum pecus*) without looking to the right or

left, before them or behind them, because they are too indolent to think and act for themselves. The natural course of events might have told the people of England beforehand, the dreadful bankruptcies of 1826, and the grinding distress of 1829 and 1830. But no, they went on blind-folded, unwilling to bestir themselves from the lap of luxury. So in Sydney, the usual vicissitudes of the seasons in that latitude, (to say nothing of the admirable advice and disquisitions of Sir John Jamison, annually laid before them,) might have told them to provide more diligently for the late dry and ruinous seasons, as well as the present sudden fall in the value of all kinds of colonial produce. If the farmer, then, in the interior of Van Diemen's land, the really true and legitimate settler, he on whose success the rise or fall of the colony at large must mainly and ultimately be decided, if he do not look before him and provide for the coming events, he in like manner must suffer reverses, must be thrown into distress. Precaution and economy are at all times safe measures to adopt; if prosperity comes they will enhance its welcome, and if adverse circumstances overtake us they will prevent or dissipate their power.

The average return from wheat sown during the last year in this district was 16 bushels per acre, of barley and oats 17 bushels, of peas 20 bushels, of potatoes 2 tons and half, of turnips 8 tons per acre.

21,440 bushels wheat at 6s. 6d.	£6,968
5,440 ditto barley at 4s.	1,088
1,530 ditto oats, at 4s.	306
2,200 ditto peas, at 8s.	880
225 tons potatoes, at 60s.	675
1,700 ditto turnips, at 30s.	2,550
400 acres English Grass, at £8.	3,200—Total, £15,667.

It is to be observed that owing to the summer frosts, which occasionally hover in the mornings at day-break, like an impending vapour in certain situations, and cut off the leaves of the potatoe plants, and until the proper localities, and favourable situations on the banks and other parts, where the injury is not so much felt, are ascertained, the crop is in some measure uncertain, and is the chief cause of the smallness of the return from it in this district, while that of turnips being a hardier vegetable, is even greater than in milder situations. Generally speaking a light soil, on a sloping bank towards the south or west, not suddenly exposed to the early rays of the sun, acting on the congealed water on the leaves, and burning up the plants through them, is the most favourable situation for cultivating the potatoe.

The number of live stock at present in this district is of horses 230, horned cattle 11,000, sheep 83,000, goats 600. As, however, some of the horses are allowed to run at large on the open plains and woods, and cannot be got into a yard, without considerable trouble and expense, we do not think it would be fair to average their value above £30 a head; and, if this position be correct, as to horses in this district, it is still more so as regards cattle, this being the grand original neighbourhood, in which the first stock were turned a-drift, belonging to Mr. Ingle, and subsequently to Mr. Edward Lord and Sir John Owen, the last mentioned gentleman never having visited the colony, nor any one of the three ever taking much personal trouble to look after the cattle, much less to provide against their encroaching on their neighbours. They used to be collected by about a dozen convicts mounted

like so many marauders on horseback, galloping about, and cracking their whips, and unsettling the quiet operations of the humbler settlers. Although, however, great numbers of wild cattle belonging to this estate still move towards the lakes and the regions thereabout, we are happy to bear our testimony to the great improvement of late years under the present management. On the whole, cattle in this district cannot safely be valued at more than 20s. a head.

The value of live stock in the district then appears to be as follows:—

230 horses at 30 <i>l.</i> each.....	£6,900
11,000 cattle at 20 <i>s.</i> each	11,000
82,000 sheep at 5 <i>s.</i> each.....	20,500
600 goats at 1 <i>s.</i> each.....	30—Total
	£38,430

As a large proportion of the farms in the upper part of this district, consist merely of stock runs, or grazing farms, on which little or no fencing or cultivation has been yet effected, we do not consider them of so high relative value as those in the more closely cultivated and less pastoral districts of New Norfolk or Richmond, and though many of them are valuable improved farms, with excellent houses and steadings erected on them, in this district, the names of which we have already mentioned, we think the total average value cannot be taken at more than 10*s.* per acre, of the whole extent of granted land of 115,000 acres. The total value of agricultural property in the district, then, appears to be as follows:—

Land	£58,500
Live stock	38,430
Annual produce.....	15,667—Total
	£112,597

The only manufactories in this district are the two excellent flour mills on the Clyde at Bothwell, belonging to

Mr. Axford and Mr. Nicholas. About five tons of excellent fresh water eels are annually caught in the Clyde and sold to advantage in Hobart-town.

From the circumstance that we have mentioned, of a large part of this extensive district being occupied in grazing farms, it naturally follows that its population is proportionably small. At the commencement of the year 1831, the total number of inhabitants which it contained, amounted to 760, of whom 360 were free persons and the remaining 400 convicts, in the following proportions, viz:—

Male adults, free	195
Female ditto, ditto	65
Males under age, ditto	50
Female ditto, ditto	50
Male convicts	350
Female ditto	50—Total, 760

The township of Bothwell is situated in the centre of the level country mentioned above, on the east bank of the Clyde. Here is the Court House of the Police Magistrate, who is also the military officer of the detachment at the station. It is a thriving little township, possessing already a clergyman, (the Rev. Mr. Garrett,) an excellent inn, and many cottages and workshops of mechanics and others, and a very neat and commodious church has just been finished under the direction of Mr. Ford.

The town of Bothwell has the advantage of a resident clergyman of the Church of Scotland, of which persuasion a large proportion of the inhabitants consists, namely, the Reverend Mr. Garrett, who regularly performs divine service in the new church which has lately been completed, and is well attended. Mr. Garrett also teaches a select number of pupils, the sons of the neigh-

bouring gentlemen, in the learned languages, and useful sciences.

5.—THE OATLANDS' DISTRICT.

This is a small district, compared with some of the others in the colony, forming nearly a square of thirty miles each side ; that is, containing nine hundred square miles, or about five hundred and seventy-six thousand acres ; but is one of the first importance, from its central position in the island, possessing a great extent of fine open upland downs, which afford excellent pasture for stock, with the high road from Hobart Town to Launceston passing through its centre.

The principal farms are, first, in that part called the Green Ponds, those of Mr. Ashton, Mr. Joseph Johnson, of Messrs. John and Charles Franks, and of Mr. Edward Franks, Dr. Gorringe, Mr. Steiglitz, Mr. Bent ; and at the Lovely Banks, those of Mr. Bisdee, and Mr. Hodgson ; at Jericho, those of Messrs. Bryant, Gregson, Jones, Dr. Hudspeth, Messrs. Pike, Anstey, Page, Salmon, Weeding ; at York Plains, Messrs. Salmon and Murdoch ; and in the Eastern Marshes, there are a great many rich and extensive sheep-walks, among which may be named those of Messrs. Edward Bisdee, David Lord, Earle, R. W. Loane, Bryant. On the side near the Salt-pan Plains, are the farms of Messrs. Harrison, Kimberley, Eddie, Maclanachan, Capt. Wilson, Mr. Kermode ; and on the banks of the Macquarie river, those of Messrs. Cassidy, Davidson, Bunster, Green. Here, also, is the village of Tunbridge, at Blackman's Bridge. On the whole, the northern and eastern part of this district may be characterised as one of the finest grazing tracts in the Colony.

A larger proportion of this district, according to its size, has been already granted and occupied by settlers than any of the others we have yet mentioned. The total number of acres now in cultivation in the district amount to 2,700. The land is occupied in the following proportions:—

Wheat	1500 acres
Barley	250 ditto
Oats	140 ditto
Peas	30 ditto
Potatoes	60 ditto
Turnips	100 ditto
English Grasses	150 ditto
Fallow Land	470 ditto—Total, 2,700.

The crops in this inland district lie under the same disadvantage with regard to a market as those in the Clyde district, and the same scale of prices may be taken as with them. By the last official statements, the returns from wheat sown in this district averaged 20 bushels an acre, barley 22 bushels, oats, 25 bushels, peas 20 bushels, potatoes 3½ tons, and turnips 6 tons per acre. The total agricultural produce of the district then appears to be as follows, viz:—

20,000 bushels wheat at 6s. 6d. ..	£9,750
5,500 ditto barley, at 4s.	1,100
3,500 ditto oats, at 4s.	700
600 ditto peas, at 8s.	240
210 tons potatoes, at 60s.	630
600 ditto turnips, at 30s.	900
150 acres English grass, at £10	1,500—Total, £14,820.

The live stock at present in Oatlands district, consists of horses 250, horned cattle 10,000, sheep 90,000, and goats 240. They may be estimated on the same rate as in the Clyde district, viz:—

250 Horses at £30 each.....	£ 7,500
10,000 Cattle at 20s. each.....	10,000
90,000 Sheep at 5s each	22,500
240 Goats at 1s. each.....	12—Total 40,012

Owing to the want of sufficient data as to the total quantity of land granted in this district, we have not been able to arrive at so correct a result as we would wish, with regard to the value of landed property. From the information however, which we otherwise possess, we think it may be taken on a moderate computation at £60,000. We thus arrive at the total value of agricultural property in the district, viz:—

Land	£60,000
Live stock.....	22,500
Annual produce	14,820—Total 97,320

Besides the usual smaller attempts of shoemakers at tanning their own leather, there are two considerable leather manufactories in this district, where the leather is tanned and dressed in quantities for sale, and occasionally for the supply of the market at Hobart Town, namely those of Messrs. Cogle and Liddell. There are also two excellent corn mills, that of Mr. John Watts, on the Jordan, and that of Mr. Lackey on Blackman's river. Two considerable gangs of convicts have for some time been employed in constructing the road at St. Peter's pass, in this district, and on the Blackman's river.

Excellent free stone, as in most other parts of the island, abounds in this district. A very useful kind of whetstone for setting razors, and other fine tools, has been found in Dysart parish. The coal found on the borders of the Wallaby creek, in Jerusalem, though of excellent quality, is in too remote a situation, to make it as yet worth the attention of any one to work it. As, however, the descent is easy to the Coal river bridge, at Richmond, where the river becomes navigable, and as the consumption of fire-wood in Hobart Town increases, and becomes

more difficult and expensive to be procured, it is not improbable that at no distant period, unless a coal mine be opened in the vicinity of the town, that a rail road may be constructed from this very easily worked and accessible mine to Richmond, where it would be taken up in boats to Hobart Town. At all events this would be a much more feasible and economical project than the plan of bringing it from Newcastle at Sydney.

Salt is collected on the Salt-pan Plains from three of the salt lakes or natural pans, situated in the division of Methven in this district. It is sold to the settlers round at 10 shillings a hundred weight, though not equal to English salt. A very good kiln for burning lime has been constructed in Gibbs' parish, which is retailed to the neighbours at one shilling per bushel.

The Total population of the Oatlands' district at the present time amounts to 930, of whom 450 are free persons, and the remaining 480 convicts, in the following proportions, viz:—

Male Adults, free	250
Female do. do.	80
Males under age, do.	70
Female do. do.	70
Male convicts	460
Female do.	20—Total, 930

A commodious little church has lately been erected at Green Ponds, in this district, where there is already a thriving and populous village. The service is performed alternately in the church there and at Oatlands, by the Reverend Mr. Drought, the clergyman lately appointed for the district, who resides at Jericho, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Gregson.

6.—OYSTER BAY DISTRICT.

This district contains an area similar in extent to that of Oatlands, containing like it about 900 square miles, or 576,000 acres. It includes all the settlement of Great Swan Port as far as Prosser's river, on the eastern coast of the island. A lofty chain of hills runs along from north to south, on the western or interior side of the district, separating it from the Oatlands' and Campbell-town districts. The comparatively low and level tract between this chain and the coast, is watered with streams which take their rise in these hills. Here the land spreads out in many parts into fine undulating downs of rich pasturage, especially in the direction of Great Swan Port. Oyster-bay itself affords good and safe anchorage along the west or inner coast of the Schoutens Island, but is too shallow higher up to admit large vessels, except along the shore of Freyeinet's peninsula, where ships loading for England may safely lie at anchor, and take on board the oil, wool, and bark collected in that part of the district.

The principal farms in Oyster Bay district are those of Mr. Gatehouse, at Grindstone Bay, of Major Lord at Cape Bougainville, opposite Maria Island, of Lieutenant Hawkins at Little Swan Port, of Mr. Buxton at the junction of a beautiful rivulet on the coast, of Messrs. Weber, Meredith, Allan, Amos, King, Lyne and Harte. Also the more recent establishments of Captain McLean, and Captain Leard. The military station at Waterloo Point is situated on the north west corner of the bay, upon

a projecting point of land, where the Police Magistrate of the district resides. There is also a military post at Spring Bay, at the southern extremity of the district. This beautiful bay affords one of the finest harbours in the island, having seven fathoms water all along up the entrance. The Schoutens island presents a singular appearance to the spectator on the opposite side of the bay, from the lofty points of the hills standing up like needles. Oyster Bay is a general resort of whales in the season, but the inlets both of Great Swan Port and Little Swan Port, are only sheets of shallow water, navigable only for boats, or flat-bottomed vessels. Numerous seals still frequent the White Rock in the centre of the bay.

