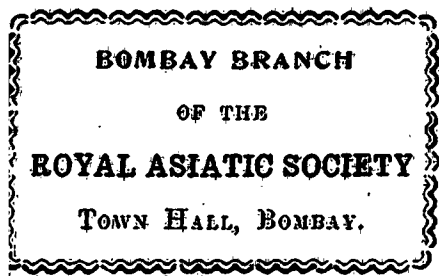
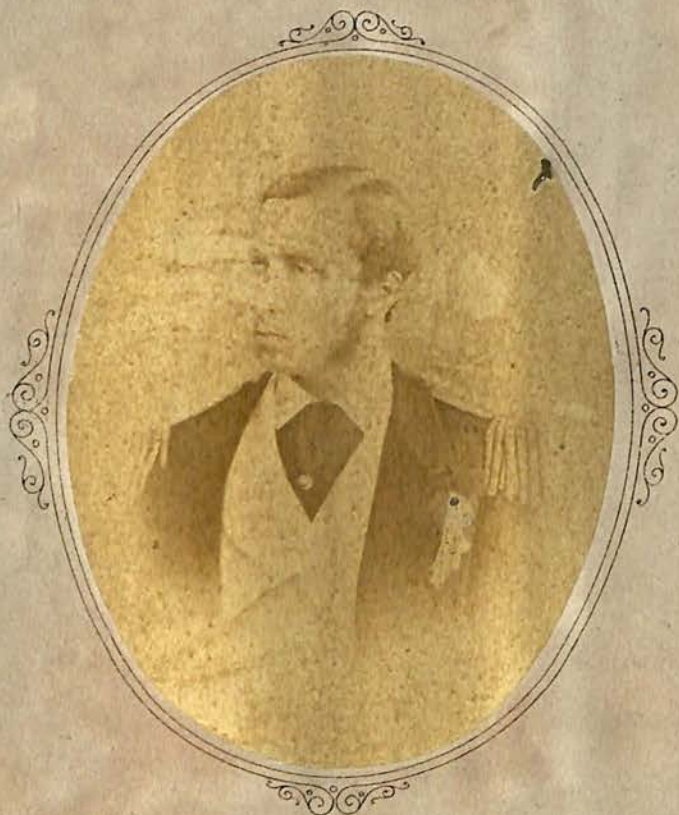




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Alfred

THE
CRUISE OF H.M.S. GALATEA,

CAPTAIN
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G.,

IN
1867—1868.

BY
THE REV. JOHN MILNER, B.A.,
CHAPLAIN; AND
OSWALD W. BRIERLY.

ILLUSTRATED BY A PHOTOGRAPH OF H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH; AND BY
CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS AND GRAPHOTYPES FROM SKETCHES TAKEN
ON THE SPOT BY O. W. BRIERLY.

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00058914

Dedicated,

BY

GRACIOUS PERMISSION,

Her Majesty the Queen.

P R E F A C E.

“THE Cruise of the *Galatea*” being simply intended to preserve a record of the principal events connected with the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to the Australian Colonies, and of his reception there, such an account cannot have the freedom of a private journal of travel, but must necessarily partake more of the character of a “chronicle;” and as the events of the Duke’s progress constantly repeated themselves, a certain amount of repetition in the description of them is unavoidable.

The information contained in this work is from various sources :—

The Duke of Edinburgh has kindly permitted the insertion of his account of the elephant hunt, contained in a letter written by His Royal Highness to the Prince of Wales.

The more general account of the hunt and of the Knysna country, of the trips to the lake district of South Australia, the Western district of Victoria, and Queensland, &c., are from the notes of Mr. Brierly.

The Navigating Lieutenant, Mr. Bradley, kindly

placed at our disposal his Journal of the voyage between Gibraltar and the Cape, and of the run home.

Lieutenant Poore, R.M.A., furnished the account of the officers' kangaroo hunt on Yorke Peninsula; and the track chart is a reduction of a very beautiful one made by Sub-Lieutenant Mainwaring.

The remarks on the Church in the Colonies are extracts from very valuable papers supplied by the Rev. Canon Farr, of Adelaide, and Alexander Gordon, Esq., Chancellor of the diocese of Sydney.

We have also to acknowledge our obligations to the Colonial Journals, especially to the *Cape Standard*, *South Australian Register*, *Melbourne Argus*, *Tasmanian Mercury*, and *Sydney Morning Herald*, for the necessary local information relative to some of the more important ceremonies; and we wish to express our best thanks to various members of the different Colonial Governments, and to many private friends, for most valuable statistical and general information respecting the present state of the colonies,—information of so voluminous a nature that it was found only a small portion could be used in the present volume, necessarily limited to certain dimensions.

Our thanks are particularly due to Sir Redmond Barry, Mr. Archer, and Mr. Dumas, of Melbourne; Mr. Boothby and Mr. Andrews, of Adelaide; Mr. Solly, Mr. Calder, and Mr. Noel, of Tasmania; Mr. Metcalf and Mr. Garrahan, of Sydney; Mr. McKenzie, of Queensland; and other gentlemen, for their valuable assistance.

We would also mention that we derived much in-

formation from the official record of the Intercolonial Exhibition at Melbourne in 1866-7 (an invaluable work compiled with great care by Mr. J. G. Knight, Secretary and General Manager), as well as from the various Gazetteers of the different Australian Colonies, prepared with so much ability by Mr. R. P. Whitworth.

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THE
CRUISE OF THE "GALATEA."

H.M.S. *Galatea* was commissioned by Captain His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., on the 24th of January, 1867. This fine frigate was built at Woolwich, and launched in 1859. She had been previously commanded by Captain Rochfort Maguire, and was employed (from 1862 to 1866) in the Baltic, and on the Mediterranean and West Indian stations, where she assisted in suppressing the insurrection at Jamaica, and destroyed the batteries on Cape Haitien after the loss of the *Bulldog*. Her dimensions are as follow, viz.—Length over all 317 feet, breadth 50 feet, horse-power 800, tonnage 3,227. Her speed under steam at the measured mile, when new, was 13 knots, the indicated horse-power being 3,515. She carries the following armament, viz.—On the main-deck, 18 guns, 10 inch, 86 cwt., and 4 guns, 10 inch, 6½ tons; on the quarter-deck, 2 guns, rifled, 64-pounders; on the fore-castle, 2 guns, rifled, 64-pounders. The 6½ ton guns throw a shot of 115 lb., and a large double

shell weighing 156 lb., with a bursting charge of 12 lb. of powder. Her draught of water, with three months' provisions on board, is, aft 22 ft. 7 in., forward 21 ft. 8 in. .

The height of the foremost port above the water-line is 12 ft. 9 in., the height of the middle port 10 ft. 6½ in., and that of the after port, 12 ft. 5 in. She can stow 700 tons of coal in her boxes, and 72 tons of water.

On the day above named, His Royal Highness joined the ship, and hoisted the pendant. The next three weeks were employed in fitting out for sea, and on the 18th February the ship slipped her moorings, and proceeded out of harbour to Plymouth Sound. On the 19th she got in her powder and shell, and then ran the measured mile, attaining a speed of over twelve knots. The next day was devoted to swinging the ship, to ascertain the deviation of the compass. On Saturday, the 23rd, Admiral Sir William Martin, K.C.B., inspected her, and expressed himself highly pleased with her appearance and general efficiency.

The ship was now ready for sea, and accordingly, on Tuesday, the 26th of February, at 9.30 A.M., she slipped her moorings and proceeded under steam out of Plymouth Sound for a short visit to the Mediterranean, previous to commencing her intended cruise round the world. We soon ran across the Bay of Biscay, and at daylight on the 2nd of March arrived off the mouth of the Tagus, securing to a buoy near the old familiar Packet Stairs at Lisbon

before eleven o'clock in the morning. In the afternoon Sir Augustus Paget, G.C.B., our minister there, called to pay his respects to the Duke. Little occurred here worthy of record, except that, on the 7th of March, the King of Portugal, with his brother and suite, came on board, and after inspecting the ship, dined with His Royal Highness in the evening. In the meantime a gale came on, and it was thought at one time that it would be impossible for the Royal party to return to the shore that night; but soon after ten o'clock the weather moderated a little, and they left the ship, reaching the shore in safety, with no worse mishap than the immersion of one of the suite whilst landing.

13th March.—Left Lisbon at 8 A.M., and passed Cape Trafalgar at 2 P.M. the next day, and before seven in the evening made fast inside the New Mole at Gibraltar. Whilst we were here the Emperor of Mexico's yacht arrived. She was formerly called the *Undine*, and had belonged to the Duke of Sutherland, who took Garibaldi in her from England to Caprera.

26th March.—Left Gibraltar, after firing shot and shell all the afternoon at the eastern side of the Rock. At half-past eleven went to night quarters, firing blank cartridge.

31st March.—Arrived at Malta, and secured to a buoy about half-past four: found the following men-of-war in the grand harbour, viz., *Victoria*, flag-ship of Vice-Admiral Lord Clarence Paget, *Royal Oak*,

Prince Consort, Endymion, Arethusa, Enterprise, Racer, and Psyche.

4th April.—The ship was inspected by Lord Clarence Paget in the morning, and in the afternoon His Excellency General Sir Henry Storks, G.C.B., the Governor, came on board.

7th April.—On Sunday, at 7.15 P.M., left for Marseilles, with dispatches connected with the Spanish *imbroglio*.

10th April.—Blowing a gale of wind: at 2 P.M. passed Razzoli Lighthouse, in the Straits of Bonafaccio, between Sardinia and Corsica. On the next day, when off old Port Marseilles, we saluted the French flag, and moored in Napoleon Basin in the afternoon.

17th April.—A large French steamer, the *Dauphine*, as she was proceeding out of the basin, ran against a jetty, and knocked a hole in her side. On perceiving the accident, His Royal Highness went at once to see what assistance he could render; and in the course of the afternoon sent a large working party under Lieutenant Foster, and himself superintended the operations required on board. The Governor-General of the province came next day to thank the Duke for the assistance so promptly rendered, and was accompanied by the municipal authorities of the place, who offered His Royal Highness the freedom of the city, and begged his acceptance of some champagne for the working party of men who had been employed on board.

Whilst we remained in the port a low fever broke out in the ship, from which both men and officers suffered greatly in health, one boy dying from it on the 14th of May. There being little or no tide in the Mediterranean, and nearly all the sewage of the town being emptied into this basin, it may easily be imagined that it was not the most desirable place for our anchorage: accordingly, on the 21st of May, we moved outside, and anchored in a roadstead off the suburbs, for a change.

After waiting in Marseilles for some time, to see whether the *Galatea* would be required to take dispatches from the Admiralty for the fleet assembled at Gibraltar, His Royal Highness went on leave to visit the Paris Exhibition, Germany, and England. On the 31st of May, the *Galatea* again shifted her anchorage to a position outside the Breakwater, in readiness to embark the Duke on his return from leave.

1st June.—About half-past seven in the morning His Royal Highness returned from Paris, and soon after ten the ship weighed, and proceeded under steam for Gibraltar. The Duke was accompanied on board by Viscount Newry, the Hon. E. C. Yorke, Lieutenant Haig, R.E., and Mr. Brierly. The day was fine, with light wind ahead, and no swell. On our passage we had a good view of the Balearic Islands, and ran along the coast of Spain. At nine in the morning of the 4th of June, the famed pillars of Hercules were both in sight, the rock of Gibraltar, the ancient Calpe, bearing

WSW., and Ape's Hill, on the African coast, the ancient Abyla, bearing S. 66° W. We passed a fine Italian frigate under a crowd of sail, steering in the same direction as ourselves, "ad

Oras, qua medius liquor
Secernit Europen ab Afro,"

and soon after eleven we dropped an anchor inside the Mole. The wind being off-shore, it was nearly two hours before we settled down to our old billet alongside. The following ships were at anchor off the Rock, viz., *Caledonia*, to which Lord Clarence Paget had shifted his flag, *Arethusa*, *Terrible*, *Psyche*, *Trinculo*, *Proëris*, *Redpole*, two French ships of war, one American, and one Italian. At 1.45 P.M., the Italian frigate which we had passed in the morning also came in and anchored. The Admiral was away on leave, with Lady Clarence Paget, a party of officers and friends, on a visit to Seville and Granada. On the 6th of June, we were employed taking in the stores required for our cruise, which had been sent out in the *Terrible*. During the day we observed curious circular squalls driving along in the bay, and sending up spray that looked in places like clouds of dust. These squalls are common at this season of the year, and render boat-sailing exceedingly dangerous. Next day, after having received all her stores, the ship commenced the dirty, but necessary, business of taking in her full complement of coals. The *Terrible* left again for Eng-

- land, taking invalids from the fleet, and amongst

them, much to the regret of all on board, Lieutenant Foster, whose health had suffered very much from the Mediterranean climate, so injurious to all chest complaints; being worse in this respect than even that of the coast of Africa, a greater number, both of officers and men, being invalided from the Mediterranean than from any other station.

8th June.—Still coaling; and, by the way, this said coaling is the greatest nuisance possible to everybody on board. In spite of all the precautions, such as hanging canvas screens round the main-deck cabins and across the half-deck, a fine dust will enter in through every little crevice and cranny, blackening everything, the men and officers employed on the decks looking more like so many sweeps than anything else. All whose “leave is good” take the opportunity of making their escape on shore till the disagreeable work is completed; so away went a party of us to visit Algeciras and the waterfall in the neighbourhood, having a gunboat placed at our disposal by Captain Prevost to take us across. The morning was squally but bright, and in twenty minutes we ran over under steam, with a strong southerly breeze, and anchored off the picturesque little town. The surf was breaking on the beach, and the boat in which we landed took in water over the stern as we grounded. A crowd of men and boys came out into the water offering to carry us on shore, and in that way we landed. The usual mode of proceeding to the waterfall being on donkeys, we ordered eight to be prepared. Whilst waiting for our

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chargers, Lord Newry and Mr. Brierly sat down to sketch, and were soon surrounded by a curious and inquisitive crowd, all talking away most vigorously about what they were sketching, but without being in any way troublesome. One man civilly brought a chair, and another a board on which to lay the books. By this time the donkeys had arrived, and a horse having been packed with the materials necessary for luncheon, off we started, accompanied by a man and three boys. The day was now brilliantly fine, and all were in the best of spirits. Our road at first lay along hedges composed of canes growing thickly, with long grass-like leaves. In various places we passed women washing clothes in the streams, who looked up and smiled good-naturedly as the curious cavalcade of Englishmen scampered by. The scenery beyond the town was very pretty. At one place, the arches of an old aqueduct stretching across the valley, with poplars and some buildings seen beyond, made a very pleasing picture. Farther on we got on to a hilly country, stony, with coarse grass: mounting higher up by a gradual ascent, we entered a picturesque wooded gorge, along the bottom of which the road wound through open forest, with low scrubby underwood, and soon narrowed into a rocky defile, at the head of which was the fall. There was no great quantity of water at this time in the river, and the fall was but a small stream pent up between rocks, tumbling into a pool below, on the edge of which we spread our luncheon, and cooled the champagne.

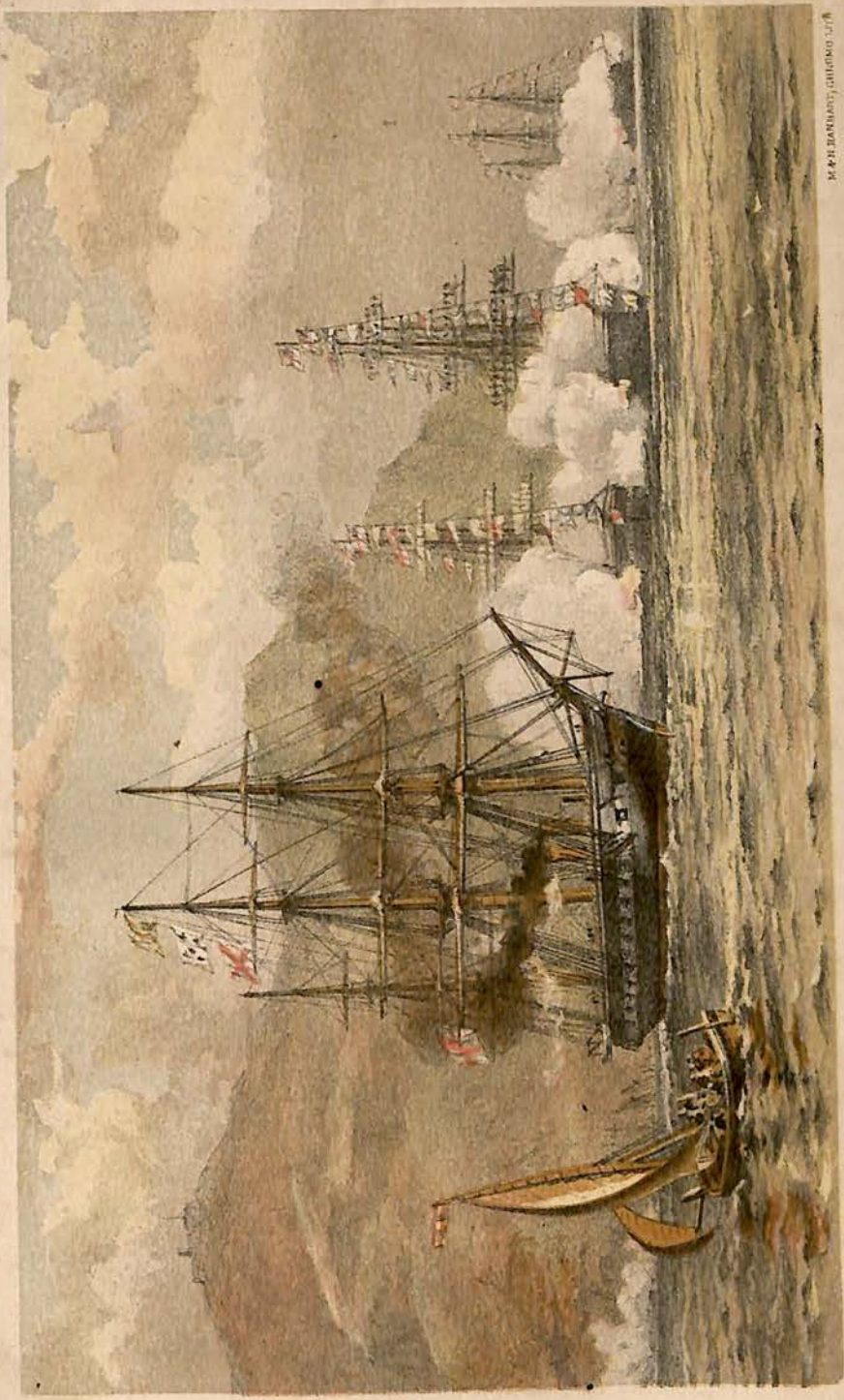
As we returned to the landing-place we met some 700 soldiers, just disembarked from a steamer which had come in from Cadiz, and were marching up into the town with their baggage. They were fine soldier-like men, and instead of boots wore a kind of sandal strapped on to the naked foot,—a most admirable arrangement for a hot country. We were not surprised to hear that they never suffered any inconvenience to the feet on a long march.

Whilst we remained at Gibraltar, a few cricket matches between the officers of the ship and the different regiments in garrison, a hunt (without a find), dinner parties, and Highland games at the north front, at which the Duke acted as judge—all helped to pass away the time most agreeably. The *Galatea* had now completed her preparations for starting on her contemplated cruise round the world. On the 11th June, at 10.30 A.M., His Royal Highness, attended by Lieutenant Haig, went on shore to take his leave of the Governor and the principal officers of the garrison, a royal salute being fired by the shore battery as he passed the Mole. His Royal Highness returned on board before noon, and had a large party of officers to luncheon. By 1.15 P.M. steam was ready, and we commenced the necessary operations for casting off from the Mole; and soon after two o'clock the ship had hauled out to her anchor, which was weighed by 2.40 P.M. At 2.45 P.M. the Duke's standard was hoisted at the main, and as soon as it broke, the shore battery saluted, the ships dressed with colours, and manned

yards. The *Galatea* steamed slowly out, and as she passed the *Ocean* (which had just come in from Malta on her way to China), the whole of the squadron saluted: the Italian frigate also saluted, manned yards, and cheered. Having steamed round outside the ships, the *Galatea* stopped, to allow the Admiral and captains of the different ships to come on board and pay their parting respects to His Royal Highness. They left about three o'clock, when the boats which had been employed inside the Mole returned, and were hoisted in. As the *Galatea* steamed away on her long cruise, the Duke made the signal "Farewell!" to which the ships replied by hoisting their answering pendants. The Admiral accompanied us in the *Psyche* for an hour and a half, and then making the signal "A pleasant cruise and a quick return," parted company and proceeded on his way to Tangiers, the *Galatea* replying "Thank you." The day was remarkably fine, wind south-easterly, and continuing to freshen. At 5 P.M. we were under all plain sail.

12th June.—The wind having fallen quite light, by 2 P.M. we got up steam, and proceeded under steam till 7 P.M. on the 14th, when we anchored in Funchal Roads, Madeira.

On the 17th, H.M.S. *Dryad* arrived on her way to Rio: *Galatea* exercised firing shot and shell at a target. In the evening the band was sent on shore and played under the trees of the Alameda, which was crowded by the people of the town, amongst whom were a number of Spanish soldiers



MR. H. BARNARD, LONDON, 1878

FAREWELL

THE BOSTON JOURNAL

who had deserted with General Prim, and had succeeded in escaping to Portugal, whence they had been sent on here. The Spanish Government had, however, granted them an amnesty, and paid for their rations, &c.

18th June.—At noon we proceeded out of Funchal Roads under steam on our way to Rio; the *Dryad* manned the rigging and cheered us as we started. Just before we weighed, a pretty schooner yacht, belonging to Mr. Lee, R.A., started for England. In the afternoon, the wind being favourable, we made all plain sail. Before sunset the Island was out of sight, and we felt that we had parted with the last link that united us to the Old World, and that we were really off at last on our cruise.

Nothing of particular interest occurred on the passage to Rio; but it may be mentioned that, on the 20th (in Lat. $29^{\circ} 55' N.$, Long. $18^{\circ} 38' W.$), some swallows were seen flying about the ship, and two were caught. They were so tired and tame that they would not get out of the men's way, and were taken quite easily. On the 21st, the south-westerly breeze we had had took us close past Palma, one of the Canaries. In the afternoon, first fell in with flying fish. On Sunday, the 23rd, we got the NE. trades in the morning, in Lat. $26^{\circ} N.$, Long. $20^{\circ} W.$, but unfortunately lost them again during the night of the 27th, in Lat. $11^{\circ} 48' N.$, Long. $26^{\circ} 12' W.$, having carried them through only 14° of Latitude. On the morning of that day the wind had fallen light, but in the afternoon we had heavy squalls. On the 26th

we first sighted the Southern Cross, in Lat. 15° N., α Crucis, having an altitude of 13° . On Friday, the 28th, there being no signs of wind, "down screw," and we went ahead under the "brass topsail." A shark was seen alongside about noon, and quantities of flying fish.

29th June.—Lat. $8^{\circ} 11' N.$, Long. $25^{\circ} 49' W.$ To-day we have thoroughly entered what Maury terms "the cloud ring or equatorial doldrums, a region of gloom, and rain, and calms," which vessels bound into the southern hemisphere from Europe enter, after losing the NE. trade winds. The weather has now become close and oppressive; the air seems to lose its vitality, and a feeling of languor comes on, which continues so long as we remain within the influence of the dense and rain-laden atmosphere which surrounds us. All day we have been steadily passing through a dull gray leaden sea and sky, with the temperature of a moderate oven; showers constantly falling, sometimes with great violence, and then moderating, the horizon melting into haze, or rising in white relief against some dense mass of dark rain-cloud. Rain-awnings cover the whole of the quarter-deck, but as we are steaming at full speed, the rain drives in under every corner, sending everybody below, where the day is spent in reading, sleeping, or whatever else may be best calculated to pass the time during this most uncomfortable portion of our voyage. One of our principal amusements since leaving Madeira has been a

game with quoits made of rope and covered with canvas. The mode of playing is as follows: two rings, about three feet in diameter, sixteen paces apart, with a mark in the centre of each, are described with chalk on the quarter-deck—the quoits, or grummets, being pitched in the usual way, all outside the rings not being allowed to count. When the centre of the mark was inside the grummet, it counted as a “ringer.” Some skill is required, when there is any breeze, to make the proper allowance for the wind and the roll of the ship; for, when the wind is ahead, it impedes the flight of the quoit and alters its direction altogether; and the roll of the ship, of course, causes it to slide away from the mark. This simple game combines exercise with amusement, and has a great advantage over the ordinary monotonous walk on the quarter-deck. For this, however, dry weather is necessary; for (to say nothing of the discomfort) the rain, coming down as it does in a perfect deluge, and beating in under the awnings in every direction, soon obliterates the chalk marks, so that it seemed impossible to have our usual afternoon’s amusement on deck, where the only dress is a waterproof, and everybody, whose duty keeps them there, walks about without shoes or stockings. Suddenly a bright idea occurs to one of the party. “Why not pitch our quoits into fire buckets? There is no swell on, and they will be steady enough. Off shoes and stockings, and with waterproofs on we shall have capital fun.” The majority of the “idlers,”

having exhausted all the resources of reading, draughts, &c., in the forenoon, have by this time settled down into a quiet "caulk." The first sleeper, H——, when shaken up and tempted with this bright idea, replies, "Oh! go along with you; that's twice you have wakened me; you're a nuisance." Y——, who was asleep in another arm-chair, having been awakened by this conversation, does not at first approve of the idea any more than H——, but being fairly roused up, he becomes a volunteer; and a third sleeper, N——, having been dug out of the corner of a sofa, and a fourth from some other quarter, we contrived to get a good hour's exercise at this novel style of quoit-playing. Anything to get through these awful doldrums.

30th June.—Thankful to find we have cleared the doldrums at last, and that we are able again to proceed under sail; but as the wind fell light again, we were steaming with four boilers by 2 P.M. on the next day, and continued to do so till past noon on the 2nd July, when we crossed the line in Long. $27^{\circ} 11' W.$, about half-past one in the afternoon. There was none of the barbarous "shaving" usually practised on such occasions, but in the evening a blue light was burnt forward, and the old familiar voice of Neptune was heard hailing the ship. His Majesty, however, ascertaining that his attendance was not expected or required, soon disappeared over the bows, after making a feeble protest against this refusal to acknowledge

his ancient and time-honoured prerogative. We had the SE. trades since about 5° N. Lat., but with considerable southing in them, as they seldom came to SE., and veered occasionally to SSE. and S.

About this time we passed numbers of very beautiful Portuguese men-of-war (*Physalis pelagicus*); and the flying fish seemed to be much larger than any we had hitherto fallen in with. They were able to take very long flights *without touching the water*,—in many instances, of certainly not less than 150 yards. For some days we made slow progress in consequence of the prevalence of strong head winds, but on Sunday morning, the 14th July, we were delighted to hear the report, "Land in sight on the starboard bow." At 9 A.M. we went suddenly out of blue water into a dirty green, and passed Cape Frio in the afternoon. At half-past five shortened sail to topsails, and as it was too late to go into the harbour of Rio, it was decided to remain outside for the night.

15th July.—Early in the morning we were about ten miles off the entrance, waiting for the sea-breeze to take us in. It did not, however, spring up as soon as we expected it; there was but a light air at one o'clock when we stood in. A few minutes before two, finding the breeze insufficient to take us in, we shortened and furled sails, hoisting the Duke's standard at the main and our number at the fore. The day was very fine, and the high land about Rio, rising out of the mist, was peculiarly grand. We steamed on, and at

2.45 P.M. passed between the Sugar Loaf and fort; and as we ran up the anchorage all the men-of-war manned yards and saluted, as did also the forts. Here we found H.M. ships *Narcissus*, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Ramsay, *Egmont*, *Spiteful*, and *Nassau*, one Spanish frigate, the *Nu-mancia*, bearing a Commodore's flag, one French, and two American ships, one of them a Commodore's flag-ship. When we had anchored, the Admiral, commodores, and captains of the different ships, and the English Minister, Mr. Thornton, came to pay their respects to the Duke, and soon afterwards His Royal Highness the Comte d'Eu, the Emperor's son-in-law, who is the grandson of Louis Philippe, and distinguished himself greatly in the Spanish service during the late war between Spain and Morocco. In the evening the Comte gave a reception, to which the Duke and his suite went, on their way calling at Mr. Thornton's, where they took tea. When they arrived at the Comte's residence they found a large party assembled, about thirty ladies, with the Princess Imperial (whom the Comte had married), seated on chairs round two sides of a room, the Emperor and Empress being also present. The Duke was ushered into this room, and sat talking with the Emperor, whilst the rest of the gentlemen remained standing in the anteroom, none of them being introduced to the ladies, or entering the room where they were seated. The Comte moved about amongst his guests in both rooms, and entered freely into conversation

with them. In the course of the evening the Duke presented Lord Newry and the gentlemen of his suite to the Emperor. His Majesty is a fine-looking man, with a very amiable expression, about six feet high, whitish beard, and light brown hair, and is now forty-five years of age. Both he and the Comte wore plain evening dress, the Emperor having a single star, and the Comte no kind of decoration whatever. After some wonderful performance on the piano by a professor of music, and singing, coffee was handed round, and His Royal Highness took his departure.

16th July.—This morning the Duke went in state to visit the Emperor, accompanied by Lord Newry, Mr. Haig, R.E., the Hon. E. C. Yorke, and Mr. Brierly. His Royal Highness left the ship in his barge, with his standard at the bow, Admiral Ramsay in his barge, and the captains of the other English men-of-war following. As soon as the barge cleared the bows of the *Galatea*, the men-of-war manned yards and fired a royal salute. It is scarcely possible to imagine anything more beautiful than the appearance of the lovely harbour at this time. The day was brilliantly fine, and so clear that the sharp peaks of the distant Organ mountains on the one side, and the whole of the Corcovado and Tijuca mountains, rising above the town on the western shore, came out in all their grandeur.

At the landing-place the Duke was met by Mr. Thornton, and two carriages with four horses each, to take His Royal Highness and suite to São Christo-

vaô, the Emperor's palace, about three-and-a-half miles distant from the town. At starting we were followed by a great crowd of people of all colours, from the blackest negro, through all shades of brown and yellow, up to white. We had not driven more than ten minutes, however, when the axletree of the Duke's carriage broke, and His Royal Highness had to get into the other carriage. On arriving at the palace, the Duke was received by different officers of state in the hall, who conducted him to the Emperor, with whom he retired to a private apartment. The members of the suite were afterwards presented to the Empress. After a lengthened interview the Duke returned to the city, and alighted at the town palace of the Emperor, which had been especially prepared for the use of His Royal Highness during his stay at Rio. Here a deputation of English merchants was introduced, and presented an address. The Duke then drove down to the landing-place at the arsenal, and re-embarked, returning to the ship in the same state, the fort and ships (with manned yards) firing another royal salute.

In the afternoon the Duke and his suite landed, and went to luncheon with the Comte d'Eu at his beautiful palace, a few miles out of town. There were no other guests except a lord and lady-in-waiting. The Comte is twenty-five years of age, but looks five years younger; tall, with a thin face and fresh colour. He is rather deaf, and it is necessary to speak to him distinctly and somewhat louder than ordinary. The Princess Imperial is also young and very amiable:

she will be the future Empress. The Comte talked constantly in good English upon various subjects with every one of his guests, amongst other topics mentioning the very low price of land in Brazil, some fabulous quantity being sold for a shilling, so that one could not help longing to invest in a crown's worth on the spot. When some particular dishes were being handed round, he stopped in his conversation to recommend them as being peculiar to the country. After the ladies had left the room, we all retired to smoke our cigars in a corridor which was hung round with a collection of native Brazilian weapons and ornaments, and looked down into a square court full of broad-leaved tropical plants. The Comte had been speaking of the snakes of the country, and showed us the dried skin of a large one about twelve feet long. The Princess Imperial let us see another, preserved in spirits, which had been killed in the palace ; it was curiously banded with red. Another, similarly preserved, somewhat resembled the whip-snake of Australia. The Princess Imperial and her ladies having dressed for walking, we all strolled through the garden and grounds, which were of considerable extent. Great improvements had recently been made in them by cutting a winding road, leading, under shady palms and a variety of beautifully flowering trees, up the side of a hill, from the top of which there was a splendid view of the whole harbour of Rio. A little before sunset the Comte observed to His Royal Highness, " We had better go down now—it gets dark so soon here ; " so we returned to the palace, where ices and

wine were served, and shortly afterwards His Royal Highness left.

Before the royal salutes were fired in the morning, the Hon. R. J. B. Willoughby, a son of Lord Middleton, one of the midshipmen of the *Galatea*, who had been suffering for some days from typhoid fever, was moved on board the *Egmont*, to be out of the way of the noise: he never rallied, however, but died during the night. He was a very promising young officer, and very much liked by all. He was, however, very delicate, and rapidly succumbed to the disease.

17th July.—To-day poor Willoughby was buried. As the procession of boats passed the foreign men-of-war, the Spanish ironclad and American corvette each sent a boat to attend. His Royal Highness, with his suite and a number of the officers of the ship, followed up the harbour to the English cemetery, which was some five miles distant from the anchorage.

18th July.—To-day the Emperor dined on board the ship. His Majesty, accompanied by the Comte d'Eu, arrived soon after three o'clock. It rained heavily as the royal barge came off. The ships were "dressed," the yards manned, and a royal salute fired. The French, American, Spanish, and Brazilian admirals, Mr. Thornton, and some Brazilian officials, arrived shortly before the Emperor came on board. His Majesty showed great interest in everything connected with the ship, and made a most minute inspection of all the decks and engine-room, after which the ship went to general quarters. The new guns, as well as the Snider rifle and cartridges, interested him very

much. He wore the uniform of a Brazilian admiral, the Comte that of a marshal in the army. After dinner the Emperor presented to the Duke the insignia of the "Southern Cross," the highest Brazilian order of knighthood. At half-past seven His Majesty left the ship, which was illuminated with blue lights, another royal salute being fired.

The harbour and neighbourhood of Rio are so well known, and have been so often described, that any particular account of their peculiar beauties seems hardly necessary. It may be mentioned, however, that there are some very pretty walks and drives amongst the mountains. Early one morning a party of us started from the ship, and went by omnibus to the foot of the Tijuca hills; and then walked up through the village of Boa Vista—a favourite resort for invalids—to the little hotel in the heart of the mountains. A bath in the reservoir, built for the purpose in the garden, gave us a hearty appetite for our breakfast; and we then started off for a walk to see the different views, and cut coffee-sticks. It was a hot day; but we had no difficulty in quenching our thirst with delicious oranges, which we found growing wild all over the hills. The rain, which came on about two o'clock, drove us back to the hotel, where we slept for the night. We noticed that the sides of the road were illuminated by numbers of fire-flies. After breakfast the next morning we walked round by the "Chinese View"—a pretty peep through a gap in the mountains—and thence down to the Botanical Gardens, where

there is a large palm avenue of nearly 300 trees, forming a natural arch overhead. These palms were brought from Barbadoes. It is the same tree as that from which the palm oil of commerce is extracted. Whilst we were at the hotel, we heard that the Emperor, the Comte d'Eu, and the Duke of Edinburgh had gone to see the lower cascades a mile or two farther into the hills—the landlord and head waiter having been summoned before daylight to attend upon them. It turned out to be a false alarm, the rain (as we afterwards ascertained) having prevented the party from going, much to the regret of Comte d'Eu, who had planned the expedition.

19th July.—This evening there was a ball at the English Legation, at which the Emperor, Empress, Princess Imperial, the Comte d'Eu, and the Duke of Edinburgh were present. The exterior of the building, and the avenue leading up to it, were brightly illuminated. Crowds of people lined the road and thronged round the gates, receiving the Duke with great enthusiasm as he drove up. Upwards of 700 people had been invited, and nearly that number was said to be present.

20th July.—Very heavy rain—no breeze—atmosphere intolerably oppressive. To-day His Royal Highness dined with the Emperor. On this occasion he wore with his uniform a sword which had belonged to William IV. On arriving at the palace the Duke was received with a guard of honour, and a flourish of trumpets—the band playing “God save the Queen.” A large party, including the admirals

and captains of the different ships, had been invited to meet him. Every one's seat at table was previously arranged, the names of the guests being written upon cards, which, together with a *menu dîner*, were placed by the plate. The dinner, consisting of 33 dishes with soups, had all been put on the table at once, and as some of the guests had not been punctual, everything was quite cold and spoiled. The dinner lasted a little more than half an hour, when all rose with the ladies and retired to a reception room, and stood in a sort of circle round the sides of the apartment, the Emperor and Empress contriving to address a few words to each in turn. This conversation (standing all the while) lasted for about two hours, and then the guests retired.

21st July.—To-day a mad marine was sent to the hospital ship. He had been for some time confined under a screen on the main-deck, and it had taken several of his messmates to watch him day and night. He was at times very violent, and was altogether a most undesirable character to take round the world with us. Being Sunday, His Royal Highness remained on board all day.

22nd July.—This evening there was a great boat-race between the *Galatea's* barge and cutter and two boats of the same class belonging to the *Narcissus*. It was a long pull from the ships, past Fort Villegagnon, out round a buoy near the Sugar Loaf. The barges pulled first, and the *Galatea's* came in an easy winner—the men, who crowded the lower rigging, forecastle, and every other place whence a

view of the boats could be obtained, clapping and cheering vigorously as she passed. The excitement in both ships was immense. The cutter race was also won by the *Galatea*.

At 7 P.M. the Duke and suite dined on board the *Narcissus* with Admiral Ramsay, and after dinner went to a ball given to His Royal Highness by the English merchants in the public ball-room of the city, which is probably one of the largest and most magnificent structures of the kind to be found in any capital. There was a tremendous crush of carriages, and a vast number of people congregated outside the building, which was splendidly illuminated for the occasion. All the Imperial party were in the ball-room when His Royal Highness arrived. The room inside was superbly decorated, and the approaches to it were adorned with a vast variety of beautiful tropical plants. There were at least 1,500 people present. The dances were of the usual European kind, viz., quadrilles, waltzes, lancers, galops, polkas, and polka-mazurkas. They commenced with a quadrille immediately after the Prince's arrival. The majority of the ladies were remarkably well dressed; some wore brocaded silks of extraordinary beauty, and many were remarkable for the magnificence and value of their jewelry. Some of the handsomest ladies were American; there were a few good-looking Brazilians, and a fair sprinkling of English beauties. The dancing was kept up with great spirit, and the Duke did not leave till nearly four o'clock in the morning. We must not omit to

mention, however, that there was one dance seldom witnessed out of Scotland, viz., a Scotch reel to the stirring music of the bagpipes, which the Duke's piper played. The Emperor, when he dined on board, heard the piper play round the table after dinner; and being asked what he thought of the music, replied,—“I like the piper, but not the sound; it is very national and very characteristic, and on that account I admire the performance, but I cannot say that I like the noise.” The Empress, hearing from the Emperor what strange music it was, sent on board to request that the piper might be allowed to go and play before her at the palace; but whether Her Majesty or the Emperor “liked the sound” any better for this additional opportunity of listening to it, we had no means of ascertaining.

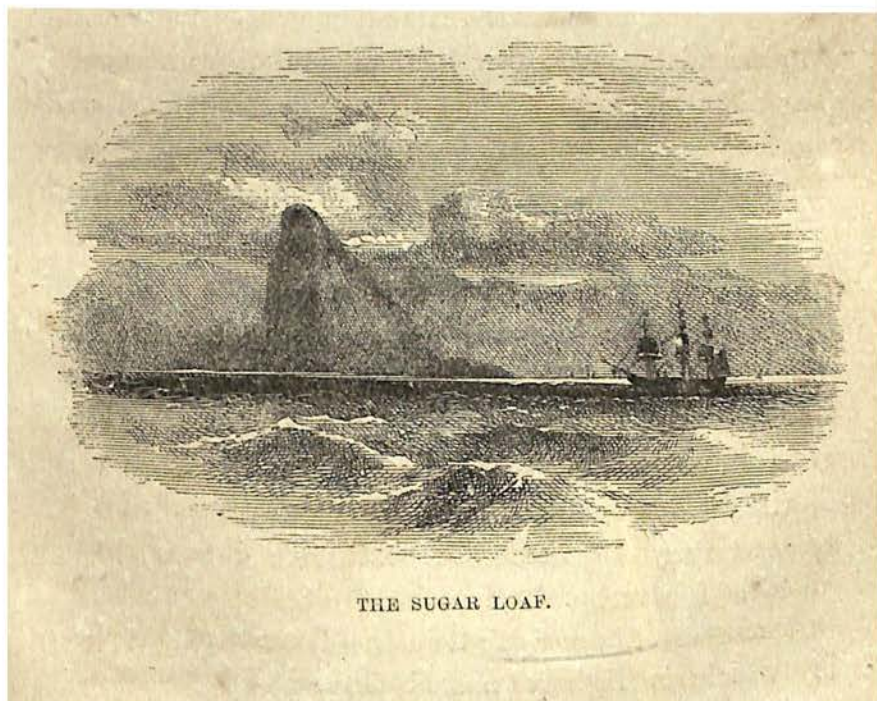
23rd July.—During our stay at Rio the weather for the most part was dull and wet, the rain at times coming down in perfect deluges, regular tropical showers. This is their winter season, and the most healthy period of the year, the temperature rarely exceeding 76°, although before the sea-breeze sets in it is occasionally very oppressive. This morning was fixed for our departure for the Cape. At ten o'clock Admiral Ramsay, the captains of the different ships, and Mr. Thornton, the English minister, with his two secretaries, the Hon. Mr. Le Poer Trench and Mr. Watson, came on board to take leave of His Royal Highness. At 10.45 we weighed, and steamed slowly ahead. At the first movement of the ship all the men-of-war in harbour,

dressed with colours, manned yards and fired a royal salute, the foreign ships following the motions of the English admiral. The morning was dull and grey, the mountains at the upper part of the harbour being entirely covered with cold blue mist, which rose up like a curtain, so that the bright colours of the flags and the smoke of the firing came out against it with a distinctness that had a very pretty effect. After saluting, the bands of the different flag-ships played "God save the Queen;" and when the strains of the music had ceased to reverberate, "there was a moment's pause, when, loud through the air, awakening the echoes of the hills surrounding this land-locked bay, there arose a deafening, prolonged, and repeated cheer from the concurrent throats of Brazilians, Frenchmen, Americans, Spaniards, and Englishmen." The bands again struck up "God save the Queen." The Duke signalled his "Farewell," and the *Galatea* steamed slowly out of the harbour on her way to the Cape, passing the Sugar Loaf (Paô de Açucar) by eleven o'clock. Mr. Windham, one of the stipendiary magistrates at Natal, who had taken a voyage to Monte Video and on to Rio for the benefit of his health, was kindly permitted by His Royal Highness to take a passage with us to the Cape.

3rd August.—Up to this time after leaving Rio the weather had been moderate, but with a general prevalence of south-easterly winds, which have taken us within 200 miles of Tristan d'Acunha. Yesterday, however, the wind had become more favourable,

and all to-day we have been running with studding-sails before a fine fresh northerly breeze. There was some rain in the afternoon, but before sunset all this had cleared away, and beautiful patches of mackerel sky indicated fine weather; so that after all we shall probably get a peep at the island, which we are now all anxious to see. Had the weather continued thick, we could not approach it with safety.

4th August.—The morning opened fine: the wind had fallen quite light, and had got round to the eastward, and about eight o'clock the ship was got under steam, steering a course direct for the island, His Royal Highness having determined to touch there, and, if the weather permitted, to communicate with the settlement. •



THE SUGAR LOAF.

CHAPTER II.

TRISTAN D'ACUNHA.

THOSE who go down to the sea in ships may, despite the usually prosaic nature of their calling, sometimes realize situations bordering upon romance, and encounter such facts as fiction is made up of. Most of us, at that period of our youth when the marvellous page of Defoe is conned as a text-book, have dwelt upon the charms attending a Crusoe existence upon a desert island, and the rare joys and independence of an individual who is so fortunate as to be cast upon a Juan Fernandez, finding himself alone upon a fair and fertile shore, bounded by the ocean, and rich in materials for everything, from wigwams to pot-hunting.

Doubtless, in the abstract, it *is* a fine thing to be "monarch of all one surveys;" but those who have realized it are generally found to reverse their early aspirations, and own that solitude is not good for gregarious man. Tristan d'Acunha is such an island as the great romancer, who so skilfully "forged the handwriting of nature," might have used for the basis of his story.

There are three islands in the Tristan group, one of which is rightly named Inaccessible, another

Nightingale (after a Dutch navigator of that name), and the third and largest, Tristan d'Acunha—named after the Portuguese navigator who discovered them in 1506. The two first are quite uninhabitable. The size of the last, on which the settlement is situated, has been variously estimated, "but it may be described, with sufficient accuracy, as being in shape nearly a square, each side about five miles in length. Like Inaccessible, it is literally a vast rock, rising almost perpendicularly some 3,000 feet out of the sea; with the addition of a lofty cone upon its summit, ascending more than another 5,000 feet, making the total height 8,300 feet above the level of the sea." It is said to be more remote from other inhabited places than any other settlement on the face of the globe. The nearest place is St. Helena, distant 1,200 miles to the northward. "At present it is the domain of an interesting English people, whose manners, simplicity, and excellence of character remind us strongly of the somewhat similarly placed family upon Pitcairn Island, in the Pacific, the retreat of the mutineers of the *Bounty*." The "Sailing Directory for the South Atlantic Ocean," from which the above is an extract, furnishes us with the past history of the islands down to the year 1852. From this we find that the *Lion* and *Hindustan*, with the British Embassy for China, touched here in 1792. Having previously examined the shore, and taken soundings in boats, the *Lion* stood in, and anchored in the evening, on the north side, in thirty fathoms of water. When the ship was at

anchor, she was overshadowed by the dark mass of that portion of the island whose sides seem to rise, like moss-grown walls, immediately from the ocean. Here a sudden gust of wind started the anchor, and the ship, for safety, put to sea. The sword-fish, whales of every species, sea-lions and seals, penguins and albatrosses, were found frequenting the coast at that time. Captain Patten, of the ship *Industry*, from Philadelphia, remained here with part of his crew from August, 1790, to April, 1791. The *Industry's* people pitched their tent in the place occupied by the present settlement. There was at that time plenty of wood. The trees, which are now unhappily disappearing, did not grow high, but their branches bent down, and spread on the ground. He describes the foliage of the trees that principally abounded as resembling that of the yew, but the wood as being like that of the maple, and burning remarkably well; the trunks about ten feet in height and nine inches in diameter. The rocks yielded great quantities of sea-weed called laver, and the shore was covered with a broad sea-weed, several fathoms long (*Fucus giganteus*). They found goats, left there by former navigators, which were numerous, and very wild, of which they shot seven. Of birds, the principal were a kind of gannet, like wild geese, which the sailors considered excellent food; penguins, Cape cocks and hens, albatrosses, and a bird like a partridge, but of a black colour, which cannot fly, is easily run down, and is very well flavoured. They found abundance of fish, particularly a kind of large

perch, some weighing 6 lb.; file-fish in large shoals, craw-fish, star-fish, and others. The shore was covered with seals, sea-lions, and sea-elephants (the tongues of which were reckoned good eating), and whales in the offing, particularly *killers*, most of them, however, being cow-fish, or females.

In the seven months he obtained 5,600 seal-skins, and could have loaded a large ship with oil in three weeks. He reckoned September to be the best month for making oil. During this time Captain Colquhoun, of the American brig *Betsy*, touched at the island, and planted potatoes, onions, and a variety of seeds in this virgin soil.

Captain Heywood was at Tristan on the 5th and 6th of January, 1811, and found three Americans there, who proposed to remain for a few years, in order to prepare seal-skins and oil for sale to vessels that might touch there.

The interior then abounded with goats and wild hogs. One of the Americans, Jonathan Lambert, by a curious and singular edict, on the 4th of February of that year, declared himself sovereign proprietor of these islands. In a short time he justified his title to lord of the soil by clearing about fifty acres of land, and sowing other kinds of seed, which, as well as the coffee tree and sugar cane, were furnished by the American minister at Rio Janeiro. The seed sprang up, and appeared very promising, but the young settlement was soon after abandoned, and formal possession taken of it in the name of the British Government, by a detachment from the Cape of Good Hope, detailed to keep guard here during

the early years of Napoleon's captivity at St. Helena. An official notice, 30th March, 1817, announced the occupation. The soldiers remained about a year: they threw up batteries, built a few houses, cleared a little land, and were just going to sow it, when they were ordered to return immediately to the Cape. The unsafe anchorage, and disagreeable climate, no doubt led to so sudden an abandonment of the settlement. A corporal of artillery, named Glass, obtained leave to remain behind, and two other men, John Nankivel and Samuel Burnell, natives of Plymouth, were induced to join him. These three, with the wife of Glass, a Cape creole, and her two children, formed the whole community, Glass being chosen, and ever afterwards styled, "Governor." In 1824 there were twenty-two men and three women living on the island. When the *Berwick* touched there, the industrious little colony had upwards of eighty tons of potatoes to dispose of. They were so happy and contented, that Glass, who was evidently anything but a misogamist, gallantly declared they only required a few more women to make the place an earthly paradise. When Captain Morrell, in the United States ship *Antarctic*, visited the place in November, 1829, the growing community numbered seven families, having for sale plenty of bullocks, cows, sheep, hogs, goats, rabbits, and poultry; also potatoes, cabbages, beets, parsnips, carrots, onions, and pumpkins, together with butter, cheese, eggs, and milk, all of which could be had at short notice, on moderate terms, and in any quantities. In 1836 the population had increased to

forty-two. Captain Liddell, of the *Wellington*, at that time supplied them with various articles of wearing apparel, blankets, books, &c. He also left them a fine calf, with wheat, barley, and oats for seed. The Rev. J. Applegate, one of his passengers, and the first clergyman they had seen at the settlement, took advantage of the opportunity to land, and baptized twenty-nine persons, from the age of a few months to seventeen years.

On the 23rd of July, 1821, the *Blenden Hall*, Captain Greig, from London to Bombay, was totally wrecked on Inaccessible Island. The commander, officers, and passengers reached the barren shore, but eight of the crew perished. They remained on the island, exposed to rain and cold, until the 8th of November, on which day the carpenter and four of the crew embarked in a small punt, made out of the wreck with surgical instruments which had been cast ashore, and reached Tristan d'Acunha, where they procured two whale-boats, and brought away those that remained on Inaccessible Island.

Captain Denham, of H.M.S. *Herald*, called at Tristan on the 11th of November, 1852. The population at that time amounted to eighty-five persons, all English by association, though not by birth and parentage. They were all members of the Church of England, and under the pastoral care of the Rev. William F. Taylor, appointed by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel at the instance of an unknown benefactor, who sympathizing with the inhabitants in their destitution

of religious and moral instruction, had remitted to the Society, in 1849, £1,000, to provide a resident clergyman, who should fulfil the offices of teacher and minister there for five years. William Glass, the Governor, was then nearly seventy years of age, and sorrowfully afflicted with cancer in his under lip and chin, but was able to move about. His family consisted of his wife, seven sons, and eight daughters. Captain Denham describes the young men and women as partaking of the mulatto caste, the wives of the first settlers being natives of the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena, but the children of the second generation as being what he should term handsome brunettes, of a strikingly fine figure. His opinion was, that a more healthy place could not be found, none of the epidemical diseases having reached them, nor were the children subject to any complaints or illnesses common to children. The clergyman assured him that he had not traced a vice to contend with. He adds that "the geographical position of Tristan d'Acunha may now be considered as settled. The north-western extremity lies in Lat. $37^{\circ} 2' 48''$ S., Long. $12^{\circ} 18' 30''$ W., about one-third nearer to the Cape of Good Hope than to Cape Horn, and nearly on a line drawn between those well-known Capes—a position which places it 1,320 miles southward of St. Helena."

At 2 P.M. on Sunday, the 4th of August, when

the *Galatea* was about fifty-five miles distant from the island, high up and above where we had been looking for it, was observed what appeared to be "merely a white spot of cloud, but which in fact was the snow-covered summit of the great peak of Tristan d'Acunha, all the lower portion of the island being entirely lost in flat light haze, that seemed to be nothing more than a portion of the sky. Very soon, however, the sloping sides of the island began to loom faintly through the curtain of mist, and shortly afterwards Inaccessible Island was also seen. By 4 P.M. the sharp ridges of the sides below the snow began to show out clearly, and the whole form of the island could be traced down to the water. The great mass continued to rise higher as we approached it, but without becoming more defined. As the sun went down behind us, its light changed the snow to a bright pink colour, the sides of the mountain lower down assuming a sombre red tinge. As the sun sank below the western horizon, the red light gradually disappeared from the lower part of the mountain, and lingered at last for a moment in one bright red spot on the snow of the summit, and then the whole faded into cold grey. Some clouds came up about sunset, and we feared that we had lost our only fine day, and with it the opportunity of landing in the morning; but later on in the evening the young moon over us looked bright and clear, the breeze, which had begun to ruffle the water ominously as the sun went down, fell light again, the stars shone out, and all promised well for

our being able to communicate with the settlement in the morning. By seven o'clock we were close to the island, and the ship was hove-to for the night with her head off shore, on the NW. side of the island, distant six miles.

5th August.—Soon after daylight on Monday morning we found ourselves about two miles and a half from the island. The whole of the peak, and the upper portion of high precipitous rocks below the table-land, from which the peak rises, were entirely obscured by a long dark mass of cloud, extending in a distinctly marked line from one extreme to the other, below which the little settlement, with its few scattered cottages, was distinctly visible in the grey morning light. For some little time we could not detect any movement amongst the people on shore; but at length we observed a red flag hoisted on the largest cottage. Soon after seven o'clock a boat, containing eight men, but pulling only four oars, was descried coming out of a bay near the settlement. The boat was steered by a venerable-looking old man, with a long white beard, whom we at first took for Governor Glass. As they neared the ship, we noticed that the boat contained a welcome supply of fresh provisions, in the shape of potatoes, poultry, fish, eggs, and a couple of lively young pigs. They were soon alongside, and most of the crew came on deck, when we found that the old man was Peter Green, the oldest surviving colonist, Governor Glass having died (as they informed us) thirteen years be-



MAN, DOUGLAS, CHURCH, 1871.

SETTLEMENT OF EDINBURGH.

EDINBURGH, 1871.

T. P. KEN. 1871.

fore, soon after the visit of Captain Denham referred to above. The men all wore merely shirts and trousers, the former, however, being good woollen ones, such as are usually called Chobhams, or Baltics; warm stockings, knit by themselves from the wool of their own sheep, and hide moccasins for shoes. The old man, who acted as spokesman, modestly said that he was in no respect superior to the others, and that they were all equal—there having been nothing like a governor or a government of any sort or kind since the death of old Glass; but that he always arranged the barter with ships, and transacted any business matters that they might have to settle. His Royal Highness invited him to breakfast, but he had hardly sat down at the table before the motion of the ship, rolling in the swell, began to affect him to such an extent that he could not eat anything, and only partook of a cup of tea. The Duke enquired what would be most useful to the islanders in the way of clothing and provisions, and himself noted down the various things that the old man mentioned, and afterwards gave orders to the paymaster to supply them. The welcome nature of the present may be imagined from the fact that it consisted of the following articles, viz:—34 yards of blue cloth, 80 yards of flannel, 40 yards of serge, 15lb. of tobacco, 9 gallons of rum, 9 gallons of vinegar, 50lb. of sugar, 50lb. of tea, 330lb. of flour, and 240lb. of chocolate—worth in all about £110. Green informed His Royal

Highness that the ship's boats could easily land in such favourable weather. Accordingly, about 9 A.M., two of the cutters were lowered, and the Duke, with his suite and a number of officers, started from the ship, taking Green with them as pilot. The ship at this time was not more than a mile and a quarter from the shore. The swell was so great, that occasionally, as the boat went down into the trough of the sea, the ship would be entirely hidden from view. When about a quarter of a mile from the landing-place, we entered a belt of sea-weed, which grows up from a depth of fifteen fathoms, and acts as a natural breakwater, lowering the height of the waves and preventing them from "breaking," and giving an undulating glassy appearance to the surface of the water. The long flat leaves floating at the top considerably impeded the progress of the boat through them, as the men had constantly to draw in or dip their oars to clear them. As soon as the weed was passed, a short space of clear water extended up to the beach, where the sea was breaking, but not in sufficient force to interfere with the boat's landing. Here we were met by a party of the islanders, who were ready to drag the boat up the beach, if practicable; but as the first roller broke right over the stern-sheets and wetted most of those who were sitting there, everybody hurried out as quickly as possible, some being carried on the backs of men, others leaping over the bows as the sea receded. At the landing-

place—a beach of fine black sand—there was a ship's long-boat, hauled up high and dry, which had belonged to a vessel that had foundered at sea, a hundred miles off. The crew, seventeen in number, landed in it here, and after remaining fifteen days were fortunate enough to get a passage to the Cape in a brig. We proceeded at once up to the little settlement, which consisted of some eleven houses scattered over a sloping open space of ground at the north-western side of the island. They had all some portions of land, enclosed by walls of loose stones about four feet high, attached to them as gardens, but which at this season of the year—their early spring—had very little growing in them. In one we observed some marigolds in flower, and a number of dwarf strawberry plants; others were overgrown with tufts of coarse tussock grass. The houses were well, though primitively, built, of the soft stone of the island, cut into blocks of all sizes and shapes, which were fitted to each other very neatly, like the pieces of a Chinese puzzle, mortar apparently not being used in their construction. The roofs were thatched with long grass, secured inside to rafters placed horizontally, the ridge outside being covered with a band of green turf. The thatch made of this grass will last for thirty years, and outwear the wood. The timber they had obtained at great expense from American whaling ships, the trees indigenous to the island not being sufficiently large for the purpose; and, what is worse, many of them have been destroyed by a worm or species of

blight. The walls are about eighteen inches thick. They told us that two of the houses we saw in ruins had been blown down in a strong westerly gale on the 10th of May last (1867); and that it was necessary to build them very solidly to enable them to resist the heavy gales which frequently visit the island. Green's house stood high up the slope above the rest, and was distinguished by a large old red ensign, very ragged, and attached to a staff which came out of a chimney. He told us it had originally been a Hanoverian flag, procured from a Dutch merchantman, but that he had, with laudable patriotism, cut the horse out of it and inserted the Union Jack in its place, which transformed it into an English red ensign. His first flag was given to him by Captain Crawford, of H.M.S. *Sidon*, who authorized him to hoist it whenever a vessel hove in sight. When we arrived at his house, Green presented his wife to His Royal Highness, and introduced her to the rest of the party. She was a buxom, merry-looking mulatto woman; about forty-five years of age, who had come from St. Helena with the first settlers. She remembered the visit of the *Wanderer* yacht (R.Y.S.), in which the owner, Benjamin Boyd, Esq., went to Australia in 1841. He and his party had remained here two days, and on leaving had kindly handed over to Glass a sum of money to be laid out in purchasing a tablet to be erected over the remains of the crew of the man-of-war brig *Julia*, which parted from her anchors in a gale and was wrecked here with a

great loss of life in 1818, no less than forty-five of her crew having been recovered and buried in one grave. Green told us that the tablet had been obtained, and that it had been very neatly executed, but in stone of such soft material that the inscription had become quite obliterated by the wearing effect of the climate. His Royal Highness went round to all the cottages, and visited the different families in succession, where the ladies were all formally presented to him by Green. In the meantime some of the men were employed in collecting their cattle from the pasturage grounds, situated a few miles on the other side of the low land below the settlement. Two bullocks were shot down (one of them by a mere boy), and were afterwards cut up and sent on board for the use of the ship's company. The quantity of beef required was 1,250lb., and so accurately were they able to judge of the weight of an ox, that they contrived to single out two, the meat of which, when weighed on board turned out to be the exact amount ordered. Whilst this was going on, the Rev. J. Milner, the chaplain—who had been requested by Green to go on shore, and baptize the children who had been born since 1857, when the Rev. W. F. Taylor left—collected the mothers and children together in Green's house, and baptized no less than sixteen of them. As no register could be found on the island—Mr. Taylor having taken them away with him, together with other documents—perhaps it may be of use to record their names here. The following is a list of the

children and their parents, viz.:—1. Charles; 2. Albert; 3. Andrew; 4. Samuel; 5. John Steen; 6. Mary Jane—children of Andrew and Selina Hagan; 7. Thomas Catterick Carr, son of Thomas and Mary Caroline Glass; 8. Lucy Jane Gray, daughter of Joshua and Sarah Rogers; 9. Alfred; 10. Susan Maria (twins); 11. Mary Jane Cotton; 12. John Alexander; 13. Henry James—children of William and Martha Green; 14. Rachel Emma, daughter of Joseph and Ellen Beetham; 15. Andrew Edward; and 16. Eliza Anne—children of Samuel and Susan Swain. The women, who alone were present, evidently attached great importance to the ceremony, and attended to the service with becoming seriousness. One of them asked to “return thanks for her safe delivery,” and some of the others with her joined very devoutly in the service for the “churching of women.” Whilst speaking of the women, it may be mentioned that they were all very neatly and respectably dressed. They generally wore white or black straw hats, ornamented with some bright-coloured ribbons, with veils, short jackets, skirts of various materials and colours, all in good taste, and well made spring-sided boots, and crinolines, which have mysteriously penetrated to this remote corner of the world.

The remarkable coincidence of there being seven unmarried girls in the place—one of them remarkably pretty—and just seven equally eligible bachelors, naturally suggested to the chaplain the propriety of offering them an opportunity of pairing off then and there in the orthodox way. He there-

fore expressed his willingness to remain among them two hours to perform the ceremony, if any should be so inclined. But the maidens were coy, and the swains were slow, and no advantage was taken of the offer. Possibly the much vexed question of Married Life *v.* Celibacy, which among us appears just now to incline to the disparagement of the former state, had got imported into the place with the crinolines and elastic boots, and the youth in this far-away spot espoused the views of our West-end club-houses, giving in their adhesion to the order of the Benedicts. At any rate the chaplain's offer found no favour, and Hymen no votaries.

Perhaps a less recondite explanation may be found in the fact that the adventurous youth of the place generally turn their eyes towards the Cape, as the land of promise. Tristan d'Acunha being too small to maintain more than a limited number, they seem to consider the Cape as the natural destination of their surplus population; and although distant about 1,500 miles, they speak and think of it as if it were close at hand. In 1857 H.M.S. *Geyser* took thither forty-five of them, together with Mr. Taylor, who had fulfilled his term of five years as resident clergyman. About the same time five families went to the United States. Before this exodus their numbers had risen to a hundred and twelve; there are now only fifty-three in all. Some of the young men are fine handsome fellows, with only just a perceptible mulatto shade, combined with a healthy red tinge on the cheeks. Of the women, two were black, several

olive (some with woolly, others with straight black hair), and a few had no black blood in their veins at all. Some of the children were very fair, with light hair and blue eyes; and it may perhaps be interesting to our lady readers to know that young "Alfred" is a very fine little fellow, with light brown hair, fair complexion, and light blue eyes.

After the christenings were over, they gave us to understand that they were going to prepare a luncheon for His Royal Highness and those who had come on shore with him. Whilst it was getting ready, we took a stroll to the graveyard, which was situated between the houses and the sea. It was a square piece of ground, half an acre in extent, and enclosed with a stone wall four feet high. It appeared to contain about twenty graves, two of which had headstones attached to them. One of these was a very handsome white marble one erected to the memory of Governor Glass, containing the following inscription:—



WILLIAM GLASS,
Born at Kelso, Scotland,
The founder of this settlement at
TRISTAN D'ACUNHA,
In which he resided 37 years,
And fell asleep in Jesus,
November 24th, 1853, aged 67 years.

"Asleep in Jesus! far from thee
Thy kindred and their graves may be;
But thine is still a blessed sleep,
From which none ever wakes to weep."

It will be seen from the emblems at the head of the stone, that old Glass belonged to the venerable order of Freemasons. The second headstone was, if possible, even more interesting than the other, as the inscription will show:—

THOMAS SWAIN,

Born at Hastings, England,
Died on the 26th day of April, 1862,
Aged 102 years.

The story of Swain's life was remarkable. He was an old man-of-war's man, having entered the service at the age of thirteen in the *Fox* cutter, tender to the *Agamemnon*, commanded by Nelson; but after serving eighteen years, he ran away at Lisbon, and was taken prisoner by the French, and compelled by them to serve against his country. He was retaken three years afterwards, and was confined in prison for nine years as a French prisoner. At the conclusion of the war he went to the Cape, and from thence was brought to the Island by Captain Amm, where he resided nearly thirty-eight years. Taylor, another settler who arrived with Swain, was also a man-of-war's man; and was said to have served with Nelson in the *Victory*. A son of his formed one of the boat's crew which came off to the ship in the morning.

It was now announced to us that luncheon was ready, and the whole party repaired to one of the largest cottages, where it had been cooked. It was soon served up, and consisted of roast mutton, roast fowls, eggs, parsnips, potatoes, bread, &c. Old Green

presided, and was, in fact, the only one of the islanders who sat down to table with us. Our drink was some of the purest water imaginable, with the exception of Green's only remaining bottle of wine, which might have been port or sherry, or a mixture of both, or neither one nor the other, nor indeed anything else with a known name, and most probably had been imported from the Cape. Our long ramble about the place had prepared everybody to enjoy this Tristan d'Acunha fare (in spite of Green's bottle), and no one did more ample justice to it than His Royal Highness himself. It was now two o'clock, and the breeze having freshened, with every appearance of thick weather coming on, it was deemed advisable to make the best of our way back to the ship. His Royal Highness accordingly said good bye to the ladies, and we proceeded down to the boat, accompanied by the men. On our way down we collected the following scraps of information, which will serve to give a continuation of the history of the settlement since 1852. The island had been visited in 1857 by H.M. Brig *Frolic*, with the Bishop of Cape Town on board; by H.M.S. *Geyser*, in the same year; and by the *Sidon* soon afterwards. In 1860 H.M.S. *Sphinx*, with three gunboats which she was convoying to China, looked in here on her route; and in 1861 H.M.S. *Gorgon*, towing the *Swift* brig for a mooring-lighter at Simon's Bay. The last ship which visited them was the *Stirling Castle*, Captain McGowan, on the 30th June, 1867. We have already mentioned that

H.M.S. *Geyser* took away forty-five of the community to the Cape, the majority of whom were women, who at that time greatly exceeded the men in number.

We ascertained that there were about 500 head of cattle on the island, and 200 sheep belonging to the different families, all of which were distinguished by their owner's brand. Some short time ago, by way of improving the breed, they had procured two fine English sheep from a merchant-vessel; but these unfortunately turned out to be infected with scab, and contaminated the old stock, half of which perished. We found, on inquiry, that they kill cattle or sheep in turns, and distribute the meat amongst the different families, taking payment either in kind, or money, or barter of some description. They only grow wheat enough to serve for seed, preferring to buy flour from the American whalers. The birds described by previous navigators as partridges without wings are called woodcocks by the islanders. From the description given of them, the beak must be much shorter than that of the woodcock, and not half the length of that of the New Zealand apteryx. They only kill the sea-elephant when they require oil for their own use, chiefly in the manufacture of soap, which they prepare themselves. If they knew the price of it in the markets, and could calculate upon ships calling in for regular supplies, they are ready to procure it in any quantity. Whales come close in, but they do not attempt to kill them, and, indeed,

have not the means of doing so. The bull elephants (twenty feet long) furnish from eight to ten barrels of oil, the cows about six. There are few seals on the island now, and none on the western side; but they abound on the neighbouring island, where they have been undisturbed for twenty years. Not long ago a ship remained at anchor for three months on the east side of the island collecting seal oil, easterly winds not blowing for more than a week during the whole year. To give some idea of the quantity of vegetables they produce, we may mention that, deducting what they have required for their own consumption, and what they have sold to passing ships, they had still 200 bushels of potatoes remaining from last year's stock. The wild goats—spoken of by all preceding navigators—have entirely disappeared, in a most extraordinary and unaccountable manner, within the last two or three years.* As recently as that, the people used to fall in with them in flocks of 500 together; but, strange to say, they can neither meet with any now living, nor discover the remains of dead ones. Here is a problem for the naturalists to solve. What can have become of the goats?

We are indebted to young Glass for the following extraordinary story, the particulars of which he had frequently heard from his father. When the detachment of soldiers arrived at the island, they found a solitary man living there, Thomas Corrie, an Italian, known by the name of "old Thomas," who, with a Spanish boy, deserted from some ship that had

called in, and joined Jonathan Lambert's party. Thomas accounted for the disappearance of Lambert and the rest by stating that they had got discontented, and left in a boat for the neighbouring island of Inaccessible, and that he had never heard anything more of them. The soldiers always suspected that there had been some foul play, that Thomas was a mere pirate, and that he had probably murdered his companions. He had a great quantity of money, a camp kettle full of doubloons, and other vessels full of coins of various kinds, all of which he buried soon after the arrival of the detachment. They have never yet been discovered, but are known to be hidden somewhere on the island. Thomas died suddenly one day, by the breaking of a blood-vessel, whilst talking with some of the officers of the regiment. He could never rest, but would get up in the middle of the night, arm himself, and walk from one side of the island to the other. Of course it is impossible now to ascertain who or what he was.

Tristan d'Acunha is a remarkably healthy island ; but it is a singular fact that any vessel touching there from St. Helena invariably brings with it a disease resembling influenza. St. Kilda, off the west coast of Scotland, is known to be also similarly afflicted, whenever a party lands amongst the people from any vessel. It may be remarked that the albatross, which (caught young) forms a considerable portion of the settlers' winter food, breeds on the high table-land below the peak, amongst the snow, which is

melted for a considerable space round the nest by the heat of the bird's body.

By three o'clock we were all safe on board, and soon afterwards Green and his crew of seven came in their only boat to take leave of us. This boat was a man-of-war gig, picked up at sea by a merchant ship a hundred miles south of Ascension; and as H.M.S. *Mæander*, stationed there, is known to have lost one, it is not improbable that it may have belonged to that vessel. The weather was getting momentarily more threatening, and it was necessary for the good people to get their little business transacted as speedily as possible, in order that they might be able to land again without danger or difficulty. The beef they had sent on board was soon weighed and paid for, as well as the other produce they had supplied. The chaplain, anxious to see some provision made for the education of the rising generation, gave them a large quantity of elementary school-books, catechisms, slates, &c., and begged Green to appoint some one to act in the capacity either of schoolmaster or schoolmistress, which he promised to do. He said he was the only man qualified to act as teacher, but that many of the women were very well educated (*i.e.* could read and write), and were perfectly fit to undertake the duty. We may mention here that, on their stating that they had no name for their little village, we suggested that they might call it Edinburgh, after the title of His Royal Highness. Green said that he would ask permission to do so, and as he obtained

it, the little village will henceforth be called by that name.

At half-past three we were ready for our start, and took our farewell of this unique and interesting colony. When our friends had pushed off, they stood up in their boat, and gave us three lusty cheers in the English fashion as we steamed away on our course for the Cape of Good Hope.

Since the above was written we have had the opportunity of reading a little work published in 1856 by the Christian Knowledge Society, entitled "Some Account of the Settlement of Tristan d'Acunha, by the Rev. W. F. Taylor." Any one disposed to take an interest in the welfare of these lonely islanders will find the account well worthy of perusal, and will perhaps be sorry to learn that the writer is of opinion that the settlement must soon be abandoned. He says that "the future prospects of the inhabitants are by no means very bright. The total disappearance of trees from the island is in itself a heavy loss, involving, as it does, the prospect of a great scarcity of fuel, which is daily becoming more difficult to procure. But that is only a small portion of the evil; for the land being thus left bare, there is no shelter anywhere, for either animals or vegetables, against the heavy gales which from time to time blow at all seasons of the year. Nothing but potatoes have ever succeeded, or are likely to succeed there. Nevertheless, so long as there is a ready market at hand in the whale-ships, a few men can get a living here. But then the visits of whale-ships

are very uncertain. A few years ago very few called here. The last two years whales have been found in great abundance around the island, and the number of whale-ships that have visited us has considerably increased. But in another year or two the whales will probably have been harassed off to some other quarter, and the ships will of course follow them. Such a risk is but a frail thing to depend on.

“Another evil is incident to the population. The families now here consist almost entirely of females. The boys are continually enticed away, by their natural desire of seeing the world, which they can easily gratify, the whalers being always glad to obtain lads who are well used to boating. The girls have no such opportunity of escape. There are now [1856] more than a dozen adult females here, with no prospect of a comfortable provision for life.

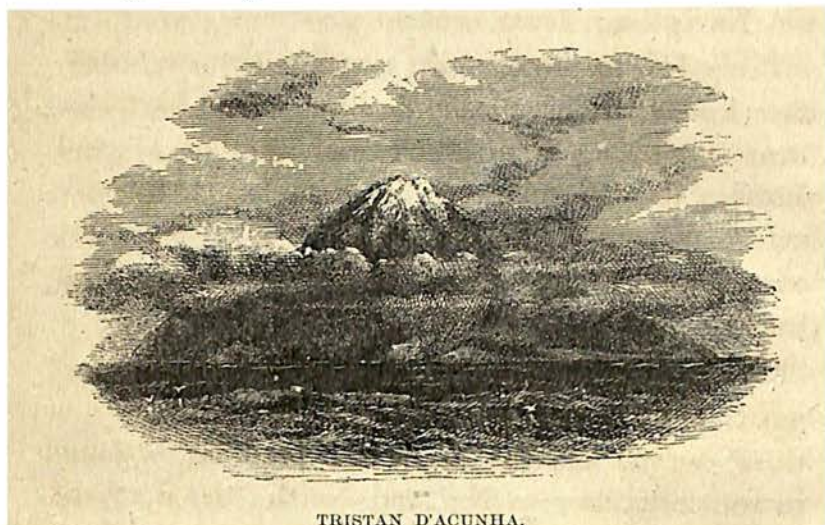
“The small quantity of available land upon the island would alone prevent a numerous population from ever existing here. Its distance from all other places precludes the possibility of their finding a profitable market elsewhere for what little surplus produce so few could raise. Already their number, though not quite a hundred, is as great as can well find support in the present state of things. I can see no other prospect than for those who have large families to provide for to seek some wider and more promising sphere in which to do so. Many are resolved to do this the first opportunity that offers ; but such opportunities are not very frequent or

certain. Already, however, two of the old families, including a quarter of the present population, have obtained a chance, and are preparing to avail themselves of it, to proceed to the United States, where they have relations already dwelling and prospering. And before long I hope and trust that many more will be able to follow their example. I think it will be a happy day when this little lonely spot is once more left to those who probably always were, and now, in its present barren condition, certainly are its only fit inhabitants—the wild birds of the ocean” (pp. 88-90).

When we left the island its whole summit for more than half way down was enveloped in a heavy canopy of clouds, which at a distance of fifteen miles presented a very singular appearance. The whole mountain was covered, as it were, with the vapoury coating, which took so completely the form of the island that it was almost impossible, without careful observation, to believe that it was not the real surface that we were looking at. About 4,000 feet of the peak appeared to stand out from a bank of cloud, but in reality no portion whatever of its true surface was visible: the thin yet dense and opaque canopy completely covered it all over, and repeated on its surface exactly, in a remarkable manner, the forms of the rocks and ravines under it.

By 4 P.M. we made sail before a fresh northerly breeze. During the night it came on to blow very strongly, and by 3 A.M. the next morning the wind had freshened to a gale from the north-west.

About six in the morning it moderated a little, and during the day subsided into a moderate breeze.



TRISTAN D'ACUNHA.

6th August.—This being the Duke's birthday, the men "spliced the main-brace," and those amongst the officers who had served in the *Raccoon* with His Royal Highness, twenty-two in number, dined with him in the evening.

The next day was fine, with a light north-westerly breeze; but on the morning of the 8th the wind was blowing hard from SSE., with thick weather and much rain, the ship being under double-reefed topsails. At ten it was blowing very hard, with rain; and during the day we had occasional heavy squalls from SE. It continued to blow hard all day. On the 9th the wind moderated a little, and the weather cleared up; but the breeze was still fresh. From the 10th till we sighted the Cape on the 15th, fine bright weather with moderate breezes.

The following account of the passage from Rio to the Cape is from the journal of Mr. Bradley, the Navigating Lieutenant:—

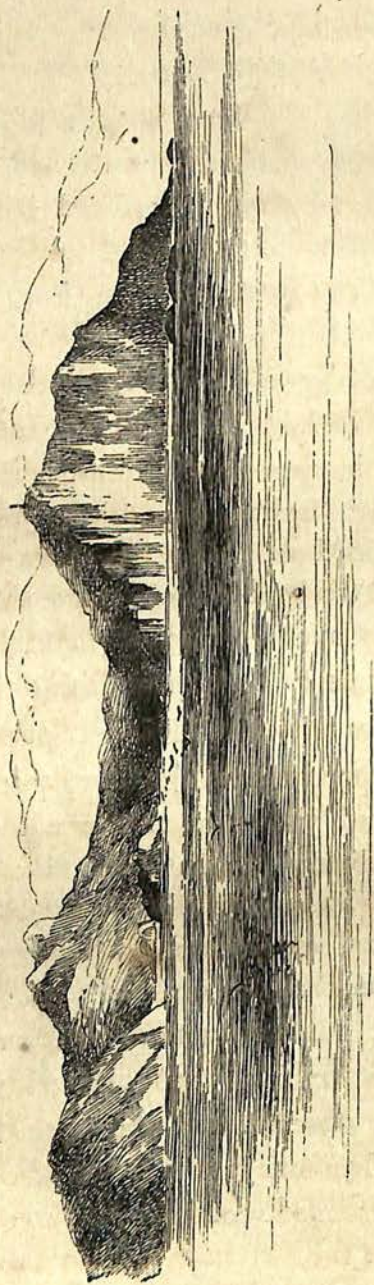
“We left Rio with light winds and misty weather from SEbE., and the *Galatea* was kept under steam SEbE $\frac{3}{4}$ E., with a view of gaining a good distance from the land, and making enough southing to get out of the influence of the SE. trades, as we read in Horsburg’s Directory (for passage between Brazil and the Cape) the following:— ‘During most months of the year the SE. trade wind fails about the Southern Tropic, or two or three degrees beyond it, where the wind is found to veer from East to NE. and North: the northerly winds prevail more than any other in the vicinity of the SE. trade from the coast of Brazil to the meridian of Greenwich, or a little farther eastward, and as far as Lat. 34° or 35° S. When, therefore, a ship departs from the Brazil coast, or has got to the southward of the SE. trades, she will most probably, in almost every month in the year, meet with brisk winds veering from NE. to NW., and sometimes to W. and WSW., which will carry her quickly to the eastward.’ Horsburg also says, that by running to the eastward in the track of these winds, a ship will make greater progress than by going from the Brazil coast quickly into 38° or 39° S. in search of west winds.

