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The
Picture of Sydney

and

Strangers' Guide
New South Wales,

for
1838:

Embellished with

Forty three Engravings of the Public Buildings
and Picturesque Land and Water views
in and near Sydney.

Wood-cut
Bee-hive, bees,
flowers, &c.

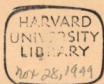
"Advance Australia."

Sydney:

Published by J. Maclehoze, Hunter Street.

Printed by J. Spilsbury, Jamison street.
1838.

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Wardlaw T. P.



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Successor

Pr

No 339

S. W. Bates

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Woolloomooloo

Published by D. Maclellan
Hunter Street Sydney 1838.

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PREFACE.

THE present work is intended to convey to strangers a correct view and description of the great outlines of this rising metropolis; and as the rise is so rapid that important improvements are starting into bold relief almost every round of the moon, it is confidently hoped, that the additions and amendments which will thus become necessary within the compass of every succeeding year, will afford ample means to the compilers of rendering **THE PICTURE OF SYDNEY** by far the most popular and valuable of our Sydney annuals.

The work is so constructed as to form a faithful record of facts, illustrative of the past and present state of Sydney, and may thus be expected to place valuable materials in the hands of the future historian of the colony. But whilst an object of such obvious importance to the future character of this community has thus had due influence with the compilers, their labours have been guided by considerations of no less importance to its present welfare. At the present moment, immigration into our territory is receiving encou-

agement on a more extensive scale than at any previous period: and all who are acquainted with the capabilities and circumstances of the colony must be convinced, that there are solid grounds for such encouragement. At home, however, it is well known, that much misapprehension exists on the subject of the social and civil state of our community. Under these circumstances, the compilers are induced to believe, that such a work as they now present to the public, will be found better fitted than any other work on the colony hitherto published, to correct such misapprehension in the minds of intending emigrants at home, and to communicate such a view of our social advancement to the British public in general, as may widen materially the wish on the part of industrious and respectable families to hazard migration to our shores.

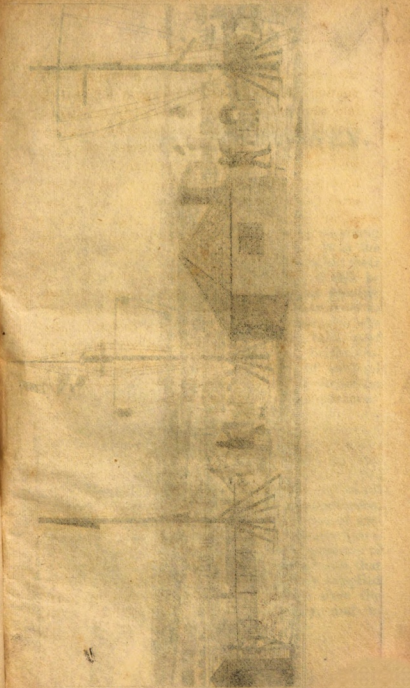
The short space of fifty years has converted the horrid and tractless wilderness—the transient resting place of some migratory tribe of naked and unideaed savages—into the busy mart of civilised and enlightened intercourse; whence there is yearly exported to the mother-country produce to the value of upwards of a million sterling, and where the tastes, the pursuits, the comforts, and even elegancies of English society are valued and enjoyed to a far more substantial extent than in many of the large towns of Great Britain itself. It has hence reasonably appeared to the compilers,

that VIEWS of the public buildings of Sydney, and of the most prominent efforts of industry throughout the colony, together with such historical notices and statistical details as are deemed necessary to convey a correct knowledge of the character, state, and objects, of the VIEWS given—must constitute the most forcible and ready way of imparting to a stranger accurate notions of our *status* as a community. The compilers, therefore, freely own, that their main object will be gained, if their work be found contributing in any appreciable degree, to induce respectable and virtuous families among the industrious ranks of society at home, to transfer their capital and labour from an arena where the whirl of competition stands formidably in the way of successful exertion, to a field where, not competency alone, but certain fortune, can hardly fail to reward the efforts of careful, persevering, and honourable toil.

In as far as the arrangement of the plates and accompanying matter is concerned, the compilers have been guided by circumstances, peculiar to the “getting up” of a work of this character. Their first edition—or *THE PICTURE OF SYDNEY* for 1838—they dare not therefore contemplate, as being altogether unobjectionable on this score. They have, under the circumstances alluded to, done their best to render their work acceptable to the public: but from the experience which they

have gained in the course of the present compilation, they feel some confidence in anticipating important alterations and improvements in the Picture of 1839. And, in the mean time, they earnestly solicit from all parties concerned in the welfare of Australia, the communication of such information as may enable them to amend, improve, and diversify, the details of their subsequent editions.

Imperfections and faults in the execution, as well as the arrangement of the work, which have escaped the notice of the compilers, will no doubt be recognised by others. For indulgence on this score, they submit themselves to the good feeling of the public—confident that a sincere wish to advance the interests of the community pervades the whole of the compilation, and contented to rest its success or failure in public estimation on its recognised utility alone.