The quantity of land as yet located in this district is 36,000 acres, of which number twelve hundred have been cleared and reduced to a rich productive state. The crops which occupy this extent are in the following proportions, viz:—

Wheat	600 acres
Barley	80 ditto
Oats and peas	10 ditto
Potatoes	60 ditto
Turnips	140 ditto
English grasses	310 ditto—Total, 1,200 acres.

The returns per acre, and the value per bushel, show the same average as those of the Oatlands' district, which will give as follows:—

12,000 bushels wheat at 6s. 6d. . .	£3900
1,760 ditto barley, at 4s.	352
120 ditto oats, at 4s.	24
100 ditto peas, at 8s.	40
210 tons potatoes, at 60s.	630
840 tons turnips, at 30s.	1260
310 acres English grasses, at £10	3100—Total, £9306.

There are but few horses in this district, compared to

the number in the others, over which we have as yet conveyed the reader. This arises in a great measure from the chief farms in the district being situated on the coast, and the usual conveyance, both for produce and passengers to and from Hobart Town, being by boats and small vessels, superseding the frequent use of horses. The horses now in the district are only 25 in number, the cattle 2,500, and the sheep 17,000, which gives as before:—

25 horses, at £30	£750
2,500 cattle, at 20s.....	2,500
17,000 sheep, at 5s.	4,250—Total, £7,500.

Although there are several valuable farms in this district, yet owing to the large proportion of the granted land being occupied as grazing farms, and several gentlemen having lately taken the farms in it, but who have not yet had time to bring much land under the plough, we do not average the value of the whole at more than 10s. an acre, which gives on the whole 36,000 acres, the total value of £18,000. The total value of agricultural property in this district then appears to be as follows, viz.

Land	£18,000
Live stock	7,500
Annual produce	9,306—Total, £34,806.

The inhabitants of this fine district are as yet but few, compared with the population of the other divisions of the island. The number of free persons at the beginning of the year 1831, did not exceed 150, and of convicts 170, in all 320 souls, in the following proportions, viz:—

Male adults, free	80
Female ditto, ditto	30
Males under age	20
Female ditto ditto	20
Male convicts	155
Female ditto	5—Total, 320.

The manufactories carried on in this district, consist chiefly in the whale fishery, and the reduction of the blubber into exportable oil. In 1830, about 60 tons of oil were shipped from the bay, which at the rate of £15 a ton, would produce a return of £900. There is only one corn mill in this district, situated on the Swan river. An excellent freestone quarry has been opened on Mr. Harte's farm, at Little Swan river, but few houses of much architectural consideration have yet been erected in the district.

No public establishment for the advancement of religion or of education has yet been set on foot in the Oyster Bay district. In several of the more respectable families, however, the inmates, as well as the nearer neighbours, are assembled on Sundays, when the church service is read at least once a day by the head of the family.

7.—THE DISTRICT OF CAMPBELL TOWN.

This is almost wholly an inland district, having but a very small frontage on the coast. It contains an area of about 1,260 square miles, or 850 thousand acres. On the whole, it is a very fine grazing district, possessing several large open plains, watered by numerous streams. The natural herbage is in general so rich, and its character for producing fat cattle so well established, that the butchers in Hobart Town, come to it to purchase a large proportion of their meat, although the nearest part of it is 70 miles distant. Nature has divided this fine tract of country into a number of beautiful valleys, each watered by fine streams of water, flowing for the most part to the north west.

Beginning on the west side of the district is the Lake

river, after which are the Isis, the Blackman's river, the Macquarie, (formerly called the Relief,) the Elizabeth, the South Esk, the St. Paul's, and the Break o'day rivers. On the Lake river are, among others, the rich and extensive farms of Messrs. Thomas Archer, Joseph Archer, Mrs. Corney, Messrs. Fletcher, Young, O'Connor, Taylor. On the Isis, at its junction with the Macquarie, is Lincoln, and further up the farms of Messrs. Gatenby, Reiby, Sutherland, Simpson, York, Clark. Also about half way up is the village of Auburn, where there is a military station.

On the Macquarie river, are the farms of Messrs. Simpson, Alston, Stewart, Taylor, Malcolm, Buist, Bayles, Mackersey, Allison, Turnbull, Murray, Tompson, H. Murray, Foster, Eagle, and Horne, as far as Ross. Higher up are the farms of Messrs. Horton, Parramore, and Scott, and the extensive reserve of about 30,000 acres for church and school lands, commonly called the government farm. This fine tract is shortly, it is understood, to be disposed of by public tender, but it is in the meantime let in portions of about 8000 acres each, to different individuals as grazing ground for their flocks and herds, at the rate of 20*s.* for every hundred acres. All along the frontage of the river this tract affords excellent pasturage, but towards the hills, further back, the land is but indifferent. The length of time however, that the cattle belonging to government, recently sold by auction, had been depastured on it, considerably improved its value as a sheep or cattle walk. Capt. Bell's farm is situated near the Blackman's river, and on the Elizabeth are the farms of Messrs. Leake, M'Leod, Clarke, Davidson, Pearson,

Hill, Harrison, and that of Mr. Willis, at Wanstead Park, in which is situated, on a beautiful rise on the left of the road, that gentlemen's spacious and elegant mansion. On the southern bank of the South Esk in this district, among others, are the farms of Messrs. Walker, Bonney, Gibson, Youl, Wood, Bostock, Diprose, Aitken, Reynolds, Kearney, Gray, Grant, and Stanfield, and on the Break o' Day river are those of Messrs. Talbot and Legge; on the river St. Paul's, are the farms of Major Grey, Messrs. Cowie, and Hepburn.

At Campbell-town, on Elizabeth river, is the court house and residence of the Police Magistrate of the district, also two commodious inns, and at Ross is the station of a Commissariat officer, and a party of military. An inn continues to be much wanted about the Snake banks, half way between Campbell town and Perth.

Nearly one third of this valuable district has already been occupied by settlers, 260 thousand acres being already granted and allotted off. Of this extent 6800 acres have been cleared and brought under the plough, laid down in crops according to the last official returns in the following proportions, viz :

Wheat	3100 Acres.
Barley	450
Oats	300
Peas and Beans	30
Potatoes.....	120
Turnips.....	320
English Grasses	1480—Total, 5800.

The vicinity of the northern part of this district to the port of Launceston accounts for the large proportion of wheat land, compared to that in the inland districts we have just passed through. Considerable quantities of

wheat, during the last two or three years, were driven to Launceston and shipped for the market at Sydney, where it met a ready sale owing to the scarcity which prevailed there during those years, from the failure of the crops through the dry weather. The extent of land brought into a high state of cultivation, and laid down into English grasses is also a striking feature in this district, one gentleman alone already possesses 600 acres of rich pasturage from English grasses.

The returns for the wheat sown, averaged by last accounts 20 bushels. The land in this quarter appears to be singularly favourable to the growth of barley, the average returns being 40 bushels per acre, of oats 28 bushels, peas and beans 11 bushels, potatoes $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons, turnips 6 tons per acre. The value of English grasses may be fairly estimated at £7 per acre. These data furnish us with the means of ascertaining the total value of agricultural produce throughout this valuable district, viz :

62,000 bushels wheat at 6s. per bushel	£18600
18,000 do. barley at 4s. per do.	3600
8,400 do. oats at 4s. per do.	1600
340 ditto peas at 8s. per ditto	136
300 tons potatoes at 60s. per ton	900
1,920 ditto turnips at 30s. per ditto	2880
1,480 do English Grasses, at £7 per acre	10360—Total 3815.

The number of live stock in Campbell Town district maintains its relative proportion to the great value of annual produce. The horses at present amount to 450, and the highly improved studs of the Messrs. Archer, and others being in the number, justly entitle them to keep up the average value with those in the other inland districts of £30 a head. Many of the sheep besides, amounting in number to 180,000, being of very im-

proved breeds, and fine woolled, will raise the average on the flocks of the whole district at least one shilling per head. The cattle (13,500) also on this side of the island, being of a large and kindly disposition for taking on fat, may be averaged at 25 instead of 20s. each. The total live stock is then as follows:—

450 horses, at 30l.	£13,500
13,600 cattle, at 25s.	16,875
180,000 sheep, at 6s.	54,000—Total £84,375

Although many of the farms in this district are in a high state of cultivation, possessing fine buildings, and extensive lines of substantial fencing, yet from the extent we do not consider it would be correct in the present state of the colony, to average them on the whole at more than ten shillings per acre, which gives on the 260 thousand acres a value in landed property of £130,000, we thus arrive at the total value of agricultural property in this district, viz:—

Land	£130,000
Live stock	84,375
Annual produce	38,156—Total £252,531

Campbell Town is as yet purely, and undividedly, an agricultural district, the only establishment of a manufacturing character being those essential to the existence of the inhabitants themselves, namely, the three flour mills, Mr. John Macleods' Meadow Ban mill, on the Elizabeth river, Mr. Michael Lackey's Arthur mill, on the Blackman's river, and Mr. Andrew Gatenby's on the river Isis. Of the whole population however of 1200 souls, 120 are employed as shoemakers, blacksmiths, sawyers and carpenters.

The thinness of the population, compared to the extent and importance of this district, points out the compara-

tive wealth and respectability of its inhabitants. There are 650 free persons, and 550 convicts, in the following proportions, viz :—

Male adults free.....	290
Female do. do.....	180
Males under age do.....	90
Female do. do.....	90
Male convicts	510
Female do.	40—Total 1200

Three years ago, the settlers about the Macquarie river, a large proportion of whom belong to the Presbyterian church, wrote to Edinburgh, stating the prospects that would await a respectable clergyman of that church were he to emigrate in order to settle in their neighbourhood. His dependence was chiefly to be on the voluntary subscriptions of the parishioners, and a stipend from the Government. In consequence the Reverend Mr. Mackersey arrived in the year 1829, and a manse has lately been built in the proposed situation, in a large room of which divine service is regularly performed until the church adjoining be completed. Besides Mr. Mackersey, who teaches a few private pupils, a very respectable academy has lately been opened on the Macquarie river, by Mr. Malcolm.

8.—THE DISTRICT OF NORFOLK PLAINS.

This district contains an area of 2250 square miles, or about a million and half of Acres, but not above one-fourth of this large extent may be said to be properly called the district; and a very large portion of it is rugged, mountainous, and bad land. It is watered by the Mersey and Rubicon, which fall into Bass's Strait; by the Western river and Liffy (formerly the Penny-royal

creek) which flow into the South Esk, and by Brumby's creek falling into the Lake river.

In the part especially called Norfolk Plains are the farms of Mr. Brumby, of Cressy the large and valuable property of the Van Diemen's Land establishment now under the management of Mr. Dutton, of Mr. Hardwick, of Mr. William Archer, the Rev. Mr. Claiborne, Captain Smith, the Police Magistrate of the district, Dr. Paton, Mr. T. Parker, Mr. Clayton, Mr. Reibey, Mr. Bryan, Mr. W. Gwillim Walker, Mr. Minnett, Mr. Bonilly. On the Western river are the farms of Mr. Ashburner, Mr. Dry, Mr. Lyttleton, Mr. Bryan, Mr. Leith, Mr. H. Bonney, Mr. Ball, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Stocker, and of Captain Ritchie. At the Dairy Plains is the farm of Captain Moriarty, that of Captain Smith on the Rubicon, and of Captain Thomas at Port Sorell.

Some very fine fish, of the species called black fish, are found in plenty in the river Mersey, weighing from 5 to 15 pounds. They have no scales. All the rivers indeed in this part, also abound with excellent fresh water lobsters. On the banks of the rivers and at the Dairy Plains, are found many fine strata of beautiful blue marble or lime stone, which however have not as yet been worked. On the upper part of the western tier there is a remarkable fall of water upwards of 300 feet high, and as the Western river is large and in winter brings down a large body of water, its effect is magnificent, and the noise may be heard from 2 to 3 miles off. Port Sorell at the mouth of the Rubicon, and Port Frederick at the mouth of the Mersey, are each large and commodious harbours affording a safe resort for shipping. The former

was named after Colonel Sorell our late Lieutenant Governor, and the latter after Mr. Arthur, the eldest son of Colonel Arthur, it having remained destitute of a name and nearly unknown until the expedition of His Excellency to the Van Diemen's land Company's establishment in 1829, when Mr. Arthur accompanied him.