“Following this advice, on the 25th of July, in Lat. 25° S. Long. 38° 37’ W., steam was discarded, and the *Galatea* was kept by the wind, heading

from SbE. to SSE. From this to Lat. 26° S. Long. $36^{\circ} 46'$ W. we had fresh breezes from SbE. to SE., with cloudy weather; but on the 27th the wind began to draw to E. and NE., and continued so, with cloudy weather, occasional squalls, and strong winds, until the 2nd of August. In Lat. 37° S. Long. 20° W. it began to veer to north and westward, with light winds and passing rain, veering to SW., and calm with fine weather.

“August 4th.—At 8 A.M., having been driven into the latitude, and being within 110 miles of Tristan d’Acunha, steam was got up, and we proceeded towards that island, with the intention of communicating, if the weather permitted. . . . During the time we remained hove-to off this island, a NNW. wind brought in a light swell, and considerably enveloped the island in the mist, so that the lower part of it only was seen. At 3 P.M. we left for the Cape of Good Hope, with a strong northerly wind, which only lasted till noon next day, in Lat. $36^{\circ} 51'$ S. and Long. $7^{\circ} 33'$ W., and then fell light, veering to the westward, with cloudy weather and passing rain, light winds from W., NNW., and WSW., falling to variable, airs. Calms were experienced to about Lat. $36^{\circ} 45'$ S. and Long. 4° W. A very heavy swell from SE., with calm, was followed, at 6 A.M. August 8th, by a strong gale from SE. and S., with cloudy, squally, and rainy weather, which reduced the ship to close reefs. This weather lasted, with a slight moderation

in the force of wind, but veering between SE. and SSW., with occasional hail-showers, until noon of the 9th, in Lat. $35^{\circ} 4'$ S. Long. $1^{\circ} 8'$ W. A clear-up in the weather now took place, although a very heavy sea from the southward continued, and caused the ship to roll and strain very much: by midnight we had made sail to double-reefed topsails, with the wind south and moderate. From August 10th to noon of the 11th the wind had veered between SSW. and W., and gradually fallen light; and when in Lat. $34^{\circ} 40'$ S. Long. $3^{\circ} 40'$ E., steam was got up, and the ship proceeded towards the Cape of Good Hope, with light and variable airs and fine weather, until, in Lat. $34^{\circ} 47'$ S. Long. $9^{\circ} 30'$ E., the wind again freshened from the southward, and on nearing the Cape veered to SE. fresh. . . . Viewing the winds that we had during the passage from Rio, we must conclude that our experience has not in any way verified Horsburg's description of this passage; and yet ships that made the voyage both before and since have had fine fair winds. H.M.S. *Rodney* had made the passage about two months before us, and had fair winds; we followed with the bad luck above detailed. H.M.S. *Virago* came next with fine fair winds; and an American man-of-war, the *Oneida*, that arrived in Simon's Bay a fortnight after us, had the same tale to tell as ourselves. This is just one of the uncertainties of passages made on the edge of the SE. trades."



THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
FROM A SKETCH BY H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

CHAPTER III.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

August 15th, 1867.—At daylight on the morning of the 15th the land in the neighbourhood of the Cape, from Table Bay to Cape Hanglip, could be plainly seen, the sky quite clear without a cloud. By noon we rounded the Cape Point, and stood up for Simon's Bay, the day continuing very fine. As we opened the point near the Roman Rocks we watched with interest the first appearance of the masts of vessels, as they came in sight, to ascertain what men-of-war were there. The first vessels made out were the *Racoon*, in which His Royal Highness had served his time as Lieutenant, and another smaller ship, which proved to be the *Petrel*, just returned from landing the Livingstone searching expedition at the Zambesi. Besides these there were three merchant vessels, and the receiving ship *Seringapatam*, in which the Commodore on the station usually flies his pendant. At 1.25 P.M. the *Galatea* came to anchor, the Duke's standard hoisted at the main having been saluted both by the fort on shore and by the *Racoon*. The first news we received was

that the Emperor Maximilian had been shot by Juárez, which excited a strong feeling of mixed indignation and commiseration throughout the ship. His Royal Highness proceeded on shore to the Admiralty House to pay his official visit to the senior officer on the station, (acting) Commodore Purvis, who had been left in charge by Commodore Caldwell, C.B., when he returned to England on sick leave. In the evening the Duke and suite dined with the Commodore.

16th August.—In the evening there was a ball given by the Commodore, who had succeeded in assembling together many of the principal people of Cape Town and neighbourhood, notwithstanding the short notice he could necessarily give them after the Prince's arrival. There were about 200 people present, and the ball went off with great spirit. At ten o'clock there was to be a great display of fireworks on board the ships, and the whole party turned out into the garden in front of the Commodore's landing-place to witness it. First came blue lights burnt at the end of each yard-arm and at the mast-heads. This was succeeded by a grand sheaf of rockets shot diagonally outwards from the side of the *Racoon*, the effect of which was very fine, and being pointed in the direction of the town had the appearance of a night attack upon the place. Then the *Galatea* sent up some sets of six large rockets at a time, so arranged as to give the appearance of the Prince of Wales' feathers. They went up very successfully, and at the same instant, so that the

effect was exceedingly pretty. The town was also very successfully illuminated.

17th August.—His Royal Highness remained on board all day: the weather was superbly fine, and the water perfectly smooth. Large shoals of fish (a sort of coarse mackerel) were seen all over the Bay: numbers came alongside, and several of them were harpooned with grains by some of the youngsters from the accommodation ladder. Later in the day a seal rose, and continued fishing and rising repeatedly in the most leisurely manner. At one time it was within easy rifle distance, and might have been shot from the ship.

19th August.—On Monday morning His Royal Highness was to land in state and proceed to Cape Town: the weather was very fine, the ships were all dressed with flags. About 11 A.M. Commodore Purvis and officers of the *Racoon* came on board, and soon afterwards the Governor (Sir Philip Wodehouse, K.C.B.), with his suite, a salute being fired from the *Galatea* as he left the shore. At noon precisely the Prince, attended by the Governor and their respective suites, left the ship in a barge, with his standard flying. As His Royal Highness proceeded to the shore, all the ships fired a royal salute, and the fort also as he landed at the jetty, where he was received by a guard of honour of the 99th regiment. A short distance from the landing-place, at the entrance to the main street, was a pretty arch, decorated with flowering shrubs and the leaves of the silver tree. On his way to this His

Royal Highness was met by a deputation from the inhabitants of Simon's Town, headed by the resident magistrate, who presented and read an address, to which the Duke replied. At the arch he was met by another deputation, representing the Malay population of Simon's Bay. This was a very interesting sight: the chief men, dressed in Oriental costumes, with bright coloured robes and turbans, stood in front, and two of them held short wands decorated with paper flowers of various colours. The Duke shook hands with them, and then they touched him with their wands. They seemed very much pleased, and looked at him in an earnest and affectionate manner. Several of the Malays stood round with drawn swords, apparently acting as a guard of honour. The crowd round formed a very motley group of people of all colours,—negroes, brown Asiatics, Hottentots, and men, women, and children of every hue. The policemen had enough to do to keep them back as they pressed up close round the Duke. The Malays presented an address (which was well worded in Oriental style) expressive of their loyalty and attachment to their Queen and to the different members of the Royal family, and especially of their thankfulness for being permitted to worship according to their own faith,—this being characteristic of all the Malay addresses. It was read by Captain Hoets, Vice-Consul for the Sublime Porte, and was briefly responded to by the Prince. When this was over, the party proceeded on to the end of the town, where there was another arch,

decorated like the first. Here two carriages were waiting to take the Duke, the Governor, and their respective suites to Cape Town. A party of mounted gentlemen and of the Simon's Town Cavalry were in attendance as an escort.

The morning was very lovely. Looking to seaward was the Cape of Good Hope, Cape Hanglip, and the high broken shore of Hottentot Holland, seen over the clear blue water of the bay. The horses, carriages, escort with their drawn swords, all dashing at a rattling pace along the sands in the bright sunshine, and the long lines of small breakers on the beach, was one of the most exhilarating sights imaginable. In places the cavalcade emerged from the sands up on to where the road, skirts along a rocky shore, and where at this season of the year beautiful arum lilies and other bright flowers were growing in the greatest profusion. About four miles from Simon's Bay we passed a small cove, called Fish Hook Bay, where a few families of Malay fishermen reside. A whale, they had killed in the bay the evening before lay anchored ready for "cutting in." A small flag, called by whalers a "whiff," was sticking up in it. We could see from the road that it was one of the usual southern "right" whales, which occasionally come into Simon's Bay, and are captured here. After crossing the last of the sands, we reached Kalk Bay, a collection of small houses where the people from Cape Town come to stay in the summer. As we proceeded, fresh carriages of private individuals and horsemen continued to join on behind,

and it was necessary to keep a bright look-out to prevent their rushing in between the two carriages containing the Duke and Governor with their suites. Various small unpretending arches (every poor man having put up one on his own account), with flags and flowers, spanned the road in different places between Simon's Town and Farmer Peck's, a small inn about nine miles from the anchorage, which used formerly to have the following eccentric sign-board :

THE GENTLE SHEPHERD OF SALISBURY PLAIN.

FARMER PECK'S.

Multum in parvo ! pro bono publico !
 Entertainment for man or beast, all of a row ;
 Lekker kost, as much as you please ;
 Excellent beds, without any fleas.
 Nos patriam fugimus ! now we're here,
 Vivamus ! let us live by selling beer.
 On donne à boire et à manger ici ;
 Come in and try it, whoever you be.

Life's but a journey ; let us live well on the road, says
 the "Gentle Shepherd."

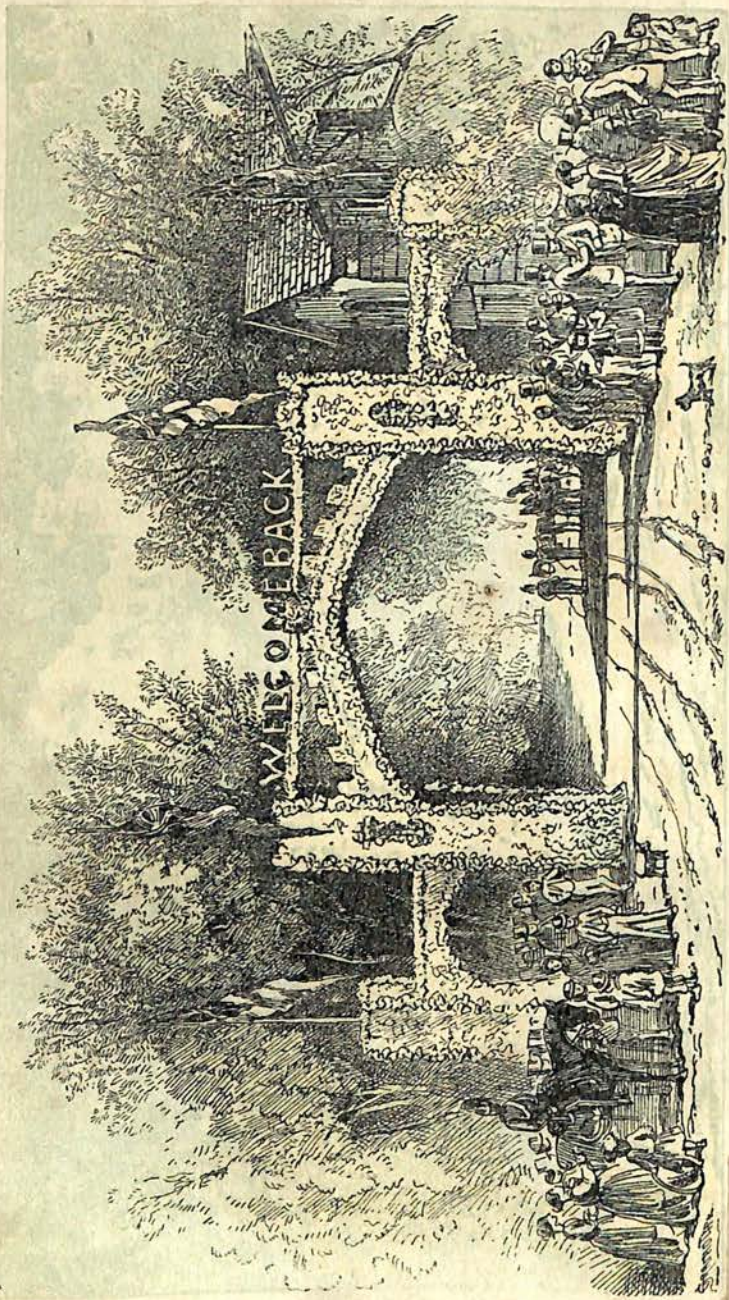
The front of the house was decorated with evergreens ; couched above the door was a stuffed South African leopard, springing upon an antelope. About 1.15 P.M. we halted at Rathfelder's, a kind of half-way house, where luncheon had been provided. Outside, close to the inn, was a large triumphal arch, with the word "Welcome" formed of lilies, and a great concourse of people and carriages were here assembled. A goodly number of Volunteer Cavalry, in blue and white uniforms, with bright helmets, were waiting, and various officials and military

officers from Cape Town. Luncheon over, having substituted a riding-dress for his frock-coat and black hat, the Duke proceeded for the remainder of the journey on horseback. After leaving Rathfelder's, the scenery along the road—which is here quite level and lined on both sides with trees (Scotch firs and oak)—was really very pretty. The road, however, was covered thickly with red dust, which as soon as the horsemen and carriages started, rose in clouds and enveloped everything. The arch at Rathfelder's was the commencement of a series, which continued at intervals the whole way to Cape Town. The scene along the road now became most animated and curious, with as much spirit and fun as may be seen on the way to “the Derby.” At various places parties of school-children, arrayed along the road-side, sang the National Anthem in little piping voices, the singing being generally conducted by mild-looking men in black gloves and spectacles. At one place stood an old Malay, playing “God save the Queen” on a cracked clarionet, who, quite absorbed as he was in his music, and apparently unconscious of all around him, looked exceedingly comic.

A great scrambling crowd of Malay and black boys, running and tumbling over each other, shouting and laughing; women with children tied upon their backs; old men, too, and girls dressed in every conceivable kind of ragged rig and picturesque colour, with head-gear most varied and wonderful to look upon—to wit, Malay hats like huge parasols

or the thatch of an English corn-rick; crowns of old black hats; straw ditto; turbans of all proportions and colours—swelled the procession as it swept along. Everybody within reach seemed to stop in whatever they might be employed, and to commence running with the procession as if bewitched. One long negro, carrying an empty coffin under his arm, joined in, and commenced running and shouting with the rest. Darkies of all shades and ages up in trees screamed and shouted in a state of frantic delight at the whole scene. When the cavalry trumpet sounded “Trot,” the cloud of dust increased tenfold. Everybody apparently who could muster a horse was mounted, so that ahead and on every side the carriage in which we were, following the Duke was hemmed in and surrounded, and everything became mixed up in one thick cloud of red dust, in which helmets, swords, hats, puggeries, turbans, and horses almost disappeared. The crowd hurraed louder than ever; pigs squealed, dogs howled, riders tumbled off: the excitement was irresistible. “Oh! this is fun: stand up—never mind dignity. Whoo—whoop!” and we were rushed into the cloud of dust (to escape being utterly swamped and left astern of the Duke), standing up in the carriage, and holding on in front, to catch what glimpses we could of what was going on. Fortunately we were driven by Mr. Kannemeyer, the royal whip at the Cape, with six of his best horses, and were thus enabled to hold our own. Some of the arches were very beautiful: they

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ARCH OF THE ROAD TO THE HOME

were all decorated with flowering shrubs, flowers (particularly the arum lily), and leaves of the silver-tree. In one the words "WELCOME BACK" were formed with oranges. One of the most curious had on its top a large steamship, with "Galatea" inscribed upon it, and a funnel out of which real smoke was made to issue as the Duke passed under. Six little boys dressed as sailors formed the crew, and stood up singing "Rule Britannia." At one of these arches a bouquet of flowers had been suspended in such a manner that it would have dropped into the Duke's carriage had he driven under it, as was expected; but as he rode, the idea could not of course be carried out: nevertheless, it was allowed to drop, and struck the Prince's horse on the nose. To a worse rider this might have been attended with serious consequences, the horse being an exceedingly spirited animal. When His Royal Highness came up to the triumphal arch erected near the Military Lines, the members of the two Boards comprising the Cape Town Municipality, sheltered under a shady structure of evergreens, presented an address. It was now four o'clock, and his Royal Highness therefore pushed on for the city, preceded by a troop of Cape Mounted Riflemen, and was greeted with a royal salute, fired by the Volunteer Artillery, when he entered Caledon Square. Immediately afterwards he proceeded to Government House, where the 9th Regiment were drawn up with their colours, and formed in two lines extending from the garden gate up to the House. The Governor here presented a

number of gentlemen to the Prince, and later on in the afternoon the Duke accompanied His Excellency to the gardens, where the band was playing. In the evening there was a large dinner party, to which all the principal officials, civil and military, and some of the merchants, were invited to meet the Prince. After dinner the Duke and Governor, attended by their suites, drove round the town to see the illuminations. The devices were very various, and some of them highly amusing. The transparencies nearly all combined the figure of the Duke as a sailor with an allegorical representation of Britannia and another supposed to represent the Cape. In one of these the two figures, half immersed in the sea, had got hold of His Royal Highness by the legs, and were apparently engaged in a very undignified struggle for the possession of the Prince, who was represented as smiling benignly, and in no way disturbed by the wrenching process going on below. It is not improbable that some of these had done duty when the Prince was here before, in his midshipman days, if we may judge from the following description of them, written in the *Ingoldsby Legend* style, by Mr. Cole, a barrister, and published in the *Cape Monthly Magazine* in August, 1860.

“ Pictures, devices,
Like very large slices
From very large twelfth-cakes, illustrate the crisis.
A lady of very extensive dimensions,
With a helmet and spear of most warlike pretensions,
But without crinoline,
Is everywhere seen
Sitting down on her shield by a sea very green ;

And lending a hand
 To assist to the land
 A tall, thin, blue gentleman, dressed very grand.
 And one in an able way
 Represents Table Bay.
 And a very large dolphin, with greenest of tails,
 And fins up on end, pr'aps to serve him for sails,
 And another blue gentleman stuck on its back;
 Though you'd fancy yourself you'd be off in a crack,
 If you ventured to sea on so fishy a smack.
 And mermaids are there
 With long flowing hair,
 And their scaly green tails sticking up in the air;
 And Neptune with trident, with mighty long beard,
 Hails a nice little midshipman, looking half 'skeer'd.'"

The streets were crowded, and some mounted Cape Rifles rode on each side of the carriages to keep the people back and clear the way. The shops had been closed during the day, and everybody had taken a holiday to join in welcoming the Duke, whom they delighted to call "our" Prince. There was an unmistakable evidence of affectionate regard for His Royal Highness on the part of the Cape people, who remembered his former visit, and seemed to look upon him as in some sort belonging to them.

20th August.—The day after his public entry into Cape Town, the Duke held a levée at Government House, when a large number of persons (including the heads of the military department, the officers of the men-of-war in Simon's Bay, the foreign consuls, the judges, clergy, leading citizens, and merchants of the city) had the honour of being presented to him. After the levée a joint deputation from the Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Exchange presented an address.

21st *August*.—On the following morning the Mohammedan inhabitants of Cape Town sent a deputation to wait upon the Prince with an address, expressive of their loyal feelings :—

“ We, the undersigned, members of the Mohammedan priesthood and Malay community resident in Cape Town, beg most respectfully to congratulate your Royal Highness on your second auspicious and welcome visit to this city of South Africa. We regard this return to us, after the lapse of several years, as a happy event, calculated to inspire firmly in our minds the interest which Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria evinces for her faithful and loyal subjects of all denominations in this distant colony.

“ We most humbly beg of your Royal Highness to accept our grateful thanks for the blessings which we are permitted to enjoy under the liberal government of a wise and tolerant Queen ; and we at the same time beg to welcome your Royal Highness to these shores, as the worthy and honoured representative of the universally beloved sovereign of the greatest of nations.

“ We beg most respectfully to tender to your Royal Highness our gratitude for the religious liberty which we are allowed to enjoy, and for the general freedom accorded to us, irrespective of creed or race, under the rule of our august and revered sovereign of Great Britain.

“ In conclusion, we humbly wish that your Royal Highness may meet with prosperity in your onward course through life, and that we may be permitted future opportunities to congratulate and welcome you to the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, where your Mohammedan subjects sincerely join in prayers for your happiness and welfare. We have,
&c.,
HADJI EMAUM ABDOL WAHAB, and 28 others.”

The Prince returned thanks, and expressed the pleasure with which he received “this testimony of the appreciation of the justice and benevolence of the government of Her Majesty the Queen in its relations with all classes of Her Majesty’s subjects ;” and added that it would at all times afford him “sincere pleasure to learn that Her Majesty’s Mohammedan subjects in this colony, who have ever

been distinguished by their loyalty and fidelity, are living in happiness and contentment." These Malays, it may be here-observed, are the descendants of the labourers and slaves introduced by the Dutch from Batavia in the early days of the settlement, the Hottentots being found quite useless for any sort of work. They are still a most industrious, hard-working set of people, and thoroughly honest. The men at Simon's Town were found to be as good "washer-women" as sailors ever fall in with after a cruise.

In the evening a grand ball was given in the Government House, by His Excellency the Governor, attended by more than 700 persons, and pronounced by the local papers to be "one of the most successful gatherings ever seen within its walls."

22nd August.—On the morning of Thursday, the 22nd, the Duke proceeded to the Botanic Gardens, and in presence of a large concourse of people planted a Norfolk Island pine, as a memorial of his visit. In the evening His Royal Highness and suite dined with the officers of the 99th Regiment.

23rd August.—A public ball was given in the New Market, Caledon Square, which had been fitted up and handsomely decorated for the occasion. This was a very splendid affair, and no doubt very appropriately described as being "one of the most successful and brilliant fêtes ever witnessed in Cape Town," of which a very good account was written by the local *Ingoldsby*. The building, though

spacious and eminently useful for the purpose it was built for, was most wonderfully transformed, and the transformation was thus admirably described by Mr. Cole :—

“ In Caledon Square
 Stands an edifice bare,
 Of an ugly and strictly commercial air,
 With a gate on each side,
 Standing open wide,
 Through which every day flows a motley tide
 Of all sorts of colours, and all sorts of races,
 And costumes as varied in hue as their faces :
 In short, it's the market, where everything's sold,
 Where potatoes and turnips are turned into gold ;
 Where agents and shippers
 Provision their clippers,
 And skinny Cape chickens are sold to the skippers ;
 A place not agreeable to eye or to nose,
 And by no means exhaling a *bouquet de rose*.
 Now, you've all of you read the Arabian Nights,
 With its wonderful wizards and mischievous sprites ;
 Slaves of the lamp and slaves of the ring,
 Who all sorts of queer metamorphoses bring ;
 Changing old women to charming princesses,
 Bottling up giants who've got into messes,
 Turning kings' palaces into mere shanties,
 And playing *inferno*—that language of Dante's
 Can pull a man through where a danger of cant is.
 Well, in *this* land of prose,
 As every one knows,
 We've no wizards, nor sprites, nor magicians like those ;
 But carpenters, builders,
 And painters and gilders,
 And upholst'ers and drapers, whose magic bewilders,
 At the spot took a glance,
 Saw a capital chance,
 And changed this old mart to a *salon de danse* ;
 With ante-rooms, cloaking-rooms,
 Eating-rooms, smoking-rooms,
 Supper-rooms, whist-rooms, and rooms for potation,
 And nice little corners for quiet flirtation :

There were gardens and bowers,
And fountains and flowers,
And mosses, and ferns, and glass prisms in showers,
And calico too—
Glazed, pink, white, and blue,—
And mirrors, and curtains, whose hanging so nice is,
And gas-lights in all sorts of shapes and devices."

No expense had been spared, and thus a very plain, unornamental building was turned into a superb ball-room, which also had the great advantage of being admirably ventilated.

24th August.—The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the graving dock, intended to be made as an adjunct to the Table Bay Harbour Works, completed the work of the week. At noon punctually the Prince arrived at the entrance of the works, escorted by the Cape Mounted Riflemen and the Cape Town Volunteer Cavalry. As his carriage drove down towards the workshops the Volunteer Artillery fired a royal salute. On arriving at the workshops he was received by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, the Hon. the Treasurer-General, the Hon. the Attorney-General, and the members of the Harbour Board, who conducted him to the place where the stone was to be laid. The roadway was thronged with people, all Cape Town having turned out to witness the important ceremony. The members of various amateur rowing clubs occupied the last portion of the road, through whose ranks His Royal Highness passed to the front of the stone, which was suspended in chains all ready for being lowered. Having reached the spot where the ceremony was to be performed, the Hon. F. B.

Pinney, Chairman of the Board of Commissioners for the Table Bay Harbour Works, addressed His Royal Highness as follows :—

“ May it please your Royal Highness,—

“ The commissioners of the Table Bay Harbour desire to congratulate your Royal Highness upon your revisiting these shores, and especially to express the pleasure it affords them to welcome you to these works.

“ Seven years ago, in a public assemblage in the largest city in the world, one whose memory is endeared to the whole empire by all that was great, and good, and noble, spoke in proud terms of the work in which two of his sons were then engaged in distant lands ; one, in inaugurating a stupendous work in the greatest of England's colonies, the other in initiating a work intimately connected with the noble profession he had chosen, and whose object was to provide a safe harbour for ships of all nations rounding the Cape of Good Hope.

“ For more than forty years frequent though unsuccessful attempts had been made to provide a harbour of refuge in Table Bay ; but it was only when Her Most Gracious Majesty had signified her permission that your Royal Highness should inaugurate the work, that all difficulties were surmounted : and thus auspiciously commenced its prosecution, which has hitherto been attended with every success ; the Breakwater already affording protection to the shipping in the bay, and the Dock so nearly approaching completion that the Commissioners have every reason to expect that it will be opened to the commerce of the world early next year.

“ In the original design no sufficient provision was made for the accommodation of a class of vessels which has now become so important a portion of the Imperial navy ; but in anticipation of future arrangements, the Commissioners have determined to make provision for the construction of a graving dock, in the hope of thus securing for all nations the means of repairing ironclads, and vessels of that class, at a port so conveniently situated for the purpose.

“ Whatever of interest or importance may attend the career of your Royal Highness, the colonists of the Cape of Good Hope will ever be mindful that the first public act of your life was the commencement of a work which will effectually prevent that destruction of valuable life and property which this Bay has unhappily too frequently witnessed. And since your Royal Highness is now so intimately associated with the rise and progress of these works, it is the earnest desire of the Commissioners that your Royal Highness may graciously permit their being named after yourself, and thus add another link to the many which have connected the affectionate devotion of the colonists of the

Cape of Good Hope with the person of your Royal Highness and the illustrious House that claims their loyalty and devotion."

To this address, the Prince replied as follows:—

"GENTLEMEN,—I accept with much pleasure your congratulations on my second visit to the scene of the labours which confer so much credit on those who have been entrusted with the superintendence of these fine works, and on the engineers, through whose skill and energy they have been brought so far towards completion. The progress which has been made in the few years that have passed since I had the satisfaction of attending at the commencement of the undertaking far exceeds my expectations, and I am grateful to you for proposing that my name should be permanently associated with a work calculated to afford such great benefits to the ships and to the commerce of the world. I thank you for your expressions of loyalty and devotion to Her Majesty, and of your kindly regard for myself.

Cape Town, *24th August*, 1867.

ALFRED."

The Very Rev. the Dean of Cape Town then read the form of prayer which he had drawn up for the purpose, and when this was concluded, Mr. Andrews, the resident engineer, laying his hand on the stone, addressed His Royal Highness as follows:—

"This stone is the quoin-stone of the apron of the proposed graving dock, a dock capable of holding the largest ships in Her Majesty's navy. It will be 400 feet long, 90 feet wide, and have a depth in the cill of 24 feet at high water spring tides. It is expected that the work will be completed for admission of ships in about three years' time."

The stone was then laid with the usual ceremony; the Royal standard was hoisted; another salute was fired; the Duke was formally presented by the Governor with the trowel which had been used, and the proceedings terminated. The procession

thereupon re-formed, the members of the rowing club leading the way in the direction of the outer basin, where the Duke was met by the Harbour Master, Captain Wilson, who was to convey him across the Bay. The port boat was escorted by eleven boats belonging to the different rowing clubs, viz., two boats of the "Alfred," three of the "Union," two of the "Civil Service," one of the "South African," two of the "Britannia," and one of the "Victoria." At the landing-place His Royal Highness was met by a deputation, and proceeded to the Sailors' Home (the foundation-stone of which he had laid seven years before), where he was received by several members of the Committee, the Volunteer Artillery firing another salute. A capital dinner had been provided for forty sailors, then inmates of the Home, who cheered most lustily. The Prince having carefully inspected the rooms, returned to Government House, and in the afternoon to Simon's Town, spending the following day, Sunday, on board his ship.

27th August.—The Duke returned to Cape Town to attend the ball given in the evening by the Commandant and officers of the garrison in Cape Town. The Commissariat Stores in Strand Street were admirably fitted up for the purpose, and (with the exception of the indifferent ventilation, which caused some little inconvenience) all went off very successfully.

30th August.—The Prince returned to Simon's Town on Friday, and remained over Sunday.

3rd September.—On Tuesday evening, the 3rd

September, a performance at the Theatre Royal took place, in which the Hon. E. C. Yorke, one of the Duke's equerries, took an active part. The programme consisted of the comedy-drama, "A Prince for an Hour," some selections from "Hamlet," and the farce entitled "The Actress of All Work." The theatre, it is needless to say, was crowded, the Prince and Governor both being present. The local critics pronounced that, in their opinion, "the Hon. Mr. Yorke, as Hamlet, acquitted himself to perfection, and that his conception of the peculiar idiosyncrasy of the Prince was admirable." He certainly elicited constant bursts of applause from a delighted audience.

5th September.—The Duke attended a lecture on "Body and Soul," given by a Mr. Guard in the New Market, the proceeds of the charges for admission being devoted to the relief of the poor of Cape Town, who at this time were unfortunately rather numerous. In fact the colony itself was in "indifferent circumstances;" a cattle plague, a disease amongst the sheep, the grape disease, and over-speculation amongst the mercantile community, had more or less involved all classes in distress, in many cases to the very verge of ruin. They were beginning to rally again, and as new minerals and precious stones were being discovered, there was every prospect of the colony recovering its former prosperity. Circumstanced as they were, it spoke volumes in favour of their loyalty and affection for the Prince, to find them incurring

such a great expense in their desire to welcome cordially one whom they had first known and learnt to regard, when yet a midshipman.

6th September.—The Duke, accompanied by Commodore Purvis, left Government House, and proceeded to Simon's Town, with the intention of embarking on board H.M.S. *Racoon* for the Knysna on an elephant-hunting expedition. The weather, however, was so boisterous—a SE. gale blowing all day—that there was no chance of putting out to sea and facing it.

7th September.—The wind having moderated, H.M. Sloop *Petrel*, 3 guns, 200 horse-power, Commander Wm. E. Gordon,* left early with the tents, camp gear, horses, baggage, &c. The *Petrel* was a small handy vessel of 669 tons, and from her light draught of water could easily cross the bar at the Knysna, but as she had no accommodation for a large party, it was necessary to take the *Racoon* also.

About 2 P.M. His Royal Highness, accompanied by Sir Phillip Wodehouse, K.C.B., the Governor, Sir Walter Currie, General Bissett, Captain Taylor, R.A., A.D.C., Mr. Vigors, the High Sheriff, Mr. Brierly, Mr. Cripps, and Mr. Rivers, the Colonial Secretary, embarked on board the *Racoon*—the *Galathea*, an American corvette, and a Portuguese man-of-war manning yards and saluting his standard as His Royal Highness left the jetty. At 2.10 P.M. the *Racoon* steamed out of the Bay, and early the following morning was off Cape L'Agullas, where

* Since promoted to the rank of Captain.



HERALD, THE PORT OF LONDON, LONDON, AT THE 1851.

she experienced a considerable swell, and rolled very much.

Early on the morning of Monday the 9th, we arrived off the Knysna Heads, distant about 300 miles from Simon's Bay, but we could not disembark till the tide would permit the *Petrel* to cross the bar. About noon, however, the Duke and party embarked on board that vessel, and proceeded into the harbour, where they came to anchor in Featherbed Bay, just inside the Heads, on the western side of the harbour. When the horses and baggage had been sent on shore, the Prince and party proceeded up to the landing-place near the town, where an arch had been erected. A large party of horsemen, principally farmers with guns, were here assembled, and escorted His Royal Highness up to the town, where a house belonging to one of the principal inhabitants had been fitted up for his reception. Soon afterwards the leading people of the place were presented to the Duke. The farmers having fired off their guns, by way of salute, dispersed for the evening. The hunting party remained here for the night, where they were joined by Captain Gordon of the *Petrel*, and Dr. O'Malley, the surgeon of that ship.

10th September.—On Tuesday morning every body turned out before daylight, had a cup of coffee, and made all preparations for the hunt. Two more officers of the *Petrel* arrived, and a large number of gentlemen and farmers from the sur-

rounding district. About half-past six a start was made, and we rode over some open hilly country in an easterly direction, for about four and a half miles, to a forest, where a large bull-elephant had been seen, at a place called Springfield. Upon our arrival there, and after waiting for a short time while some of the party went forward to reconnoitre, we were told that the elephant had gone too far into the forest, and that it was useless to attempt following him for the present. It was therefore decided not to waste time in looking for him, but to push on for a part of the country where a herd of some fifteen elephants had been "spoored" into a forest which had since been watched, and where they were known still to be. We rode about two miles in a northerly direction and halted for breakfast; after which we proceeded on through a dense forest by a road recently formed, called Bain's Road, after the surveyor by whom it had been made. Here we saw some recent elephant tracks and a baboon, and occasionally passed small camping places of woodcutters, who were employed in felling and cutting up the large trees near the road. The timber is taken down to the harbour, and forms the only export from the place to the Cape. After riding twelve miles more we pulled up at a place dignified by the name of an inn, but which, however, afforded no kind of accommodation but some hay. Here we halted for an hour, to rest the horses and give them a feed, and went on three miles further, to

where we were finally to camp. The place selected for our camping-ground was on the ridge of a hill, some 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, known in the district by the name of Buffel's Nek, an exposed bleak-looking spot, partially protected on one side by the north-eastern margin of the great forest we had traversed in the morning, and on the western side by a small hill, which formed the highest point or head of the ridge.

Soon after we reached the "Nek" our four waggons, each drawn by twelve oxen, arrived, with the servants, tents, &c. The scene was now most animated; people unpacking the waggons—Hottentots driving off the oxen—everybody lending a hand to do something—the Prince, with coat off and shirt-sleeves tucked up, cutting and collecting wood for a great fire—some clearing away the scrub and grass, and preparing a place for the tents; others fetching water, or pitching the tents; the bullocks meanwhile all turned loose, and wandering over the valley below. While all this was going on, the sun went down with extraordinary splendour; sheeted masses of gold spread over the western sky, and deepened to orange and crimson as the sun sank behind the great Spitkop Peak, leaving in deepest purple the wild and broken ranges that closed the view up the valley on the northern side of the Nek. The foreground to this was formed by the tents with the waggons behind, horses grazing on the hill-side, baggage of various kinds lying about, groups of picturesque elephant-hunters and wild Hottentot retainers, waggon-

drivers, boers in every kind of hunting-rig, with antiquated guns—all dimly seen by newly-lighted camp fires. The whole scene was indeed most strange and curious: but at this moment, and close at hand, something else is going on in which everybody manifests a lively interest. From the large fire comes the savoury steam of various joints, both roast and boiled, a large pot of soup, fowls, &c., whilst in the mess tent the clatter of plates and sounds of preparation for serving the dinner announce that it will soon be ready. In due time, with appetites sharpened by our long ride and hard work, we sat down round the table on improvised seats made of portmanteaux, boxes, barrels, &c., our dinner party consisting of eleven. The soup, although drunk out of tea-cups, was excellent; the fowls were roasted to perfection; and everything was enjoyed with the keenest relish. A glass of whisky-and-water, and then we adjourn to the fire outside, where we listen to elephant yarns, and discuss the probabilities of sport the next day. In the midst of the most exciting story, an old elephant-hunter, who had been watching the forest, rushed up with the welcome news that he had heard the trumpeting of a whole troop of elephants, and that there would be a certainty of finding them in the morning. During the night it came on to blow hard, with torrents of rain; the tent-poles quivered and shook, and the tents seemed as if every moment they would be blown away into the valley below.



WATCHING THE ELEPHANTS.

11th September.—It continued to blow hard and rain at intervals, till nearly eight in the morning, when the weather moderated; the mist which had filled the valley below began to clear off, the sun shone out, and everything promised a fine day for the hunt. Breakfast over, the party, consisting of some thirty in all, started for the elephant ground, and after a ride of about eight miles over a hilly, and in some parts a rough country, reached a valley where we all dismounted. The Duke and some of the hunters proceeded up to the summit of the hill overlooking the forest where the elephants were said to be; the Governor, with the rest, remaining behind in the valley until the reconnoitering party had ascertained whether any elephants were to be seen. When they had gone over the crest of the hill we followed on. Presently we met a messenger, who told us that the elephants had been seen, and that we must advance with great caution. Soon after a second messenger came from the Duke to say that we were to come on to where he was. We therefore rushed quickly forward, and found His Royal Highness and the advanced party with him all sitting down on the summit of the "Kop," watching a scene of extraordinary interest and grandeur. In a south-westerly direction there was a magnificent extent of country, varied and broken in a most picturesque manner; vast walls of cliffs rising from deep kloofs formed the boundaries of great highland tracts of country, beyond which

rose higher and more distant ranges, one above another. Immediately below the hill on which we were seated lay a broad valley, intersected in the centre by a watercourse, towards which the land below us on each side swept down in broad easy slopes. There in the open, quietly standing or slowly moving at times, were the elephants, their great tusks showing out very white and distinctly as they paced slowly about in the yellow-flowering scrub in which they were half buried. It was the brightest sunshine, and they seemed to be in a state of drowsy enjoyment. Sometimes they appeared as dark spots, and then as they turned to the sun became of a light brown. A very large one continued to come across the open in advance of the rest, but always in a slow and deliberate manner, browsing as he went along, and evidently not alarmed in any way. It was impossible to approach them in this position, and for two hours we patiently watched their movements to see what line they would take. During all this time they kept leisurely advancing towards a wood on our left, which at last they entered; and now the Duke, with a few of the hunters, started off to meet them inside the forest, whilst we remained behind with the dogs, which were to be let slip when we heard the first shot fired. There was the most intense excitement whilst listening for the signal; the dogs seemed to know what was going on, and pulled desperately to get loose. One of them managed to

get away, and off he started down the hill. "Confound that dog! Whose dog's that? Who let him go?" and two or three of the party rushed after him to try and catch him and bring him back, but without success. Presently it was heard giving tongue, and this (as we afterwards learnt) had the effect of alarming the elephants. (The use of the dogs is to worry the elephants, and distract their attention from the hunters.) Some shots were now fired, and waiting any longer became intolerable; so three of us, by way of getting a nearer view of what might be going on, gradually stole down the hill, and as soon as we were fairly hidden by the scrub from the rest, away we started, tumbling down the steep hill-side, through a belt of burnt scrub and fern stumps, in the direction of that part of the forest where it appeared likely that the elephants would emerge. Presently more shots were heard, and immediately afterwards several of the elephants were seen running out of the forest across the open; but this was only a portion of the herd, and it was certain that the others were somewhere not far off. At the bottom of the hill we got into a thick scrub high above our heads, and in which an elephant could not have been seen until close at hand. The whole place was full of well-beaten tracks, with recent spoor, and places where the huge creatures had been bedding only a few hours before, and patches where the small trees had been crushed down like so much grass by the enormous weight of the beasts. The heat here was tremendous, and we were perspiring

at every pore in the struggle to get through the broken dead-wood and thick rank vegetation; our difficulties being increased by treacherous holes, into which we went knee-deep at every step, with a very great probability that an enraged elephant might at any instant come crashing out and flatten some of us to a jelly. That part of the herd was not far off was quite certain, and it was quite as uncertain where they might break cover. At length we reached more open ground, and began to breathe freely. The part on to which we had now emerged was the edge of a great open space between the two forests, where we had seen the elephants grazing in the early part of the day. We now heard the voices of men talking, and following the direction of the sound soon came upon the Duke and his small party, who were standing by some bushes and watching the scrub that lay between them and the water-course in the middle of the valley. Presently a loud crashing amongst the trees on our right announced that an elephant was approaching. "Look out!" and every gun was brought down in an instant. In another minute the huge beast dashed past within twenty yards of where we were standing. The scrub was so high that only a portion of the elephant could be seen as he passed. "Bang! bang! bang!" went most of the guns, and the thud of the bullets could be distinctly heard, but the elephant went on. The dogs dashed in, but instead of following the elephant that had passed, they went forward into a clump of trees in our front; and immediately

the loud enraged trumpeting, apparently of two elephants fighting with the dogs, came from that direction. This was not more than a hundred yards from us. In the meantime another elephant was heard trumpeting close at hand; it ceased for a few minutes, and was then heard again coming up direct for us. On it rushed, its course indicated by the moving of the tree-tops as it approached, trumpeting more shrilly than before, bewildered and wild with rage from the continued persecution of some of the dogs. To retreat with anything like a chance of escape through the deep tangled undergrowth and high bushes would have been simply impossible; and it was equally impossible to catch a view of the elephant, so as either to avoid his course or get any shot at him which might either turn or bring him down: everybody, therefore, stood still, with eyes straining for the first sight of him, the Duke in front, and close behind him his trusty servant, Smith, with two additional rifles; but at the critical moment, when another stride in advance might have brought the elephant upon us, it turned again and made off for the forest on our right. All now became still again, and it seemed as though they had all got away, when the people stationed on the hill above called out that some elephants were crossing the river in our front, which was now nearly dry and full of jungle-stuff. Accordingly the Duke and some of the party rushed on in the direction indicated; but at first nothing could be seen, till a Hottentot boy called out that

the elephants were going up out of the water-course, and in another moment we saw two large ones and a calf ascending the opposite bank. These had been all the time in the small clump of trees where we heard them fighting with the dogs, and they had evidently stopped to take care of the calf, until they could get it safely away with them. When they had gained the top of the bank opposite to us, they turned sharp to the left, and proceeded at a fast walk along the edge of the river, keeping the young one between them. They would probably have gone away much faster if they had not had the calf to look after. The course they took along the top of the bank brought them opposite the guns, when the Duke immediately fired, first a ball, and then a shell, from his large double rifle, and hit one of the elephants twice. The rest of the party fired also whilst within range. This quickened their movements, but they never left the calf, and turned with it into a patch of forest that skirted the valley; and as it appeared probable, from the direction they had taken, that they might ascend a spur of the hill on our left, the Duke formed a line to cut them off, but the whole of the hill was so thickly wooded with small trees and scrub, that it was impossible to make out which way they had really gone; and as it was now getting quite dark, and began to rain, the Duke decided to give up further pursuit for the night. After a long stiff pull up the hill (Keur Kop), we reached our horses on the other side. It was quite late when we did so, and as many of the places we

had to cross were very bad, it was fortunate for us that we had a moon in our favour. About eight o'clock we reached the camp, where we did ample justice to the capital bush dinner, which we found awaiting our arrival. Some of the people agreed to remain near the forest all night, in order to ascertain the first thing next morning whether any of the wounded elephants had fallen.

12th September.—Early on Thursday morning, a party consisting of Sir Walter Currie, Captain Gordon of the *Petrel*, and Captain Taylor, with some of the hunters, went off to see if they could find any traces of the wounded elephants; the Duke, with the Governor and the rest, remaining at the camp to wait for news. The day was very fine and not too hot. During the morning the Prince went out and shot some beautiful bush birds, which were skinned and preserved by the invaluable Smith. In the afternoon His Royal Highness went out on a stick-cutting expedition; and there are few amusements more enjoyable than this. The sticks of South Africa are so varied and beautiful when polished, that, to any one having a taste in this direction, there could have been no finer opportunity. We dived into a thick forest near the camp, amongst rank grass, gigantic ferns, dead and decaying timber, with light made sombre by the thick foliage of the large trees and rope-like creepers overhead—the most congenial habitat for snakes that could well be imagined; but to men with a mania for sticks, the evident risk that must be encountered only added to

the excitement with which we all went to work with saw or hatchet. Some kinds of woods, from their close texture and the beautiful colour of the grain when polished—others from the eccentric twists they had got where the “monkey-rope” had grown round them and given them their spiral forms—were those most especially sought after; such as the wild olive, the casuarina, and the assagai, from which the formidable spear of the Kaffirs is made, and takes its name. In a couple of hours two large loads of sticks had been cut and sent to the camp by a Hottentot, where the best were selected, and packed up for transport to the Cape.

Late in the evening the party who had been out to look after the elephants returned. They had examined all the ground we had been over on the preceding day, and found considerable blood spoor on the trees and along the scrub, marking the course the elephants had taken into the forest, where it is probable they had fallen.

13th September.—This morning the camp at Buffel's Nek was broken up, and it was decided to go again, and see whether we could find the elephant we first searched for the day we left the Knysna. It would seem that elephants remain for a considerable time in the same localities where the various succulent shrubs and other herbage on which they feed are plentiful. The elephant we now went to find was said to have been in the neighbourhood for a long time past, and had lately walked leisurely into the garden of a

small hut, but went away again without doing further damage than trampling down a portion of the fencing and producing such a disarrangement of the beds as might be easily imagined under the circumstances. The story went on to say that it was an old bull of an immense size, blind of one or both eyes, and that his spoor (footprints) measured something enormous. He was represented as being of a somewhat morose and implacable temperament, but rather lethargic from age when not roused, and that it would be an undertaking of no ordinary danger to venture anywhere within a pretty wide radius of his camping-ground. His blindness was supposed rather to add to the danger of attacking him than otherwise, as he would be less likely to be daunted by the sight of any party of hunters, however formidable. Added to all this was the fact, that somewhere in this neighbourhood an elephant had recently trampled an unoffending herdsman to death in the merest wantonness, and without the smallest provocation of any kind. All this gave increased zest and interest to the adventure.

It was one of those beautiful days which at this season of the year render South Africa one of the most delightful climates in the world; fresh and cool in the early morning, with the temperature of an ordinary English summer later in the day. We rode back again along Bain's Road. Banks of ferns, purple-flowering shrubs, and flowering bulbs in every diversity of brilliant colour, all intensified

by contrast with each other and the varied tints of green around them, lined the banks along the roadside.

After riding about eight miles, a man on horseback came to meet us, and with an excited and eager look informed the Duke that the elephant we were in quest of had been seen, and that it was then in a certain small piece of forest entirely surrounded by open, at the top of a hill, from which it was impossible for it to get away without giving the chance of a shot. Upon receiving this gratifying intelligence we galloped forward to a turn in the road, where by a short cut we soon got into the open hilly country, and shortly afterwards halted in a valley at the hut which had been visited by the elephant. The whole party now dismounted and examined their rifles, then remounted and rode to the base of the hill. When we arrived there, the Duke and a few of the party went on foot up the hill direct for the forest, while the rest rode to the top of some rising ground opposite, where they waited. Some men and dogs had been sent round to the other side of the forest, to try and drive out the elephants towards the Duke. Presently some shots were fired, and the dogs were heard barking loudly, and were soon answered by the enraged scream of elephants. In a few minutes after this, the movement of the trees near the edge of the forest showed that an elephant was coming out; and immediately afterwards an enormous brute made his appearance, closely followed by a second; but instead of leaving the forest they both turned

in again, after moving some short distance outside the edge of it, as if determined not to lose the cover of the trees. Presently one came out again on the side next to us, but from the nature of the intervening ground the Duke could not see it; so the Governor rode down into the valley to tell the Prince. In the meantime a man rode up to turn the elephant in the right direction, and the Duke pushed up the bank to meet him. The elephant did not notice the horseman, but continued to roam about just outside the edge of the forest, apparently bothered by the firing he had heard, and not liking the worrying of the dogs which had been sent in to turn him out. Both elephants afterwards repeatedly came out and returned again into the forest, where they trumpeted loudly at intervals. About this time several shots came flying out amongst us, fired by those on the other side of the wood. The Duke remained waiting, but not seeing anything of the elephants, a mounted Hottentot boy was ordered to go in to see if he could ascertain where they were. He had no sooner got up to the trees than he came face to face with a large bull elephant, which, the instant it caught sight of Totty, charged straight out after him, and the boy turning his horse, dashed right for where the Duke was standing, the elephant every moment gaining upon him. In the wildest alarm he screamed out (in Dutch), "For God's sake, shoot! shoot!" The scrub and thick grass impeded the horse, but formed no obstacle to the elephant, who crashed on at full

swing. The instant he came in sight of the Duke and the rest, he left the pursuit of the boy and rushed right at them. Several now called out to the Duke to fire, but he waited till he could be sure of making both barrels tell, and did not fire until the animal was close up, when he gave him first a ball, which took effect in his head and seemed to check his pace a little, and then a shell, which hit him near the eye and made him swerve to the left. As he did so his broadside became exposed, and Sir Walter Currie, taking advantage of this, fired his large heavy single rifle and put a ball in behind the ear, when the elephant sank down on his hind quarters, pawing with one fore-foot, and then fell down. A loud cheer arose from the Duke and those who were with him, to which the Governor and party on horseback replied, and dashed up in time to see the elephant struggling on the ground. The whole body now heaved spasmodically; there was a loud guttural rattle in the throat, and the elephant lay over on his side dead. The Duke jumped on to the top of the carcase—Smith standing by him—and the whole party gave three ringing cheers. During all this time a constant firing had been going on, in the forest close by, at the other elephant, which kept trumpeting wildly, and every minute we expected to see him come rushing out of the wood in our direction. Several times we closed up, with guns cocked, to meet him; but he had been hit so often that he was too much done to

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WAITING THE CHARGE.

charge, and was struggling for life in the edge of the forest, not more than a hundred yards from us. A loud cheer announced that he too was dead. As the Duke wished to secure the skin of his elephant with the head and feet entire, all the knives were called for, and the operation of skinning was at once commenced under the direction of the Prince, who set to work himself, being most ably assisted by Dr. O'Malley—Hottentots, boers, and everybody lending a hand to drag the great carcase by hide-ropes into the most favourable positions required for the work. By half-past three this operation was nearly completed, and as we had had no breakfast—beyond a cup of coffee at starting early in the morning—it was determined to take a spell. A basket of provisions having been brought from the camp, we went down and had an *al fresco* repast under some trees near a good supply of water. After this we all went to see the second elephant, which had been killed in the bush. This was also a fine bull. It had fallen just within the margin of the forest, and lay on its side, with the left tusk driven deeply into the ground, like a great ship at anchor; the bush and trees around, all beaten and trampled down into a large open space, showed how desperate the struggle for life had been. The Duke sent to the waggons for his photographic apparatus and some dry plates, and took a photograph of the principal hunters, whom he had grouped round and upon the elephant. A

second photograph was taken of the Duke himself and two or three others sitting on the elephant. The plates, unfortunately, not being good, these photographs did not turn out well. Our camp equipage having arrived with the waggons, we camped on the plain below for the night.

14th September. — On Saturday morning after breakfast we broke up our camp at Springfield, and then prepared to return to the town of Knysna. The entire skin of one elephant and the head and feet of the other were placed upon the waggons, and about half-past ten we started for the Port, which we reached about noon. Here it had been arranged that we were to have a signal from the Heads to tell us whether it would be possible for the *Petrel* to cross the bar and take us off to the *Racoon*, now waiting for His Royal Highness outside. We were to have luncheon at the house of Mr. Horn, which had been given up to us on our arrival. The oysters of the Knysna are remarkably good; a great number had been collected, and we had a great feast on them. Meanwhile it had been ascertained that the entrance would be passable by the time we could get off, and the *Petrel's* boats took us on board, and some of the gentlemen and hunters who had been out with us followed in shore-boats. It took so long to embark the horses and elephant-skins that we had nearly missed the chance of getting safely over the bar. However, by half-past four our friends had said good-bye to us, and all was ready for a start. The entrance to the harbour is very fine; a high

cliff comes straight down to the sea on the eastern side, and on the western is a remarkable angular bluff, with a cave through it. Inside the entrance there was a large pointed cairn, or pile of stones some thirty feet high, whitewashed, with a flag at the top. Round the base of this, as the *Petrel* went past, we observed a large group of ladies, all waving their handkerchiefs, whilst on the highest point of the bluff on the eastern side of the Heads stood our friends the elephant-hunters. Conspicuous amongst them was George Rex, waving his coat, Duthie, and other gentlemen of the district, who had so well succeeded in their exertions to find sport for the Prince. It was now evident, from the appearance of the bar, that the *Petrel* had not come out a moment too soon. A heavy rolling sea extended nearly the whole way across the mouth of the harbour, and broke in a long thundering crest of foam, leaving only one small space on the western side clear of actual surf. For this opening the *Petrel* steered; but even here the swell was so great that the vessel reared and pitched tremendously, and touched the ground as she dipped astern in the deep trough of the sea: the slightest accident to the rudder, and nothing short of a miracle could have saved us from going on to the rocks, where a most fearful surf was breaking. The *Raccoon* lay hove-to about a mile and a half outside, and as soon as we neared her, sent her boats to take us on board. We then proceeded

under steam for Simon's Bay, where we came to anchor at 8 A.M. on Monday, the 16th of September.

With the kind permission of the Duke, we have been permitted to give the following extract from a letter to the Prince of Wales, in which His Royal Highness describes the hunt:—

“ I arrived off the entrance of the Knysna in the old *Racoon*, where I changed over into a small ship, the *Petrel*, and went into this most curious harbour, with its narrow entrance and dangerous rocky bar, which can only be attempted in very fine weather at high water. It seemed very strange being in the *Racoon* again after having belonged to her for three years; she appeared so small after this big ship that I should almost have doubted ever having seen her before. We landed at the little town of the Knysna, and remained at a small inn for the night.”

“The next morning I started with our party, which consisted of the Governor (Sir Philip Wodehouse), his military secretary and private ditto, and the Colonial A.D.C.—the latter managing the camping and commissariat departments, which he had done on my previous visit seven years ago, throughout the whole of my long journey through Natal. My own especial portion of the party were Brierly, and my two especial friends at the Cape, Sir Walter Currie and General Bissett; we likewise took with us Captain Gordon, commanding

the *Petrel*, and Dr. O'Malley, a very Irish surgeon of the same ship, who is the greatest fun possible with his Irish sayings. Well, we started on horse-back between five and six o'clock in the morning, having seen our baggage packed on the waggons, which were to make their way to the place where the camp was to be pitched. We first rode in a direction where they said an enormous single elephant had been moving about for some time, and had been seen the previous evening; but we heard from the scouts that we should be unable to get near him, as he had entered the large forest, and that they had heard him breaking slowly through the jungle, which it was almost impossible to crawl into: so we turned and rode across a large plain where we met our waggons at about one o'clock, and breakfasted; after which we remounted, and travelled along a most beautiful road which had been made within the last few years through the large forest, reaching in the course of the afternoon the highest point of the road on the edge of the forest on the top of a hill called Buffel's Nek—2,000 feet above the sea—and rode thirty-five miles to get there. Here we commenced the preparations for camping whilst waiting for tents and baggage, lighting the fire (in which the Governor was very active), and clearing places of brushwood for the tents. During the night a gale of wind came on, with pouring rain, but luckily our tents stood, as we had pitched them well, and Brierly and myself,

for we had a tent between us, did not get any in to speak of.

“In the morning (Wednesday) we had to wait for the rain to cease, as elephants won't come out of the wood when it rains. Towards noon, however, we started, and had a long ride, when we reached the side of a hill, from the top of which those who had gone in front saw an elephant grazing in the valley on the other side. The whole party gradually assembled, sat down, and watched with glasses, and at last we made out about sixteen of them. One of the bulls was perfectly enormous—the others, which were very large when seen nearer, looking quite diminutive when seen alongside of him. The hunters declared that there was no means of getting near them, for what appeared to us to be smooth grass, in which they were feeding, was really bush, in many places far above our heads, and we might have got close to them without seeing them; and being such a large troop, they would have charged us in every direction, without our having a chance of getting out of their way in this bush stuff. The herd, however, were feeding on towards us, going for a high wood and jungle reaching immediately on our left from the crest of the hill to the foot of the valley. I therefore started with a small number, scrambling through fearful jungle and thorns, down the steep hill, over and under broken trees in this virgin forest, to cut them off; leaving the others and the dogs to remain where they were, and wait three-quarters of an hour.

However, one of the dogs got away and followed our track, barking all the way ; so we, fancying it to be the dogs on the elephants before their time, made "the best of our pace to find a spot from which we could see a few yards, with some tree at hand in case of an emergency (which an elephant would not break down), either with branches near enough to the ground, or a stump to get behind. Here the trees were singularly disobliging ; for several minutes we could find none with branches nearer the ground than twenty or thirty feet ; and our progress at the same time was not rapid, owing to the thickness of the jungle, and the forest being apparently very much out of repair, as the sort of paths made by the elephants had been rendered almost impassable by the fallen trees here and there. Our progress was still more impeded by the man who preceded us, a native hunter, who carried an old flint-lock, about eight feet long, which could not be got through the jungle quickly. Presently the dog came up, and we understood what had happened, and went on, not having got down as far as the track the elephants appeared to be making for. When we had got a couple of hundred yards further we fancied we could hear the herd's advance guard in the wood, and having reached a space tolerably open for twenty or thirty yards, with two paths (apparently more used) crossing in a damp place where the 'monarch of the forest' seemed to be in the habit of taking his mud bath, we halted, more especially as a most inviting slanting tree, on a little higher

ground than the rest, presented itself, forming the centre of a clump of stumps affording shelter for the whole party. I took up my stand on the most level branch of this tree, with the trusty Smith at my elbow with more rifles. Two of the native hunters, both sons of Strubel, went a little lower, and before leaving, asked my permission to fire if they saw an elephant. I knew I should have no chance, as orders had been given that nobody was to fire until I had. We had waited nearly half an hour when we heard two shots from these men and a crashing in the wood, but nothing was to be seen. The men presently came back, and said that the herd had come in a good deal lower, and they had put both their bullets into the head of one of them, and that, after crashing about a little, they had bolted the way they came. We then made out of the wood into the valley, where we were joined by some of the party we had left behind, and learnt that the herd had recrossed the valley, divided into three lots: the wounded one and two others, taking upwards and to the right of the opposite wood, went off altogether; the big one and the main party ditto to the left, a few, however, having remained at the edge of the wood in the brush. We accordingly ran as hard as we could together a distance of about a mile and a half, very fair paths being here in every direction, beaten by the elephants. As we approached, we heard the barking of the numerous dogs—wonderful curs most of them—and that most extraordinary sound (to those who have not heard it before) of the

trumpeting of the elephants. I can only describe the sound as the most strange, rather awful, and most exciting noise I ever heard. I think that a railway break, if sufficiently screwed up to a train going fast into a station, might perhaps give an idea of it. We got up to the place, when there was a great scuffle. A small elephant came pelting along at an awful pace, and most of the party fired, and I could both see and hear the bullets go 'thud' into him, his tail and trunk both whisking about in the air. I, however, could not get a shot, as I hadn't got a sound footing, and a bush was in my way; but I was quite satisfied in not having been shot myself in the valley, as our party were seconded by the Dutchmen, who fired all round me, several discharges stinging my ears most unpleasantly from behind. We took the best stands we could, expecting from the barking of the dogs and the trumpeting of the elephants, whose trunks and tails we could sometimes see, that they would break out some way shortly. After a short wait we were hailed from the hill behind that there were some crossing a ravine, and after looking about some time, saw three elephants, two very large ones and one smaller, though still very big, clambering very slowly up the other side, and making along the rise for the other end of the wood they originally made for. I fired first, and put a bullet and a shell into the largest one, just behind the shoulder. As he got each of these he screamed, which they say they never do unless mortally wounded, and we distinctly saw the dust fly out of

his skin. Immediately after I had fired, a general volley went off. I am certain more than fifty shots were fired, and all three of the elephants were more or less wounded. I stuck to my original beast, and hit him several times again; he was about 250 yards off at my first shot. The rifle I used (which was lent to me) was a double-barrelled breech-loader, No. 8 bore. My first barrel was a round bullet, No. 8, and the second a long shell with a copper point, I suppose about six to the pound. I also administered a couple of bullets from Henry's new rifle, which I got the other day. However, they slowly vanished into the wood, and it was fast getting dark; so we had to set to work and toil up this awful hill on horribly slippery paths, and had a long way to go to get our horses, which we reached very considerably done, having had nothing to eat since our breakfast at 7 A.M. It had been dark already a long time, and we had a ride of three hours before us, through the most break-neck places, at a foot-pace to the camp, which, however, we reached safely, to the great delight of the Governor, who is not a sportsman, and had gone back early after having seen the elephants, and was now very anxious for his dinner; and so were we, and much we enjoyed our cigars and beds afterwards.

"Next morning early, a party started in search of the wounded elephants. They followed up the track of the one I wounded a long way, finding large pools of blood, and also quantities of blood, at the height of his shoulder, on the trees and bushes on the left

side of where he had gone. However, when they returned in the evening, the hunters told me they would get the one later, and perhaps the other also. I spent the morning in going about shooting some of the beautiful birds with which the place abounds, and the Doctor skinned and preserved them, so that I shall be able to get them stuffed, and at the same time he gave Smith a lesson, and he is now a very good hand at it; Leadbeater had given him a lesson before I left London. In the afternoon all those remaining in camp went into the wood and cut sticks, and some very nice ones we got. Ever since we have been at sea all the officers and myself have been cutting, filing, sand-papering, and polishing our sticks, as some of them had cut many at Simon's Bay; but I think the timber is all exhausted, and the sticks are all finished: some of them have turned out uncommonly well.

"Next morning (Friday, 13th) we broke up camp early, had a cup of coffee and an egg, got on our horses, and started off back the way we came the first day, riding a pretty good pace till we reached the place where we had turned back on our first search, at 10.30, having come about twenty miles. We came here having information that some elephants were in the small wood situated on a knoll surrounded by open ground, between the two great forests dividing this part of the country—*i.e.* between the one on the other side of which we had camped, and the other extending down to the sea—where we dismounted, and the party divided into two. It was

settled that I should go round on foot with a selected number to examine a gap on the other side, in which they had last been seen feeding from a distant herdsman's cottage; we, however, could only see a 'bush-buck.' We therefore returned to the first side, having all our horses led by one or two men, taking in this way a position to leeward of the wood, sending the beaters (whom we used, as we could not stalk) and the dogs to windward.

"I should here mention that when the elephant raises his trunk and sniffs the air, he has a most acute sense of smell. I should fancy he would get one's wind even quicker than a stag. I should also mention that with this peculiarity, added to a keen sense of hearing, he makes up for only seeing a short distance, and that right ahead.

"The other half of our party (including the Governor, as spectator without a gun) remained on their horses on a knoll on our right rear. The dogs were then put in on the other side, but the men did not venture in before the exact whereabouts of the elephants was known. The barking of the dogs soon told us that there was something there, and very soon the 'bush-buck' made his appearance, followed by a dog; not half a minute afterwards, however, out came the tusks, trunk, and big ears of an elephant. We thought he would make right for us, but he swerved and went back, and kept inside along the edge. We were then much too far off to fire, but kept our position, as we were very nearly on their known usual track to the great forest, and

anticipated their coming that way, since we were to leeward and they had the wind of the men and dogs on the other side. Some time elapsed, our friend reappearing periodically, having just time enough between these visits to make a circuit of the wood in company with the curs; but he showed himself to us no more. After a time the Governor rode over to us, asking what on earth we were about, as two enormous elephants were walking about in an open of burnt trees, dividing the patch into two; the same open we had tried from the other side. Our position, however, was much lower than that of the mounted party, and we had never seen them. We therefore attempted the other side of the bog, which was between us and the wood, but found that, far from being an open, the bushes were higher in some parts than our heads, breast-high when upon our horses, which we had remounted to cross. This plan, therefore, was also given up, being useless and, moreover, very dangerous. Our last attempt was taking our stand nearer the left leeward end of the wood on foot, where the brush only came to our knees, with occasional higher bushes, but this time not more than forty yards from the edge. No progress, however, having been effected so far, I sent round a man on horseback to tell the men to fire on the other side—a wise but yet scarcely a prudent measure; for although we had not yet encountered any danger from the elephants, we now had bullets whizzing about our heads. It, however, stirred our friends up, and they commenced their circus performance again,

coming partially into sight every now and then, and disappearing as they kept making a turn round the edge of the wood. Once more we shifted our place a little to the left, whence we had a more commanding view, and shortly saw the trunk of one pull down a big branch close to us. However, this time, there was a change in the performance, for he went round the opposite way, and we had cause to fear that the venerable gentleman was taking his leave through a door at which there was no one placed to do him honour. This made us send a Hottentot round there on horseback to give his wind. 'Elephants Africanus,' however, was there as soon as he was, and, seeing him, gave chase to poor Totty at such a pace that the horse (and he was a good one) could only just keep ahead of him. The poor boy came galloping down towards us, though rather to our left, praying us to shoot to save his life. And now old 'Elephants' came in sight, and we all formed to receive him, and got ready. I had standing next on my right George Rex, a farmer of the Knysna and head man of the hunt, and faithful Smith, who never left me, close behind me, and close behind Rex stood Tom Rex, his brother, Archibald Duthie, and George Atkinson, also farmers of the neighbourhood. These four had settled to keep their fire to the last, and never fired. Next to George Rex stood Sir Walter Currie, with (I can't call it a rifle) an enormous engine, No. 6, single-barrelled, and throwing a conical bullet about four to the pound; on my left General Bissett, Captain Gor-



THE CHARGE.

SCOTT 1331 1867

MANHATTAN CHURCH LITE

don, and Captain Taylor, the military secretary. That was the party. As soon as the elephant saw us, he gave up his chase and charged us. There was so much excitement prevailing, that I thought I had better wait as long as possible. The sight of this enormous beast towering up above us, and coming on at this tremendous pace, which one can scarcely understand so unwieldy an animal in appearance going, was magnificent,—his ears, which are three times as large as those of the Ceylon elephant, spread out square on each side. I could not help being reminded by it of a ship with studding-sails on both sides. When he had reached about twenty-five yards from us, I fired at his head; the bullet struck, and he instantly seemed to stop himself as much as he could, and I gave him the shell just over the left eye, at which he swerved to the left and shook. Two or three others fired, and by this time he was nearly broadside on, when Sir Walter Currie's engine went off, with the bullet through his neck, and he rolled over, as I may say, at our feet—for seven yards was the outside he was from us as he lay—and we cheered lustily. He, however, continued struggling for some time, and I put four more bullets into his heart at about three yards. His height, as one measures a horse, was ten feet,—the height of his head must of course be added to this; girth, 16 feet 6 inches; length from tip of trunk to tip of tail, 23 feet 5 inches. On seeing the elephant fall, the party on the hill (including Brierly, who had sketched the whole scene) returned our

cheer, and galloped up to the spot; by this time, however, the beaters had entered the wood, and were keeping up a skirmishing fire upon the other large elephant from behind trees, and he was trumpeting and smashing about in anguish and rage, so that shortly after being joined by the others we were called to attention by his being quite close and expected to charge every minute. On the first being killed, I went up and sat upon him, when the hunter said I should stand; having done so, they gave me three good cheers. The other being now close, I kept my stand there, like standing on the parapet of an earthwork; the others, some standing behind him on each side of me, the rest sitting in front so that they could be fired over, and we should then blaze away altogether. The alarm, however, ceased, and the party entered the wood, when a general platoon fire commenced. I remained with some commencing to skin our trophy, and some hundred or more shots having been fired in the wood, we heard a cheer announcing the fall of the second, which we answered.

“Dr. O'Malley, Smith, and myself had now our coats off, and had with our knives got pretty well half through the skinning, when we were agreeably disturbed* by the announcement of the arrival of a basket of provisions, and the Governor hailed us to come, as he had finished cutting up the meat and loaf, and with the assistance of a borrowed corkscrew drawn the corks of the sherry and B. (N.B.—The Governor does not carry a young man's

constant companion.) Our hands and arms were now all covered with blood, and our breakfast—for such it was, although the time was 3.30 P.M., and we had risen at 5 A.M.—was laid near the only small pool of water for a couple of miles; so we had to get our friends to bail up water in the cups of our spirit flasks, and wash us down clear of the pool, it being our only water to drink. Having finished our breakfast, we ministered to the wants of the farmers, who had so kindly got up and managed the hunt so well, and to those of Smith, who sat down with as radiant an expression as I ever saw on his good-natured face. We then returned and finished the skinning of the elephant, with the exception of his decapitation, which had to be effected with the assistance of sixteen oxen, which were yoked to the head to pull it off, whilst the spine was severed with an axe. These oxen had come up to take head, skin, and feet all together down to the camp in a waggon, the sides of which had to be left behind, and the load strapped on with hide ‘riems.’

“We now all went to see the other elephant: his measurements were in all directions rather less than mine. He had fallen in exactly the same position; on his side with his legs stretched out quite straight, but his left tusk, which was much more worn from use than the other, was buried nearly up to the root in the soft ground of the forest. The place, which was not more than fifty yards inside the high trees, was cleared in a circle about thirty yards in diameter,

he lying on the one edge. This space was entirely cleared by him in his death rage, he having gone round and round breaking down the trees with his weight, or actually pulling them down with his trunk, the inveterate sportsmen blazing at him all the time; but many bullet-marks were to be seen on the trees which I should suppose had not previously passed through the elephant.

"The day was fine and the weather was hot, and my short clay was very enjoyable sitting on the yet warm carcase.

"Whilst sitting in this position the post was brought up, one of the party getting a letter from his little boy, saying that 'the guinea-fowl had laid seven eggs,' which was read *pro bono publico*: letter's style, pothooks and hangers. I got together some good groups to photograph, and sent down a couple of miles to where our camp was to be pitched for my camera to be brought up by my coxswain, whom I had taken with me, and who was also with me during all my journey to Natal from the *Euryalus*. Unfortunately 'circumstances over which I had no control' prevented their being recorded photographically, as the plates (dry ones) I had bought in London from Messrs. Something-or-other turned out bad.

"One of the most amusing incidents of the day occurred on our way to the camp. You will not know—as no one who has not travelled in South Africa can—what is done with horses at a halt, which is there called an 'off saddle,' in the same

way that a halt with waggons is called an 'out span,' which will remind you of the German word for the same thing. The horses have a 'riem,' or thong, round their necks or attached to their halters, and all one does is to take the bridle and saddle off, and lift one fore-leg, tie the 'riem' just above the knee, and let him go: he can then feed and roll, but not run away so that you cannot catch him. This is called 'knee-haltering.' If you did not take the saddle off a Cape horse he would break it, as they immediately roll on your getting off. The language which is used there, you will remark, is a mixture of English and Dutch.

"We returned to our horses, which we had left where we breakfasted, saddled and bridled, and mounted them. Poor Smith, however, was minus a bridle, and stayed behind the two or three with whom I was returning—the last of the party—but could not find it. We had just reached the rise from which we could see the camp, when full gallop came Smith with two rifles slung over his shoulders, one before, the other behind, and a third in his right hand, trying to steer his horse by the ears with his left: he seemed perfectly delighted, and told us as he passed, in fits of laughter, that he had no bridle and could not hold him. We were not more than a hundred yards from the ford by which our camp was pitched, and through which Smith charged headlong; but before we could reach the tents his horse was grazing, 'knee-haltered,' and he was already hard at work getting our tent in order with his coat off.

“You can easily imagine that we spent a most jolly evening, and drank our mutton-broth out of tea-cups with more than ordinary relish. We were here not more than eight miles from the Knysna, and there was a dance going on there, to which our farmer friends were going, intending to return and fetch me in the morning, as we were to re-embark next day. They invited Captain Gordon to accompany them, and it caused us the greatest amusement to see him get himself up a fearful swell for this entertainment, after four days’ camping out in the bush, the whole of his baggage consisting of a green-baize tablecloth, which he slept in, and a tin box about eighteen inches by eight, and four in depth. By some process peculiar to himself and Colonel Stodare, he got out of this a superlative pair of cords, and a wonderfully polished pair of butcher boots, and a black coat. The adjustment of the necktie and pin took some time, in a looking-glass the size of half-a-crown, but was eminently successful. We watched this toilet with great interest, but couldn’t understand where the things came from. After dinner I spent a good time at one of the camp fires, talking over the day with the Hottentots and hunters, my friends Currie and Bissett interpreting the Dutch for me. We chaffed the boy who was chased by the elephant; so he said, ‘But I thought his horns were into me,’ and certainly his tusks were but a few yards from him.

“Next day we rode back to the Knysna, where we had a first-rate luncheon of oysters, which are very

good about there, very small, in curiously shaped shells. About one o'clock a signal was made that the bar was practicable, so we embarked and steamed out about half-past four o'clock. There was, however, a good deal of surf, and we touched on the bar just slightly, only one sheet of copper being damaged, as afterwards ascertained by the diver and replaced by him. A mile and a half outside I got on board the *Racoon* again, and we made the best of our way back to Simon's Bay, where we arrived just eight days out."

Mr. Cole's version of "The Elephant Hunt" is so good, that we cannot resist the temptation of giving it almost entire:—

'Twas the ninth of September; the weather look'd thick
 (Not such as a giver of pic-nics would pick),
 When off the bluff rocks, known as "Knysna Heads,"
 Two vessels were nearing, and heaving their leads;
 And soon inside
 One was seen to glide,
 Stately bearing the people's pride,
 Till safe at her anchors the gallant ship lay
 In the harbour called cosily "Featherbed Bay."
 (And I really must say,
 If ever one day
 I should have to reside on the ocean, I'd pray
 It might be in a sort of a featherbed way.)
 And then on the shore
 People rushed by the score,
 To look, and admire, and fling hats up, and roar;
 And they flared up at night,
 And created a sight,
 With tar-barrels, lanterns, and all sorts of light;
 And the Duke was amused and the tars were amazed
 At the rockets that burst, and the bonfires that blazed.

Next day, through the dark-waving forest they tramp
 To a lone little flat, where they settle their camp,
 And the long-threat'ning rain
 Pours down on the plain,
 And caring no more for a Prince than a peasant,
 Makes ev'rything juicy, and moist, and unpleasant.
 Next morning, away in a woody ravine,
 Some sixteen fine brutes at their breakfast are seen ;
 But modestly shunning the Royal advance,
 Or, as some say, from funk,
 Each packs up his trunk,
 And bolts off by 'express, without giving a chance—
 Save one lazy fellow who, leaving the ranks,
 Gets a ball and a shell from the Duke in his flanks,
 Which give such a thump, it
 Compels him to trumpet,
 To ease of the pain, as if lungs could out-pump it.

Next day, again
 Down came the rain,
 Flooding the river, and drenching the plain ;
 And they look'd for the wounded, but sought him in vain ;
 So, following elephant's lesson, they took it
 Expedient to do what the vulgar call "hook it."

But 'tis said that Dame Fortune, though given to flirt,
 Never wholly deserts those who cling to her skirt.
 So it happen'd at last
 That, her grumpiness past,
 And atoning for all her ill-manner'd sinning,
 She put on her smiles, and she smiled her most winning,
 For she sent an elephant strolling nigh,
 Who stood in his baggy breeks* ten feet high,
 And boasted the noble girth beside
 Of twenty-six feet pachydermatous hide.
 The elephant look'd, and saw the scouts ;
 The elephant listen'd, and heard the shouts ;
 The elephant paused, and the elephant thought
 That his company seem'd unaccountably sought ;
 Till the elephant, guessing the state of affairs,
 And finding himself in a mess unawares,

* The elephant, who surely of all creation must have the very worst trousers-maker.—CHARLES DICKENS.

Determined that some one or other he'd crush for it,
 So blew his loud trumpet and made a great rush for it.
 And singling out,
 For a twist of his snout,
 A noisy young Totty careering about,
 Set off in his chase
 At a deuce of a pace,
 While the poor Totty's liver was white * as his face.
 Though his courser was fleet,
 The sound of big feet,
 And the tramp close and closer his ear-drums meet,
 And his wretched heart beat,
 And he shook in his seat,
 As he shouted, "*Schiet ! Schiet ! Almagtig baas, schiet !*"
 On rush'd the courser, and on rush'd the beast,
 And as distance diminish'd the terror increased,
 Save where a small knot—
 A pick'd, plucky lot—
 Stand firm as a mountain, and cool as a grot ;
 The Duke, with bold Currie,
 Who seems in no hurry,
 While Bissett the burly
 Looks smiling and curly,
 And cares not a fig for the loud hurly-burly,—
 Three men who don't quake at the monsters, but prouder
 Than ever, put faith in their nerves and their powder.
 Twenty yards distant ! unpleasantly near !
 Down drops K.G.
 On his bended knee,
 And lets fly a shot which goes close to the ear,
 Into the brain,
 And out of 't again,
 Almost too suddenly through it for pain ;
 And the mighty beast shakes his ponderous head,
 When, crack ! from cool Currie a bullet is sped,
 Right through the neck, like a hole that's been bored,—
 And down with a crash comes the forest's lord !
 Then two or three gasps—like a steam-engine's blast
 As it lets off the steam—and the peril is past,
 And big *Africanus* has breathed his last.

* A Totty's face white ! why, who ever yet know'd
 Of a Totty's face white ?—Author's crack'd, or I'm blow'd.—PRINTER'S
 DEVIL.

A huge round mass
 On the tangled grass,
 Worthy of brutes' dread and certain of men's—
 "*Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens.*"
 But away in the distance another brave crew
 Went chasing a monster, and bagg'd him too,
 For his carcase with bullets they riddled through.