SYDNEY COVE

From Port Phillip

Published by J. Madsen's Stationers

1847

PICTURE OF SYDNEY.

IMMIGRATION.

THERE is no subject more interesting to young colonies, than that of Immigration. It is the main source of their strength, their wealth, their intelligence, and their virtue. And if this be true of colonies in general, with what peculiar force does it apply to a colony so constituted as New South Wales. The original elements of our society comprised all the vices and the miseries of depraved humanity. Selected by the British Government as the great repository of national crime—as the immense sink into which the nation might discharge its “superfluity of naughtiness”—this territory was for many years occupied exclusively by felons and their overseers; and could be regarded in no other light than that of a territorial gaol. In these primitive times, the interests of the community were few and simple; and the duties of the Government scarcely at all exceeded, either in dignity or in importance, those of the superintendents of a house of correction. To preserve order among the convicts—to apply their compulsory labour to purposes of immediate utility—and to take special care that the public magazines were adequately supplied with provisions and clothing; these were the chief concerns of those in authority, and in

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these consisted the only prosperity to which the colony aspired.

This state of things, with but trivial exceptions, continued from the foundation of the colony, in the year 1788, until the termination of the Napoleon war, in 1815. Within that period, nothing was known in Great Britain of "Botany Bay," further than that it was the reservoir of felons—a place of guilt, degradation, and misery, the name of which was seldom mentioned but with a shudder or a sigh. It had no known attractions for voluntary emigration; and it was by mere accident that an enterprising individual was now and then induced to seek his fortunes upon its crime-stained shores.

No sooner, however, had the nation settled down to the calm pursuits of peace, than New South Wales began gradually to bespeak some share of public attention. The publication of Mr. Oxley's Report of his official expeditions into the interior, and of Mr. Wentworth's Statistical Account of the Colony, awakened several of the leading Reviews to this new scene of philosophic and philanthropic enquiry; and those influential arbiters of public taste and public opinion entered with so much ardour into a consideration of the physical character of Terra Australis, and of its probable capabilities and destinies as a scion of the British empire, that it rapidly emerged from the obscurity in which it had hitherto been enveloped. Several respectable mercantile houses in London had already opened a lucrative trade with Port Jackson; the superior quality of the wools of New South Wales began to be appreciated by British manufacturers; whilst the steady yearly increase in the quantities

exported led to a growing conviction that, the climate and soil being admirably adapted for the production of that great staple, the vast extent of the Australian territory presented illimitable resources for augmented supplies.

It was about five years after the termination of the Napoleon war, that the tide of respectable emigration from Great Britain began, slowly, it is true, to set in towards this colony. Compared with the rush made to British America and the United States, our influx was certainly trifling. Their comparative nearness to the British Isles, and the small expense of the passage, gave to the transatlantic colonies, in the eyes of most men, so decided an advantage over a country situated at the furthest extremity of the globe, that it is not to be wondered at, that whilst the Canadas could annually boast of their thousands of new immigrants, New South Wales was to rest contented with its hundreds. The only attraction held out by the latter, as compared with the former, was in the greater salubrity of its climate; whilst the only advantages proffered by the Government, free grants of land, were as much connected with the one country as with the other.

The system of making free grants of land to immigrants remained in operation until the middle of the year 1831. It was subject, however, to many fluctuations. The powers of Governor Macquarie, in this as in many other respects, appear to have been much less restricted than those of any of his predecessors or successors; for although his instructions required him not to exceed, in *primary* grants, one hundred and thirty or one hundred and fifty acres to any one individual, except a small number of extra acres for each child; yet was he invested with

unlimited discretion as to the extent of *additional* grants, the only condition being, that he should report to the Secretary of State his reasons for making them. In the exercise of this discretion, that Governor made large and liberal grants wherever he thought they were deserved, whether by the good use made of primary grants, or by the amount of capital proposed to be invested in improvements, or by general meritorious conduct. But it was thought by some persons, that his liberality exceeded the bounds of prudence, and was not always either impartial or disinterested. This seems to have been the impression of Mr. Commissioner Bigge, sent out by Earl Bathurst, in the year 1819, for the purpose of instituting a thorough enquiry into the state of the colony, and the proceedings of the Local Government. Certain it is, however, that Sir Thomas Brisbane, who succeeded Governor Macquarie, was tied down by instructions much more definite than those of his predecessor; and was required to graduate his grants according to a scale laid down by His Majesty's Government, proportioning the number of acres given to the amount of capital possessed by the grantee. It was as follows:—

£500	entitled to	500	acres of land,
750	....	640	ditto.
1000	....	800	ditto.
1500	....	1000	ditto.
1700	....	1280	ditto.
2000	....	1500	ditto.
2500	....	1760	ditto.
3000	....	2000	ditto.

The same principle, of adjusting the grant according to the capital, was maintained in the administration of Governor Darling, who suc