Land to the extent of 125,000 acres, have been allotted to settlers in this district, of which 5,500 have been reduced to cultivation, and occupied with crops in the following proportions, viz:—

Wheat.....	4100 acres
Barley	280 do.
Oats	300 do.
Peas	35 do.
Potatoes	80 do.
Turnips.....	120 do.
English grasses	585 do.—Total 5500

According to the last official returns, the wheat yielded an average of 18 bushels per acre, barley 32 bushels, oats 33 bushels, peas 30 bushels, potatoes 6 tons, and turnips 6 tons per acre. The annual produce of this district then appears to be as follows:—

73,800 bushels wheat, at 6s. 6d. per bushel	£23,985
9,160 ditto barley, at 4s. ditto	1,792
9,900 ditto oats, at 4s. ditto	1,960
1,050 ditto peas, at 8s. ditto	420
480 tons potatoes, at 60s. per ton.....	1,440
720 ditto turnips, at 30s. ditto	1,080
585 acres of English grasses, at £10 ..	5,850—Total 36,547

The live stock in this district consists at the present time of 400 horses, 23,000 cattle, and 75,000 sheep, amounting in value as follows:—

400 horses, at £30.	£12,000
23,000 cattle, at 25s.	28,750
75,000 sheep, at 6s.	22,500—Total, £63,250.

The average of the land in this district cannot be reckoned worth more than ten shillings an acre, or

£625,000 on the whole 125,000 acres granted. We arrive, then, at the total result as follows, viz:—

Land.....	£62,500
Live stock	63,250
Annual produce	36,547—Total, £162,297.

The present population of Norfolk Plains district consists of 580 free persons, and 420 convicts, in the following proportions, viz:—

Male adults, free	290
Female ditto	80
Males under age, free	105
Females ditto, ditto	105
Male convicts	400
Female ditto	20—Total, 1,000.

During the past year, the Rev. Mr. Davies arrived from England, and has been appointed to the cure of this district, where a church is now building. The Rev. Mr. Claiborne has for some years conducted a very respectable classical and mathematical boarding school for young gentlemen in the most central part of this district.

The average amount of deaths in this district is 7 males, and 3 females, out of the whole population of 1,000 souls. The baptisms amount to 30; and the marriages last year were 36.

9.—LAUNCESTON DISTRICT.

This is a very large district, including the great extent of country comprised by the north-east corner of the island, and terminating at Cape Portland. It embraces an area of 3,800 square miles, or about two millions and a half of acres. A great part of this extent is very heavily timbered, rugged and inaccessible. George Town is the most northern settlement, situated near the entrance of the Tamar, where a military party is stationed, and a

female house of correction. The latter, however, is intended shortly to be removed to Launceston, as soon as the arrangements are complete. George Town is a very healthy place, and is a favourite resort of the inhabitants of Launceston in the season, who come down to enjoy the advantages of sea bathing. The coast abounds with excellent fish, and Mr. Begent, a regular fisherman, makes it his business to supply the market at Launceston at intervals. The Tamar is navigable for vessels of 300 tons burden all the way up to Launceston.

On the western side of the river, opposite to George Town, is the farm of Capt. Townson, formerly of the 102nd regiment. At the head of an inlet of the sea, called the western arm, is York Town, where there is a fruit garden belonging to government; and on point Rapid is the farm of Mr. Basson, and near it that of Mr. James Reid, late of the Macquarie river. On the opposite side of the Tamar are the farms and cottages of six or eight of the late New South Wales Veteran company. On the bank of the Supply river, flowing from the west, is a large flour mill belonging to Mr. Beveridge. Higher up is the farm belonging to the late Mr. Gildas, who was so barbarously murdered by the blacks in September 1830, opposite to which, on the eastern side, is the farm of Mr. Kneale—above which are the farms of Mr. Coulson, of Mr. Barnard, now let to the Van Diemen's Land company, Mr. Allen, Capt. Stewart, Messrs. Stephenson and Lawrence—and on the west side, the farms of Messrs. Young, Birrell, Bickford, Griffiths, Archibald Thomson, Field, and Barnes.

To the east of Launceston, on the North Esk, among

others, are the farms of Messrs. Dry, Hobler, Goff, Lieut. Thomson, R. N. Messrs. Rose, Lette, D. Sutherland; above which are several valuable stock runs. To the south of Launceston are the farms of Messrs. Kenworthy, (Kerry Lodge) John Smith, Scott, Dryden, Sinclair, Bryant, (late of Jericho) Capt. Barclay, Messrs. Macleod, J. Thomas, Ralston, Gilles, Capt. Ritchie, Lieut. Dyball, R. N. Messrs. Cooke, and Saltmarsh. Along the eastern part of this district, on the northern bank of the South Esk, are the farms of Messrs. Cox, M'Leod, Simeon Lord, and Capt. Gray. On the Nile, which falls into the South Esk, are the farms of Mr. Bryan, Dr. Cameron, Mr. Darke; and on the Benlomond rivulet, those of Messrs. R. White, Massey, and Batman; on the Buffalø brook is that of Mr. Joseph Bonney. The farm of Dr. John Henderson, Surgeon in the Bengal service in this district, is situated on the eastern coasts, near Georges' river. On Piper's river, to the east of George Town, is the farm of Mr. Gee.

The whole extent of land in this extensive district which has yet been granted to settlers, amounts to no more than 63,000 acres, of which 7,000 have been reduced to cultivation, occupied with crops in the following proportions viz:—

Wheat	4000 Acres.
Barley	300
Oats	1000
Peas	25
Beans	5
Potatoes.....	320
Turnips	75
English Grasses	1275—Total, 7000.

The returns explanatory of the quantity of wheat and other grain reaped per acre, are in this district not sufficiently particular to enable us to arrive at the same

certainty as in some of the other districts. Although, however, the greater part of this extensive quarter of the island may be said to be almost unavailable to the purposes of man, nevertheless that part which is cultivated, extending in patches along the banks of the Tamar, and along the valley of the South Esk, in a crescent form, is of so rich and fertile a quality, that the average return may be safely taken, for wheat at 20 bushels per acre, barley and oats 30 ditto, peas and beans 20 bushels, potatoes $3\frac{1}{2}$, and turnips six tons per acre, as follows:—

80,000 bushels wheat at 6s. per bushel	£24,000
9,000 ditto barley at 4s. per ditto	..... 1,800
30,000 ditto oats at 4s. per do.	..... 6,000
500 ditto peas at 8s. per ditto	..... 200
100 ditto beans at 8s. per ditto	..... 40
1,220 tons potatoes at 60s. per ton	.. 3,360
450 ditto turnips at 30s. per ditto	.. 675
1,275 ditto English Grasses, at £10	.. 12,750—Total 48,825

The number of horses in this district, including the town of Launceston, amounts to 380, of cattle 30,000, and of sheep 65,000, which afford the following results, viz:—

380 horses, at 30l.	..... £11,400
30,000 cattle, at 25s.	..... 37,500
65,000 sheep, at 6s.	..... 19,500—Total £68,400

As much of the ground round Launceston is of an exceedingly fertile kind, and many of the farms are comparatively small, and in a high state of cultivation; the average value of the whole land granted in the district may be taken at 15s. per acre, which gives upon the whole 85,000 acres granted, a total of £63,750. The whole value then of agricultural property in the district appears to be as follows, viz:—

Land	..... £63,750
Live stock	..... 68,400
Annual produce	..... 48,825—Total, £180,975.

There are four corn mills in this district; namely, the extensive supply mills, belonging to Mr. Beveridge, already mentioned, and that of Mrs. Yates, on the North Esk, the Government Mill, driven by wind at Launceston, and Mr. Robert Waddingham's wind-mill at the same place. Mr. Barnes has a very extensive long-established brewery, at Launceston, and also Mr. John M'Diarmid, and Mr. Whitchurch, and Mr. Robert Towers have each established breweries at the North Esk.

The total population of the district of Launceston at the present time (January, 1831,) as derived from the most authentic sources, amounts to 2,500 souls, of whom 1,670 are free persons, and 830 convicts, in the following proportions. viz:—

Male adults, free	800
Female ditto, ditto	270
Males under age	300
Female ditto ditto	300
Male convicts	680
Female ditto	150—Total, 2,500.

Launceston is a very respectable town, and next to Hobart Town in importance in the island. From its convenient situation at the head of the Tamar, nearly in the centre of a very fertile corn country, and its vicinity to Sydney, it maintains a frequent and prosperous trade with that port, as well as coastwise with Hobart Town, especially during the last two or three years that there has been a deficiency in the wheat crops at Sydney. During the last last year also, an intercourse direct with London has been established for the exchange of merchandize, which must be highly beneficial to the Gentlemen in the district, as enabling them to obtain the various commodities direct from England, and to ship

their colonial produce in return, in place of undergoing the expensive circuit of Hobart Town or Sydney as formerly. A trade has also been commenced between Launceston and Swan river, and considerable quantities of corn, cattle, and other colonial produce have been exported to that settlement during the past year, as will appear more fully under the head of customs and revenue.

Launceston is the residence of a Civil Commandant, and the station of a considerable detachment of troops. The Supreme, Civil, and Criminal Courts hold assizes here alternately with Hobart Town. The principal public buildings are St. John's Church, the Military barracks, the Commissariat stores, and the Gaol. Several large and elegant private buildings and stores have been lately erected, and the town is rapidly rising in wealth and importance.

St. John's church, which has been recently finished, affords a striking feature in the town. It is sufficiently spacious to accommodate a congregation of six hundred persons, about half of which number usually attend divine service, which is performed by the Reverend Dr. Browne. The public school conducted by Mr. Headlam, on Dr. Bell's system, is usually attended by from 70 to 80 scholars, half girls and half boys.

The total funerals in Launceston during the year 1829, were 39 males, and 14 females, the baptisms 61, and the marriages 89.

THE ISLANDS BELONGING TO THE TERRITORY.

Though several of these islands are of a barren and inhospitable nature, there are others of the most inviting kind, possessing fine tracts of rich fertile land, forests of stupendous and magnificent trees, reaching down in parts to the water's edge, where they may be readily shipped. Their intermediate latitude between the tropical heat of Sydney and the colder temperature of Van Diemen's Land, joined to their insular position, confers upon them the enjoyment of perhaps one of the most delightful climates in the world. The seal fisheries on the shores and the neighbouring rocks would bestow a mine of wealth on the persons who inhabit or frequent them, did they not consume the whole of their gains in the most disgraceful servility to their animal passions. Many of them live in wretched cabins with Aboriginal women, whom they have forcibly carried off from the main, and whom they treat with gross inhumanity. Much to the credit of many of the inhabitants of Launceston, however, several of their coloured progeny, who are in general very engaging interesting children, have been adopted, and are now bringing up with the advantages of education and civilized life.

THE PENAL SETTLEMENTS.

These consist of three establishments remote from the main colony, and communicating with it only by water, viz.—Those at Macquarie Harbour, Maria Island, and Port Arthur. As being the oldest and most important, we begin with

1.—MACQUARIE HARBOUR.

Macquarie harbour is a large inlet of the sea on the west coast of Van Diemen's land, running up into the land a distance of about 20 miles, in a south easterly direction, until it meets with the Gordon river, and diverging on the right into a considerable bay called Hebe's Inlet, and on the left into Kelly's basin. The head quarters of the settlement are placed on Sarah island, in the south eastern corner of the harbour, and near the entrance into Hebe's Inlet. It was so named by Mr. Kelley, the present pilot at Hobart town, before the settlement was formed, who had gone down in a vessel, for a cargo of timber, for the late Mr. Birch, in honour of whose lady, now Mrs. Hodgson, it was named.

The prisoners who are banished to this settlement are generally of the worst description, and such only as can scarcely be trusted with safety in the main colony, or whose offences have deserved the signal punishment which this place is intended to inflict. On an average there are about 350 prisoners at the settlement. They do not, however, work in chains, except as a punishment for some offence committed on the spot. About 100 of this number are employed in ship building, and the remainder, divided into distinct parties, are chiefly employed in procuring timber. The timber thus obtained, consists mostly of Huon pine, with a small proportion of hard wood. It is cut down in logs at various convenient spots along the shores of the harbour and inlets, and along the banks of the Gordon river.

No beasts of burden are allowed at the settlement, and as the whole of the timber is obtained and all the build-

ings are erected by human hands alone, the labour is often of the most excessive kind. In commencing a new place for the procuring of timber, they begin by cutting down the trees, and clearing a road-way perhaps a quarter of a mile in length. The large trunks of the trees being then divested of their branches, are rolled or carried and placed longitudinally together until a road-way of about 5 yards in breadth is formed all along, for the purpose of sliding down the heavy logs of timber as they are cut in the forest, to the water's edge. The timber is then arranged into rafts of about one hundred logs in each, while the myrtle trees and other heavy wood, which will not float, is lashed to the sides of a large boat, and the whole is brought to the wharfs, where it is landed and put on board the vessels, or handed over to the shipwrights. During the greater part of this duty the men have of course to work up to the middle in water, and even in the woods, from the moist and swampy nature of the country where the timber trees grow, their employment is generally of a very disagreeable and harassing kind.