There were K.C.B.,
 And Captain G.,
 Mr. B., Mr. C., and the Captain T.,
 And, *multis cum aliis*, great P. V.
 But who kill'd the elephant mortal can't learn,
 As they all of them call it a "joint concern."

* * * * *

Slaughter is over—enough, enough!
 Afloat once more, with the engine's puff,
 The *Petrel* steadily clears the bluff;
 And she tosses aside the ocean spray,
 And bowls along till, at break of day,
 One Monday she bowls into Simon's Bay.

L'ENVOI.

The play is all over, the candle's gone out,
 Faded the pageant, and hush'd, too, the shout.
 O'er the blue waves, in the mist far away,
 Glides the good ship, and *from us* p'raps for aye:
 And he—her chief pilot—to bear whom she speeds,
 How long shall he think of our land or our deeds?

How long shall one scene
 Of all that have been
 Improvised to attract him, retain its old sheen?
 Will one be recall'd in his heart?—one be able
 To stand uneffaced upon memory's table?
 Who knows? Who shall guess? As events rattle on
 All may fade like the light of a star that is gone:

But if one single sight
 Shall remain fix'd and bright
 In his memory's eye, I would wager I'm right
 In saying that sight is poor elephant potted—
 Two balls in his skull, and one through his carotid!—A. W. C.

On his return from the Knysna, His Royal Highness spent a few days on board ship, superintending the preparations which for some time

past had been making in the dockyard for a ball which he was to give on the 20th September. A capital ball-room (135 feet long by 44 wide) was improvised out of an open boat-house, by a party of blue jackets, under the orders of Lieutenant McHardy, who, by means of ship's lanterns, flags, arms arranged as ornaments, chandeliers, and various beautiful Cape flowers and ferns, effected a transformation as wonderful as anything recorded in the Arabian Nights—the crowning feature of the decorations being the head of one of the elephants from the Knysna surmounting an arch of evergreens, with the motto “Treu und Fest” beneath it.

Most of the visitors had to come all the way from Cape Town and the surrounding neighbourhood, and during the whole afternoon were to be seen flocking into Simon's Town along the sands in vehicles of every description, or conveyed for the last few miles by water from Kalk Bay in the flagship's steam-tender, or the *Galatea's* steam-launch, *Polyphemus*. In spite, however, of the inconvenience of having to come so far, and put up with insufficient accommodation in so small a place as Simon's Town, they all enjoyed the ball very much.

Nothing of importance, connected with the Prince's visit, occurred after the ball. He returned to Cape Town for a few days before taking a final leave of his old friends there. His Royal Highness, wishing to have photographs of some of the Malays, a number of

them attended at Government House and were successfully photographed by Lord Newry. In one group upwards of twenty women and four or five children were taken; in another a number of the principal men. The women were all well dressed in fine silks and crinolines, with bare heads, their hair loaded with cocoa-nut oil, which was plastered on as thick as butter. Some of the ladies had their cards with them, the names being printed in gold letters. After they were photographed the Governor invited them to go in and see the ball-room and other parts of Government House. Nothing interested them so much as the looking-glasses, before which they stopped to arrange their neckerchiefs and hair and admire themselves. The women, in their European dresses, however, did not form such a striking and characteristic group as the men in their long Oriental costumes and turbans.

28th September.—Saturday, the 28th, was the day appointed for taking a final leave of Cape Town. At eleven o'clock His Royal Highness held a parting levée at Government House, where the Members of the Executive, the Judges, Heads of Departments, &c., assembled to bid him farewell. A guard of honour of the 9th Regiment was drawn up at the entrance gates, and the 99th lined the avenue. As the Duke walked down from the House the military bands played the National Anthem, and the colours were drooped as he passed through the lines, the men presenting arms. Mounting their horses at the

gates, His Royal Highness, attended by the Governor and their respective suites, started for Simon's Town. At the top of Adderley Street detachments of the Cape Mounted Rifles and Volunteer Cavalry fell in as an escort, when the Prince passed. Here and all along the route through the town great crowds were assembled to bid a last farewell to their royal guest, and expressed their loyalty and attachment by cheering him most enthusiastically. At the Military Lines Toll the Volunteer Artillery were drawn up, and the Volunteer Rifle Corps lined the road on each side; as His Royal Highness came in sight the Artillery fired a royal salute, and the band of the Rifles struck up "God save the Queen," and immediately afterwards "Should auld acquaintance be forgot." At this place His Royal Highness intimated to the Captain of the Volunteer Rifles his wish that in future the Corps should be called "The Duke of Edinburgh's Own." The cavalcade, joined by the Artillery, brushed along at a smart pace past groups of people who cheered heartily. When they reached Mr. Upjohn's triumphal arch (the only one left standing) they found it re-decorated with evergreens and flowers; steam had been got up in the model of the *Galatea*, and the small boys who manned it stood up and cheered as the Duke passed. At Claremont children strewed the road with flowers; Wynberg was loyally demonstrative; and Plumstead Hill had a detachment of the 9th Regiment to do honour to the occasion. Here the cavalcade broke into a gallop, and did not

pull up till they reached Rathfelder's, where the Governor took leave of His Royal Highness. The Artillery fired a parting salute as the Prince drove off in Mr. Kannemeyer's carriage and six, attended by the Simon's Town Volunteers, who did duty as escort for the rest of the journey, which was accomplished by three o'clock in the afternoon.

1st October.—By Tuesday, the 1st of October, we were ready for sea again, waiting only for provisions sent from Table Bay in the *Eliza Thornton*. She arrived during the morning, but, as we did not succeed in getting all we wanted before dark, it was too late to put to sea that night; but on Wednesday morning, everything being ready, the *Galatea* steamed out of Simon's Bay at 9.35. The weather was fine outside; light southerly wind, but a heavy swell from the westward. For the next few days we continued to have fine weather, and winds favourable, though flying about from NE. to WSW. On the 8th the wind shifted from NW. in the morning to NNE. in the afternoon, and the ship was going from fifteen to sixteen knots, and at least eighteen in the squalls, under courses, topsails, and topgallant-sails. It blew hard for the three following days, the wind still flying about, and occasionally shifting suddenly—for instance, a little after ten o'clock on the morning of the 9th, from NNE. to WSW. At midnight on the 11th the ship was running thirteen or fourteen knots, with the wind at NbW., barometer falling. On Saturday morning, the 12th, the barometer was still falling, and there

was every indication of more than usually bad weather coming on. The wind was then steady at NNE., the course being ESE. by compass, and the ship going fourteen knots under close-reefed top-sails. It was at once concluded that this was a cyclone, recurving exactly on the ship's track, and that the vortex, or centre, bore WNW., probably some 200 miles distant. At noon, to make all snug, the top gallant-yards were sent on deck, and the top gallant-masts housed, the barometer continuing to fall rapidly. The ship then hauled to the wind on the port tack, making about EbS. It was hoped that by such a precaution the vortex would pass to leeward, but as the ship made some little leeway she did not get much to windward. At 2.15 p.m. the wind veered to the northward, and the vortex would then bear about west. By this time the barometer had begun to fall still more rapidly. It had fallen altogether from 29.95, the day before, to 28.76. At 4 p.m. the wind was so much lighter, and the weather so much more moderate, that it was determined to keep the ship away on her proper course, ESE. She had only been making a point to windward away from the storm's track when hauled to the wind, and this slight difference would not have kept her out of the way of the vortex, in the event of its being still on her track behind her, notwithstanding the favourable change in the weather. By six o'clock there was a heavy confused sea, and the ship was rolling and tumbling about in a most uncomfortable manner. From this time till

11.30 P.M., the wind gradually fell lighter, till it almost died away altogether, and the ship rolled more heavily than before. A little before midnight a black arched squall was observed to the westward. This came up rapidly, making the sea foam and boil beneath it—the wind screaming along on its path towards the ship. The helm was at once put hard up to keep her head from coming up in the wind, and the foreyard was braced up to assist the helm; but with all these precautions (although there was no sail on the mizen-mast), the ship kept so close to the wind as to spill (or shake) her maintop-sail, with the mainyard square. Bearing away before the wind was therefore out of the question, as the ship had such a tendency to come up to the wind. The fore-top-sail having been clewed up to furl, owing to the force of the wind—although it could hardly be spared, being required to keep the ship off the wind—and other important matters having been arranged, the main-yard was braced up, and the ship was hove to, head NNW., under close-reefed maintop-sail, reefed fore-sail, and fore-stay-sail. The sea was at that time one wide white sheet of hissing foam, and the ship heeled over so much, that the men could not retain their footing, many of them being thrown violently down into the lee scuppers. A huge sea struck the ship between the fore and main-masts, rising in a white mass of spray which completely hid the fore-mast. The sky was not all dense and dark, but very light at times, when the moon appeared between the clouds in a misty white spot. By



JOHN H. BARNARDY DELICIOUS LITH.

H. M. S. GALATEA IN A CYCLONE.

T. G. DUTTON LITH.

four o'clock the following morning the barometer had risen from 28.76 to 29.14, and at eight to 29.42, the wind gradually veering from W. to WSW. and SW., and the weather improving as the ship ran to the northward. At 2.50 P.M. of the 13th we wore ship, and proceeded on our course for Adelaide. On the 15th, being within twelve miles of the Island of St. Paul's, and the weather very thick, we hauled to SSW., to avoid any chance of getting too near the land, which we never sighted at all, not being able to see more than a mile or two from the ship. At half-past ten a heavy squall from the NW. struck the ship and blew away the top-mast stay-sail.

The top-sails had been lowered and laid for reefing; but it blew so violently for a short time, with heavy rain and hail, that the men could not lay out on the yards. At noon we again shaped a course ESE., St. Paul's being well out of the way. The barometer was falling, and by 2 P.M. the ship was scudding, under close-reefed top-sails and reefed fore-sail, before terrific squalls (from NNW.) through a high mountainous sea, the foam forming a complete sheet of white mist along the surface, though the sky was clear overhead. On the 16th, sea going down; wind NW.

During the night of the 19th, Walter Miller, a marine, died of fever contracted at Cape Town, and was buried on Sunday, the 20th, at 3.30 P.M. Misfortunes never come single; for next day poor Jacko the monkey fell overboard and was drowned (in

Lat. $39^{\circ} 16'$ S. Long. $108^{\circ} 11'$ E.), and during the night of the 22nd the ward-room cook, a Maltese, died suddenly, his death being caused by an abdominal aneurism.

We were running before the wind that morning, when suddenly the officer of the watch was heard to call out "Hard a starboard!" and everybody rushed on deck, knowing that something unusual must have occurred. The ship was rounded to, in order to lower a boat and try to save poor Jack, who had just fallen overboard. The men jumped into the port cutter, and were all ready for lowering away. On the bridge everybody was looking out to see if he could catch a glimpse of poor "cookems" struggling in the water; but the "wake" of the ship was right under the sun, and in the glare of the broken water it was impossible to detect where he was. Nobody had thought of letting go a life-buoy to mark the spot where he had fallen. After a short pause of suspense the boat was kept fast, the ship once more brought before the wind, and Jacko was left to his untimely fate, sincerely lamented by every one on board. "Poor little fellow!" said the Duke; "if I had been on deck, I think I should have gone overboard after him: we shall never get another like him."

He lost his life from a habit, which he had recently contracted, of biting a hind-leg when in a passion, holding it in his hands, and hopping on the other leg to keep his balance. He happened at the time to be skylarking on the hammock-net-

tings, and when interfered with flew into a rage, bit his leg, hopped the wrong way, and disappeared over the side. Jacko was bought at Gibraltar in December, 1865, and was taken to England in H.M.S. *Racoon* with another monkey called Jinny. He was dismissed from that ship "with disgrace," for throwing overboard some valuable papers belonging to the captain. He then joined the Queen's yacht, whence he was sent to the *Galatea* with a regular blue-jacket's transfer-sheet:—

Transfer List for 1 Monkey, discharged from H.M.S. "Victoria and Albert" to H.M.S. "Galatea," per order of H.S.H. Prince of Leiningen.

Class, &c.	{	Continuous service man; first-class seaman, gunner, and diver: Will made out in favour of wife, but cancelled on decease of wife.		
For what purpose borne		{ To await commission of <i>Galatea</i> and as a general nuisance.		
Name		Jacko. Number, 00.		
Religion		Ritualist.		
Rank		Cook's chum. s. d.		
Charges and abatements: religious books, &c.	{	Razors	5 6	} thrown overboard.
		Vivian's Bible . . .	10 0	
		Pomatum	3 6	} swallowed.
		Toothbrushes . . .	2 0	
		Commander's comb .	2 6	
		India-rubber, } several pieces	. 7 0	
Shaving brush . . .	2 6			
Last offence . . .	{	Absence without leave, and brought on board in a highly mutinous state.		

22nd October.—The last day or two beautifully fine—a nice fair breeze, and smooth water. All "fiddles" and appliances for keeping things on the table at sea had been removed, and we dined as quietly as though we had been in harbour; ports

all open, and the decks dry—a change of weather which we found most delightful. On Sunday, the 20th, we were able to have church on a dry main deck, and the ship was steady enough, and sufficiently quiet, to admit of a sermon being preached, for the first time since leaving the Cape. The wind now gradually fell lighter and lighter till the 26th, when the ship was almost becalmed. On Sunday, the 27th, about 2 P.M., we commenced steaming, wind light and almost heading us. Next day we were in Lat. $36^{\circ} 42'$ S. and Long. $132^{\circ} 22'$ E., about 320 miles from our anchorage. Accordingly two more boilers—we had hitherto been steaming with four only—were lighted, and it was determined to push on, so as, if possible, to reach Adelaide before dark the next day.

29th October.—There was a strong north-easterly breeze dead against us. A little before 9 A.M. “land on the starboard bow” was reported. This was Kangaroo Island, very dimly seen under the sun. By 10.15 we were coming rapidly up with the Island, which at this western end is a succession of barren-looking bluffs, with low scrubby trees on the top. Whilst we were at dinner, a steamer was reported bearing down upon us from Adelaide. She fired two guns to call our attention to a signal flying at her foretopgallant mast-head, which we since learnt was intended for “Have you any letters I can take?” but which, by a mistake of their signalman, appeared as “Heave to.” We accordingly stopped, and she then ran under our stern and

hailed us, "*Galatea*, ahoy!" to which His Royal Highness, from the bridge, replied, "Yes: is that the P. and O. Company's steamer?" The captain answered, "No; the South Australian English mail-steamer for King George's Sound, to meet the P. and O. steamer there. Have you any letters I can take?" and was kind enough to add that he would wait an hour till the letters and despatches were ready. All were now anxious to complete their correspondence, as this was an unexpected opportunity. The band played on deck, and the steamer remained near us listening to the music. When we had sent our letters to her she steamed across our bows and cheered, a compliment which we returned with interest. By way of parting salute, the *Alexandra* fired about eighteen rockets in honour of the event; in return for which the *Galatea* lit up her ports, &c. with blue lights, and fired two or three showers of rockets; and at 8 P.M. we parted company. She had sent us a number of South Australian papers up to date, which were full of preparations making for the reception of His Royal Highness, whom they had been expecting daily for some time. Amongst other arrangements, the following liberal provision in the matter of horses was hailed as something rather satisfactory:—

"THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S STABLES.—The internal arrangements of the Duke of Edinburgh's stables on the North Park Lands are now completed, and the premises present a most orderly and cleanly appearance. The stud consists of twenty horses, and for each of them a separate box is provided, and a card notifies the name, pedigree, and height of the occupant. The carriage teams consist of four bays and four greys, and the saddle-horse apportioned for His Royal Highness's

use in his country excursions is Lincoln, a substantial-looking bay. The other horses are intended for the use of the outriders and other attendants upon the Prince. There are ten grooms employed, and, as might be expected, the horses have all the look of being attended to with scrupulous care. The compartment in which these boxes are placed comprises something less than two-thirds of the building, and they are arranged in a triple row. In the centre is the grooms' room, and beyond is the carriage and harness division. In this are to be seen the celebrated Melbourne carriage, an ordinary travelling carriage, and a light and handsome phaeton, proposed to be used for country trips. There is a most ample display of harness, some of it rich in silver mountings, and other portions mounted in brass. Everything is new, and in first-rate style.

The Colonial Surveying Schooner *Beatrice*, and a pilot boat, had been cruising for a fortnight in the Gulf of St. Vincent, and an elaborate set of signals had been arranged, which they were to make as soon as the *Galatea* was sighted. By some mischance the *Beatrice* missed us altogether, and the pilot boat was becalmed and unable to communicate with us. It seems, however, that the rockets we had fired (on parting with the steamer) were seen in Adelaide, and mistaken for one of the preconcerted signals to be made by the schooner; and all Adelaide was on the *qui vive* till about ten o'clock, when they began to suspect a hoax, and went to bed in no very Christian humour with their supposed victimizers, for only two nights before some mischievous boys had fired the signal guns, and roused the whole community from their first slumbers. In the meantime, after parting company with the mail-steamer, we steamed quietly up the gulf, feeling our way in the dark by the lead along the bottom, and anchoring at midnight in seven fathoms, about

four miles from the light on the Glenelg pier, unseen and unnoticed by any one on shore. Some young shopmen, however, who had left Adelaide on the first alarm, determined to wait at Glenelg and see if anything would turn up. About two o'clock in the morning they fancied they saw a steamer's light from the end of the jetty, so they got a boat and pulled on board, and ascertained that the *Galatea* had really arrived. An hour later Mr. E. W. Andrews, the Mayor of Glenelg, came on board, and long before daylight the news that His Royal Highness had arrived at last spread far and wide.

CHAPTER IV.

ADELAIDE.

31st October.—At daylight in the morning we could see that our anchorage was about four miles from Glenelg, and at least ten from Adelaide. The land along the shore was covered with low scrubby trees and bushes, over which could be seen the distant spires and principal buildings of the capital. Glenelg is a sort of small watering-place, six miles from Adelaide. The country round appeared to be a fine agricultural district, where a considerable quantity of grain was growing; and there seemed to be a great extent of undulating open country under cultivation, and a good deal of pasture land. It is divided into fields in such a way as to give it very much the appearance of the coast of England in some places. Behind this agricultural district the country rises into open wooded land, backed by a high range of hill country clothed with thick forest, which culminates at its highest point in a pyramidal hill, called Mount Lofty, 2,400 feet above the sea.

About eight in the morning the *Beatrice* hove to alongside, and Commander Hutchinson, R.N., who

was in charge of her, came on board, bringing all the day's papers, with an account of our arrival and of the preparations on shore for receiving the Duke. In the course of the morning the *Beatrice* landed at the Glenelg jetty Lord Newry, the Hon. E. C. Yorke, and Lieut. McHardy, who were going, on behalf of the Prince, to call upon His Excellency Sir Dominic Daly, the Governor. At the landing-place they met His Excellency's private secretary, the aid-de-camp, and the secretary to the Reception Committee, who were on their way to pay a visit to His Royal Highness.

About half-past ten a deputation from Port Adelaide, consisting of the Mayor and Corporation, came on board, and presented an address to His Royal Highness, remonstrating against the proposed landing at Glenelg, and recommending the Port as the most appropriate place for the purpose. His Royal Highness, however, reminded them that a programme had already been arranged and approved of by the Governor, and that he could not under any circumstances depart from it.

In the afternoon His Royal Highness landed privately, and remained an hour or so at Glenelg. Some of the officers were going to pull ashore in the wardroom gig, and finding they were one short of complement, the Duke volunteered to pull the stroke oar. While they were on shore it came on to blow very fresh, and they had to remain till the steam launch could run across to take the gig in tow. By this time there was such a swell at the jetty, that it

was found to be exceedingly difficult to get into the boat alongside. When about a mile from the shore, the jerking of the tow-rope split down the three upper planks of the gig, and the sea broke over the launch so much that by the time they got back to the ship they were all thoroughly drenched.

At half-past seven the bonfires on the hills around the Bay—the preconcerted opening of the festive celebrations—were lit up almost simultaneously, and, notwithstanding the stormy weather, they blazed up with great effect. In the neighbourhood of Mount Lofty twenty or thirty bonfires were visible at one time; that on the mount itself was particularly conspicuous, both by its elevation and its enormous size. All these were only the prelude to innumerable others which had been prepared throughout the colony. The signal they gave was passed on in every direction for many miles with the rapidity of the Fiery Cross of old, but with a far more pleasant significance. Many of them continued to burn until far into the morning. During the first hour or two they were accompanied by the discharge of rockets, the firing of guns, and various other demonstrations of festivity. The bonfires had been built for the most part under the direction of the district councils, but many were the result of private enterprise.

31st October.—His Royal Highness was to land in state to-day for the first time on Australian soil. Since the December afternoon, thirty-one years ago, when Captain Hindmarsh, the first Governor of the colony, landed on the Mount

Lofty plains, and took possession of them in the name of His Majesty William the Fourth, there had been no event in its history to compare with this of to-day. In the same bay where the *Buffalo*, an old tub lent by the Admiralty to the South Australian Commissioners, had brought to a close its voyage of colonization, there now floated the Royal Standard from one of the finest frigates in the British Navy of 1867, commanded by the grandnephew of him in whose name the colony had been proclaimed. In 1836 the vice-regal party was welcomed by a forlorn handful of adventurous colonists—about 200 of them—who had hurried out to Goshen prematurely, and had arrived before there was a single acre of land ready for them to settle upon; in 1867 the Royal Duke is welcomed by thousands of colonists—men who have fought their way through years of industrious enterprise to wealth and influence, while the country, having advanced along with its settlers, has become more like one of the southern counties of England. The original scrub and wild grass have been superseded by wheat-fields and rich pasturage, flourishing homesteads stretch far away over plain and upland, and all wears an appearance of success and comfort, with a look of home which surprises more than anything else the new arrival from the mother country.

The ship was “dressed” at 1.30 P.M., and at two o’clock His Royal Highness and suite left, with the standard flying, in his barge, the *Galatea*

manning yards and firing a royal salute. It was a brilliant day, and the water was quite smooth. Two steamers, crowded with people, followed the royal barge to within a short distance of the jetty. His Excellency the Governor, Sir Dominic Daly, met His Royal Highness at the landing-stairs, and conducted him along the jetty, which was ornamented with flags and streamers on both sides, the people strewing the way with flowers. At the shore end of the jetty was a triumphal arch, after passing under which the Prince was escorted to the Glenelg Corporation platform, where the Mayor, Mr. E. W. Andrews, read the first of the numerous loyal addresses presented to His Royal Highness in Australia; the reading of the address being prefaced by the National Anthem, played by the regimental band of the Adelaide Volunteers, who formed part of the guard of honour. Its contents were as follows:—

“To His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G.

“May it please your Royal Highness,—

“We, the Mayor and Corporation of Glenelg, feel proud of being the first Corporate body to receive and welcome to South Australia the Son of our beloved Queen.

“Thirty-one years ago the first settlers landed near the spot where we have now the honour of receiving your Royal Highness. During this period the colony has made gratifying progress, the proofs of which your Royal Highness will witness during your brief sojourn amongst us.

“You will find a people free, enterprising, and self-reliant, who know how to combine independence of spirit with hearty, affectionate, and unwavering loyalty to Her Majesty's person and Crown.

“We greet your Royal Highness as the Son of Our Gracious Queen, a British Prince, and a brave English Sailor.

“E. W. ANDREWS, Mayor of Glenelg.”

To which His Royal Highness replied :—

"Gentlemen—Accept my best thanks for this hearty welcome to Australia.

"It affords me the greatest pleasure to visit this most important colony, where the cordiality of the reception I have just met with, and the spirit of loyalty displayed towards the Queen's throne and person, will cause me ever to remember Glenelg as my first landing-place in Australia.

"ALFRED.

"The Mayor and Corporation of Glenelg, South Australia."

On each side of the approaches to the jetty a strong barricade had been erected to prevent the people from crowding in and interfering with the procession; inside was stationed the guard of honour, consisting of three companies of volunteer infantry. After the reading of the address, the Duke got into the state carriage,* with the Governor, and the procession started for Adelaide. A party of volunteer artillery on the beach now fired a royal salute, and one of the horses in the Duke's carriage took fright, reared, and fell upon the groom,

* The following description of the state carriage is given in the *S. A. Register* :—

"As it is the first we have ever had in this colony, posterity will of course wish to know something about it. In the language of the trade, it is a dress barouche, and its history commences at Melbourne, where it was purchased a few months ago. Though of colonial workmanship, it is built from an English model, and is said to be a facsimile of a favourite carriage of Her Majesty at Osborne. Its most remarkable qualities are its lightness and elegance. In the decorations more regard has been paid to taste than to display—the colour being chocolate, picked out with light vermilion, and the lining of deep blue. It carried off the medal at the Intercolonial Exhibition recently held in Melbourne, and our Melbourne cousins were not at all gratified when they heard that it had slipped through their hands. We have their own authority for the assertion that it is the most handsome carriage in Australia."

who got entangled amongst his legs, and for a moment appeared to be in serious danger; fortunately, however, he escaped with nothing worse than a few bruises, and soon remounted. A number of volunteer cavalry, infantry, and mounted police were in attendance to escort His Royal Highness up to the town.

Along the whole line of procession there was a constant scene of skirmishing going on between the mounted escort and a large number of horsemen, who would press forward in a body and attempt to break through the lines on either side so as to get up to the state carriage, two of the volunteers being knocked off their horses in one of these determined rushes. On each side of the road vast numbers were collected wherever there was a chance of securing a good view of the procession; windows were crowded with faces four or five deep, and even the fences on the roadside were lined with motley groups of children, who were as noisy in their demonstrations of loyalty as their seniors. The procession went along at a good pace, and soon came in sight of the city. At the junction of the Bay Road and West Terrace there was a triple arch, decorated with green boughs, festoons of evergreens, &c., with two royal standards, one on each side of the main archway, the spandrils above being fitted with red, and the balustrades in the centre with gold-coloured cloth. It was a little after three o'clock when the Duke passed through this arch into South Terrace, and entered

within the city boundaries. South Terrace, almost the only suburban street left, possesses some natural beauties of its own, which the residents had taken great pains to set off to the best advantage. The shrubberies and garden plots in front of the houses had been fresh trimmed; union jacks were hoisted on the flagstaffs, and flags and streamers innumerable floated from every available place. When the procession turned from the Terrace into King William Street, they came upon a second arch with a span of 90 feet, the main opening being 30 feet wide and 40 feet high, through which we had a fine view of the main street, Victoria Square occupying the foreground of the picture, with the Albert Tower of the Town Hall behind, whose bells were now heard ringing a peal of welcome. On each side of the principal arch were recesses fitted with balustrades and hung with drapery; and outside these again were two bays, which were now filled with citizens eager to witness the approaching ceremony. The decorations all round were of the gayest and brightest character—green boughs, cloth of various colours, flagstaffs made of pines, with festoons of flowers hanging between them, &c. Here a guard of honour was drawn up, consisting of 140 volunteers. The Mayor and Corporation occupied one of the recesses, and as the state carriage drew up under the arch, his worship the Mayor advanced to meet His Royal Highness and presented an address from the Corporation, expressive of their loyalty and dutiful attachment

to Her Majesty's throne and person, and of their trust that "the strong ties which unite so many dependencies to the British crown will receive additional strength from this visit of His Royal Highness to the Australians." The address was enclosed in a handsome silver casket. When His Royal Highness had replied, a royal salute was fired by a troop of volunteer artillery, stationed close by in the Park Lands. The procession now resumed its advance, and was joined by the different Friendly societies, the Corporations of Adelaide and other municipalities, and the German Club. The numerous balconies, which had been erected on both sides of the street, were occupied with masses of people, who cheered and threw showers of bouquets into the carriage as the Prince passed along. At the entrance to King William Street North the interest of the day's proceedings culminated. Thence to the gate of Government House there was one continuous line of decoration. "Along both sides of the street flagstaffs thirty feet in height were erected at intervals. From the top of each waved a handsome banner, while the whole were connected by festoons of flowers. Half-mast high were streamers arranged in quartettes crossing each other, with armorial lozenges in the centre. Midway between the flagstaffs were pedestals six feet high, bearing vases of imitation porcelain, in which were real bouquets of flowers. As the flagstaffs ranged about six feet outside the kerbing, the banners had ample space

to display themselves without getting mixed up with private decorations. The private flagstaffs being fixed on the balconies or on roofs of houses, there was an ascending scale of banners, in some places three or four rows rising one above another."

After turning Victoria Square a halt was made, whilst the Sunday School children sang the National Anthem. A large platform, capable of accommodating more than 4,000 children, had been erected at the vacant space where a new Post-office is to be built. The roof was covered by an awning to protect its occupants from the sun. The Albert bells ceased in order to allow the singing to be heard, which was peculiarly impressive and in admirable time. The Prince took off his hat till the anthem was concluded—an example followed by many in the crowd, although the glare of the sun rendered it somewhat dangerous. At a quarter to four His Royal Highness moved on amid the ringing of cheers, the chiming of the bells, and the sounds of martial music. The street was now so densely packed that the advance was necessarily slow from the square to the imitation marble arch at the end of the street near the Government House gates. This was the last and the best of all the decorations. It had a single span of 40 feet, but above that rose an ornamental façade terminating in a lion and unicorn, which made the total height nearly 70 feet. The depth, varying from 8 to 12 feet, afforded sufficient room on the top for a platform. The abutments were covered with marble cloth, and they, as well as the

springing of the arch, the spandrils and the key-stone, were all decorated with evergreens. The cornice above was festooned with flowers and evergreens, while in the centre were the Duke's arms, with the letters V.R. underneath. Over the arch was the word "Welcome," and the Prince's cipher was ingeniously shown on each of the spandrils.

After passing under this arch the state carriage, and the "official" part of the procession, turned off into the Government domain, the cavalry escort forming on both sides of the gateway to keep the passage clear, and a detachment of the 50th. Regiment being drawn up as a guard of honour. A number of destitute children had been kindly permitted by the Governor to stand on his lawn and witness the Prince's entrance. When His Royal Highness had arrived at Government House, the procession filed off through the grounds, and passed out at the eastern gate near the Institute. It was calculated that about 35,000 were present at different points to witness or take part in the procession.

At night there was a general illumination. The gas-pipes alone for the Government buildings cost upwards of £2,000. The Town Hall, banks, insurance companies, warehouses, hotels, and shops all prepared to illuminate on a grand scale, and besieged the gas company with orders to such an extent that, although they made every effort to meet the demand, and spared neither trouble nor expense, they failed to satisfy the enthusiasm of the public. At

the last moment the Government were compelled to announce that the public buildings would be lighted in relays. It is impossible to enumerate even the principal devices and transparencies, and only a few of them can be briefly described. The triumphal arch opposite Government House, being transparent, was lighted up within, and looked remarkably well (especially when the coloured lights were exhibited on the summit), its proportions and adornments being brought out in bold relief. The Town Hall had its façade elaborately outlined, beginning with the colonnade, and ending about half-way up the Albert Tower. The principal devices were transparencies, containing portraits of the Queen and of the Duke, which did duty for dials on the clock tower. Over the balcony was the word "Welcome," surmounted by a rising sun, and lower down the words "to Adelaide." An electric light was exhibited from the top of the telegraph office with the greatest possible success. For about an hour and a half a continuous stream of intense light was seen to emanate from the apparatus, making not only the moonlight, but even the gas itself, though streaming from thousands of jets, to look pale and dim. Flashes of magnesium light were also occasionally exhibited, and fireworks let off here and there added to the general effect.

1st November.—The first duty which His Royal Highness had to discharge, after his public entry into Adelaide, was the holding of a levée at Government House, which was attended by the

members of the two Houses, the Government officials, heads of departments, clergy, foreign consuls, and gentlemen of Adelaide and neighbourhood. Half-past eleven was the hour fixed for those who had the privilege of private *entrée*. The President of the Legislative Council and the Speaker of the House of Assembly presented and read loyal addresses from those two bodies, and the Prince replied. At noon precisely the doors were thrown open for the general reception, and upwards of 1,000 gentlemen, as well as the Freemasons in full regalia, and the Friendly Societies also in "uniform," were presented to His Royal Highness; after which various addresses, too numerous to be read, were presented and received. These were: from seventy of the old colonists, who were present at the proclamation of the colony, December 28th, 1836; from the Civil Service, different Corporations; the Church of England, the Methodists, Presbyterians; Masonic Orders, Friendly Societies, Temperance Association, and the Mount Gambier Farmers' Club. There was a guard of honour in attendance, composed of a company of the 50th Regiment, a company of West Adelaide Rifles, and a company of Kapunda Rifles.

There was no lack of business to be got through. In the afternoon, as soon as the levée was over, the Duke had to lay the foundation-stone of the Victoria Tower of the new Post-office. They had been prepared to commence building operations for some time, but waited till

the arrival of His Royal Highness in the colony would enable them to do so with all the *éclat* and ceremony which his presence and co-operation would naturally give to the initiatory proceedings. The site of the proposed building is at the corner of Franklin Street and King William Street, and is only separated by the roadway from Victoria Square. Its design is Italian in character, its shape square, and the material to be used pure white freestone. On the eastern side there will be a niche, at the height of 25 feet, for a statue of Queen Victoria. The blade of the trowel used on the occasion, which was afterwards presented to the Prince, was of pure gold; the handle of Burra malachite, set in bright and frosted silver, and enwreathed by a silver cable. On the top was a carbuncle, set in gold and enriched with four shields bearing suitable devices, and the blade bore the arms of His Royal Highness.

The platform used by the Sunday School children the day before enabled a large concourse of people to witness the ceremony. At a quarter to three o'clock His Royal Highness, accompanied by His Excellency the Governor, &c., and escorted by a troop of cavalry and a number of mounted police, arrived at the eastern entrance, where he was received by the members of the Ministry and the Postmaster-General. The Hon. P. Santo, Commissioner of Public Works, then approached him, and said :—

“ May it please your Royal Highness,—

“ As Minister of Public Works, I have the honour briefly to state a

few facts connected with the building of which your Royal Highness has been graciously pleased to signify your willingness to lay the chief stone.

"The proposed building, when finished, will be the largest in the province, and in its internal arrangements has been adapted to the requirements of the General Post-office.

"The contract was taken on the 10th of July last by Messrs. Brown and Thompson, and the estimated cost of the building complete is £40,000.

"The front elevations will be constructed with freestone, of a very superior quality, obtained from the Glen Ewin quarries, situated about twelve miles from this city.

"The elevation to King William Street will be 151 feet, and that to Franklin Street 162 feet by 57 feet in height from the line of the foot-path.

"The tower, of which the chief stone will form the base, will be 150 feet in height, and bears the name of Victoria, in honour of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, your illustrious mother, to whose person and throne the people of this province are most deeply and sincerely attached; and whose loyalty and desire to perpetuate the names of the Royal Family are manifested within a short distance of where we are now assembled, by the adjoining square bearing the name of our beloved Queen; the street to which the principal elevation of this building will face being named after His late Majesty King William the Fourth; and the lofty spire of the Town Hall, so near to us, bearing the name of the Albert Tower, in honour of your illustrious father, whose noble life will long be held in reverence by all who love the good and great.

"Permit me, now, in the name and on behalf of the inhabitants of this loyal dependency of Great Britain, respectfully to request your Royal Highness to lay the chief stone of the Victoria Tower; and I earnestly hope that it may long endure as a monument of the affectionate regard in which Her Most Gracious Majesty is held by the people of this country."

When the stone had been laid, three cheers were given, led off by the Commissioner of Public Works, and were taken up by the crowds outside as His Royal Highness departed, attended as before.

The German torchlight procession—the Royal Facklezug—in honour of His Royal Highness, concluded the programme for the day's proceedings and

entertainments. Great pains had been taken to “render the demonstration in every respect national—to include in it every German institution in the colony—to have every German township represented—and to get everything done exactly as in Fatherland.” The result was eminently successful, and the crowds who witnessed the strange sight will not soon forget it. The night was most favourable, being quite dark enough to give effect to the torchlights, and sufficiently dry and calm to allow the lights to burn bright and clear without danger. The torches were lighted at nine o’clock, and the procession at once fell in on the west side of Victoria Square. A small advance guard of torchmen preceded to clear the way; then followed ten men bearing transparent lanterns, each having inscribed on it a letter of the word “Willkommen;” next came the bearer of a ducal coronet, illuminated by means of ether, and a division composed of the Liedertafel, forty in number, each bearing a lyre of transparent gauze, lit up by a candle inside; then a band of music, followed by the main body of 500 torchmen. As they marched round the different sides of Victoria Square, the effect was extremely picturesque, the procession looking like a fiery crescent in motion. When they passed into King William Street, the gay decorations which still remained, the crowds of spectators in the streets and balconies, the transparencies again lit up on the route, the ringing cheers of the multitude, the flaming torches, and strains of music—all aided in producing an imposing spectacle, as

interesting as it was novel and unique. Passing safely under the imitation marble arch—which, being made of and surrounded by materials of a very combustible nature, was guarded by men stationed there on purpose to prevent the torches from coming in contact with it—they marched into the Domain. The Liedertafel and band took up a position on the lawn in front of the entrance to Government House, and the rest formed in single line among the avenues. When all was ready the serenade commenced with Mendelssohn's beautiful song, "Wer hat dich du schoener Wald," followed by the hunting chorus, "Frisch auf ihr Gesellen," both of which were most effectively rendered. While they were singing this the Prince appeared under the portico, and when they had finished His Royal Highness advanced to meet the deputation, who read an address of welcome to this their adopted home, the transparent lanterns in the meantime being properly arranged, and, on being opened, revealing the word "Willkommen." The address was enclosed in a curious case, designed to serve as a *souvenir* of the Royal Facklezug, and presented to the Prince. It was a well executed "imitation of a flaming torch made of rope in blackwood, and inlaid with thirty-two different species of colonial woods. It was nearly three feet in length, and the head, which was carved and gilt to resemble flames, was made to unscrew." His Royal Highness walked round to have a good view of the whole scene, and ended by requesting the Liedertafel to sing a favourite song of his, "Auf

ihr Bruder lässt uns Wallen," which they promptly complied with. The procession then re-formed and marched back to the parade-ground, where (according to custom) the torches were piled up into a heap and burned. As a finale, before dispersing for the night, they sang the German National Anthem, "Was ist das Deutsche Vaterland?"

2nd November.—A review of the military and volunteer forces took place this morning on the North Park Lands, the whole strength of the brigade being about 700 men.

About 12 o'clock His Royal Highness, attended by an escort of cavalry, arrived upon the ground, dressed in the uniform of a general of Saxe Coburg Gotha. When he took up his position at the saluting flag, the whole line presented arms, and the band played the National Anthem. The Duke rode down the ranks, and returned to the saluting point, when the brigade was put in motion, and marched past in slow time with great precision, then in quick time, which was also creditably performed. Three sides of a square were then formed, and the Prince advanced towards the centre of it, followed by his suite and a large party of ladies and gentlemen. The Lord Bishop of Adelaide then proceeded to consecrate the colours, which His Royal Highness was to present to the Adelaide Regiment of Rifle Volunteers, henceforth to be distinguished by the name of "Prince Alfred Rifle Volunteers." The Bishop commenced by reading the 46th Psalm — used for the like office by

Sir Henry Havelock—and concluded with a short prayer.

When this ceremony was over His Royal Highness addressed the regiment in the following terms: "Volunteers of Adelaide,—I am very glad to find that the safety of the people is confided to such good hands, and I feel sure that if you are ever called upon to use these colours in action, you will keep up the name which the British army has always had, and make a name for yourselves which they who come afterwards will be proud to maintain." Three cheers were given, and the band again played "God save the Queen." His Royal Highness returned to the saluting post, and the brigade presented arms to the new colours. Before leaving the ground, the Duke expressed to Colonel Hamley his satisfaction with the manner in which the Volunteer force had gone through their evolutions, and stated that he had never seen Volunteers acquit themselves better.

We may here mention that there are in the colony a detachment of the 50th Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hamley, and Volunteers—new force organized in 1866—to the number of 800 men, including cavalry, artillery, and infantry; besides which fully 3,000 of the population have learnt the use of arms in former Volunteer forces now disbanded.

In the afternoon the athletic sports by members of the Adelaide Amateur Athletic Club took place in a piece of ground near the South Australian Cricket Ground, and as exhibitions of strength,

speed, and skill were very successful. The Duke drove round the ground, attended by a body of Volunteer cavalry.

In the evening there was an amateur performance at the theatre by the officers of the 50th Regiment, which was attended by the Prince, his suite, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen. The proceeds, a very handsome sum, were handed over to the Protestant Orphan Home.

3rd November.—His Royal Highness spent Sunday on board the *Galatea*, and returned to Adelaide the following morning.

4th November.—The Reception Committee having determined that Monday was to be an “open day,” there are no public celebrations to record. By this time steamers had commenced running between the port and the ship, and brought from 2,000 to 4,000 visitors every day to see the frigate. One steamer came up from Glenelg with about forty passengers, whom she left on board, the captain promising to call for them on his return with a fresh batch of sight-seers, whom he expected to find waiting for him at Glenelg. Finding, however, that no more were forthcoming, he coolly dropped anchor, and left his freight to find their way home as best they could. The last steamer to the port had left the ship before the people discovered the trick that had been played upon them, and that there was nothing for it but to remain on board all night. We entertained them to the best of our power; got the band up, and danced with them till nearly midnight.

There was one very amusing old farmer amongst them, who was wild with delight at finding that one of the lieutenants was the cousin of a gentleman in whose family he had been groom before he came to the colony. *He danced, or rather leapt, about the decks, throwing his arms about and gesticulating in the most ludicrous manner, and declaring that he was so happy that he did not care if he never got home again. His hat—a very tall black one, with a very broad brim—which he wore on the back of his head, was a perfect model in its way, and he was quite proud of it, as he had brought it with him from England eighteen years before. “Shakedown” under a screen were prepared on one side of the half-deck for the young ladies—who, by the way, chatted all night and never slept—and on the other side for the gentlemen; the married ladies and children being accommodated in the equerries’ cabins.

As we had no butchers’ or bakers’ shops within reach to fall back upon, it was fortunate for them that we had on board the means to provide them all with tea, supper, breakfast, and luncheon; for it was 2 P.M. the next day before they had an opportunity of landing. A few days afterwards the old farmer paid us another visit, and brought his wife with him, and as some return for his entertainment on board he presented the mess with a very fine flitch of bacon, which his wife had cured.

On the afternoon of the 4th His Royal Highness drove down to Glynde, to inspect the orangery of

Mr. Justice Gwynne, who was unfortunately absent from home at the time. At night he attended the Victoria Theatre, and witnessed the performance of *Lucrezia Borgia* by Lyster's Opera Company. There was a very limited house in consequence of the fact that some speculators had bought up all the boxes, and refused to part with the tickets except at a most exorbitant charge. The people were angry, and refused to take tickets at all, so that the speculators lost considerably by their sharp practice. The stalls, however, were well filled, and the opera on the whole was very fairly performed. At the close the National Anthem and Rule Britannia were sung by the whole company.

5th November.—His Royal Highness, with his suite, paid a private visit to the Botanic Garden, and planted three trees as a memorial of his visit. The garden, which is situated at the N.E. corner of the city, is most tastefully arranged. It was founded in 1855, and laid out and planted the following years by the late Mr. G. W. Francis, the first director. The ground, which occupies forty-five acres, is undulating, of most excellent soil, with about five acres of ornamental water, and commands a fine prospect of the Adelaide range of hills, with Mount Lofty, the highest point, about eight miles distant. It is at present under the very able direction of Dr. Schomburgh.

In the afternoon of the same day His Royal Highness laid the foundation-stone of the Prince

Alfred College, an institution connected with the Wesleyan body. The trowel used on the occasion, which was presented to the Duke, was made of gold, and the border round the edge of the blade was composed of delicately engraved fern leaves, with the Sturt pea at intervals. The base of the blade was ornamented with the rose, shamrock, and thistle springing from the root of the handle, which was also ornamented with frosted work.

In the evening the subscription ball in honour of the Prince took place in the Town Hall, which made a splendid ball-room. There were nearly 1,000 persons present; the arrangements were all perfect, and the ball was a great success. The main street was again illuminated, and everything outside as well as inside was bright and gay for the occasion. The Duke's Highland piper walked into the room about midnight, when a Scotch reel was extemporised. After this they all adjourned to the supper room, preceded by the piper, who blew "a right merry blast." The usual loyal toasts and speeches followed, and the dancing was then resumed, and kept up till a late hour in the morning.

6th November.—To-day the Duke, accompanied by his suite, some members of the Government, and other gentlemen, paid a visit to Gawler and Kapunda, towns in the country to the north of Adelaide. His Royal Highness started soon after ten o'clock by special train. Two of the gentlemen got out at Gawler, in order to make preparations for the reception of the Prince on his return. About

noon the train reached Kapunda, forty-seven miles from Adelaide, where His Royal Highness was met by a deputation, consisting of the Mayor and Corporation, with the clergy and magistrates of the northern district. A guard of honour of the Kapunda Volunteer Rifles was drawn up on the platform, and the band played the National Anthem. The Town Clerk read an address of congratulation and welcome on the part of the Mayor and Corporation, to which the Duke replied; and then proceeded to the town, where the members of different friendly societies with their banners, and a large number of carriages and horsemen, formed in procession, and escorted His Royal Highness to the principal hotel of the place (Crase's). The dust was something fearful, and before reaching the hotel everybody was thickly covered with it. A luncheon had been provided in a large room at the rear of the hotel, the walls of which were hung with festoons of flowers, and the single word "Welcome" appeared over the head of the president. About 130 sat down at the table. The toasts of the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and the health of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, were all received with enthusiastic bursts of applause. After luncheon the Prince returned to the station, and started soon after two o'clock for Gawler, where the train arrived shortly after three. A long procession started from the station: troopers, band, volunteers, pedestrians, four abreast; horsemen three abreast; carriages with four wheels and carriages with two, escorted

His Royal Highness to the town. The enthusiasm of the people had by this time turned the town into a complete grove of decorations. They had adopted a very simple and effective mode of ornamenting the streets, by lining the edges of the footpaths with the tops of pine trees, and everywhere appeared arches, festoons, wreaths, garlands, and every possible variety of floral decoration. At the arch, which marked the boundary of the town, the procession stopped for the Mayor to read an address, and then moved on to the Park Lands, where the National Anthem was sung by the Sunday School children, Protestant as well as Roman Catholic, the Duke and people all the while remaining uncovered. At this place, in compliance with a request from the Mayor, His Royal Highness planted three trees in the portion reserved for a public park. The procession then re-formed, and proceeded to the Institute and Museum, and from the balcony listened to the Sunday School children, who sang the following verses of the "Song of Australia," for which a prize had been given by the Gawler Institute, and had been adopted as the national song of the colony:—

There is a land where summer skies
Are gleaming with a thousand dyes,
Blending in witching harmonies;
And grassy knoll and forest height
Are flushing in the rosy light,
And all above is azure bright,—
Australia!

There is a land where floating free,
From mountain top to girdling sea,
A proud flag waves exultingly;

And Freedom's sons the banner bear,
No shackled slave can breathe the air;
Fairest of Britain's daughters fair,—
Australia!

Having some little time to spare before the train left, His Royal Highness' drove over to Para-Para, the residence of Mr. Duffield, M.P., said to be one of the finest houses in the colony. He returned to the station a little after five o'clock, and arrived in Adelaide at six.

These two places are of sufficient importance to deserve a brief description. Kapunda is a mining township and municipality, and the terminus of the northern line of railway. The population is about 3,000. The copper mines are the oldest in the colony, having been discovered in 1843. They are situated on hilly ground of moderate elevation, which was originally wooded, but the settlement of the township and the working of the mines have cleared the country round of almost all the timber. On the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness, the miners had been allowed a holiday, and the Duke, therefore, did not go to see the workings. In the first eight years the value of the copper ore procured from the mine was estimated at half a million sterling, and of late years the yield has been considerably greater.

Gawler is a postal township and municipality, 26 miles from Adelaide, on the line to Kapunda. It is situated on a flat or hollow, near the foot of the Barossa mountains, a continuation of the

Mount Lofty range. There are two mills of great power, from which large quantities of flour are exported to all parts of the adjoining colonies. The enormous quantity of wheat purchased at these mills constitutes the leading feature of the Gawler trade, and affords a market for the surrounding wheat crops. There are four extensive agricultural implement factories and a foundry in the town. The reaping machine, however, is the principal machine manufactured, and of these more are said to be turned out here than at Adelaide itself. The district in the neighbourhood is chiefly agricultural, almost exclusively wheat-growing.

Some of the best colonial wines are made at the vineyards in the neighbourhood—the “Para-Para,” from the estate of Mr. Duffield, has the character of being the best of all. In both of these South Australian towns there was, at the time of our visit, an unmistakable appearance of prosperity and independence. Bread and meat were abundant and cheap, and no one who had the disposition to work at all could fail to obtain an ample supply of all the necessities of life.

On the night of the 6th there was a great display of fireworks at the foot of Montefiore Hill, in the vicinity of Adelaide, which would have been exceedingly brilliant and effective if there had been no moon.

7th November.—The Agricultural and Horticultural Society some short time previously had

determined to have a grand exhibition of colonial products and manufactures, in order to afford His Royal Highness some idea of the capabilities of the colony. Thursday, the 7th, was the day fixed for the show, and, considering the limited time they had had at their disposal for getting together the varied products of the country, the Society succeeded beyond the expectations of the most sanguine.

The exhibition building itself has the distinction of enclosing a larger area of space under one roof than any other single hall in the Australian colonies. It covers about twelve acres and a half of ground, and admission is gained into it by three entrances, two opening upon the Frome Road, and one for pedestrians into the Botanic Garden. An extension of the building and grounds was found to be necessary on the present occasion. The Government displayed throughout a genuine desire to assist the Society in every way, and carried, without opposition, a motion in the Assembly for £2,000 to meet the necessary expenses. The alterations were taken in hand immediately by the contractors, and were all completed within the contract time. A fountain fronting the doorway, sheds for refreshment rooms, and a host of other things besides had been prepared and erected. All along the fence of the Botanic Garden were the dog-kennels, and between the northern fence and a creek which runs into the Torrens were the blood-stock. Just inside the grounds were yards, pens, and pigsties. Along the Frome Road fence, horses

of various classes were accommodated; an open space in the vicinity was kept clear for them to exercise in. Then there was a carriage repository, a place for agricultural implements, and another for steam-engines and other machinery. Long rows of sacks filled with wheat, &c., and piles of bacon and other articles of consumption, occupied the western verandah, whilst the eastern contained the poultry. At the head of the building, on entering from the southern doors, a fine display of minerals was to be seen, in the centre aisle musical instruments, jewellery, &c. Photographs and paintings graced the walls. A flower garden, neatly arranged, occupied one corner; flowers, confectionery, perfumes, jams and jellies, dairy produce, wool, &c. &c., were exhibited on the tables.

About 2 P.M. His Royal Highness drove down to open the exhibition, and was met beneath the verandah by the President and Committee.

Prizes in the shape of gold and silver medals were given to competitors in each of the following sections, which made up the exhibition, viz.: (A). Agricultural produce; (B). Dairy produce; (C). Fruits; (D). Dried and preserved fruits; (E). Vegetables; (F). Floriculture; (G). Poultry, birds and game; (H). Agricultural implements; (I). Machinery; (J). Colonial manufactures and works of industry; (K). Wines, beers, spirits, and aerated waters; (L). Wool; (M). Minerals; (N). Horses, asses, and mules; (O). Cattle; (P). Sheep and goats; (Q). Pigs; (R). Dogs; and (S). Unenumerated.

There were some fine samples of wheat shown, which fully sustained the credit of the colony, which had gained the medal against the world in the Exhibitions of London and Paris. Amongst the agricultural implements, that peculiarly South Australian machine, Ridley's Reaper, was well represented by six different makers. In section (I) were exhibited two very powerful stills, one of which was capable of manufacturing out of wine spirit 65 over proof, and of utilizing the most worthless materials, such as grape skins and the refuse of breweries; in one case last year having distilled as much as £200 worth of brandy from the sweepings of a vineyard. The other, which was on a different principle, had distilled as much as two gallons of spirit in ten minutes, the average being about ten gallons an hour. The white wines were of a very superior character, but the judges pronounced a large proportion of the red wines to be coarse and unpromising. Amongst the minerals were exhibited massive blocks of copper, bismuth, cobalt, and iron ores, which contrasted strikingly with the ingots, buttons, and dust of the precious metals, and with the precious stones and diamond dust found in some of the cases.

The two large cases which obtained the gold medal contained every known variety of copper, lead, and argentiferous ores, iron, cobalt, manganese, graphite, auriferous ores, conglomerate and native gold; various minerals, such as epidote, actynolite, ryanite, chalcedony, &c.; also a choice collection of

precious stones, including garnets (very large), yellow topaz, beryl, tourmaline, amethyst, &c.

Another case contained specimens of plumbago, bismuth, blacklead, and cupreous bismuth of varying richness. The Talisker Mining Company, amongst other products, exhibited galena in every form or degree of richness, in prills broken off from the quartz, said to contain 77 per cent. of lead, with over 50 oz. of silver, and 4 dwt. 16 grs. of gold to the ton. It was also shown crushed, washed, jigged, &c. In small glass dishes the galena, taken from the surface, or near it, and at various depths, was exhibited crystallized, frosted with silver, or mixed with mundic, quartz, ironstone, and fireclay. There were but few samples of wool exhibited, but they were all of such excellent quality that the judges had great difficulty in awarding the prizes. Amongst the horses and cattle were animals that would have done credit to any country in the world, some magnificent merino and other sheep, and pigs almost as big as oxen.

The exhibition was kept open for three days, and on the second His Royal Highness distributed the medals to the successful competitors. The medals bore on one side the inscription, "Presented by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh," and on the other the name of the Society, sufficient space being left on the rim for the name of the owner.

Nothing could exceed the hospitality and kindness shown by Sir Dominic Daly, the Governor, and the people generally to all on board the *Galatea*, from

His Royal Highness the Captain down to the smallest boy under his command. The rule at Government House was that all officers on shore were expected to dine with His Excellency; and all they had to do was to give notice to the A.D.C. in the course of the afternoon or evening. Should any of them fail to make an appearance at dinner, when known to be in the city, they were threatened with a formal invitation if they should again neglect to avail themselves of the warm-hearted Governor's genial hospitality. The Reception Committee supplied the whole ship's company with fresh meat, vegetables, and fruit, during the time that the vessel was at anchor in the Gulf.

To-day (November 7th) a public dinner was given in the large building behind the Town Hall to one watch of seamen and marines, who happened to be on leave, to the number of 250. His Royal Highness, several members of his suite, the Chief Secretary, and two other members of the Ministry, as well as other gentlemen, were present. After dinner the Chief Secretary proposed the health of the Queen, which was drunk with three rounds of hearty cheers. His Royal Highness proposed the next toast. He said,—“My lads, after the kindness and civility which have been shown to us since our arrival in this colony, I ask you to drink the health of the people of South Australia.” The men were anxious to do full justice to the toast, and one of them, Patrick Tuohy, chief gunner's mate, caused some little merriment by calling out to the Prince,

"Wait a bit, sir, our glasses are not full yet." The toast was then drunk with enthusiastic cheers, and one cheer more for the ladies. "The health of our noble Captain," and "The health of the Chief Secretary," were received with loud applause. After dinner the men adjourned to the Town Hall, which had been placed at their disposal by his worship the Mayor, who was loudly cheered for his kindness in granting them such a splendid room for a dance. A band had been provided for them, and they enjoyed themselves in that way for an hour or two, when they retired, evidently well pleased with the hospitality of the good people of Adelaide. It was a general subject of remark that the men were fine intelligent specimens of British sailors, and that they conducted themselves with marked propriety, not only on the present occasion, but during the whole time they were on leave.

In the afternoon a large party of ladies and gentlemen, upwards of eighty in all, was invited out to meet the Prince at the Government Farm, nine miles from Adelaide. A ride of about five miles over the great Adelaide Plain brought us to the hills, a winding road along which leads to the Governor's country house, which is very beautifully situated in a hollow, surrounded by high ground and forest. The approach to the Farm, as it is called, by a long avenue, gives an English park-like character to the place. His Royal Highness arrived about sunset, when all sat down to dinner, after which the Duke and some of

the gentlemen started out into the forest to shoot opossums. It was a splendid night, and the moon was nearly at the full. The Duke shot a large number, of which sixty-three were brought home. The animals are in the habit of coming out immediately after sunset, when they run along the high branches of the gum trees, on the leaves of which they feed. The mode of shooting them is to bring the limb of the tree against the moonlight, which shows the opossum on the branch, often indistinctly, and lying so close as not to be easily detected when quite still. They seldom, however, remain quiet for any length of time together. After being hit they frequently remain suspended for a short time by the tail to a branch, and occasionally require a second shot to bring them down. Dogs are employed for the purpose, and when well trained are said to be useful in detecting the animals, by barking when they come to a tree in which they are to be found; but on the present occasion they were not of much use in that way, for all they did was to worry the opossums when they fell.

8th November.—A cricket match between the officers of the ship and the South Australian players came off to-day. The wickets were pitched about eleven o'clock, and the officers took the first innings, scoring only forty-one. Soon after noon His Royal Highness drove down to the ground in a drag with the four greys, and lunched with the cricketers in the marquee; Mr. Justice Gwynne,

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the president of the club, taking the head of the table, and making an eloquent speech when proposing the health of the Duke. After luncheon the game was resumed, and the South Australians ran up a score of 111. The officers in their second innings only marked forty, and thus their opponents won the match in one innings by thirty runs. There was a very large attendance on the ground during the day, including the band of the *Galatea*, which helped materially to enliven the proceedings.

In the course of the day the inmates of the gaol, stockade, hospital, Destitute Asylum, and Lunatic Asylum were all entertained with good cheer in honour of the Prince's visit. The lunatics had a picnic in the paddock behind the Asylum garden, and enjoyed themselves heartily.

9th November.—The Prince of Wales's birthday was chosen by his worship the Mayor of Adelaide as a suitable time for according to the Duke the rites of civic hospitality—thus affording the South Australians a double chance of showing their loyalty. The banquet took place in the Town Hall, and nearly 600 gentlemen were invited to meet His Royal Highness. The dinner was well served, and in every way worthy of the occasion.

When dinner was over, "Non nobis, Domine," was performed by the musicians; after which the "loving cup," having been drunk from by the Mayor, was handed round the hall from guest to

guest. After the toast of the evening had been received with three most hearty and enthusiastic cheers, the following quintet, written and composed for the occasion, was then sung:—

“O'er the salt sea foam,
From thy island home,
Thou hast come, to a far-off shore;
Ring out the cheer
That tells thou art here,
As in song our greetings pour.

Oh, welcome, welcome, Royal heart!
May every hour delight impart!
For through the wide world,
Where floats unfurled
The Red Cross banner o'er the strand,
Not one will greet,
No hearts will beat
More loyally warm than in this sunny land.

While above us mildly beaming,
See the Southern Cross is gleaming;
Emblem bright of our redeeming,
Shedding Peace, and Joy, and Love.
When thy pilgrimage is over,
When no more on earth a rover,
Then around thee may there hover
Happiness for thee above!

Then welcome again
From the billowy main,
Where the wild waves heave and roar;
Here rest awhile,
And thy toils beguile
On this far-off Southern shore.”

After sundry toasts had been proposed and duly responded to, His Royal Highness retired.

The front of the Town Hall was brilliantly illuminated, and during the night fireworks and pyro-

technic devices were exhibited from the balcony and the Albert Tower. The Treasury, Post Office, and Telegraph Office were also illuminated in honour of the occasion.

The banquet was a most successful climax to the demonstrations of the citizens, who had thus been brought face to face with the Prince in a way that could not have been managed in any other building; and it may be added that the Mayor's liberality on this occasion would have done honour to many of the old cities of the mother-country.

10th November.—His Royal Highness spent Sunday morning and afternoon on board his ship, and returned to Government House in the evening.

11th November.—A hunting expedition to the country bordering the Lakes Alexandrina and Albert, at the mouth of the great river Murray, formed part of the programme for the entertainment of His Royal Highness during his stay in the colony. Accordingly, at seven o'clock on Monday morning, the 11th November, the Duke with his suite, some officers of the ship and of the 50th Regiment, as well as several members of the two Houses of Parliament and other gentlemen, left Adelaide in three large four-horse carriages, the Duke himself driving one of them. The first halting place was Glen Osmond, four miles from Adelaide, where His Royal Highness paid a visit to the Hon. T. Elder, and went over the grounds to look at his curious collection of animals and birds—Indian camels, kangaroo, wallabies, emu, native pheasants and turkeys, &c.

All along the road the people turned out to welcome the Prince, and had done their best in the way of arches, flags, and floral decorations, to testify their loyalty to the Queen and good feeling towards himself. At Stephenson's Gardens a lady advanced to the Prince's carriage and presented His Royal Highness with a basket of fine strawberries. Soon after we had passed the Devil's Elbow (a sharp turn in the road winding up the Mount Lofty range), we met the mail, drawn by five horses, two in the shafts and three abreast in front. Crossing over the highest point of Mount Lofty (from whence there is a splendid view over the fertile flat below and the intervening ranges, far out into the Gulf of St. Vincent) a little past Fordham's, a number of Sunday School children were drawn up at a branch road, and sang the National Anthem. Crowds had collected and were lining each side of the road when we reached Crafer's at half-past nine: a quarter of an hour brought us to the Dragon of Wantley, a half-way house between Adelaide and Mount Barker. The people again cheered the Duke at Stirling, which was decorated with a single arch, consisting of two poles, a string of flowers, and a flag.

At ten o'clock we passed Aldgate Pump, the odd name of an inn and small village by the wayside, where the loyal community had chalked up their greeting on a board, "We love you for your mother." Another half-hour brought us to the Onkaparinga River, where we met a party of horsemen, their

horses' heads decorated with flowers, and one of them with a garland round its neck. A little before eleven we arrived at Echunga, twenty-one miles from Adelaide, and halted for breakfast. The township was decorated with two arches, wreaths, festoons, and flowers. Gold is found in the neighbourhood, and whilst we were there some soil was brought into the hotel, and washed in the presence of His Royal Highness. The "stuff" yielded a small quantity of gold. Numbers of people thronged the hotel, and some girls brought bouquets of flowers for the Duke. The carriages were re-horsed, and at noon we started for Macclesfield. One of the carriages, which contained some of the suite, met with an accident in descending a hill; the wheelers became unmanageable, and as the driver pulled up into the bank at the side of the road, the pole broke. The carriage, however, was soon repaired, and overtook us at Strathalbyn—the suite in the meantime being accommodated in the other carriages. Macclesfield was gay with its three tasteful arches, and the green boughs and flowers which had been profusely applied in every direction. Here we were met by a portion of the Strathalbyn Volunteer Cavalry, who looked remarkably well in their scarlet uniforms. They formed an escort from this to their own township, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen on horseback helped them to raise a tremendous cloud of dust, which almost smothered and blinded us. About a mile from the township a considerable body of cavalry

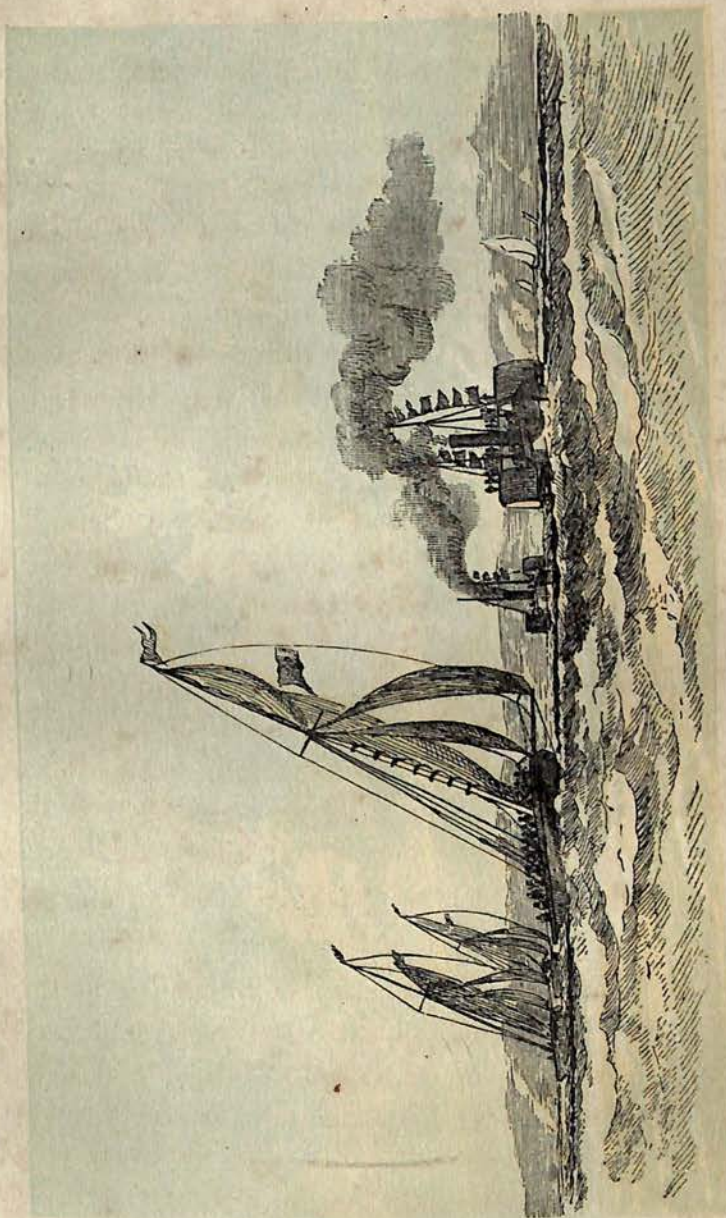
were waiting to fall in, and accompanied the procession to Strathalbyn, which we reached at half-past one. The town was profusely decorated—six arches, flowers, flags, and pines in abundance. An address was presented by the District Council and inhabitants, numbers of whom had turned out to give the Prince a hearty welcome. Having partaken of refreshments at the Victoria Hotel, we started for Milang with fresh horses, and a very dusty drive it was. The Milang division of the Strathalbyn troop of cavalry acted as an escort. We passed through Belvidere without stopping, where there were more arches and decorations. About half a mile from Milang the procession was met by a large cavalcade of horsemen and horsewomen, who added not a little to the dust. It was a quarter-past three when we arrived at Milang, on Lake Alexandrina, forty-eight miles from Adelaide. The chairman and members of the District Council presented an address.

The country through which we had passed was of very varied aspect. For the first few miles the road from Adelaide takes one along a gentle rise through arable soil, all enclosed with post and rails, or hedges, and under cultivation of grain, fodder, vineyards, and gardens, and thick-set with homesteads; thence up Mount Lofty, along a range of slate and sandstone formations, greatly intersected by quartz veins, through bold, grassy, picturesque hills of rounded form, enclosed pastures, grain and garden ground, spaces here and there timbered in park-

like fashion with red, blue, and peppermint gum trees, wattle and other shrubs interspersed. The road from Crafers to Echunga leads chiefly through ranges of stringy bark and white gum trees, the ground being mostly enclosed, with small townships and scattered homesteads. In the vicinity of Echunga are leafy-gold fields of relative insignificance, but which have maintained an average of 100 miners per annum since 1851.

From Echunga to Strathalbyn—a Scotch settlement on the eastern foot of the Mount Lofty ranges—is a country of picturesque hills and valleys, and pastoral and arable occupation; thence the road leads through a nearly level country of pasture and wheat fields, to Milang, a small township on the western side of Lake Alexandrina.

Here the Duke and suite, with the military and naval officers and two or three of the gentlemen who had charge of the arrangements, went on board the steamer *Queen* at a quarter to four, but had to wait some time before the baggage arrived. The *Queen* got away soon after four, and another small steamer, the *Telegraph*, took on board the rest of the party. The run across Lake Alexandrina, seventeen miles, was made in less than two hours and a half, and the fine fresh breeze was very pleasant after the hot and dusty drive along the road to Milang. We landed at Macbeth's station at the lower end of the Peninsula, where we were to camp for the night. A number of military tents had been erected by soldiers of the 50th Regiment, detached



for the service, and the encampment formed a very pleasant sight: there was a large number of people on the ground, amongst them about 400 of the Aborigines, who were drawn up on the shore in two lines, as His Royal Highness landed, and gave three tremendous cheers as he walked through their ranks. One of them bore a union jack, another a banner with the words "Point Macleay," and "Welcome to our country;" another stood at the top of the avenue with a red, white, and blue flag, bearing the inscription, "Goolwa blackfellow big one glad see im Queen picaninny." His Royal Highness walked up to the tents, followed by the blacks, who exhibited their prowess in throwing the spear and boomerang. They were then mustered, and one of them named George Pontoni, from the Point Macleay Institution, advanced to the Prince, and read correctly and distinctly the following address:—

"To His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

"Your Royal Highness,—We, who are young men belonging to all the Lake tribes of natives, are glad to tell you our joy at seeing you in this our country.

"Our old men show to your Royal Highness the coroboree, or, as we call it, Ringbalin, such as our fathers used to have before the white man came here. But we do not wish you to think that we are wild blacks, because such a sight is shown to you. For seven years our tribes on this peninsula have had a Christian teacher. Nearly one hundred native children have been taught in school. Every Sunday more than fifty of us meet together to pray to the same God and hear of the same Jesus as your Royal Highness does. Some have given up native customs and become real Christians, and many others are learning the way. Many of us get an honest living by working like white people.

"We have often been told about the Queen, your mother, and we

hope and pray that God will always bless her; and may His blessing rest upon her children, especially yourself; and may He take care of you till you see your mother's face in England again!"

His Royal Highness promised to send Pontoni a written reply to the address, an announcement which was received with three more hearty cheers. The Prince and party then adjourned to the mess tent for dinner, and the natives retired to their camp. They represented four tribes, the Goolwa, Murray, Lake Albert, and Milang blacks. At nine o'clock there was to be a grand "coroboree," which we went to see after dinner. As His Royal Highness came up to their camp, the blacks were all lying on their backs like so many corpses. The women were sitting on the ground in front of them in the form of a crescent, and were beating time with sticks on an opossum rug, rolled up so as to form a flat pad or cushion, all the while keeping up a monotonous "yah-yah, yah-yah." In the meantime the men gradually raised each his right leg, then his left, straight up and diagonally; after this had been done several times they all sprang to their feet and the real dancing began. They ran, danced, capered, and rushed about in a half-frantic manner, emitting a strange, unearthly sound at the end of each "figure," half hurrah, half grunt, "wir-r-r-r, wuh!" At one part of the performance two smart black fellows danced backwards and forwards on one foot, keeping time with the other in a most artistic manner, and they were loudly cheered for their feat. Most of them had

their spears, waddies, and boomerangs, and looked very hideous in their war-paint, the prevailing fashion being white streaks across the face, back, ribs, and down the legs. His Royal Highness remained at their camp till nearly eleven o'clock, and before leaving sent for his piper to play the bagpipes, much to the astonishment and gratification of the natives, who had probably never heard such music before. When this was over all retired to their tents, or to their extemporised beds beneath the gum trees.

Alexandrina, an immense inland lake, 30 miles long by 15 in breadth, opens to the sea by a narrow passage known as the Murray Sea Mouth, and is available for large steamers. It forms a vast enlargement of the Murray river, whose waters it receives at its NE. end. On its E. side are two other lakes, connected with it by narrow passages, and known as the Albert and Coorong lakes. Its waters are brackish, and abound in fine fish, particularly in Murray cod, some of which weigh as much as 70 lb. On its scrubby shores native game is found in plenty.

12th November.—After an early breakfast the Duke and his party were ready for the hunt, but the horses were not forthcoming till ten o'clock. In the meantime a photographer, who had accompanied the expedition, took a good picture of the whole group with their horses and dogs. At last a start was made, the hunters being divided into two parties, that which accompanied the Prince being made

as small as possible, and including two experienced bushmen. The latter party left first on a shooting expedition, intending to have a few runs with the dogs in the afternoon. The rest were bent on kangaroo hunting in the usual bush fashion. Having ridden for some time through open forest and scrub, the Duke dismounted, and after walking some distance shot a wallaby. There was not much sport, however, till late in the afternoon, when we met the man who had been sent round with the dogs. The huntsman and his son then rode a little ahead, each with a brace of dogs in slips. At the bank of a dry lagoon, a doolachie (small swift kangaroo) was started, and the dogs were let slip. Away they went, the kangaroo flying along in a succession of long bounds, and then doubling sharp round. The horses enter as keenly into the sport as the dogs themselves, and turn as sharply as the kangaroo. The dogs killed in about four minutes. Soon after a second was found, and killed in about the same time. We now rode on across the peninsula in the direction of Campbell House Station, at the southern end of Lake Albert, where we arrived about sunset, having ridden and hunted over some twenty-five miles of country. The other party had arrived, as well as the camp equipage and provisions, and we all camped for the night close to the house, which belonged to Mr. S. Davenport, who had accompanied us from Adelaide. We had a capital dinner in the mess tent, and after-

wards turned out to look for wombat. One was shot, as big as a large pig: we had some of him cooked for breakfast the next morning, and found him excellent eating. We were not fortunate enough in our ride across to meet with black swans, pelican, bustards, grey geese, or ducks, which are said to abound here, but we saw numbers of black swans in flocks on the lake.

13th November.—At eleven o'clock this morning His Royal Highness started in a buggy, accompanied by two gentlemen of the neighbourhood, to look for black swan, native turkeys, &c. The rest of the party remained near the camp shooting and hunting. The Duke returned in the evening, having shot one large kangaroo and other game. Camped here again for the night.

14th November.—Started at a quarter to nine, and hunted in two parties round the southern end of Lake Albert. Half an hour afterwards we halted at a lagoon, where we watered our horses, and waited under the shade of some trees until the dogs joined us; but the day being too hot for hunting, it was decided to send them forward, and to push on for the rendezvous at Warrenger Point, where we were to lunch. We arrived there at noon, and sat, or rather lay, down to our luncheon under some shea-oaks. The photographer's cart had arrived here before us, and the straddling machine, with its great eye fixed upon us, was ready to commence operations. It seemed to spring out of the ground, as if by magic, wherever

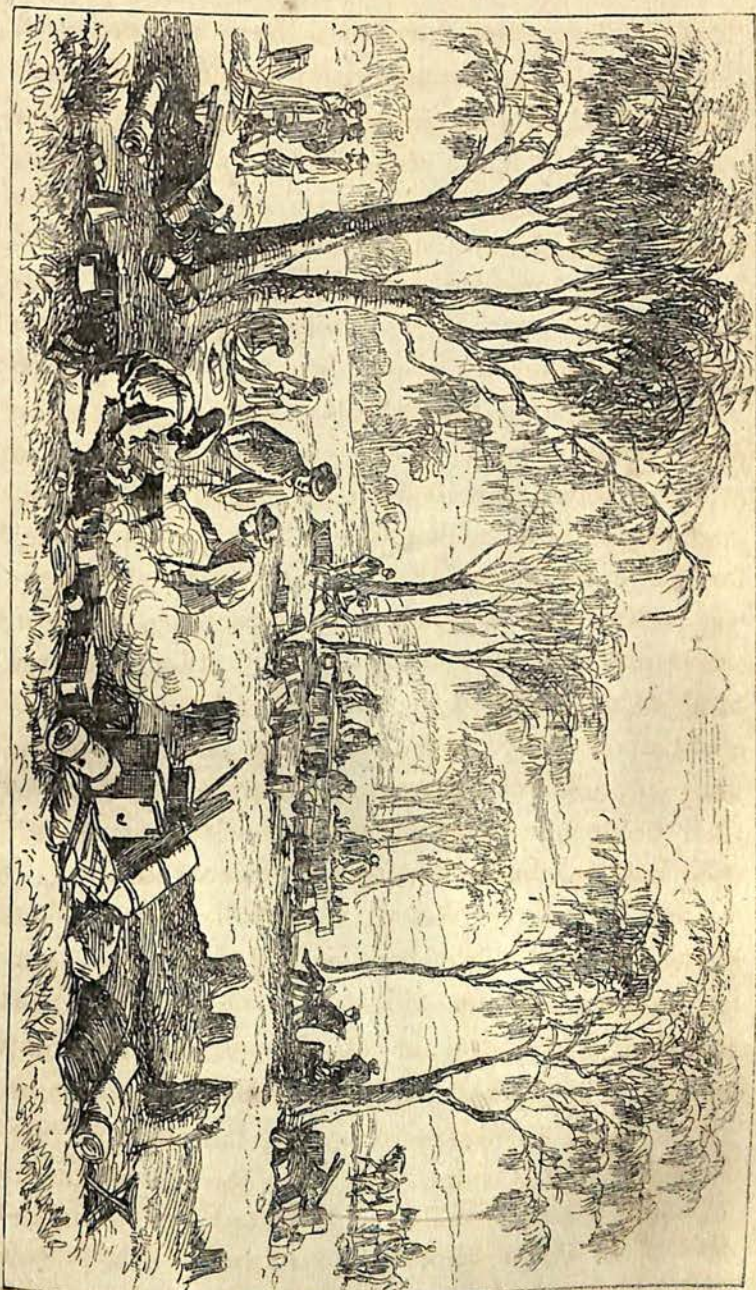
the Prince stopped. Most of the party slept under the trees more than an hour, the day being very hot. After a little amusement at rifle practice, we started about half-past four for the next camping ground, fifteen miles farther on. The dogs joined us again on the way, and as we were riding through good kangaroo country, Lovegrove, the huntsman, was certain that there would be sport, if we chose to stop. His Royal Highness, however, determined to push on, as it was getting late, leaving any who liked to do so to remain behind upon the chance of getting a kangaroo. Several of us availed ourselves of this permission and had some capital sport. A doolachie was found, and killed after a splendid run. Before it was caught it threw a young one out of its pouch, as they always do when hard pressed. The first dog that came up with it did not at once spring at its throat, but first seized it by the thick part of the tail. In another run one of the horses rushed up and laid hold of the kangaroo with its teeth, and threw it over. These horses, as has been already mentioned, turn short round at their fullest speed, and follow the kangaroo the instant it doubles; and in riding over ground amongst trees it is necessary to keep a pretty bright look-out; but horses, used to stock in this kind of country, seem to have a good idea of distances, and take their riders clear of the trees. The worst kind of country for kangaroo hunting is where there are wombat holes—great yawning pits, big enough to take in a horse and

rider head foremost. The old holes are generally so hidden by long grass and bushes, that they are not easily discovered, and the horses, which dread them, frequently see them before the rider, and clear them by a sudden jump; so that if the kangaroo gets amongst trees with occasional wombat holes, the sport becomes almost as exciting as a good run with the hounds in Leicestershire. It was nearly dark when the last hunt was over, and it was time to think of finding our way to the camp. Although several of the gentlemen knew the general lay of the country perfectly, they did not know the exact spot where the camp was to be, and there was just the chance of our not finding it at all. After we had ridden on for some miles in this state of doubt, a fire was seen to blaze up brightly on a hill in front of us: guided by this we went on, and found the Duke and others with him, but not a vestige of waggons or camp equipage. A kettle had been boiled, and we all drank tea out of the only tea-cup which we could muster, one being found in the buggy which had just turned up with some of the hunting party. All this was not a very promising state of affairs, but whilst we were speculating on the probability of having to camp out in the open air, *sans* dinner, *sans* tent, *sans* everything, news arrived that the waggons and baggage were coming up, but as there was no water to be got where we were, we should have to move on a mile or two farther, to a place known by the name of the Tatiara water-hole. There was no help

for it, so we remounted our tired horses and made for the place. It was on some rising ground with shea-oak scattered over it, and when we arrived we found a great fire lighted, the waggons were being unpacked, and all was bustle and preparation for spending the night. Seen from the gloom, as we approached it, the sight reminded one of a gathering of banditti, who had sacked some village, and were dividing their plunder. Broad-brimmed hats, beards, big boots, seen in the red glare, as the great camp fires blazed up and spread showers of sparks in every direction, when fresh fuel was thrown on, made up a scene which would have passed muster for an encampment of "robbers." As the night was warm and dry, with no appearance of rain, the tents were not unpacked, and after a hearty meal we all prepared to make it out as well as we could upon the ground. The beds laid out on the grass in different places, according to the fancy of their occupants (some of whom had turned in with their hats on), had a very curious appearance.

15th November.—We all slept well, however, and if the scene at night had been curious, the morning showed such an odd medley of things as was probably never seen in an Australian bush-camp before. The Duke was lying on the ground, with his head on the roots of a tree, but, by the forethought of his valet, had been provided with a mosquito curtain, which was spread over him and tucked in under him, by no means a bad precaution; some had brought with them their boot-

THE BUSH BREAKFAST.



trees, upon which the patent-leather riding-boots now appeared in all the radiance of fresh polish; baggage-waggon, kangaroo dogs, portmanteaux, bags, a photographic van, piles of saddles, camp-stools, rugs, bedding, and every conceivable kind of *et cetera*, were spread about over the whole hill-side.

At 8.15 the camp was broken up, one party, with His Royal Highness, proceeding towards the next camping-station (Mr. McFarlane's) on the east side of the River Murray, sixteen miles off. There was a hot wind blowing, and, although kangaroo dogs get soon done up in the heat of the day, and the Duke had given up all thoughts of a run, some of the hunters went in another direction to take their chance of finding kangaroo. On the way we rode with the Prince over some prairie country, along the eastern shore of Lake Alexandrina, and arrived at Mr. McFarlane's soon after ten o'clock. The parching hot wind had been intolerable as we crossed the plains, and upon arriving at McFarlane's we enjoyed the luxury of a bathe in the Murray, which is here a fine broad sheet of fresh water, the terminus of a river system stretching far into Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland, and worked by a steam navigation of near 4,000 miles. We did not go far from the place during the afternoon. The Prince and suite dined with Mr. McFarlane, and His Royal Highness slept there; the rest camped for the night, the tents being pitched on a flat near the house. Shortly

before dark the sky became overcast, and it rained heavily during the night.

16th November.—Breakfasted at six in the mess tent, and made preparations for an early start back to Adelaide. The morning was fine and clear, and the air fresh and cool after the rain, an extraordinary contrast to the hot parching wind of the day before. Shortly after seven o'clock His Royal Highness took leave of his hospitable entertainers, and started on his return, viâ Wellington and Mount Barker. The road lay along the eastern shore of the Murray river. About four miles from Mr. McFarlane's we came to a sort of stage upon which the Aborigines place the bodies of their dead. It was about twelve feet square, raised upon forked posts, and sloped from a height of about six feet six inches at one end to five feet at the other. There were four principal supports at the corners, with two or three additional ones at the sides. Upon the stage were five bodies, wrapped in pieces of native matting, fishing-nets, and blankets. It is the custom of the natives to first place the bodies of their dead in a sitting posture on the stage, the face looking to the sun, and the arms and legs also opened out to its rays. Aided by a fire kept burning night and day underneath, for twelve or fourteen days, the drying process is completed. All this time the relatives attend and mourn. Subsequently the bodies are wrapped (as in the sketch which the reader will find at the end of this chapter), and so

left for one or two years, when what remains of bone, skin, and covering is deposited in the earth. Often, in lieu of a stage, the bodies are lodged in trees. The names of the dead are never mentioned. This custom also prevails amongst the natives of Torres Straits, and to the northward of Australia, where, instead of mentioning the name of a dead man, they speak of him as "the dead at such a place." The stage was placed upon a spot where the land rose in a high bank above the river: upon a small flat below, by the river side, near some large willows, was a camp of a few natives. The bodies on their stage, with the small native encampment by the weeping willows, and the vast extent of bare country stretching away along the banks of the Murray far to the northward, had a dreary, sad look, which was quite in keeping with the idea that the race was fast passing away.

Whilst His Royal Highness was stopping to examine the stage, a heavy shower compelled us all to remount and hurry forward to reach Wellington, where there is a ferry bridge over the river. A few houses on each side constitute East and West Wellington. The surrounding country is low, with shea-oak, undulating hills back from the river, and large reed flats and swamps along its edge. It is mainly supported by the ferry passengers, sheep, and fat cattle, for the Adelaide market, constantly passing through. Here we remained three quarters of an hour, and thence proceeded in carriages for the remainder of the journey. Hartley was soon reached,

although the road in places was rather heavy in consequence of the late rains. Addresses were presented by the English and German population. Langhorne's Creek was reached soon after one o'clock, when the horses were changed. At ten minutes past two we arrived at Mount Barker, one of the prettiest towns we had seen. Gawler Street displayed a very fine triple arch, tastefully decorated with boughs, leaves, flowers, and cloth, on which was worked an inscription of "Welcome to the Sailor Prince." On one side was a platform, where the chairman of the District Council and other gentlemen were waiting to present an address, which the Duke dismounted to accept. After the usual words of welcome, they went on to say that, "this being purely an agricultural district, they could not show His Royal Highness many fine buildings, such as he had been accustomed to see in the centre of large populations, but they could show him some splendid arable land—land that had produced the wheat that was awarded the gold medal at the world's show in London in 1851, with which the Prince Consort's name was so intimately associated; also the medal at the Exhibition in London in 1862; and more recently the medal at Paris in the Exhibition of the present year."* After the address

* Mount Barker is twenty-one miles from Adelaide. The surrounding country is mountainous and highly picturesque, having deep wooded gullies and fertile flats intersecting the mountain ranges in all directions. The soil is very rich, and admirably adapted for the growth of cereals. The whole district may be said to consist of hills and valleys—the summits of the hills being rather scanty of vegetation, owing to the

came luncheon in an adjacent pavilion, with the customary toasts and speeches. At a quarter to four a start was again made for town, the Duke now driving his team of four greys, and a large cavalcade of horsemen followed. By half-past four we had reached the pretty German village of Hahndorf, which they had taken immense pains to decorate. There were three arches, one bearing the word "Willkommen," and the principal one the words "Vivat Alfred" on a shield over the chief opening, which was interlaced and surmounted with a wonderful array of festoons, set off with flowers of every colour. Here about 200 school-children sang a German air set to words of welcome, and a few earnest and emphatic words in German were addressed to His Royal Highness by one of the gentlemen present. All along the road to Adelaide, wherever signs of habitations existed, groups of people were collected together to see and cheer the Prince, and many other arches were passed. In one or two places the road was strewn with flowers and leaves. It was seven o'clock when His Royal Highness arrived at Government House,

quantity of loose soil. The valleys and the slopes are extremely fertile, and usually have small streams running along their course the greater part of the year. The climate is colder and rain more frequent than on the plains. Most of the uncleared land is covered with fine specimens of *encalyptus* and *acacia*, beneath which flourishes a variety of orchids and other splendid flowering plants, many of them being delightfully fragrant. Almost every house has its vegetable and fruit garden, which is very productive: the orange, apple, pear, cherry, fig, strawberry, gooseberry, and other European fruits bear well. The vine is largely cultivated, and produces good wine.

having enjoyed very much his week's trip to the lakes.

Whilst the Prince was away on his hunting tour amongst the lakes, the Government and the Reception Committee had not forgotten either the officers or the men of the *Galatea*. Amongst other amusements they had arranged that the officers of the ship should have some kangaroo hunting on Yorke's Peninsula, and that a dinner should be given in the Town Hall to the remaining watch of seamen and marines. The hunting expedition was placed in the hands of Captain Douglas, President of the Marine Board, and of course, under such able management, proved a great success. We are indebted to one of the officers for the following account:—"We started from Port Adelaide in the Government surveying schooner *Flinders*, on Sunday evening, the 10th of November. Our party consisted of Captain Douglas, three gentlemen from Adelaide—all experienced kangaroo hunters—and eleven officers of the ship. We had ten kangaroo dogs, as many saddles and bridles as we could collect, and a well-stocked larder and cellar placed on board by the Reception Committee. We sighted the land of Yorke's Peninsula at daylight on Monday morning, and made for the snug little anchorage of Oyster Bay, so called because it is one of the few places along the coast of South Australia where oysters are not to be found.

"We could see a large number of horses grazing in the valley near the beach, and observed a few

kangaroos hopping innocently along the edge of the cliff, little dreaming of the purpose for which those horses had been collected together, and quite unconscious that their destruction was so close at hand. The sight of these animals made us all very eager for the fray, so, after a hurried breakfast, we landed as quickly as possible, having some trouble in preventing the dogs from jumping out of the boats. On the beach we were met by some of the hospitable squatters, who seemed right glad to welcome us to their lonely shores. Then came the difficult work of choosing the horses, catching them, and putting on the saddles and bridles. However, everything was soon in readiness; we had all got our stirrup-leathers the right length, and had discovered that the horses were not such buck-jumpers as we had been led to expect. Captain Douglas went ahead with two dogs and a few of the stockmen who knew the country, and we were told to follow at a respectful distance, to be ready to ride as hard as we liked after the dogs were let go, and above everything to hold our tongues, as the kangaroos have a very keen sense of hearing. The country over which we were riding was very thickly wooded with gum trees and shea-oaks, the branches of which were very low down; but there was no undergrowth, and the ground was very like English park-land with long grass.

“After riding for some half-hour or more, two kangaroos were sighted, and the dogs let go, and being in a part of the wood that was rather more

open, we anticipated a good run; but either the kangaroos were too fast, or we were not yet up to all their moves, for after five minutes' hard riding we found ourselves at a standstill, staring at one another, and wondering what could have become of the dogs and kangaroos. We found that one of our number was missing, and thought that he might have gone on with the dogs; but the dogs soon afterwards turning up without him, we concluded that he had lost his way in the bush. However, we were in no anxiety about him, as we had taken particular notice of the direction of the shadow and the wind, and knew that by riding in a particular direction he would be sure to arrive at the sea-shore.

“Having collected the dogs together, we started off in search of more game, and soon had the luck to see a large herd of kangaroos running directly across our path; and the dogs singling out two for themselves, we rode right through the whole herd, and had a most splendid run for about a quarter of an hour, killing both the kangaroos. During this run a great many of our party were unseated, being swept off their horses by the low branches of the trees. One of the midshipmen (Archer) broke his stirrup-leather, and falling heavily, fractured his right arm, and dislocated the elbow-joint. Luckily one of the surgeons of the ship was amongst the party, and he bound up his arm temporarily, and took him back to the landing-place, whither we all soon afterwards followed. It being found necessary to send Archer

back at once to the *Galatea*, we set to work to bring food and clothing on shore from the schooner, and placed them in a wool-shed, where we intended making ourselves comfortable for the night. In the afternoon we went out in a different direction for more hunting, and enjoyed capital sport. After killing eleven kangaroos, we thought we had had enough of it for that day, and so returned to our wool-shed, with sharpened appetites for the dinner that had been prepared, each of us (like Lord Chancellors) taking our seats (literally) on our respective wool-sacks. Two of the squatters had remained with us to show us more sport in the morning, and being most agreeable companions, and enjoying the novelty of sitting down with such a large party to dinner, we passed a very pleasant evening. After dinner a select few, who had not had enough work with the hunting, went out opossum shooting, and succeeded in bagging thirty-six.

“The next morning Captain Douglas turned us out at daylight, and we hunted till about ten o’clock, and then came in to breakfast and to rest for a few hours, as we all, more or less, began to feel the severity of the work. In the afternoon our leader had arranged a kangaroo drive. The party were divided, half on foot with the guns and half on horseback. Those on foot stood in one long line about seventy or eighty yards apart, and those on horseback spread out in the same way, and drove the kangaroos for two or three miles along the line of marksmen, who blazed away as fast as they could, and dealt out

destruction to the herds of kangaroos. This finished our sport, and we returned to Oyster Bay, having killed altogether twenty-five kangaroos.

"The schooner having by this time returned, we proceeded to embark, and made sail about eight o'clock in the evening, and arrived on board the *Galatea* about noon on Wednesday, having enjoyed two days' excellent sport, feeling ourselves greatly indebted to Captain Douglas for the trouble he had taken that everything should go off well, and fully appreciating the kindness of the gentlemen living on Yorke's Peninsula for having ensured us such good sport."

11th November.—The second watch of seamen and marines were entertained at a public dinner to-day at the Town Hall. There were a number of gentlemen present, including the Chief Secretary, the Commissioner of Public Works, several heads of departments, and various City Councillors. Two long tables were lined with the guests, Sergeant-Major Thacker presiding at one, and Corporal Webster at the other. When dinner was over, which all enjoyed most thoroughly, the Sergeant-Major proposed in succession "The Queen," "The Prince and Princess of Wales," which were received with tremendous cheering. John Harry, a ship's corporal, then gave "Our noble Captain, the Duke of Edinburgh," which was received with three times three, and one cheer more. The next toasts were, "The Mayor and Mayoress," "The Corporation," and "The Inhabitants of South Australia," proposed by John Pye, a second-class

petty officer, who said that "they all felt deeply thankful for the abundant hospitality, which was the best yet received. Wherever they went in this colony they met with kindness; and although this was his first visit to the province, he had experienced enough of it for him to talk about the rest of his days" (loud cheers). The boatswain's mate piped "all hands;" the toast was drunk, cheers followed, and hats were thrown in high glee towards the ceiling by the seamen, who were evidently beside themselves with joy and delight. Thomas Messley, an able seaman, then proposed "Sir Dominic and Lady Daly," and took occasion to express their thankfulness for the reception they had met with. "Where they had been before they had been kindly treated, but had never met with such hospitality, as they had not been publicly entertained as a ship's company elsewhere, and this colony had in that matter set a good example. He had been in the country, and had not seen much of the town in the two days he had been on shore, but all hands spoke well of their treatment." The toast was then drunk with cheers, and the proposer sang an original song, in the chorus of which the whole ship's company joined, with the boatswain's mate's pipes pealing through. This was encored, and a verse in honour of the Prince followed. After a few more toasts the pipe was again heard, and the order was given to "clear the decks for a dance on the port side." A band was ready, and the men went through endless waltzes, hornpipes, and country dances, with

real or imaginary partners, and amused themselves in this way for nearly four hours. They then separated, well pleased with the treat which had been provided for them.

17th November.—Early on Sunday morning His Royal Highness drove down from Government House to Port Adelaide on his way to the *Galatea*. Finding on his arrival there that the steam launch, in which he had intended to proceed on board from the Semaphore jetty, had broken down, and that the Captain of the steamer *Eleanor* had placed that vessel at his disposal, he was glad to accept the offer, as it was blowing very fresh with a heavy sea, and the steamer would be required in the afternoon to take a funeral party on shore. The captain of the head, in closing one of the ports on the night of the 15th, overbalanced himself, and fell overboard. He was picked up in a few minutes, and no immediate danger was anticipated; but he never rallied, and died about four o'clock in the morning from exhaustion consequent on his immersion in the water. A funeral party of seamen and marines, including several officers, proceeded to the Port in the *Eleanor*, where they disembarked, and marched to the Alberton Cemetery, two miles from the landing-place, the band, with muffled drums, playing the "Dead March in Saul." His Royal Highness accompanied the party on foot to the cemetery and back to the Port—an immense concourse of people, attracted by the unusual sight, joining the procession.

18th November.—On Monday His Royal Highness visited St. Peter's Collegiate School. He arrived shortly before one o'clock, and was received by the Bishop of Adelaide, the Dean, the Rev. Canon Farr, and a number of other gentlemen. His Royal Highness went through the hall, dining-room, &c., into the schoolroom, where he was greeted with most hearty cheers, with one cheer more when it was announced to the boys that the Prince had asked for a holiday for them, and that the day was to be Wednesday, when the *Galatea* was to sail. After the Duke had partaken of some refreshment in the library, and inscribed his name in the visitors' book, he was conducted over the building, chapel, &c., and planted a tree in the grounds fronting the chapel. Before he left, an old sailor named Stephen Williams was presented to His Royal Highness. He was in his 88th year, and had been at Trafalgar in the *Revenge*. He had also been present in the engagements at the Basque Roads and at La Hogue. The Duke received the veteran very cordially and shook hands with him, at which the old man was greatly pleased. His Royal Highness was heartily cheered by the boys as he left the grounds to pay a short visit to Mr. P. D. Pranker, whose magnificent house and beautiful garden adjoin the College.

19th November.—In the morning His Royal Highness visited the Institute and Museum, where he spent some time in examining the specimens, and especially the collection of Australian birds, which is said to be more complete than that con-

tained in any other museum. . There is also a fine collection of Cape birds, in which the Duke took considerable interest.

In the evening a ball was given by His Excellency the Governor and Lady Daly, which brought to a close the festivities in honour of the Prince. There were about 600 present by half-past nine, when the Duke and the Governor arrived. Dancing was commenced immediately, and was kept up with great spirit till midnight, when supper was announced. His Excellency the Governor presided, and proposed the usual loyal toasts, which were of course most enthusiastically received. In proposing the toast of the night, he made an eloquent speech, in which he descanted on "the amiability, courtesy, and urbanity which had been witnessed by all during the Prince's stay in the colony — (loud cheers) — his bearing throughout his visit having been that of an English gentleman" (loud cheers). Dancing was resumed after supper, and before he retired, the Prince and three other gentlemen having found partners, danced a Scotch reel.

20th November.—His Royal Highness was to re-embark to-day, and bid farewell to South Australia. The original term of a fortnight, which had been the intended duration of his visit, had been extended to three weeks, but he could not yield to a request to prolong it still further without disconcerting the preparations making at Melbourne for his reception there. He had made his public entry at Glenelg, and was to take his departure

viâ Port Adelaide. Accordingly he left the Government House a little before one o'clock in the state carriage, attended by His Excellency the Governor. Two companies of the 50th Regiment formed the guard of honour. As the Volunteer Artillery on the parade ground fired the first gun of the royal salute, one of the horses again, as on the landing day, took fright, got his leg over the traces, and threw himself down. He was soon up again, however, without having done any injury to himself or others. There were crowds of people waiting outside the Government House gates to take farewell of His Royal Highness. All along the road to the Port the people turned out to pay their parting greetings, and the arches, most of which were handsomely decorated with green foliage, flowers, and flags, bore the inscription "Farewell."

At half-past one His Royal Highness entered the Commercial Road, and the demonstrations at Port Adelaide commenced. Handsome arches — numberless flags everywhere — the shipping all "dressed" — made the place, which is somewhat sombre in aspect on ordinary occasions, look bright and gay in its holiday attire. Mottoes of every colour and kind, "Farewell," "Adieu," "God speed our Sailor Prince," &c., were exhibited on flagstaffs, arches, and buildings. The Mayor and Corporation had erected a large and commodious platform, and were waiting there to present a loyal address; but the driver, not being aware of this, drove past, and

had nearly reached the Custom House before the mistake was discovered. His Royal Highness pulled up and waited for their arrival, and expressed his regret at the error which had occurred. The address having been read, the procession moved on to the wharf. The Duke, attended by the Governor and their respective suites with some other gentlemen, then went on board the *Eleanor*, and steamed up the river to the Government yard, where a new lifeboat was to be launched, as part of the programme for the day. In consequence of the loss of a previous lifeboat, and the inadequacy of others subsequently built, it had become necessary to have one in every respect suitable for the service in which she was to be employed. The present boat was built on the most improved principle, and a model of her was being prepared for presentation to His Royal Highness.

When the steamer arrived at the yard the Duke and party landed, and proceeded to the shed, where Miss Ayers, the daughter of the Chief Secretary, performed the ceremony of christening the lifeboat by breaking a bottle of champagne against the stern as the fastenings were cut, saying, "I christen you the *Lady Daly*; may you ever be successful!" Then the boat, with the crew seated in her, dashed into the stream, amidst the cheers of the spectators, and the ceremony was over. The *Eleanor* took back her passengers to the wharf, and the lifeboat pulled alongside the *Flinders*, where she was purposely capsized by means of a powerful winch,

but righted again almost instantly, a test which was considered highly satisfactory.

It was now three o'clock, when His Royal Highness, the Governor, and a large party of gentlemen embarked on board the *Aldinga*, which cast off from the wharf amidst tremendous cheering. The Volunteer band played the National Anthem, the guard of honour presented arms, and the Port Artillery fired a royal salute; the colony thus officially bidding farewell to His Royal Highness.

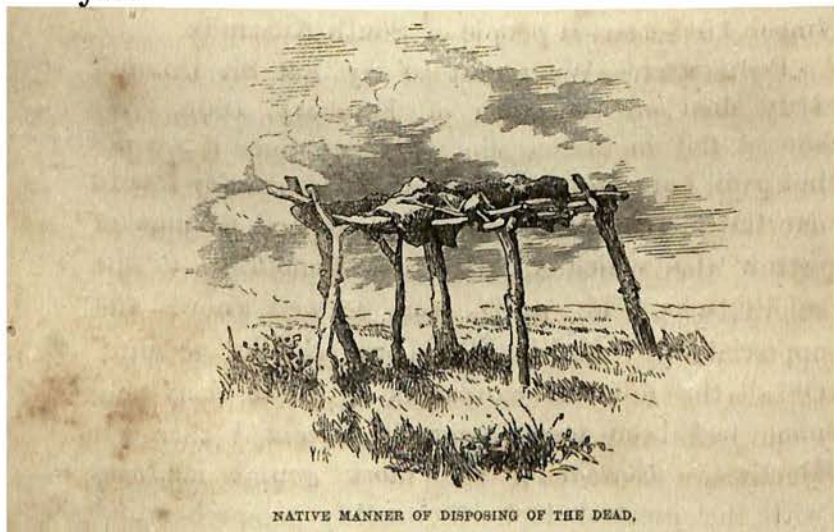
The *Aldinga* once fairly under way passed slowly under an arch formed by a line of flags stretching between two ships, and then steamed at full speed down the river, making a splendid run of nearly fifteen miles to the *Galatea* in about an hour. She soon passed the *Eleanor* and *Shepherd*, which had left some time before with a number of ladies and gentlemen who had been invited by His Royal Highness to visit the *Galatea*. On the way down the river the Prince and a number of gentlemen, including the Governor and the members of the two Houses of Parliament, sat down to a capital luncheon, which had been provided on board the *Aldinga*. The Hon. T. Reynolds, the treasurer, who, by virtue of his position as head of the marine department, presided, after giving the health of Her Majesty the Queen, proposed that of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh in the following terms:—"Gentlemen, we have little time to spare, and as this is the last opportunity we shall have of drinking the toast I am about to propose before the departure of our guest, I am sure you will

drink it most heartily. I am quite sure I am expressing the feeling of every man, woman, and child in the colony when I say that the visit of His Royal Highness has been a source of peculiar gratification to the people of South Australia. His Royal Highness has expressed his pleasure at what he has experienced here, and I hope as long as he lives he will not regret his visit to South Australia" (loud cheers). In reply to the toast in which his own health had been proposed, His Excellency Sir Dominic Daly expressed his regret that he should have to part with his Royal visitor, whose stay had afforded him the greatest pleasure. He should ever look back with delight to the visit of His Royal Highness as being the most fortunate event occurring during his administration. As the *Aldinga* neared the frigate, which was dressed with flags, a royal salute was fired; the standard was transferred from the steamer to the barge, and the Duke was once more on board. The *Eleanor* shortly afterwards came alongside to enable the ladies to get on board in the most comfortable manner. After remaining a few hours, the Governor and a few of the gentlemen bade farewell to the Duke, and returned to the Port; a salute of seventeen guns being fired as His Excellency left the ship. The ladies and a large number of gentlemen remained on board, with the understanding that the *Eleanor* was to return immediately for them, after having landed the Governor. The steamer, however, did not return at the expected time, and the party remained on board until a very

late hour, everything being done to amuse and entertain them in their unexpected detention on board. The upper deck was lit up with lanterns, and the Duke himself played waltzes for them on his violin; and when they were tired with dancing, two of the seamen, who were very good clog-dancers, were sent for, and afforded much amusement by the skill and dexterity with which they went through their clever performances: others sang some nautical songs. Finding that there was no sign of the steamer at midnight, the Duke and others gave up their cabins, and the ladies had either actually gone to bed, or were preparing to do so, when lights were seen in the distance, and it was soon announced that the steamer was coming: so they hurriedly made their preparations to return in her, and after bidding us a final farewell, left for the shore. Thus, after a very pleasant evening with some of our most hospitable friends, was severed the last link that bound us to the kind-hearted people of South Australia.

POSTSCRIPT.—We regret to say that Sir Dominic Daly died on the 19th of February, 1868. We should fail in discharging our duty here if we did not avail ourselves of the present opportunity to add our testimony to the generally expressed feelings of sorrow with which his decease was mourned in the colony, where his merits were so well known and appreciated. "*Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit.*" Of all the different Governors of South Australia, none had been more generally esteemed than Sir Dominic. Combining the most genial manners with the greatest tact—thoroughly comprehending

the nature of a constitutional government, and having no political prejudices, he managed in a remarkable degree to gain the sincere goodwill of all classes in the colony. The first Governor to welcome His Royal Highness to the Australian shores, he at once secured the friendship and esteem of the Duke, who received the news of his death with feelings and expressions of sincerest regret, which were shared by all on board the *Galatea*. During the whole period of the Prince's visit Sir Dominic was a great invalid; but from an earnest wish to do all in his power to make the visit as agreeable as possible to His Royal Highness, he never allowed himself to relax in his efforts to entertain him, and ensure the comfort of his distinguished guest. He had been Governor since November, 1861. He was born on the 11th of August, 1798, so that he was in his seventieth year.



NATIVE MANNER OF DISPOSING OF THE DEAD.

CHAPTER V.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

1. *Geographical Position*.—That portion of the continent of Australia bounded on the east by the 141st degree of east longitude, on the north by the 26th degree of south latitude, on the west by the 132nd degree of east longitude, and on the south by the Southern Ocean, was constituted a British province by Act of Parliament 4 and 5 William IV. c. 95, under the designation South Australia. The area contained within those limits is estimated at 300,000 square miles, or 192,000,000 acres, or nearly twice and a half that of Great Britain and Ireland. In 1861 the territory known as "No Man's Land," lying between the boundaries of South and Western Australia, was annexed, by Act 24 and 25 Vict. c. 44, to this province, making the western boundary the 129th degree of east longitude. By Her Majesty's Letters Patent, dated July 6th, 1863, the "Northern Territory," comprising all the country north of the 26th parallel of south latitude, between the 129th and 138th degrees of east longitude, was temporarily annexed to South Australia. The northern boundary is the Indian Ocean, latitude 11° S. being the extreme limit; the southern boundary the Southern Ocean, in latitude 38° S. This immense

territory, therefore, includes twenty-seven degrees of latitude and twelve degrees of longitude, forming at present the largest British colony, the area extending over more than 750,000 square miles.

Adelaide, the capital of the province, is situate on the eastern shore of St. Vincent's Gulf, about five miles from the coast, in latitude $34^{\circ} 57' S.$, and longitude $138^{\circ} 38' E.$

Port Adelaide, the principal port of the colony, on an inlet of the sea from St. Vincent's Gulf, is about seven miles north-west from the city, and connected therewith by rail.

Victoria, being situated at the extreme south of the Australian continent, is often very naturally mistaken for South Australia by English writers and others not well acquainted with Australian geography. This colony is therefore topographically misnamed, the truth being that scarcely any part of South Australia is situated as far south as the most northern portion of Victoria.

2. *City of Adelaide.*—*Public Buildings.*—The public architecture of Adelaide is at present in a transition stage. During the past two years many buildings of the primitive age have been superseded by others more in accordance with the resources of the colony. Others are still allowed to linger on until their turn for renovation may come. There are consequently two distinct classes of public buildings; but many of those which were first erected have been so altered and enlarged from the original design as to render it likely that they will still remain in use for many years.

Among the principal public buildings of Adelaide may be enumerated:—Government House, a plain structure of stucco, one wing of which was erected in the time of the second Governor, Colonel Gawler, and the remainder shortly after the arrival of Sir R. G. MacDonnell; Parliament House, a quaint specimen of modern Gothic, in hammer-dressed rubble-stone with brick facings, and withal quite inadequate to the accommodation of the present legislative requirements; the Post Office, a one-story building of cut stone, which has also been outgrown by the wants of the colony; the Destitute Asylum; the Lunatic Asylum, of semi-Gothic origin, but rendered very “promiscuous” by recent additions; and the Hospital, a large building of stone and brick in the Italian style, with outside galleries and verandahs for invalids, which are admirably adapted to the climate. To a somewhat later period than these belong the Government offices *par excellence*, a very extensive block at the corner of King William Street and Victoria Square. They were built by instalments during the past ten years, but an annual coat of paint over the stucco makes them look perennially new. The original design was to build all round the acre, leaving a quadrangle in the centre; but only two sides have as yet been finished. The style is plain, but the massive proportions of the principal block give it an impressive appearance. Its worst fault is stucco, which not only looks ill, but is expensive to maintain. The earliest specimen of cut stone building

still remaining is the Supreme Court, at the south side of Victoria Square. It is of solid stone, well finished, in classic style. A portico, the whole height of the building, is the principal feature of the façade. On the opposite side of King William Street is another suite of courts, Police, Local, and Insolvency. The first is classic, but on a smaller scale than the Supreme Court, and faced with stucco; the other two are in one block, of cut stone, and approach nearer the Palladian style. The Institute on North Terrace is the last, and in some respects most elegant, specimen of acclimatized Grecian. The portico is only half the height of the building, and the upper part of the façade is consequently less heavy-looking. It is intended to make large additions to this useful institution, the accommodation for the Museum and other departments being very inadequate. But the finest of all the public buildings will be the new Post-office, the foundation-stone of which was laid by His Royal Highness.

At present the finest building is the Town Hall, in King William Street North, adjoining the Government offices. It was finished in 1866, and is admitted to be the best municipal building in the Australian colonies. The superficial area of the principal room is the same as that of the Guildhall. There are, besides the usual appendages, supper-room, retiring-rooms, council chamber, &c. On the ground floor are suites of offices for municipal purposes. The principal ornament of the building is the Albert Tower, 145 feet high, the effect of which

will be greatly enhanced in the course of a year or two by the companionship of the Victoria Tower, to be built in connection with the new Post-office at the opposite side of the street.

In addition to the Government and municipal buildings, the churches and chapels of Adelaide need some notice. Many of the first erected are of a primitive design; but of late years better taste has been displayed, and there are some which would do credit to an English town, although it would be difficult to classify many of them under any recognized order of architecture. Several of these will afford sittings for from 800 to 1,300 people. The Roman Catholic cathedral, which is still unfinished, the Stow Memorial church, and the Baptist chapel in Flinders Street, are fair specimens of English Gothic, built with cut stone dressings, and the last two finished with elaborate stone carvings. Amongst the largest places of worship are two chapels belonging to the Wesleyans, Christ Church in North Adelaide, and the Congregational chapel in the same quarter—the last two having very tastefully designed interiors. The city is further adorned with three tapering spires, of no particular order of architecture, viz. those of Chalmers' Church and St. Andrew's Church, both of which belong to the Presbyterians; and the most graceful of the three belonging to the chapel of the Methodist New Connexion.

The commercial architecture of Adelaide made rapid progress during the few years of prosperity

which preceded the crisis of 1866. There are now in King William Street some bank offices which would not be considered out of place in London; also insurance offices, warehouses, &c., of good English styles. Unquestionably the finest building of this class is the office of the National Bank of Australasia. The shops in Randle Street, Hindley Street, and King William Street, though as a whole not to be compared with the best English designs, yet furnish some creditable specimens of architecture. In addition to the foregoing, several handsome churches and other well-designed public and private buildings are to be found in many of the chief provincial towns of the colony, while in the suburbs of Adelaide, and elsewhere, some of the private residences would not do discredit to an English park.

3. *Country round Adelaide.*—The chief town of South Australia, surveyed by Colonel Light in 1837, is situated on a slightly elevated plain, about five miles eastward of the Gulf of St. Vincent. The port is higher up the gulf, at the head of an inlet, formed by a spit of land called Lefevre's Peninsula, which runs almost due north and south. Lower down the gulf is Holdfast Bay, where the first settlers landed in December, 1836. The distance from either of these points to the city is about seven miles, the latter forming the apex of a triangle of which they represent the base. The Adelaide plains extend inland from the coast for an average distance of about ten miles, with a gradual increase of elevation. The

plains are bounded on the land side by a range of hills which rises at the lower arm of Holdfast Bay, and sweeps round to the northward, increasing in height and beauty as it proceeds. Its highest peak, Mount Lofty, is almost due east of Adelaide, and not more than seven miles distant. From Mount Lofty the range still continues to trend northward as far as Gawler. The lower slopes of these hills are dotted with suburban residences, and form a very agreeable resort in the heat of summer. The plains are fertile, except in a few patches where the salsolaceous plants still indicate a former submergence by the sea. Behind the Adelaide range the country continues to rise in irregular masses to the eastward, until it reaches the borders of the Murray scrub, an arid belt of land covered with trees and shrubs of stunted growth, and varying in width from ten to twenty miles, beyond which lies the River Murray. To the southward of Adelaide the hills extend in undulatory slopes, forming the fertile districts of Morphett Vale and Noarlunga. To the northward the plains extend as far as Gawler, twenty-six miles from Adelaide, beyond which the country becomes more broken and irregular in character.

4. *Land, its Occupation and Cultivation.*—At the present time there cannot be less than 100,000 square miles of country in occupation, a very small portion, however, of the 380,000 square miles, the estimated area of the province, excluding the northern territory. The area of the proclaimed counties is 30,000 square miles, the pastoral lands outside of

counties leased being about 50,000 square miles, and the remainder is held under depasturage claims.

The total area alienated from the Crown is only 3,568,742 acres, leaving 241,761,178 acres; or three times the area of Great Britain and Ireland, still to be disposed of, nevertheless the sold land represents sixty acres for each adult male.

Two-thirds of the land sold, or 2,161,694 acres, is in the occupation of freeholders; the remainder held under rental, or more frequently on lease, with right to purchase the fee simple within a prescribed term. During 1867, 163,829 acres were alienated, realizing an average of 25*s.* per acre. 350,000 acres are surveyed and open for selection by any buyer at the upset price of 20*s.* per acre. The greater portion of this land is within an easy distance of markets or the seaboard, and is available for agriculture. As two out of every three settlers *farm their own land*, it is not surprising that the largest class of holders are those farming from 100 to 200 acres, their number being 2,713, or 25·4 per cent. of the whole body, and their holdings averaging 144·6 acres. The next most numerous class are the farmers of from 50 to 100 acres, of whom there are 2,214, whose farms average 76·4 acres each, and who form 20·7 per cent. of the whole body. Next come 1,715 holders of farms varying from 200 to 350 acres each, forming sixteen per cent. of the total occupiers, with an average of 259·4 acres to each holding. There are 601 occupiers of farms of 350 to 500 acres extent, the average being 412·8 acres to each occupier

of this class, who represent 5·6 per cent. of the whole.

The total quantity of ploughed land was 739,714 acres, the ratio of cultivated to untilled land being as one to four—twenty per cent., or one to every five acres of purchased land being under the plough.

Tillage has increased more rapidly than population, there being 4·37 acres cultivated for each member of the community, or thirteen acres for each male of fourteen years of age and upwards.

The proportion of land under wheat, as compared with the total tillage, is sixty-two per cent. Two-and-three-quarter acres of wheat were sown to each head of the population. The average yield was $14\frac{2}{3}$ bushels to the acre. The total produce of last year's (1866-7) crop amounted to 6,561,451 bushels.

The total quantity of wheaten hay sown was 111,339 acres, the aggregate produce being 147,159 tons.

The total area of vineyards was 6,361, the number of vines returned being 7,005,383; of these 5,698,609 were in bearing and 1,306,774 unproductive.

The quantity of wine made was 734,982 gallons. An ordinary vintage gives 5 gallons of wine to each man, woman, and child in the province. The wines of South Australia have competed successfully at the Paris and other exhibitions, and are every year becoming more esteemed as the pure unadulterated juice of the grape.

The whole colony shows an increase of 132,302 sheep, the total number being 3,911,610.

The number of horned cattle is 123,820 head, and of horses 70,829.

5. *Railways*.—The necessity for establishing some more facile means of conveying the heavy produce of the lands from the remoter districts to which settlement has now advanced to the seaboard, has induced the Parliament to authorize the construction of about 155 miles of light railways, in extension of the present lines; the funds to be provided by loan.

The first railway in South Australia was constructed in 1858, and connected the Port with the city, distance seven miles. Extension northwards was then undertaken through the principal wheat-growing districts to Gawler Town and Kapunda, the latter $48\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the metropolis. The present terminus, Kapunda, is not only the centre of a large agricultural district, but is the seat of considerable mineral wealth, and is within 50 miles of the Burra Burra mines, which have afforded considerable traffic for the line.

The authorized extension now being rapidly proceeded with will pass through a still larger area of wheat-producing lands, and will terminate at the Burra Burra mines, a distance of 98 miles from Port Adelaide; and it is hoped that the cheapening of the means of transit will be one means of causing this productive mine to resume its former prosperity.

In addition to the extension of the 'Northern Railway, another line of 23 miles, connecting another large agricultural district with the sea at Port Wakefield, is being constructed; and another connecting Strathalbyn, the centre of the eastern districts, with Port Victor on the south coast, a distance of 21 miles. The latter port is the outlet for the River Murray traffic.

6. *Manufactures*.—Although not claiming to rank as a manufacturing community, still great advances have been made in supplying their own wants in the machinery necessary for carrying on extensive agricultural and mining operations. Local manufactures have been thus encouraged without the intervention of protection, notwithstanding the tariff makes no distinction in favour of the admission of the necessary raw material free of duty. Some of the establishments are on an extensive scale employing much skilled labour.

The high reputation in which South Australian flour is held—in fact the best in the world, as having taken the prize medal at London in 1851, and at Paris last year—provides employment for seventy-seven steam flour-mills of 1,284 horsepower, driving 236 pairs of stones; the export of this article last year being 44,000 tons.

The necessity for employing agricultural machinery where labour is so highly paid, soon encouraged the establishment of local agricultural implement manufacturers, many on a large scale.

Nearly every farmer possesses one or more reap-

ing machines of the description invented by Mr. Ridley, a South Australian colonist, in 1843, which reaper, drawn by two or more horses, and managed by a couple of men, *gathers the ear and thrashes out the grain in one operation* at the rate of ten acres a day, when it only requires passing through a winnowing machine and bagging to be ready for carting to the mill. Five-sixths of the 457,000 acres of wheat grown are reaped in this manner. Were it not for this invention the land must go out of cultivation, as the crop could not be otherwise secured. No barns are required, as the whole process is performed in the field, and the bags of clean wheat are carted direct to the store or railway station. The extreme dryness of the atmosphere—rain rarely falling during the period when the grain is ripe, is as essential to, as it has been the cause of the success of this invention.

Every town has a maker or repairer of these machines. There are seventeen iron and brass foundries, twenty-one steam sawmills, thirty-two tanneries, twenty-one coach and dray builders, thirty-seven breweries, twenty-four malting houses, thirteen smelting works, five patent slips, eleven ship and boat-builders' yards, seven candle and soap works, six potteries, twenty-six soda-water and ginger beer and thirteen cordial manufactories. There are also five organ and pianoforte makers, nine picture-frame makers, three billiard-table makers, five biscuit, two bone-dust, two brush, and three hat manufactories, an iron safe and

several tinware manufactories. In addition, there are salt, bavilla, and ice works; two gas-works, four water-works, and a whale fishery. The manufacture of jam, pickles, sauces, and dried fruits is largely carried on for export as well as home consumption.

7. *Climate*.—The hottest months in the year are December, January, February, and March, when the temperature of the air on the plains about Adelaide exceeds 100° for several days together, at times rising as high as 115° . Generally on the third day the hot wind blows with violence from the north, veers round to the north-west (raising clouds of dust), in an hour or two to the west and south-west, when a deliciously cool strong sea-breeze reinvigorates the system, cools the earth, and the temperature falls about 40° . A succession of cool pleasant weather follows for several days, until the wind settles in the east, when the heat recurs; and so on more or less through the three summer months. The days in November are occasionally hot, but never on many days consecutively; and in only two years has the thermometer risen above 100° in the shade. In October the temperature rarely exceeds 90° .

While such high temperatures are attained, on the plains of Adelaide and to the north, they seldom occur in the neighbouring ranges, or in the south-east portion of the colony, and it must also be borne in mind that the extreme dryness of the air, while it accounts for the great exaltation of temperature, tends to make it much more easily

endured than might perhaps at first be supposed. Thus labourers are able in the hottest weather to carry on their usual out-door avocations without danger, even in the middle of the day; and long journeys of 30 or 50 miles in a day are performed on horseback, with scarcely any more inconvenience than that experienced on a very hot but more humid day in England. It will frequently happen that when a fierce hot wind is blowing, and the temperature of the air is up to 110° , the wet-bulb thermometer will stand at 70° ; while at another time, with the atmosphere more charged with vapour, and the temperature scarcely above 90° , but the wet bulb standing at 80° or more, persons will be heard complaining of the extreme heat, and will in fact feel as much, if not more, oppressed than at the higher temperature. To this dryness of the air we may ascribe the general healthiness of the climate.

Mean temperature (Adelaide) of summer six months, $70\cdot96$; ditto winter six months, $56\cdot46$. Comparing one year with another, the mean temperature appears to vary more in February than in any other month; and to be very steady in April, May, and August.

The mean temperature of the three winter months ranges from 52° to 56° . July is the coldest month, the mean temperature being 52° . The lowest reading recorded during the five years 1857-61 was $32\cdot3$; but a spirit thermometer, with its bulb on wool on the ground, has fallen as low as $25\cdot9$ in

August, 1861; a thermometer with its bulb on grass falling to 29·2 on the same night. The climate during the period from the end of March to the end of October is most pleasant; in fact, nothing can compare with the fine genial weather experienced for days together, even in midwinter, but especially during the months of April, May, September, and October. Hoarfrost is general on the plains in July and August, and ice is frequent in the hilly district; sometimes snow falls.

In 1863 there were 170 nights on which the sky was clear, on 47 partially clear, and on 148 only was it clouded.

In fine weather the wind at Adelaide in the summer, and frequently also in the winter, completes an entire circuit in the 24 hours, being about east-north-east at 6 A.M., north to north-by-east at 9 A.M., round to west or west-south-west by noon, south-west during the P.M., and about south to south-south-east at 6 P.M., and south-east in the evening; the south-west being the sea-breeze, and south-east to east the land and gully breeze from the hills, which frequently set in with great force after sunset.

In the summer season east winds prevail during the night, and south-west during the day, between 9 A.M. and 6 P.M.; while in the winter north-east is the predominant direction throughout the twenty-four hours, except for a few hours in the afternoon, when the sea-breeze sets in.

During the summer six months 1862-3, there was

a sea-breeze in the P.M. on 153 days out of 182; while the wind blew from southerly (cool) points on 153 days, and from northerly (hot) points on only nineteen days.

The barometer rises with a south wind, and falls with a north wind, attaining a maximum about south-east, and a minimum about north-west.

8. *The Constitution.*—The first representative constitution possessed by South Australia was established in 1851 during the administration of Sir Henry Young. The legislature then consisted of one Chamber, containing twenty-four members, eight nominated by the Governor, and sixteen elected by the people under a moderate qualification. In 1853 a new Constitution Act was passed introducing the system of government by two Chambers, a Council of twelve members nominated for life, and an Elective Assembly of thirty-six members. Before the Royal assent had been given to it, an agitation was raised in the colony against the "nominee principle." The first Act was consequently disallowed, and a new constitution, granted by Her Majesty (by virtue of Imperial Act 13 and 14 Victoria, c. 59), was proclaimed on the 24th October, 1856; on that day the Queen's assent to the Constitution Act No. 2 of 1855-6 being received in the colony. Under that Act the Parliament consists of two Houses—the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly; the former composed of eighteen members, the latter of thirty-six—both elected by ballot. The Council, which cannot be dissolved by the Gover-

nor, is elected by the whole province as one constituency.

Each member is elected for twelve years. Six members, however, retire every four years, viz. those who have been longest on the roll. The qualification necessary for a member of the Legislative Council is that he has attained the age of thirty years, is a Queen's subject, and has resided in the province for three years.

The qualification of a voter for the Council is that he must be twenty-one years of age, a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, and have been on the electoral roll for the space of six months. He must, besides, have a freehold of £50 value, or a leasehold of £20 annual value, having three years to run, or with right of purchase; or occupy a dwelling-house of £25 annual value.

The total number of voters for the Legislative Council is 13,291, or nearly one-third of the adult male population. The Assembly, liable to be dissolved by the Governor, is elected for three years, by eighteen districts, each returning two members. The Electoral Act No. 20 of 1861 distributed the seats on a population basis of equality in representation. The Constitution Act prescribes no other qualification as necessary for a member of the Assembly than that he shall be an elector, whose qualification to vote is that he shall be of full age, and have been six months on the roll. The total number of electors on the roll for the Assembly

is 24,812, or three-fifths of the adult male population.

9. *How the Government works.*—This is best seen by reference to the progress of the colony since its establishment. During the past eleven years everything has advanced at a rapid pace. The area of occupation has been extended many hundred miles into the interior. Thousands of immigrants have been imported annually at the public expense. The extent of land sold is reckoned by millions of acres, and the annual produce of the colony by millions of bushels of wheat, millions of pounds of wool, and thousands of tons of copper. Public works have been prosecuted in a most liberal spirit and on a large scale, until the colony is traversed in every direction by good macadamized roads, supplemented in some districts by well-constructed railways for horse or steam power. In the higher branches of Government education, sanitary affairs, &c., the example of the mother-country has been closely and not unsuccessfully imitated. The economical principles of the Government are sound in the main. The system of taxation is free from the protectionist fallacies common in other colonies. The commercial code, though far from methodical, is liberal and judicious in its aims. The laws of property, especially those of them which are embodied in Torrens's Real Property Act, have been recognized by eminent legal authorities at home as an improvement on many parts of the imperial statute book. The results of the eleven years' legislation, which

has taken place under the Constitution Act of 1856 comprise, amid many superfluities and much that is susceptible of improvement, a number of measures that have been eminently beneficial. The moral influence of the legislature on the people has, as a rule, been healthy. By triennial elections they have been trained to feel a genuine and permanent interest in public affairs. By the use of the ballot box they have learned how to conduct even the most exciting election with all the order and decorum of ordinary business, at the same time almost wholly avoiding the tendency to bribery and corruption which is so common a feature of elections elsewhere. Through an extensive network of district councils a spirit of local self-government has been diffused among the settlers. The breadth of the suffrage, though enabling some incompetent men to get into Parliament, has in some measure compensated for that evil by bringing a very strong public opinion to bear upon the course of legislation.

These are the obvious advantages that South Australia owes to the present system of government. It has, in a word, raised her to a sound political position as compared with other countries of a similar status. On the contrary side of the picture something also may be said. First of all it is still an open question whether the double Chamber system is adapted to the present circumstances of Australia. Owing to the general prosperity of the people, the two Chambers represent constituencies which differ but little in the character of their electors. Their

membership is thus substantially of the same character, there being little to regulate the division of candidates but their own personal inclination or convenience. A man may be rejected for the Lower House, and immediately after be carried into the Upper House with flying colours, or *vice versâ*. The course of legislation is identical in the two Houses, with one exception, the originating of money bills, which belongs exclusively to the Assembly. The check of the Upper House on the Lower is necessarily imperfect; the chances of collision are always great, and when a collision occurs it may become a dead-lock, as we found was the case in Victoria. There has been only one such case in South Australia, but that was got over by mutual concession, which, although settling no principle, has sufficed to prevent a recurrence of the difficulty.

The second defect is the cumbrousness and expensiveness of government. The introduction of "responsible government," as it is called, has gradually led to the increase of the fixed establishments, in which the colonial imitates the imperial system far more closely than it can afford. The only other defect to which reference may be made is, that, owing to the nature of the representation, popular excitement on any political question becomes too speedily reflected in the legislature, and sometimes results in hasty legislation, which it is found necessary to modify, when time has been allowed for calm consideration of the question at issue.

Annexed is a memorandum of the Government establishments :—

- I. Governor-in-Chief; salary £5,000.
- II. Executive Council, consisting of—
 - Chief Secretary,
 - Attorney-General,
 - Treasurer,
 - Commissioner of Crown Lands,
 - Commissioner of Public Works.
- III. Legislature :—
 - A.—Council: eighteen members elected by ballot (for twelve years), under a small property qualification, by the whole province as one district.
 - B.—Assembly: thirty-six members elected by ballot (for three years), by eighteen districts, under universal suffrage.

10. *Population.* — Six censuses of the people residing in South Australia have been taken. At those taken in 1861 and 1866 the information was collected in the same manner, so far as circumstances permitted, as adopted by the Registrar-General of England. The following table shows the progress of the colony in population :—

Census of	Inhabitants of		Total Province.	Increase on previous Census.	
	City of Adelaide.	Country districts.		Numerical.	Centesimal.
1861	18,303	108,527	126,830	41,641	48·88
1866	23,229	140,223	163,452	36,622	30·0

The speedy settlement of the early colonists upon

the lands gave the agricultural interest of the colony an impetus which was greatly accelerated by the gold discoveries and consequent rapid accessions of population; hence the small population of city residents as compared with the rural population, the proportion being 15 per cent. of the former, and 85 per cent. of the latter. It will also be noticed that the rural population has increased in a much greater ratio than the city; nearly the whole of the addition to the population being found outside Adelaide.

The sexes are, and always have been, more equalized in South Australia than in any other Australian colony, and this equality is maintained throughout the marriageable ages. The males of all ages number 85,334, and the females 78,118. Under 15 years the sexes are nearly equal; above that age the males predominate.

This favourable state of things has been induced by the attention paid to the introduction of female immigrants in sufficient numbers to maintain a near approach to equality.

The ages of the people are ascertained to be as follows:—29,398 under 5; 42,234, 5 and under 15; 17,087, 15 and under 21; and 74,733 adults.

Taking the number of persons between the ages of 15 and 60 to constitute the class upon whom devolves the protection and support of the extreme youth and old age of the community, it would appear that there are more dependants than in most countries. In estimating the progress of the

country it must therefore be borne in mind that the working population, *i.e.* males above fourteen years and upwards, only number 49,306, and form less than one-third of the total population, a less proportion than any other Australian community.

This is of importance in considering the relative industrial capabilities of the colonies.

The civil condition of the people is very much the same as that of the mother country. The number of married males is 29,317, and of females 30,327.

Excluding all below 15 years of age, the bachelors number 19,991, and the spinsters 12,187. There are 1,297 widowers and 2,501 widows.

The staple production of the country may be summed up as wheat, wool, and copper, exported in nearly equal proportions so far as value is concerned.

11. *Public Worship*.—State aid to religion was abolished in South Australia in the year 1851, since which date the various denominations have been entirely dependent upon the volunteered liberality of their several individual members.

In that year the population numbered 64,000, and the places of worship 124, or one to every 516 souls. In 1867 the population was 163,000, and the total number of churches and chapels, and rooms used for religious worship, was 645, or one to every 250 of the population.

The accommodation now provided is 98,177 sittings, or sufficient to seat at one time every

man, woman, and child of fourteen years of age and upwards.

The census of 1866 showed the religions of the people as follows:—

	Number.
Church of England . . .	49,295
Roman Catholics . . .	23,684
Wesleyans . . .	22,034
German Lutherans . . .	13,654
Presbyterians . . .	11,986
Independents . . .	7,381
Bible Christians . . .	6,314
Protestants (undefined) . .	6,142
Primitive Methodists . . .	6,088
Baptists . . .	5,464
&c. &c. &c.	

Sunday Schools are connected with almost all the places of worship.

The number returned—and which is below the actual fact—is 398, with 3,807 teachers and 25,914 scholars.

Ten years ago there were 192 schools and 10,576 scholars, or only one-half.

In a population so widely scattered as that of South Australia, a system of itinerating is a necessity, frequently one minister supplying three or more places of worship.

The total number of ministers of all denominations is over 200, whilst much service is rendered by lay assistants in sparsely peopled localities.

12. *The Church in South Australia.*—The legislature

of the colony has refused to recognize the Church of England by granting it a special Act of Incorporation. The bishop, clergy, and laity have therefore voluntarily entered into a consensual compact, with the following declaration: "The diocese of Adelaide in South Australia is a part of the United Church of England and Ireland, and doth maintain the doctrine and sacraments of Christ, as the Lord hath commanded, and as the said United Church of England and Ireland doth receive the same, together with the Book of Common Prayer, and of Ordering of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons."

By voluntary regulations and trust deeds the Church could well provide for its own government; but so long as the appointment to the see rests with the Crown, there is no legal certainty that each succeeding bishop will become a party to this compact, and to the regulations referred to in the trust deeds. To obviate this difficulty the synod of bishop, clergy, and lay representatives (which was first summoned by the bishop in 1855, and sits yearly), has expressed a wish to have the election of a bishop placed in its own hands; and it is hoped that, by an Act of the Imperial Parliament, the Queen will shortly be enabled to accede to this desire. The joint action of the different dioceses of the Australian continent in provincial synod is also much wished for. There is no State aid, and considerable sums have been subscribed for purposes of endowment. The see itself was endowed by Miss Burdett Coutts.

13. *Imports and Exports: Present State of Trade.*

—The combined import and export trade of 1867 amounted to £5,671,016, the total imports being valued at £2,506,394, and the total exports at £3,164,622. The exports of staple products were valued at 31 per cent. more than the goods cleared for home consumption. The chief articles of export are wool, grain, copper and other minerals.

Annexed is an extract from the report of the South Australian Chamber of Commerce, passed in August, 1867, and describing the state and prospects of trade at that date. Its anticipations of a bountiful harvest were unfortunately not realized, many of the crops of wheat being almost destroyed by red rust, but in other respects it may still be regarded as correct.

“State and Prospects of the Colony.—In their last report your Committee had to record the existence of a state of depression and a feeling of distrust in commercial circles which was felt at the time to be far from satisfactory, although it was then scarcely regarded as being more than temporary. Shortly after the issue of that report, however, this depression and distrust increased so far in intensity as to lead to a state of affairs almost, if not wholly, unprecedented in our commercial history, and to demand something more than a casual reference here. For a time both trade and credit were almost wholly paralyzed. Heavy stocks accumulated in the hands of importers, manufacturers, and retailers, with but faint prospect of any reduction. Merchants, tradesmen, and country storekeepers experienced the greatest difficulty in meeting their current engagements. . . .

“This disastrous state of affairs was no doubt due not so much to any one cause, as to a singular conjunction of circumstances, leading by their combined action to results which either one alone would have been insufficient to produce. Among these causes the excessive speculation in the purchase of Crown lands in 1865 and the early part of 1866 undoubtedly assumes a prominent place. . . .

“Other causes of depression might be mentioned, such as the low price of copper and the reduced rates obtainable for our wool; but per-

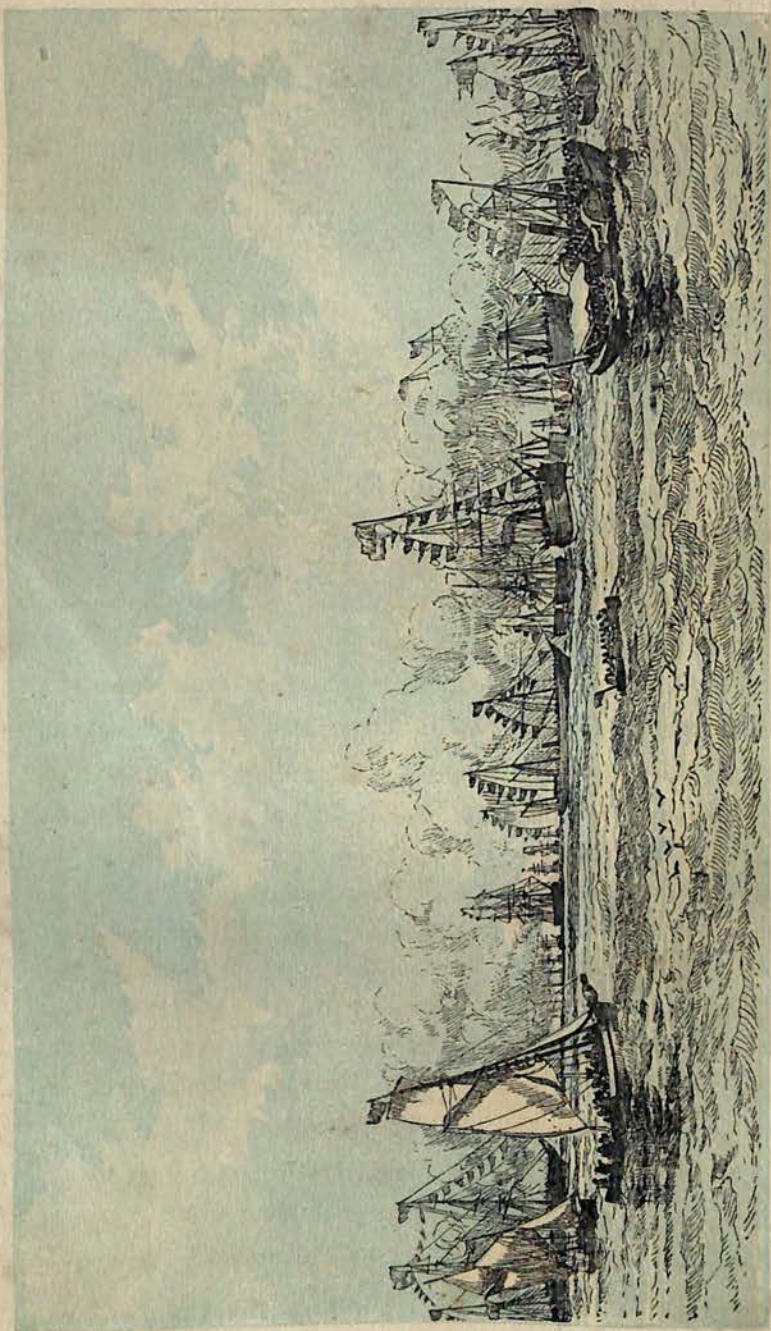
haps the only other to which an extended reference need be made was the general depression of the pastoral interest. The losses arising from this cause were doubtless among the chief causes of the commercial pressure above described. . . .

"In thus endeavouring to trace the causes and to record the extent of the depression under which the commercial interests of this colony have been labouring during the past twelve months, your Committee would not wish to be understood that they look upon this depression as likely to be permanent. It is true that some causes still exist which prevent our anticipating an immediate return of such prosperity as we enjoyed two or three years ago. The continued low price of copper not only affects the returns from this important article of export, but has led to the stoppage of the Burra mine—a calamity which has thrown a large number of men out of work, and seriously affected the trade of Koorunga and its vicinity. The want of employment for private capital, which is strongly felt at the present moment, and which is perhaps a necessary consequence of the influences above described, has diminished the demand for labour of all kinds to such extent that your Committee have to record with regret the existence of considerable distress among the working classes. And the low price of wheat—the average of which has been only 4s. 2d. per bushel for the six months ending 30th June—has also been severely felt by those of our agriculturists who did not participate in the abundance of our last harvest. But while candidly recognizing the difficulties with which the colony has still to contend, your Committee feel satisfied that our prospects are already brightening, and that we have many reasons for looking forward with confidence to the future. The pressure so severely felt in commercial circles nine months ago has nearly disappeared; trade, though far from brisk, is in a thoroughly sound condition; the business of the Insolvent Court is rapidly falling off; and credit is again restored upon a firm basis. The copious rains in the far north, and the prospect of a more certain tenure of their runs, have renewed the energies of our pastoral lessees. The abundant harvest of last year, which gave a total yield of nearly double the quantity of wheat gathered in at the harvest of 1865-6, has, in a great measure, made amends for the low prices realized. Already our exports of breadstuffs exceed in value the whole of our cereal exports in the year 1866. They amounted on the 20th of July to a quantity equivalent to 69,500 tons of flour, which exceeds by 11,500 tons the largest quantity ever exported in a similar period, the corresponding total for 1864—the year in question—having been 58,000 tons. This large exportation has chiefly been to the English market, and, although the lateness of the season will probably prevent our sending much more in that direction, the very small quantity which has hitherto been shipped to some of the other colonies, and the probability

of their speedily requiring a further supply, will, it is hoped, prevent the establishment of any material reduction upon present prices. In addition to this it may be mentioned that the prospects of the coming harvest, so far as they can be ascertained at this early period, are satisfactory. Thus, relying upon these favourable grounds for hope, and confident in the extent and elasticity of the resources of the colony, your Committee believe that the clouds which have overshadowed the community are already clearing away, and that with the return of prosperity we may speedily learn to forget the sufferings while we strive to profit by the lessons of the past."

14. *Rates of Labour, Price of Provisions.*—General servants obtain from £18 to £25 per annum; housemaids from £20 to £26; farm servants 13s. to 18s. per week; ploughmen from £40 to £45 per annum; shepherds £39 to £52—all with board and lodging; blacksmiths, carpenters, masons, and general labourers from 6s. to 10s. a day, without rations.

Provisions are abundant and cheap: beef, 2d. to 5d. per lb.; mutton, 1½d. to 3d.; veal, 4d. to 6d.



CHAPTER VI.

MELBOURNE.

23rd November. — At eight o'clock on Saturday morning we were running for Melbourne with a strong S.W. breeze, having passed Cape Otway at 4 A.M. We were about six miles from the coast, which appeared high and indistinct. By ten o'clock we were well up in sight of Port Phillip Heads, and soon after fell in with the pilot cutter *Corsair*, and took the pilot on board. Soon after eleven we were over the bar at the Heads. The sea across the entrance breaks here in a most remarkable manner: it was one sheet of white foam, and heavy breaking rollers followed the ship as she crossed the bar. A royal salute was fired from the battery at Shortland's Bluff, and by the colonial corvette *Victoria* as we steamed in. A number of steamers were seen coming down to meet us; the *Galatea* accordingly came to, and waited for their arrival. In the meantime the Mayor and Council of Queenscliff, a small town just inside the Heads, came on board and presented the first address. His Excellency the Governor, Sir J. H. Manners-Sutton, K.C.B., accompanied by his son and A.D.C., came on board from the *Victoria*, and was received with the customary salute. We waited about an hour till the steamers, crowded with people,

bands playing, and dressed with colours, had arrived to take up their stations. When they were all ready, we started for the anchorage off Williamstown, forty miles from the entrance. The steamers proceeded in three lines, the corvette *Victoria* leading the centre division. In this order we steamed ahead, the *Galatea* having frequently to slack speed, and occasionally to stop, in order to allow the escort of steamers to keep station. A number of tugs and sailing boats came to meet us as we neared Williamstown, off which place we arrived and dropped both anchors by 5.15 P.M. The steamers, which had escorted us up, now came crowding round, the masses of people with which their decks and even their rigging were covered, cheering most vigorously as they passed. The batteries at Williamstown and Sandridge fired royal salutes, and the Government vessels *Victoria* and *Pharos* followed the example, the former manning yards also, and cheering. Boats of all sizes, under sail and pulling, covered the whole bay, and seemed in instant danger of being run down by one or other of the steamers. The Governor left soon after we had anchored. We were informed that the ordinary population of Melbourne and suburbs, about 130,000, had been swelled by the addition of another 100,000 from the whole country round, that everybody had come in prepared to spend all they could muster on the occasion—in fact, that they were all gone mad about the Prince, and were determined to give him a most tremendous reception.

When it got dark, the whole harbour was lighted

up by the ships burning blue lights and firing rockets ; while on the hills around, far and near, vast bonfires threw a red glare all over the sky. The *Galatea* illuminated with blue lights, and fired rockets in return.

24th November.—The Duke remained on board all day on Sunday.

25th November.—At eight o'clock this morning the *Galatea* was dressed in colours, as His Royal Highness was going to land in state in the course of the forenoon. At 11.30 he left the ship, which manned yards, cheered, and saluted. Boats from the *Galatea* and *Victoria* followed the Prince's barge, but the line was broken through by some of the steamers, and the Duke had to wave them back. At Sandridge Pier, on landing, the Governor and General Chute, commander-in-chief of the forces stationed in Australia, met the Prince, and the Mayor of Sandridge presented an address. The three miles between Sandridge and Melbourne form one continuous succession of houses and shops, with the exception of a small space near the bridge across the Yarra-Yarra. The procession now started, the municipal authorities of Sandridge preceding, the Duke's suite, the executive, and members of the Reception Committee following the Duke's carriage, which contained also the Governor and General Chute. The escort consisted of Volunteer Cavalry and mounted police, and all along the road volunteers on foot kept the line. Too much praise cannot be given for the admirable manner in which all these bodies did their

duty under the tremendous excitement and pressure on the occasion. The cavalcade proceeded at a moderate pace; great crowds of people, gathering in numbers at every moment, lined each side of the roadway, and expressed their delight and gratification in continuous bursts of cheers, which were taken up and spread along the line by yet vaster crowds who were waiting to welcome the Prince to Emerald Hill—a municipal suburb between Sandridge and the city. Here the Duke stopped under an imposing arch, profusely decorated with heraldic, naval, and other emblems, and received an address from the Mayor and Councillors. When His Royal Highness had read his reply, loud and repeated cheers again rang forth, and then the National Anthem was sung by 3,000 children, who were all uniformly dressed—the girls in white dresses and straw hats, with blue sashes and ribbons, and the boys in light-coloured clothing and straw hats—each child wearing a commemorative medal struck for the occasion. They had evidently been well trained, and their singing was in remarkably good time. Soon after the procession had re-formed, various Friendly Societies joined it, the most conspicuous and odd-looking group amongst them being the Druids, who were dressed up for the occasion in their full uniform—long white linen gowns and cowls, with great white stage beards, which made them appear somewhat like the priests in *Norma* out for a procession in daylight. The entrance into Melbourne was over the Prince's Bridge, which had been handsomely decorated with

arches at either end and trelliswork between them, from which were suspended an immense variety of flags. At the bridge there was a tremendous rush by the excited crowds of people who attempted to follow the carriages, and the police showed the greatest courage and forbearance in keeping them back till the cavalcade had passed in safety, so that no accident of any kind occurred. On the Melbourne side of the bridge the road was kept by the men of the 14th Regiment, who behaved with the most admirable temper.

The entrance into the city presented a wonderful sight. "Except in the space kept clear for the line of procession, nothing could be seen in the street but heads. Each window was crowded with faces, the housetops were full, the fronts of the houses were almost hidden with festoons of evergreens and transparencies, and flags waved in countless numbers. There had been cheering before, but it now rose louder than ever, and the sound reverberated along with thrilling intonation. The front of St. Paul's was filled with ladies and children, and as far as eye could reach was a mass of upturned faces. The cheering never stopped a moment, and as the Prince advanced, the demonstration only became more and more effective. The huge Town Hall gallery was crammed with ladies, and 12,000 children filled the space in Collins Street fronting *The Argus* (newspaper) office. The continuations of Swanston and Collins Streets were also densely crowded, and as the *cortége* drew up in front of the enclosure, where the

Mayor and Corporation of Melbourne waited to welcome His Royal Highness to the largest and wealthiest city in Australia, fully 40,000 people were by to witness. The men of the 14th Regiment had hitherto assisted the police to keep the line clear, but now the Volunteers began to do that duty, and they formed the guard of honour drawn up to receive the Prince." The Mayor presented and read an address, and the Duke replied; after which the children sang the National Anthem. The Duke's carriage moved on, and the cheering increased rather than abated.

Amongst the numerous fine buildings which graced the city along the line of route, some of the most striking were the different Banks, where all the beauty and *élite* of Melbourne seemed to be collected in the balconies and windows, all of which gave their special welcome. The Volunteers performed their duties so effectually, that the march, which might now indeed be called triumphal, was rendered perfectly safe, and the Treasury Buildings were reached by two o'clock without any mishap. Here the streets and every open space appeared to be one vast sea of heads; housetops, and every point from which a view of the procession could be obtained, being also crowded. After having partaken of luncheon, a number of officials, in their state dresses, and other gentlemen, were presented to the Prince. The Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly presented addresses. The former, which is here given, may be taken to represent the general tenor of all which

were received by His Royal Highness during his stay in the colony :—

“To His Royal Highness Prince Alfred Ernest Albert, the Duke of Edinburgh, Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Garter, &c.

“May it please your Royal Highness,—We, the Legislative Council of Victoria, in Parliament assembled, congratulate your Royal Highness on your safe arrival in this remote dependency of the British empire, which has the honour of being named after Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

“We assure your Royal Highness of our sincere loyalty, devotion, and attachment to Her Majesty’s throne and person, and we rejoice to have this opportunity of bidding welcome to one of Her Majesty’s sons in the person of your Royal Highness. We find it difficult to express the pleasure with which we regard your Royal Highness’s visit to these colonies, and while we beg to tender to you our heartiest welcome, we desire also to express our hope that your visit will be attended with pleasure and satisfaction to yourself.”

To this the Prince made the following reply :—

“Gentlemen,—No answer that I can return to your Address will sufficiently convey my thanks to you, or express the pleasure which I derived from the manifestations of loyalty and affection to the Queen (my mother) by which I have been met upon my arrival in this province.

“I shall never cease to rejoice that I have been enabled to visit this distant portion of the empire, to become acquainted with a people of whom I shall carry back with me most pleasing recollections.

“It will be most welcome to Her Majesty to hear that this country is so prosperous and happy ; and I shall not fail to convey to Her Majesty the expressions of your loyalty and devotion.

“I thank you heartily for the good wishes with which you speed me on my way through this province.

“ALFRED.”

26th November.—At noon the Prince held a levée at the Exchange Buildings, at which about 3,000 gentlemen were presented. It was a very pretty sight: the whole body of the great hall was filled with well-dressed ladies, a large open space being railed off in front of the Prince, through which the

people presented passed at the rate of about forty a minute. Amongst them came a blind gentleman, who was led up to where the Duke stood by his daughter, a very pretty little girl about ten years of age. Some amusement was caused by a gentleman who stumbled and fell as he was making his bow to the Prince, whereat all the ladies laughed and the Prince smiled. About half-past one the Duke retired to take some refreshment, after which he returned to the hall, and the whole ceremony was completed by half-past two. A great number of addresses were presented from all the public bodies in the colony—religious, scientific, municipal, and friendly. They were not read, but received by the Prince and handed over to his equerry, who placed them in an arm-chair behind him, which by the time the levée was concluded, was piled up with them. The resident Chinamen were represented by a deputation dressed in their full national costume, and their address attracted special notice. They had found it to be their “high privilege to dwell amidst a great and honourable nation, and to enjoy the protection of just and benevolent laws,” and they begged His Royal Highness to convey their “sentiments of the deepest respect and devotion to the great Queen whose power excels that of all earthly monarchs, whose virtues illuminate the world, and whose happiness consists in the happiness of her people—that Queen” (they added) “whose subjects it was their pride to be accounted.”

At night, the city of Melbourne and all the

suburbs were splendidly illuminated, and it is scarcely a figure of speech to say that the whole population, with country cousins innumerable besides, turned out into the streets to witness the sight. The Duke himself drove in from Toorak, and as he went through the streets was everywhere loudly and enthusiastically cheered. Down the centre of every street, surrounded on both sides by a densely packed crowd, a long line of vehicles of every conceivable kind, from carriages, broughams, and "lorries," down to carts, furniture-vans, and hay-wagons—moved along in slow procession, filled with men, women, and children to the utmost extent of their carrying accommodation. It was almost impossible for people on foot to get along the streets; it took the carriages four hours to make the round of the main thoroughfares; but good order was preserved, and no accident occurred, although there was considerable danger at one time when the Prince drove up to the Club, and the people crowded round the house. It was with the greatest difficulty that one lady, pressed against the iron rails in front of the Club, was rescued from her perilous position.

The transparencies and devices formed a continuous blaze of light from one end to the other in every street. There were countless representations of the Prince and his ship, some of the portraits being exceedingly good, whilst others in the back streets (as was to be expected) were more or less caricatures. One of these was particularly noticed by the Duke himself, who remarked that he

did not think his mother would recognize him again if she were to see him in that guise. The scale of the illuminations and transparencies in the principal streets was more like what might be seen in the West end of London than anything else ; the Treasury, Clubs, Post Office, and other public buildings being all illuminated in perfectly good taste. Some of the allegorical devices, representing Britannia introducing the Prince to the colonists, or Victoria welcoming him to her shores, and many others of a similar kind, were quite respectable works of art, an amount of skill having been expended upon them which, from their ephemeral character, one could scarcely have expected. The "Chinese quarter," in Little Bourke Street, was illuminated after the most approved celestial fashion. There were lanterns in profusion, and two arches decorated after the Mongolian manner, with a row of gas jets across each ; Chinese flags, and ornamental glass lamps of their own manufacture. Their Club-house—a fine large building—was lit up with a great quantity of coloured lamps, arranged in various devices. The display of revolving electric lights by the Telegraph Department formed a somewhat novel feature of the illumination. They were exhibited from five points—the Parliament Houses, the Electric Telegraph Buildings, the Observatory, the Flagstaff-hill, and the tower at Williamstown. They were all uniform in character, and arranged so as to prevent them from interfering, by their great brilliancy, with the other illuminations. By the use of parabolic reflectors, made for the

purpose, the light was concentrated and thrown to a distance: had the common method been used, the light would have been diffused and thrown upon surrounding objects, and the gas illuminations in the vicinity would have been absolutely ruined.

27th November.—Wednesday and Thursday, the 27th and 28th, were devoted mainly to cricket and preparation for the mail to England, enlivened by a ball in the interval given by His Excellency the Governor in the new Exhibition building. The greatest care had been bestowed on the decorations, and the effect was surprisingly good, the most perfect thing of all being the illuminated fountain, under a quaint-looking pagoda. Water was made to gush in jets, and inverted convolvulus shapes, glittering in variously tinged lights, which some hidden machinery caused to shift continually. Nearly 3,000 invitations had been issued, and more than 2,500 attended the ball, which, in spite of the crush, and the unavoidable damage done to the long trains of the ladies, was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

A serious disturbance, resulting in the loss of life, took place in front of the Protestant Hall in the course of the evening. On the night of illumination the front of the Hall had been decorated with a large transparency, representing William III. crossing the Boyne, with a figure of Britannia on one side, and the motto "This we will maintain" on the other. The exhibition of a design of such a decidedly party character had been generally condemned as likely to provoke the animosity of an opposite

faction, and the authorities tried, but without success, to prevail upon the Orangemen not to exhibit it. On the night that it was lit up a few of the more excitable Ribbonmen loudly expressed their indignation at the "party emblem," and threatened to destroy it, but contented themselves with throwing a few stones and slightly damaging it. On Wednesday night, however, a large crowd collected in front of the building, abused the Orangemen and their picture, sang "The wearing of the green," and ended by throwing a shower of stones at the obnoxious device. The people within the building immediately fired an indiscriminate volley in amongst the crowd. Two men and a poor boy were seriously wounded, and the boy eventually died from the effects of his wound. One man was arrested as he was escaping from the building, and others were subsequently captured, who were known to have been inside at the time when the shots were fired. They were tried some weeks afterwards, but for some reason or other not ascertained, were acquitted.

Rumours of the outrage reached the ball-room about two in the morning, with a report also that some Fenians were on the look-out to shoot the Prince. The authorities evidently entertained fears that something might happen, and took the precaution of providing an escort to attend the Prince from the ball-room to the Governor's house at Toorak.

Nothing can excuse the Orangemen for having in the first instance exhibited a party device, which

they knew would provoke retaliation, and lead to a breach of the peace. Amongst the numerous causes which may have combined to produce Fenianism, it becomes a question whether the constant irritation and annoyance inflicted on their enemies by Orangemen in their noisy celebrations of the "Battle of the Boyne" for the last 200 years, have not had a much greater effect than all other grievances—fancy or real—put together. It is scarcely possible to conceive that even less excitable people than the Roman Catholic population of Ireland would tamely submit to incessant taunts and most provokingly contrived devices and emblems to remind them of defeat and subjection.

28th November.—The Duke, attended by the Governor, &c., went in the afternoon to visit the Port Phillip Farmers' Society's show. The hot wind and dust were something awful. His Royal Highness remained on the ground about half an hour, examining the different varieties of stock which had been collected together; but it may be imagined that looking at pigs, cattle, &c., with a fierce hot wind blowing over the pigsties was not the most agreeable of entertainments, and it was perhaps fortunate that the Duke's time was limited. The crowd outside was (as usual) very great, and could only be prevented from crushing in upon the Prince by the mounted police backing in amongst them with their horses. After a brief examination of the show, and the reception of two addresses, the Duke started to visit a great

free banquet, which was to be given to all comers, in the Zoological Gardens, but on arriving near the place the Governor received a communication from the head of the police, to the effect that the crowd—upwards of 100,000—was so enormous, and the pressure so great, that there would be a great risk to life if the Prince went into the grounds. He therefore returned at once to Toorak. The people, not knowing what had prevented the Duke from opening the banquet, got impatient at the delay, and a frightful scene of confusion ensued. The tables were “rushed” by a crowd of decided roughs, and everything eatable was seized, the cask of wine (500 gallons) which supplied a fountain was tapped, and the contents were nearly all wasted. The women and children, who were parched with thirst, caused by the hot wind and dust, were unable to get even a glass of water. The remainder of the wine and beer which had been provided was sent out of the ground under a guard of police, and the gardens were cleared by the mounted police by half-past six. This was the only part of the official programme of entertainments which did not come off successfully, and the result seems to justify the conclusion that a free banquet on so vast a scale was not a practicable or even a judicious thing to attempt.