The manner in which the men are fed during this labour may also be considered some addition to the severity of the discipline. As soon as they are called from rest in the morning, they are served with a dish of porridge, composed of flour and water, and a little salt; after which they embark in the boats and row to their several woodcutting stations, where they continue to work without any other provision until they return at night, when they are supplied with a substantial meal, the main repast of the day. If the weather should happen to be

rough, or the wind adverse, so as to impede the progress of the boats, this meal is sometimes delayed till late, when of course the cravings of appetite after the exercise of the day must be great.

Notwithstanding this rigid discipline, however, and the inclemency of the climate, the prisoners generally enjoy good health. The little island itself on which they sleep is composed of a dry gravel, and the regularity of their life and temperate fare, though compulsory, no doubt contribute materially to the absence of disease amongst them.

Of the timber procured at the settlement, the most common is the Huon pine, the trunk or barrel of which is generally obtained of tolerable straightness to the height of 60 feet, and on the average about 5 feet in diameter. Another species of fir called the Celery top pine is also common about the harbour, and grows nearly to the same height, but its stem seldom exceeds 2 or 3 feet in diameter, which adapts it well for spars and masts for ships. Of the hard kinds of wood there are many valuable species. The myrtle tree, with a leaf resembling that of the rose, and reddish coloured wood resembling that of beech in texture, grows to the height often of upwards of 100 feet. The trees also called pinkwood and light wood grow to a very large size in this moist climate, affording planks for the fitting up of houses and furniture of the most durable kind, from 4 to 5 feet wide. When the root of the latter tree is used for furniture, it affords the most beautiful veins that can well be imagined. The natural curves of the branches being used for the knees and circular timbers of the ships, not only save a great deal of cutting out and

joining, but serve to make the vessels more strong and durable.

We must not omit here to mention, among the various interesting vegetable productions peculiar to this part of the islands, that valuable plant called the Macquarie Harbour grape. It was so named by Mr. Lempriere, late of the Commissariat at the station, who first brought it into notice as a desirable acquisition in our gardens. It is a climbing plant, with a large digited leaf like the vine, grows with remarkable rapidity, and produces its fruit in large bunches, resembling grapes. The grape or pulp affords a most delicious acid, and has been used by Dr. Garret, the surgeon of the settlement, on occasions where lime-juice or other substitutes were deficient, with great effect as an antiscorbutic among the prisoners. It has not yet been propagated from the seed; but some beautiful specimens may be seen in the pleasure grounds of Mr. Moodie's villa at Hobart town, from plants obtained from the settlement.

From the nature of the country, the Forest or Boomah Kangaroo, which delights in rich and open pastures, is unknown; but the smaller, or brush species, (*macropus elegans*,) and the Wallaby, are common. That delicious animal, the Wombat, (commonly known at that place by the name of badger,) is found here, also the native hystrix, (*ornithoryncus*), or Porcupine, having, like the amphibious species, the bill of a bird, but armed with the quills of a hedge-hog, which, like the Wombat, affords an excellent dish when roasted, and are not unfrequent in the woods. Of the winged race, usually met with in other parts of the island, the numbers are but few. There

is, however, a valuable species of water-fowl peculiar to the place, and the nature of the country is congenial to the numerous species of owl and mope-hawk. Black swans are also still abundant in the various inlets about the harbour, especially in Swan Bay, to the left of the entrance, which is studded with many beautiful little islands, on which, and along the banks of King's River, which flows into it, many thousands of that elegant bird make their nests. The promontory of Liberty-point, stretching out from the south or right hand side of the harbour, was so named by Mr. Kelly, from the circumstance of his having released a large flock of those beautiful creatures, which some unfeeling men had, according to the inhuman practice, penned up to starve to death in order to render their downy skins the more valuable.

From the great moisture of the climate and the numerous streams constantly flowing from the thickly wooded country round, finding their way in many parts through masses of decayed vegetable matter impregnated with the juices and strong acids of the different trees and plants, the waters of Macquarie Harbour are not only of an ugly dark colour, but are destructive to the life of the inhabitants of the deep, so that in seasons when the weather drives the fish up into the harbour they may be seen floating dead upon the surface, or washed upon the beach. The large species of eel, common in other parts of the island, is however very common in the fresh water rivers, as well as 2 or 3 kinds of trout and fresh water lobsters. About the settlement the water is generally brackish, and after a strong N.W. wind it is often salt for 12 miles up, while on the other hand, after a flood it is found fresh and good for

drinking 10 or 12 miles below. The water generally used for culinary purposes at the settlement is brought from a rivulet on the main about a mile distant.

After crossing the bar at the mouth, the Gordon river continues navigable for about 30 or 40 miles up, and is in most parts very deep, and never less than 100 yards in width. The banks are in general steep and richly clothed with trees and elegant shrubs, affording scenery of the most romantic kind. The various woodcutters stations, and that of the limeburners 25 miles up, as the boat passes along, serve to diversify the desert scene with some specks of civilization.

On Philips' island, on the opposite or north side of the harbour, a small farm or garden has been commenced, where about eight acres of potatoes are cultivated, and on another part about 15 acres have been broken up with the hoe and cropped with turnips, for the use of about 60 pigs which are fed for the purpose of obtaining fresh pork as a change to the salt meat. At Coal Head, near Philips' island, excellent coal has been found, but it has not yet been dug up for use. About 60 or 70 deaths have occurred among the prisoners since the first formation of the settlement in 1822. They are interred on a small island called Halliday island, from the name of the first person buried in it. A post or plank, with the initials of the dead, is generally stuck in the ground to distinguish the spot where the body lies. If murdered, of which there are several instances, the full particulars of the atrocity are inscribed. That of the unfortunate Rex is among the last, in which no less than ten conspirators were connected, who suffered on the scaffold

at Hobart Town, in the year 1829. Free people are buried on Sarah island.

If we reckon the timber annually sent up to Hobart Town from Macquarie Harbour, as worth on an average three pence per foot, and calculate the logs as containing 100 superficial feet of an inch thick each, we shall have a value of 25s. for each log, which on the number usually sent up, together with treenails and oars, will return an annual produce of timber to the amount of 2400 pounds. To this is to be added the value of boats and shipping built at the settlement, which on a moderate computation cannot be worth less than 3000 pounds; from which must be deducted one third as the cost of materials, sails, iron &c. forwarded from town. To this is to be added about 250 pounds' worth of shoes sent to Hobart Town, over and above those made for the use of the prisoners, which, after deducting 50 pounds as the value of the raw and tanned hides sent down, leaves 200 pounds. These several items taken together give the total annual production of the settlement at 4600 pounds. The value of the buildings round the settlement would on a low calculation be worth 10,000 pounds, if in Hobart Town, independant of the ground on which they stand.

Against this is to be placed the annual expence of the whole establishment, and if we take the average population at four hundred, including officers and all, and estimate the consumption and expences of the whole, including tools, &c. at 20l. each, we shall have an annual expence of eight thousand pounds, which shews a balance of three thousand one hundred pounds, as the annual expence of keeping up the establishment.

2.—MARIA ISLAND.

This interesting little island is situated at the eastern corner of Van Diemen's Land, about four miles distant from the main, and forms part of the Richmond Police district. The settlement, which was commenced in the year 1825, is situated at the foot of a lofty mountain, called the Bishop and Clerk, at the northern extremity, opposite Prosser's Bay. About one hundred and fifty convicts are employed at it, who have been transported from the main colony for various heavy offences, though not usually of so black a hue as those sent to Macquarie Harbour. It is singular, however, to witness the iron grasp of crime upon some wretched men. The miserable man, Nottingham, who expiated his offences, in 1830, commenced his career by disobeying his parents, he paid various visits to the penitentiaries and houses of correction in England, was at last tried and transported to this country—was again banished to Maria Island, from which he managed to be removed for still higher offences to Macquarie Harbour, and ultimately finished his career on the gallows at Hobart Town, so that the correcting hand of justice, instead of restraining, or sending him back to a honest life, seems to have impelled him on by regular degrees to the pinnacle of ignominy. Such, however, are but rare instances.

The timber which grows on this island is not generally good. Some of the lightwood is beautifully marked, and is turned into chair and table legs, &c. and sent up for the use of the Government at Hobart Town. The northern end of the island consists mostly of petrified shells, and the east coast is composed chiefly of rich

sparkling granite. About twenty of the convicts are superannuated, or invalids unfit for any labour. The chief produce of the settlement consists of cloth manufactured from the raw wool obtained in the colony. About one hundred yards are woven weekly, which at a moderate estimate may be taken to be worth 8s. a yard, independent of the cost of the raw material, which gives an annual produce of £2000. In addition to this are about 4000 pair of shoes made on the same system as those of Macquarie Harbour, which at 5s. a pair give £1000. The buildings, which are respectable and substantial, may be valued at £6000. A spacious brick-built barracks for the prisoners has been erected, containing six rooms of thirty by thirty-two feet each, one of which is used as a place of worship.

The expences of the establishment estimated on the same data as those at Macquarie Harbour of £20 for each individual of the whole population, amount to £3000 annually, so that the establishment just defrays its own charges, and no more.

3.—PORT ARTHUR.

This new settlement on Tasman's Peninsula, named after his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, promises to be of considerable advantage to the colony. The formation of the establishment commenced in September 1830, under the direction of Mr. Russell, Assistant Surgeon of the 63d regiment, and is now in active progress.

It is intended for the reception of convicts from Macquarie Harbour, who have conducted themselves well during a portion of their sentence at that Penal Settlement,

or in some instances from the chain gangs, as a progressive step towards the greater indulgence of re-admitting them amongst the community at large. They are to be principally employed in felling and drawing the fine timber with which that part of the country abounds.

But another most important object of the settlement, and probably that which is likely to prove of the greatest ultimate benefit to the colony, is the instruction of boys in trades, chiefly that of sawyers. They are to be sent down to the settlement immediately after their arrival in Hobart Town, and placed under the charge of persons competent to teach them. Already a number of boys from amongst the late arrivals have been sent there, and are now receiving instruction.

Thus, instead as heretofore, of being spread through the country, where they only learnt vices and irregularities, and formed connexions which eventually led in many instances to their ruin, they are taught habits of industry, and it is to be hoped will become capable of rendering essential service to the public, and of afterwards earning for themselves a reputable livelihood.

Port Arthur, one of the finest harbours in Van Diemen's Land, is about 55 miles from Hobart Town. Its entrance (lat. 43 degrees 13 minutes S. long. 148 degrees E.) is just half way between Cape Pillar and Cape Raoul, on the southern coast of Tasman's Peninsula.

These two remarkable Capes have a grand appearance, on approaching the harbour. The former consists of basaltic columns, built up as it were to an enormous height, and from the regularity with which they are raised or

piled, would almost seem to have been effected by human hands.

The latter, Cape Raoul, so called from the pilot of the *Research*, is composed of the same material, and has the singular appearance of a stupendous Gothic ruin, projecting abruptly into the ocean, with its massy pillars, rising up in the manner of minarets or turrets, the tremendous waves dashing against its dark and rugged walls below.

The coast between these two Capes, (10 miles asunder) falls back so as to form a bay, of a crescentic shape, termed by the French 'Mainjon baie.' Its sides are all rugged and inaccessible.

At the middle of this crescent the passage of the harbour opens. It is about a mile wide, and runs up in a N. N. W. direction for 4 miles and a half. At the distance of three and a half miles up, it expands to the westward to form a large bay, the safest part of the harbour.

The water is deep on both sides close to the shores. The western head is formed by a hill of between 4 and 5 hundred feet in height, with a clear round top and perpendicular sides towards the sea. The eastern by a bold rocky point, surmounted by a conical hill 800 feet high, with another still loftier behind it. From this point the eastern shore runs up in nearly a straight unbroken line to the end of the harbour. It also is formed by a perpendicular wall of Basaltic columns and ironstone rock, with a long line of hills above them sloping backwards, having the appearance of an immense battery or embankment. These hills are covered lightly with trees of a stunted growth. There are 3 or 4 rocky gullies and fresh water

streams on this side, where landing may be effected when the wind is easterly.

The left or western side of the channel presents a very different aspect. Its rocky line is broken by bays and sandy beaches. There is also an open plain, with an undulating surface, covered with heath, and small shrubs, and backed by a lofty range of hills, which runs directly up from Cape Raoul towards the N. and S. and a branch range across the centre of the peninsula. This meets with the line of hills on the eastern side, and thus completely surrounds the port.

On sailing up the harbour, within the clear hill at the western head, is seen a small sandy beach, where the surf is generally too great to allow of boats landing. Half a mile higher up, and beyond an inner rocky head, is Safety Cove, a fine large bay with a sandy beach, into which vessels often run for shelter from the stormy winds and heavy seas so frequent upon this coast. It is open to the south-east, but by lying well round into the south-west corner of the cove, a ship may be sheltered from a south east wind. Sailing past Safety Cove, on the left, there is a range of perpendicular rocks, a mile and a half in length, which runs along a tongue of land, (all that separate the channel from the bay inside), and close to the point of this tongue is a small and picturesque island. Here the harbour expands or rather doubles round the tongue of land, and forms a beautiful bay or basin, in which a large fleet might ride at anchor undisturbed by any wind. And from hence, looking directly across the bay, is first seen the point upon which the settlement is now forming, lying half a mile due west from the island.