In the evening the Prince, with the Governor, went to see Madame Celeste in *Green Bushes*. She acted with extraordinary spirit, taking the character of Miami. At night there was a grand display

of fireworks in the Yarra Park. The crowning device was a picture 120 feet wide by 30 in height, representing Britannia, with the *Galatea* in the distance.

29th November.—About 4 P.M. the Prince went to lay the foundation-stone of the new Town Hall. The trowel used on the occasion was of gold, twenty-two carats fine—the same quality as sovereigns—and weighed twenty-four ounces. The top of the handle was formed of a ducal coronet, enamelled in crimson, and decorated with strawberry leaves. The coronet was set around with diamonds, emeralds, and rubies; and its cushion was enamelled to represent ermine. The handle itself was of laurel leaves and berries chased in gold, and round its base was a row of pearls and turquoises. On the shank were engraved the arms of the Prince, enamelled in proper colours, and on each side were the rose, thistle, and shamrock, embossed and chased. The rim surrounding the centre-piece was enamelled to represent pearls. The centre-piece itself was a representation of the Town Hall in high relief, embossed and chased.

The principal executive, ministerial, and civic functionaries of the colony, besides many thousands of spectators, were present to see the stone “well and truly laid.” The following extract from the address presented on the occasion by the Mayor, Mr. J. S. Butters, gives a very good account of the rapid rise and progress of Melbourne:—

“Ten years prior to the birth of your Royal Highness, the site of this city was a trackless forest, and the colony an unexplored wilderness.

"First occupied in 1835, in 1842 the town was incorporated, its burgesses being 543 in number, its revenue less than £3,000, and its street-ways dusty tracks and dangerous ravines, winding amongst growing trees and the uncleared roots and stumps of fallen timber..

"With the public spirit fostered by its corporate council, the town aided in obtaining for the district of Port Phillip the boon of separation from New South Wales, and the elevation of the district into a new colony, founded by Her Majesty's favour and honoured with her Royal name.

"The immediately subsequent discovery of gold accelerated the progress of the city, and added so rapidly to its population, that public improvements for the convenience of the people became necessary simultaneously in all parts of the wide civic area of more than twelve square miles, and it was found expedient to place some portions of the outskirts under the care of minor corporations. Eight of these, which were wholly or in part within the city, have now an aggregate population of 80,000 persons, and a revenue of £65,000 a year; while there remains to the parent city an area of seven square miles, one hundred miles of well-made streets, a population of nearly 50,000 souls, and a revenue of £90,000 per annum.

"The progress of the city necessitated suitable buildings for the transaction of corporate business and assembling of the citizens. A town-hall was planned, and the adjacent building in which we have had the honour to receive your Royal Highness, and which is now about to be demolished, was erected some fifteen years ago as a part of the design. Public requirements have outstripped the provisions of that plan; it has, therefore, been found necessary to abandon it, to extend the area of the site, and to erect a larger structure."

In the evening a banquet was given by the Melbourne Corporation to His Royal Highness in the Exhibition building. About 600 guests were invited to meet him. The healths of the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, were drunk amid loud and prolonged cheering—that of the Duke amid rounds of enthusiastic cheers, which were again and again renewed. After several other toasts had been proposed and responded to, His Royal Highness gave "Increased prosperity to the City of Melbourne," and "The Ladies," to which Lord Newry responded. The

Mayor's health having been proposed in a complimentary speech by the Governor, the proceedings terminated, and the Prince left the room amid loud cheering.

At night there was a German torchlight procession and serenade. There were nearly a thousand torch-bearers, who marched through some of the streets, headed by the band of the 14th Regiment and the Liedertafel, to the Public Library, where the Prince, after the serenade, was to be presented with an address from the German colonists. "The burning torches, as their bearers marched through the principal streets, threw a lurid glare on all the large buildings, and lit up the faces of the bystanders with a ruddy light, making a weird scene, as much suggestive of the incantations of 'Der Freischütz' as anything else;" the effect produced being extremely picturesque. The Liedertafel, consisting of seventy performers, commenced the serenade by singing Mendelssohn's "Der Frohe Wandersmann," the words of which are applicable to a voyager. This was followed by Kalliwoda's "Das Deutsche Lied," when His Royal Highness appeared upon the terrace, with the Governor and others, and applauded heartily. The address was then presented, to which His Royal Highness replied in German. At his request they next sang Becker's March, "Frisch die Ganze Compagnie." The Duke then drove through an avenue of torch-bearers, on his way to Toorak, when the procession re-formed and marched to a place appointed for the disposal of the torches, each member throwing his

flambeau into the flames, according to the German custom on these occasions,—the demonstration being brought to an end by singing the national song, “Was ist des Deutschen Vaterland?”

30th November.—A special race-meeting on the Flemington course concluded the week's entertainments. The course is an excellent one—a dead level plain, surrounded by rising ground of moderate height, from which a good view of the races can be obtained. They were all excellent, and conducted as well as anything of the kind at home. The “Duke of Edinburgh's Stakes” were won by a favourite horse from Sydney, called Tim Whiffler: but Fireworks, the next favourite, won the “Galatea Stakes,” owing to an accident to Tim by running against a post. The Duke remained to the last, and took great interest in the different races.

In the evening he was present at the Princess's Opera House, “Faust” having been selected for performance at his request. The band of the 14th lent their assistance in the “Soldiers' Chorus,” which was finely rendered, and encored.

1st December.—His Royal Highness spent the day (Sunday) on board the *Galatea*.

2nd December.—The Prince and Governor, with their respective suites, embarked on board the *Victoria*, and proceeded across the bay to Geelong. As the Prince left the corvette, she manned yards and fired a royal salute, and the Corio battery paid a like compliment. About 20,000 people were present at the Yarra Street wharf to welcome His Royal Highness

to Geelong, and the Volunteer Artillery did duty as a guard of honour. The Mayor and Corporation presented an address, and several other bodies adopted the same means of expressing their loyalty and devotion to the Queen. The ladies were not behindhand in this respect, and in their address of welcome requested that His Royal Highness would be pleased to allow the *Galatea* to visit their harbour for a brief period, in order to give the inhabitants of Geelong, and of the Western District generally, an opportunity of inspecting her,—a request with which His Royal Highness was unable to comply. After the reception of the addresses the children, —3,000 in number—sang the National Anthem, as the Prince walked down the centre of the wharf to his carriage. Then followed the procession through the town, led by the Prince of Wales's Light Horse, and in which the different public bodies—Fire Brigades, Friendly Societies, Clergy, &c.—took part. The procession over, His Royal Highness proceeded to the principal hotel, where the municipal authorities presented a copy of Bunce's "Language of the Aborigines," containing a portrait of King Jerry, and the following inscription:—"Presented by King Jerry, the remaining representative of the Geelong or the Dan-dan-nook tribe. This book is, with the deepest respect, presented to His Royal Highness, as a specimen of the language of his [King Jerry's] own and other tribes of Australasia."

Later in the afternoon the Duke planted a tree in the Botanical Gardens, in remembrance of his visit.

The town, which contains a population of nearly 25,000, was illuminated at night, and a ball was given at the Mechanics' Institute in honour of the Prince's visit.

3rd December.—The Duke, having formally opened the regatta at Geelong, left at half-past ten in the morning on his tour through the Western district, driving a four-in-hand drag: and His Excellency the Governor returned to Melbourne.

The first stoppage occurred at Barwon Bridge (six miles from Geelong), where an address was presented from the municipality of South Barwon; about a mile farther on the Duke received a second address from the vine-growers of the district. The land in this neighbourhood for many miles is very good, and rather resembles the Wiltshire downs in appearance, and there is some very fine cultivation of various kinds, principally vines; there is also a good deal of rich grass land, clear of trees, and the roads are well macadamized and in very good order. The next stoppage was at Mount Moriac (twelve miles from Geelong), where there was a small inn and arch at the top of a hill: on descending the other side there was a fine view of Lake Modewana, and a vast extent of forest scenery round it. At a quarter-past one Winchelsea was reached, where a new bridge was being built over the Barwon. The Duke stopped to lay the copestone, and then drove on to Mr. Austin's place at Barwon Park, where he had some excellent rabbit shooting in the afternoon, upwards of 1,000 being shot by the party in three hours and

a half, 416 of these by His Royal Highness himself.

4th December.—After breakfast there was some more rabbit shooting, and 300 were killed; and at half-past two the Duke started for Mr. Robertson's place near Lake Colac, passing through a rich pastoral and agricultural district. During the drive over the plains, the heat and dust were intolerable, and on reaching Lake Colac, where a number of people were waiting with an address, the Duke was suffering so much from sand-blight, that he was unable to stop, but afterwards received a deputation from the district when he had reached Mr. Robertson's. That gentleman's house is one of the best in the district, and is most beautifully situated on the top of a hill, commanding a magnificent view of plain, lake, and mountain scenery.

5th December.—Next morning the Duke started again at eight o'clock, and about nine passed through a broken forest country, known as "Stony Rises." Driving through some portions of this was very much like being at sea in a gale of wind, and in some of the heavy lurches it required pretty tight holding on to avoid being pitched overboard. The Duke got down near a small lagoon, where a black swan was seen, and shot it. The horses were changed near a place called Manifold Station, and at eleven o'clock a halt was made near a large lagoon, where black swans and other game were said to abound, but nothing of importance was seen. At half-past twelve Camperdown was reached, where there was another address,

and by two o'clock the Duke arrived at Glenormiston, the Hon. Neil Black's place, a pretty house on rising ground, with wooded hills behind it, and rich pastoral plains in front. In the afternoon he had some good snipe shooting.

6th December.—The Duke left Mr. Black's place at half-past two, and in two hours' time reached Mortlake, where he met with a hearty welcome, and then drove on through Hexham, to Mr. Moffat's at Hopkings Hill, where he arrived at twenty minutes to eight. This is said to be one of the best houses in the colony, and its hospitable owner did everything in his power to render the visit of His Royal Highness as agreeable as possible. Mr. Moffat is one of the largest landed proprietors in Victoria, his purchased property being surrounded by 500 miles of fencing, erected at an expense of £75 per mile, a fact which may serve to give some idea of the wealth of an Australian squatter.

7th December.—The Duke went out in the morning and had some shooting in the neighbourhood of the house: and after luncheon he started in a buggy, attended by more than 200 horsemen, besides a number of gentlemen in vehicles of different kinds, to a place called Caramut, about twelve miles distant, to have some kangaroo shooting. A halt was made about two miles from the enclosure where the kangaroos were to be collected; the main body of horsemen then took a circuitous route to assist in driving in the kangaroos, whilst the Duke and a few gentlemen

with him proceeded direct to the ground on horse-back. The yard, as it is called, was a space of about five acres, enclosed with a fencing of bush timber — logs laid lengthways, with upright limbs of trees placed close together, averaging from ten to twelve feet in height. Some thirty-five kangaroos had been driven in: the Duke and his party took up a position inside with their rifles, whilst some horsemen, with stock-whips, and boys on foot, drove the animals backwards and forwards in front of the guns, where they were soon shot down, with the exception of one which leapt clear over the fence. Several of the others occasionally made desperate efforts to leap over, but fell back in their attempts to do so.

These yards are permanently kept up for the purpose of driving in and killing off the kangaroos, which eat the grass required for the sheep. As many as 2,000 were got together and slaughtered in this neighbourhood shortly after the Duke's visit. They have increased considerably of late years, in consequence of their natural enemies, the native dogs, having been destroyed by poison, to prevent them from indulging in a strong propensity to try mutton, by way of change, whenever a sheep came in their way.

The ride back was over a country where there was no regular track, and through large paddocks enclosed by bush fences, composed of whole trees and logs, laid lengthways, with lighter stuff piled upon them. These fences have a very formidable

look, but the horses are used to them, and generally take them without hesitation. The party of horsemen had been increased by a number of arrivals who had joined from the surrounding district, and followed the Duke closely; but whenever a fence was in front, there was a general cry along the line of "Keep back! keep back!" so as to allow the Prince and suite to take it first. Then came the dash of the whole body, those who got over first wheeling round to watch the rest, when a general shout greeted any mishap. About half-past six we reached Hopkins Hill, after a pleasant day and a most glorious ride across country.

8th December.—This being Sunday, a number of Mr. Moffat's friends attended divine service in the little Presbyterian church, which he has built in his grounds; and in the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Gray, from a neighbouring station, came over to luncheon: Mrs. Gray afterwards presented to His Royal Highness two emu's eggs, set in silver mountings, and having on them some very beautiful etchings of bush scenes, such as kangaroo hunting, &c., done by Mrs. Gray herself.

9th December.—All turned out at half-past four, as the Duke intended to make an early start for Ballaarat. We left soon after six, and at half-past eight stopped to water the horses at Bolac, close to the lake of that name, and then drove on through an open treeless plain, richly grassed, and well adapted for pastoral pursuits, till we arrived at Streatham (forty-eight miles from Ballaarat), where the horses

were changed. The next stage was Skipton, nearly twenty miles further on, which is an agricultural and pastoral district, generally flat, with honey-combed rocks at intervening distances. About two o'clock the first indications of diggings were reached, six miles from Lintons, where the country became elevated and mountainous. White and yellow mounds of earth were scattered in all directions amongst the gum-trees, all these being old deserted diggings. Lintons is a town, consisting of many small scattered houses, in a valley completely surrounded on all sides by diggers' mounds, the whole of the hill-sides and valley being covered with the stumps of gum-trees. The digging is chiefly alluvial, and worked at present by machinery. Luncheon with addresses here; then on to Scarsdale, a few houses on the top of a hill, where there was an arch, some children who sang "God save the Queen," and a great gathering of the people of the district. About a mile further on a second scattered township was passed; another arch and another address. All along the sides of the road the country for some miles is completely cut up by these earth-mounds, which extend several hundred yards on either side, back to the forest beyond. Many Chinamen were now passed on the road, and another delay occurred on arriving at a Chinese village, where the houses were all ornamented with flags of a shape peculiar to Celestials. A large number of these industrious foreigners—upwards of 1,000—were collected together, and expressed their delight at a visit from the Prince

by beating gongs, tom-toms, and, drums. They had erected a curious arch, decorated with Chinese lanterns, which were to be lighted up at night. The head man of the village presented an address. Within six miles of Ballaarat the country was open and cleared, with extensive cultivated paddocks.

A large number of horsemen, and a few carriages, had by this time joined the cavalcade, and the mounted police had great difficulty in keeping them from riding and driving immediately in front of the Duke's carriage, and enveloping the whole party with clouds of dust.

About a quarter-past five a turn in the road brought us within sight of Ballaarat and its extensive suburbs, situated on a sort of table-land, surrounded by hills: but the clouds of dust raised by the immense number of men and women on horseback was so overpowering, that the view was almost completely shut out; from all that could be seen through the dust, it looked as if the whole town and country round consisted of great wooden erections—like large square towers—with flags flying from each of them. The Duke pulled up at an inn outside the town, where the Governor (who had come up from Melbourne by rail) was to come out and meet him. A message was sent forward into the town to inform His Excellency of the Duke's arrival, and little time was lost before the journey was renewed. At six o'clock the royal carriage drew up beneath the arch at the entrance into the town to receive his first "welcome to Ballaarat." Here the Mayors of

Ballaarat and Ballaarat East, the two municipalities into which this large and flourishing town is divided, presented a joint address, and then the procession through the town commenced. An escort of Cavalry troopers, municipal authorities, Fire Brigades, Friendly Societies in full uniform, and a large number of Chinese residents, swelled the procession, and gave it a most imposing appearance.

The reception was in every way worthy of such an enterprising place—the metropolis of Australian gold diggers. The whole population appeared to be out in the streets, and bent upon giving the heartiest of welcomes. One wild cheer after another burst forth, in which miners and tradesmen and gentry lustily joined, and the Chinese, with their whistled pipes and tom-toms, were as loud in their demonstrations of loyalty as the rest. The grandees amongst them, carrying javelins, were wonderfully attired in long blue silk gowns; others wore gorgeous garments, brilliant with barbaric ornaments, and all “shouted, and waved fans, and opened wide their almond eyes, as if the son of the moon himself was making imperial progress through the flowery land.” In every direction pretty-looking triumphal arches had been erected, and all were brightly bedecked with evergreens and flags. All along the route there was a dense crowd, and housetops, verandahs, and stands were crammed besides with animated and enthusiastic onlookers. His Royal Highness alighted at Craig’s Hotel, and, amidst the cheers of the multitude, took up the quarters provided for him. The way into the

hotel, the entrance-hall and staircase, were lined with Highlanders in full costume; the Caledonian Society's banner graced the entrance to the hotel, and the Royal Standard floated from the roof.

In the evening His Royal Highness attended the Theatre, and as he left, was escorted to his hotel by German torch-bearers, two hundred in number, who had marched in procession through the town to the Theatre. They afterwards presented an address, and sang the usual songs with great animation in front of the hotel. The town was very creditably illuminated, and many of the transparencies, in addition to those borrowed from Melbourne, were very good; the most original being one exhibited at the Mining Exchange—an allegorical picture, representing the present and past of mining. The appliances used in 1851—the windlass, tin dish, tents, &c., were shown; and also those in use in 1867, when steam machinery had set aside the more primitive methods of gold mining.

10th December.—The Prince held a levée at eleven o'clock in the morning at the Alfred Hall, a pretty building, which had been erected within the previous six weeks. All the pillars and timber used in its construction were growing in the forest when the foundation was laid. Nearly 300 gentlemen were presented, and about a dozen addresses.

At 2 P.M. a visit was paid to the Band of Hope mine, where His Royal Highness was received by the chairman, manager, and directors. After inspecting the machinery, the Duke's party all changed

into mining dresses, and went down a shaft 420 feet deep, for an underground tour round the mine. The Duke was received at the bottom by the miners, and at once proceeded to work under the guidance of the manager. The whole of the "drives"—the main one being 2,000 feet long—were lighted with gas; and at the end of one drive there was a gas star; everybody, however, had to carry a candle in his hand, and to wade through sludge holes up to the knees in mud and water. The Prince and all the party were allowed (in mining language) to "fossic about" wherever they liked, and all managed to get large quantities of gold-yielding "washdirt." The heat and hard work combined were almost overpowering, and messages had to be sent up the shaft for refreshment. The whole circuit of the drives was made, a distance of two miles altogether having been gone over. After remaining below about two hours, His Royal Highness and party returned to the surface, presenting the appearance of a respectable lot of navvies. Drops of perspiration were standing on their foreheads, their clothes were all muddy and wet, and their long boots in the highest state of dirt. At the Duke's request they were photographed as they stood; after which they proceeded to see the whole process of washing the stuff which had been got up during the day, standing round the cradle and picking up the nuggets as they were separated from the deposit. Some very nice specimens were obtained in this way, and a most beautiful nugget, weighing 22 ozs., was then pre-

sented by Mr. Caselli, the chairman of the company, as a small *souvenir* of the Prince's visit to the mine. Mr. Carpenter, the mining engineer, then read the following address, containing many interesting particulars relating to the history of the mine and a statement of its operations:—

“May it please your Royal Highness,—

“I have the honour to be commissioned by the directors of the United Extended Band of Hope Company to give your Royal Highness a description of their mine—the richest gold mine in this or any other country. The company was first registered in the year 1856, and obtained a concession of some 8,840 feet on the course or trend of Golden Point lead. Other concessions of a very extensive character have been registered on the course of other leads—on the Frenchman's some 1,500 feet, and the complement allowed to sixty men on the Redan, Inkerman, and Durham leads. The capital subscribed was £64,000, with power to increase to £80,000. The workings are very large, and at the outset were prosecuted against obstacles of a severe and trying character. At present, the productive workings are on the Golden Point lead, or, more correctly speaking, on some large river bed, which is composed of quartzose, boulders, pebbles, and sand, intermixed with iron pyrites. Through this the gold is more or less distributed. The principal portion is always found near or on the bed rock, or in its interstices, in nuggets of various shapes and weight, down to the very finest dust, and in a great state of purity, the fineness being 23 carats 2gr. 6·7-0, and 23 carats 3gr. The course of this river is south of west as far as it is worked, a distance of some 1,400 feet. Its average breadth is 300 feet, and thickness from 5ft. 6in. to 7ft. This is all more auriferous, and is taken to the surface to be washed. Overlying this diluvium, or wash, there are eight distinct strata—four of igneous rock, and four of aqueous. The igneous is basalt, or trap; the aqueous, sedimentary, chiefly clay, slate, and marl, all the result of some more recent deposit. The older formation, upon which all this reposes, is traversed with many rich veins and lodes of golden quartz—the source from which we have obtained all our gold, and the one upon which we shall have to depend for our future permanent wealth. Our metallic deposits are in every way analogous to the stanniferous deposits of Cornwall, which have been worked from time immemorial and yet show no signs of exhaustion. The thickness of the overlying matter is some 380ft. The lead is reached from a shaft and gallery. The shaft is 420ft. deep; it is close timbered, and divided into compartments for

lowering and raising the workmen, draining the works, and hauling up the broken ground. The main gallery, traversing the ground below the river bed, is 2,900ft. in length. Its transverse dimensions are 4ft. by 7ft. It is timbered with heavy frames, traversed with a double line of tramway, and is lighted with gas. From this gallery several small shafts are raised at convenient distances, from which small galleries are driven to intersect or form the ground (the river bed) into blocks. The quantity of ground broken from these and sent to surface each twenty-four hours amounts to some 1,800 small waggons or trucks, the transit of which is so managed that their contents are not disturbed in their passage from the faces to the washing mills. Twelve horses suffice to work the trucks. The quantity of ground excavated and washed amounts to some 2,500,000 cube feet. The gold extracted from the same in ounces is 151,000, which has realized some £608,000. Notwithstanding all the work that has been done, this magnificent property has scarcely yet been touched, and its great value will not be known till it is opened up from a shaft just completed (No. 3). The facilities afforded for working by this fine specimen of mining workmanship cannot be surpassed by any similar work in Europe. It is constructed so as to give every effect to the extensive explorations that will be connected with it. In a west-northerly direction another shaft of a similar description is being sunk, and when finished will be of the most material advantage in assisting the further development of the works. The washing stuff already obtained is from one shaft (No. 2), and yet has given such enormous returns. What the yields may be when the works are trebled, and no large outlay from productive works, the same as is the case now, time alone can tell. Some twelve months since, the company, for the more advantageous working of their property, amalgamated with the Hand in Hand Company, and, ere doing so, had expended some £12,000 in sinking their No. 1 shaft and the workings connected therewith. This shaft, on account of its being sunk some considerable distance from all other workings, had to contend with a heavy influx of water, and in addition to this, a heavy running drift, which caused the stoppage of the works ere more powerful machinery could be obtained. This drift was struck at a depth of 380ft., from a gallery driven some 176ft. The machinery employed to raise the water is a very powerful condensing beam-engine, drawing and forcing the water through 22½in. pipes. This is the largest pumping work in the colony. After a long and trying ordeal that the shareholders have gone through, it is somewhat gratifying to know that success is about to reward them for their large outlay and continued toil. The machinery used for saving the gold from the No. 2 workings consists of five puddling-mills, two of a similar description (called sludge-mills), two buddles, and two inclined troughs or sluices. The principle involved in the several processes is gravitation. The stuff to be washed is first placed with water, in the

puddling-mill, a large circular iron trough, in which some two or three harrows revolve several times per minute, mixing the stuff freely with water, by which means the gold is freed, the rougher falling to the bottom, and the finer carried away in suspension to the sludge, and passes to the sludge-mills, where it is mixed with more water, thus separating gold from the more muddy substances, and is then passed to the buddles, where it is concentrated with a small quantity of sand, and is afterwards separated by the aid of mercury in the process of amalgamation.

"The gold deposited by the first process in the puddling-mill is obtained by washing in the inclined troughs, where it is submitted to the action of a strong stream of water, and the continual action of forked tools, by one, two, or more men. The chief part of the gold is found at the place where the sluice or inclined trough is charged. It is afterwards melted, assayed, and sold according to its standard value, the same as if it were to be done by the direction of the Bank of England. The aggregate horse-power employed for drainage, lowering and raising the miners, raising the stuff, ventilating the subterranean works, and extracting the gold, all of which is done by steam-power, amounts to that of 340 horses. The number of men employed, of all classes and grades, is 350. The amount paid monthly in wages is £3,360. The general cost of timber, material, and light for the same period is some £3,500. The total value of the machinery is £70,000. The general character and extent of such very extensive workings require considerable skill and care on the part of those entrusted with the management, and that such care and skill have been at all times exercised is known from the fact that not one single life has been sacrificed in the mine. . . . It is to enterprises like these that the colony of Victoria is indebted for her present greatness. A few short years ago (ere the metallic wealth that has worked such beneficial and marvellous changes was developed) Ballaarat was but the wild bush—a mere wilderness, and Melbourne little more than a sheep-walk. Ballaarat is now the home of some 40,000 people, enjoying the blessings of a high state of civilization, surrounded with the richest agricultural and pastoral lands in the world, and communicating with the *entrepôt* of the colony by a railway equal to the finest in Europe. It is supplied with a never-failing stream of water, is lighted with gas, and its public buildings will vie with those in other countries of a century's growth. Mining is our chief and great source of industry, and yet it is still in its earliest stage of infancy. The great auriferous regions which your Royal Highness will visit have been merely scratched. All are thirsting after capital and labour. The mere labour of the individual miner admits of our forming a just opinion of the richness and vastness of our gold deposits, and if developed on a scale of magnitude the same as is being done by the United Extended Band of Hope, and some few

more of our mines, we shall give remunerative employment to all the miners of Europe for ages yet to come. And one productive resource must make all other resources advance in the same ratio. Here, then, is the happy home for thousands of our fellow-people—an elysium to most. And let us all most fervently hope and pray that your Royal Highness's ever august and memorable visit to this the richest part of our most beloved Sovereign's dominions, will be blessed and crowned with every success; that we shall have to thank your Royal Highness for rapid and increased prosperity; and that our over-burdened population at home will be enabled to come here and enjoy all the blessings and gifts in the power of an all-wise and bountiful Providence to bestow." *

The Duke and party then left the claim, and visited two other mines, Sebastopol and the Albion, where three handsome nuggets were presented to His Royal Highness, who returned to Craig's Hotel at seven o'clock, highly pleased with the day's adventures.

In the evening a grand banquet was given to His Royal Highness in the Alfred Hall. Mr. Davey, the Mayor of Ballarat, and Mr. Steinfield, the Mayor of Ballarat East, received the guests, and as the Hall was within the precincts of the latter borough, Mr. Steinfield acted as chairman. The usual loyal toasts having been given and responded to, the chairman proposed the toast of the evening, "The health of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh."

The Duke, in acknowledging the toast, said that it had given him the greatest possible pleasure to pay this visit to Australia, and to have witnessed the immense progress which had been made in so short

* Some idea of the value of the Ballarat mines may be formed from the fact that up to the end of 1866, 31,731,344ozs. of gold had been obtained from them, worth £126,925,376.

a time, and also in being able to carry away with him proofs of how important the discovery of gold in the colony had been, adding, as it did, so much to the prosperity of the country and the riches of the world.

11th *December*.—At half-past ten in the morning the Duke laid the foundation-stone of a Temperance Hall—water in abundance being appropriately provided on the occasion in the shape of heavy showers of rain; and when the ceremony was over, he started for Lake Learmouth, about twelve miles from the town, where there was to be a regatta. A stormy wind had been blowing all the morning, and before His Royal Highness reached the place, all the boats had been swamped, and there was no regatta to be seen: but a good luncheon was provided, to which ample justice was done, and the Duke returned for a ball at night, which took place in the Albert Hall. It was very numerously attended, and went off with remarkable *éclat*, and the show of female beauty at Ballaarat did not suffer by comparison with any other place visited during the cruise.

12th *December*.—His Royal Highness was present in the morning at the children's demonstration in the Albert Hall. About 5,000 were present, who cheered most vigorously when the Prince arrived. One of them read a neatly-worded address, to which His Royal Highness made the following reply:—
“My young friends,—I thank you for your address, which is to me one of the most interesting I have

received. I will not detain you by saying much ; but at once wish you every enjoyment during to-day's holiday. Should you think of my visit to you on this occasion at any time hereafter, pray remember that I shall never cease to take the liveliest interest in your welfare and in that of your parents, by whose industry and perseverance the colony has reached its present prosperity, and whose example I trust you will follow." The children then sang the National Anthem with great feeling, and were altogether much delighted with this opportunity of seeing the Prince, and with his kind reception of them.

The Duke then paid a visit to the Prince of Wales Company's mine, from which 75,000 ozs. of gold have been obtained within the last few years—450 men being employed in it. When the machinery had been inspected, and some very handsome nuggets had been picked up at the "washing off," His Royal Highness drove off to the neighbouring town of Buninyong, where he was received by the members of the Highland Society, and witnessed some Highland sports. After a brief stay, he returned to Ballarat. Before he left, a very handsome carriage, built by Messrs. M'Cartney and Aldred, was presented to His Royal Highness.

At half-past five the Duke left the Ballarat station for Melbourne, amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the populace, who had shown the most unbounded satisfaction and delight at the visit they had received from His Royal Highness. Ballarat has many manufactories, the chief of which are its foundries

and engineering establishments, from which are supplied the many extensive mining appliances required at the gold-fields. It is only the high rate of wages which at present prevents the profitable manufacture of steam-engines. So famed has Ballarat become for the manufacture of mining machinery, that orders are received there from New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, and New Zealand. There are also flour and saw mills, and extensive breweries, which are very successful.

The estimated population of Ballarat is 17,000, and of Ballarat East, 15,000; but taking the entire district within a radius of seven miles, there cannot be less than 70,000 inhabitants.

13th December.—This being the anniversary of the Prince Consort's death, no duty or entertainment of any kind had been set down in the official programme.

On Saturday, the 14th, His Royal Highness returned to his ship, and remained on board over Sunday.

16th December.—The funeral of Commander Wilkinson, R.N., of the Admiralty Survey, took place to-day. He had been sinking for some time, and died on Sunday evening. At the request of His Royal Highness, who was anxious to attend the funeral in person, it was arranged that it should take place this afternoon. A number of the officers of the *Galatea*, 200 seamen, and a firing party of marines, were landed to do duty as a funeral party:

detachments of the Royal Artillery and of the 14th Regiment were also present.

Commander Wilkinson had for some time been employed in surveying the outer coast of Victoria, and had made great progress in the work. The coast west of Port Phillip Heads, as far as seven miles beyond Cape Otway, had been minutely surveyed, and soundings taken to a distance of eight miles from the shore. A portion of the coast to the eastward had also been surveyed. He had been engaged for upwards of twenty-three years as a surveyor, chiefly in the Mediterranean, and his constitution had become enfeebled by the zealous performance of his arduous duties in the various trying climates in which he had been employed. He was only thirty-nine years of age, and left a young widow and a son to deplore his early death.

In the evening His Excellency the Governor gave a dinner in the Exhibition building to the Prince and the members of both Houses of Parliament. The Duke afterwards attended the Opera.

17th December.—His Royal Highness left Melbourne by special train soon after nine o'clock on a second provincial tour. At various stations where the train stopped, he was heartily greeted with cheers and addresses. Castlemaine, a great mining "centre," about eighty miles from Melbourne, was reached by noon. Here a reception on a great scale had been prepared, and as soon as the address had been read and replied to, the procession through the town commenced. An advance guard, escort,

and rear guard of Cavalry, Fire Brigades, Friendly Societies, municipal bodies, and a number of Chinese, made the procession very imposing. There were several triumphal arches, and a great gathering of children to sing the National Anthem. The procession halted at the hotel, where the Duke retired for refreshment and a little rest. At two o'clock he left again to hold a levée in the Market Hall. Upwards of one hundred gentlemen were presented, and a number of addresses of the usual form, with the exception of a thoroughly original one from the Chinese residents, presented by three Chinamen, in gorgeous dresses, and with tails of wonderful dimensions. The following is a literal translation of the flowery document:—

“ From the Chinese Residents of Castlemaine.—We, of the hundred sing (people), of the great clear nation (China), from the province of Canton and the neighbouring districts, have anxiously waited, Royal Sir, your arrival at Castlemaine to come forth and welcome you, Great England's lesser lord, one thousand years second in the temple below: We bow our heads to the ground and let our hands hang down as a token of reverence. We maintain that posture, and in great swelling words, give utterance.

“ At this propitious time the subtle influences are efficacious in the ground increasing its fertility, and men are become eminent for virtue and talent. The earth yields more largely her golden treasures. We acknowledge with thankfulness the gracious love of the reigning dynasty of England, which permits our merchants and all others to follow their occupations here. We have a feeling of profound veneration and respect, which leads us to obey and induce obedience to the Royal laws. With serious attention we have endeavoured to act in accordance with them. When Her Majesty, your sacred mother, commenced her reign, like the time when the three holy sages, Wong I, Yaou, and Shun, hung the upper and inferior garments on their persons, so the whole empire was forthwith subjected to order and decorum. Royal Prince, you have gone out to examine the distant part of the empire, and all the people skip for joy in welcoming you. To look upon the dragon

(royal) countenance may be compared to beholding the dark clouds and the sun immediately bursting forth.

"We have followed you to the tiger-skin covered seat (the levée) with beat of drum, vibrating stringed-instruments, and blowing the cheerful reed, mingling with every voice singing your virtue, which is as high as the vault of Heaven.

"Your benign love is liberally diffused, and extends to all things, The blessings and happiness you confer are as the ocean. They mollify and enrich us, who are of another country, although the subjects of this.

"The people love you as the Kaum Hong tree which shaded Chao Kong, the brother of the Emperor Moon, when he stayed his horse to rest during his tour of inspection of the empire. Following in your track, sweet rains fall, making no noise. All kindreds and people are improved by your example, and thus military operations cease and literary pursuits are cultivated.

"We desire earnestly that your Royal house shall through all ages remain unmoved, and reign continually over a nation as rich and powerful as England is at present.

"Prolong your stay with us, until the customs of the people, in every nook of our shores are inquired into and known by you; then all will be exhilarated with delight. When you return to the Royal Court, and take the corner place, we hope you will sit down in joy, with universal peace prevailing.

"Oh! how excellent and admirable! How worthy of praise is he to whom, with veneration, awe, and humility, we present our address.

"In the sixth year eleventh month, 17th day of the reign of the Emperor Hong Che, of the Dynasty of J. Taing, English calculation of time, 1867 year, twelfth month, 17th day, at Castlemaine by the flowery nation (Chinese), this address was humbly presented."

After the levée was over, the Prince proceeded to visit the mine of the Ajax Company, escorted by the Castlemaine Volunteers, the finest corps in the colony. His Royal Highness went up one of the "leaders," inspected the splendid machinery, and was presented with some fine quartz specimens, richly studded with gold, as a memento of his visit.

The town was illuminated at night, and the festivities concluded with a ball in the Market Hall.

The Prince retired somewhat early, having had a hard day's work to go through, and there being another equally laborious in prospect.

18th December.—After breakfast the Duke planted a tree in the Castlemaine Botanic Gardens, and at noon proceeded by special train to Sandhurst—the famous Bendigo of early digging times. The train ran the distance of twenty miles in little more than half an hour. The parliamentary members, municipal authorities, Volunteers, Friendly Societies, and a large concourse of gentlemen of the district, miners, and Chinese, were in readiness to welcome him on his arrival. There was the usual procession, somewhat marred, however, by the clouds of dust and the intense heat of the day. The place was as gay as flags and arches and other decorations could make it. The streets, balconies, and housetops were crowded with cheering multitudes; 6,000 children sang “God save the Queen,” with very good effect; and some 30,000 people took part in the procession, which disbanded when the Prince alighted at the Town Hall for luncheon. That over, His Royal Highness opened a fancy bazaar, held in the new Volunteer orderly-room, in aid of the building fund; and shortly afterwards proceeded to the Town Hall to hold a levée, when a number of gentlemen, and various addresses, were presented: amongst them, another from the natives of the flowery land.

At night the town was illuminated, and there was a torchlight procession of miners, which far outdid all other competitors in that respect, either at Mel-

bourne or elsewhere. The spectacle was in every way worthy of the ancient fame of this enterprising and still flourishing community. The procession formed at eight o'clock, and as it passed through the streets, with bands playing, banners waving, a thousand torches flaming, and innumerable little paper lamps, painted with various coloured devices, and twinkling in the hazy atmosphere, the appearance presented was both novel and effective. In the meantime a most deplorable accident occurred. A full-rigged model of the *Galatea*, which had been built on one of the engine-carriages of the Fire Brigade, and contained a crew of boys, who were burning blue lights and rockets, suddenly took fire, and in a moment the canvas, bulwarks, and decks were all ablaze. The load of fireworks which were on board had by some means or other ignited, and the conflagration was so rapid, that before the boys could be extricated, they were all more or less seriously injured by the flames. Three, who were most injured, were at once removed to the hospital, and died in the course of the following day. This sad event threw a complete gloom over the whole district, and the Duke was very much affected by it.

19th December.—The Prince, attended by a troop of Bendigo Light Horse, started immediately after breakfast on a visit to Hustler's Reef, a famous mining claim, and one of the richest in Victoria. Having seen the quartz crushed, the process of amalgamation here adopted, and all the varied means by which the gold is extracted, he was next invited to

witness the last scene of all. A huge retort was taken red-hot from the furnace, and when opened was found to contain a cake of gold weighing 300 ozs. The Duke changed his dress and descended the shaft, first stopping and exploring the tunnels in the neighbourhood of the 400-feet level; and then proceeding down some perilous upright ladders to the lowest level of all. When the first level was again reached, some champagne was discussed in a large cavern, and a splendid collection of specimens obtained from the mine were presented to the Duke.

After paying a brief visit to some crushing works, the Prince then started for Eaglehawk, a borough in the mining district of Bendigo, where he met with the same hearty welcome as he had experienced elsewhere: arches, addresses, school children to sing, crowds of men to cheer, a mine to visit, another shaft to descend, and more "fossicking" in the mine, which results in the Prince digging a nugget or two for himself from the hard rock. Some slight refreshment having been partaken of in the mine, the royal party returned to Sandhurst, where a ball was to take place in the Albert Hall, a fine large building, erected specially for the purpose. When everything was ready, the building took fire, and in a very short time was burnt to the ground. Supper had been laid in the Town Hall; so it was decided to enjoy that first, and then clear away the room for a dance afterwards. A ball-room was in that way improvised, and everything—

including a Highland reel to the music of the Duke's piper—went off with great success.

20th December.—The Duke left Sandhurst at an early hour in the morning, and proceeded by express train to Ballarat, viâ Melbourne, the whole distance—nearly 200 miles—being accomplished in four hours and eight minutes actual travelling. It was a great race day, and some first-rate horses were to run. His Royal Highness remained till the last race was ended, and then returned to Melbourne at express speed—nearly fifty miles an hour.

21st December.—The Prince, attended by His Excellency the Governor, went at noon to the Exhibition building to distribute prizes to the pupils attending the four great schools of Melbourne, viz., the Church of England Grammar School, the Roman Catholic, Scotch, and Wesleyan Colleges. The spectacle presented by the crowded hall, when the Duke arrived, was brilliant in the extreme: the pupils, some 700 in number, occupying the gallery, and the body of the hall being filled with ladies. The Duke took his seat upon the dais, surrounded by the Governor, various Government officers, and the representatives of the different schools. The recitations then commenced: there were three "Odes to the Duke of Edinburgh," two in English and one in Latin, and several pieces from Shakspeare. The boys all acquitted themselves admirably. The distribution of prizes then commenced, and as the order of precedence had been arranged by lot, the

ceremony was carried out with ease and rapidity. The Church of England Grammar School had won the "first lot;" the Wesleyans came next, then the Roman Catholics, and lastly the Scotch. The Duke, having presented the successful competitors with their prizes—handsomely bound books—said how much pleasure it had afforded him to come there and distribute the prizes awarded at the recent examinations, and ended by asking the principals of the different schools to grant the boys an extra week's holiday—a request which was received with a tremendous burst of prolonged cheering by the boys, who afterwards sang "Rule Britannia" with all their might, under the leadership of a regular conductor.

On the same day His Royal Highness gave a reception to the Consular body, in the Picture Gallery of the Exhibition building. The Consuls were presented by the senior member, Mr. J. B. Were, who represented Denmark.

22nd December.—The Prince spent Sunday, as usual, on board ship.

23rd December.—The great event of the day, or rather of the evening, was the Civic Fancy Dress Ball, given by the Melbourne Corporation in honour of His Royal Highness. It took place in the great Exhibition building, and was attended by 3,000 guests. Many of the dresses were very superb and costly, and the characters were well sustained.

In addition to the stereotyped Peasants, and Shepherdesses, Kings, Queens, and Empresses, Monks

and Friars, there were several novel characters seldom seen on such occasions. Garibaldi was represented by at least half a dozen gentlemen, and was attended by numerous followers in the favourite costume. There were a few Indian Rajahs, an eccentric gentleman, a briefless Barrister, a New Zealand Chief, a Chinese Mandarin, Lord Dundreary, a Matador, a few Knights of Malta, Abd-el-Kaders, Brigands, Pirate Chiefs, and a Roman Consul, &c. &c.

“Hail, blest confusion! here are met
All tongues, and times, and faces;
The Lancers flirt with Juliet,
The Brahmin talks of races.

“Lo! dandies from Kamschatka flirt
With beauties from the Wrekin;
And belles from Berne look very pert
On Mandarins from Pekin.”

W. M. PRAED. *The Fancy Ball.*

24th December.—This being the last appearance of Madame Celeste, before leaving the colony for England, there was a full house at the Haymarket Theatre, and the performances were under the patronage of His Royal Highness. The pieces were *Like and Unlike* and *Abbé Vaudreuil*. She played with great energy, and the house testified its appreciation of her talent by frequent applause.

25th December.—The Duke attended the Church at Toorak, where the service was performed by the Rev. W. Fellows. Numbers of people came off to see the ship, and were much interested in seeing the way the men had decorated their mess-places, as they generally do on Christmas Day, with all kinds of paper ornaments manufactured by themselves, and

quantities of green branches of trees, bearing the nearest resemblance they could find to the Christmas decorations in use at home.

26th December.—The Volunteer Review, which had generally been held on the Prince of Wales's birthday, was this year postponed till Boxing Day, in order to give the Duke an opportunity of seeing of what stuff they were made. The proceedings commenced with a sham fight, which was a very spirited affair indeed. The Grand Stand on the racecourse was about the centre of the operations, which were intended to represent a force holding one side of the river, and desiring to cross and advance in the face of an enemy in possession of the opposite bank. Skirmishers were sent out to occupy the heights above the river, whilst the Engineers were constructing their pontoon bridge, and the boats of the colonial corvette (armed with six-pounders) searched for torpedoes and obstructions. Field batteries of artillery also assisted in preventing the enemy from disturbing the river operations; at the same time cavalry, artillery acting as infantry, and rifles, all rendered material aid in producing the desired result. The troops crossed the river, drove off the imaginary enemy, and the usual review movements followed. The number of troops engaged was about 3,300, with thirty-four guns.

27th December.—The Duke had just completed the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a Mechanics' Institute at East Collingwood, when a tremendous storm of wind, accompanied by clouds

of dust, suddenly began to blow, and quickly disposed of the decorations, flags, arches, and all. Such a storm, for suddenness and fierceness, had not been experienced for many years. A boy was killed by a wall which was blown down; the arches on the Prince's Bridge gave way; another came down and smashed in the side of a grocery store; the roofs of two houses were lifted off and blown right away; transparencies, which had been left standing, came to grief; many trees were uprooted, and large branches were torn off others; three small craft in the bay were wrecked, and many others were damaged. Some officers of the Ballarat Rangers, who had been visiting the *Galatea*, were caught in the storm after leaving the ship, and were in imminent danger of losing their lives. They contrived, however, to beach their boat and escape through the breakers, with no greater damage than a good ducking and some injury to their arms and uniform. At the height of the storm Melbourne presented a most gloomy appearance: a dense brown cloud enveloped everything and made the rooms of houses quite dark. Mr. Ellery, the Government astronomer, furnished the following report of the storm:—

“The barometer fell considerably between nine o'clock last night and this morning, but nothing more was anticipated than a northerly or hot wind. The barometer was reported falling at Adelaide this morning, wind from NW., the sky overcast and threatening; sultry but fine at Portland, with northerly wind. At Cape Otway fine, but dull and cloudy, with barometer falling. The barometer continued to fall here, but was never very low, the lowest reading being at a quarter-past 2 P.M., namely, 29.520. The wind, which had shifted from SE. to N. between 4 and 8 A.M., stiffened to a breeze about noon, raising clouds of dust, and veered from N. to WSW. and S., between twelve and one

o'clock increasing to a strong breeze. At one it was at NNW., blowing thirty miles an hour. At ten minutes past two it veered to W. and increased in violence. At about a quarter-past two it shifted to SW. by W. with violent gusts, sometimes attaining a velocity of seventy miles an hour, with dense and continuous clouds of dust. It continued to blow fiercely, with slight rain, till nearly 4 p.m. and then moderated, taking permanently a south-westerly direction. The most violent gusts appeared to come in whirls, and these were most destructive. The telegraph lines having got damaged by some of the first squalls, we were unable to obtain any further information from the coast meteorological stations. The barometer is rising, but very slowly; at 9 p.m., it reads 29.696. The wind has backed slightly to NNW., but falling considerably in force."

An amateur performance at the Haymarket Theatre, in which Lord Newry, the Hon. E. C. Yorke, and Lieut. Fitz-George, R.N. took part, afforded a good evening's amusement to a large and crowded house. Lord Newry took the part of Tosser in *Area Belle*, and Mr. Fitz-George that of Pitcher, and this was said to be the best amateur acting that had been seen in the colonies. Mr. Yorke, as Henri Desart, in *The Isle of St. Tropez*, acted a trying part with great intelligence. *Box and Cox*—Lord Newry playing Box—concluded the entertainment, which was in aid of the formation of a theatrical fund. A considerable sum was raised.

A regatta—the Caledonian games in the Zoological Gardens—the Sailors' Home Ball, at which some 1,500 persons were present—a race meeting on the Flemington course on New Year's Day, in which the favourite, Fireworks, carried all before him—a dinner with the officers of the Royal Artillery and 14th Regiment—a visit to the St. Kilda Bowling-green, where the Duke planted a tree to commemorate his

visit—and sundry other affairs, including a visit to the Theatre Royal—kept His Royal Highness fully occupied for a few days.

3rd January, 1868.—An address from the “Old Colonists” of Victoria, upwards of 600, was presented to the Duke at noon in the Public Library; and in the afternoon His Royal Highness proceeded to the University, where the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him in presence of the council, senate, and undergraduates. The University is not empowered to confer honorary, but only *ad eundem* degrees, and as the Duke was already a Doctor of Laws of the University of Edinburgh, he was admitted *ad eundem gradum* in the University of Melbourne. Lord Newry, being a Bachelor of Arts of the University of Oxford, was also admitted to an *ad eundem* degree.

In the evening the Duke went to the Princess's Theatre, to witness the performances of the Japanese jugglers, which were certainly extraordinary enough, and included one feat not mentioned in the programme. One of the female performers fell from the slack rope into the pit, but fortunately received no injury.

The stay at Melbourne had been prolonged for some time beyond what was originally contemplated, but the time for leaving had arrived at last, the following day being fixed for the departure from Williamstown.

The Governor and all classes had vied with each other to make the Duke's stay agreeable to him,

and to testify, in the warmest manner, the pleasure and gratification which this visit of His Royal Highness had afforded them; and in all this fervour of loyalty none were more earnest than the inmates of the Yarra Bend Lunatic Asylum, who erected, at the entrance to their grounds, an arch with the inscription, "Welcome, Alfred."

The greatest hospitality and kindness were shown to both officers and men of the ship; free railway passes were furnished to all, provisions were supplied to the ship without charge, and a livery stable was placed at the disposal of officers, who could have horses, buggies, or carriages, for any distance or for any time they chose to keep them. Nor were the hospitalities confined to the residents in the metropolis or its charming suburbs. Occasionally a stray seaman, getting a few days' leave of absence to visit relations in the far interior, would be treated with the most marked attention in some inland town or village, the *Galatea* ribbon on his hat being the only "passport" required.

The following anecdote will give some idea of the hospitality which we experienced everywhere during our stay in the colony:—Some of the officers of the *Galatea* wished to run over to Ballaarat, and have a good look round the gold-fields before the Prince's arrival there. A letter was written to the Mayor, requesting him to be kind enough to obtain permission for them to see the various mines, and have an intelligent guide to meet them when they arrived at the railway station. The Mayor was sixty

miles from home when the letter reached him, but telegraphed to say that he would himself meet them on their arrival the following day. Six of the officers accordingly went up, and found the Mayors of both boroughs waiting to receive them and show them every attention. It was determined to visit some of the mines whilst the dinner was preparing; and as some slight return for their great kindness and attention, the worthy Mayors were invited to dine with them. After some little consultation together, as to whether some official duties connected with the Prince's reception could be postponed to another day, they consented to accept the invitation. The best dinner that the hotel could provide was thereupon ordered, with abundance of iced champagne, and the very best wines that could be had, in honour of the two guests. The dinner came off in due course, the First Lieutenant taking the head of the table, with one Mayor on his right and the other on his left. "Mine host" had obeyed his instructions to the letter, and supplied a most sumptuous repast. Late at night our guests ordered the new Albert Hall to be lit up with gas, and drove the party down to inspect it; after which another mine was visited, and all went down the shaft to explore the interior workings. It was nearly one o'clock in the morning before they returned to the hotel. Two of the officers had to leave by the six o'clock train the next morning, and left with the others all the money they could spare, in anticipation of a heavy reckoning for the previous night's entertain-

ment. After breakfast the officers were again driven to different places by the Mayors, and back again to the hotel in time to settle the "little account" before the train started for Melbourne. The landlord, when asked to furnish his bill, observed that there was nothing to pay, that the Mayors had left strict injunctions that no charge was to be made for anything; so that it turned out that the officers were all the while the guests of the kind-hearted Mayors, instead of being their entertainers!

We cannot leave the subject of Melbourne without some slight allusion to the great kindness and profuse hospitality shown by Mr. Moffat, who, whether residing in town or at his country seat, was never happy unless he had the opportunity of entertaining as many of the officers as he could contrive to have with him. A small party of us went to stay with him at Hopkins Hill, shortly after he had been entertaining the Prince, and enjoyed our visit exceedingly. The novelty of being driven about four-in-hand through the bush—shooting yarded kangaroo—snipe-shooting in the creeks, Mr. Moffat driving from one pool to another, and from creek to creek, up hill and down dale, through anything and over every obstacle, apparently in the most reckless manner, but with consummate skill—was a great treat: as was also the drive back (four-in-hand) in two days. The powers of endurance possessed by the best Australian horses are something wonderful, as may be inferred from the fact that Mr. Moffat has frequently driven from

his place to Geelong, a distance of 109 miles, in a single day, without distressing his horses in the least.

4th January.—The day for bidding farewell having arrived, the Prince left Melbourne at eleven o'clock, by special train, and soon arrived at Williamstown, which had put on a holiday appearance for its welcome to His Royal Highness. An address from the inhabitants and the singing of the National Anthem by the school children, were followed by a procession through the streets to the Graving Dock, where the Prince laid the memorial-stone. This Graving Dock, now in course of construction, will, when completed, be 420 feet in length over all, and 400 feet long on the floor within the entrance. It will be 97 feet in width on the top, and the entrance will be 80 feet wide in the clear. At ordinary spring tides there will be a depth of water of 24 feet 6 inches on the sill at low water, and 27 feet at high water.

The trowel which was used on the occasion and afterwards presented to the Prince, was made of solid gold, and weighed 50 ozs. The blade had as its principal ornament the Victorian Arms, beautifully enamelled in crimson and light and dark blue, surrounded by a white enamel border. Round this were four of the Australian flora, and rising from the blade a cluster of fern fronds. The handle, including tridents and anchors in bold relief, surrounded by rope borders, and between them enamelled laurels, was clasped by the *Galatea's* pennant, which

twined gracefully from top to bottom. On either side was the letter A, and the handle terminated with dolphins, surmounted by the Duke's coronet. *Fleur de lis* and Maltese crosses showed well against the crimson enamel of the cap, and the ermine enamel in its turn assisted the circle of diamonds, and rubies which surrounded the coronet, and gave an admirable finish to the design.

When the ceremony was over, the Prince drove down to the Breakwater Pier, where the guard of honour presented arms, and the band played "God save the Queen." He then stepped into the *Victoria's* barge, accompanied by the Governor, and Captain Norman of the *Victoria*, and pulled away for the ship—the battery, *Galatea*, and the corvette, firing a royal salute. The crowded piers, the fleets of ships lying at anchor decked with flags, the steamers plying about with their decks covered with passengers, the countless number of small boats pulling and sailing and hovering round the *Galatea*, made the scene in the bay at this time a very lively one. The members of the Legislature and their wives were entertained at luncheon, and at 3 P.M. the *Galatea* got under weigh, and, accompanied by a number of crowded steamers, left the hospitable shores of Victoria, passing the Port Phillip Heads before dark, on her way to Tasmania.

CHAPTER VII.

COLONY OF VICTORIA.

1. *Boundaries of the Colony.*—By statute 13 and 14 Vict. c. 59, passed in 1850, the district of Port Phillip was separated from New South Wales, and erected into a separate colony, and named Victoria.

The boundaries, as defined by the statute referred to, are as follow:—The territories then comprised within the district of Port Phillip, including the town of Melbourne, and bounded on the north and north-east by a straight line drawn from Cape Howe to the nearest source of the river Murray, and thence by the course of that river to the eastern boundary of the colony of South Australia.

The boundaries of the colony are, however, more minutely defined by the Government astronomer, Mr. Ellery, as follow:—It occupies the south-east portion of Australia, and may be said to be included between the parallels 30° and 39° S. and the 141st and 148th meridians. The whole southern boundary is formed by the waters of Bass's Straits, which separate Tasmania from Australia; the northern boundary consists of the river Murray; on the west it is limited by a marked line approximately coinciding with the 141st meridian; while on the east it is separated from the adjacent colony of New South Wales by an imaginary line running

N 40° W. from Cape Howe to the Murray. Its seaboard, lying generally east and west, extends over about 500 miles.

None of these boundaries very accurately accord with the national demarcations indicated by intercourse and commerce. Colonists on the side of New South Wales, the northern bank of the Murray, for some distance inland, and the pastoral outposts for 200 miles up the Darling, hold their communication with the seaports of Victoria; this arises partly from the facility afforded for the transit of goods by the Government railways from Echuca to Melbourne, and partly from the market provided by Victoria for the sale of the produce of the Riverine districts.

The extreme length of Victoria, from east to west, is about 420 miles, and its greatest breadth is about 260 miles. The area of the colony is estimated at 86,831 square miles, or 55,571,840 acres. It will be scarcely credible to one who observes now the full tide of busy life exhibited in Victoria, to be told that nearly the whole of the coasts and harbours of this country were unknown to geographical science fifty years ago—that the noble harbour of Port Phillip, for example, on whose shores there are now two wealthy towns, having a population between them of about 200,000 souls, was first entered by civilized man within the present century.

2. *City of Melbourne.*—This large and wealthy city, which aspires to be considered the metropolis of Australia, is certainly a wonderful specimen of colonial enterprise. The five principal streets, running east

and west, are a chain and a half (ninety-nine feet) wide, and there are nine cross streets, running north and south, of the same width. Every alternate street, running east and west, is a narrow one, distinguished from its wider neighbour by the adjunct "Little." They are all straight, well laid out, and run the entire length and breadth of the town. They are kept beautifully clean, and streams of water run along the sides, of such a depth as to necessitate a little wooden bridge at each crossing.

The shops in Collins Street (the Regent Street of Melbourne) are many of them equal to the best in London. At the top of this street a handsome bronze monument has been erected to the explorers Burke and Wills; it stands on a pedestal of granite, and is a great ornament to the town—an improvement in that respect on most of the statues and ornaments of the mother country. The Churches, and other places of worship, possess little merit in an architectural point of view—the most striking building being one belonging to the Congregational body, which seems to be an exact copy of the new Town Hall of Preston. But the numerous Banks, Insurance offices, warehouses, &c., are all most creditable specimens of architecture. The new Post Office is probably the handsomest and most magnificent building of the kind in the Southern Hemisphere. The most notable buildings outside the town are the Parliament Houses (which when finished will be a handsome structure), the University Buildings, the Museum, Public Library, Observatory, &c. The Library contains

nearly 40,000 volumes, arranged in different classes, and is well supplied with accommodation for readers, a very large number of whom regularly attend. A portion of the building is set apart for the exhibition of pictures, and contains some very good oil paintings by modern artists.* There are three Theatres, the largest of which (the Royal) will accommodate an audience of 4,000 persons. The clubs are exceedingly comfortable, and there are numerous large and well-conducted hotels. Here, and at Ballaarat, there is a peculiar kind of conveyance, imported from America, which is a considerable improvement on the Irish car, the seats being (in nautical language) "athwartships," instead of "fore and aft." An awning overhead, as a protection against the sun or rain, is an additional advantage.

Melbourne is supplied with fine pure water from the Yan Yean water-works, the greatest engineering work in which the colony has hitherto been engaged. The reservoir is formed in a valley among the Plenty ranges by confining the water of that river by an embankment 3,159 feet long, 31 feet high, 170 feet thick at the bottom, and tapering to 20 feet thick at the top, and having an inside wall 30 feet thick at the bottom, and 10 feet at the top. The reservoir is 25 feet deep, and 10 miles in circumference; the water from it is carried to the town (18 miles distant) through iron pipes.

* This appears to be at present the only public gallery in the Australian Colonies. The principal picture is by Frederick Goodall, Esq., R.A., who painted it for the Victorian Government.

The climate, although variable, is very fine, the heat in summer being somewhat less than that felt either in South Australia or Sydney.

“In commerce, Melbourne ranks as the first port in the British colonial possessions, this importance being due to the gold discoveries in 1851. Trade is carried on with all the principal ports of the world, and the imports consist, with trifling exceptions, of every article of necessity or luxury used by civilized man. Gold bears, in proportion to the other exports, about five-sixths of the whole amount.”

3. *Government.*—*The Crisis.*—The Government of Victoria is the same essentially as that which prevails in the other colonies, with the exception of some slight difference in the qualifications of voters, which has the effect of making the constitution of Victoria somewhat more democratic in its character. Responsible government, however, has not worked quite so harmoniously here as elsewhere. The well-known dead-lock, or crisis (as it is called), is not yet settled;* but there is now a reasonable prospect of the difficulty being solved in one of two ways. There has been a recent change of ministry in the colony, and the first object of the new ministry will be to bring forward the famous “Lady Darling grant” in a separate bill, apart from the usual Appropriation Bill, which the Upper House will most probably pass in that shape. Or Sir Charles Darling may be allowed by the Home

* Whilst these sheets were going through the press, a brief telegram arrived announcing that the Darling grant had been abandoned, and that the crisis was over.

Government to withdraw his offer to relinquish the Colonial service, in which case he will obtain his pension, and decline the grant offered by the Lower House of Victoria. In either case the question will be settled.

4. *Population of Melbourne and Suburbs.*—The estimated population of Melbourne and suburbs in 1867, with the proportion of sexes, is as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Melbourne	25,632	21,368	47,000
Suburban Municipalities .	50,024	51,196	101,220
Suburbs extra-municipal .	1,799	1,701	3,500
	<hr/> 77,455	<hr/> 74,265	<hr/> 151,720

The population of the colony on the 30th of September (estimated), 653,744; males, 369,103; and females, 284,641. The total number of Chinese in the colony is 21,136, of whom 18,092 are engaged in gold digging, 1,163 in mercantile pursuits, 127 in manufacturing, and 1,754 in other pursuits.

5. *State of Trade. — Exports and Imports.*—The present state of trade is certainly healthy, and mercantile affairs generally in Melbourne may be pronounced satisfactory. The principal exports from the colony are gold, wool, hides, salted provisions, tallow, grain, wine, &c. The last is only in its infancy, but the home trade is rapidly increasing, whilst the quantity exported is in every way satisfactory, being as follows :—

1865	1,894 gallons, value	£915.
1866	3,113 „ „	£1,968.
1867 (for nine months)	3,812 „ „	£1,527.

The value of the total exports was in 1858, £13,989,209, and in 1866, £12,889,546.

The value of the total imports was in 1858, £15,108,249, and in 1866, £14,771,711. .

The customs revenue in 1858, amounted to £1,687,698, and in 1867 (estimated) £1,500,000.

The tonnage of vessels entered *inwards* was 648,103 in 1858, and 649,979 in 1866.

The tonnage of vessels cleared *outwards* was 641,254 in 1858, and 675,741 in 1866.

The number of vessels belonging to the colony was in 1858, 490, tonnage 55,956, employing 2,838 men.

In 1866 there were 425 vessels, tonnage 68,422, employing 3,203 men.

6. *Manufactories*.—There are nearly 1,000 manufactories and works in different parts of Victoria, exclusive of any works used in gold-mining, or for crushing or amalgamating of quartz, and of these more than 100 are mills for grinding and dressing grain; there are about 70 manufactories of corn-crushing and chaff-cutting machines, and 22 agricultural implement manufactories; 43 tanneries; 28 soap and candle works; 86 breweries; 102 saw-mills; 45 iron, brass, and copper foundries; 11 potteries, &c. &c.

The number of hands employed in the above works on the 31st of March, 1867, was 11,488, of whom 10,093 were males, and 1,395 females; 420 of them were worked by steam, 24 by water,

2 by wind, 114 by horse-power, and 424 by manual labour. The approximate total value of the machinery and plant was £1,455,713, and of the lands and buildings £1,184,789. The value of the agricultural machines and implements in use at the same period was estimated to amount to £865,697, and the value of the machinery used in gold-mining to £2,068,527.

7. *State of the Labour market.*—It is believed that few or no people, able and willing to work, are out of employment in Victoria for any long period of time together; but the labour market, notwithstanding, is generally fairly supplied, except at harvest time, when for several years past the hands offering for field work have not been nearly equal to the demand, and high rates have had to be submitted to by the farmers in consequence. The following were about the rates prevailing in Melbourne at the time of the *Galatea's* visit:—

Farm labourers, per week (with rations),	12s. to 20s.
Reapers, per acre ,, ,, ,,	15s. ,, 30s.
Mowers ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	4s. 6d. ,, 5s.
Shepherds, per annum ,, ,,	£30 ,, £50
Stock-keepers ,, ,, ,, ,,	£50 ,, £60
Masons, bricklayers, carpenters, &c., per	
day (with rations),	8s. ,, 10s.
Servants, married couples (with rations),	£50 ,, £55
General servants, with board and lodging,	£20 ,, £30
Housemaids, the same.	
General labourers, per day (without rations),	5s. ,, 7s.

In country districts the rates of wages generally rule higher than in Melbourne, especially as regards skilled artisans, whose wages in some inland towns are quoted as high as 12s. a day all round. Female servants also usually receive from £3 to £5 per annum more in the country than in the metropolis. Miners' wages range from £2 to £3 a week, without rations. The recognized working day of artisans and labourers in Victoria is eight hours.

8. *Price of Provisions.*—The colony is amply supplied with provisions of all descriptions at reasonable prices, owing to which and to the high rate of wages prevailing, the labouring classes are enabled to enjoy luxuries which in older countries would be quite beyond their reach. The following are about the prices (ruling in Melbourne in 1867) of the principal articles of consumption. It may be remarked that the prices of meat, vegetables, &c., are generally somewhat lower, and the prices of bread and flour somewhat higher, in the country districts than in Melbourne:—

Flour, per ton, £17 10s. to £18; bread, per 4lb loaf, 8d. to 9d.; butter, per lb. 8d. to 10d.; geese, per couple, 7s. to 10s.; ducks, 4s. to 5s.; fowls, 3s. 6d. to 5s.; turkeys, each, 6s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; eggs, per dozen, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.; potatoes, 1d. per lb.; cabbages, per dozen, 1s. to 3s.; cauliflowers, 2s. to 6s.; beef, 2d. to 5d. per lb.; mutton, 1½d. to 4d.; veal, 6d.; lamb, per quarter, 2s. 3d. to 3s.; tea, duty paid, 1s. 6d. to 3s. per lb., &c.

The rent of a cottage in Melbourne, suitable for a

labouring man and his family, varies from 3s. to 10s. per week. In the country it is lower; and in the gold-fields it is usual to erect a tent or a hut of rough wood or bark on Crown lands, so as to save rent altogether.

9. *Fish*.—There is at present no deep-sea fishing in Victorian Waters, but there are 144 boats used in the bay fishing, and these employ 288 men. The principal fish caught are barracouta, guard-fish, king-fish, mullet, mackarel, schnapper, trumpeter, whiting, &c. The average wholesale proceeds of these fisheries amount to about £18,000 yearly, thus affording a return of 25s. per week per man.

There are no lobsters, but cray-fish are plentiful along the coast. Oysters are to be found at various places, but they are not plentiful. Whales, both black and sperm, occasionally visit the coast and enter the bays, but there are no whaling establishments within the colony.

10. *Climate*.—Except during the prevalence of hot northerly winds, which occasionally blow during the months of December, January, and February, the weather in Victoria is not oppressive. The winter season is mild, and the thermometer rarely descends to the freezing point. The changes, however, are exceedingly rapid, and the thermometer in the shade sometimes varies as much as 55° during the course of the same day. The maximum temperature (in the shade) at Melbourne is 108·2°, the minimum 28°; at Ballarat (1,438 feet above the sea) 102° and 26°.

With reference to the prevailing winds, it may be

remarked, that their main feature is the alternation of the polar and equatorial currents of air, modified, of course, in different localities by the conformation of the country, proximity to mountains, &c.

11. *Wheat, &c.*—Although the climate and soil of Victoria are perhaps better adapted for the growth of cereals than those of any other Australian colony, enough wheat has never yet been raised in the colony for its own consumption. In 1857 the number of bushels grown amounted to 1,858,756, and in 1866 to 3,514,227. In 1867, 208,588 acres were sown with wheat, and 4,641,205 bushels were produced—this being a larger quantity by more than a million of bushels than was ever grown in any previous year; but whether it would turn out to be sufficient for the wants of the population, can only be ascertained when the quantities imported and exported are known at the end of the year. The land placed under oats during the season of 1867 amounted to 129,284 acres, and the crop raised to 3,880,406 bushels—the largest quantity ever raised in Victoria in any year. The imports of oats have hitherto exceeded the exports, but not to the same extent as those of wheat.

Barley during the same season covered 10,000 acres, and produced 300,000 bushels. Barley has not hitherto been very largely grown in Victoria, the high price of labour having caused it to be more profitable to import the malt required for consumption, than to manufacture it in the colony. There are, however, several malting establishments now in

operation, and it is probable, in consequence, that this crop will assume greater importance in future years.

Peas, beans, and millet succeed well, but up to the present time have only been grown to a limited extent. Maize and sorghum are largely sown for the purpose of being cut green as forage for cattle, but only small quantities are grown for grain, in consequence of the climate being scarcely warm enough to insure their ripening.

All the English fruits and vegetables grow well, together with many kinds for which the climate of Great Britain is too cold: *e.g.* almonds, grapes, oranges, lemons, olives, loquats, &c., and pumpkins, tomatoes, &c.

12. *Vine-growing*.—The cultivation of the vine is steadily increasing. In 1857 only 280 acres were devoted to that crop; during the past season (1867) there were 4,111 acres under vines, from which upwards of 60,000 cwt. of grapes were gathered; of these, 43,000 cwt. were made into wine, and 17,000 cwt. were otherwise disposed of. The wine produced amounted to 284,000 gallons.

Every part of the colony appears to be suitable to vines, as is proved by the fact that, according to the returns of the past season, grapes were grown in nineteen counties and districts out of twenty-one, and in seventeen of these wine was made.

As a rule, the varieties grown depend upon the country of the grower. The Germans, the Northern French, and the Swiss, are greatly in favour of

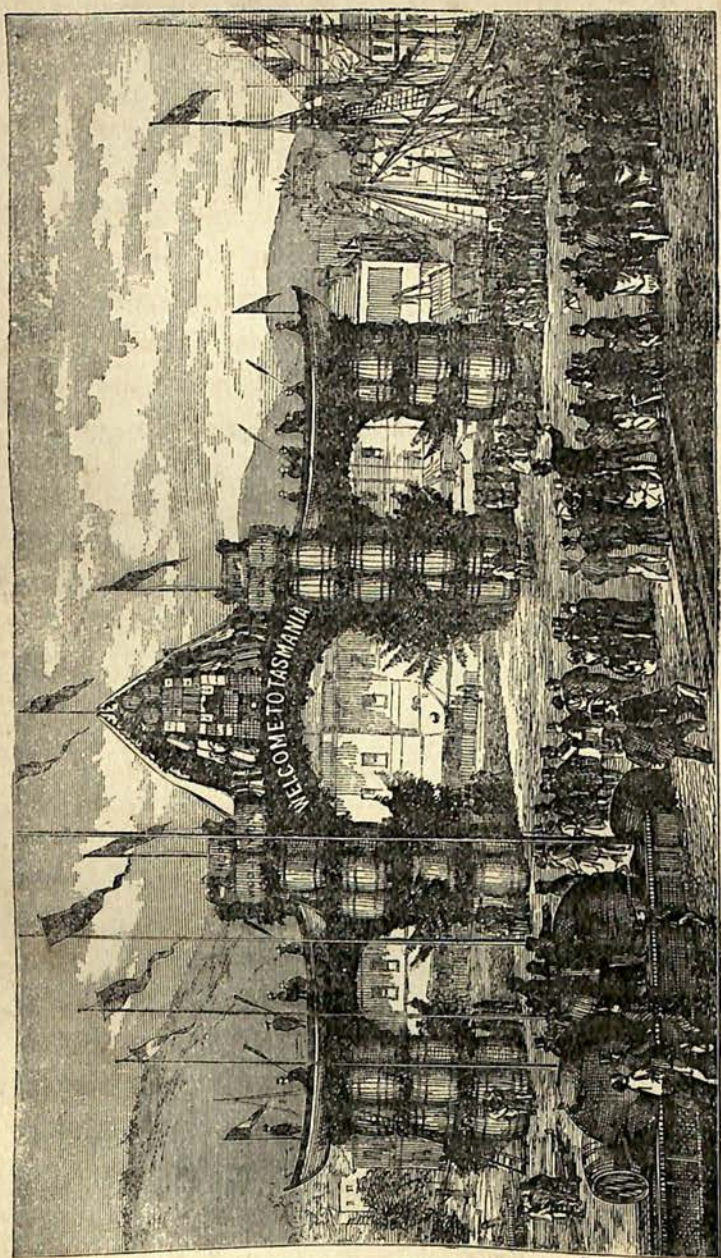
Riesling for white, and Schyraz, or Hermitage, and the black Burgundy for red wine. On the other hand, there is a strong disposition on the part of the British to cultivate the strong-growing varieties of Southern France and Spain, such as Verdhelho, Pedro Ximines, and Donzelintra for white, and Mataro, Grenache Palamino, or black Portugal, for red wine: the kind most generally cultivated in all the districts seems to be the Schyraz, or Hermitage.

No export trade of home-made wine has yet sprung up, the supply not being sufficient for the consumption of its own inhabitants. A few gallons have, however, been exported each year since 1858, probably for purposes of testing their quality, or as a matter of curiosity.

13. *Railways*.—The railways were constructed by the Government, with the exception of the short lines which connect Melbourne with its immediate suburbs, and the lines from Melbourne to Ballaarat and Essendon, which were constructed by private contract, and afterwards purchased by the state. These lines were constructed, and the Ballaarat and Essendon lines purchased, by means of loans effected by the issue of terminable debentures. The state railways are (1) Melbourne to Echuca, 147 miles; (2) Melbourne to Ballaarat, 98 miles; and (3) Melbourne to Essendon, 5 miles. The private railways in the suburbs, 17 miles. There are thus 276 miles of railway completed in Victoria, and the lines are all in full operation except that between Melbourne and Essendon. This short railway was worked for some

years, but for various reasons traffic on it has been discontinued. It has lately been purchased by the Government, and is now in course of repair prior to being again opened for traffic.

No railways are at present in course of construction, but several trial lines have been surveyed—one to Gipp's Land to the East, one to Hamilton to the West—and it is in contemplation to construct one to the North. It is proposed by the Government to obtain a further loan from Europe to effect these extensions.



ARCH AT LANDING PLACE, HOBART TOWN.

CHAPTER VIII.

TASMANIA.

5th January. — On Sunday afternoon we were running along Kent's group in Bass's Straits; at a quarter to four entered Banks's Straits, the wind freshening from the westward, and ran up between Clarke and Swan Islands.

6th January. — We were passing Cape Pillar about eleven in the morning, the wind blowing strong from the SW.—sent down top-gallant-masts and yards. After rounding Tasman Island, had heavy squalls of wind and rain. Cape Pillar, with Cape Raoul and the adjoining coast, is one of the most magnificent pieces of basaltic rock scenery in the world. Cape Raoul is a remarkable point, terminating in a square-topped bluff, with a sloping shoulder running down from it into the sea; and from which peculiar basaltic columns stand up sharp and clear like the pipes of an organ. Tasman Island is separated from Cape Pillar by a passage only half a mile wide, and both are of similar formation. As we were proceeding up Storm Bay, a pilot (with three hands in a whaleboat) came on board about two miles outside the "Iron Pot" lighthouse; and a steamer, decorated with flags and ferns, and filled with passengers, was waiting to accompany us up the river. This

was a very fine vessel, running between Hobart Town and Melbourne, called the *Southern Cross*. The breeze, which had been blowing fresh, now moderated, and we went up the Derwent in smooth water, going twelve knots. The scenery along the banks of the Derwent was the prettiest we had seen since leaving England. It reminded one a little of the banks of the Clyde—wooded hills of gentle elevation, with farm clearings, green meadows, gardens, and neat country residences on the slopes near the water. About 3 P.M., on rounding a point, we came in sight of Hobart Town. It is rather scattered in appearance, but charmingly situated. It stands on several gentle hills—it would be no difficult matter to make it out to be another seven-hilled city—with trees and gardens interspersed among the houses. Immediately behind it rises Mount Wellington, upwards of 4,000 feet high, and clothed nearly to the top with thick forest. As we ran up a light shower was falling, and hung before it a delicate curtain of white mist, through which the sun lighted up portions of the mountain's side with a varying play of softened colour and light, which was very beautiful. Crowds of people were collected along the shores; the river was gay with small yachts and boats moving about in all directions; and a battery on some rising ground fired a royal salute, as the *Galatea* let go the anchor at half-past three. The Governor's aid-de-camp and private secretary came on board soon afterwards, and in the course of an hour His Excellency Colonel T. Gore Browne, C.B.,

and suite, with Major Vivian, the officer commanding the forces, came to pay their respects to His Royal Highness. The Governor was saluted with seventeen guns as he left the ship. In the evening His Royal Highness landed privately, and dined at Government House.

7th January.—The Prince was to land to day in state. The morning was dull and cloudy, but a little before noon the day had become beautifully fine, with a fresh but pleasant sea-breeze. The *Galatea* was dressed with flags, and the Duke's standard was flying at the main. At noon precisely, His Royal Highness left the *Galatea*, the yards being manned, and a royal salute fired. The Prince's barge soon arrived at the landing-place at the end of the new wharf, where His Excellency the Governor was waiting to receive him. The Royal Standard was run up on the flag-staff at the stair-head, the batteries saluted, and the dense crowd of people gave three hearty cheers, as the Prince took his seat in the state carriage, drawn by six horses. A large portion of the lower end of the wharf had been fenced in for the accommodation of the officials and gentlemen holding cards of *entrée* from the Reception Committee: and here, on a raised dais, covered with Indian matting, the Mayor and Corporation were waiting to present the following address of welcome :—

“MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS,—We, Her Majesty's most loyal and most dutiful subjects, the Mayor, Alderman, and Citizens of the City of Hobart Town, humbly beg leave to assure Your Royal

Highness of our attachment to the Throne and Person of our beloved Queen.

"We heartily welcome Your Royal Highness to the Capital of Tasmania, and pray Your Royal Highness to accept, on behalf of Her Most Gracious Majesty, our grateful acknowledgments for this opportunity of expressing our loyal affection for the Royal Family in the personal presence of one of its most honoured and eminent members.

"We trust your Royal Highness may find much to admire and enjoy in the many natural beauties of scenery and climate of Tasmania, and that amidst your recollections of this brief visit your Royal Highness may cherish a kindly memory of the cordial welcome and loyal enthusiasm of its Capital.

"We heartily pray the Almighty Disposer of events, that the remainder of your Royal Highness's voyage may be accomplished in safety and comfort, and that on your return to our common country this auspicious visit to the Australian Colonies may be found to have supplied another illustration of the close identity which happily unites Her Majesty's dominions in all parts of the globe in sentiment, interests, and institutions, in loyal and harmonious dependence upon the Imperial Crown and Government.

"(Signed) JAMES MILNE WILSON, Mayor."

When His Royal Highness had replied the procession started. The first object of interest on the route was what the citizens called their "Emblematic Arch," at the farther end of the wharf. It was in every way emblematical of the resources of the colony, and was by far the best and most original of the many triumphal arches which we had seen in our progress round the different colonies. The piers were built up of tun butts used in the whaling trade. The arch was composed of a main and two side openings, surmounted by bales of wool, pockets of hops, stacks of timber, rolls of leather and bark used in tanning, cases of jam, starch, soap, pickles and glue, casks of beer, and sheaves of wheat, the whole being crowned with the jaw-bones of two sperm whales. The side openings were crowned by two whale-boats

manned by the proper number of hands dressed in whaling costume; tree-ferns and flowers were profusely used to decorate it, which were so interwoven as to give a light and graceful effect to the whole structure: an English red ensign floated at the top. On one side was the inscription "Welcome to Tasmania," and on the other "Welcome Sailor Prince." The whole had a truly original appearance, and by no means an ungraceful effect. Combined with the shipping at the wharf, and dressed in flags, the *Galatea* close to, and the gay procession itself passing underneath, it made a very pleasing and striking picture.

The procession moved slowly upwards from the wharf between two lines of military, who kept the route clear from the landing stage to the arch in Murray Street, which was neatly ornamented with evergreens, flowers, and native creepers, with the word "Welcome" in roses. Beyond the arch were two platforms, one, on the left, containing the friends of the Members of the Legislature, and the other, on the right, filled with ladies, uniformly dressed in white and blue, who sang the National Anthem—the procession halting in the meanwhile, and then moving on along Murray and Liverpool Streets, till the citizens' arch—covering the intersection of Liverpool and Elizabeth Streets—was reached. This was a very fine quadruple arch, rising to a height of fifty-seven feet, and surmounted by a floral crown ten feet high; around the four columns at each corner were entwined flowers, ferns, and native oaks, kept

fresh and green by jets of water thrown on them from fountains playing inside each column. The effect of the whole was exceedingly good; the simple, yet effective design, surpassing in beauty and elegance many we had seen of a more elaborate and expensive description. The procession wended its way on towards the Queen's Park, through another arch of a similar design to that in Murray Street, and halted to hear the "Ode of Welcome" sung by 5,000 children. The National Anthem was next sung, and as soon as it was finished, a perfect avalanche of bouquets, with which the children had been provided, was hurled at the carriage as His Royal Highness began to move on, some of them striking his hat, and nearly knocking it off. The carriage was about half full of flowers before the shower ceased. The procession moved on into the Domain through a crowd of nearly 15,000 people, who lined the road up to the gates of Government House. The Governor gave a dinner-party in the evening and a ball afterwards.

At eight o'clock there was a torch-light procession on the Derwent, which was a very beautiful and successful spectacle. The evening was very fine; the sea-breeze, which had been blowing briskly all day, had died away, and the moon was shining brightly in an almost cloudless sky. Fifty boats, each carrying a number of torch-bearers, were towed by a steamer, which had on board a band of music, a good supply of fireworks, and about six hundred people. When all was ready for a start, the band

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struck up a lively march, the red fire was lighted, and a signal-rocket fired. The procession moved slowly across the bows of the *Galatea*, the people singing "Rule Britannia," and then giving three cheers, which were returned by the ship. The steamer then burnt green fires, and threw up some rockets, whilst the frigate burnt a blue light at each port. The long line of boats, with lighted torches dancing over the waves, and slowly advancing in a serpentine course—the water flashing and glistening with the waving torches, added to the glare caused by the tremendous bonfires which were blazing on the mountain tops all around—produced a most grotesque and fantastic scene, and one far exceeding the expectations of those who had designed the display. The flotilla steamed on from the *Galatea* in a long sweep, till it arrived in front of Government House, firing rockets, and burning alternately red and green fires.

In the meantime an accident occurred which might have proved fatal to many on board the steamer: whilst a serpent was being lighted, some sparks fell into a box of rockets and set them on fire. Several of them flew about the decks, and exploded: the ladies were terrified, as their dresses began to ignite—the decks and bulwarks of the vessel were also taking fire; but by the promptitude and courage of some of the gentlemen present, the box was thrown overboard, the fire was extinguished, and all returned safe to the wharf, in spite of an accident which at one time threatened to be serious.

The bonfires continued to burn bright and clear till a late hour. The finest were those on Mount Wellington, Nelson, and Direction—upwards of twenty mountain peaks in all, far and near, blazing forth a welcome to the Prince.

8th January.—At eleven o'clock in the morning His Royal Highness was to lay the chief "corner-stone" of the new Cathedral of St. David. At half-past ten the clergy, habited in their surplices, assembled in the old church, and a procession was marshalled to march to the stone on the arrival of the Prince. Shortly after half-past ten a guard of honour, composed of 100 men of the 14th Regiment, arrived on the ground, and drew up in open order to receive His Royal Highness. At eleven precisely the Duke drove up: the troops presented arms, and the multitudes cheered as he walked along the platform, preceded by the Bishop (whose Chaplain bore the pastoral staff) and the clergy. A special "form" had been prepared, and printed for the occasion. After the opening prayers and versicles, the 8th Psalm was chanted. When that portion of the service commencing "Behold I lay in Zion a chief corner-stone" had been recited, a box containing coins, an inscription, newspapers, &c., was deposited in the cavity prepared for them, the mortar was spread, and the stone lowered. The Bishop now requested His Royal Highness to lay the foundation-stone. The Prince then said, "In the faith of Jesus Christ we place this foundation-stone, in the name of God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy

Ghost, Amen." He then tested the plummet, gave three taps with the mallet, and declared it to be "well and truly laid." The 100th Psalm having been sung by the choir and people, the Bishop pronounced the benediction, and the proceedings terminated.

Immediately after his return to Government House, His Royal Highness held a levée, which was attended by upwards of 400 gentlemen. During the private receptions, previous to the general levée, several addresses were presented—from the Legislative Council, House of Assembly, Church of England, Church of Rome, Church of Scotland, the Congregationalists, Wesleyans, and Hebrew Congregation, the Royal Society of Tasmania, the Freemasons, Odd Fellows and other Friendly Societies, Glamorgan Municipality, and Working Men's Club.

9th January.—The Anniversary Regatta, celebrating the foundation of the colony, was held to-day in presence of the Duke, his Excellency the Governor, &c. Macquarie Point (close to Government House), which commanded a fine view of the Derwent, was crowded by a throng of at least 10,000 spectators. The Executive Committee were in waiting at the Grand Stand to receive the Prince, and as he approached, a Royal salute was fired by the Volunteer Artillery, a guard of honour of the 14th Regiment presented arms, and the band of the Volunteer Artillery played the National Anthem. There were several well-contested races in skiffs, five-oared whale-

boats, four-oared ditto, and sailing matches for yachts.

In the evening there was a ball, given by His Excellency the Governor, in the Town Hall, which was decorated with great taste for the purpose. When His Royal Highness arrived, at ten o'clock, there must have been at least 1,200 people present. The Duke remained for a few of the first dances, and retired at an early hour, being somewhat indisposed.

10th January.—The steam launch left the ship early this morning to take the Duke and a party from Government House to see the salmon ponds at New Norfolk; but it was raining so heavily that the expedition by water was given up, and the launch returned. In the afternoon, however, although it still rained heavily, His Royal Highness left Government House in a coach and four, attended by the Governor, &c., the Duke himself driving. In spite of the rain and mist, the country through which we passed for some miles looked charming, and was in fact very much like country scenery in England: pretty farm homesteads, with fields of hay and corn, and pleasant English-looking gardens. The valley of the Derwent—up which we were driving—is bounded on each side by a background of high hills; but their summits were now all obscured by heavy rain-clouds, which hung low down their sides and admitted only misty peeps up the gorges between them. Hedges of wild rose formed the road-side fences, and on our right was the river with its wooded banks.

At O'Brien's Bridge a large triple Gothic arch of evergreens displayed the word "Welcome," and the houses were all decorated with flags: groups of people here and there cheered, or threw bouquets as the drag passed. At two o'clock we stopped at the York Hotel to change horses: while they were being put to, the Duke went into the little parlour to have a glass of ale, observing that it was the proper thing to take when travelling on a coach. The old landlord, who was quite a character, said to the Duke, as he brought him his ale, "It is fifteen years since I saw your father and mother; excuse me for suggesting anything of the sort." He was quite an original character, and his remarks amused the Duke very much. We started again immediately, and drove on for New Norfolk. Along the road-side were to be seen many fields of grain in a fair way of being spoiled by the rain. On nearing New Norfolk a number of horsemen met us, one or two ladies also joining. A large arch of bush evergreens had been erected on Church Hill, at the entrance to the township, and His Royal Highness drew up underneath it to receive an address of welcome from the Warden and Councillors of the Municipality: after which a little fellow about five years old, dressed in sailor costume, was held up to the carriage, to admit of his presenting a bouquet, enclosed in a silver holder with the Duke's arms engraved on a gold shield, and an inscription to the effect that it was presented by 160 native-born residents of the district. His Royal Highness then

drove direct to the residence of the Hon. Dr. Officer (Speaker of the House of Assembly)—a pretty house on the banks of the river—where he remained to luncheon. In consequence, however, of the inclemency of the weather (the rain never ceasing) the visit to the salmon ponds had to be given up. His Royal Highness left again at five o'clock, having first sent a message to the people who were assembled at the Bush Inn, to the effect that he would be much gratified if they would not cheer, as the horses were somewhat restive—a request with which they complied; but a cavalcade of horsemen and horsewomen escorted the drag for some miles along the road. Had the Duke been able to remain longer an address would have been presented by the inmates of the Lunatic Asylum, where arrangements had been made on a grand scale for a loyal demonstration—arches, flags, transparencies, Chinese lanterns, &c.,—the floral decorations being the work of the patients themselves. In their address they begged “to assure His Royal Highness that they earnestly prayed that the peace now existing between Great Britain and other nations might remain unbroken, and that the gallant ship bearing so precious a freight might pass over ocean’s waves uninterrupted by unfavourable winds, and that His Royal Highness’s valuable life might be long preserved for the good of our common country, to thrash his mother’s enemies—supposing Her Majesty have any—and that when the toils and pleasures of his adventurous voyage had been brought to a close, this day might be pleasantly

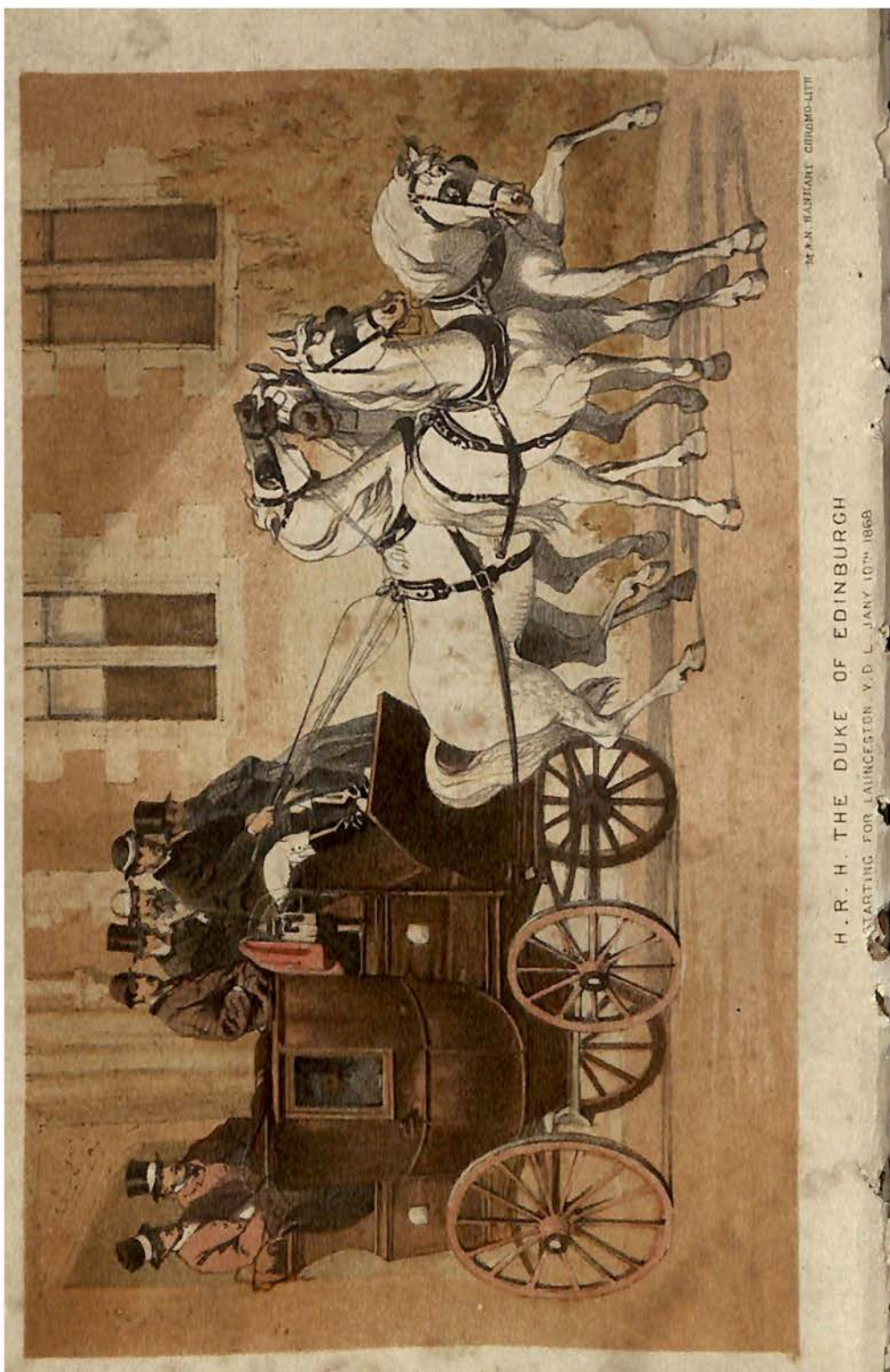
associated with his reminiscences of his visit to the Australian colonies.”

There is every reason to believe that the attempt to introduce salmon into the Tasmanian rivers has been successful. None have actually been caught since the return of the smolts from the sea, but the evidence adduced by the salmon commissioners, in their report of September, 1867, seems to be quite conclusive as to the fact that both grilse and salmon have been seen. In January, 1867, some large fish, of a kind not observed before, were seen to leap in the Derwent, opposite New Norfolk; and again on the 14th of February, higher up the river, by a party of gentlemen, one of whom was familiarly acquainted with the appearance and motion of salmon in Ireland. And again on the 28th of the same month, at a spot still further up the stream, a gentleman passing along on horseback, and one of the water bailiffs, simultaneously, and from opposite sides of the river, saw a large fish leaping, which the latter, an old salmon-fisher from Scotland, at once identified as a salmon or grilse. On the 15th of March, the superintendent of the ponds, a salmon-fisher from his earliest years, distinctly saw a salmon or grilse rise from the water, and a few days afterwards witnessed seven distinct rises. On subsequent occasions several salmon were distinctly seen pursuing shoals of small fry, and leaping out of the water. Several rises were also distinctly seen when His Royal Highness visited New Norfolk. The trout, introduced at the same time, have succeeded beyond a doubt. One

was caught alive weighing fully 4 lbs., another was found dead which weighed $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., and several more of the same size have been seen.

11th January.—On Saturday His Royal Highness, attended by His Excellency the Governor, and their respective suites, visited the General Hospital, the Cascades Factory, the Brickfield's Pauper Establishment, and the Queen's Orphan Asylum.

On Saturday afternoon a grand entertainment was given in the Town Hall by the citizens of Hobart Town to the crew of the *Galatea*. The Hall was decorated as on the occasion of the state ball, none of the fittings having been removed; the tables were laid for 467 guests. Sir Richard Dry (the Premier), the Mayor, the Colonial Treasurer, the Attorney-General, and several other gentlemen, sat down to dinner with the men. The promoters of the banquet had made every effort, which a desire to dispense the most munificent hospitality could suggest, to do honour to their guests; the result was eminently successful, and the men enjoyed themselves thoroughly. The loyal toasts were duly responded to, and several eloquent speeches were made by the Chairman and Sir Richard Dry. Sergeant-Major Thatcher "thanked the committee and the citizens on behalf of the crew of the *Galatea* for the manner in which they had been entertained. A large number of the citizens had met together for the purpose of entertaining them, and he felt proud and gratified at the honour which had been conferred on them. Ever since they had been in the colonies they had been well received



MR. R. HASTART, CHURCHILL

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH
STARTING FOR LAINGESTON V.D. L. JAN. 10TH 1868

by every one, and when they returned to Old England they would never forget the kindness which had been shown them." (Loud cheers). Mr. Carey, the junior midshipman, returned thanks for the health of "Captain Campbell, and the officers of the *Galatea*." The chief boatswain's mate, a gunner's mate, and one of the seamen made amusing speeches, and after three cheers for the mayor, citizens, and ladies of Hobart Town, given with a hearty good-will, by the ship's company, the party retired.

12th January.—(Sunday.) His Royal Highness came on board ship in the morning, and returned to Government House in the afternoon.

13th January.—His Royal Highness and party left Government House at half-past nine in the morning to visit Launceston, on the other side of the Island—a two days' journey—the Duke himself driving four-in-hand. The only meteorological remark which it is necessary to make, is, that it rained all day, with partial cessations at intervals. At New Town, the first place on the road, there were the usual number of arches and floral decorations, and 400 of the Orphan School children sang the National Anthem. At O'Brien's Bridge, more arches, flags, and evergreens, and an address. From O'Brien's Bridge to Bridgewater—flags, evergreens, mottoes, and here and there groups of people cheering loudly as the drag drove past. Here the horses were changed, and we drove on to Brighton—another arch, more evergreens, flowers, and flags, and

a loyal address from the Warden and Councillors. The crowd assembled and cheered enthusiastically, and the ground was fairly strewn with the bouquets which were thrown after the carriage. There is a very pretty bridge here over a small stream, called the Jordan. Passing through Bagdad, where the horses were changed again, we next arrived at Greenponds, where a triumphal arch had been erected; here the Warden presented an address. At half-past one we reached Melton Mowbray, and stopped to have luncheon. The township was decked out with flowers and flags and the inhabitants had all turned out to greet the Prince. Passed Spring Hill, where there was a light arch across the road—every habitation, large and small, along the road-side, bearing some token of its recognition of the Duke's visit. The horses were again changed at Jericho, and then we drove on to Oatlands, where the preparations for the Duke's reception were on a more elaborate scale. The houses were gay with evergreens, flowers, and flags, "Welcomes" were displayed in every imaginable style, and a triple arch was thrown across the road opposite the principal hotel. The whole of the shops and places of business were closed, and the day was observed as a general holiday. As the drag drew up under the arch, the Warden presented an address: the horses were again changed, and the Duke drove off amidst prolonged and enthusiastic cheering. The drive as far as the half-way house was devoid of incident: the horses were again changed at Antill Ponds. The

little village of Tunbridge had done its best in the way of floral decorations and other demonstrations of loyalty. At the junction of the road leading to Mona Vale, the residence of the Hon. R. Q. Kermode (where His Royal Highness was to spend the night), one of that gentleman's servants met us to show the way. Mona Vale was reached at half past six, after a drive of seventy miles.

It had been raining all day; the road, generally level with the exception of one long hill, led through a belt of cleared country—chiefly sheep runs—varying in width, and backed on either hand by wooded mountains of moderate height, with higher ranges seen beyond. There seemed to be very little traffic on the roads. The wild rose was seen in the greatest profusion all through the country, and is much used for hedges. At one place we saw some rabbits; crossed several shallow streams; and observed thistles overgrowing a number of fields. In another place was a solitary man, drunk, holding on to a stone wall; as the Duke passed he gave three husky cheers for the Queen, “’ip, ’ip, ’ooray!” and then fell down. Exhausted nature could stand no more—it was a last expiring effort to display his loyal feelings. Mr. Kermode had made every effort, which skill and good taste could suggest, to make the mansion and grounds of Mona Vale worthy to receive his Royal visitor. The soaking and incessant rain, however, prevented the school children and people on the estate from showing the full demonstration of loyalty which had

been designed for the occasion, and which perhaps no other private gentleman's establishment in the colonies could have displayed. The interior of the mansion had been most elegantly fitted up, and a new conservatory had been erected, 100 feet long, and filled with a magnificent display of choice plants in full bloom. This was illuminated at night by chandeliers and Chinese lanterns most tastefully arranged. There was a very pleasant dinner party of fourteen. At midnight, there was a display of fireworks, and a great bonfire on the "look-out" hill. The night was fine and dark, and the effect was very good in consequence.

14th January.—The weather had cleared up and the day was fine. A start was made for Launceston at eleven, and Ross was reached in three quarters of an hour. Here was an arch, embellished in the usual manner; some 400 people were assembled in the main street to greet His Royal Highness, and an address was presented by the Warden. A number of horsemen were assembled on the bridge, and one loyal volunteer, standing at the door of his house, presented arms as the Duke drove past. On leaving Ross the crowd cheered, but not until a good start had been given: in many instances, the day before, the people had always frightened the horses at starting; and at one place the leaders seemed inclined to bolt and clear a fence. Campbell Town was the next stage reached, and here there was a great demonstration. On the bridge was an arch of evergreens, over which waved several

Union Jacks and St. George's ensigns, and, above all, the Royal Standard. The houses were all decorated, and "Welcome" was everywhere conspicuous. At this place a horseman met the carriage with the still more welcome intimation, "no address;" so the Duke drove through the arch, without stopping, up to the inn, where the horses were changed. A start was soon made, and Cleveland was reached by half-past one, and we halted for luncheon. On starting again the people cheered loudly, and some kangaroo dogs were so noisy that the horses took fright, tore away at full gallop, and it was some time before the Prince could regain complete command over them. He drove through Epping Forest, and stopped at Snake Banks to change horses at a sort of barn. Perth was reached soon after four o'clock. It is situated on the banks of the Esk, and boasts a fine stone bridge. Here there was another arch, which had been erected by the "Perth Working Men's Benefit Society." A large crowd cheered as the Duke passed under it and drove up to the inn, where a mob of men, with unmistakable convict faces, many of them drunk, added their quota to the general greeting, and called out, "We made the roads for the Government!" and we have no doubt they did. (It may be mentioned here that the road from Hobart Town to Launceston, 120 miles, made by the convicts, is perhaps the finest mail-coach road in the world.) Here the horses were changed, and His Royal Highness passed on. We now

began to near Launceston, and a number of horse-men met us, together with a waggonette and four horses, which turned and followed us. On arriving at Franklin Village (three miles from the town) His Royal Highness drove up to the hotel, where a carriage-and-four was waiting for him, belonging to T. C. Archer, Esq., who drove him from this place into Launceston. A small detachment of volunteer cavalry, and a number of well-mounted horsemen, escorted His Royal Highness into the town.

A very large arch had been thrown across the road at the entrance to the town; on the other side were drawn up the Launceston Artillery Corps, who were to act as the Duke's escort. Fire brigades and Odd-fellows were also present here, and at least 5,000 of the citizens. The Mayor presented an address, after which three loud cheers were given by the enthusiastic populace, and the procession (a very long one) moved off. At the corner of one of the streets, about 4,000 Sunday-school children, on a platform erected in the form of an amphitheatre, sang the National Anthem in the presence of the Prince and an audience of 15,000 people. After the anthem came the usual shower of bouquets, and then the Duke was driven slowly to the Club Hotel, which had been specially prepared for his use, and where he was received by a guard of honour of the Artillery.

The scenery through which we had passed in the earlier part of the day was very similar in character

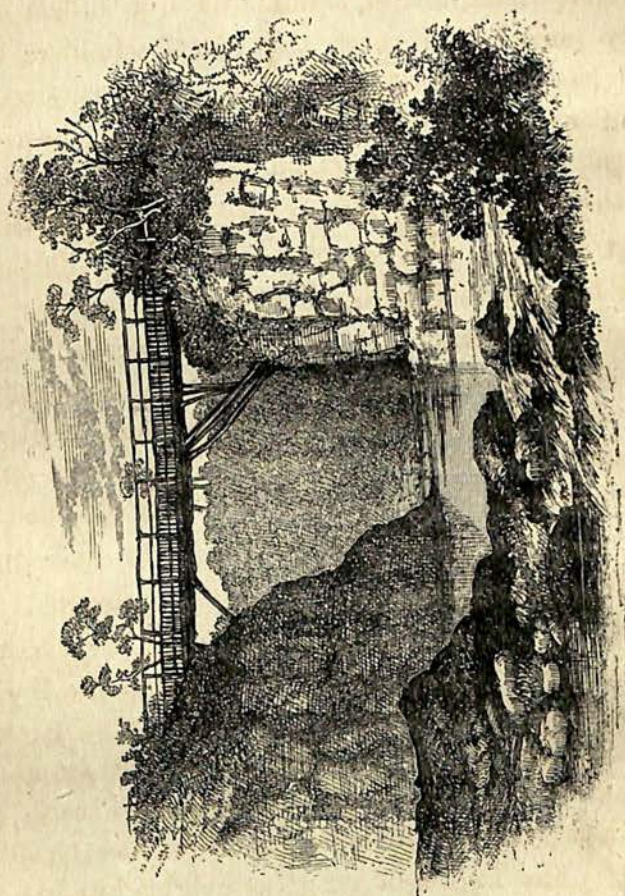
to what we had seen the day before; but beyond Cleveland the country changes, the bush coming close up to the road. The lower hills of Tasmania, covered with trees of the same height and form, give a somewhat monotonous and unpicturesque character to the scenery,—at least in such gloomy weather as this; but during the afternoon the blue ranges composing the Western Tier came out clearly, and formed a fine background to the country through which we passed. Ben Lomond, with snow on its sides, is a striking feature in the landscape, and is best seen from Cleveland.

The day had been very fine, but before the procession reached the hotel, several smart showers fell, and there was every appearance of a wet night, in consequence of which the torchlight procession of boats to the Cataract, which had formed a part of the programme for the day's proceedings, had to be postponed. By nine o'clock, however, the rain had all cleared off, and the night was beautifully still. About 15,000 people turned out into the streets to witness the general illuminations, which were of a very creditable character. The Town Hall was better illuminated than any of the other public buildings. Along the parapet on one side was the inscription, "An' will ye no come back again?" surrounding two stars and an anchor, all brilliantly burning in gas. The Post Office had a representation of the *Galatea*. On another public building the design exhibited was the deck of a man-of-war, with two sailors holding up a medallion portrait of the Duke of Edinburgh.

The banks and other buildings had also various devices. The oxy-calcium light on the Cataract Hill had a very good effect; and although the torchlight procession to the Cataract had been given up, the bridge below was finely illuminated with coloured lights. The fire brigades, with their engines, proceeded to the Club Hotel, and, as an appropriate finale to the day's entertainment (we presume by way of novelty), the National Anthem was sung again.

15th January.—At eleven o'clock in the morning His Royal Highness drove up to Prince's Square, attended by a body-guard of Light Cavalry, and planted two memorial oak trees; and at noon proceeded to the spot where he was to turn the first sod of a new railway. A guard of honour, composed of the Launceston Artillery, was drawn up on the ground, and a detachment stationed close by with howitzers. The ceremony consisted of placing some pieces of turf, cut with a silver spade, in a barrow, which His Royal Highness wheeled to the end of a platform, and tilted over. As this was done the Artillery fired a royal salute; and Lady Dry performed the office of "christening," by pouring a bottle of champagne over the sods, and naming the new work "the Launceston and Western Railway."

Of the numerous incidents which occurred during the brief visit of His Royal Highness to Tasmania, none, perhaps, attracted more attention, or gave more satisfaction to the colonists than this. It will be the first railway constructed in Tasmania, and will connect the fine agricultural districts of the north-



RIVER AT LAUNCESTON.

west with the port of Launceston, the northern capital; it will extend for a distance of forty-five miles.

The railways in the other colonies have usually been constructed, and subsequently worked, by the several Governments. But this line differs in the very important respect, that the freeholders of the districts interested undertake the construction, by a company formed amongst themselves, whose funds are supplemented by a Government loan, to be raised by the sale of debentures in London; security being taken, under provisions of a local Act of Parliament, over the freehold lands of the district.

In the afternoon, a little after four o'clock, His Royal Highness, accompanied by the Governor and a small party of ladies and gentlemen, visited the Cataract. It rained the whole way; but in spite of the weather some thousands of people had congregated on the banks of the river and on the bridge, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The approach to the Cataract is under a very beautiful iron bridge of a single arch, from which the Falls are distant about a quarter of a mile. The banks on each side of the river between the Cataract and the bridge are composed of high masses of rock, piled up in a very picturesque manner like Cyclopean walls. The Fall is of no great height, but has more the appearance of rapids rushing over the high bed of rocks which connect the two banks of the river.

At night there was a ball given by His Excellency the Governor, to which about 400 of the principal people in the neighbourhood had been invited. The

buildings appropriated for the occasion were the Town Hall and the Mechanics' Institute, both of which were illuminated as on the night of the general illumination.

16th January.—At half-past ten o'clock His Royal Highness held a levée in the Town Hall, where he was received by a guard of honour of the Launceston Artillery. About 300 gentlemen were presented. Soon after half-past eleven the Duke left Launceston in a four-in-hand drag belonging to Archdeacon Reiby, His Royal Highness driving. An escort of the Light Cavalry attended for a few miles. The Royal Standard was lowered as the Duke left the Club Hotel, and a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the thirty-six pounders on the battery. At a quarter past one the Prince drove through Longford, a beautiful agricultural district: there was no demonstration of any kind, as the inhabitants had not expected him. About two o'clock he reached Woolmers, the residence of Mrs. Archer, senior, where he had luncheon, after which he drove off to Mona Vale, which he reached at seven o'clock, in time for dinner, and remained for the night.

17th January.—Breakfast before eight o'clock; after which His Royal Highness planted two trees in the lawn near the house. At half-past eight the Duke said good-bye to his hospitable entertainer, and left in his drag for Hobart Town. The day was dull and overcast, but no rain. The country looked dreary in the cold grey sky, with a keen south-easter

blowing. Arrived at Government House at ten minutes past five. This drive in a Tasmanian summer was nearly as cold as if it had been winter in England, and people were all wrapped up in the same way: but it is only due to the colony to say that the weather at this season was very unusual, and that a real Tasmanian day in summer is one of the most beautiful that can be met with in any part of the world.

The colonists' ball given to His Royal Highness took place on the night of his return from Launceston. This was a private subscription ball, got up under the auspices of a number of gentlemen, and the invitations were limited to subscribers, their friends, and the officers of the two services. A guard of honour of the 14th Regiment was stationed outside, and received His Royal Highness as he drove up to the Town Hall at ten o'clock. Dancing was kept up with great animation till supper time, soon after which His Royal Highness retired.

The general illumination of the town had been postponed, in consequence of the continued rain day after day, until to-night, and as the weather at last proved propitious, the success was undoubted. On one of the Government buildings a transparency was noticed which we have already described as having done duty before at Launceston—the two sailors standing on the deck of a man-of-war and holding up a portrait of the Prince. We welcomed it as an old friend: it was very good, and well worth the trouble of transporting across the island and

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back. There was also on the same buildings a large transparency of the Queen, one of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Prince Alfred. The Survey Office, and Town Hall were splendidly illuminated—the arches, with their coloured lamps and Chinese lanterns, looked remarkably well. And in short, every street and house had its device more or less elaborate, and the general effect was exceedingly good. Here and there, however, there was a “*hiatus valde defendus*” on the part of some loyal citizen, whose illumination *would not* burn, the incessant rain having damaged the piping.

During the time that His Royal Highness was absent in Launceston, various minor entertainments were given by the citizens of Hobart Town and others in honour of the *Galatea's* visit. The sergeants of the 14th Regiment gave a grand dinner and ball to the non-commissioned and petty officers of the ship, and the latter returned the compliment by inviting their entertainers to a ball and supper at the new rooms in the Town Hall.

13th January.—A grand concert came off to-night at the Town Hall, which was completely filled with the leading citizens and officers of the two services. The chorus, “All hail our gallant Sailor Prince!” sung by 150 amateur ladies, was a spirited composition, and given with a fulness and precision which merited the encore it received. By far the best solo of the evening was Handel’s song from *Acis and Galatea*, “As when the dove.” The band of the *Galatea* played three selections from operas,

and if we may judge from the following critique in the *Hobart Town Mercury*, the people were highly delighted with their performance.

"The next piece was a selection of airs from *Massaniello* by the band of the *Galatea*, and we believe few were prepared for the treat in store for them. The exquisite taste and skill with which the piece was performed was worthy of the highest praise. The audience at the conclusion enthusiastically demanded an encore, the ladies joining most cordially, and showers of bouquets were thrown at the gallant band from every part of the hall. There was no resisting the appeal, and the *Galatea* band responded to the demand by playing a waltz and chorus, which they sang with great taste. The "Englishman" was very well rendered by a gentleman amateur, and "Rule Britannia," as a chorus, worthily closed the first part. After a few minutes' interval the audience were again delighted with a selection from *L'Africaine* by the band of the *Galatea*, played with consummate taste and skill, and which was at the conclusion loudly applauded. The lively slave market chorus from *Satanella*, "Merry Tunes," was given with spirit. Wallace's song, "The Sword and Sceptre," from *Matilda*, was sung with great taste, and would have been encored but for the lateness of the hour. But the gem of the evening was undoubtedly the selection from Gounod's *Faust*, by the band of the *Galatea*. We have never listened to a more beautiful rendering of the wonderful and weird-like music with which the composer has seized the spirit of the poet, and converted the poem into harmony. During the performance the entire audience was almost breathless with eagerness to listen, and at its close the tumult of applause, which arose from all sides, was but a just tribute to the exquisite taste, skill, and ability with which the band played one of the most extraordinary compositions of the present day. "God save the Queen," by the united bands and the performers, the audience all rising, closed one of the most successful concerts ever given in Hobart Town."

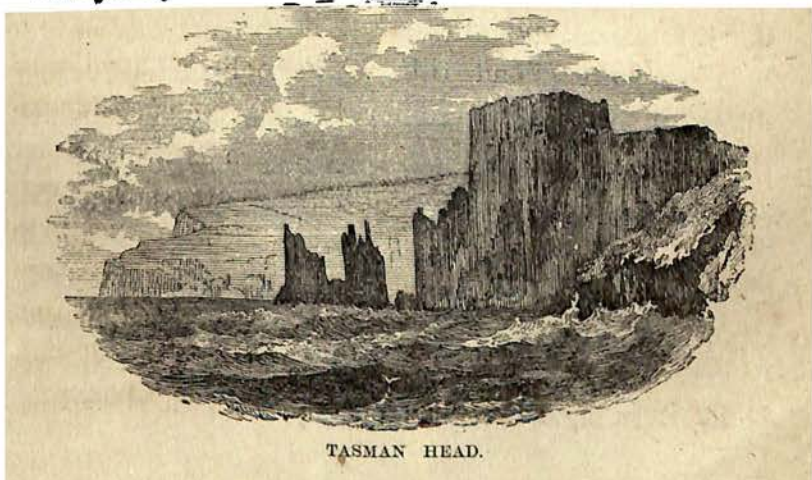
16th January.—A performance was given at the Theatre Royal, under the patronage of Commander Campbell and officers of the *Galatea*, and Major Maycock and officers of the 14th Regiment. As Lieutenant Heneage was returning from the Theatre about midnight, he saw a woman in a very excited state on the Ordnance Wharf, and whilst he was

waiting for a boat, her manner induced him to observe her closely. It was fortunate that he did so, for she suddenly threw herself off the wharf into the water. Heneage at once divested himself of his coat, waistcoat, and watch, and plunged in after her, but finding it impossible to land either himself or the woman without a boat, he called loudly for assistance. No one was, however, within hearing, and becoming gradually exhausted, he let go his hold of the woman and swam to a boat moored not far off; but being unable to loosen the rope, he again swam off to the assistance of the woman, who by this time was insensible. The dingy was coming on shore from the *Galatea*, and the men heard the calls for help. They arrived just in time to save both; the woman was taken to the hospital, and soon rallied from the effects of her rash act. She was allowed to leave the hospital next day; but as a girl answering to her description succeeded in drowning herself after we left Hobart Town, we fear that her life was saved on this occasion to no purpose.

18th January.—His Royal Highness at noon was driven down to the wharf in a carriage-and-six, with outriders, and re-embarked on board the *Galatea*, the ship and forts saluting as he left the shore. A horse in a light car took fright at the first report, and dashed down the embankment into the water, the car turning right over on some of the children who were in it. Their cries were most painful, and for some time it was feared that one of them was

killed. His Royal Highness immediately sent on shore to ascertain if any one was hurt, and was very glad to learn that no serious injury had been sustained. His Excellency the Governor, with Mrs. Gore Browne, Sir Richard and Lady Dry, the Attorney-General, Treasurer, the Mayor, Major Vivian, and other gentlemen, came on board and lunched with the Duke before we sailed.

Our stay in Tasmania had been made so pleasant by the Governor and his family, and the people generally were so kind and hospitable, that we really regretted not having been able to spend more time amongst them, that we might have had an opportunity of seeing this beautiful island in finer weather; but Sydney was prepared to receive the Prince on a given day, and at five minutes past three we steamed away against a fresh head-wind, passed Cape Raoul at five o'clock, and rounded Cape Pillar about eight. The wind then being in our favour, sail was made, and the *Galatea* was fairly off for Sydney.



TASMAN HEAD.

CHAPTER IX.

COLONY OF TASMANIA.

1. *Some Particulars of the Settlement; Climate, &c.*
—Tasmania, formerly known as Van Diemen's Land, takes its name from Abel Jans Tasman, a Dutch navigator, sent out to explore the great South Land (as Australia was then called) by Anthony Van Diemen, Governor-General of Batavia, in the seventeenth century. It lies between $40^{\circ} 15'$ and $43^{\circ} 45'$ South latitude, and between $144^{\circ} 45'$ and $148^{\circ} 30'$ East longitude, and is separated from Australia by Bass's Strait. Its western shore is washed by the Indian Ocean, and its eastern by the Pacific. Tasman touched at the island on the 1st of December, 1642. It was subsequently visited by Captain Cook in 1779, and by other navigators; but it was not known to be a separate island till 1798, the honour of that discovery being reserved for Mr. Bass, a surgeon in the Royal Navy. Its greatest length is 230 miles, and its greatest width 190 miles. Its surface is about 24,000 square miles, or about 4,000 miles less than Ireland. The first settlement (containing 367 convicts) was formed in 1804, under Lieutenant-Governor Collins; and on the 3rd of December, 1824, it became a regular colony, General Darling,

Governor-in-Chief, having proclaimed its independence of New South Wales. In 1847 there were 5,500 convicts on the island. By this time there was a growing feeling of dissatisfaction with the transportation system, and an agitation was set on foot for its abolition, which resulted in the Australasian League, which was soon afterwards formed. This, and the discovery of the gold fields in 1851, had the desired effect on the English Government. It was felt that it would be impossible to keep a prison population so near to newly discovered gold fields under proper restraint. It was not, however, until the 10th of August, 1853, that the despatch announcing the discontinuance of transportation to Tasmania reached the colony. Medals were struck in honour of the event, and the jubilee was kept with great public rejoicings, the colony being then just fifty years old.

Tasmania has always been noted for the salubrity of its climate. So long ago as 1821, Governor Macquarie, on the occasion of his second visit to the island, which was then a dependency of New South Wales, spoke of it as "one of the most highly favoured abodes for the residence of man in the habitable world." It is never too hot in summer, nor too cold in winter. In that respect it has a great advantage over the Australian mainland, for whose inhabitants it is a favourable resort in summer, when hot winds and dust storms render Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney almost insupportable as summer residences. Dr. Hall, in a paper drawn

up at the date of the Great International Exhibition of 1862, observes: "During the summer months a cool south-east sea breeze may be expected to set in about 11 A.M., and is very bracing and refreshing. . . . After the hottest day we may calculate on having a cool night." Its geographical situation is eminently favourable in this respect; in reference to which Dr. Hall says:—

"Situated as Tasmania is in the temperate zone, between the fortieth and forty-fourth degrees of latitude, in the Southern Pacific, with an almost boundless extent of ocean on its southern, western, and eastern aspects, and separated from the Australian Continent by a wide strait; had not the island enjoyed a highly salubrious climate, it must have arisen from local causes. On the contrary, its local topography tends much to enhance its geographical advantages. The island has an undulated surface throughout; its highest mountains only attain a height exceeding 5,000 feet in two instances; the country rises from all its shores gradually to its central water-shed, along which is arrayed a chain of lakes that give origin to the principal rivers of the island. These rivers generally have a rapid fall, and marshes are entirely exceptional."

At a period antecedent to the production of Dr. Hall's paper, a report was brought up by a Board of Commissioners appointed by Sir Henry Young, on the 1st of July, 1858, to consider the probable benefits which would result from the establishment of a military medical sanatorium in Tasmania. Lieut.-Col. Hamilton, R.E., was President of the Commission, who amongst other things reported as follows:—

"From the information afforded to the commissioners, it appears that the temperature of the climate is mild; not marked by extremes of heat or cold; a winter mean temperature of Pau, and a summer temperature of Bushy Heath, near London. It is free from marsh miasma; neither intermittent nor remittent fevers occur here. Its annual fall of rain is moderate, and very generally distributed through the year." Again, on the remedial influence of the climate:—"The salubrity of the climate

is equal, if not superior, to that of the healthiest part of Europe; and, for the restoration of health to those who suffer from the diseases incidental to exposure to a tropical climate, better than that of any other in the world.

"And with regard to immigrant invalids, the Commission reported in these words:—'It also further appeared in very many instances known to the medical men who gave information to the Commissioners, that the climate of Tasmania has exercised a very beneficial effect upon invalids from India.'"

So deeply is the want of population now felt, since the discontinuance of transportation, and in consequence of the old regulations with regard to immigration, that an act was passed last session for the promotion of immigration under a new system, and agents would by this time have been appointed, had not the time and attention of the Government been so much absorbed in preparations for the reception of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

The chief features of the scheme are these:—

"Any person desirous of proceeding from Europe to Tasmania, to settle there, on paying his own passage out, shall be entitled to a grant of land of the value of £18 for himself, with a like grant for every person of the age of fifteen years and upwards whose passage money he pays, and to a grant of the value of £9 for every immigrant child between the ages of twelve months and fifteen years he so brings out with him. Again, any person arriving in the colony from Europe or India, with the view of settling in it, whose passage-money has been paid by himself as a cabin or intermediate passenger, and who has not previously received or accepted any order for a grant of land as above referred to, shall be entitled to demand thirty acres of land for himself, and supposing him to be a married man with a family, he shall also be entitled to demand twenty acres of land for his wife, and ten acres for each child, provided that be done within twelve months of the date of arrival. In neither case, however, is the grant of such land to be issued, until the person claiming it has resided five years in the colony, although the person claiming the grant may reside on the land and cultivate it."

A great part of the interior of the island is still

totally unknown, and there are other portions only partially explored. The latter is particularly the case with the greater part of the districts lying on the west coast, from which it will probably still take many years to lift the veil. The parts best known, however, in that locality, probably give a very good idea of the whole. Mr. Tully, deputy surveyor, visited Mount Arrowsmith in 1859, to search for gold, and this is the description he gives of that neighbourhood:—"Forest banks, which consist of saplings and stunted gum-trees, bound the plains; these banks stand high, and are generally stony and destitute of soil; ironstone or granite are the usual rocks. Belts of myrtle forest are also occasionally seen, with the characteristic vegetation which is invariably found with it; the darker hue of its foliage, and the depths of its shade, afford an agreeable contrast to the gayer green of the gum-trees, and the wide plains which stretch away for miles, broken here and there by a line of picturesque trees. To an artist, no portion of the island affords more variety; every description of scenery abounds—from the Arcadian to the Pyrenean—and the latter in its finest and grandest aspect." This has reference to a part of the island seldom visited; what follows, however, has reference to more frequented portions of the island:—

"The central part of the island consists of a table-land, averaging at least 3,000 feet above the level of the sea—on which are seven lakes, varying in size from 2,500 to 50,000 acres, and containing an

aggregate of nearly 112,000 acres of fresh water. These lakes form the sources of many considerable rivers. The Derwent runs 120 miles, and its estuary is navigable to and above Hobart Town, where it is two miles wide, for forty miles from the open sea. The Tamar is navigable for forty miles, to Launceston from the north coast. The Huon, running a course of 110 miles, is navigable for steamers nearly thirty miles. These, and eleven other rivers, meander summer and winter through the mountain ranges—some of them 5,000 feet high—and gently undulating hills, which intersect the island; giving an aggregate course of ever-flowing water of 900 miles. Thirty-one smaller rivers run for considerable portions of every year; while thousands of creeks, rivulets, streams, and springs glide, leap, and dash through the wild ravines and rocky cascades of the country in romantic variety, forming a plentiful and continuous supply of the great essential of life and health—pure water, which frequently serves to keep the face of the country fresh and green long after those of the neighbouring colonies have been parched with drought; and affording an amount of constant motive power for mills, or for irrigation, perhaps unequalled, within the same distance from the sea, in any country in the world. The bold greenstone and basaltic mountains—their heads for many months of the year capped with snow—form striking objects, from whatever quarter the island is approached. Its undulating intervening surface, mostly covered with forests of gigantic trees extending from

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the hill-tops down to the water's edge, its singular intersections of sea and land, offer to the admirer of Nature's works some scenery of the most wild and picturesque beauty—in lake-like bays and estuaries, fertile islands, rugged cliffs, romantic headlands, and curious peninsulas. Here and there the crops of a settler reach down almost to the water's edge, and waves carry the tidal pulses of the vast Pacific Ocean to within fifty yards of the farmhouse door."

The following graphic description of the general scenery of the island is from the pen of Mr. James Smith, the Parliamentary Librarian of Victoria:—
"In describing my impressions of the landscape scenery of Tasmania, I write with a vivid recollection of some of the loveliest parts of Europe, and I do not hesitate to say that that island combines some of the most attractive features of Germany, Switzerland, and Italy. In the neighbourhood of Launceston I was constantly reminded of Tuscany. The valley of the Arno seemed to spread before me, girdled by the purpled Apennines; and at Cora Linn, the rushing river, and the rocks tapestried with foliage, brought back to mind the Via Mala and the ascent to the Splugen Pass in Switzerland. The course of the Derwent, up as far as New Norfolk, will compare favourably with a corresponding portion of the Rhine, while the dismantled fortresses and ruined towers which crown the heights of that romantic river seemed to be reproduced by the fantastic rocks and jutting knolls which flank the waters of the Derwent."

He was particularly charmed with his trip from Launceston to Hobart Town. "The coach was English, the pace was English, and the very inns and wayside villages were English. I almost expected to see the village-green, the worm-eaten stocks, and the waggon-headed tents of the wandering gypsies. The rosy faces of the children, too, smacked of the old country; and I missed the eager anxious expression of countenance, and the quick restless movements which characterize the people in Victoria."

Gold has not yet been found in large quantities, but several quartz-crushing companies have been formed which have done tolerably well. It is expected, however, that when the west coast has been thoroughly explored, it will be found in larger quantities. The superior advantages possessed by Tasmania in respect of climate and a constant supply of water, would make it the most favourite resort of diggers, if a good gold field were once discovered.

Iron, almost in a pure metallic state, exists in different parts of the island, and iron ores are abundant in the north. Coal, both anthracite and bituminous, is found on every side of the island; also marble of a superior quality. During our stay at Hobart Town we saw the "last man" of the native race. Fifty years ago there were between 4,000 and 5,000. For some years after the first settlement of the country, frightful atrocities were committed by both races against each other, and the numbers of the aborigines began steadily to

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decrease. The following details can be substantiated by well ascertained facts now upon record, and are stated on the authority of a pamphlet published in 1867 for the Intercolonial Exhibition of Australasia at Melbourne.

At first, the aborigines were harmless enough, but this did not protect them from maltreatment by the whites. So early as 1810, Governor Collins had to complain of this, and issued an order to the effect that any person detected in firing wantonly on the natives, or murdering them in "cold blood," should suffer the extreme penalties of the law. Colonel Davey and Colonel Sorell, the two next governors, seem to have had the same ground of complaint against the whites for their maltreatment of the natives, and during their governments we meet with many a sad and mournful tale. In Governor Davey's time the practice of firing on the natives was common, and in Governor Sorell's the children of the natives were stolen with impunity, and their women treated most shamefully. One ruffian boasted of having captured a native woman, whose husband he had killed, and of having strung the bleeding head to her neck, and driven her before him as his prize. Nor is there any reason to doubt that this monster in human shape did what he alleged. On Colonel Arthur's assumption of the office of Governor in 1824, things were, if anything, rather worse, and so they continued for a time. There can be no doubt of the fact that the natives had for some years

past been the perpetrators of the most astounding atrocities. But most of these atrocities were to be traced to a spirit of retaliation and revenge. The natives were not only goaded to madness by the treatment they themselves met with, but by the brutal conduct with which their women and children were treated by the depraved whites. Things had thus come to such a pass on both sides as to render it necessary that some decided step should be taken on the part of the Government and the settlers. Governor Arthur conceived the bold idea of making war upon the natives, the plea for this being, that all attempts to "tame"—not civilize—they had failed, and that there was no safety for life or property so long as they were allowed to be at large. All the settlers were required to turn out on the 1st of October, 1830, and every part of the island was invested. The force on the part of the colonists consisted of nearly 5,000 men, well armed, and that of the unsuspecting natives of not more than 1,500 or 2,000, including their women and children, with no other arms than their spears and waddies. The natives were, if possible, to have been driven into Tasman's Peninsula *en masse*. But the "black war" turned out a complete failure. It had to be given up, with two natives captured and one soldier wounded, as its only results. It was now determined to effect by strategy what could not be effected by force, and a fit man for this purpose was found in a Mr. Robinson, who was then ap-

pointed to the office of Protector of Aborigines. His business was to take them by guile—to capture them, as he expressed it, “by the withdrawal of intimidation and the employment of persuasion only.” At this work he continued successfully for a number of years, and the last batch were captured at Circular Head, after he had left the colony, and were conveyed to Flinders Island. At the beginning of Mr. Robinson’s mission there were only 700 remaining. In 1850 there were about thirty, who were comfortably maintained by the Government; but either the confinement or change of living had proved fatal to their increase; there were no children amongst them. In 1862 there were only four survivors—the last man and three women!

2. *Form of Government; Election of Members, &c.*—The form of government is that established by an Act of Council passed in 1854 (18 Vict. No. 17), commonly called “The Constitutional Act,” which was brought into operation on the 24th. of October, 1855. It is formed on the model of the British Constitution, consisting of three branches:—the Governor, the Legislative Council, and the House of Assembly, who are together called (as in the Australian colonies) “the Parliament.” Both Houses of Parliament are elective. There is no property qualification for members of either House. The Legislative Council consists of fifteen members, who hold their seats for a period of six years. The Council cannot be dissolved. The qualification of an Elector for

the Council is freehold estate of the annual value of £50 sterling ; being a graduate of any university in the British dominions, or a barrister or solicitor on the Rolls, a legally qualified medical practitioner, an officiating minister of religion, or an officer or retired officer of the British army or navy, not being on actual service, and having resided in the electoral district for at least twelve months. The presiding member of the Council is styled the "President." The House of Assembly consists of thirty members, any subject of the Crown being eligible except judges of the Supreme Court and ministers of religion, and is renewed by a general election every five years, if not sooner dissolved by the Governor. The qualification of an elector is freehold estate of the value of £100 sterling ; occupancy to the annual value of £10, with at least two months' residence ; depasturing lease of Crown lands to the annual amount of £10 ; leasehold estate to a similar amount, having not less than three years to run ; salary of £100 per annum : the professional qualification being the same as in the case of the Council. The seats in both Houses are vacated by acceptance of office of profit under the Government, or Government contracts or pensions. The presiding member is called the "Speaker." Both Houses possess in all respects co-ordinate powers, with this single exception : that the Council cannot originate money votes. It may not only reject, but alter money bills ; and the recent proceedings in Victoria show how wise it was to invest the Upper House of Legislature with

such a power. Had the Victorian Council possessed the right of amending money bills, and thus struck out the obnoxious vote which formed the *fons et origo* of dissention, no such complications as have now arisen could ever have existed.

The system of voting by ballot was established contemporaneously with the introduction of responsible government, and is still in operation. It is also generally adopted in municipal and other elections, in preference to the old mode of open voting; and is almost universally approved. The object of preserving secrecy has, it is true, been sometimes defeated by defects in the arrangements at elections; but such defects admit of obvious and easy remedies.

Both Houses of the Legislature have worked harmoniously together, and no serious collision has ever occurred. At first, some difficulties were felt in determining the limits of their several powers; but as between the two Houses, these were gradually surmounted as the principles on which the constitution was framed became better understood. The power of punishing for contempt any person, whether a member or not, was conferred by a local Act, passed in 1858, which received the Royal assent.

3. *State of Trade generally; Effect produced by the cessation of Transportation.*—It may be sufficient here to state that the imports for the last ten years have fallen off from £15 4s. 0½d. per head of the population to £9 13s. 6¼d.; the exports from £16 4s. 0½d.

to £8 11s. 5½d. per head. Such a result is not, however, peculiar to Tasmania. The Australian colonies have suffered in the same way, though not to the same extent, their resources being greater and their position more favourable.

The cessation of transportation has unquestionably had a depressing effect upon the trade and commerce of the colony, in consequence of the withdrawal of a large Imperial expenditure and cheap labour; but, on the other hand, it is equally true that many of the difficulties under which the colonists are now labouring, owe their origin to the presence of Imperial convicts in the island.

1. The circulation of Imperial funds to a large extent acted upon the colonists in much the same way as the habitual use of stimulants does upon the human body,—that is, it produced for a time an unnatural excitement and apparent vigour which, when the stimulus was removed, resulted in weakness and helplessness. The young community was taught to look for its support to the parent state, rather than to depend upon its own resources and to exercise its own powers; and the plentiful supply of cheap labour has probably had much to do with the exhaustive system of cultivation which has taken such deep root among the agriculturists, and has doubtless prevented, from force of habit, the introduction of machinery for agricultural operations:
2. A very large proportion of the expenditure for charitable, police, and judicial purposes is the result of transportation to the colony.

At the present time trade is everywhere stagnant; real property is miserably depreciated in value; capitalists are afraid to risk their capital in manufactures or other productive works, and the people of Tasmania have in consequence become listless and apathetic. Taxation, both in this and the other colonies, has become more and more heavy, but without raising the revenue to a level with the expenditure. This being the case, a change of system has been lately had recourse to, by reducing the public expenditure so as to bring it within the present income.

The construction of the projected railroad from Launceston to Deloraine (the most populous and productive part of the island), which is about to be undertaken, and the re-establishment of telegraphic communication with Melbourne, will probably infuse new life and vigour into the colonists, and thus introduce a better state of things.

4. *State of the Labour Market; Servants' Wages, &c.*—The difficulty of obtaining steady careful good workmen and labourers is most severely felt, in this as well as in the Australian colonies. Wages are high, and work performed is generally so deficient in quantity, and bad in quality, as greatly to embarrass and discourage the employers. The want of a proper supply of efficient labour at reasonable rates tends greatly to impede the development of the material resources of the colony; and the colonists have, unfortunately, not yet learned the art of supplementing manual by mechanical labour. This

being the case, it is not strange that agriculture and manufactures should be in a languishing condition. With the design of promoting immigration, an Act was passed in the last session of the local Parliament, providing for the issue by agents, to approved immigrants from Europe, who pay the full cost of passage of themselves and families, of land order warrants, to be available as payment for land of the nominal value of £18 for each immigrant of the age of fifteen years, and £9 for each child between twelve months and fifteen years. Any intending settler, who may arrive as cabin or intermediate passenger from Europe or India at his own cost, is entitled, within twelve months after his arrival, to receive certificates authorizing him to select for himself thirty acres of land, for his wife twenty acres, and for each child ten acres, such certificates to be received in payment for Crown lands so selected under the land regulations. Grants for the land are not to be issued until the selector has resided upon it for five years. Additional encouragement has been held out to Indian officers to settle here under the above-mentioned provisions, by reserving an area of 50,000 acres in the county of Devon for their use.

Servants' wages are at the following rates:—

Coachmen	. per annum	£35 to £50.
Grooms	. do. .	£30 to £35.
Gardeners	. . do. .	£30.
Cooks (females)	. do. .	£25. .
Laundresses	. do. .	£25.

General Servants per annum .	£20.
Housemaids . do. . .	£18 to £20.
Nursemaids . do. . .	£16 to £20.
Seamen . per month .	£4

5. *Grain grown and exported.*—All the usual kinds of grain grow well in Tasmania, viz., wheat, barley, oats, rye, and maize. The last is but little cultivated. According to the statistical returns, the area under grain crops, and the produce of the same, in 1866, were as follows :—

	Acreage.	Number of bushels produced.	Average number of bushels per acre.
Wheat	71,348	1,528,700	21·4
Barley	4,596	120,780	26·3
Oats	34,358	941,993	27·4

The returns having hitherto been taken before the crop was gathered in, the produce, as shown above, must be regarded as an estimate only ; but there is good reason to believe that it is rather under than over stated. The largest average yield of wheat in South Australia—the chief grain-growing colony of the group—was 14 bushels and 20 lbs. to the acre ; the average of barley in 1866–7 was 20 bushels 6 lbs. ; and of oats 22 bushels 12 lbs. to the acre, as compared with Victoria ; so that the above averages for Tasmania are favourable to the latter colony.

The exports of grain and flour for 1866 were :—

Wheat	62,568 bushels,	valued at	£17,438.
Flour	1,743. ⁹ / ₁₀ tons,	„	£22,549.

Barley 1,597 bushels, valued at £409.

Oats 276,917 bushels, „ £58,997.

It may be mentioned that the legal weights used for flour and grain are :—

Ton of Flour	2,000 lbs.
Bushel of Wheat	60 lbs.
„ Barley	50 lbs.
„ Oats	40 lbs.

The following is the return of live stock in the colony for 1857 and 1866 :—

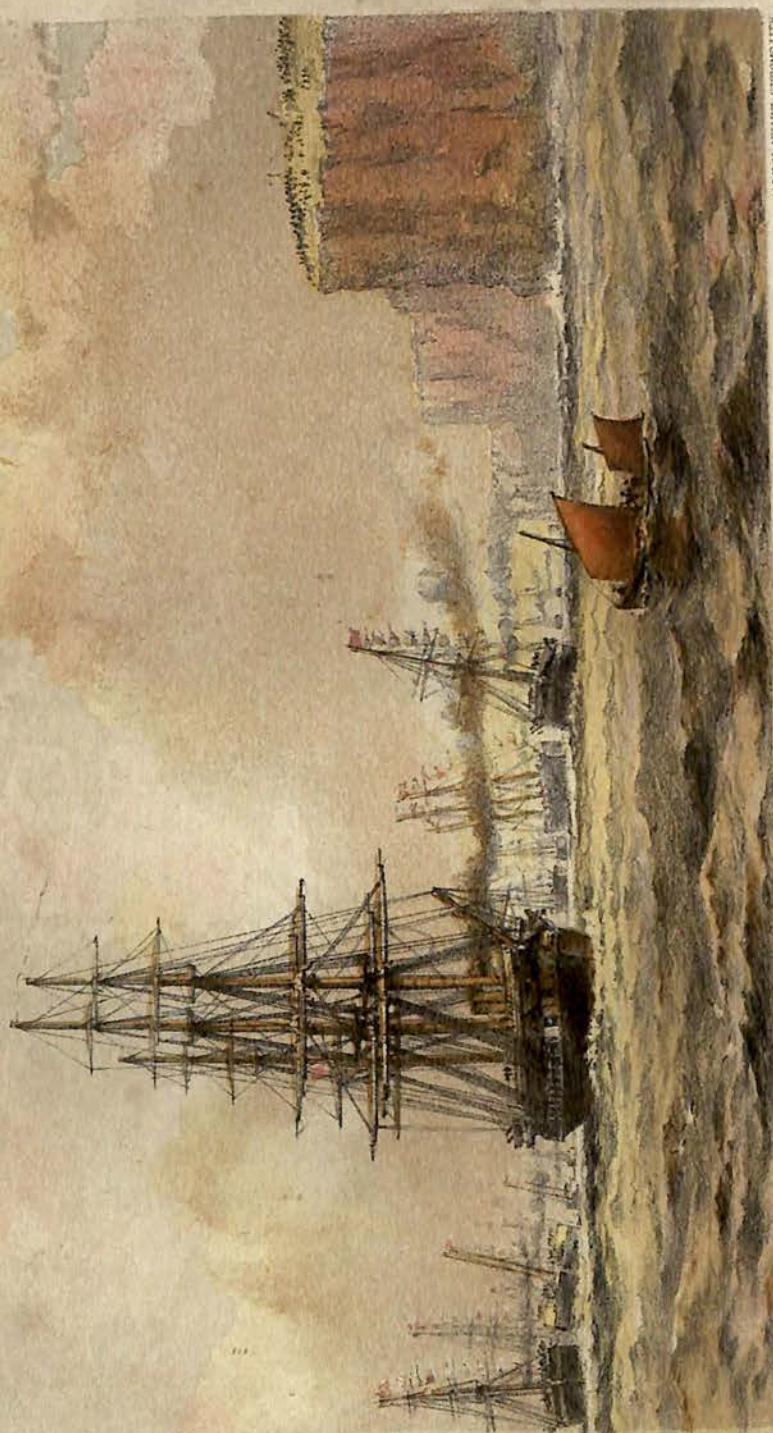
Year.		Horses.		Cattle.		Sheep.
1857	..	19,857	..	80,144	..	1,635,920
1866	..	21,567	..	88,370	..	1,722,804

WHALING.

This has always been a popular branch of industry in Tasmania, whaling having been commenced more than fifty years ago. Bay whaling, prosecuted by shore parties, has been carried on nearly the whole of that time with great success, until of late years. As many as twenty-four whales have been secured by one boat at Recherche Bay in a single winter, and four whales by one boat in a day. One firm secured in one season 800 tons of oil, and a proportionate quantity of bone. As this was so remunerative, sperm whaling was almost neglected. The constant harassing and destruction of the whales, and of their calves, had the effect of either exterminating them, or of driving them away from the bays. In 1847 bay whaling had almost died out,

and then ships were fitted out to prosecute sperm whaling. At the discovery of the gold diggings in the neighbouring colonies, Tasmania had forty sail of ships, carrying 200 boats, 2,000 tons of casks, and 1,000 men. Great success attended the whale ships, and many splendid voyages were made. The *Grecian* secured in three days whales which, when tried out, yielded 39 tons of oil, 10 tons being sperm. The whaling fleet was dispersed in 1851, but in 1862 it again numbered twenty-five ships. The low price of oil and bad voyages soon reduced the number to five; but sperm oil having risen in value, there are now eight ships again employed in the trade.

The total tonnage of the sailing vessels and steamers belonging to Hobart Town is 11,491 tons. The total (including river craft) belonging to Launceston is 3,596 tons. The total tonnage of river craft registered at Hobart Town is 1,545 tons.



MR. H. B. HART (CHRONOLOGIST)

ARRIVAL OF H.M.S. GALATEA OFF SYDNEY HEADS

JAN 21ST 18

T. G. HUTTON 1174

CHAPTER X.

SYDNEY.

20th January.—About four o'clock in the morning we made the coast of Australia to the westward of Ram Head, and at a quarter to nine were passing Cape Howe—the S.E. point of Australia—and the lighthouse on Gabo Island off it. This part of the coast has few bold or striking features about it: the coast ranges are entirely covered with a monotonous forest of gum-trees. At noon we were off Twofold Bay, 200 miles from Sydney. Here we stopped for ten minutes, and fired a gun, but no boat came out, and we did not communicate with the place. As we came in sight of the Bay, a large smoke was made in the Government township of Eden. The appearance of Twofold Bay from the sea is rather fine. On the southern side is a steep bluff head with a square tower upon it, built by the late Benjamin Boyd, when he founded a township at the bottom of the Bay. On the other side is the township of Eden. Mount Imlay, one of the highest mountains between Cape Howe and Sydney, rises immediately behind the Bay. It is nearly 3,000 feet high, and can be seen for a distance of sixty miles to seaward.

21st January.—Early in the morning we had

passed Wollongong, sixty-four miles from Sydney, and by a quarter past ten were hove to off Botany Bay. The day was overcast, and there had been some showers in the morning. A pilot came off to us, and informed His Royal Highness that the tide would not permit the ship to enter the Sydney Heads till past three in the afternoon; so she remained hove to till noon, and then proceeded slowly on her course to Sydney. About this time it had commenced raining—a steady drizzle—and continued to do so, almost without intermission, for the rest of the afternoon. As we neared the Heads, about two o'clock, a fine fleet of twenty-two steamers, crowded with passengers, came out to meet us. They were formed in two columns, a commodore leading one division, and a vice-commodore the other. As they approached, the Commodore made the general signal—"Prepare to salute," and a few seconds afterwards each ship lowered her ensign, and displayed the signal "Welcome," giving three hearty cheers as they did so. The *Galatea* dipped her ensign in return, and also replied by signal to their "Welcome," and then stopped to give the ships time to turn and accompany her into the harbour. By the time that the last ship in each column had passed, the leading ships had turned outwards, followed by the rest of their line in succession, and had come up again abreast of the *Galatea*, which then proceeded on towards the Heads, leading each division on either quarter: but we were well in with the Heads before the last ships in either division were again in column.

Considering the state of the weather, and the manner in which most of the vessels—their decks crowded with passengers—rolled and pitched in the heavy sea, the whole manœuvre was most creditably performed, and the effect was very good. The sea, however, which must have caused so much discomfort to the people in the steamers, was not felt at all on board the *Galatea*.

As we neared the South Head—a bold wall of cliffs rising perpendicularly from the sea some 300 feet, on which stands the old lighthouse—the partial clearing of the showers showed the heights densely packed with people, numbers being on horseback, and all apparently in dangerous proximity to the edge of the precipice. About a mile beyond we passed the other lighthouse, called the Hornby Light, erected upon the inner South Head after the terrible loss of the *Dunbar*, and which marks unmistakably the true entrance into the harbour. The *Galatea* rounded this point soon after three o'clock, and made her entrance into the waters of Port Jackson. After passing the lightship at the "Sow and Pigs," she came up with the second division of the steam fleet (twenty-four in number, and principally paddle steamers), which were waiting in Watson's Bay to join and follow in the wake of the first: and thus escorted, she steamed on past the Royal Sydney Yacht Squadron, and a little further up the harbour to the Prince Alfred Yacht Squadron, stationed not far from the anchorage. Myriads of flags were waving in all directions, ashore and afloat, and every

headland was crowded with masses of people, who cheered as the *Galatea* passed. It was evident that the arrangements for the naval reception of His Royal Highness at Sydney had been made with great care and judgment, and with an earnest wish to give the Prince a welcome worthy of the oldest of the Australian colonies; and had it not been for the rain, and the generally unfavourable state of the weather, the effect must have been exceedingly fine. The lovely harbour, with numerous handsome mansions standing amongst trees and gardens along the shores on both sides—the large fleet of steamers and yachts—the swarms of small craft of every kind that came thronging out of every cove and bay—and the masses of people covering every point near the anchorage—would all have combined to make, on a usually clear Australian day, one of the most beautiful scenes it is possible to imagine.

When we arrived off Garden Island, the *Galatea* saluted the Commodore, and passed on to her moorings in Farm Cove. The following men-of-war were at anchor there, viz., H.M.S. *Challenger*, with the broad pendant of Commodore Lambert, C.B.; H.M.S. *Charybdis*, Captain Lyons; and a small French vessel from New Caledonia.

The ship was secured by four o'clock, when the Duke, as Captain of the *Galatea*, went to call on the Commodore, and afterwards landed with him and proceeded to Government House.

The harbour illuminations at night were a fitting

sequel to the grand naval reception by day. The waters were lit up with countless lights; rockets were sent up incessantly from all sides; bonfires blazed on every prominent headland, and all the forts were illuminated. There were about twenty vessels moored near Fort Denison, and on each of them blue lights and coloured fires were burnt, and rockets were repeatedly fired from them. The P. and O. Company's steamships *Avoca* and *Bombay* were beautifully illuminated with lanterns slung in the rigging, and placed at intervals along the bulwarks. The Panama and New Zealand Mail Company's steamship *Kaikoura* was also illuminated with lanterns. The ports of the training ship *Vernon* were lit up; and about nine o'clock the *Galatea* burnt blue lights in each port, as well as on each yard-arm and masthead, and fired bouquets of rockets. But the most novel feature in the illuminations was a huge representation of a fiery dragon. A steamer was enclosed on both sides by transparencies, which formed a very striking and minutely accurate picture of the popular notion of a dragon—the eyes, scales, claws, teeth, and ears all being well proportioned and clearly discernible, even at a considerable distance. The length of the figure was 102 feet, and the height of the head (in the bows of the vessel) was twenty-six feet. The jaws were about sixteen feet long, and they were distended so as to leave an aperture for the mouth of from six to seven feet. The eyes of the monster were very admirably represented, the shading of the colours—green, black,

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and red, being exceedingly effective. The tail consisted of twenty-five ship's boats, over each of which, from stem to stern, rows of lanterns were hung. A number of men were stationed in the bows of the steamer, and as the dragon moved along it was made to spit forth a shower of rockets and other fireworks, while the boats astern made an immense display of a similar character. The vessel was towed by another steamer, but this was not perceivable at a distance. It was raining hard the whole night, so that the full effect of the illuminations was somewhat marred, but in spite of all drawbacks, the scene was most picturesque and beautiful.

22nd January.—At eight o'clock in the morning the *Galatea*, *Challenger*, and *Charybdis*, dressed with flags, the *Galatea* flying the Duke of Edinburgh's standard at the main, which was saluted by the three ships. At 11.45 His Royal Highness left the ship for the purpose of landing in state at the Circular Quay—the men-of-war firing another royal salute, manning yards, and cheering. At the landing-stage His Royal Highness was received by His Excellency the Earl of Belmore (the Governor), the Ministers of the Crown, in Court dress, and the members of the Reception Committee, who conducted him to the platform under an arch of welcome—a large, but somewhat heavy-looking structure, designed after the arch of Drusus at Rome. Here the Mayor of Sydney, Mr. Charles Moore, read an address, to which the Duke replied; after which he took his seat in a new carriage, built for the occasion by Mr. Vial of

Sydney, and which was drawn by four spirited bay horses. The procession then commenced its progress. A guard of honour, composed of mounted policemen, rode in front of the carriage along the line of the procession. They were a very fine body of men, and well mounted. Various lodges of Odd-fellows and Foresters, a Fire Company, and Mayors and members of suburban municipalities preceded, and the members of the Executive Council, the Reception Committee, Consuls, Judges, Members of the Legislative Council and Assembly, Mayor and Aldermen of Sydney, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Senate, and Professors of the University, &c., &c., followed the carriage of His Royal Highness. The streets were all decorated with flags and banners and various ornamental devices that gave the utmost animation to the scene. The cheering along the route was very vigorous; the bells of different churches rang merrily, and the bands of music played lively airs. The procession passed along the principal streets and through an arch at the junction of Liverpool Street and the South Head Road, and then along the eastern boundary of Hyde Park; but instead of passing straight on to the triumphal arch at Macquarie Street, they made a slight detour, and went round immediately in front of the statue of His late Royal Highness the Prince Consort, the Duke and the people raising their hats as they passed it. The procession then passed into Macquarie Street, down to the gates leading into the Government Domain, where an arch spanned the entire gateway,

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and over the side entrances were two smaller arches, with square openings between them and the centre. The arch on the right was decorated with the Royal coat of arms and trophies; that on the left with the Australian arms. The centre arch was surmounted by a crown and shields, intended for gas illumination, and made with glass prisms. There were transparencies in the two square openings, one representing a view of Edinburgh Castle, the other a view of Sydney Harbour. In the centre arch there was also a transparency, on which were painted flying figures intended to represent the Seasons. The rest of the structure was decorated with ferns; and over the whole floated the Royal Standard, and blue and white ensigns.

The Duke's carriage stopped just inside the gates, opposite a stand which had been erected for the school-children, who were present to the number of nearly 10,000, and sang the National Anthem. The procession came to an end at Government House, where His Royal Highness was received by a guard of 100 men of the 50th Regiment.

Sydney having succeeded so well in her naval reception of His Royal Highness, seemed also determined to show what she could do in the way of illuminations. The day had scarcely closed when the streets became one blaze of light. Although we recognized more than one "Alfred" and "*Galatea*" which had been used before in the other colonies, and which appeared to have been travelling in the wake of His Royal Highness ever since his first

arrival in Australia, there were yet some transparencies of considerable originality and merit. Amongst the best was one at the Custom House, 40 feet by 20, representing the landing of Captain Cook, and his taking possession of the country in the name of the King in 1770. The Roman arch at the landing-place was illuminated from base to dome; it was surmounted by stars in gas jets, beneath which, but above the dome, were wreaths of fire, and the name of the Prince—each letter of which was contained in a circular opening in the dome—was beautifully lighted up, and was distinctly visible from a considerable distance. The Government Printing Office displayed a large painting of Caxton presenting a copy of the first printed Bible to King Edward. At the Public Works Office was a large picture (fourteen feet high) representing Minerva, with an allegorical figure on each side, one intended to represent Engineering, the other Architecture. In the background was a representation of the west front of the Parthenon at Athens. The arches over the gates of Government House, and the semi-Moorish arch at the end of Macquarie Street, facing the statue of the Prince Consort, were both brilliantly illuminated. The Telegraph Office exhibited a transparency, representing Benjamin Franklin and his kite. The Mint, and other public buildings, the banks, insurance offices, shops, and houses, had devices of various degrees of merit. The electric light was exhibited at the Observatory with great success. It was

produced by a galvanic battery of 400 cells. The effect was considerably heightened by the various colours which were produced; the change being effected by placing coloured glass behind the reflector, so that at one time the light was white, at another blue, and at another red. Notwithstanding the steady rainfall, the streets were crowded with vehicles of all descriptions, and foot-passengers, who turned out in thousands to see the illuminations. His Royal Highness rode through the city in the course of the evening.

23rd January.—In the afternoon His Royal Highness held a levée at Government House, which was very numerously attended. Various addresses were presented, but not read.

In the evening there was a grand display of fireworks in the Outer Domain, which attracted an immense number of spectators.

24th January.—In the afternoon His Royal Highness reviewed the Military and Volunteer forces in the Outer Domain. The day was brilliantly fine, but very hot. The Volunteer Artillery, the Naval Brigade, and the 50th Regiment took part in the review, and numbered altogether nearly 2,000 men. They went through the usual evolutions in a highly creditable manner, and were complimented by the Prince on their smartness and efficiency.

In the evening there was a dramatic performance by the members of the Sydney University, in the Great Hall of the institution, in presence of His Royal Highness, the Governor, and Lady Belmore,

and of an audience of 700 ladies and gentlemen. The plays performed were the *Phormio* of Terence, in Latin, and Moliere's comedy of *Monsieur de Pourceaugnac*, in French. The *Phormio* was very well performed, and the classical costumes of the *dramatis personæ* were correct and beautiful. The clear intonation, careful emphasis, and natural action on the part of the different characters, betokened the great amount of study which they had given to their several parts. Their performance would have been no discredit to Westminster or Winchester.

The French comedy, being probably known to many of the audience, was even a greater success. Mr. O'Connell, who took the principal character, might have been mistaken for a Frenchman, and his acting was remarkably good. Julie was impersonated by a clever little student, whose talent was fully equal to the part, and who played throughout with an archness and joyous *abandon* which contributed not a little to the great success of the piece. The acting of Mr. Tole was almost equal to that of a good professional actor. Indeed, all deserved great credit for the admirable manner in which they performed their respective parts.

25th January.—The races, which had been postponed from New Year's Day, took place to-day at the Randwick racecourse, in the presence of the Prince. The Duke drove down in his drag with the four greys, which had come up from Melbourne. The Governor's box on the Grand Stand had been fitted up for the Prince, and decorated with flags,

evergreens, &c. Luncheon was served in a tent which had been erected in the saddling paddock, and amongst the "delicacies of the season" were two dishes peculiarly colonial, Wonga-wonga pigeons and a haunch of alpaca. There were seven races, all of which were very well contested, and the Duke remained till they were all concluded. There were probably not less than 30,000 people on the ground, who had gone by omnibus, cab, cart, carriage, and every conceivable kind of vehicle. There were some half-dozen four-in-hand drags, one of which, after performing sundry manœuvres, to the detriment of a cab, whose wheel was knocked off, came to grief at a fence, which the horses tried in vain to clear. On the way back, after the races were over, there were numerous breakdowns and incessant collisions, owing to the crowded state of the roads, but no serious accident to life or limb.

27th January.—The eightieth anniversary of the foundation of the colony (in accordance with the custom of the port for some years past) was celebrated to-day by a regatta. On the present occasion arrangements had been made on a most extensive scale to give *éclat* to this time-honoured "institution," and had the weather been favourable, the efforts of the committee would have insured the utmost success; but the continuous downpour of rain, from eleven o'clock in the morning till three in the afternoon, considerably marred the general effect. The great event of the day was the yacht race, more especially as the principle of studying the relative speed of the boats

had been taken into consideration, and for the purpose of testing their qualities, a species of handicap was introduced, as novel in idea as it was successful in result. Ten started, and the race from first to last was most interesting, from the cause above mentioned. The time allowance kept every one in a perfect state of excitement, and the result proved that the gentlemen appointed by the committee to allot the specified times, must have closely watched the various yachts in their racing form. The *Nereid* came in third, but having nineteen minutes allowed, she carried off the prize. The *Xarifa*, which had no allowance at all, came in first. There were some very good sculling races, and a very exciting cutter race by man-of-war's men. The *Galatea's* boat came in an easy winner, beating two of the *Challenger's* cutters and one belonging to the *Charybdis*. One of the *Challenger's* boats had been built in the colony on purpose for racing, and the crew were confident of winning. They had for some days been chaffing the crew of the *Galatea's* cutter about the way in which they had been feasted in the colonies, and told them that all "the soft tack and butter" they had been eating would not enable them to win the race. In coming round the course for the last time, the *Galatea's* crew were so far in advance, that they had time to stop under the stern of the ship for a loaf of bread and a pat of butter, which were all in readiness for them, and then went on to the winning-post, arriving there three minutes and forty seconds before their rivals. The midshipman of the boat (the Hon.

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A. G. Curzon-Howe) then took her round the men-of-war, with the loaf and butter stuck up in the bows on the end of a ramrod, and returned to the *Galatea* amidst the cheers of the ship's company, who enjoyed the joke amazingly.