There are besides, three smaller bays from the main sheet of water, which afford excellent anchorage.

The settlement is prettily situated on the sloping side of a point, which is the southern boundary of the inlet, and stand out into a large bay. The buildings front to the north. There are already up a military barrack with a neat cottage for the officers, a store and substantial huts for the prisoners, and all the necessary buildings are in progress, and a number of sawyers at work.

The country around presents one unvaried prospect of thickly timbered hills, they are scrubby and stony. The soil, though not bad, is so stony that it would never repay the trouble of clearing for the purposes of cultivation. There are a few patches of clear swampy ground. The scrub in many places renders the country impassable, and in all parts extremely difficult to travel over.

The timber, which is the matter of first consideration as relates to the new settlement, is of fine quality, particularly on that range of hills already mentioned, running both north and south. It principally consists of stringy bark and gum trees, growing to a very large size both on the sides of the hills and in the valleys. But in addition to these, the banks of the streams which run along the vales are thickly planted with other trees of a most useful description.

There is no part of the colony which can afford a greater variety or quantity of excellent fish than Port-Arthur. The delicious trumpeter is in plenty, salmon, perch, skate and sting-ray; the two last may be easily speared or harpooned on the flats; rock-cod, flat-heads, and cray-fish are all in abundance. Besides, the numerous streams which flow

into the port abound with the small but delicate mountain trout and fresh water lobsters.

THE UNAPPROPRIATED PART OF THE ISLAND.

Although one half of the territory is now subdivided and marked off by the limits of the several Police Districts, which we have gone over, they are nevertheless of such extent that they almost all embrace large tracts of unknown and unlocated land ; but which are either so overgrown with wood, so barren, rugged, and mountainous, or in so remote a situation, as not yet to have attracted the notice of the settler. As may be supposed, however, in such extensive tracts there is still much to be explored, and which on a closer inspection will afford various and numerous spots for eligible and productive farms.

The comparative small portion of each district which is yet allotted off, as appears in the foregoing part of this work, clearly shows this ; and though no doubt a large proportion of the best and most convenient farms is now located, and we would by no means wish to deceive strangers, there are still many valuable spots, and in desirable situations too, well worth the selection of the settler. This must be the case for many years, even although the tide of emigration should much exceed what it has been. A stranger, indeed, cannot expect to alight upon a valuable unlocated grant of land all at once, without some trouble in searching for it ; but as a proof, that numerous good farms are to be found, he will observe that the older settlers, who are comparatively well acquainted with the nature of the country round them, are never at a loss, when they

obtain an additional grant of land, on the ground of improvements effected on their original one, to know immediately where to select it. Though an island, and of small extent, compared with the unlimited tracts in New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land will afford, even within the boundaries of its settled districts, for many years to come, many very desirable spots for the location of the emigrant.

During the past year considerable exertions have been made under the direction of the Surveyor General, to form a road leading from Hobart Town across the country to the river Huon, and thence to the country beyond, called Transilvania, where considerable tracts of open rich land, have been ascertained to lie. As yet, however, the parties who have been sent to explore that extensive quarter, have not succeeded in fixing the extent of good land, or indeed of reaching very far into the interior, towards Port Davey. All that is yet certainly known, is that some eligible farms may be selected along the banks of the Huon, and up the small rivulets which find their way into that large stream, from the south. In common with other unsettled portions of the island, several persons who would have located themselves in this new and interesting part of the country have as yet been deterred from doing so until the measures now in full activity by the Government for the suppression of the atrocities of the Blacks have been completed, when the extent of new country for the peaceful operations of the emigrant will be very much enlarged. For although the particular tribe round Port Davey, from the intercourse they have had with the establishment at Bruné Island, and the good understanding

which Mr. Robinson has formed with them, have lately shown themselves to be peaceable and inoffensive, compared with the determined murderous disposition evinced by the other tribes of the island, settlers, and especially those with families are reluctant to expose themselves even by possibility to the attacks of savages who have on so many recent occasions been so cruel and treacherous to the white population.

Along the banks of the Esperance and South port rivers, flowing into D'Entrecasteaux's channel, several fine level tracts of land are known to extend; and in other parts on the coast towards Port Davey, in those places where the nature of that rugged and stormy shore admits of the approach of boats, many eligible spots have been found well worth the attention of an emigrant coming out with a small capital. Little is known of the country farther to the north, reaching from the peak of Teneriffe to Macquarie Harbour and Mount Discovery, except that it is mostly of that thickly wooded, rugged and impenetrable nature as wholly to prevent all passage, and has in consequence proved the grave of almost all those convicts who have attempted to escape from the penal settlement at Macquarie Harbour, and to find their way through it up to the settled districts in the interior.

To the north of this dense forest the country spreads out into fine open plains, well watered, affording large tracts of rich pasture, reaching up towards the high central land round the lakes, and along the foot of the Rugged mountains, and Barn and Platform bluffs, which shelter it from the north and west. If it were not for a barren sandy strip of land of some extent which divides this rich country

from the ocean, there is little doubt but long ere this a numerous colony of settlers would have located it, which will certainly be the case before many years elapse, and as soon as a safe and convenient harbour is discovered on the west coast of the island, to communicate with it, a road will then, as a matter of course, be opened between it and the country on this side, passing near the junction of the Ouse and the Shannon, where a comparatively clear and serpentine valley among the mountains forms a sort of connecting link between the two sides of the island.

To the north of the Rugged Mountains the fine open downs of what the Van Diemen's land Company has chosen to call the Surry and Hampshire Hills, extend over a large tract of country watered by numerous streams, but interrupted in many parts by lofty and thickly wooded mountains towards Cape Grim. The surveyors of the Company have at various times taken a great deal of pains to explore the whole of this north west corner of the island, and the result would seem to be that, though affording many tracts of open pastoral country, the soil taken in the whole is not of a fertile description, and a great portion is occupied with that species of low scrub which delights to grow on large expanses of open sandy ground. It is to be observed, however, that even in this part of the island which has been so narrowly and carefully explored, there may exist many inviting spots of no small extent yet undiscovered. For a Traveller in a hilly country like this, can make himself acquainted but with a very narrow tract on each side as he goes along, and plains and valleys of many thousand acres of great richness and

fertility may be passed unobserved within but a very short distance of his course. His horizon is for the most part bounded by a very small circle, and it is only by a long course of research, or by dwelling for some time in the immediate vicinity, that the country can be fully known and its capabilities properly ascertained.

During the summer several parties of gentlemen have made excursions to explore the north-eastern quarter of the island, and some good tracts of land have been discovered on the banks of George's river on the east coast, and also round Ringarooma Bay on the north, but on the whole of that immense peninsula, or north-east corner of the island, comprehending a large portion of the Launceston police district, is composed of valueless, barren, rocky, or thickly wooded hills. The remaining country to the south and east, comprising part of the Oyster Bay and Richmond districts, has been more accurately explored, and though many moderately sized farms of considerable merit may yet be picked out, the remaining parts are of so uninviting and infertile a kind, as to afford little inducement to the wealthy settler.

Numerous herds of wild cattle which have broken away in former periods of the colony, are found grazing and multiplying in various parts of this unlocated country, especially towards Port Davey, on the banks of the South Port and Huon rivers, in the fine country to the west of the Lakes, and some have been found at the back of the great Benlomonnd Mountain. Though no doubt many of the original stock of these cattle escaped in the first instance from such herds as those of Mr. Edward Lord, Mr. Loane, Mr. Dry, Mr. Kimberly, and other private settlers, it would

be difficult and indeed unjust now to appropriate them to any individual person. The measure that will probably be adopted respecting them, when they are collected at some future time, will be to dispose of them by auction, and after paying the expenses of collecting them, to devote the remainder to some charitable purposes, such as the Orphan school. There is of course no other tangible property as yet in these parts of the island.

REGULATIONS FOR THE GRANTING AND SELLING OF LAND,
FROM THE GOVERNMENT ORDER, 1829.

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

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

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

IV.—Live stock of every description, implements of husbandry, and other articles which may be applicable

to agricultural purposes, are to be considered as capital, as likewise any half-pay or pension, which the applicant may receive from Government.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

XII.—Lands to be granted in square miles, in the proportion of one square mile, or 640 acres for every £500 sterling of capital, which the applicant can immediately command, to the extent of four square miles or 2560 acres, which is the largest grant that will be made to any

fresh settler, without purchase, as the smallest is 320 acres.

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

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

they are liable to the like conditions and restrictions with original grants.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. He may pay down 10 per cent. on the purchase money, and one moiety of the residue by two half-yearly instalments, upon which he shall receive the plenary title deeds of the land conveyed in fee-simple, and to be holden of the crown in free and common socage, by the annual payment of a pepper corn as quit rent, on his lodging in the hands of government a maiden mortgage on the land so purchased, as a security for the payment of the other half of the purchase money, which will bear an annual interest of 5 per cent, such mortgage to be redeemable at any time within 12 years, by payment of the principal and interest remaining due, and not to be transferable before the expiration of that period.

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

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

Thus—a grant of 420 acres will have a frontage of 718 yards, and will run back 2,154.

640 acres	1016 yards	3048 yards.
1280	..... 1437	..... 4311
2560	..... 2032	..... 6093

Every person who may have received an order for land, must, within four months from the date of that order

apprize the Surveyor-General, by letter, of the situation in which he would wish to locate the grant. If there is no objection to the selection, the applicant shortly afterwards receives from the Surveyor General a description of the boundaries of the land, and an authority to occupy it, the location having been appointed by the Lieutenant Governor, and entered in the Register of the Survey office.—Should this regulation be neglected, the order for land would become void after the expiration of four months.

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

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

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

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

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

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

I. *In the Towns.*—The allotments will be divided into three classes or rates.

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

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

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

That on an allotment of the first class a house shall be built of a frontage extending not less than 60 feet; on an allotment of the second class, a house with a frontage of at least 35 feet; and on an allotment of the third class, a house with a frontage of at least 15 feet.

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

That he will make a foot-path of nine feet wide, on the side or sides of his allotment, next any street or public way, and inclose such allotment with a good fence, within six months of the date of the obligation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In Hobart Town and Launceston six pence per rod per annum.

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

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

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

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

II.—*For the allotments in the suburbs of Hobart Town.*—That they be fenced in with a four-rail fence or some other equally substantial fence, and effectually cleared of all trees, (except such as may bona fide be reserved for ornament) stumps and roots of trees, within twelve months. The ground to be properly broken up by the spade or plough, and a crop, either of turnips, vetches, grass, or potatoes, sown within the second twelve months, and a house or other buildings (of stone or brick) erected to the amount in the whole for such building of £750 within three years more,—thus, fenced and cleared the first year,—ground broken up, and a crop the second year,—building erected, the fifth year.

A ticket giving possession will be exchanged for a grant, on compliance with the condition, at a quit rent of

five per cent, calculated upon the present value of the land, according to the valuation of the Land Commissioners, approved by the Lieutenant-Governor.

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

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

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

The Lieutenant-Governor has directed this arrangement, in order to prevent the delay which would be occasioned if applications on this subject were made direct to the Surveyor-General, by the necessity of referring for information respecting them; and it is to be understood that the modified terms which shall be recommended by the Police Magistrates are sanctioned by the government, unless his Excellency's disapproval shall be immediately signified.

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

In every case where the due observance of this regulation shall be neglected, neither grants or leases will be issued, but legal measures for the immediate removal of the nuisance will be forthwith adopted.

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

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

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

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

PUBLIC WORKS RECENTLY COMPLETED, OR NOW IN
PROGRESS.

The improvements throughout the colony in 1830 were various, and of the most useful description.— An establishment was formed at Bridgewater for a Chain Gang, who are employed in constructing that great work, the causeway over the Derwent. A goal or barracks for the reception and safe keeping of the prisoners after their hours of labour, was among the first works completed. It is capable of containing 160 men. A commodious barracks for the military has also been constructed, as well as a store, solitary cells for such convicts as misconduct themselves, &c. &c. On a commanding eminence stands a neat building for the Officers' quarters. A very excellent quarry on the road side gives employment to one part of the gang, while the others are busily engaged in wheeling the stone out into the water. The bed of the river over the flats at this place is composed of soft mud, which the heavy mass of stone thus thrown upon it soon displaces, and in this manner a good foundation is obtained on which to raise the subsequent

work. Five and twenty small abutments will be built and covered with timber. From the piers to the edge of the deep channel a solid road of stone will be formed, with a small basin at the end to haul the punt into. As the distance across is very trifling no delay can occur, because the punt, instead of being towed by a boat, will be made to swing backwards and forwards. The new road, (which is nearly level to Bagdad) is in active progress. A stone bridge across a deep ravine on the banks of the Jordan is now building, and the new bridge at Bagdad is completed. From St. Peter's pass to Jacob's Sugar loaf, the new line is cleared a distance of 18 miles, and the road is still progressing.