The committee had secured a large merchant ship, the *Sobraon*, as a flag-ship. His Royal Highness went on board about noon, and remained for some hours. The Governor and a large number of ladies and gentlemen were also on board, and as the weather on deck was so very boisterous, and almost prevented anything like a sight of what was going on in the harbour, they kept the anniversary by partaking of the very substantial luncheon which had been provided for the occasion, and drinking the usual loyal toasts with an enthusiasm which no weather could damp. The Government buildings, banks, &c., and some of the houses, were again illuminated at night, many of them with much better effect than on the previous occasion.

28th January.—On Tuesday afternoon a Bible and Prayer Book, purchased by the children attending the Sunday schools in the dioceses of Sydney and Goulburn, were presented to His Royal Highness in St. Andrew's Cathedral. A platform had been erected opposite to the northern transept of the building, for the accommodation of the children, but the weather was so very inclement, and the rain so persistent, that the presentation took place inside the Cathedral, in presence of a large number of visitors; and the poor children, who were left outside for nearly two

hours, got very wet. There were about 4,500 of them present. His Royal Highness, accompanied by the Earl and Countess of Belmore, with their respective suites, arrived at half-past twelve, and were received at the western door of the Cathedral by the Bishops of Sydney and Goulburn. Several pieces of music were played on the magnificent organ recently erected, and then, the children having by this time been admitted, the Bishop of Sydney presented the Bible and Prayer Book, with an appropriate address.

The organ then played the National Anthem; His Royal Highness departed, and the throng of visitors and children dispersed.

The casket in which the volumes were enclosed, was made of myall wood, beautifully polished, and lined inside with crimson silk velvet. In the centre of the top of the casket was the Duke's coronet in gold, with the motto "treu und fest." The books were bound in purple morocco and other fancy leathers, and the covers were elaborately worked in gold. The large clasps were of solid gold, ornamented with crosslets in high relief.

29th January.—The great horticultural exhibition at the Botanical Gardens, which was given by the New South Wales Horticultural Society, was considered to eclipse all previous shows of a similar description—and naturally enough, since it was known that the Prince would visit the gardens. In addition to the display of choice and rare flowers, there was an exhibition of colonial pro-

ducts, for which prizes were given. The drenching rain on the first day was very damaging to the toilets of the fair visitors, who mustered in great force in spite of the weather; but on the two following days the weather was fine, and immense numbers visited the show.

31st *January*.—To-day the Government authorities gave a picnic at the summit of the Blue Mountains, to which His Royal Highness and the Governor, with their suites, and a number of the officers of the *Galatea*, and about fifty or sixty ladies and gentlemen, were invited. The party started by rail at an early hour, and travelled at a rapid pace till they reached Penrith, where the train stopped a short time. The town was gaily decorated with flags, and a large number of people from the surrounding districts were assembled to welcome His Royal Highness. After leaving Penrith, the railway crosses the Nepean river—the scene of some disastrous floods for a year or two past—and then begins to ascend the Blue Mountains by a series of sharp zig-zags, afterwards winding up by a gradual ascent along a narrow ridge of hills, which frequently necessitates an almost semicircular curve, until it reaches the summit at a height of 2,800 feet above the level of the sea. Having arrived at the Weatherboard (sixty-two miles from Sydney), where there are a few scattered houses, used by the draymen who meet the trains here with wool and other produce from the interior, we left the carriages. A light

waggonette and pair, which the Duke drove, took on His Royal Highness and suite with the Governor, and the rest followed in six large covered carts, each drawn by two horses. The track, which lay through the bush, had recently been made more practicable by the Government, in anticipation of the Duke's visit; but the ruts and stumps rendered the driving in some parts rather critical and exciting work, and it required some tight holding on at times to escape being thrown out. At one place, a sort of corduroy bridge yielded so much, that it seemed as if the whole thing would have given way. After a drive of upwards of two miles, the road emerged abruptly on to the edge of the wild and extraordinary scene we had come to visit. Here two tents had been pitched, in one of which an excellent luncheon was laid out. The rain, which commenced soon after the train began to ascend the mountains, had continued more or less without intermission until we arrived at the end of our journey. We were standing on the edge of a vast rampart of perpendicular rock, which stretches round on either side, and encloses a succession of undulating valleys thickly covered with forest, which one looks down upon from a height of 1,500 feet. The whole valley, when we arrived, was filled with white rolling masses of mist, which entirely obscured the scene; but after luncheon the clouds had opened out and showed very grand peeps of the sea of forest below us. A steep path, from the level upon which the tents were pitched,

led down to a ledge of rocks below. On the left of this, across a tremendous ravine, is a waterfall, but the quantity of water which falls over the edge of the cliffs is not sufficient to form any grand or striking feature in the view. The vast extent of undulating forest stretched out before us, extended away between a succession of stupendous flat-topped cliffs, as far as the eye could penetrate through the shifting rain-clouds and mist. The idea suggested by the first sight of this "grand amphitheatrical depression" was, that during a great convulsion of nature in remote ages, an enormous tract of wild forest had broken in through the arch of some tremendous cavern, and been precipitated to the bottom. After spending about three hours at the place, we returned to the train, and arrived in Sydney at six o'clock.

4th February.—The teachers and children of "the Protestant Sabbath schools" on this day presented a Bible and casket to His Royal Highness. The presentation took place in the Domain, and, fortunately, the children, who numbered 12,000 or upwards, had a fine day for the purpose. The schools represented were—one Church of England, ten Congregational, one Baptist, eleven Presbyterian, and fourteen Wesleyan. At twelve o'clock His Royal Highness proceeded to the place where the children were congregated, when the Bible and casket were presented, with an address, after the children had sung a verse of the National Anthem. The Duke then returned to Government House, and stood in

the porch whilst the children marched past—all thereby gaining what they were so anxious to obtain—a good look at the Prince. The casket—a very handsome one—was made of myall wood. It rested upon four claws of the emu, and had carved edges and mouldings. In the centre of the top was a group of six figures in frosted silver, representing our Saviour blessing little children. The base on which these figures rested was richly chased, representing grass, ferns, and wild flowers. The inscription plate was surrounded with an elaborate arrangement of Australian ferns and flowers in frosted silver. At each corner of the casket was a full-length aboriginal figure in oxydized silver. The handles were composed of silver, frosted and burnished, and ornamented with the opossum and a large black snake in oxydized silver. At the back was the arms of the colony in burnished silver.

In the afternoon His Royal Highness went to the Albert Cricket Ground at Redfern, to witness an interesting match between some aboriginal cricketers and the officers of the Army and Navy. The weather was now very fine, and not less than 4,000 people were present to look on at the game. The blacks had been trained by Lawrence, a professional, and formerly one of the All England Eleven, and did great credit to their master. The Army and Navy went in first, and scored sixty-four. The blacks then took their turn, and ran up a score of 181, with three wickets down, when the game was adjourned till the next day; they then completed their innings, and

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scored altogether 237. The batting of Cuzens and Bullocky, and the bowling of the former, were almost equal to the performances of the best professional players in England. The Army and Navy scored fifty-one in their second innings, with two wickets down, when the play was discontinued, in order to afford time for some sports, which commenced with a flat race of 100 yards, succeeded by jumping, one of the blacks clearing 5 ft. 7 in. at the running high leap. Then came the aboriginal games, in which Dick-a-Dick appeared in his clever trick of dodging a cricket ball. He defended himself only with the small native shield (not more than three inches in width) and the "liangle." An incessant fire at him was kept up from a distance of only twenty yards, but he fenced them all off most adroitly. Then the twelve mustered for a sham fight, dressed in a new and picturesque costume, consisting of a black closely fitting under-dress, a doublet of opossum skins, and a parti-coloured head-dress, turned up with a broad band of cabbage-tree plait. Each had a crest of lyre-bird plumage, and all were armed with spears, boomerangs, and throwing-sticks. The wind was too strong to allow of much display with the boomerang, as there was great danger to the surrounding multitude, among whom some of these weapons fell; but enough was done to show the great skill with which they could throw this singular projectile. After a hurdle race, throwing the cricket ball, and more jumping, the sports concluded. The Duke and about 9,000 people were present on the ground. It may be

mentioned here that Lawrence left a few days afterwards for England, with his team of sable cricketers, who by this time have probably found it difficult to hold their own against some of the best clubs in London and the provinces.

5th February.—The Citizens' Ball, given by the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Sydney to His Royal Highness, came off on Wednesday evening, the 5th of February, in the Pavilion, a temporary building erected for the purpose in Hyde Park, and was in every respect a brilliant success. About 3,000 persons were present, including the Prince, the Earl and Countess of Belmore, together with the Ministers, Judges of the Supreme Court, and Members of Parliament. The Pavilion was a wooden structure, with a wide-spanned galvanized iron roof, and two odd-looking turrets, on which were transparencies with the city arms and full-length portraits of the Duke. Externally the building was exceedingly plain, but it was most admirably fitted up internally for its intended use; beautifully decorated, well ventilated, and capitally floored for dancing throughout. It was of the enormous length of 280 feet, and 180 in width. There was a great central hall, 254 feet by 98, and round it were grouped cloak rooms, dressing rooms, retiring rooms, card rooms, refreshment stalls, supper rooms, and every convenience that could possibly be required. There was also a drawing room for the Prince, communicating (through a vestibule) with a private entrance, as well as other rooms set apart for his use; retiring rooms for the

Earl and Countess of Belmore and the Duke's suite, with separate dressing rooms. In the centre of the hall was a fountain, twelve feet high, encircled with a large basin filled with gold and silver fish, and bordered with water plants and a variety of ferns. There were also three fountains supplied with choice colonial perfumes, which were kept playing the whole night. Fire engines were placed at regular intervals all round the building, ready for use at a moment's notice in case of accident from fire. Everything, in fact, showed that the Mayor and the ball committee had been untiring in their efforts to secure the comfort and safety of the vast concourse met together to do honour to the Prince.

The guests began to arrive about nine o'clock; the Duke and suite, with His Excellency and Lady Belmore, arrived at a quarter past ten, and dancing commenced shortly afterwards. The usual loyal toasts were drunk after supper, soon after which His Royal Highness retired, but it was broad daylight before the Pavilion was finally deserted.

8th February.—His Royal Highness, the Governor, and a party of ladies and gentlemen, went by special train to Douglas Park, the residence of R. L. Jenkins, Esq. After luncheon the Duke and the gentlemen drove over to the rabbit warren of Mr. Wonson, and had some excellent shooting.

10th February.—His Royal Highness paid a visit to Paramatta, a municipal township fifteen miles from Sydney, containing a population of 6,000 persons. He embarked in the *Fairy* (a steam yacht

kindly placed at his disposal whilst at Sydney by Mr. Mort) about eleven o'clock, and proceeded up the river, greeted on both sides, as he went along, by knots of people grouped on the banks. He landed at the wharf about one o'clock, where he was met by some members of the Government, the Mayor of Paramatta, and a number of gentlemen. The guard of honour, consisting of the whole of the Paramatta company of the Volunteer Rifles, presented arms, and the Mayor read an address; after which the Duke drove in procession through the town to the Domain—formerly the country residence of the Governor. Here the school-children sang the National Anthem. The town was gaily decorated; the most notable thing in that way being a well executed design composed of green corn-stalks, oranges, &c., having the Duke's arms on one side, and the Australian arms on the other, surmounted by the Royal arms. After luncheon the Duke drove out to Mr. Pye's orchard and orangery, and returned to Sydney by road.

In the course of the next few days His Royal Highness paid similar visits to the suburban boroughs of Waterloo, Paddington, and Randwick, in all of which he was received with the usual demonstrations of loyalty. Randwick is celebrated for its asylum for destitute children, over which the Duke was conducted by the President, to the great gratification of the poor children.

Sydney is fortunate in possessing a very fine dry dock, which had been constructed, chiefly by convict

labour, at Cockatoo Island, for the cleaning and repairing of Her Majesty's ships of war on the station. It was found necessary to take the *Galatea* in to repair the T-head of the screw propeller, and cheese-coupling attached to the screw shaft, the driving sides of these parts being very much worn. She remained in dock from the 7th to the 24th of February, and whilst there the decks were caulked by artificers engaged for the purpose.

Cockatoo is a small island in the upper part of the harbour, about four miles from Sydney by water, in which the most refractory convicts used formerly to be confined, but which now contains only criminals sentenced to hard labour for minor offences. The convicts and their guardians, the dockyard artisans and their overseers, with Captain Mann, the Governor of the island, are the only residents. The officers of the *Galatea* were at first inclined to look upon their detention here as equivalent to three weeks' transportation at least, but the kindness and hospitality of Captain Mann and his family will always cause the time they "served" at Cockatoo to be remembered with pleasure. A number of young ladies were asked to stay at the "Governor's" house, who, with Mrs. Mann and her half-dozen charming daughters, afforded a most agreeable society. Besides all these advantages, it was a great treat to be able to walk from the ship, without having to go backwards and forwards by boats; and there was a fine piece of ground in front of the dock where the ship's company could play at rounders, or quoits, or

skittles, or could sit round their washing-tubs all day up to their elbows in soapsuds, rubbing their clothes out—which seems to be a British sailor's idea of Paradise. The officers had plenty of amusement in the way of quoits or cricket, dancing or croquet with the ladies; and during their stay a fancy dress ball was improvised for them by Mrs. Mann; so that altogether the time spent at Cockatoo was a very agreeable sort of penal servitude, which none of them would object to undergo again.

The weather about this time was so very inclement that some of the prescribed engagements for the Prince had to be postponed. The Church Sunday school children, who had had such an unfavourable day for presenting a Bible and Prayer-Book to His Royal Highness, were to have had the privilege of meeting him in the Domain on the 15th, but the day was again so very wet that they could not carry out the arrangement. A Promenade Concert, in aid of a fund for erecting a statue to Captain Cook; was prevented by the rain, as was also a German torchlight procession, a visit to the Hawkesbury, and the Sailors' Home picnic, in aid of the building fund of that institution.

21st February.—On Friday, the 21st, His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh left Sydney in H.M.S. *Challenger*, flagship of Commodore Rowley Lambert, C.B., to pay a visit to the colony of Queensland, and arrived at Moreton Bay (500 miles from Sydney), at 8.15 P.M., on the 24th. This is the most northerly of the Australian colonies, its

southern boundary commencing at Point Danger, in Lat. $28^{\circ} 8'$ S., and extending right up to Torres Straits on the north. It meets South Australia in about Lat. 29° S. and Long. 141° E., and skirts the eastern boundary of that colony as far as Lat. 26° S. It was separated from New South Wales in 1859, and Sir George Bowen was appointed its first Governor.

The coast between Sydney and Moreton Bay has few striking features, the hills and undulating land along the shore being generally of moderate height, with the exception of Mount Warning, a remarkable block, the summit of which is formed of two rounded hummocks, with a sharp peak at one end rising to the height of 3,353 feet. Seen over the near coast, its decided form makes it a valuable landmark.

24th February.—A little to the northward of Mount Warning a sword-fish was observed near the ship; it made a rush to the surface, where some birds were hovering close to the water, and appeared as though it were attempting to strike them. This may have been accidental, as it may have dashed at something under water which we could not see. The birds flew away from this spot, and when they approached the surface in another place, the sword-fish made several rushes, and breached clean out of the water under them.

On nearing Cape Moreton in the afternoon, the *Platypus*, a small steamer, came out to meet us, bringing the Port Master, Lieut. G. P. Heath, R.N., to pilot the *Challenger* up to the anchorage.

After rounding the Cape the weather, which had been hitherto fine, began to cloud in, very dark masses rising up to the northward and forming a black

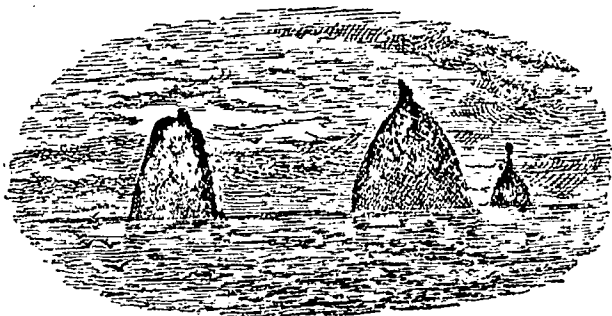


CAPE MORTON.

arch, under which there was a grand display of lightning. The flashes repeatedly fell in a clearly defined ribbon-like form, reaching from the lower part of the cloud-arch to the water; this lightning was of an unusual pink colour, the more defined forms appearing as if inlaid in a luminous band. As we ran up to the anchorage, the most striking feature was the Glass Houses, three peaks near each other rising from a low plain, so called from their singular resemblance to glass furnaces. It was after dark when we anchored in Brisbane Roads, and by that time it was blowing a gale from the southward, which continued all night.

25th February.—Soon after nine in the morning His Excellency the Acting Governor, Col. O'Connell, came down from Brisbane in a small steamer called the *Kate*, accompanied by four others. At ten, the

Duke (with his suite) and Commodore Lambert left, in the *Challenger's* gig, to go on board the *Kate*. It was blowing very fresh, with a short chopping sea, and as His Royal Highness was going down the ship's side, his hat was blown overboard, but was quickly recovered by a boat astern of the ship, and put on again, wet as it was. As His Royal Highness approached the *Kate*, the steamer had stern-way, and the gig got jammed under her quarter, and was in some danger of being swamped. At the first chance everybody scrambled out, as well as they could, into the steamer, where His Royal Highness was received



THE GLASS HOUSES, MORTON BAY.

by the Acting Governor and members of the Ministry. The Standard was hoisted at the *Kate's* mast-head, and the *Challenger* saluted and manned yards. The passage up to the entrance of the Brisbane River was very rough, deluges of spray at times sweeping across the deck, and the *Kate* was so lively, that it was no easy matter to keep a footing on her deck. The scenery along the banks of the river near the town was very pretty; there had been a good deal of rain just before our arrival, and this

had given the country a bright green appearance which we scarcely expected to see so far north in the middle of summer.

About twenty minutes past twelve the *Kate* arrived off the landing-place, and proceeded to make fast alongside. Two punts, moored some little way out into the river, and connected with the shore by means of a landing-stage, the centre of which was carpeted, afforded every facility for disembarkation. At the end of this stage a large triumphal arch had been erected, and was beautifully decorated with many varieties of indigenous ferns, shrubs, and plants. On one side was the inscription, "Welcome to Queensland," and on the other, "Welcome, Son of England's greatest Patron of Arts and Industry," "God save the Queen."

A detachment of the 50th Regiment was drawn up in line on each side of the upper portion of the stage, as a guard of honour. Whilst preparations were making for a landing, suddenly, to the surprise of everybody, a party of fifty or sixty aborigines made their appearance and took up a position in two lines between the military and the steamer. They were got up in a most picturesque manner, being in full war dress—naked to the waist, armed with spears, waddies, boomerangs, &c., their faces and upper portions of their bodies smeared over with white and various coloured clays, laid on in streaks and spots, and their hair ornamented with white feathers. Another party of them as suddenly mounted on to the top of the arch, and stood

like so many bronze statues among the foliage which decorated it. No one had previously seen them—the whole thing having been cleverly managed by Mr. Petrie, a gentleman from the Pine River district, who had not mentioned to any one his intention of introducing them on the scene. The arch (with this addition to its original ornamentation), the surrounding decorations, the large concourse of spectators, the various steamers, with the Government schooner (*Pearl*) and other vessels, moored in the immediate neighbourhood, and all rigged out for the occasion in their gayest bunting, the people in boats on the river, and spectators on the banks, all combined to produce a very lively and pleasing effect.

As the Prince was landing, a battery of Volunteer Artillery, drawn up outside the enclosure, and parallel to the river, fired a royal salute, and the people welcomed him with prolonged and enthusiastic cheers. The Mayor of Brisbane was introduced by the Acting Governor, and presented an address from the Municipal Council. His Royal Highness and party, with the Governor, then took their seats in the carriages provided for them, and the procession through the town commenced.

The streets, along which the procession slowly moved, presented a very gay appearance; flags everywhere floated in the breeze—balconies and other convenient places were crowded with groups of well-dressed people—five thousand school-children singing the National Anthem—and a series of triumphal

arches, one of them exceedingly well got up—added to the general liveliness of the scene. When the procession arrived at the Government House gates, the different bodies closed up, and formed along both sides of the street, so as to allow His Royal Highness to pass through their ranks. The road leading to Government House was lined the whole way up by Rifle Volunteers and Volunteer Artillery, who saluted as he passed on. The procession then broke up, and the different bodies who had taken part in it were marched back to their respective places of rendezvous.

In the afternoon the Duke held a levée, which was attended by the Bishop of Brisbane and clergy of the Church of England, the Romish Bishop and clergy, Members of the Legislative Council and Assembly, various officers of Government, ministers of different religious bodies, foreign consuls, and about 200 other gentlemen.

A little after 4 P.M. His Royal Highness attended the Highland games in the Queen's Park. Here a beautifully illuminated address was presented and read by Mr. Gilbert Elliott, on behalf of the Highlanders resident in the district.

At night the streets, arches, &c., were beautifully illuminated by numerous appropriate transparencies and devices, and a very effective display of fireworks took place in the Queen's Park.

Shortly after 10 P.M. the Duke attended an amateur concert given at the School of Arts, the programme of which was carried out in a manner

highly creditable to the ladies and gentlemen who took part in it.

26th February.—His Royal Highness, attended by the Acting Governor, Commodore Lambert, and Mr. Brierly, left Brisbane soon after nine in the morning for a brief visit to the Darling Downs. The Duke drove a team of four greys in a break, which had been sent across the river and waited for him at Kangaroo Point, to which place the party crossed over in a boat. The horses were changed at Woogeroo, about ten miles from Ipswich, and at Bandamah Bridge His Royal Highness was met by about 200 horsemen, who escorted him to Limestone Hill, where upwards of 4,000 people were assembled, and 1,500 children of the different schools of Ipswich sang the National Anthem. The Mayor of Ipswich presented an address, and the Duke drove on to the Railway station, where he breakfasted. He left at 1 P.M. in a special train for Toowoomba and Jondaryan. The carriage in which he travelled was built especially for him at Brisbane, and was a beautiful specimen of colonial workmanship. There was another between it and the engine, open at the sides, and decorated with flags and festoons of flowers, from which it was intended that His Royal Highness should see the country to greater advantage, but it was not used for that purpose. The train stopped for a short time at several small stations, where the people crowded the platform, and cheered heartily as His Royal Highness arrived and departed. After leaving the lower ground on the Ipswich side, the

railway passes through some magnificent mountain scenery, and winds up the face of the hills by a series of sharp curves, here and there crossing deep ravines spanned by wooden bridges, from which it seemed that the slightest swerve might precipitate the train into the fearful-looking depths below. There are several tunnels on this mountain line, and as we emerged from them into the broad light of day, close to one of these awful gorges, it was almost enough to take the breath away, and made us shudder to think how slight a matter might produce a most fearful catastrophe. It is a single line of rail, of only $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet gauge, and if there had been any spectators at the bottom of one of those ravines, we should have looked more like Blondin's barrow, wheeled along a tight-rope, than anything else. When we came upon some of the wildest of the mountain scenery, the train stopped, and we had luncheon in the open carriage; after which we completed the ascent, and soon afterwards entered upon the outskirts of the Downs, arriving at the town of Toowoomba a little before seven o'clock. When His Royal Highness entered the station he was enthusiastically welcomed by an assemblage of nearly 2,000 people. Some members of the Ministry who were present in the train, having joined us at Ipswich, were received with groans, hisses, and yells. It would seem that they had become unpopular from an idea that they had mismanaged the arrangements connected with the Prince's visit. His Royal Highness did not leave the carriage, and no addresses were

presented. After a detention of twenty minutes, the train started for Jondaryan, where it arrived at eight o'clock. (This is at present the terminus, the line, as yet, not having been carried further on to the Downs.) The station here is very like those at small country places in England. There is no village, but only a few small buildings occupied by the people employed on the line. On our arrival His Royal Highness was shown into a small room, about 10 feet square, constructed of boards, and furnished with a few chairs, a small table and sofa; from this a door opened into a scantily furnished bedroom. A number of squatters and other gentlemen, who had been assembled on the platform, now took possession of the vacant carriages, and settled down to pipes and conversation. It did not seem to be very clear what was to be the next part of the performance; and the Duke, highly amused at the oddness of the whole affair, remarked, "What came we out for to see?" The Commodore and one or two others of the Duke's party went out to ascertain what was going on, and found that preparations were being made for a dinner—or rather a supper, for it was now getting late. About ten o'clock dinner was announced, to which some fifty sat down in the tent where it was served, and which was decorated inside with flags and flowers. After dinner the Governor proposed the healths of the Queen and the Duke, which were responded to with a perfect storm of applause and loyal feeling. A very amusing speech was made by one of the gentlemen present, in the course of which he pro-

duced a large "damper," * as big as a small fitch of bacon, stating that it had been specially made at his own station for His Royal Highness, and ended by walking up to the Duke and asking His Royal Highness to accept it. The Duke thanked him, but begged that he would not expect him to eat it all, but would consider it to be "received as eaten." Another gentleman proposed the health of His Excellency the Acting Governor, and took the opportunity of saying how desirous the squatters were that he should be confirmed in the appointment, appealing to the Duke to use his influence with the Queen for that purpose. At this part of his speech a voice desired him to "Sit down!" but this request only made him persevere the more, as he saw the majority were decidedly "with him." As soon as the applause produced by the speech had ceased, His Royal Highness took advantage of a quiet moment, and retired to his "regal" quarters at the railway station, accompanied by the Governor, &c., a single Kerosene lamp filled the room with smoke and smell, and gave about as much light as would barely enable us to see each other. No sleeping accommodation had been provided for anybody, with the exception of the small room for the Duke. Mr. Graham, the superintendent of the Jondaryan head station—distant about two miles—offered to put some of the Duke's party up at the house, an offer which was gladly accepted; so we drove off,

* "Damper" is the bread commonly used in the bush: it is made with flour and water, and baked under the ashes.

leaving His Royal Highness to the enjoyment of his dreary quarters at the railway station, and His Excellency the Governor to get what sleep he could in one of the railway carriages. As we drove along we passed a small church, lighted up, in which, we were told, a number of squatters were going to take up their quarters for the night. When we reached Mr. Graham's house, we found a small party assembled, including a few ladies, who had been invited under the expectation that they would meet His Royal Highness. All the men were of the best squatter type—fine frank gentlemanly fellows, who, if the Duke could have spared the time, would have been delighted (they said) to find him good sport on the Downs, where there were plenty of emu, kangaroo, native turkeys, and other game. The house was comfortable, but without pretension to anything more than the accommodation generally afforded by bush houses on large stations.

It had been arranged, before we left the Duke, that horses were to be taken to the station at six the next morning, to give His Royal Highness and party an opportunity of looking after emu. However, after the fatigue of the long journey of the previous day, and the late hour at which we retired to bed, none of us felt much inclination to turn out before daylight.

27th February.—It was seven o'clock when we had finished our light breakfast at Mr. Graham's, and then we drove back to the station, where we found the Duke had been up early, ready for the expected hunt; but

no horses had arrived, nor did anybody seem to know anything at all about them ; so it was evident there was nothing to be done in the way of sport. As there was no inducement to remain longer, we got into the train at once to return to Brisbane, and arrived at Toowoomba at ten o'clock. The people here had not expected the Duke so early, and not many were present on the platform. Soon afterwards, however, they began to flock in, and within a few minutes a carriage was sent to take the Duke for a drive round the town and back to the station, which occupied about half an hour. During the drive the Prince incidentally had an opportunity of witnessing the tricks of an Australian buck-jumping horse. The rider, who appeared to be a first-rate horseman, endeavoured by every means in his power to keep his seat, whilst the horse tried every manœuvre to upset him. At last, however, the horse, by putting his head between his fore-legs, arching his back like a bow, and leaping up on all-fours, succeeded in working the saddle on to his neck, and then threw his rider to the ground, on his face, with great force. The gentleman got up, half stunned, with his nose bleeding violently ; and the horse, as if quite satisfied with the result of his performance, stood stock-still. The townspeople of Toowoomba had been very much dissatisfied at the way in which the members of the Ministry (who had the management of the trip) had treated them, by refusing to communicate with the Mayor as to the steps necessary to be taken for a

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suitable reception of the Prince; and had held an indignation meeting the night before, in which they had unanimously resolved to burn in effigy two of the most prominent members, the Hon. Messrs. McKenzie and Palmer, a resolution which they carried into effect this evening.

* His Royal Highness arrived at Ipswich at half-past three, and drove to the Club, which had been given up for his use. During the afternoon he paid a visit to the Grammar School, and in the evening attended a ball at the School of Arts. There were about 100 people present.

Ipswich is a small town, situated in a hollow surrounded by low hills, mostly bare of trees. Population about 3,000. There are a few nice suburban houses on the hills, with gardens and small fields attached to them. The town is situated on the Bremer, a tributary of the Brisbane river, and steamers ply between it and Brisbane every day.

28th February.—The Duke and party started for Brisbane in a break at a quarter to nine in the morning. We noticed on the way considerable tracts of land under cotton cultivation; in one enclosure cotton, Indian corn, bananas, and melons were all growing together; indeed, “the productive qualities of the soil of Queensland are fully equal to those of other Australian colonies, either for pastoral or agricultural purposes. In the latter particular the scrubs and forest lands on the banks of the rivers and their tributaries are capable of yielding almost every variety of grain, fruit, and

spices peculiar to a tropical climate; the eastern side of the dividing range being admirably adapted for the growth of the former, and the table lands on the west side of the same range excelling in the productions of the latter. The great extent of the Queensland territory, both in latitude and longitude, enables its inhabitants to cultivate successfully those productions suited to the various degrees of temperature experienced therein. The English potato, the cabbage, the turnip, the carrot, and the varieties of beans and peas, will be found growing in close proximity to the pine-apple, banana, orange, sugar-cane, arrowroot, &c. "Along the coast line, from the Clarence to the northern boundary of occupation, comprising some eight degrees of latitude, most—if not all—of the productions of the Indies, South America, and not a few of those of Africa, may be successfully and profitably cultivated. The hillslopes, from their base to their summit, are found to be admirably adapted for the cultivation of the vine, olive, indigo, cinchona, cocoa, cinnamon, allspice, tamarind, nutmeg, clove, tea, coffee, orange, cotton, &c.; and upon the rich extensive lands in the glens or valleys of the rivers near the coast, the sugar-cane, arrowroot, ginger, tobacco, banana, &c., can be produced in the highest perfection."*

On the way down to Brisbane we stopped for ten minutes at Woogeroo, and changed horses at Oxley, where we remained for half an hour. We got into

* "A description of the natural and industrial products of Queensland," p. 4.

Brisbane at ten minutes to twelve, having driven twenty-five miles in two hours and a half.

His Royal Highness and suite, together with His Excellency the Acting Governor, attended the races on the Eagle Farm course in the afternoon, arriving on the ground about half-past one, just as the first event was decided. There were five races in all, but the running (we were told) was not as good as usual. The favourite horse was North Australian, which easily won both "the Duke of Edinburgh" and "the Galatea" stakes. There were quite 4,000 people on the racecourse, and everything passed off very quietly. The greatest credit was due to the stewards for the excellent arrangements which they had made. A new stand (with luncheon room attached) had been erected for His Royal Highness and suite, and an excellent view of the start and finish of each race was thereby afforded.

Whilst the Duke was at dinner in the evening, a German torchlight procession arrived at Government House, and at once commenced to serenade with a song in praise of "Fatherland." Having "bid His Royal Highness a heartfelt welcome with torch and song, according to ancient German custom," they presented an address in a handsome casket made of beautiful specimens of native wood, and very neatly ornamented. The casket was cylinder-shaped, and supported by the figures of four aborigines—two men with their "gins"—in a sitting posture, carved in gold.

At night the Citizens' Ball was held in a large

store, which had been fitted up with great taste for the occasion. There were some 300 people present. There were the usual loyal speeches at supper, after which His Royal Highness retired.

29th February.—At eleven o'clock in the morning the Prince laid the foundation-stone of the Brisbane Grammar School, which is now, however, to be called Alfred College.

After the ceremony was over, His Royal Highness drove back to Government House, and planted two pines in front of the new Houses of Assembly. His brief visit to the colony had now drawn to a close; and at noon, according to previous arrangement, he left Government House, on his way to the *Kate*, which was to convey him back to H.M.S. *Challenger*. The citizens assembled in force to take their farewell, and cheered lustily. The Brisbane and Ipswich Volunteer Artillery batteries fired a royal salute. The *Kate* got under way immediately, and as she passed the yacht *Hamlet's Ghost*, the little craft fired some small guns by way of salute, to which the *Kate* responded by dipping her ensign. At 2.35 P.M. His Royal Highness embarked on board the *Challenger*, which manned yards and fired a royal salute, immediately afterwards weighing and starting under steam for Sydney, where she arrived a little before ten on the night of Monday, the 2nd of March. During this visit, brief as it necessarily was, the people of Queensland testified unmistakably that this, the youngest of England's numerous colonies, is as loyal and warm-hearted

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towards the Queen and the Royal Family as any of her subjects in either hemisphere.

With the view to encourage intending emigrants to make Queensland their destination, the colonial Government have instituted three different systems under which persons may be assisted in emigrating to this place. We may mention that the Emigration Office in London is at No. 17, Gracechurch Street, City. In the Exhibition held at Melbourne in 1866-67, "samples of Queensland cotton, from various localities hundreds of miles apart, were shown, conveying the gratifying fact that Sea Island cotton, of fine texture and quality, can not only be grown in the neighbourhoods of Brisbane, Maryborough, Gladstone, and Rockhampton, but also upon the elevated table lands of the colony; one sample picked from plants grown in a garden at Camboon, upon the Upper Dawson River, a distance of 200 miles from the seaboard, rivals in texture that grown upon the coast. This interesting fact will give the manufacturers of England some idea of the vastness of the Queensland cotton field, and show them that there is a colony in Australia from whence a supply of this staple, equal to any demand, can be furnished, 'so soon as capital and labour are introduced into it for the purpose."

3rd March.—His Royal Highness attended a ball given by the Royal Sydney Yacht Squadron at the Exchange Buildings. About 500 were present, and everything went off very successfully.

4th March.—His Royal Highness left Sydney in

the steam-ship *Morpeth*, which had been fitted up for the purpose of taking him on a visit to Newcastle, and the Hunter River district generally. The *Morpeth* cleared the Heads a little before six o'clock in the evening. The Duke was accompanied by his Excellency the Earl of Belmore, the Premier, Minister of Lands, Postmaster-general, and other gentlemen. The *Morpeth* arrived off Nobby's Island at ten o'clock the same night. A salute of twenty-one guns, fired on the wharf by the Volunteer Artillery, and another at the flagstaff hill by the Naval Brigade, told of the arrival of the Prince, who landed privately about eleven o'clock; but a large number of people were congregated to welcome him, and cheered most heartily.

5th March.—Numbers of people from the neighbouring towns and villages arrived by the early trains, including gaily-dressed school-children with bright silken banners, and all was bustle and excitement. At ten o'clock the Prince and party left the hotel and walked down to the enclosure on the wharf, near where the *Morpeth* was lying. The guard of honour presented arms, and the band struck up the National Anthem. On reaching an arch formed by a coal trophy, which had been erected in the centre of the enclosure, His Royal Highness halted, and the Mayor read an address which had been agreed to by the five boroughs of the district. The coal trophy was a very handsome arch, built entirely with coal and coke, with the exception of the wooden frame-work, and about 200 tons were used in its con-

struction. On the face of the arch were the words, "From our inexhaustible coal-fields," and immediately above these words, a shield, with the motto, "By head, hand, and hammer," whilst from the flagstaff placed on the top floated the Royal Standard. The arch was the result of the general contributions of the various coal companies, and was nearly as large as that erected at Wolverhampton in honour of the Queen, when Her Majesty paid a visit to the "Black Country" some time since.

When the loyal address from the five boroughs had been presented, His Royal Highness walked across the lines of railway to the foot of Bolton-street, and got into his carriage, which, with the four bay horses, had been brought up from Sydney. A procession was formed, and the Prince was escorted through the streets to the Great Northern Hotel.

At eleven o'clock the Prince, with the Governor and Ministers, went out by special train to the Bore Hole Mine, No. 2 shaft. After watching the process of raising the coals from the mine, they went down the shaft and witnessed the process of getting out coals from the seam. A number of small ponies, imported from Batavia, employed in drawing the coal trollies along the tramways in the mine, attracted great attention. After having examined a considerable portion of the mine, they returned to Newcastle in time to admit of His Royal Highness holding a levée at one o'clock, at the Great Northern Hotel, when a large number of the influential resi-

dents of the Northern districts availed themselves of the privilege of paying their respects to the Prince. Some members of the Friendly and Temperance Societies were introduced and presented addresses.

At three o'clock the Duke, attended as before, embarked on board the *Morpeth*, and proceeded up the river, followed by two other steamers, crowded with passengers, and at half-past five landed at the wharf at Morpeth, where an immense number of people—hundreds of them on horseback—were awaiting his arrival. The Mayor received His Royal Highness, and conducted him to his carriage. A procession was formed, and as it began to move a royal salute was fired by the Naval Brigade, who had come up in the steamer *Collaroy* with three howitzers on board. The Prince drove on to the railway station, and went by train to East Maitland, three miles from Morpeth. Here the manifestations of loyalty were as enthusiastic as those of their neighbours, and after a short stay, the train was shunted on to the main line, and drove rapidly back to Newcastle, where the Prince and party passed the night. In the evening, Newcastle, East and West Maitland, and Morpeth were illuminated, and three large bonfires were burning nearly all night on the north shore.

6th March.—At a quarter past eight His Royal Highness, with the Earl of Belmore, their respective suites, and the Ministers, left Newcastle by special train, and proceeded right through to Singleton. The train travelled at the rate of forty miles an

hour, and the people who were congregated at the different platforms cheered as the Prince swept past. On arriving at Singleton about half past nine, a large number of people were assembled from the surrounding districts; after the presentation of a few addresses, a procession was formed, and the Prince went through the town, which was gay with the usual decorations. After a very brief visit the Prince drove back to the railway station, and left for Maitland amid the cheers of the assembled populace. The train stopped opposite the court-house in East Maitland, where the Mayor offered his congratulations on the occasion of the Prince's visit to the borough. A royal salute was fired by the naval brigade, and in the meantime His Royal Highness entered his carriage, when the procession, which was nearly as long as that which was formed in Sydney when the Prince landed there, commenced to move. The route taken was through East into West Maitland. Every house contributed its quota of flags, flowers, or evergreens, and there was a large triumphal arch in each borough. When the Prince's carriage reached Northumberland Hotel he alighted for refreshment, and after a brief delay drove on to the racecourse, in which an Agricultural Show was to take place. As soon as he arrived there the children sang the National Anthem, and the Prince opened the Show. There were some very fine animals amongst the exhibits. Having an engagement for Sydney in the evening, His Royal Highness, after luncheon on the ground, returned to

the railway station, and left for Newcastle amid numerous expressions of regret on the part of the Committee of the Exhibition that he could not remain longer. At three the Duke and party re-embarked on board the *Morpeth*, and started at once for Sydney, where they arrived before half past eight—the steamer having made the passage (seventy-five miles) in five hours and twenty minutes.

In consequence of the fertility of the soil along the banks of the Humber and its tributaries, this is the finest agricultural district in the colony. These rivers drain an area of 7,900 square miles of country, much of which is of the richest description, and is taken up by farmers and settlers, who are employed in grazing, as well as in agricultural pursuits.

Newcastle, the capital of the district, is an episcopal city and free sea-port town, and is the second port in the colony. There are numerous coal-mines in the neighbourhood, and the coal measures are rich in remarkable flora and fauna—the glossopteris, or tongue fern, and stems of the vertebraria, being found from the highest to the lowest beds of the coal. The mineral resources of Newcastle may be looked upon as inexhaustible, and the facilities at present available at this place alone, permit the easy shipment of 3,000 to 4,000 tons of coal per day. The quantity obtained has doubled in the last five years, and amounted in 1864 to half a million of tons.

7th March.—For some time past a promenade concert in the Hyde Park Pavilion at Sydney had been

talked of, the proceeds of which were to be devoted to a Cook memorial fund. It took place to-day, and was very well attended. His Royal Highness, the Earl and Countess of Belmore, Sir Alfred and Lady Stephen, and Sir William Manning, were amongst the visitors. The bands of the Volunteer Corps and of H.M.S. *Galatea* played several opera pieces, which were listened to with great pleasure by the large numbers who had been attracted to the Pavilion. On one side of the building there was displayed a large painting representing the intended statue to Captain Cook; and there were also two or three fine plaster busts of the great navigator placed on pedestals in different parts of the room.

9th March.—The German torchlight procession, which had been twice postponed in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, took place on the night of Monday, the 9th of March. The neighbourhood of the Pavilion in Hyde Park was the place fixed upon for a rendezvous. Long before the hour appointed for assembling, the streets leading to Hyde Park and the Domain were thronged with people anxious to witness the proceedings. Soon after half-past eight the signal was given to start, and the procession moved out of the enclosure.

The torch-bearers numbered about 600, and were preceded and followed by bands of music, and attended by numerous bearers of coloured lanterns. The procession marched through the streets to Government House, when the lantern and torch-bearers formed a circle, enclosing the singers and

members of the deputation. When His Royal Highness appeared on the steps of the main entrance the "Willkommen" was sung with great spirit, after which an address was presented, with a handsome casket mounted in silver. At the request of the Prince they then sang one of Abt's songs, and concluded with the German National song "Des Deutschen Vaterland," which was sung with great effect. The procession then reformed, and marched through the Domain, and along the streets to the Haymarket, where the torches were thrown into a pit prepared for the purpose, and allowed to consume.

10th March.—A public fancy dress ball in honour of the Duke of Edinburgh took place this evening at the Prince of Wales Theatre, and was in all respects a brilliant and successful affair. Nearly 1,000 persons were present, and some of the fancy costumes, especially the historical characters, were very accurately got up. There were three Marie Stuarts, Spanish and Polonaise ladies, Swiss, Normandy, Albanian, Roman, Hungarian, Portuguese, and Neapolitan peasants, Scotch lassies, English, Greek, and Watteau shepherdesses, sea nymphs,* a monk or two, an Esquimaux, a sprinkling of brigands, Brian Boroimbe, King of Munster, Louis XIV., and Henry VIII. The decorations of the theatre were all in good taste, and the *coup d'œil* presented by the gay dresses was very striking. His Royal Highness

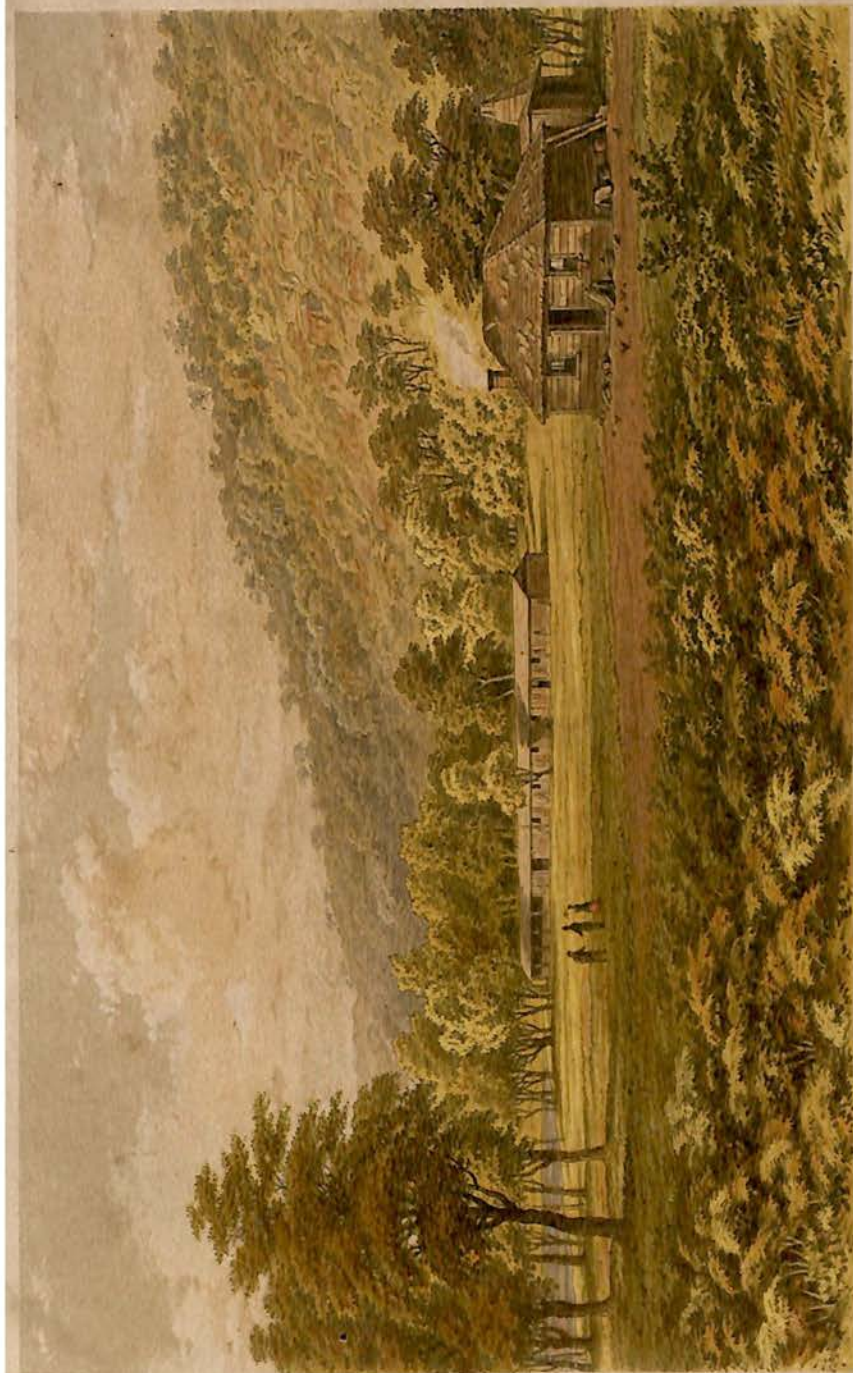
* Junctæque Nymphis gratiæ decentes .

Alterno terram quatiunt pede.—HOR. Od. I. iv. 6.

wore his naval uniform, with several orders and the blue ribbon of the Garter.

12th March.—This afternoon there was to be a great public picnic, for the purpose of providing funds for the Sailors' Home, the foundation-stone of which had been laid seven years before by Lady Young (the wife of the last Governor), and which now required a fresh effort to complete it. The presence in the colony of His Royal Highness suggested to the people of Sydney that this would be an opportune time for making a vigorous effort towards completing so useful a building. The movement quickly assumed a business-like shape; an influential committee was organized, and a great picnic was decided upon as a most suitable mode of raising further funds in aid of the Institution, and upon application from the committee, His Royal Highness at once acceded to their request that he would honour it by his patronage and presence. More than one day fixed for the event had been abandoned on account of the weather, and for other reasons, but it was finally settled that the picnic should take place on the 12th of March; admission was to be by tickets, procurable from the committee at a guinea each.

The locality fixed upon for the fête was a pretty spot known as Clontarf, on the north shore of Middle Harbour, one of the deep bays which indent the shores within the Heads, about seven miles from Sydney, and a favourite place for picnics. All general business was to be suspended; the principal Banks, Government Offices, Insurance Companies,



THE CHROMO LITH

C I O N T A R E

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and mercantile firms, gave their people a holiday ; and from its first announcement the Sailors' Home Picnic was looked forward to as one of the chief festivities during the Duke's stay in the colony. For some time after our arrival at Sydney there had been constant rain and uncertain weather ; but all this had passed away, and the day was one of the most beautiful possible. During the forenoon all was bustle and preparation afloat, and the whole scene at this time, as viewed from the rising ground above "Farm Cove," could not be surpassed in the world for picturesque beauty and interest. On the right (looking down the harbour) was Government House, a fine castellated building surrounded by trees ; on the principal tower the Royal Standard was hoisted. In the bay below were H.M. ships *Galatea*, *Challenger*, and *Charybdis*, with steamers and small craft of all kinds, gaily decorated with flags. Soon after ten o'clock a light cool breeze came wandering in from the Western Pacific, at first in wayward fitful airs, just here and there ruffling the glassy calm of the harbour in patches, and then uniting and spreading out until the whole surface of the water was rippled by tiny waves into the deepest blue. About eleven o'clock a large fleet of cutter yachts stood out from Double Bay, and came up before the breeze, and saluted the Commodore's pendant as they rounded H.M.S. *Challenger*. They then hauled on a wind, and commenced working down the harbour for Clontarf.

Shortly before one o'clock His Royal Highness,

accompanied by the Earl and Countess of Belmore, and a party from Government House, proceeded down the harbour in the steam yacht *Fairy*, and arrived at Clontarf about two o'clock, passing up to the landing-place between the steamers and yachts, which had been stationed in two lines near the jetty. Here the Duke was received by the committee and other gentlemen, and conducted to the tent where luncheon had been prepared, and which was now quite ready. Sir William Manning took the chair, and after luncheon proposed a single toast, "The Queen," after which the Prince rose, and escorted Lady Belmore to the private tent set apart for the Duke and his friends. He then entered into conversation for a short time with the Governor, Sir Alfred Stephen, and Sir William Manning; and shortly afterwards strolled on with Sir William only, across the green towards some trees near the beach, conversing with him about the Sailors' Home, and giving him a cheque as a donation to that Institution. Sir William was just in the act of calling the Duke's attention to a party of 300 blacks, who had been collected together for a "corroboree," the largest number of aborigines ever seen in Sydney by the present generation of colonists, when a man was observed to detach himself from the crowd (which followed, and formed a sort of half circle at some distance behind His Royal Highness), and to advance towards the Duke. When within less than twenty yards he quickened his pace, but still without exciting any suspicion, many people thinking that it was some one known to His Royal Highness,

who was going to speak to him. He walked hurriedly up till he came within arm's length, and then took out a pistol and fired it at the middle of the Duke's back, who at once fell forwards on his hands and knees, exclaiming, "Good God! I am shot; my back is broken." The report of the pistol caused Sir William Manning to turn round, and face the man who had fired, when the ruffian immediately covered him with his pistol, and ordered him to "stand back." Sir William dropped on his knees to avoid the shot, but the pistol fortunately missed fire. Mr. Vial, a coachbuilder of Sydney, who happened to be close by, now rushed at the assassin from behind, and pinioned his arms to his side, when a struggle ensued, in which the man, perceiving that he was being overpowered, attempted to point the pistol (a revolver) at his assailant, but finding it impossible to do so, he again aimed at the Duke, whilst he was lying on the ground. Mr. Vial, however, held him so firmly, forcing his arm down at the same time, that as the pistol exploded, the ball was diverted downwards, and hit a gentleman standing near in the foot, wounding him so severely that he fainted, and had to be carried away by his friends.

In the mean time the bystanders, attracted by the discharge of fire-arms, and seeing the Duke fall, ran to his assistance, and with the help of two of his own seamen lifted him from the ground, and carried him to the tent. As they were moving him, he requested them to carry him as gently as possible.

When taken into the tent, he was at once attended to by some medical gentlemen, who were present at the picnic—four or five from the men-of-war in the harbour, and one or two others. When the dress of His Royal Highness had been removed, it was found that the bullet had penetrated the back, about half an inch to the right of the vertebral column, on a level with the ninth rib, and traversing the course of the ribs round by the right, had lodged in the flesh, not far below the surface, within two inches of the breast-bone. No vital organ, fortunately, appeared to be injured—the course of the bullet, to all appearance, being quite superficial.

In the meantime some gentlemen had come to the assistance of Mr. Vial, and were helping him to retain his hold of the man who had fired the shot; but others coming up immediately afterwards, and not knowing which was the ruffian, began to ill-treat Mr. Vial, who got seriously bruised before the mistake was discovered. When, however, the attention of the people was at length directed to the real culprit, there was a general rush to get at him, and he was seized by the excited spectators amidst shouts of “lynch him,” “hang him,” “string him up,” &c., and had it not been for the closing in of the police, ably assisted by some gentlemen, he would soon have been placed beyond the reach of the law. As it was, the police (who had by this time taken him into custody) found the greatest difficulty in preventing the infuriated people from tearing him to pieces, and for some minutes it seemed highly

probable that the crowd would overcome the legal authorities. At this juncture, the Chief Justice (Sir Alfred Stephen) and Lord Newry ran up and called for the assistance of the bandsmen of the *Galatea* and of the 50th Regiment, and thus aided, the police were enabled, after considerable difficulty, to drag the prisoner towards the wharf; when a frightful rush—a sort of forlorn hope to possess themselves of the miscreant—was made by the excited crowd on the jetty; but by the energetic behaviour of Mr. Superintendent Orridge, who himself barred the passage, his men were enabled to drag the almost inanimate body of the prisoner across the decks of the two steamers which were lying inside, and to convey him on board the *Paterson*, which was immediately ordered to cast off, and lay out in the stream till further orders. By this time all the clothing had been torn off from the upper part of his person—his eyes, face, and body were frightfully bruised—and blood was flowing freely from numerous wounds.

An attempt was now made by the people collected on the shore and on the other steamers to re-possession themselves of the prisoner, and the Captain of the *Paterson* was imperatively desired by the crowd to return to the wharf and deliver him up to be lynched; but the Hon. Mr. Hay, who was on board, observing that the captain was inclined to listen to their demand, ordered him to proceed at once to Sydney. Even then the prisoner's life was in imminent danger, as a number of sailors on board the steamer had prepared a rope for his immediate

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execution, and it was only by the strenuous interference of Lord Newry that he was saved. The *Paterson* proceeded forthwith to Sydney, and upon arrival there, the prisoner was at once conveyed to the Darlinghurst prison.

This protracted arrest occupied some time, and drew off the attention of a large number of people, who as yet had had no opportunity of ascertaining the nature and extent of the injury sustained by the Duke. They found, on approaching the tent, that the crowd who had remained behind, with misplaced though well-meant offers of assistance, had been greatly impeding the labour of the Duke's immediate attendants, and many of those who now came up only added to the confusion which already prevailed, in their eager anxiety to learn the true state of affairs ; and it became no easy task to impress upon the encroaching multitude, that more air was absolutely necessary for the welfare of the sufferer, round whom they were crowding with so much sorrow and anxiety.

It is difficult to describe the scene at this moment. This large mass of people, who had collected for the sole purpose of amusing themselves, were suddenly horror-stricken by the deliberate attempt to perpetrate a crime, which excited feelings alike of indignation and sympathy in every breast. Many ladies fainted, others were seized with hysterics, which had at least this beneficial effect, that each instance of the kind drew away the attention of the sufferer's immediate friends from the chief point of attraction—the royal tent. By dint of persuasion on the part of the naval

and other officers, those who were in the immediate vicinity of the tent were induced to retire some thirty or forty paces, and force the rest back; but not until one somewhat officious individual, who would insist upon seeing the real state of affairs with his own eyes, had been forcibly ejected from the tent by Commodore Lambert. When the Duke found that the people were in such a state of great anxiety about him, His Royal Highness (who had never lost his presence of mind) sent out to tell them that "he was not seriously hurt, and would be better presently," an announcement which was received with cheers.

In the meantime the steam yacht *Fairy* took up Lady Belmore, who went to prepare a room at Government House for the reception of His Royal Highness; and orders were at the same time sent to the *Galatea* to have his barge ready to meet him on his arrival at Farm Cove.

After remaining in the tent nearly an hour—a litter having been extemporized from the bottom boards and stretchers of Captain Lyon's gig—His Royal Highness was carried upon it by six seamen down to the steamer *Morpeth*, which had been brought alongside the jetty. The people preserved a dead silence as he was borne along, not a sound being heard beyond a suppressed "hush." When taken on board the steamer he was laid (in the litter) upon the skylight of the after cabin, and one of the medical gentlemen present took off his coat and covered him over with it, to keep him warm on his passage up the harbour.

Upon the arrival of the *Morpeth* in Farm Cove, boats from the *Galatea* met her; there was a slight breeze at the time from the northward, and a flood-tide. The steamer stopped on the starboard bow of the *Charybdis* to pick up the boats, and by the time that the barge had got alongside, and His Royal Highness had been lowered down into it—slowly, in consequence of the inconvenience which the slightest movement caused him—the wind and tide had gradually set the steamer almost under the bows of the *Charybdis*. The barge being just abaft her paddles, it was impossible for the *Morpeth* to take a turn astern until the barge was clear. She was therefore obliged to go ahead (or she would have jammed the boat between the two vessels), and in doing this, her mast took the jib and flying-jibbooms of the *Charybdis* close off by the bowsprit cap. Luckily, the barge by this time had managed to back astern just far enough to let the broken spars fall into the water clear of her, and His Royal Highness thereby escaped the risk of another accident; as it was, the spars, in falling, went right through one of the seats, and cleared the deck of the steamer of her passengers, who were compelled to seek refuge below, or wherever they could, to get out of the way.

Commander Campbell, of the *Galatea*, who had come up from Clontarf with the Prince, landed His Royal Highness at the Government jetty, where a guard of marines from the ships in the harbour was stationed to prevent the excited crowd

from coming too near the Duke, the sight of whose prostrate and helpless condition called forth the deepest expressions of sympathy. At this period His Royal Highness appeared to feel the least movement much more than he had previously done, and his barge's crew, who carried him up to Government House, had to stop several times to give him relief. Upon arriving at the house, it was found that the stretcher would not go in through the windows on the ground floor, and it became necessary to saw off the projecting ends.

When His Royal Highness was conveyed to the room prepared for him, he was carefully attended by Doctors Young and Powell, of the *Galatea*, and Dr. Watson, of the *Challenger*; and Miss Osborne, Lady Superintendent of the nursing sisters, who had only arrived from England a few days previously, was sent for. She made arrangements for two of the nurses to attend upon the Prince, one by day and the other by night, which they continued to do during the whole time that he was confined to his room by his wound. Nothing could exceed the assiduous care and attention with which these ladies performed their duties, to the very great satisfaction and comfort of this their first patient in Australasia. His Royal Highness, although unable to lie down the first night, did not suffer very much. No unfavourable symptoms presented themselves, and every one was intensely relieved to learn, the next morning, that no danger to life was anticipated by his medical advisers.

Speaking of the event afterwards, the Prince said, that when he heard the report of the pistol, he did not feel that he was shot, but thought that he had trodden on a Chinese cracker; and that, when he fell forwards, the sensation was not that of falling, but as though he was being lifted up behind. It was only after he had raised himself by his hands into a sitting posture, and saw a man pointing a pistol at him, that he knew he had been shot; when, finding all sensation from the small of the back downwards to be entirely gone, and that there was an extraordinary coldness in his legs, which lay quite powerless, he concluded that his back was broken, upon which he uttered the exclamation previously mentioned. He never for a moment lost his consciousness, but was able to remark every circumstance that occurred: he felt no pain whatever, but suffered from a sense of suffocation: and when the bearers were taking him up to Government House, it was on that account that they had repeatedly to stop, to allow him to recover his breath.

In the course of the afternoon, when the report reached the House of Assembly that the Prince had been shot, it was not at first credited; but when the superintendent of police went up, and stated to some of the members what had occurred, the Premier, Mr. Martin, announced the fact, and moved the adjournment of the House. The House was at once adjourned, when Mr. Parkes, the Colonial Secretary, proceeded to the gaol, and had an interview with the

prisoner. He ascertained that his name was Henry James O'Farrell, and that he had slept the previous night at one of the hotels in Sydney. In course of conversation with the prisoner, Mr. Parkes asked him why he had attempted to commit such an outrage, to which he replied: "Come, come, it is not fair to ask me such a question as that; the Prince is all right—the Prince will live, you need not fear about him—it's only a side wound; I shall be hanged, but the Prince will live." Mr. Parkes left the gaol, and went with some policemen to the hotel where he had slept, and searched his room; but nothing was found beyond some percussion caps, detonating cartridges, wadding for revolvers, a Douay Bible, a Roman Catholic Prayer Book, a crucifix, and some papers which showed that he had been living in the colony of Victoria. It was ascertained that O'Farrell had only been in Sydney for a couple of months, and that whenever he heard the Prince's name mentioned he became greatly excited.

On the way up to the prison he made no secret of his intention to have assassinated the Prince. He said to the police: "I have made a mess of it, and all for no good. I don't care for death; I am sorry I missed my aim. I am a Fenian. God save Ireland! I have done my duty, and can die for my country,"—adding, "It can't be helped now, I have made a mess of it."

When the news reached Sydney, it was at first discredited, as it had been in the Assembly; but

when the truth became known, the streets were filled with knots of people discussing the sad event, which was universally regarded as a great calamity, affecting the whole community, each and every one appearing to feel that their adopted country was disgraced by the deed which had been perpetrated on its soil.

Before night had far advanced, the news of the attempted assassination of the Prince had been telegraphed to every town in the colony, and to the neighbouring provinces of Queensland, Victoria, and South Australia, where it was received with one general outburst of indignation and horror at the attempted crime, and commiseration for the Prince whom they had been so recently entertaining. At Goulbourn, the bells of the cathedral were rung at eight o'clock, and intimation was given by the Bishop that a special service would be held to offer up prayers for the Prince's recovery—the Bishop, clergy, and a large number of people of all denominations attending.

13th March.—On the following morning telegrams were received from every town in Australia to which telegraphic communication had been extended, expressing sympathy for His Royal Highness, and horror at the diabolical attack that had been made upon him; the Chief Secretaries of Victoria, Queensland, and South Australia requesting that the Government would telegraph every bulletin as soon as published, in order that the public mind might be relieved.

The Legislative Assembly met at half-past three in the afternoon, when Mr. Martin rose, and in an eloquent speech moved the adoption of the following address :—

“To His Royal Highness Prince Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Kent, Earl of Ulster, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe Coburg and Gotha.

“May it please your Royal Highness,—

“We, the members of the Legislative Assembly, take the earliest opportunity to express our horror and indignation at the attempt which has been made on the life of your Royal Highness during your visit to this colony, and to assure you of the feelings of profound grief and sympathy which pervade the minds of all classes of the community.

“We renew the expression of our devoted attachment to our Gracious Queen and the Royal Family, and we humbly supplicate Almighty God to watch over the life of your Royal Highness, and to grant that you may be speedily restored to perfect health.”

Several other members spoke, urging the extermination of the Fenians if any organization of the kind should be found existing in the colony. The motion, that the address be adopted, was carried unanimously, and the whole House forthwith proceeded to Government House to present the address to His Excellency the Governor, who promised to take an early opportunity of laying it before the Prince.

The people were not behind their representatives in denouncing the crime. Arrangements were made in every place to hold “indignation meetings,” for the purpose of showing their detestation of the crime, and their sympathy for the Prince in his sufferings. A meeting was called by the Mayor of Sydney, to be held in the Pavilion at three o’clock. The shops were all closed, and by the time specified, some 20,000 people assembled within and about the

building. The Mayor and those who acted with him decided that there were to be no speeches, thinking that the adoption of the resolutions without remark would be more impressive and effective than any speeches, however eloquent. The different gentlemen who moved and seconded the resolutions did, however, make a few brief remarks, which could not be heard except by those who were standing immediately in front of the platform; but somehow the substance of what was said, and the nature of the resolutions, were divined by a sort of instinct, and were most vociferously cheered by the immense number of excited listeners. Once or twice before the meeting broke up, when some ill-looking fellows gave vent to sentiments which the angry bystanders instantly construed into "Fenianism," they were "rushed" out of the Pavilion, and sent forthwith to a police station. There could be no mistaking the determination of the people not to tolerate any disloyal sentiment, but to put down the slightest manifestation of sympathy with the ruffian. The meeting passed the following resolutions:—

I. "That this meeting desires, on behalf of the whole colony, to express its deep and earnest sympathy with His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh—(tremendous cheering)—in his present severe suffering, and to assure him that throughout all ranks there prevails but one feeling of warm attachment to his person, while from every home are offered prayers to Almighty God for his speedy restoration to perfect health. (Prolonged applause.)

II. "That this meeting, impressed with a sense of the thorough and abiding loyalty of the colony of New South Wales, desires to convey to Her Majesty the Queen the undeviating devotion of the people of that colony to Her Majesty's person and throne, and their profound regret that their hospitality to her beloved son should have been dis-

graced—(loud cheers)—by the crime of a wretch whose citizenship they repudiate.

III. "That the indignation and horror created in all minds by the dastardly attack on His Royal Highness, are too intense for full expression; but this meeting desires, as forcibly as it can, to record the abhorrence of the cowardice of the deed through which the life of the guest of the people—(loud cheers)—has been attempted, and its strongest condemnation of the outrage on a Prince whose kindness and courtesy have been such as to evoke the love and regard of all—an outrage which in countries where its circumstances and their loyalty are unknown, might expose them to hatred and contempt." (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

At the suggestion of Sir William Manning, who moved the third resolution, three tremendous and prolonged cheers were given for the Queen, three more for the Prince, and then the monster meeting—the largest and most unanimous ever held in the colonies—terminated.

Meetings of a similar kind were held in all the suburban boroughs and inland towns, and addresses to the Duke poured in from all quarters, expressing the shame and sorrow which the people felt at so unparalleled a violation of the rites of hospitality, the deep sympathy which they entertained for His Royal Highness, and the devoted loyalty to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, which they still possessed.

In a *Government Gazette* extraordinary issued by the Government, a reward of £1,000 was offered for information leading to the conviction of each of O'Farrell's accomplices.

14th March.—The bullet was extracted without difficulty on Saturday morning at eight o'clock. It was found just beneath the skin, and was flattened

very much on one side from the force with which it had struck the rib. It had fortunately—we may say most providentially—met with considerable resistance before striking his back, having gone through the seam of his coat, and the thick double part of a pair of india-rubber braces, where they crossed and overlapped each other. It was altogether most wonderful that the Prince escaped with so little injury, for the muzzle of the pistol must have been within an inch of his back, as was evident from the fact that the detonating powder had left a stain on his coat, which it would not have done if it had been fired from a greater distance.* Attempts to assassinate royal personages have been common enough, but were seldom or ever made with so great a probability of success. A passing shot at a carriage moving rapidly by is a very different thing from a steady shot at such a close range, which must necessarily have been fatal if it had been delivered an inch more to the left.

For some time after the bullet had been extracted, His Royal Highness suffered considerable pain along the track of the wound, but slept well during the night.

Mr. George Thorne, of Claremont, Rose Bay, the gentleman who was wounded by the second shot, suffered considerably for the first two days. The ball had passed through his trousers and the elastic of his boots, and taking an oblique course, had passed deep into the ankle; it was extracted on Saturday afternoon, and was found embedded

in bone, the *os calcis*. From that time Mr. Thorne progressed favourably.

In the meantime a preliminary magisterial inquiry into the charge against O'Farrell was held at Darlinghurst, and lasted for two days. On the first day the prisoner still showed marks of the severe handling he had received at the time of his arrest: one eye was quite closed and black, and the other so much swollen that he could scarcely see with it; his face also was much cut and bruised; but at the second examination (three days after) his appearance had considerably improved. He was dressed in a prison suit of white canvas, and upon being brought in, requested permission to sit down, which was granted; and he only occasionally stood up, either to be identified by the witnesses, or when he had occasion to speak.

The prisoner was about five feet ten inches in height. There was nothing repulsive in the expression and general cast of his features, but there was an unmistakable appearance of determination of character. He evidently paid particular attention to all that was being said, and did not affect either bravado or indifference; whilst in the tone of his replies when questioned, as well as when speaking, he was quite respectful and self-possessed.

At the preliminary examination a number of witnesses gave evidence, which it is not necessary to give at length. In reply to that given by

Sir William Manning, the prisoner made the following statement:—"If Sir William Manning had not rushed between me and the Duke, the Duke would have received a second shot. He rushed right at me. The Prince would have received a second shot, and I should have shot myself, but I had not time to do it." And being asked at the close of the investigation, with the usual caution, whether he had anything to say, he replied:—"I have nothing to say but that the task of executing the Duke was sent out and allotted to me." He was requested by the Crown solicitor to repeat what he had said, and he again replied:—"The task of executing the Prince was sent out to me, but I failed, and I am not very sorry that I did fail. That is all I have to say." He was then formally committed to take his trial at the Central Criminal Court, to be holden at Darlinghurst on the 26th of March.

When visited at the prison a few days afterwards by some members of the Government, he again stated that the second shot was intended for the Duke, and that a written instrument had been received from the heads of the Fenian movement at home, directing the execution of the Prince, and that ten persons entered into a solemn engagement to shoot him. The lots were drawn by a boy, in the presence of the ten men, and it fell to his lot to execute the Prince. This (he said) took place about two months previously, and that he regretted it had fallen to his lot to kill the Prince;

the killing was not regarded by him, or by any of the others, in the light of an assassination, but only in the same way as they regarded the execution of the three Irishmen at Manchester. He stated that the general design of the Fenian organization was to strike terror into the English people, believing that to be the most effectual mode of bringing about the independence of Ireland. He went on to say that he intended to have shot the Prince on the occasion of his public landing, and had a good opportunity of doing so, having procured a gun for the purpose, and hired a room which commanded a view of the procession. He was, however, deterred from carrying out his intention on that occasion, as there was a probability of the shot taking effect on the person of Lord Belmore, who was in the same carriage with the Prince. He afterwards purposed to carry out the intention at the Citizens' Ball; and one of the ten men previously referred to wished to accompany him, for the purpose of setting fire to the Pavilion by means of inflammable substances which he had in his possession; but he was unwilling to sacrifice so many lives, when the engagement he had entered into required but one. Subsequently he intended to have effected his purpose at the Fancy Dress Ball, but he lost his ticket, and missed the opportunity.

By this time the flags which, since the arrival of the Prince, had been flying from every eminence, and from almost every house in the city and suburbs, had all been hauled down, in token of the deep sorrow so

generally felt. Numerous sports and festive gatherings, another Promenade Concert, the Military and Civil Cricket Club Races, various cricket matches, a Temperance Demonstration, St. Patrick's Day Regatta and Ball, the laying of the foundation-stone of St. John's Church at the Glebe, the evolutions of the yachts of the Prince Alfred Yacht Club, were all postponed, to mark the strong feeling which the whole community entertained upon the subject.

15th March.—On Sunday, in every church in Sydney, special sermons were preached, in which pointed reference was made to the event which was so completely absorbing the thoughts of all classes, and special prayer was everywhere offered for the speedy restoration of the Prince to perfect health.

In the course of the day Commander Campbell presented to the Prince the following address from the crew of the *Galatea*:—

“To our beloved Captain, His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

“May it please your Royal Highness,—We, the petty and non-commissioned officers of the *Galatea*, in behalf of the ship's company, desire to express to your Royal Highness, our beloved Captain, our heartfelt sympathy with you in your sufferings, consequent from the wound recently inflicted by the hand of an assassin, and we all desire to express our deep-felt thankfulness for your providential escape from the assassin's deadly intent. We pray that the same good Providence may soon restore you to perfect health and strength, and that your Royal Highness may, in God's good time, be enabled to resume the joyful command of your most obedient servants,

“THE GALATEA'S SHIP'S COMPANY.”

His Royal Highness requested the Commander to express to the men how much he was touched by their address, and begged him to thank them for

their kind sympathy, and assure them that he was getting on as favourably as could be expected, and that he hoped before many days to be once more amongst them. At the same time he forgave all defaulters, remitting the punishments they were undergoing.

15th March.—A few days after the sad affair at Clontarf, the colony had to deplore another lamentable event. On Sunday evening the Bishop of Grafton and Armidale, with his son and a female servant, were drowned, by the capsizing of a boat, as they were returning from evening service. The Bishop had preached an eloquent sermon on the subject of the "Unjust Steward," in which he dwelt much on the necessity of being prepared to meet the great Judge of quick and dead, little thinking at the time that he was preaching his last sermon. He had driven round to church in his carriage, but determined to return in his boat to his residence on the opposite side of the river. It was a squally night, and a sudden gust of wind capsized the boat, and only three out of six who were in it were rescued. The bodies were recovered a few days afterwards. Scarcely three months had elapsed since his arrival in his diocese, full of health and hope, looking forward to a long life of usefulness in the Church. His energy, self-denial, ability, and friendly demeanor had secured to him many attached friends besides those belonging to his own communion. He was universally respected and beloved, and was eminently qualified for the difficult work for which he had been

selected. On the news reaching Sydney, His Royal Highness telegraphed to his widow his condolence for the mournful loss which she had sustained. The Bishop was only thirty-six years of age, and has left a large family of young children very inadequately provided for.

18th March.—This attempt on the Duke's life, and the statements made by O'Farrell, called the most serious attention of the people and of the Government to the possible existence of a Fenian organization within the colony, and created a very determined feeling to suppress anything of the kind in the most summary manner. A despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, recommending the Government to pass a Treason-Felony Act, so that the law of treason might be the same throughout the British empire, had been recently laid before the House, but no action was taken upon it at the time, as it was considered to be totally unnecessary and uncalled-for in that portion of Her Majesty's dominions. Now, however, they acted at once with the greatest promptitude, and brought in an Act identical with that passed in England in 1848, with the addition of three most stringent clauses adapted to meet this unexpected and startling manifestation of treasonable feeling.

The Bill passed through all its stages in one day, received the Vice-regal assent on the same evening, and thus at once became the law of the colony. The following are the three clauses referred to, from which it will be seen that it will be no longer safe in New

South Wales "factiously to avow a determination to refuse to join in any loyal toast or other demonstration in honour of Her Majesty." [It may be here mentioned, that only a few days before the occurrence at Clontarf, two prominent citizens of Sydney had proclaimed their determination not to drink the Queen's health on the occasion of the St. Patrick's Day Regatta.] The three clauses were to remain in force for two years:—

" Warrants may be issued to search for persons papers and arms in certain cases.

" 8. It shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace on being satisfied by any statement made to him on oath or otherwise that there are grounds for suspecting that persons guilty of felony under this Act or of being accessories to any such felony or that papers which would tend to prove the commission of any such felony or that arms intended to be used in furtherance of any such felony are concealed in any house or place to issue his warrant directing any constable or other officer of the police force with such persons as he may call to his assistance to enter by force if necessary such house or place and to make search therein for such persons papers or arms Provided that no such warrant shall be enforced unless countersigned by at least three members of the Executive Council.

" Using language disrespectful to the Queen or expressing sympathy with certain offenders declared a misdemeanour punishable with imprisonment for two years.

" 9. If any person shall use any language disrespectful to Her Most Gracious Majesty or shall factiously avow a determination to refuse to join in any loyal toast or demonstration in honour of Her Majesty or shall by word or deed express sympathy with the crime of any person stated or suspected to be or to have been engaged in the commission of or in the attempt to commit any felony under this Act or shall express any approval of the conduct of any persons stated or suspected to be engaged in the commission of or in the attempt to commit any such felony or shall hold out by word or deed as worthy of praise honour or commendation the conduct of any persons who may have been or may be condemned and punished for such conduct in due course of law every such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour and may thereupon be apprehended by any constable or any other person without

any warrant for such purpose and on conviction shall be imprisoned with or without hard labour for any period not exceeding two years.

"Writing and publishing words disrespectful to the Queen or expressing sympathy with or approval of certain offenders declared a misdemeanour punishable with imprisonment for three years.

"10. If any person shall write or publish any words disrespectful to Her Most Gracious Majesty or expressing sympathy with the crime of any person stated or suspected to be or to have been engaged in the commission of or in the attempt to commit any felony under this Act or expressing any approval of the conduct of any persons stated or suspected to be or have been engaged in the commission of or in the attempt to commit any such felony or holding out as worthy of praise honour or commendation the conduct of any persons who may have been or may be condemned and punished for such conduct in due course of law every such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour and shall for such offence on conviction be imprisoned with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding three years."

In the meantime the Prince progressed rapidly towards complete recovery. His youth, and a naturally strong constitution, added to the comparatively unimportant nature of the wound, which had fortunately injured nothing but the muscles and nerves through which the ball had passed—all tended to produce this satisfactory result in so short a space of time. Occasionally, however, His Royal Highness suffered severely from pains of a neuralgic character in the lower part of the back and right leg, but he was, nevertheless, quite equal to the exertion of being removed to the lawn in a bath chair, where he could enjoy the cool breeze from the sea, and listen to the *Galatea's* band, which now played in the garden every afternoon. On Sunday, the 22nd, he was wheeled through the Domain and into the Botanical Gardens, without suffering any inconvenience from the motion. On Monday he was able to walk a little in the grounds

around Government House, and on Tuesday, the 24th — twelve days after receiving the wound — he felt so strong, that he walked (with the assistance of a stick) through the garden to the Government jetty, where his barge was in readiness to take him on board his ship again. As he passed on his way the men-of-war manned the rigging and gave him three hearty cheers—his own men giving him three more as he stepped on the quarter-deck. He shook hands with the officers, but was so much affected by his enthusiastic reception, that he could not speak; he retired into his cabin, where he remained alone for some time. He then went all over the ship without difficulty, and saw what had been done in the way of refitting during his absence; and from this time he resumed his duties on board. On Thursday, the 26th, he was able to entertain a party at luncheon, including the Governor and Lady Belmore, His Excellency being received with manned yards and a salute of nineteen guns. The next day the Duke made his first appearance in public since his attempted assassination. Early in the forenoon he proceeded through the principal streets of the city in an open carriage-and-four, and went out for some miles through the suburbs in the direction of Cudgee Bay. Although no notice had been given of his intention to do so, the people manifested their joy at his re-appearance in the most unmistakable manner. He was most enthusiastically cheered as he went along, and in a very short time the flags were all re-hoisted, and the city once more resumed its festive appearance. On Saturday, the 28th, he again took a carriage drive

as far as the South Head, calling on his way at Mr. Thorne's residence, to inquire after that gentleman's health, and was glad to learn that his wound was healing very well, and that he anticipated being able soon to use his foot again. The people were greatly gratified to find that the Duke was not afraid to trust himself amongst them again, and received him with the greatest enthusiasm wherever he appeared.

29th March.—On Sunday the Governor and a number of ladies and gentlemen came on board the *Galatea* to church, and the Bishop of Sydney preached a very appropriate sermon from Gen. i. 20: "But as for you, ye thought evil against me; but God meant it unto good, to bring to pass, as it is this day, to save much people alive." His Royal Highness returned thanks to Almighty God for his recovery, and a special thanksgiving prayer, prepared by the Bishop, was offered up, as well as in all the churches throughout the colony. The sympathetic addresses which were sent in at this period, from all quarters of the colony, were not confined to citizens of English extraction. The American, German, Hungarian, and Chinese residents, as well as the Jews, separately expressed in that way their detestation of the crime that had been attempted, and their congratulations on the Duke's providential escape and recovery. The Chinese, in their address, after having expressed their deep detestation and abhorrence of the attempt to assassinate His Royal Highness, went on to say:—"Enjoying as we do, equally with native-born subjects of the Empire, the ample privileges and protection conferred by the British Crown, and fully

appreciating the liberty we possess to observe our own fasts, to celebrate our own festivals, and to worship in our own way, according to the dictates of our consciences and the customs of our ancestors, we cannot but regard that man as a disgrace to humanity, who, viewing youth as no shelter, and virtue as no protection, would plunge the dagger of an assassin into the heart of a nation by wounding and attempting to destroy one of the best-beloved of her children That the great Creator and Governor of the world, who made all men of one blood, giving to some to rule and to others to obey, may speedily restore your Royal Highness to wonted health, and long spare Her Majesty the Queen to guide and direct the affairs of the great British nation, is the fervent prayer of ourselves and of all our countrymen throughout this land." The address bore eighteen signatures, expressed in Chinese characters, with their English equivalents added. The deputation, who presented it to the Governor, requested permission to offer the Prince a few Chinese curiosities, which consisted of a casket containing a small silver basket, beautifully wrought in filagree work, a silver card-case of a similar pattern, two cigar-cases, and three rolls of the textile fabrics of China. His Excellency received the deputation most cordially, and assured them that the Prince would receive both their address and the curiosities with much pleasure.

The following was published in the *Government Gazette* as the general reply of His Royal Highness to the numerous addresses forwarded to him :—

"I have received with sincere gratification these numerous addresses, and desire to return my warm thanks for the expression of sympathy which they contain.

"The cowardly act of one individual has not, in any degree, shaken my confidence in the loyalty of the people of this colony towards the throne and person of Her Majesty, or in their affection for myself; and I shall gladly convey to the Queen the universal expression of horror and indignation which the attempt to assassinate me has called forth from Her Majesty's faithful subjects in Australia.

"ALFRED."

Whilst the people were testifying, in this and in every other way, their anxiety and sympathy for the Prince, they were not unmindful of the services rendered by Mr. Vial. A public meeting, convened by the Mayor, was held in the Sydney Exchange, "to take such steps as might be desirable, to recognize, in a suitable manner, the courageous services so successfully rendered by Mr. Vial in preventing further injury to His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh during the attempted assassination at Clontarf." Upwards of a hundred gentlemen assembled, and a resolution was passed to open subscription lists for the purpose of presenting him with some suitable testimonial, the nature of which, however, was not decided upon.

The fearful attempt to assassinate the Prince called forth feelings on the part of the people of New South Wales, the intensity of which they themselves had never before fully realized; and in testimony of the heartfelt gratitude which the whole community felt on finding that the life of their guest was safe, they resolved to erect a permanent and substantial monument worthy to commemorate their joy at his recovery, a monument which might prove the strength and tenacity of their affection for the Queen and

their mother country, as well as their thankfulness for having escaped the stigma which they feared might have rested on the colony if the Prince had died of his wound. A large public meeting was held at the Exchange, to decide on the shape which this monument was to assume, and the following resolutions were adopted:—

I. "That this meeting regards with the deepest interest the steady progress of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh towards recovery from the dangerous wound inflicted by an assassin during his sojourn in Sydney; and determines that a substantial and permanent monument shall be erected in commemoration of the heartfelt gratitude of the inhabitants of New South Wales for the preservation of His Royal Highness.

II. "That this meeting is of opinion that the form of memorial most appropriate to the object in view, and best calculated to represent the feelings of the community, will be a hospital for the relief of the sick and maimed, possessing all modern appliances necessary for the effective treatment of disease, and comfort of the inmates, including a ward for convalescents until suitable accommodation is provided for such.

III. "That, in the opinion of this meeting, the proposed edifice should be erected upon the site of the present main front building of the Sydney Infirmary, and be named the 'Prince Alfred Hospital.'"

A number of influential gentlemen were appointed as a committee for carrying out the objects of the meeting, to appoint a working committee, sub-committees in the country districts, and to collect subscriptions. It was further determined to issue subscription lists, which were to be left at every house in the colony; but before these lists were ready for distribution, nearly £5,000 had been subscribed without any solicitation. Some of these subscriptions were on a most liberal scale. Thomas Walker, Esq., who had only recently given £1,000 towards the endowment fund of the Sydney Infirmary, contri-

buted the further sum of £1,000 towards the erection of the new hospital; Messrs. Dangar Brothers, Squatters, of New England, contributed a similar sum; and Walter Lamb, Esq., £500. The labouring population were equally liberal in their support of the proposed memorial. The men engaged by the Corporation to keep the streets clean subscribed £26; the men employed at the Sydney Gas Works, £36 7s.; and the workmen employed by Messrs. Alderson and Sons, £112.

30th March.—O'Farrell was brought up for trial on the 26th of March, but at the request of the learned advocate who had been engaged by his sister to defend him—Mr. Aspinall, of Melbourne—the trial was postponed till Monday, the 30th. He was arraigned on an indictment which charged him with “having on the 12th March instant, 1868, at Middle Harbour, in this Colony, wounded, with intent to murder, Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh”—this being still a capital offence in New South Wales; the old Act, which had been repealed in England and in the neighbouring colonies, having been retained on the statute book for the purpose of suppressing bushranging. The principal evidence adduced at the trial was the following:—

John Waisthall Orridge sworn, and examined by the Solicitor-General: “I am superintendent of police for the Southern District of this colony; I remember being at Clontarf on the 12th of this month; I recognize the prisoner at the bar; I saw him at Clontarf on that day, at about three o'clock in the afternoon; His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh was at Clontarf on that occasion; at the time I mentioned I observed His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh and Sir William Manning leaving the luncheon-tent and walking towards

the beach ; there was a considerable crowd about, but none of the people were close to them, and I could see them distinctly ; the crowd partially surrounded them, but kept away from them ; I was about seventy yards distant, the crowd was principally behind them ; I observed the prisoner come out of the crowd, take two or three quick steps, and when he got within two or three yards of His Royal Highness, present a revolver at his back ; the prisoner was alone ; when I first observed him he was five or six yards from His Royal Highness, as far as I can judge, when he took two or three steps and presented the pistol ; I then began to run towards the Prince, and almost immediately saw and heard the revolver discharged ; I saw the Prince fall on his hands and knees ; I am certain that the revolver was in the hands of the prisoner and that the shot was fired by him ; I ran as hard as I could towards the prisoner, and as I was running I heard a second shot ; I seized the prisoner, and did not leave him until I brought him to Darlinghurst gaol ; we had very great difficulty in getting him on board the steamer ; I had no conversation with the prisoner, but he made an observation as we were going to the gaol ; he said, ' I have made a mess of it, and all for no good ; ' the prisoner was a good deal knocked about ; his eyes were blackened, his face much bruised, and his clothes nearly torn off his back ; there was a good deal of blood on his face."

William Vial sworn, and examined by the Attorney-General : " I am a coachmaker residing in Elizabeth Street, Sydney ; I was at Middle Harbour on the 12th of this month ; after I had retired from the luncheon-tent, near three o'clock in the afternoon, I saw a man come out of the crowd and stand and level a pistol at His Royal Highness's back ; the pistol went off, the prisoner being at the time not more than four feet from His Royal Highness ; I saw His Royal Highness fall, and called out, ' My God ! he has shot the Prince ! ' as the Prince fell, Sir William Manning turned round and stepped towards the prisoner, who called out, ' Stand back ! ' or something like it, and levelled his pistol ; Sir William Manning, to avoid the shot, fell down, and before the prisoner had time to aim again, I was upon him ; I rushed at him as quick as possible, and got my arms round his body ; at that moment the prisoner turned round and swore at me ; then he tried to bring the pistol round at me, but found that he could not do so ; he levelled the pistol again, but I slipped my hand down his arm, and pulled the pistol just as it went off ; His Royal Highness was on the ground then, and Sir William Manning was just endeavouring to get up ; I believe the prisoner to be the man who fired the shot ; I have seen him twice since that time ; he fired the second shot when I got him round the arms ; I called out, ' I have got him, ' and called for assistance ; in a few minutes there was plenty of assistance, and in the hurry the people used me rather roughly ; I did not let the man go

until after we fell to the ground, when we were literally pulled asunder by the crowd; that is all I know of the matter."

Alexander Watson being sworn, deposed: "I am a surgeon of the Royal Navy, now serving on board H.M.S. *Challenger*; I was at Middle Harbour on the 12th of this month; His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh was there; at about three o'clock in the afternoon I heard a pistol fired, and I saw immediately after the shot a naval officer fall; I did not know who it was that I saw fall, I was too far off at the time; I immediately ran over, and found His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh lying on the ground; I assisted in carrying His Royal Highness to the adjacent tent; there I had him stripped and examined, and I found that he had received a gunshot wound in the back, close to the spine—over the ninth rib, about two inches to the right of the vertebral column; I examined the wound as far as I could with a probe; the probe entered in an oblong direction for about an inch and a half; the probe first went on almost in a perpendicular direction, as the Prince lay; the direction of the wound at its end took an oblique turn forwards; from the position in which His Royal Highness lay, as I probed the wound, I should judge the wound to be an inch and a half, or two inches; I thought at first it was deeper, but I found on examination the skin there was loose; the wound I probed had been recently inflicted, for there was a hemorrhage; the probe went freely in for two inches, and then there was a slight turn; I found the ball superficially visible in front, the entire skin had been broken and divided; I found the 'true skin' to have been severed; the wound was a penetrating gunshot wound—that is how I should describe it; I was, with others, in professional attendance upon His Royal Highness after he was wounded; I assisted in extracting the ball; we extracted it on the following Saturday; I had been in constant attendance on His Royal Highness from the time that he was wounded at Clontarf up to the time that we extracted the ball; I produce the ball we so extracted. [The ball was produced and handed round to the jury for examination.] From the change in the direction of wound made by the ball I should judge that the ball must have been turned in its course by the bone; the ball penetrated for about an inch and a-half, at about two inches from the spine, and it traversed round to the chest; the ball appeared to have impinged obliquely upon one of the ribs; it had traversed a distance, measured externally, of about four inches; from the flattened appearance of the ball I should judge that it must have struck against the bone; the whole of the three skins were broken, quite cut through; the ball had penetrated through them."

Various witnesses were called by the prosecution, but their evidence merely corroborated that of Mr. Vial, and did not prove any other material point.

The defence was, that the prisoner was insane; and the first witness examined was his sister.

Caroline Allen, examined by Mr. Dalley: "I am related to prisoner; I am his sister; I am the wife of an officer of the Victorian Government, and reside near Emerald Hill; I am younger than the prisoner; he has been under my observation for twelve or thirteen years; he was about ten years of age when he left home; he left home permanently; we were then residing in Melbourne with my father and mother; I was not married then; he went to England, and I in the meantime went into the country, and I did not see him again till fourteen or fifteen years after; he went for his education; he was in Melbourne part of the time, not at home, and studying for the law, and I was up the country; he was studying for the law first, and he left that to study for the Church; he was then about seventeen years of age; before he went to Europe he had received some training in the Roman Catholic Church; I did not see him very soon after his return from Europe; it must have been fully ten years, I think; it is about four years ago that I first saw him after his return from Europe; I saw him then in Melbourne; I only saw him a few hours at first, but on my return from the country, eighteen months after, I saw him again; for eighteen months after his return I did not see him at all; at that time I was residing in Melbourne; before the eighteen months I speak of I had been in the country; the first time I saw him in Melbourne I noticed that he was very restless, very excitable, and seemed always to like to talk upon one subject; it was in reference to his conversation on the one subject that I noticed particularly his restlessness, uneasiness, and excitability; he had sustained some pecuniary losses by the departure of his brother; he seemed to feel it very much; I next saw him at St. Kilda; he had the same restless manner as before, and could not sit still; his mind and conversation were directed to the same subject; for a period of six months after I did not see him or hear anything from him: this would bring me up to January last, 1867, up to which time I heard nothing of him.

In consequence of a letter I saw, I went from Melbourne to Ballarat in company of my sister; I first saw two doctors and a chemist, and afterwards my brother in my brother's house attached to his store; he did not know me at first; he was awake; it was daylight; it was about twelve o'clock in the day; my sister and myself entered the room together; he was in bed at the time; two doctors were there, and Mr. Russell came afterwards; his non-recognition of us lasted for a few minutes, and then he cried very much; he was very much neglected, and had refused admittance to everybody for a week; he said he had been poisoned by the doctors; the doctors had only been attending him

for a short time, I believe; he told me he had been poisoned in the presence of the doctors, who were in the room with him; he said that they went to the chemist's shop and mixed up the medicine out of all the bottles and gave it to him; the doctors said he ought to have a strait-jacket at once; we did not like to do what the doctors advised us to do, but we got a man to attend him in his own house; I forget the name of the man; we remained at Ballaarat with the prisoner about a fortnight; my sister was there all the time; prisoner told me once that the man we had hired to watch him would come into his bed, and that he would sleep outside, and in the morning he came in shivering all over with an opossum rug on, and said he had been sleeping outside; he was very bad after it, and we thought he would die; this was about a week after we went to him; he was not incoherent in his conversation, but used to speak properly; you would not think there was anything the matter with him; he took an unaccountable dislike to my sister, who was very kind to him, and could not bear her near him; he used to cover his head with the bed-clothes or his handkerchief, or anything he had, when she came near him; my sister was a little older than he was, and he had never manifested any dislike of her before; I saw him looking at some pistols one day, and he said then that he would shoot himself; a banker he had sent for visited him about this time; I think he called about some advance of money; after he had been with the prisoner a little time, the manager rushed out, shaking and exclaiming, 'Oh, he's mad; he's mad!' I saw the prisoner just afterwards; he was very much excited; he tried to get the man we had hired to watch him out of the room; he did not go anywhere while we were at Ballaarat, but he told us that an old woman in an oyster saloon had given him poison; he spoke of this continually; he said this old woman had poisoned him, and that she used to come outside his room every night and call him; he said she came to his window and called him by his name, and that he would like to kill her if he could see her; he had an epileptic fit one afternoon; he was sitting taking some beef-tea and talking to me when it seized him; he was very bad, and suffered a great deal; he had another fit about seven o'clock the same evening; they were both very violent, and he got quite black about the chest; we got a Dr. Iceley, who lived near, to attend him then; the doctor quite gave him up, and he received the last sacraments of the Church that night; I never heard the prisoner mention politics at all; he talked more about mining shares than anything else; he had lost a great deal of money by them, and I used to read the prices of them for him every day in the papers; I never heard him speak of political matters; the only time I ever heard him speak of Fenianism was once when I mentioned it, and then he said, 'Don't call it "Fenianism," call it "Fennianism;"' he went to my sister's on his arrival in Melbourne, but only remained one night; he said the mosquitoes drove him mad,

and he could not stay ; he went to an hotel ; there were a few mosquitoes there, but nothing to torment any one ; he got up at daybreak in the morning, and went to an hotel at St. Kilda ; he then came to me and asked me to recommend him some nice quiet house to sleep in ; I told him of one, and he went, but used to come and take his meals with me ; he went to an hotel near my house to sleep ; he was always very kind and affectionate, and he used to take the children out every day ; he was very fond of children and music ; this lasted for about six weeks ; I used to go with him to the theatre and Exhibition, and all those places ; he searched about for a house, and said that he would buy one and retire from business for a year ; he proposed to purchase a house from a Mr. Solomon ; I went with him to see the house ; it was not near mine ; we saw Mrs. Solomon there, and the prisoner said he liked the house and would take it ; he talked about it frequently, up to the time he went back to Ballaarat ; he returned to Ballaarat in about six weeks' time ; in the beginning of April last year we received information from Ballaarat concerning him ; we had telegrams sent us—three telegrams in one day ; we got two telegrams from friends, and one from the police ; in consequence of receiving these telegrams I went to Ballaarat on the same night ; we arrived at Ballaarat between eleven and twelve, by the last train ; I saw the prisoner immediately afterwards at his own place, in bed ; I think when we first went in he was asleep, but he woke soon after ; he was not glad to see us, but said we had better return to Melbourne at once ; my son was with him ; he is about eighteen years of age ; the prisoner expressed displeasure at our coming up, and said he did not wish to see us ; he said he was suffering from the effects of the poison administered by the doctors and the old woman ; the doctors were not then in attendance upon him ; he said his illness was the result of what they had given him formerly ; I did not call in any doctor at first ; I remained with him four days, and during that time he seemed moody, and took a dislike to me ; he would only have my son with him ; he had never before manifested any dislike to me, but was always gentle and affectionate ; the second day he had another fit—epileptic fit—a very bad one ; the doctor then told me to send him to a lunatic asylum, as there was nothing else for him ; he was taken to the Ballaarat Hospital ; the doctor told me to take him to the Ballaarat Hospital ; he was there, to my knowledge, for two days ; it was twelve o'clock at night when the attack came on ; during the two days that the prisoner was in the hospital he did not know where he was ; he fancied that he was in Melbourne, and asked me why I had let him be kidnapped at the corner of Elizabeth Street in that city ; during the whole of the time that I saw him in the hospital, at Ballaarat (and I saw him several times), he was in entire oblivion as to where he was ; he said the hospital was a good place, but that he could not stand the noise of it ; he was under the

impression that he was at an hotel in Melbourne; he could not be made to understand that he was anywhere else; I returned to Melbourne, and saw him a fortnight afterwards; he came to my house very early one morning, at four o'clock; he came to my house and made a great noise, knocking at the street door; I went and let him in; he was at that time quite quiet again; I had a conversation with him when he so came to my house, and I found that he had forgotten all that had occurred during the six preceding weeks; he had forgotten all the negotiations about the purchase of the house, and he persisted that he had not been to the Exhibition, although he had been there on several different days; when he was at Melbourne at that time he stayed at an hotel; he, however, used to come and see me frequently; it was during his seizure, and before this last visit to me that he had forgotten what had occurred to him; he was not violent when he came down to Melbourne, but he seemed only to care to speak on one subject—the losses he had sustained by my brother; I never allowed him to go out with my children after he had had that seizure; I considered him to be unsound in his intellect—that he was mad—I never went out with him myself; it was in September last year that he left Melbourne; when he went away he did not say where he was going; he never took leave of me; he said that he would come back and say good-bye, but he did not do so; I heard from him afterwards, when he was at Rockhampton and when he was at Sydney; I heard from him now and then; I supplied him with money for the cost of his living; I did so repeatedly, and am now providing for his defence; he had pistols, and swords, and daggers about him when he was in Melbourne."

Other witnesses were called by the counsel for the defence, but all admitted, when cross-examined by the Attorney-General, that O'Farrell had merely been labouring under *delirium tremens*, and that the fits were only the consequences of hard drinking.

A number of witnesses were then called by the prosecution, who testified that they had frequently met the prisoner during the time that he had been residing in Sydney, and that they considered him to be a very shrewd, intelligent, and well-informed man; that they never observed anything irrational about him, nor anything incoherent or strange in his con-

versation. Many had seen and conversed with him on the morning of the 12th of March, either on board the steamer or at Clontarf, and said that he was then perfectly collected, and, to all appearance, in his sound senses. He had occasionally been heard to advocate the cause of the Fenians. A rumour had been prevalent that a Fenian cruiser was expected at Perth, in Western Australia, to attempt the rescue of some Fenians who had been sentenced to transportation, and that H.M.S. *Brisk* had gone there to seize or destroy her. Upon hearing this he became much excited, and expressed a hope that the Fenian vessel would sink the man-of-war. And on another occasion he had been heard to say that the Fenians were perfectly right in blowing up Clerkenwell Gaol. A few minutes before he left the tent to shoot the Prince, he asked a gentleman, who had gone down in the same steamer with him, "to stick to him if there was a row," and added, "will you swear that you will stick to me?"

Mr. Aspinall made a very eloquent speech on behalf of his client; but the Attorney-General, in his reply, proved how completely the defence had broken down—how unreasonable it was to suppose that a person who, in January, 1867, was suffering from an attack of *delirium tremens*, should necessarily be insane in March, 1868.

Mr. Justice Cheeke, after summing up the evidence in a very able manner, laid down the law on the subject of insanity for the consideration of the jury in the following terms:—

"1. Every person charged as a criminal was presumed to be sane and responsible until the contrary was shown to the satisfaction of the jury. 2. The insanity and irresponsibility of the accused, therefore, must be proved by those who set up the defence. 3. The question for the jury was as to the defence—whether they were satisfied that the accused had not such a degree of reason at the time of committing the act as to know that he was doing wrong. 4. Whether it has been proved clearly that the accused laboured under such a defect of reason, from disease of the mind, as not to know the nature of the act charged as criminal; or, if he did know it, was unconscious that it was criminal."

The jury retired at twenty-six minutes to three. After an absence of about an hour, they returned into the court with a verdict of GUILTY.

His Honour then passed sentence of death upon O'Farrell in the usual form. The prisoner did not appear to be much moved, but his demeanor throughout the trial was calm, quiet, and respectful.

In consequence of the time which it took to give the ship a thorough refit, the general public were unable to visit the ship till within a few days before she was ready for sea; but during the short time that she was open for inspection, many thousands came on board to see her every day.

2nd April.—The Prince paid a visit to the Botanical Gardens, and planted two trees there in commemoration of his visit to Sydney. One was a *Theophrasta Imperialis*, the native habitat of which is South America; it grows to a height of about twenty feet, and this was the first specimen introduced into Australia. The other tree was a *Dammara Robusta*, found on the East Coast of Australia, somewhat like the Norfolk Island Pine, but growing to an immense height. In the afternoon the members

of both Houses of the Legislature were received on board by the Prince.

4th April.—The only public engagement which His Royal Highness was able to keep after his recovery was the laying of the foundation-stone of the Town Hall. The ceremony was intended to have been quite private, but the fact became known in time to allow nearly two thousand people to assemble round the site.

6th April.—For some time after the affair at Clontarf, the Duke still persisted in his intention to complete his cruise, in compliance with the latest orders of the Admiralty, which had reached him at Sydney. This would have involved a visit to the different provinces of New Zealand, Tahiti, Honolulu, Callao, Valparaiso, the Falkland Islands, Monte Video, Rio, and some of the West Indian Islands—all of which, with the exception of New Zealand, had been added to the cruise originally contemplated when we left England. Commodore Lambert, however, thinking that it would be highly imprudent for the Duke to visit New Zealand—where there had recently been a great Fenian demonstration, and a mock funeral, in honour of the murderers executed at Manchester—and also imagining that he would not be strong enough to undergo the fatigue consequent upon the official receptions in other colonies, even if there were no danger attached to them, addressed a memorandum to the medical officers of the fleet, a few days after the accident, requesting them to report whether, in their opinion, he would be in a fit state

of health to continue his cruise. Their reply being decidedly in the negative, the Commodore took upon himself the responsibility of ordering the *Galatea* to proceed direct to England.

Monday, the 6th of April, was fixed upon as the day of the Duke's departure from Sydney. A kind of farewell levée was held at Government House, attended by about 150 gentlemen (most of them personally known to His Royal Highness), who had been invited by Lord Belmore to meet him at luncheon, and take their leave of him. When the Duke's health was proposed, His Royal Highness was so much affected as to be unable to speak for several seconds. He said,—

“Gentlemen,—I have no doubt you will allow me to read the few words that I desire to say to you, as I do not feel equal to the task of speaking extempore. (Encouraging cheers.) In returning you my best thanks for drinking my health, I must express my regret at having to bid you farewell; and I take this opportunity of thanking you for the enthusiastic and hospitable manner in which I have been received and entertained in this as well as in all the Australian colonies. The universal manifestations of loyalty to the Queen, and attachment to her person and throne, have, ere this, been made known to Her Majesty, and cannot fail to have given her the liveliest pleasure. (Applause.) I must now, however, allude to the unfortunate occurrence connected with myself, which marred your festivities and cast a temporary gloom over the community. I sincerely regret, on your part, that there should have been any one incident during my sojourn amongst you which should have detracted from the general satisfaction which I believe my visit to Australia has given. (Loud and prolonged cheering.) The event, however, cannot in any degree shake my conviction of the loyalty of the colonists at large—(Applause)—nor Her Majesty's confidence in her Australian subjects. Indeed, the meetings and expressions of sentiment which have been called forth by the recent attempt on my life will show their fellow-subjects at home, and the world at large, that they not only have loyalty, but affection for their Queen and her family. (Cheers.) If there is any disaffection tending to disloyalty amongst any community, in any section of this portion of Her Majesty's domi-

nions, it will be the duty of the Government to put it down, and I am certain that here it will receive every support from all classes. (Prolonged cheering.) Through the merciful interposition of Providence, the injury I received was but slight, and I believe no further evil consequences are to be anticipated from the wound. (Loud cheers.) It has, however, been considered that I shall be unequal to any great exertion for some time, and therefore it has been decided that it would be most advisable for me to return home direct. It is a great disappointment for me not to be able to visit New Zealand, and I am afraid it will also very much disappoint the people there. In thanking you once more for your kindness to me during my visit, I must tell you how much I have enjoyed it, and regret that it comes to an end to-day. Before I conclude I will ask you to join me in a toast. I propose 'Prosperity to the colony of New South Wales;' and as this is the last opportunity I shall have of addressing an assembly of Australians, I beg to couple with it the toast, 'Prosperity to all the Australian colonies.'"

Shortly after two o'clock His Royal Highness and suite, accompanied by Lord and Lady Belmore, proceeded on board the *Galatea*; the *Challenger*, *Charybdis*, and *Rosario* (in addition to the *Galatea*) manning yards, cheering, and firing a royal salute. The state of the tide, however, did not admit of the ship's going out past the Heads till late in the evening. It was half-past six before she was unmoored, and commenced steaming slowly away from the anchorage. The whole scene was very animated and lively; all the ships manned the rigging and cheered, the *Challenger's* band played "Home, sweet home," and the *Galatea* in return gave "Should auld acquaintance be forgot," and then "Homeward bound." The evening was superb; the sun had just set, and the moon, now at its full, began to light up the water with

— "one unclouded blaze of living light."

A cool breeze, which felt most refreshing after the great heat of the day, came up the harbour. Crowds of people, who had patiently waited for hours to see the last of the *Galatea*, lined the shores, especially at a point called Mrs. Macquarie's Chair, where thousands were congregated, and who, as the ship began at last to move, gave vent to their feelings in loud and prolonged bursts of cheering.

The *Morpeth*, *Fairy*, and other steamers accompanied us to the Heads, where they gave us a parting cheer by way of bidding us a final adieu. Outside we came to for a short time, and the pilot, with a few of our friends who had gone down with us, left the ship; we then bade farewell to Australia, and shaped a course SE. to take us clear of New Zealand.

We cannot, however, take our leave of the shores of Australia without once more referring to the loyal and kindly feelings towards the Duke entertained by people of all ranks, who vied with each other to show how much they regretted the untoward event which had hastened his departure. Each and all of us, too, had personally received so much kindness and attention from numerous private friends, that we parted from them with sincere feelings of regret.

The feelings of the people of New South Wales towards His Royal Highness cannot be better described than in the following verses, which appeared in the columns of the *Sydney Morning Herald* of this date, written by Judge Francis:—

"GOD SPEED THE GALATEA!"

Up with the Flag! the Flag of old renown,
 Toss'd on all oceans, waved by ev'ry wind;
 Britannia's Flag, sign'd with the triple cross—
 Shake forth the Royal Standard on yon tow'rs
 In all its wealth of blazonry, while far
 And near, from battlement and pier and mast
 Ten thousand varied banners flaunt in air!
 Now let the deep-mouth'd cannon from the shore
 Boom out in salutation, while in tones
 Deeper and hoarser yet, from twenty ports
 The *Galatea* thunders her reply.
 All pomp of gorgeous spectacle, all forms
 Of duteous homage, crowd the closing scene
 A truce to selfish murmurs; let this hour
 Be, as the first that saw our ALFRED here,
 Bright with the sunburst of a people's love;
 We can regret hereafter. See! she moves,
 Instinct with life and panting for the blue;
 She gathers way—the length'ning line of smoke
 Hovers behind her, whilst beneath her prow
 Hiss the green waves, and whiten into foam.
 Around her course a thousand lesser barks,
 Dwarf'd in the shadow of her giant bulk
 Like sea-mews round the scythe-wing'd albatross,
 Flit to and fro. Forth goes the Ocean Queen;
 Forth with her lusty tars, her sailor-prince;
 They of their Captain proud, he of his crew.
 Ay! nobly said he, and like England's son,
 That lieber would he tread that ample deck
 And reign at sea, than strut in mimic state
 Weak sov'reign of some petty alien realm
 With puppet courtiers and a plaything host.
 Then seaward, ho! and homeward o'er the sea.
 Two moons have wax'd and waned, since from these shores
 Our hearts went forth to meet him, as our hearts
 Go with him now; nor in this parting hour
 Need we to shame us for a stinted greeting,
 Or niggard welcome to our princely guest.
 What if some points of ceremonial fail'd,
 Some graceless trophy ill repaid the toil
 That fashion'd it? We gave him of our best.
 Not festal pageant only—tho' our streets
 Shone all a-blaze with rainbow-tinted fires,

Tho' young and old paced forth in long array
 To grace his coming; tho' the sea and land
 Bore witness to a nation's jubilee—
 Not our wealth only, nor what wealth could buy
 Flow'd largely forth.

We gave him of our best;
 Heart welcome, and the unstudied courtesies
 Of a free people, not too proud to bend
 In loyal homage to VICTORIA'S son.
 T'was then "All hail"—it is "Farewell" to-day.
 Three cheers, three parting cheers for the good ship,
 And thrice three more—ay, till the startled cliffs
 Ring far aloof, as to a trumpet blast,
 For him, her gallant Captain; for the PRINCE
 Dear from his cradle to Australian hearts,
 Dearer when seen, but in these latest days
 By mingled mem'ries tenfold more endeared:
 Mem'ries of joy when all was mirth and feast,
 And the wish'd presence made a holiday—
 Mem'ries of sorrow, when our anxious fears
 Sobb'd Heav'n-ward in one universal pray'r,
 And held a nation waking, till *he* slept—
 Mem'ries of hope, when each to each exclaim'd,
 "Thank God! he mends—he will be spared us yet."
 Mem'ries of joy reviving, as the glow
 Of health rekindled in the face we loved.

Yes—joy revived; we can rejoice even now,
 But with a sober cheer; for we have learnt
 How frail the stem on which our blessings grow.
 It seem'd as tho' one heartless felon's shot
 Had had the pow'r—but righteous Heav'n forbade—
 To wrap a world in woe; to cast a shade
 Wider than night can spread, when night enfolds
 But half the globe in darkness; a deep shade
 Black with funereal gloom, from South to North,
 From East to West, through all the hundred realms
 Of the Island QUEEN, wherein the British flag
 Is wafted, and the British tongue is heard.

We shudder o'er the unforgotten scene
 Of imminent peril—but we need not shrink
 Abash'd, as tho' the assassin's guilt were ours;
 Fenian, or moonstruck miscreant—one or both—
 "What matter? Grant him of that serpent-brood,
 Pests of the Green Isle, whence St. Patrick bann'd

The innocent toads and vipers, what reck we?
 We bred him not; such reptiles cannot thrive
 Where ancient feuds are hushed, and loyal blood
 Renews its glow beneath Australia's sun.
 What reck we, tho' some cockney scribbler sneer
 And tax our young world with the old world's shame?
 True British hearts will vouch our kindred faith
 And loyal spirits feel the pulse of ours.
 Nor need we fear, lest She, our Island QUEEN,
 Widow'd, alas! yet in her widowhood
 Blest with her children's and her people's love,
 Should doubt us. Hark! from ev'ry Austral land
 One shriek of horror at the attempted crime—
 One voice of cordial sympathy—one shout
 Of loyal exultation—one deep breath
 Of thankfulness, when Briton's second hope
 Shook off the languor of his wound, and met
 The gaze of longing eyes, the eager grasp
 Of hands unnerved by joy.

Is this too little?

Need we a witness yet? Behold him there,
 A dim-seen form on yon receding deck!
 He goes, pursued by blessing and regret
 To pour a true tale into trusting ears—
 To clasp fond arms around a mother's neck
 And sum all mem'ries of Australia's sons
 In one brief record, "Oh! they love us well!"

POSTSCRIPT.—O'Farrell was executed on the 21st of April. Several times after his conviction he expressed his satisfaction that the shot fired by him at the Prince did not inflict a mortal wound; and also that the Prince had not gone on to New Zealand, as he feared that another attempt upon his life would have been made there. The day before his execution he requested that the following statement might be forwarded to the Colonial Secretary:—

"Being now about to appear before my Creator, I feel it my duty to give expression to my heartfelt sorrow for the grievous crime I have

committed. From the very bottom of my heart do I grieve for what I have done. I have hitherto said that I was one of many who were prepared to do the deed, had not I done it. I had not the slightest foundation for such a statement. I was never connected with any man, or any body of men, who had for their object the taking of the life of the Duke of Edinburgh; neither was I, in any other than in an indirect manner, connected with that organization in Ireland and elsewhere which is known by the name of the Fenian organization. I wish, moreover, distinctly to assert that there was not a human being in existence who had the slightest idea of the object I had in view when I meditated on—and, through the merciful providence of God, failed in carrying into effect—the death of the Duke of Edinburgh. I have written to the printers of two Irish periodicals an address to the people of Ireland. So certain was I of the death of the Duke of Edinburgh, that I stated therein that which I believed would be the fact; and I think I have more than implied that I was but one of an organization to carry the same into effect.

“I need but say that the truth of the latter portion rests upon a slighter foundation than the former; in fact, that unless from mere hearsay, I had no foundation for stating that there was a Fenian organization in New South Wales.

“From continually thinking and talking of what I may still be allowed to call ‘the wrongs of Ireland,’ I became excited and filled with enthusiasm on the subject, and it was when under the influence of those feelings that I attempted to perpetrate the deed for which I am now justly called upon to suffer.

“H. J. O’FARRELL.”

On envelope :—

“To the Hon. H. Parkes, Colonial Secretary.

“ (To be opened to-morrow, April 21st, 1868.) ”

A precisely similar statement was read in the Legislative Assembly the same day. The Government in consequence came to the conclusion, “that the statement written by O’Farrell and sent to the Government was a copy of some other document, clandestinely furnished to him for the purpose, through the instrumentality of some officers of the gaol, or one of the few visitors;” and ordered an immediate inquiry to be held, “in order to ascertain the authorship of the paper copied by O’Farrell in

his condemned cell, and also the means by which the original of this statement was communicated to persons outside the prison."

The information gathered on the inquiry led to the conclusion, "that the paper in question was written, if not through the instrumentality, certainly within the cognizance, of the Chaplain, who must be regarded as being officially responsible for its existence: and it is further manifest that the Chaplain, an officer of the prison, withholds from the Government information upon the subject avowedly in his possession." But the means by which the original statement, or duplicate, "was communicated to persons outside the prison" (not authorized to possess the same according to the Gaol Regulations), so far as can be made out from recent papers, was not elicited: nor can one conjecture how the member of the Legislative Assembly who read it in the House became possessed of his copy. The last mail from Sydney brings the intelligence that Father Dwyer has been dismissed from his office as Roman Catholic Chaplain of the Gaol.

CHAPTER XI.

COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

1. *Boundary*.—New South Wales is only the fragment of its original self. It once included all the eastern part of Australia, but at different times South Australia, Victoria, and Queensland have been carved out of it. It is now bounded inland by those three colonies, but retains a long seaboard from Cape Danger to Cape Howe. From Sydney to the western boundary of the colony is a distance of about 600 miles, and this part of the colony trades very little with the metropolis, being more accessible by the Murray from South Australia, and by the Victorian Railway from Melbourne.

An agitation for the separation of this part of the colony commenced some years ago, but the petition being refused by the home Government, the proposal has dropped. The present area of the colony is estimated at about 100,000,000 of acres, of which about 8,000,000 have been alienated from the Crown.

The population on the 1st of January, 1868, was estimated at 450,000.

2. *Government*.—The form of government is that

known as responsible government. There are two Chambers, the members for the Lower being elected on a residentiary suffrage of six months (a vote being also given to property-holders in the electorate), and the members of the Upper House being nominated for life. All the money power, and nearly all the legislative power, is concentrated in the Lower House. Party government, in the English sense of the term, can hardly be said to exist. There are, of course, Conservatives and Democrats, but they are not sharply divided off. There are, in fact, several parties, determined by sectarian considerations, or national prejudices, or personal preferences, and each of these parties contains some who incline more to conservatism, and some who incline more to democracy. The tendency of legislation, however, is all distinctly democratic. The absence of an aristocracy, and of an aristocratic social *esprit*, necessarily gives the working of the parliamentary system a different air to what it has in the old country.

The highest offices seem within the reach of everybody, and there is a wider and fiercer competition for them. Debates are sometimes more like personal quarrels than the tournaments of orators, and to distribute personal favours and to avoid giving personal offence, is essential to any prolonged tenure of office by any Cabinet. Measures of importance, however, get generally a very thorough discussion, and the estimates are subjected to a very prolonged debate. The land question, and the question of taxation, are the two topics of most frequent debate, and both

of them may be said to be still in an unsettled condition.

The political education of the people is, of course, largely promoted by the circulation of newspapers.

Most of the townships have their local journal, and there are two daily papers published in Sydney, the *Sydney Morning Herald* and the *Empire*. The former has the larger circulation, and is published at twopence, its daily issue being about 12,000. The *Empire* is a penny paper, with an evening edition.

Each journal also issues a weekly edition. There are also sporting journals, an illustrated paper, a *Punch*, and a *Freeman's Journal*, devoted to Irish politics. These separate newspapers keep a good many political writers at work, so that public affairs are quite as fully discussed out of Parliament as they are in it.

3. *Religious Parties, &c.*—According to the census of 1861, when the population was 100,000 less than in 1868, the relative strength of the different denominations was as follows :—

Church of England . . .	160,000
Roman Catholics . . .	100,000
Persbyterians . . .	35,000
Wesleyans . . .	24,000
Mahommedans and Pagans .	12,000
Congregationalists . . .	5,400
Jews . . .	1,800
Unclassified Protestants .	10,000

The best organized denomination for political pur-

poses is that of the Roman Catholics, who seem generally to move with tolerable compactness, and who have great weight at the elections. There is a good deal of jealousy manifested on this score at times, and the interfusing of Church matters with politics is said to stir up a large amount of the *odium theologicum*. The laity, however, are not altogether submissive to the clergy in any Church or sect. For great efforts were made to prolong the state grant in aid of religion, and to defeat the last educational act, which was a decided blow to denominational schools; and yet in both struggles the Parliament acted in direct opposition to the views of the clergy, which some argue it would not have done, unless sustained by a majority of the laity; others, however, maintaining that if the people were polled a large majority would be found to be in favour of denominational schools—that it is the irreligious and “liberal” minded only who wish to ignore religion altogether in legislation.

The large towns are pretty well supplied with churches and chapels, though the stipends of the clergy and different ministers of religion are sometimes rather scanty. The great want of religious instruction is in the country, where the population is very scattered, and sometimes very poor. Most of the denominations have ceased to depend exclusively on the mother country for their supply of clergymen and ministers, and have established institutions for the theological education of young men who wish to be trained for the ministry.

4. *Public Buildings in Sydney.*—The older buildings of Sydney, erected at a time when the colony was unsuspicious of its coming greatness, have nothing but their occasional solidity to recommend them. But the older part of the city is being gradually rebuilt; and all the new edifices have some pretensions to architectural style. The great abundance of excellent sandstone, with its varying tints, gives architects a fair chance of displaying their art, and the clearness of the air, with the comparative absence of smoke, allows of good effects of light and shade. The University, standing on a commanding elevation, is the noblest public building the colony possesses—the great hall being a very fine specimen of Gothic architecture. In the immediate neighbourhood are St. Paul's and St. John's Colleges—the former Church of England, the latter Roman Catholic.

Most of the banks have handsome buildings. There are three theatres, three clubs, a school of arts, and a museum, which is a fine building. In the more modern churches and chapels, efforts at architecture are observable, though the want of money has obviously in many cases confined the attention of building committees to the bare consideration of seats for the congregation. St. Andrew's Cathedral—the only Church of England Cathedral in the Southern Hemisphere—is of very creditable design, and of good taste in its internal arrangements.

The first stone was laid in 1836. The style is late pointed. The original design has undergone considerable alterations and improvements, at the

suggestion and under the directions of Mr. E. T. Blackett, who was appointed architect twenty-three years ago, and has carried on the work to its present stage. The building consists of nave, north and south aisles, clerestory, lantern tower, and two western towers (not yet completed). The length internally is 155 feet, and width 60 feet. The height from floor to ridge of nave is 70 feet. The roof is trussed at the principals with hammer beams and carved braces, enriched with carving and mouldings, and is well decorated with colour throughout, adding much to the lightness of its appearance.

The organ, a magnificent instrument, built by Hill and Son, at a cost of £1,500, stands in the south transept. The pulpit is very rich in carving. The whole of the floor is paved with Minton's encaustic tiles, those of the choir and sacrarium being of great richness, and varied with marble quite equalling the pavement of Ely and Hereford. Over the Holy Table is a sculptured panel in Caen stone (presented many years ago by the late Joshua Watson, D.C.L.), representing our Lord and the two disciples at Emmaus. The east wall of the sacrarium will be further enriched with mural tiles now being prepared by Minton and Co. under the direction of Canon Walsh, chiefly at the cost of colonists residing in Europe. The font, of very beautiful design in New Zealand stone, stands in the baptistry under the NW. tower. All the windows, except those of the clerestory, are filled

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with stained glass : and (with the exception of the large west window, given by T. S. Mort, Esq., and one given by the late C. Kemp, Esq.) are memorials of deceased persons. They present a *scheme* of subjects. In the baptistry are our Lord's baptism and temptation ; in the north aisle of nave are the parables ; in the south aisle the miracles ; in the north choir aisle is represented the infancy of our Lord to the finding in the Temple, and at its east end the entry into Jerusalem and the washing of the disciples' feet ; in the south choir aisle are the appearances of our Lord to his disciples after his resurrection, and at its east end the entombment and the resurrection. The large east window is a memorial of the late lamented William Grant Broughton, for some time Archdeacon, then Bishop of Australia, then of Sydney and Metropolitan. Its subject is the history of St. Andrew, to whom the church is dedicated. There is also a recumbent full-length effigy of the Bishop, in Caen stone, by Lough, remarkable for the accuracy of the likeness to his face and figure. About £30,000 will have been expended on the building up to this date : £5,000 more are wanted to complete the towers, and another £1,000 for bells and clock.

It is much to be regretted that the style chosen should have been the perpendicular, and that the *original* design should not have been in more competent hands. Mr. Blackett has done the best he could with it, and, all things considered, it is a magnificent building.

The Hospital is an old building, but (as has been intimated elsewhere) a new one is to be erected as a memorial to Prince Alfred. The Parliamentary buildings are a patchwork on an old basis. Elaborate plans for a new building were accepted some years ago from some Canadian architects, who gained the prize in a competition for the purpose, but the Government has never had the money to carry out the design. The Government offices are scattered, most of them being plain old buildings, with additions from time to time, and some being simply private houses, rented, till suitable offices can be built. There is no public library at present, though the design of one has been projected, and it is intended to make a beginning with the old museum building as soon as that is vacated. But there is a subscription library, which possesses a handsome building, though from the insufficient support awarded to it the institution is in debt.

There are schools of art in most of the townships in the interior, and they receive annual grants, conditioned on an equal amount of private subscriptions.

5. *Manufactures*.—Manufacturing industry, which was suddenly checked by the gold discoveries, is again beginning to assume an appearance of vigour. The colonists are very ambitious to have a development of manufactures, the protectionists especially contending that there can be no healthy prosperity without it. Shoes and boots are very largely made of colonial leather. A moderate amount of furniture is made, but as it is mostly done by hand labour, it does not

compete to advantage against imports. A commencement has been made with the manufacture of kerosene oil, the shale or cannel coal existing in abundance. Iron is manufactured at the Fitzroy mines, though, from the want of adequately skilled superintendence, the operations have not yet been profitable. A rolling-mill for scrap iron is working successfully in Sydney, and there are several foundries that do a large business.

There are two dry docks, one floating dock, and two patent slips, and vessels of the largest tonnage can get all repairs well executed. Wooden ship-building is carried on occasionally, but the high wages keep this occupation down, and shipwrights are mostly engaged in repairs. Iron steamers, from 100 to 500 tons burthen, of beautiful model, have been built here, but the high rate of wages, and the cost of importing the chief portion of the materials, prevent the spread of this trade. Two or three locomotive engines for contractors' use have been constructed lately, and the Government now obtains its goods trucks for the railway from local workshops. A beginning has also been made with the manufacture of passenger carriages, but the wheels and axles are imported.

There are two or three woollen factories, but they are not supplied with the newest machinery. There are one or two potteries in steady work, and a glass-house has lately been established with success. A paper-mill has been erected, with excellent machinery, which it is expected will turn some native vegetation

to account. Some minor articles of consumption are also produced in the colony, such as glue, blacking, and types.

6. *Fine Arts, &c.*—The fine arts only find a limited patronage. The opera is well patronized, and professors of music get a good livelihood; but painters depend on a few patrons, and only one sculptor of ability, who died after the Duke's visit, has as yet found his way to the colony. Photographers thrive, and their art is carried out to a high degree of perfection. The drama is moderately patronized, and wandering "stars" do not find very much to complain of, though sensational pieces generally draw better than the legitimate literature of the stage.

It may be here mentioned that Mr. Mort, who has a very pretty place called Greenoaks, about two and a half miles from Sydney, possesses a gallery of water-colour paintings by the best modern artists, which is open to the public on certain days. The house is most charming, with everything about it in the best possible taste. Mr. Mort had prepared it for the reception of His Royal Highness, and offered to place it at the Duke's disposal if Lord Belmore, who had only just arrived, was not ready to receive him at the Government House. The Duke paid Mr. Mort a visit, and was much pleased with his house and gallery; and, moreover, enjoyed the use of the very pretty steam yacht, *Fairy*, which Mr. Mort placed entirely at the disposal of His Royal Highness during his stay at Sydney.

7. *State of the Labour Market.*—The state of the

labour market is subject to constant fluctuations. A bad harvest will crowd the labour offices, a new "rush" to a gold-field will send the price of labour up. But, on the whole, there has been a steady decline since the height of the gold fever. There are unions in several of the trades, and the eight-hour system is pretty general. The option of going off to the gold-fields, where by real work, though with rough accommodation, "tucker" (bread and cheese, or rather chops and damper) is always to be obtained, will prevent wages falling below a certain standard, but the regular artisan does not care for a gold-digger's life.

Domestic servants get well paid, even young girls getting from ten to twelve shillings a week as general servants.

8. *Price of Provisions.*—The price of meat and vegetables varies greatly according to the seasons. A long drought will impoverish the cattle, and make it impossible to bring the meat to market in good condition, some of the cattle having to "foot it" for 500 miles from their pastures. A good season, on the other hand, with plenty of food *en route*, will overstock the market. Meat fetched from the shop, and paid for in cash, is sold by some retail butchers at one penny-halfpenny per pound; wealthier customers pay from fourpence to fivepence for the prime joints delivered at their doors. Market gardeners abound in the suburbs of Sydney, but the fluctuations in the seasons occasion great changes in the prices. The extension of the railways to the elevated table-land gives the advantage of two different climates for the production

of vegetables. All the English vegetables will grow both on the coast and on the table-land, but some of the English fruits, such as gooseberries, currants, &c., will only thrive on the higher ground. Oranges grow luxuriantly in suitable places on the coast, though principally cultivated to the north of the Parramatta river. The export of this fruit is valued at £80,000 a year. Bananas thrive in sheltered positions near Sydney, but the market is principally supplied from Queensland. There is a supply of fruit of some sort or the other pretty well all the year round, the most deficient time being the spring, when the loquat is the first fruit to ripen. Increasing attention is being paid to horticulture and arboriculture, new varieties being frequently introduced. There is scarcely anything in the way of sub-tropical or temperate vegetation that cannot be produced in some part or other of this colony.

9. *Climate.*—The climate of New South Wales varies greatly according to the locality. Speaking roughly, there are three zones of climate—first, the eastern belt along the seaboard; secondly, the table-land along the summit of the Great Dividing Range; and thirdly, the interior western slopes. These three belts gradually shade off into each other: but the characteristic of the first is a moist warmth tempered in summer by a north-east sea breeze. Snow and ice are extremely rare, though the westerly winds in winter, coming down from the mountains, are very keen: they are rather blighting to vegetation, and are a good deal complained of by invalids; but to

those who are in health, the bright clear days of winter are very exhilarating and enjoyable. There are some hot-wind days in summer, but they are not so frequent or so fierce as in Victoria or South Australia. The Cordillera, intervening between the coast and the centre of the continent, seems to mitigate the effect of these winds. The climate on the table-land is a nearer approximation to that of England. It is hot in the middle of the summer days, but the nights are cool, and the winter is always cold, snow being frequent.

On the interior western slopes the climate is dry. The nights are occasionally extremely cold, and the days in summer are very hot. The rain-fall, too, is uncertain in this part. On the coast the rain-fall is quite equal to that of England, but it is not so evenly distributed. There are sometimes long droughts, and at others gales of great vehemence, during the height of which it is no uncommon thing for five inches of rain to fall in a day. On such occasions the rivers rise rapidly, and the adjacent farms are so flooded that the residents have to escape for their lives. On the whole the climate, though sometimes trying, is very enjoyable, though perhaps rather stimulating. Pulmonary patients find it not unfavourable, but experience has not yet determined its effect on longevity.

10. *Vine-growing, &c.*—The vine grows luxuriantly in most parts of the colony. The early planted vineyards were mostly in the valleys of the Nepean and the Hunter, and light wine of an excellent character

has long been produced. The greatest drawback to wine-making along the seaboard is the frequency of heavy rains at vintage time. The soil, too, of this part of the colony is rather deficient in lime. Of late more attention has been paid to vine-growing on the western slopes of the Great Range, where the soil and the climate seem especially favourable. The chief production at present is near Albury, on the Murray river, where several German vigneronns have settled, and where wine of a full body and flavour is being produced.

There is very little wine exported, except to the neighbouring colonies; but the increase in the local demand is steadily absorbing all that is produced.

•11. *Exports and Imports.*—The exports of the colony are valued at about £8,000,000 sterling, and the imports at somewhat more. But Sydney carries on a large entrepôt trade, it being a commercial depôt for part of New Zealand, the Islands of the South Seas, and Queensland. A great deal that is imported is re-exported. The importance of this entrepôt trade is much insisted on by the free-traders, who denounce the *ad valorem* duties as tending to check the concentration of trade in Port Jackson. Wool and gold are the principal exports of local produce. The amount of the former is steadily increasing, that of the latter is very fluctuating. Tallow, hides, and horns also form a part of the pastoral export; but a large portion of these commodities is now used up in domestic manufacture. Maize, for the growth of which the seaboard is well fitted, is

largely exported to the neighbouring colonies; and coals, which are put on board at Newcastle at 10s. a ton, are sent away to the value of a quarter of a million.

The colony has never yet produced enough wheat for its own use, and the great efforts that have been made of late years to tempt the occupation of the land by small cultivators have been largely neutralized by a succession of bad seasons. Drought, rust, floods, and a superfluity of insect life have sorely troubled the farmers; but, in spite of these discouragements, the breadth of land under cultivation is steadily on the increase.

The wealth-producing power of the colony is steadily on the increase. The decline in the price of wool has been a discouragement, but the colonists hope to discover some method of selling their surplus meat in England. The increase in the live stock is now greater than the proportionate increase in the population. So long as it paid to grow for wool, the conversion of the carcass into tallow was a matter of indifference; but when the wool leaves a very small margin, the squatter becomes more anxious to get a sale for the meat. The number of sheep in the colony in 1868 was supposed to be about twelve millions, and the cattle about two millions.

12. *State of Trade.*—The state of trade in New South Wales in 1868 is not very satisfactory, owing in a great measure to unfavourable seasons, causing great poverty among the people, but in a large degree to foolish and injurious fiscal measures of the Legis-

lature in the imposition of *ad valorem* and package duties, which have tended greatly to diminish the trade between the colonies, of which New South Wales, from her position, ought to be the entrepôt. The port of Sydney, probably the finest in the world, is free to ships of all nations, the only dues demanded being for pilotage at the rate of fourpence per ton on each entry and departure. There is no charge for lights, nor yet for harbour fees, except when a ship is removed from one berth to another, when a small charge is made. To illustrate the growth of trade in the colony, it will be well to refer to the statistics published by order of the Parliament of the colony, from which it appears that the total imports and exports for the years 1856 and 1866 were as follows:—

	Imports.	Exports.
1856.	£5,460,971	£3,430,880
1866.	£8,867,071	£8,512,214

Showing a steady increase of the trade and wealth of the people. It is hoped that the impediments to trade already mentioned may be speedily removed, and that New South Wales may be, as she ought to be, the chief mart for trade between the Australian Colonies.

The chief export—wool—amounted in 1866 to 27,908,395 lb., the declared value of which was £2,408,494. The same year the export of tallow was 1,500 tons, value £56,000; and as the number of sheep increase, so will increase the export of tallow, as boiling down will be extensively resorted to. Ox hides

are also very largely exported: in 1866 about 200,000 were shipped to London, valued at £110,000. The shipment of gold is also an important item, the declared value in 1866 being £532,000, exclusive of gold coin minted in the colony and exported, the value of which was £2,815,437.

13. *The Land Question.*—The immense proportion of land in the colony is unsold land belonging to the Crown, the accumulation of which is in the hands of the local government. The land question has been for years, and still is, the “vexed question” of politics; and, though the existing law has not been altered for four years, another change seems imminent. Under existing regulations the waste lands in the settled districts are leased year by year. In the remoter parts the lease is for five years, a term which may be extended to ten, if improvements of a certain quality and quantity are effected by the tenant. The rent of these runs is determined by arbitration, except in those cases where vacant land is let by auction. The lessee, however, does not enjoy undisputed tenure, inasmuch as any one is at liberty to select land up to the extent of 320 acres, and to claim a contiguous grazing ground of three times the area of his selected land. This land is not thus purchasable in direct freehold, nor can it be paid for in cash. The conditional purchaser (as he is called) is required to pay a deposit of five shillings an acre, to reside on his land for three years, and make improvements. At the expiration of the three years, on proof of compliance with the

law, he can pay the balance and claim his title, or if he prefers it he can pay interest at the rate of five per cent. on the overdue balance. The latter is the plan generally adopted, first because most of the free selectors (as they are called) have failed, through bad seasons and other causes, to make money enough to pay up, and partly because there is a very general impression that some day Government will have to forgive the balance. It is a complaint of the squatters that the residence condition—which is said to be very largely evaded by the free selectors—prevents their buying up their runs on equally easy terms. But they are allowed to purchase without competition a square mile on each run, and they can also buy under the same condition any of their leased land that they improve to the extent of a pound an acre.

There is very little available pastoral land in the colony that is not now under lease, the country east of the Darling river being all mapped out into runs, while to the north-westward of that river, as far as Cooper's Creek, the scene of the lamented death of Burke and Wills, the country has been examined and the best of it taken up. It is during the last ten years that this inland salt-bush country—as it is called from its characteristic herbage—has been taken up; and it is still far from being fully occupied. The navigation of the Darling has greatly stimulated the occupation, and Fort Burke—which is practically the head of the navigation—promises to become the centre of a great pastoral trade.

14. *Railways.*—There are three trunk railways in the colony, of two of which Port Jackson is the maritime terminus. From Sydney to Parramatta Junction—a distance of about thirteen miles—the line running westward is common to the southward and westward routes. From that point they diverge, the western line climbing the ascent of the Blue Mountains by a zigzag and frequent gradients of one in thirty, till an ascent of about 3,000 feet is reached, the works being of a heavy character, and the country a rugged rocky unproductive sandstone region. After the range is crossed, the rich western country is opened up. The intended terminus of the line for the present is Bathurst, to which point the railway will be completed in about three years. The southern line is nearly completed to Goulburn, a distance of about 150 miles. This will ultimately be the trunk line of communication between Sydney and Melbourne; and the extension to the frontier of Victoria will touch both the Murrumbidgee and the Murray at a navigable point, thereby ensuring steam communication down those rivers with South Australia. Works for improving the navigation of those rivers are in progress.

The northern railway has its maritime terminus at Newcastle, at the mouth of the river Hunter, and after proceeding westward as far as Singleton, it crosses the river and turns northward to the township of Murrumbidgee, at which point the ascent of the main range will commence. The line is

not opened for traffic beyond Singleton. All the railways are made by the Government, which still retains the working in its own hands. The debt of the colony has been principally increased for the construction of these works.

The lines do not at present return a net income of more than two per cent. on the invested capital; but when the works now in hand are completed, it is thought that the whole road traffic will be monopolized.

15. *General Remarks.*—The territory of New South Wales is capable of a far greater commercial development than it has yet received. Pastoral industry was the basis of its commercial prosperity, and continued so till the monotony of this industry was rudely upset by the gold discoveries. The excitement of that epoch is now subsiding. Prices and wages are settling to a normal standard. A large population is seeking a more varied occupation, and the railways are opening up the resources of the interior. The dulness that has accompanied the reaction from the gold fever is obviously only a passing stage of development, and though for an indefinite length of time pastoral industry will be the main resource of the colony, and gold mining will continue to dazzle with its occasional successes, industry will become more varied and more steady. Copper and lead mines are being opened up within reach of railway carriage, and silver ore has been found in several places. The banks of the "Western Waters" have been found very suitable for the

growth of tobacco, and even the short-stapled cotton has been successfully reared as an experiment. Efforts, which are not likely to fail, are being made to introduce the culture of silk. On the eastern coast the growth of sugar has already passed the stage of experiment, and in other parts of the colony the cultivation of the beet is beginning to attract attention. The Sea-Island cotton grows well on the coast, its culture being simply a question of cost. The cultivators, as a class, are mostly too poor to avail themselves of improved agricultural implements; but as their condition improves, the machine on the farm is likely to become more popular, and considerable efforts are being made to improve the style of tillage. There is great room for improvement, slovenly farming being the rule; but there are some signs of a better epoch beginning.

Port Jackson is one of the finest harbours in the world and is the great maritime centre on the east coast. Its communications with the country to the west and south are being opened up by railroads, while steam communication with the other ports on the coast centres there. The outports along the coast are numerous, and already give occupation to a considerable coasting fleet. South of Sydney there are the ports of Woolongong, Kiama, Shoalhaven, Jervis Bay, Bateman's Bay, Marenga, Merimbula, Panbula, Bega, and Twofold Bay. Jervis Bay and Twofold Bay are good harbours; the others are either bar harbours or semi-protected roadsteads.

At some of these, harbour works are in progress, and all of them are capable of considerable improvement as the colony gets richer. All along this coast there are patches of very rich land, and it is the great dairy district of the colony.

North of Port Jackson there are the harbours of Broken Bay, Lake Macquarie, Newcastle, Port Stephens, the Manning, the Hastings, the Macleay, the Clarence, and the Richmond. Of these Newcastle is by far the most important, though close to Port Stephens, which is the finest. Newcastle, at the mouth of the river Hunter, is the terminus of the northern railway, and the nearest port to the great coal mines of that district.

Besides its own coasting trade, Port Jackson concentrates in itself at present the greater portion of the Queensland trade, commodious steamers running regularly to the most northerly ports on the coast.

The supremacy of Port Jackson is secured not only by the start it has obtained, its great capacity, and its favourable position, but by the close proximity of extensive coal-fields. Coal is being extensively worked both to the south and to the north of it, and the coal basin is supposed to be continuous under Sydney itself, besides extending inland some fifty miles to the westward. There are several distinct seams of coal, of very various quality. The best steam-coal is now being largely exported to California and the East, where it is in high favour; and this export trade is only kept down by the want of outward freight. The coal from the principal mines at Newcastle is pro-

nounced equal to the best north country coal in England, and only five per cent. inferior to the best South Wales coal. It is used almost exclusively by the mail steamers to Panama and King George's Sound.

The *Galatea* on the passage home consumed 556 tons of Illawarra coal, which the chief engineer reported most favourably upon, as being little inferior to ordinary Welsh coal, and most decidedly superior to that of Newcastle, which had been previously tried. The Newcastle coal, however, had one advantage over it—that of generating steam quickly *for a few hours*. It took about twenty minutes longer to get up steam with the Illawarra coal than with the Welsh coal. There was no overheating of uptakes, funnels, and casings, so dangerously experienced with the Newcastle fuel; nor did the small tubes in the ship's boilers become so quickly choked. The quantity of ash was twelve per cent. of the coal burnt in weight, the ash being very light in colour and about half the specific gravity of the coal, a bucket of which weighs 117lb., whereas a bucket of dried ashes weighed only 57lb. There was no clinker.

16. *The Church in New South Wales*.—The United Church of England and Ireland in the colony of New South Wales is divided into three dioceses—Sydney, Newcastle, and Goulburn. A fourth, that of Grafton and Armidale, was in course of formation out of the diocese of Newcastle, when the recent death of the late lamented Dr. Sawyer prevented the completion of the arrangement.

In each of the three dioceses a synod has been

called into existence. The powers of these synods are determined by certain constitutions agreed to at a general conference of the bishops and clerical and lay representatives of the three dioceses, held in Sydney in April, 1866; and by an act of the legislature passed in the same year, the provisions of the constitutions, and any rules and ordinances made by virtue of them, are for all purposes of church property made binding on the members of the Church; and holders of church property in any diocese, except so far as such property may be the subject of an express trust, are bound by the rules and ordinances of the synod of the diocese.

The following is a brief outline of the constitution, powers, and duties of a diocesan synod. The synod is to meet annually, the incumbent of each ecclesiastical district being summoned thereto, and each district sending lay representatives (two or three, according to circumstances), who must be communicants.

The bishop is the president of the synod, but has not a vote. No ordinance of synod can, however, be passed without his assent; and as in voting the members of the synod can insist on voting by orders, the practical result is, that every ordinance must have the assent of bishop, clergy, and laity. The synod may make ordinances upon all matters concerning the order and good government of the Church within the diocese, including the management of church property. The synod may also establish a tribunal for the trial of offences by

licensed clergymen (and in the diocese of Newcastle for the trial of offences by office bearers), the sentence of this tribunal being limited to the depriving of licence or office; and the same right of appeal as exists from the decision of a bishop is reserved from the decision of the tribunal.

The constitutions also provide for the holding once in three years of a synod composed of the New South Wales dioceses, under the title of the "Provincial Synod of the United Church of England and Ireland" within the colony of New South Wales." The powers of this (in fact) colonial synod, in which the bishops sit as one house, and the diocesan synods (or their representatives) sit as another house, are restricted to two subjects, namely: (1) Any matters made the subject of joint reference by *all* the diocesan synods; and (2) Any ordinance referred from a diocesan synod on account of the bishop having declined to assent to it, when passed by the clergy and lay members of the synod. An ordinance of this provincial synod must be passed by a majority of both houses, the voting in the house representing the dioceses being by dioceses, and the majority of both clerical and lay members being necessary to constitute the vote of a diocese.

The diocesan and provincial synods are enabled to alter their own constitution in a few specified particulars; but are prohibited from altering the articles, liturgy, or formularies of the Church, except in conformity with alterations made by com-

petent authority at home. The provisions of the constitutions are made binding on new dioceses, so as to require the bishop of a new diocese to call a synod together within three years after the formation of the see.

Such is the constitution of the Church in New South Wales, as regulated by synodical action; but the working of the Church is still, and must for a long time continue to be, to a great extent, regulated by the provisions of an Act which, previously to the present constitution, was the sole church law in the colony. This Act (8 Wm. IV., No. 5), commonly called the Church Temporalities Act, was passed in 1837, for the purpose of regulating the temporal affairs of the churches and chapels of the United Church of England and Ireland in New South Wales, which were built by aid from public funds. Under it a large number of churches are now vested in bodies of trustees, generally three in number, chosen by the subscribers or seat-holders. In some instances the bishop is sole trustee. In these churches a certain proportion of the sittings are free, and the remainder are let at rates fixed by the trustees. The seat rents are received and applied to the expenses of the church and parsonage, but no part can be paid to the clergyman. Under the Act no minister can officiate unless licenced by the bishop, and this licence entitles him to hold the church and the parsonage and glebe attached thereto, until his "licence shall have been withdrawn, cancelled, or revoked by the bishop

upon cause shown." In reference to this last provision, it has been judicially determined that the bishop must himself try any case upon which the withdrawing of a licence depends.

The object of the present church constitution is, without doing away with existing arrangements which depend on the provisions of the Church Temporalities Act, gradually to supersede them by others better adapted to the wants of the Church and altered circumstances of the colony; and in like manner with regard to episcopal control, while preserving it in full force, to provide (if possible) for its exercise in a way consonant with modern ecclesiastical practice.

PASSAGE HOME.

6th April.—H.M.S. *Galatea* left the anchorage of Farm Cove, Sydney Harbour, at 6.30 p.m., and was well outside the Heads at 7.30. The pilot having been discharged, the ship steamed to the south-eastward until 10.30 p.m., when all sail was made to a brisk NE. wind, which remained steady till noon of the 8th. It then veered to the northward and westward, fresh with squalls and passing rain, but still allowed the ship to keep her course for the south end of New Zealand.

On leaving Sydney we had an extraordinary collection of birds and animals on board, and the ship was a complete menagerie. On one side of the main deck there was an aviary, in which were confined 117 birds, principally of the parrot tribe, but containing also magpies, laughing jackasses, pigeons, Java sparrows, &c. Besides these there were a number in cages and on stands, making in all 237 birds. Ranging loose about the decks was a native dog (dingo), a young wombat (Tasmanian badger), a native companion (a sort of large crane), and a three-legged goose, presented to the Duke by the Colonial Secretary. A wild cat, opossums, kanga-

roos, wallabies, and a mongoose were confined in cages. The wombat was a great favourite on board, and soon got to know when the gong went for dinner.

11th April.—At 5.30 A.M. of the 11th, the ship was under topsails, courses, &c., and the barometer down to 29.26; the barometer suddenly rose rapidly, and a heavy squall struck the ship, blowing away the jib and fore-topmast stay-sail, and splitting the mainsail; from this time the weather moderated and improved. At noon we sighted the Snares Islands, bearing EbS. $\frac{3}{4}$ S., 20 miles; we might therefore congratulate ourselves on having accomplished this portion of our voyage, where there was a chance of the winds being foul, in four and three quarter days, distance 1,100 miles. At 2 P.M. we passed about eight miles N. of the Snares, and kept away on the composite course for Lat. 54° S. The wind continued to blow fresh from SW., with fine weather, till noon the next day.

12th April.—The wind then veered to west and north to NEbN. and NNE., cloudy with passing rain.

14th April.—At noon the ship was in Lat. 52° 33' S., Long. 179° 32' W.; having passed the meridian of 180°, and gone from east into west longitude at 9.30 A.M. Our time now had to be adjusted, and instead of continuing to reckon ourselves east of Greenwich, by which we had already gained twelve hours, we resolved on making the next day again Tuesday the 14th, and considering Greenwich east



N. H. DETMOLD, LITH.

ICE BERG.

M. N. HANNAH, CHROMO LITH.

of us, thereby preventing our arriving in England with our log one day ahead of the kalendar.

17th April.—By noon of this day we had arrived at our intended maximum, Lat. 54° S., in Long. 154° W., having had strong winds from SW., round by W. to N., with fine weather, and occasional showers and squalls. We continued now to run east in this Lat., with winds from SW. to NWbW., fresh, with cloudy squally weather and drizzling rain: the thermometer went down to 39.0 when the wind was in the SW. quarter. The ship made runs of 240 to 280 miles a day.

23rd April.—At 4 P.M. an iceberg was observed on the starboard bow in Lat. $53^{\circ} 20'$ S., Long. 111° W. It appeared to be about 450 feet high, and about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile long, and much decayed at the water-line. The ship was braced up on the port tack and stood to the northward. At 7 P.M. the iceberg bore about SSW. 15 miles, the temperature of the air and sea being both $40\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ when to leeward of it. At 10 P.M. the ship wore and stood on her course again. The temperature of the air and sea was now 45° , the sea having a higher temperature than at any previous part of the day. We can therefore safely assert that the thermometer gave us no warning of approach to this danger, and as it was nearly in the line of our course, we should have had to depend on seeing it, had it been night.

24th April.—Wind SSE., fresh, with cloudy squally weather. At 8 A.M., the temperature of the air being 35° and of the sea 41° , we observed from the

maintop a large iceberg to the southward, distant about 20 miles, and at 9.30 another on the starboard bow, about 400 feet high, but like a haystack in form. The wind to-day was W. to NNW., and the Lat. at noon $54^{\circ} 56'$ S., Long. $109^{\circ} 16'$ W. We had cloudy weather, with thick passing rain; and as it was about the change of the moon, the absence of that luminary made our position at night rather dangerous. The ship was running to the eastward about twelve knots an hour, and at 7 P.M. passed about three miles to the northward of an iceberg, which was not seen till right abeam of us; and at 11.30 P.M. observed a large iceberg ahead; the ship, running thirteen knots, bore away, and passed to the southward of it. It appeared to be about half a mile long, but its top was covered by a rain-cloud; temperature of the air 40° , sea 44° , when passing the iceberg; the sea thermometer giving no indication of approach to any of these bergs.

25th April.—At 1 A.M. passed another iceberg on the port bow, and soon after between several pieces of drift ice. At 1.20 A.M. observed another iceberg on the starboard bow, which was the last seen. Our anxiety was great, considering the almost total destruction to our ship and 540 lives that a collision with one of these dangers must have brought about, as the ship was travelling at great speed before strong westerly winds. We did not relax in our vigilance, however, but with men placed to look out, and testing the temperature of the water every hour, did all in our power to secure the safety of the ship.

The winds now took a more northerly tendency, and veered between NNE. and W., with occasional heavy weather, squalls, and rain, settling to a sharp NW. gale in Lat. $56^{\circ} 44'$ S., Long. 75° W., which brought a heavy sea and severe squalls, in which our port quarter boat was stove and nearly lost from the davits.

29th April.—By evening of this day the weather had moderated, and the wind shifted to the southward, gradually falling away to a calm.

30th April.—At noon Diego Ramirez bore N. 70° E. 57 miles. Steam was got up and the ship proceeded to the eastward, passing Cape Horn about midnight.

1st May.—At noon we were in Lat. $56^{\circ} 13'$ S., Long. $64^{\circ} 45'$ W., Staten Island being about 90 miles NNE. of us. Sail was again made to a light northerly breeze. Having now passed the Horn, it may not be out of place here to remark that the brave west winds, spoken of by Maury in his admirable work, fully realized all our expectations since leaving Sydney, as we never had a light or foul wind, and made the run from Sydney to the Horn in $24\frac{3}{4}$ days, without pressing the ship in any way, and never using steam until abreast of Diego Ramirez. With regard to falling in with icebergs—the uncertainty of the month of April made it difficult to calculate the chances where they might be met with; but on the assumption that the drift ice of the late summer had gone well north, we considered 54° S. to be a safe latitude. From Long. 140° W. we were running

over ground where icebergs *had* been seen in April, and as we did not meet with them till we were in Long. 111° W., we began to think we should not see any at all. We found them, however, between the last-named longitude and Long. $105\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ W., and from the position they were in, we concluded that we were on the northern extreme of the ice. Fresh breezes from the NW., with cloudy misty weather, on the 1st and 2nd, took us to Lat. $54^{\circ} 40'$ S., Long. $58^{\circ} 37'$ W.; and at 2.20 P.M. we sounded in 67 fathoms (coral, broken shells, and black sand), on the south edge of the bank to the east of Staten Island. The NW. wind continued to the 3rd, then, falling to light and variable airs, enabled us, with the help of a northerly current, to get into Lat. $50^{\circ} 37'$ S., Long. 54° W. by the 5th May. The day was fine, and the wind very light; ship scarcely moving through the water. Some albatross of the largest kind were flying about, cape pigeons, a small kind of gull, and a stormy petrel or two; so that we had around us at the same time the smallest and the most gigantic seabirds. One of the finest of the albatross was hit by a bullet, and the gig was lowered to pick it up; and as the ship was stationary, a good pull was indulged in by a number of the officers, including His Royal Highness the Captain. Steam was again resorted to, and the ship proceeded 160 miles to the north-east.

6th May.—Sail was again made to brisk winds from the northward, and with moderate winds between NNE. and NNW., occasionally veering to

SWbS., we reached Lat. 36° S., Long. $26^{\circ} 57'$ W. by the 13th.

13th May.—Carried away our maintopsail and top-gallant yards this morning in tacking; strong northerly winds and squally rainy weather, followed by light and variable airs, prevented our getting farther than Lat. $25^{\circ} 21'$ S., Long. $23^{\circ} 49'$ W., up to the 19th.

19th May.—A fresh SE. wind, with squally rainy weather, having set in, we flattered ourselves with the idea that we had picked up the SE. trades; but after running about 200 miles due north, the wind shifted to E. and NE., and continued from that quarter, occasionally veering to EbS., the whole way to the equator, which we crossed in Long. $25^{\circ} 16'$ W., at 10 P.M. on the 28th, being twenty-seven days nineteen hours from the meridian of Cape Horn. We might therefore assert that we never had the SE. trades at all, although we stood to the eastward as far as $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ W. After crossing the line the wind drew to the south-eastward more decidedly than when we were S. of the line, and took us to $3^{\circ} 40'$ N. by the morning of the 30th, and then, falling light, with cloudy rainy weather, left us.

30th May.—Heavy tropical rain now set in, and during the afternoon of the 30th steam was got up, and the ship proceeded to the northward. The rain lasted with slight intermissions till the next morning, the thermometer never being above 81° ; but there was a disagreeable moist feeling in the atmosphere.

1st June.—Got NE. trades. The wind now deci-

dedly set in from NE., and the rain ceased; but we continued steaming to Lat. $9^{\circ} 20' N.$, Long. $26\frac{1}{2}^{\circ} W.$, and then made all sail to a moderate wind from NEbE., with fine weather.

5th June.—We were now in the Saragossa Sea and in Lat. $21^{\circ} 12' N.$ had now got the NE. trade winds, which continued with fine weather, veering between NE. and E., until the 10th June, in Lat. $32^{\circ} N.$, Long. $38^{\circ} 30' W.$ A change now took place, squally weather with rain setting in: not wishing to go any further to the westward, steam was got up, and the ship proceeded to the northward, until in Lat. $36^{\circ} 42' N.$, Long. $37^{\circ} 20' W.$, when sail was again made to steady winds from NE., which soon died away to light and variable airs, the ship only reaching Lat. $38^{\circ} 30' N.$, Long. $35^{\circ} 50' W.$ by the 15th.

14th June.—Passed a turtle, and on the 15th got out of the weed. Steam was again resorted to, and the ship proceeded towards England until Lat. $39^{\circ} 50' N.$, Long. $32^{\circ} 40' W.$, when steady, but light winds set in from W., veering between NW. and SW. with fine weather, until the 19th in Lat. $43^{\circ} N.$, Long. $24^{\circ} W.$ The wind now began to veer between SW., NW., and NE., and back to W., with occasional squalls and rain; but still, considering the strength of the wind, the *Galatea* crept on towards England, and by noon of the 22nd was in Lat. $45^{\circ} 30' N.$, Long. $16^{\circ} 4' W.$ The wind having fallen quite light, steam was got up at 6.30 P.M. on Wednesday evening, the 24th. On the morning of the 25th, at 4.30 A.M., got soundings in 85 fathoms, and at

7 fell in with a pilot boat, from whom we got papers with news up to the 15th. On the 26th of June we steamed through the Needles, and arrived at Spithead at noon—all well—after an absence from England of seventeen months.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF H.M.S. "GALATEA."

CAPTAIN.

His Royal Highness ALFRED ERNEST ALBERT, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., K.T.,
22 Jan. 67.

Commander.

Hugh Campbell . . . 22 Jan. 67.

Lieutenants.

Charles G. Fane . . . 22 Jan. 67.

George B. Heneage . . . 22 Jan. 67.

Wallace B. McHardy . . . 22 Jan. 67.

Francis Romilly . . . 22 Jan. 67.

*Adolphus A. F. Fitz- } 10 June 67.
George . . . }

Navigating Lieutenant.

William H. Bradley . . . 22 Jan. 67.

Captain of Marines.

Robert F. Tayler . . . 28 Jan. 67.

Lieutenant of Marine Artillery.

Francis H. Poore . . . 29 Jan. 67.

Chaplain and Naval Instructor.

Rev. John Milner, B.A. . . 23 Jan. 67.

Surgeon.

James Young, M.D. . . . 22 Jan. 67.

Paymaster.

Thomas Bradbridge . . . 22 Jan. 67.

Chief Engineer.

John Sear 26 Jan. 67.

Sub-Lieutenants.

†Anthony Kingscote . . . 22 Jan. 67.

John S. Hallifax . . . 22 Jan. 67.

George R. C. Eyres . . . 22 Jan. 67.

Lord William B. Phipps . . 21 Nov. 67.

Supernumerary.

Guy Mainwaring 22 Feb. 67.

Navigating Sub-Lieutenant.

Sidney Smith 22 Jan. 67.

Assistant Surgeons.

‡William L. Powell . . . 22 Jan. 67.

William H. Symes . . . 22 Jan. 67.

Assistant Paymasters.

Charles E. James . . . 22 Jan. 67.

Edmund H. Key . . . 22 Jan. 67.

William O. Greenslade . . . 1 Oct. 67.

Midshipmen.

§E. J. Fellowes

A. C. Corry

G. Neville

Hon. A. G. Curzon-Howe

H. S. Dorrien

P. A. C. de Crespigny

F. P. Carey

H. A. W. Onslow

R. Archer

A. W. Paget

Navigating Midshipmen.

J. Thompson

J. W. Angear

Engineers.

George Booth

George Lucas

L. Moreton

T. Nelson

C. S. Jerdan

W. T. Ray

Warrant Officers.

Gunner.—Mr. Fullerton.

Boatswain.—Mr. Pierce.

Carpenter.—Mr. Earle.

* Vice E. R. Foster (invalided).

† Since promoted to the rank of Lieutenant.

‡ Since promoted to the rank of surgeon.

§ Since promoted to the rank of sub-lieutenant.



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