The new line of road to the Lower Clyde at the "Deep Gully" is completed. This road is of the highest importance to a great extent of fine country, and when the traveller hears that such a work was performed by a "chain gang," well may he exclaim, "out of evil comes good." It was a gigantic undertaking, and for so young a colony, altogether astonishing. New Norfolk among its other buildings has now to boast of a capacious Invalid Hospital.

The Custom's Quay has been of extreme benefit to the mercantile interest. One ship of 400 tons has been hove down and made ready for sea, besides schooners, &c. and already have the merchants of Hunter-street found the "New Wharf" the only place capable of unloading a ship with safety and dispatch. The importance of Hobart Town, as a Port, is now duly appreciated, and when the water is led to the shipping by pipes, instead of the vexatious and expensive method at present necessarily in use,

the port will be second to none in any part of the world. The aqueduct for the purpose of conveying pure water to the town and shipping is already covered in, a distance of more than two miles, and a tank has been constructed at the Barracks. Hobart Town will, therefore, vie with any town for a constant supply of the purest water.

The Chart of Sullivan's Cove shows the improvements as recommended by the Board appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, and approved by the Home Government. The Quay wall is intended to extend from the present Mulgrave Battery on the south side by a curved line westerly, to where it will join the present wall, which connects the main land with Hunter's island on the north.

Certain allotments had been laid out on this part of the Cove on a former occasion, and negotiations had been commenced respecting some of them, with which it is not intended to interfere, as they do not stand in the way, but rather form a part of the present projected improvements, their arrangement has not been altered.

Adjoining these, and extending westerly, under the bank on which the present Government House stands, there will be space to lay out 17 other allotments for wharfs, (on which merchants may erect stores and warehouses) the water frontage of each being sixty-six feet, and the depth from the water to the new road in the rear being an extent of two hundred and forty feet.

In continuation of the same curved lines after these allotments, forming the south-west side of the Cove, the King's Timber Yard is to be established. This will occupy a space of 200 feet of water frontage by 240 feet in depth, to the new road, to which there will be a gate of

communication. Another gate will also communicate with the Custom House Quay, careening and repairing Wharfs, &c. which will complete the curved line before described to Mulgrave battery.

At this last point it is proposed to construct a small pier or breakwater to extend from the shore about one hundred and fifty feet, which it is presumed will have the effect of keeping the present line of the sea breeze at an increased distance from the shore, thereby increasing the space of smooth water in the cove during the prevailing southerly and south easterly winds. The head of this pier is proposed to be constructed by a Caisson of about 60 feet diameter, and 20 feet high, which when loaded and sunk to its proper bed, will form a foundation for a small semi-circular battery, commanding part of the Derwent river, and affording protection to the town and harbour.

The greater part of the work will be performed by convict labourers, who are from time to time thrown upon the government by the sentence of the magistrates. These, with the assistance of some convict mechanics, such as masons to build the walls, rough carpenters to construct the necessary framing, and smiths to repair the tools, &c. are all that will be necessary for the execution of this design.

Besides these two great colonial works, the bridge across the Derwent, and the new wharf, various buildings and repairs were completed by the Engineer's department previous to the year 1831, which, though of a less striking character, were essential to the despatch of business, and the convenience of the public and the several officers of the departments to which they belong.

Among these were the council room, the offices of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, the Private Secretary, and other requisite improvements in the Government-house at Hobart Town, besides various repairs in the old buildings, and the erection of a range of stabling, and domestic offices. The offices of the Colonial Secretary, the Audit office, and the boat yard and offices of the Port Officer, have undergone various repairs. Several alterations and additions were made to the old Commissariat store near Government-house, converting it into a neat and convenient cottage residence for the Private Secretary.

St. David's church also has undergone considerable repairs, although the proposed alteration and enlargement had not then taken place, which as it has been so long delayed, the public began to hope might augur that a new additional church for Hobart Town would be built instead. The present Orphan schools have also received various necessary repairs, until those building at New-town are ready for the reception of the children. The old Female House of Correction next the Gaol has been remodelled and transformed into a commodious and capacious warehouse for the reception of spirits, tobacco, &c., belonging to merchants who place their goods in bond, until they find it convenient to pay the duties and withdraw them. A very excellent new crane has also been made and erected at the old wharf, for the landing of goods from the shipping, and the wharf itself has been enlarged and rendered much more convenient and safe than formerly, and Hunter-street also has been repaired.

The old Ordnance store at the end of Campbell-street has been beautifully fitted up as offices for the Commis-

sariat department, and the Colonial Treasury, with a strong room attached for the safe custody of the specie, forming a desirable addition to the other public buildings in the town. Various important repairs and alterations have also been made at the Female House of Correction, the Police offices, Watch-houses, Gaol, and at the Government mill. A neat cottage residence has been finished for the Port Officer, near the new wharf at the Battery, and the Colonial Hospital has been much enlarged and improved.

A large addition has been made to the military barracks, and a powder magazine has been constructed at a proper distance from the town, on the opposite side of the bank of the Government domain. A house for the reception of the water engine in case of fire, has been erected at the main guard. Besides these, Mulgrave battery has been refitted up, the Commissariat stores for wheat, &c. have been put in thorough repair. Numerous military out stations in different parts of the island, most exposed to the attacks of the native blacks, have been erected, and barracks and stores have been built at Launceston, and at East Bay neck. Twenty neat little cottages, forming the street to the left of the New-town road, called Veteran-row, have been built for the use of the New South Wales Veteran corps, who have been disbanded and remain in the colony.

At Launceston, a spire has been added to St. John's church, and a wall is now building round the gaol, which has undergone improvement and repairs. At Norfolk Plains, an elegant little chapel has been erected. At Hobart Town, a chapel has been built at the Prisoners'

barracks, a house for the Superintendent, solitary cells for such convicts as require particular punishment from the nature of their offences, and a long range of lofty stone wall surrounding the whole.

In addition to this large catalogue of the progress of public works, a long list might be added of the general improvements throughout the colony by private individuals. The land in cultivation, it has already been seen, is of no trifling extent. Within the last year or two, the genius of agriculture indeed seems to have taken his station amongst us; and good substantial farm-houses, regular ranges of out-buildings, and dairy establishments, stock-yards, and long lines of strong post and rail fencing, enclosing well-cultivated fertile fields, are everywhere starting up, and though slow in comparison with the almost mushroom growth of towns and farms in the new and crowded settlements of North America, the progress of the colony of Van Diemen's Land is perhaps of a more satisfactory and sterling kind. The protecting hand of an efficient local government is everywhere felt, fostering and encouraging the exertions and laudable industry of settlers, and eliciting and bringing into use the capabilities of the soil, and the natural productions of the island. As far as the public means of the colony will admit, that great essential, the making of roads, has been industriously carried on; but the great necessity for its further extension is every day becoming more and more apparent, and the propriety of retaining as many as possible of the convicts that are thrown on the hands of government, upon the various public works in the colony, instead of accumulating so many as has hitherto been the

case at Macquarie-harbour, or Maria island, seems lately to be pressed upon the attention of the Executive; for the aggregate amount, which we have here given, of what those already employed under the joint and zealous direction of the Civil Engineer and Inspector of Roads can do, is a fair earnest of what would be done, if the operative means in their hands were increased.

In consequence of the projected improvements at the Wharf, the land in the immediate vicinity has materially risen in value, so that one hundred pounds per acre has been paid for what a few months previous was sold for fifty pounds. The small allotment belonging to the late Mr. Hammond was sold for £350. When the Town Rivulet is directed into its intended channel, along with the one which flows down to the north of Campbell-street between it and the Domain, which it is intended to arch over, through the present unpleasant swamp near the Slaughter-house, it will then be perfectly practicable to extend the beautiful vista of Macquarie-street all along till it reaches the bank of the Derwent, on the further side of Macquarie Point. It will then form a street in one continuous length of upwards of a mile; and from the varied scenery which it everywhere commands, and terrace-like situation, will form one of the most beautiful and delightful streets in the world.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND COMPANY.

By charter in the year 1825, Mr. Edward Curr was appointed principal agent and manager in the colony, and a court of directors was formed at the same time in London. A vessel was speedily sent out with the prin-

cipal officers, surveyors, agriculturists, and other servants of the company, and under the direction of Mr. Curr a settlement was soon formed at Circular head. Since that time the progress of their labours has been steady and undeviating. Vessels have arrived from time to time from England with supplies of stores, of improved breeds of cattle, horses, and fine woolled sheep, besides numerous families of farmers, shepherds, and mechanics. So that, in January, 1831, from the best accounts we can collect of the establishment, (for they are but vague) there was a population in the employment and under the direction of Mr. Curr, of about 250 souls.

Besides the agricultural farm of Highfield, at Circular head, where Mr. Curr and family reside, the company has grazing and partly agricultural establishments at the Surrey and the Hampshire hills, besides the one rented on the banks of the Tamar, kept as a sort of depot, or resting place, in the course of the transmission of live stock and stores, to and from Circular head, and the rest of the colony. They have likewise a considerable establishment of stores, &c. at Emu Bay, the nearest port to the grazing establishments on the Surrey and Hampshire hills in the interior.

On the 16th of March, 1830, the directors in London published a fifth report, from which we extract the following passages; containing the most authentic information of their proceedings, which has yet been communicated to the public:—

The farm at Circular head has been brought under cultivation, the wheat raised upon it has averaged from 38 to 42 bushels of 60lbs. each per acre, (even a small

plot 50 bushels) so that, besides what has been required for the subsistence of the people, and for seed, there have been upwards of 100 quarters sold at 80s. per quarter, from that small establishment. Hay and potatoes have been sold for Sydney, and butter and cheese for the supply of the island. The situation of Circular head is highly advantageous, possessing an excellent harbour, and having ready communication with the farming districts, so that produce can be shipped to different parts of the island, as well as to Sydney, and the coasts of New South Wales, where the best market can be found.

The expenses in the island during the last year amounted to £8,857 6s. 6d. That the produce, wheat, potatoes, meat, butter, and cheese, sold there for £2,305 19s. and 5d. making the actual cost to the company £6,551 7s. 1d.

A considerable quantity of land has been ploughed and sowed with wheat, oats, &c. and the more hardy sheep and stock have been removed thither. It has, however, been found requisite to make sheep sheds from split wood, and the expense will not exceed 1 shilling per head for the number they contain; they are not only a necessary protection against the severity of the weather, but a defence against the hyena and native dogs. The other branches of farming, viz:—the breed of horses, cattle, and the produce of the dairy, are carried on with great attention and perseverance.

During the summer of 1831, Mr. Curr, besides the other articles of agricultural produce mentioned in the report, brought into the market in the colony several rams of a very highly improved breed, which were declared by the best judges to be equal, if not superior, as to the

quality of the fleece, to any ever before offered for sale in the colony. They were sold as high as twelve guineas each. In this point of view the company is serviceable as introducing valuable and improved breeds of stock into the colony—objects of speculation in which smaller settlers could not be expected to embark, but who will ultimately be benefitted by participating in their advantages, and enjoying in common the advanced character they will give the export trade of the island. But beyond this as yet the directors have little claims to the gratitude of the colony at large, for any disinterested exertions on their part to exalt its character, or promote its general prosperity, nor as fulfilling the expectations originally held out to the Colonists and the British Government when they succeeded in obtaining their grant.

This grant of 250,000 acres was obtained under the very favourable stipulation of an allowance of one fourth more for unproductive land. This was done, we believe, under the impression that in measuring off so large a continuous piece of land, a larger proportion of bad or indifferent country would be included than was generally the case with smaller settlers, who naturally fix themselves where the limits of their grant will embrace the largest proportion of good soil. The directors have, however, notwithstanding this allowance, latterly applied to the Government for permission to locate the whole extent of their grant in five several patches, in the following divisions, viz:—

At Circular Head	20,000 acres
Hampshire Hills	10,000 ditto
Middlesex Plains	10,000 ditto
Cape Grim	50,000 ditto
On the Surrey Hills	160,000 ditto—250,000 acres.

An application has also been latterly made for a grant of a longitudinal tract of about ten or twelve thousand acres of pastoral ground, extending along the western coast, which we believe has been referred to the Home Government for decision.

It is evident, however, that the intermediate spots or tracts of country, will never upon this understanding be eligible for any other settlers, and that in the end the whole extent of country, embracing, perhaps, more than a million of acres, would devolve to the Company. Speaking in the name of the colony, we should have no objection to comply with this request, if the directors evinced a liberal disposition, and a willingness to fulfil the expectations which they themselves originally held out. If they took an extended view of this infant colony, and looking upon themselves as forming an integral part, as having one interest with the rest of the settlers—if they encouraged the struggling and needy with loans of money—if they built bridges, constructed roads, contributed to the capture and civilization of the blacks—bore their share of the general burdens of the colony, in the judicial and police establishments, by the influence of which the safety of their property was secured—if they subscribed to the building of churches, and the endowment of schools—if they did these, and many more things held out by themselves to be done, we should say, foster them by all means, let them have whatever they want, and whatever privileges they may ask, consistent with the general good of the community. But until that is the case, let them have the land upon the same terms as other settlers in the island, that is, by paying rent or purchase

money for it, and let them be restricted in its location to the original regulations. From all we can learn, the Company has no reason to be dissatisfied with the portion of the island they have selected. It embraces as large a portion of rich soil, of open grazing well watered country as any other quarter of the island of the same extent.

From the imperfect knowledge we have of the Company's operations, it is difficult to arrive at an estimate of the value of its property in the colony. As, however, the money hitherto subscribed by the proprietors has, through the excellent management of Mr. Curr, been expended in a most judicious and economical manner, we may safely take it into account in calculating the sterling capital of the Company. On a fair average we conceive this may be taken at £50,000, and the land, considering its astonishing fertility in parts as yielding even 42 bushels an acre—that numerous roads have been opened and formed—that wharfs have been constructed—farm-houses, steadings and store-houses built, may reasonably be estimated at 10s. per acre over all, that is on the 250,000 acres, giving the sum of £125,000. Mr. Curr appears to have calculated in the account of his annual produce only that part that he could dispose of in the market, which is contrary to the plan we have adopted in our other statistical estimates. He has not made any allowance either for the export of his wool, which we believe is not only in considerable quantities, but of the very first quality, and is got up and packed in the most exemplary manner, so as to fetch a very remunerating price in London. Instead, therefore, of only the sum of £2,300 obtained from the sale of articles of produce in the colony, we think we

may safely calculate the whole annual produce at £10,000. These hypotheses afford us the following result as to the whole value of property belonging to the company in the island, viz:—

Land	£125,000
Live stock, shipping, &c.	50,000
Annual produce	10,000—Total £185,000

The population at Circular head, and at the out-stations of this establishment is estimated on the whole at 250 or 300 souls, but in what proportions as to males, females, adults, or prisoners, we are wholly unable to determine. Owing to the difficult nature of the country, and the rivers that intervene between the establishment and the nearest point of the settled part of Norfolk Plains district, little intercourse can take place, except by water. The settlement is therefore in a manner insulated from the rest of the world, which makes the propriety of keeping the constituted authorities of the island at all times informed of its real condition and resources. Nothing indeed tends more to benefit a settlement or country than a thorough and wide extended knowledge of its real state and condition. How much has the whole colony of Van Diemen's land suffered for years past, not to say from the ignorance alone, but from the mis-statements, and sometimes the designed misrepresentation of its real situation? This is our adopted land, were the majority of us must not only live and die, but leave our prosperity behind either to laud and commemorate our philanthropic exertions, or to condemn our indolence, our narrow views and selfish habits. It is not enough that we gather together a competence to leave behind us for our children, we must also give them the capacity and the means of en-

joying it. And this can only be done by taking extended and liberal views of our duty as members of society, by looking on the interest and prosperity of the community at large as belonging to ourselves individually, and by losing no opportunity to promote the advancement of the whole, temporally and intellectually, in one unanimous body. The colony at large may prosper from its preponderating weight, and importance in the scale, although the establishment of the Van Diemen's land Company should fall to the ground, but the establishment of the Van Diemen's land Company could not go on for one year with any prospect of success, should Providence ever decree the decay of the colony; which shows or ought to show most palpably to all, how much the interest of the smaller is involved with that of the greater, how much the private advantage of the humble individual is concerned with the general prosperity of the state of which he forms a constituent part.

COMMERCE AND REVENUE.

Before we can fairly conclude our statistical view of the colony, in addition to the productive agricultural property of which we have taken a full survey, we must take an account of the consuming or mercantile part of our property. This naturally divides itself under three heads, namely, 1st.—The quantity and value of goods imported and laid up as it were in store to be ready for use; 2nd.—The amount of the exchangeable or sterling circulating medium necessary to enable those goods to change hands; 3rd.—The aggregate of shipping, &c. actually belonging to the colony employed in its transportation to and fro.

1.—COMMERCIAL PROPERTY.

During the year 1830, the commerce of Van Diemen's land assumed a very prosperous character. The gradual increase of the population and the resources of the inhabitants have given a proportionate spur to the consumption of manufactured goods, and although the imports have been rather more than equal with those of former years, the market does not appear to be so much overstocked, as many considerate men would have imagined. Cargoes of great value are landed almost weekly, are sold to the wholesale merchants, and by them to the retail dealers, who would appear almost as readily to transfer the great bulk to the consumer, and the various links of the returns are regularly kept, and the general credit of the colony in a mercantile point of view could hardly stand higher than it does.

The late success of the wool of Van Diemen's land in the London market,—the continued draft which Sydney has required of wheat from the colony during the year 1830, and the several cargoes which have gone to the new settlement of Swan river, have contributed very considerably to raise the value of our imports, and have brought them from the proportion of two-fifths which they bore in the former year, to considerably above one half of the whole value of imports. The goods imported into Van Diemen's land during the year 1830, amounted to 300,000*l.* in the following proportions, viz.—

Ironmongery	£25,000
Woollens	12,000
Hosiery	4,000
Piece goods	22,000
Malt Liquor	18,000

Rum	14,000
Brandy	6,000
Geneva	3,000
Wine	14,000
Tea	14,000
Sugar	14,000
Tobacco	7,000
Unenumerated goods	137,000
	————— £500,000

The value of exports during the same period amounted to £170,000 in the following proportions, viz.—

Wool	48,000
Wheat	40,000
Oil	17,000
Whalebone.....	6,000
Flour	3,000
Live-stock.....	5,000
Potatoes	4,500
Barley and Oats	500
Hides.....	600
Seal skins	400
Opposum & Kangaroo ditto	400
Mimosa bark	2,000
Timber	1,000
Unenumerated goods	41,600—170,000

These several items of export are of course shipped off by the first opportunity, as soon as they are ready, but the imports are often so superabundant as to remain for a year, and sometimes two, before they are sold off or consumed. At this time, 1831 for instance, there cannot be less rum in the colony than will suffice for the demand for the next two or three years, and indeed every well wisher to the colony would heartily pray that not another drop of that destructive spirit should come into it. We take therefore the value of commercial property in the island at the rate of one year's imports, or £300,000,

2.—THE METALLIC CURRENCY.

Since the year 1825, the sum of £37,613 of British coin has been sent out in different ships (the Katherine

Stewart, Forbes, Success, Fly, Layton, and Zebra) from the Home Treasury to the Commissariat here; and although in the first years of that period much of the money was sent out of the island in payment of goods soon after its arrival, latterly the coin that has been brought to the colony has mostly remained in it. Last winter indeed several gentlemen from India and elsewhere having brought with them a considerable value of rupees, which formerly used to pass at nearly their intrinsic value of 2s. or 2s. 1d. each. Some speculators, regardless of the true interest of the colony, managed, by raising an outcry, to reduce them, first to 1s. 9d. each, and afterwards to 1s. 6d. and although every effort was made by the traders in town, at the personal sacrifice of several, to keep up their value, they have not only sunk and continued at the low rate of 1s. 6d. but almost every one in the island has been collected, to the amount of between six and seven thousand pounds, and sent chiefly to the Mauritius as remittances for sugar, at a profit to the sender of 25 per cent. Spanish dollars, however, still remain in considerable numbers amongst us, and pass at 4s. 4d. each, and the Austrian dollar at 4s. On the whole, the value of coin in the King's chests, the banks, and in private circulation, might be taken, in 1831, on a moderate computation, at £40,000.

3.—VESSELS BELONGING TO THE COLONY.

Several additions have been made to our Colonial shipping during the year 1831, and the present spirit for embarking in the sperm whale fishery is likely to increase it still more. The present tonnage of vessels belonging to the ports of Van Diemen's land is as follows, viz:—

<i>Bark.</i>	Deveron, Wilson Adey	243
<i>Brigs.</i>	Tamar, Government	128
	Derwent, do.	110
	Prince Leopold, do.	81
	Caroline, Smith, Kemp, &c.	156
	George, Bethune, Kemp, &c. ..	182
	Dragon, Briggs,	134
	Badger, Government	25
<i>Schooners</i>	Eagle, Pratt	107
	Hetty, Kelly, Lucas	106
	Enterprize, Mawle, Morris	55
	Tasmanian Lass, Walford and } Young	47
	Australian, Kelly	27
	Sarah Ann, Lord	23
	Contest, Lucas	39
	Resolution, Griffiths	60
	Henry, Griffiths	34
	Olivia, Lucas, Williams	60
<i>Cutters.</i>	Charlotte, Government	50
	Clyde, Briggs	30
	Fanny, V. D. L. Company	27
	Industry, Walford, Young	38
<i>Sloops.</i>	Elizabeth, Henrietta, Innis	39
	Margaret, Currie	20
	Opossum, Government	30
	Other vessels belonging to do ..	200—Total tons 2151.

These, at the estimated value of £10. per ton, amount, with about £1500 value of boats, to £23,000.

The revenue of the colony, besides the usual receipts of customs, (about £45,000) and other fees and duties has been partially increased by the renting of crown lands. The number of acres on lease, in 1831, amounted to 230,000; which, at the average rental of 20s. per acre, is £23,000. Altogether, the annual revenue of the colony amounted at that period to £65,000.

ABSTRACT.

According to the foregoing calculations, the whole property in the island stood as follows:

Hobart town district	£88,509
Houses, &c. in Hobart town	400,000
New Norfolk district	124,000

Richmond district	219,810
Clyde district	114,597
Oatlands do.	97,320
Oyster bay do.	34,806
Campbell town do.	252,531
Norfolk Plains, do.	162,297
Launceston, do	180,975
Houses, &c. in Launceston	50,000
Van Diemen's Land Comp.	185,000
Macquarie Harbour	10,000
Matia Island	6,000
Port Arthur	1,000
Commercial property	300,000
Metallic currency	40,000
Shipping	23,000
	Total value £2289,845.

And of the population, viz:—

Hobart town district	800
Hobart town	6,000
New Norfolk district	1,200
Richmond ditto	2,800
Clyde ditto	760
Oatlands, do.	930
Oyster bay, do.	320
Campbell town do.	1,200
Norfolk plains do. ...	1,000
Launceston	2,500
Van Diemen's Land Company	300
Macquarie harbour	400
Maria Island	180
Port Arthur	50
House of Correction (males) ..	761
Do (females)	245
Do George town do.	19
Duke of York hulk (males) ..	79
Chain gangs at Bridgwater, Oatlands, New Norfolk, Launceston	183
Military	998
Aborigines	400
Total population	21,125

NATIVE PLANTS.

Solanum Laciniatum.—Jagged leaved nightshade or Kangaroo apple, pentandria monogynia, natural order *Solaneæ*. This is a spreading plant of some beauty,

grows in warm sheltered situations to the height of four or five feet. Leaves pinnatifid with lanceolate acute segments, the dark purple flowers grow in clusters at the end of the branches. The berries when ripe are the size of a potatoe apple, of a yellowish green hue, their pulp is sweet, in some degree resembling the flavour of a fig.

Corræa Virens.—Green flowered corræa, octandria monogynia nat. ord. *Rutaecæ*. A pretty shrub growing to the height of seven or eight feet along the rivulets in the neighbourhood of Hobart Town, leaves heart-shaped opposite, hanging down, they are hairy and whitish beneath, the flowers are greenish, solitary, and issue out between two small oval leaves, towards the middle of the flower stalk are two leaf-like appendages.

Corræa Alba.—White flowered corræa. This is a lower and more bushy shrub than the last, growing on the banks of the Derwent at Ralph's bay, &c. the leaves are inclined to oval, opposite, and downy beneath, flowers white, solitary, and growing out from the base of the leaves.

Leptospermum Lanigerum.—Hoary tea-tree, Icosandria monogynia nat. ord. *Mytaceæ*. One of the most common plants growing on the banks of most of the rivers and rivulets in the island, it is a bushy shrub, about five feet high, covered with small oblong leaves, the flowers are white, and soon fall off, the flower cup is covered with down, and remains after the flowers are fallen, the whole plant has a hoary appearance.

Prostanthera Lasianthos.—Didynamia gymnosperma nat. ord. *Labiata*. This most beautiful shrub grows to the height of twenty feet on the banks of the

rivulets near Hobart Town, the stems that grow straight from the root are but little branched, covered with a dark red bark, having a strong smell, the leaves are long, narrow, and pointed, jagged at the edges, and of a dark green, the flowers are helmet shaped, white with purple spots, downy, and soon fall off, they grow in open clusters at the end of the branches, time of flowering middle of December.

Ranunculus.—Butter cups, Polyandria polygynia nat. ord. *Ranunculaceæ*. Resembles the British buttercup in every thing but the root, which in the British species is bulbous, in this plant fibrous, common in the marshes and plains during November, leaves cut into three lobes near to the base, each lobe subdivided into three, the leaves and flower stalks thickly covered with hairs, the flower is elevated on a long flower stalk, it is composed of five shining yellow leaves.

Patersónia Glabrata.—Monodelphia triandria nat. ord. *Irideæ*. A very common plant on the poor land near Hobart Town, flowers early in spring, grows to the height of two feet, leaves growing from the root, long, narrow, and sharp at the edges, sword shaped, flowers consisting of six petals or leaves, three large broad, and rounded at the edge and exterior, and the interior much smaller than the exterior, and narrow, the flowers quickly fade, but are as quickly followed by new ones, colour white, variegated with purple.

Kennédia Prostrata, Scarlet Glycine.—Diadelphia Decandria nat. ord. *Leguminosæ*. This is a shrubby trailing plant, which if supported will grow to some height, is common in light soils, and flowers in October,

leaves growing in threes like clover, nearly round, and crumpled at the edges, above dark, green, and smooth, below hairy, the blossoms are pea-shaped, of a bright scarlet colour, the broad petal or flower leaf, with a blotch of yellowish green near the base.

Richea Glauca.—*Syngenesia polygamia æqualis* nat. ord. *Cinerocephalæ*. Common on the plains about October, growing mostly in the same situations as the butter-cup, the leaves grow from the root, are about three inches long, narrow and pointed, the outer ones being the broadest, they are beset with short downy hairs, the plant in this state has a great resemblance to a rib grass, the flower stalk is about eighteen inches in length, proceeding from the centre of the plant, throwing out leaves during the whole of its length, the flower is composite, or composed of numerous small florets, on a common receptacle, forming a head in the shape of a semicircle, of a brimstone yellow colour, the plant when gathered has a strong smell.

Aster Argophyllus, musk scented starwort or musk plant.—*Syngenesia polygamia superflua*, nat. ord. *Compositæ*. An elegant shrub, growing in elevated situations to the height of seven or eight feet, the leaves are about two inches long, on foot stalks, broad pointed, and toothed at the edges, above a fine dark green, beneath silky and finely veined, the branches have a white silky appearance, the flowers are not very ornamental, resembling little stars, white and in loose spikes, blossoms in November, the whole plant has a strong smell of musk, particularly when first gathered.

Casuarina Equisetifolia, horsetail casuarina, or he

and she oak.—*Monœcia monandria*, nat. ord. *Casuarineæ*. A large spreading tree, growing on most stony rises, with leaves, or rather branchlets, hanging down in bundles from twelve to eighteen in length, like a long load of hair, or horse's tail, all jointed from top to bottom, the male and female flowers are on different trees, the male blossom is a cluster of small red grains at the end of the branchlets, of course they are barren, the female blossom is a small red globe scattered over the tree on footstalks, and ripening into a cone or apple similar to a fir apple. The wood is brittle, but makes very handsome furniture.

Exocarpus Cupressiformis, cypress like *exocarpus* *Monœcia pentandria*. A tree well known in this country by the name of the native cherry tree, although resembling the cherry-tree in no particular, it grows about the height of fifteen feet, in the form of a cone of a bright green colour, it is destitute of leaves, the branches being divided into small pendant branchlets, the flowers are very minute, of the same colour as the branches, the nut is situated upon a fleshy receptacle or berry, hanging at the end of the branches, the berry has a sweetish insipid taste, the wood is hard, but attains no great size.

Acácia Vorticillata, whorl leaved acacia.—*Polygamia monœcia*, nat. ord. *Leguminosæ*. The leaves of this plant are a strong thorn, placed six or seven together in whorls round the stem, it grows to the height of ten feet, mostly on the banks of rivulets, the flowers are yellow, placed in single cylindrical spikes; with a little care it forms a beautiful, as well as an impenetrable hedge.

Acácia Suavéolens.—Sweet scented acacia, &c. This shrub grows to the height of six feet, and inhabits with acacia vorticillata, but introduced into many gardens in Hobart Town, for the delightful odour it diffuses when in blossom, leaves long, narrow, and pointed, having two strong nerves running up the centre, flowers yellow, in globular spikes, scattered over the plant or footstalks.

Acácia Myrtifolia, myrtle leaved acacia.—A low open growing plant about three feet high, common on the New Town rivulet, above Roseway lodge, leaves broad, pointed, and having a strong nerve up the centre like the broad leaved myrtle, colour light green, with a reddish brown edge, flowers yellow, spikes globular, and in bunches.

Acácia Melanoxyton, blackwood, lightwood.—A tree attaining the height of twenty feet and upwards, grows mostly by the sides of rivers, leaves large, broad, rounded at the ends, blossoms yellow, spikes globular, dispersed among the leaves or footstalk, wood hard, dark colour, and finely veined, in request for the cabinet maker.

Acácia Decurrens, black wattle.—This picturesque tree is universally diffused over the island, it delights mostly in light soils, the leaves are very beautiful, being of a dark green colour, and doubly pinnate, *i. e.* are divided into numerous leaflets which are again subdivided into numerous smaller ones, flowers yellow, spikes globular, in large bunches, in blossom early in September. The wood is hard and useful to the cabinet maker.

Acácia Mollis, silver wattle.—This tree nearly resem-

bles the black wattle, except that the whole tree has a silvery and downy appearance which the other has not, and seems to delight in a higher altitude, as on the top of Constitution and Spring hills.

Acacia Decipiens, triangular leaved acacia.—A small straggling shrub about two feet high, leaves triangular, outer angle terminating in a spine, flowers yellow, spikes solitary, globular, and placed on long footstalks, not very common, growing on the face of the hill below Dr. Ross's allotment at Woodman's hill, Hobart Town.

A GLOSSARY OF THE MOST COMMON NATURAL PRODUCTIONS OF VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

VEGETABLES.

Blue gum tree		<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i>
White gum tree		<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>
Grass tree		<i>Xanthorrhoea hastile</i>
She oak tree	} Beef Wood {	<i>Casuarina stricta</i>
Swamp oak tree		_____ <i>paludosa</i>
Forest oak tree		_____ <i>torulosa</i>
Honey-suckle tree		<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>
White cedar, or common bead-tree of India	} {	<i>Melia azedarach</i>
Red cedar tree		Allied to <i>Flindersia</i> (Cunningham) <i>Cedrela toona</i> , (Brown)
Light wood tree		<i>Ceratopetalum gumiferum</i>
Black wattle tree		<i>Acacia Melanoxyton</i>
Green wattle tree		<i>Acacia decurrens</i>
Norfolk island pine		<i>Araucaria excelsa</i>
Cypress tree		<i>Callitris pyramidilis</i>
Rosewood tree		<i>Trichilia glandulosa</i>
Sassafras tree		<i>Cryptocarya glaucescens</i>
Tea tree		<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>
Currijong, or Native's cordage tree	} {	<i>Hibiscus heterophyllus</i>
Cabbage palm tree		<i>Corypha Australis</i>
Arborescent fern tree	} {	<i>Alsophilia Australis</i> , and
		<i>Dicksonia Antarctica</i>

Fern root	<i>Pteris esculenta</i>
Cherry tree	<i>Exocarpus cupressiformis</i>
Cape gooseberry bush	<i>Physalis edulis? pubesens</i>
Gigantic lily	<i>Doryanthes excelsa</i>
Waratah or tulip tree	<i>Talopea spaciocissima</i>
Huon river pine tree	<i>Dacrydium</i>
Adventure bay pine tree	{ <i>Podocarpus asfleiifolia</i> (according to Labillardiere) <i>Dacrydium?</i> (Brown)

ANIMALS.

Forest kangaroo	<i>Macropus major</i>
Brush kangaroo	<i>Macropus elegans</i>
Water, or duck mole, or duck-billed platy-pus	{ <i>Orni horunchus paradoxus</i>
Emu, or Cassowary	<i>Rhea Novæ Hollandiæ</i>
Black swan	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>
White hawk	<i>Āstur Novæ Hollandæ</i>
Laughing jackass	<i>Dacels gigantea</i> (Leach)
Bronze, or golden winged pigeon	{ <i>Columba chalconoptera</i> (Li- tham)
Rose-hill or nonpareil parrot	<i>Platycercus eximius</i>
Macquarie island parrot	————— <i>Pacificus</i>
Lory	————— <i>Pennantii</i>
Ground parrot	<i>Pezoporus formosus</i>
Black cockatoo	<i>Psittacus funereus</i> Latham
White cockatoo	————— <i>galeritus</i> (Zemminck)
Devil	<i>Dasyurus ursinus</i>
Hyæna opossum or tiger	<i>Thylacinus cynocephalus</i>

VOCABULARY.

The following short specimen of the language of the natives of Van Diemen's Land, will doubtless prove interesting to the learned; it was compiled by a gentleman named Roberts, who brought two of the natives, a male and female on a visit to Hobart Town, from Brune island. Mr. Roberts has with unwearied industry succeeded in

obtaining a very large vocabulary, but the following was deemed sufficient to give an idea of the sounds of the language.

<i>Teigna</i>	thigh	<i>deeberana</i>	girl
<i>lomodina</i>	belly	<i>logowelas</i>	valley
<i>labrina</i>	back	<i>reina</i>	kangaroo
<i>rennita</i>	thumb	<i>greigena</i>	bird
<i>reena</i>	fingers	<i>breona</i>	fish
<i>reerana</i>	nails	<i>moboleneda</i>	little
<i>tarana</i>	walloby	<i>nubena</i>	cray fish
<i>rogeta</i>	woombat	<i>barana</i>	shell fish
<i>preena</i>	spear	<i>rauba</i>	oysters
<i>lorina</i>	waddy	<i>hubrana</i>	eye
<i>tarcena</i>	basket	<i>pannubrae</i>	sun
<i>pugara</i>	swimming	<i>weethae</i>	moon
<i>nungana</i>	catamaran	<i>dalediae</i>	stars
<i>roodna</i>	bone	<i>paegrada</i>	good
<i>cragrana</i>	flesh	<i>boora</i>	rain
<i>lendana</i>	skin	<i>ragalanae</i>	wind
<i>mudena</i>	nose	<i>malanii</i>	cold
<i>canina</i>	mouth	<i>lagarudde</i>	warm
<i>coongene</i>	chin	<i>oonadina</i>	frost
<i>bey-ge</i>	teeth	<i>ounae</i>	fire
<i>mene</i>	tongue	<i>mouna</i>	wood
<i>wegge</i>	ears	<i>liena</i>	water
<i>poiedaranina</i>	scull	<i>lineda</i>	house
<i>coguina</i>	beard	<i>loagna</i>	sleep
<i>nuna</i>	hand	<i>lenna</i>	night
<i>wornena</i>	arm	<i>nigratua</i>	morning
<i>redelunena</i>	ship &c.	<i>tagama</i>	day
<i>leena</i>	salt water	<i>cacbenuina</i>	spittle
<i>poarama</i>	cherries	<i>rougena</i>	forehead
<i>lagarra</i>	foot	<i>ngaxana</i>	emu
<i>leurina</i>	leg	<i>nairana</i>	eagle
<i>boorana</i>	smoke	<i>crupana</i>	gannet
<i>nagada</i>	man	<i>morana</i>	diver
<i>louana</i>	woman	<i>moingnana</i>	black cock- atoo
<i>pugyta</i>	child		
<i>leuna, leuena</i>	boy	<i>ngarana</i>	white do.

<i>marina</i>	seal	<i>caradi</i>	friendship
<i>toddawadda</i>	come here	<i>molamogi</i>	kiss
<i>tagara</i>	go away	<i>palquand</i>	talk
<i>binana</i>	laughing	<i>ligrame</i>	to morrow
<i>taarana</i>	crying	<i>paamori</i>	bad
<i>bagoto</i>	cloud	<i>weena</i>	tree
<i>unamenina</i>	light	<i>lube</i>	she oak
<i>moingaba</i>	dead	<i>greeta</i>	gum tree
<i>aya</i>	birth	<i>toilena</i>	stringy bark
<i>taina</i>	singing		
<i>monganenida</i>	fighting	<i>prebena</i>	saplin

FINIS.

DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER

115	Map of Van Diemen's Land to face page	116	Map of Sullivan's Cove and Hobart Town to face
141	page		

Featherstone, Printer, Exeter.

- Page 12—Seventh line, for *Lisbon* read *Oporto*.
 Page 19—Twentieth line, for *two large stones &c.*, read *fussicked up*.
 Page 38—Second line, for *James Veale*, read *Jarvis Veale*.
 Page 26—Eighteenth line, for *succeeding* read *succeeded*.
 Page 68—Seventeenth line, for *June 22nd*, read *June 1st*.
 Page 23—To the names of those left in the vessel, add, *Wm. Hooper*.

DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER.

Frontispiece to face	-	-	-	-	Title
Map of Van Diemen's Land to face	page	-			116
Map of Sullivan's Cove, and Hobart Town, to face	page	-	-	-	146

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