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AUSTRIALIAN

MEN OF MARK

VOL. I.

Illustrated with Authentic Portraits.

Sydney:

CHARLES F. MAXWELL, VICTORIA CHAMBERS, ELIZABETH STREET.
MELBOURNE: 81 CHANCERY LANE.
PUBLISHER'S PREFACE.

His work is placed before the public of the Australasian Colonies as an historico-biographical record of their growth and progress, and of the lives of those of their representative men who have achieved prominence or distinction during the first hundred years of our history.

For this purpose representative careers have been selected from every walk of Colonial life, with a view to presenting a thoroughly complete reproduction of our social and political conditions at this important epoch in Australian history.

Treated in this way, the memoir of a prominent politician becomes a history of the national events in which he took part, and of the public business of the people who confide to him the trust of their political representation.

The biography of the founder of a flourishing industry will present the record of that particular department of the industrial and trading interest.

The life-story of the successful emigrant reproduces the difficulties and hardships of early settlement, and the labours of pioneer enterprise, traced through the circumstances and period in which the subject lived.

As this work, therefore, proposes to present within its scope a complete record of State growth, it deals with the lives and careers of all classes of prominent colonial men. The representative politician is found side by side with the professional man in its pages, the merchant with the pastoralist, the capitalist with the representative of labour, and the man of letters with the minister of religion.
The comprehensive task thus placed before the Editor resolves itself into a continuous history of the Colonies dealt with in the present volume, in their political and social development, their wealth, industries, and general representative interests.

This method of treatment includes an analytical examination of the social and political forces that have been active in forming our present social and political conditions, which will be, it is hoped, not the least valuable outcome of the work and research put into these volumes, which embody the results of many months' careful labour.

Each memoir is accompanied by a faithfully-executed full-paged Portrait, by well-known artists, in the best available style of lithographic art.

No expense has been spared in the binding, quality of paper, printing, or artistic work to make these volumes really creditable specimens of the publishing art, and worthy repositories of the records of our first century of Australasian history.
# INDEX.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BADHAM, CHARLES, D.D.</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BARTON, RUSSELL</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAYLY, NICHOLAS PAGET, J. P.</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BELL, HENRY</td>
<td>408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BETTS, A. M.</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLACK, MORRICE ALEXANDER, F.L. A.</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOOTH, JOHN</td>
<td>268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOURKE, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR RICHARD, K.C.B., EIGHTH GOVERNOR OF NEW SOUTH WALES</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BROOKS, CAPTAIN RICHARD</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BROUGHTON, THE RIGHT REVEREND WILLIAM GRANT, D.D., FIRST LORD BISHOP OF SYDNEY</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BROWN, THE HONOURABLE STEPHEN C., M.L.C.</td>
<td>373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BURDEKIN, SYDNEY, M.L.A.</td>
<td>331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BURTON, SIR WILLIAM WESTBROOKE, LATE JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, NEW SOUTH WALES</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARRINGTON, LORD, P.C., G.C.M.G., GOVERNOR OF NEW SOUTH WALES</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHARLES, THE HONOURABLE SAMUEL, M.L.C.</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHISHOLM, THE HONOURABLE JAMES, M.L.C.</td>
<td>383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHRISTIAN, WILLIAM M.</td>
<td>328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLARKE, HENRY, M.L.A.</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COX, WILLIAM</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COX, THE HONOURABLE GEORGE HENRY, M.L.C.</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DANGAR, HENRY</td>
<td>318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIXON, HUGH</td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DONNELLY, JOHN</td>
<td>393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOWLING, VINCENT J.</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAITHFULL, WILLIAM</td>
<td>376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAITHFULL, WILLIAM PITT</td>
<td>378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FERGUSON, DAVID ALEXANDER, M.L.A.</td>
<td>278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLETCHER, JAMES, M.L.A.</td>
<td>238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forbes, Sir Francis, First Chief Justice</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foster, His Honour Mr. Justice</td>
<td>321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frazer, The Honourable John, M.I.C.</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gannon, John Thomas, J.P.</td>
<td>253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garrett, The Honourable Thomas, M.I.A.</td>
<td>339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gray, Robert</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gray, Samuel William</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halliday, The Honourable William, M.I.C.</td>
<td>357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hennell, Clarence H., J.P.</td>
<td>281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holroyd, Arthur Todd</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holtermann, Bernhardt Otto</td>
<td>396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hordern, Anthony</td>
<td>368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hughes, John, J.P., K.S.G.</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humphrey, Charles H., J.P.</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungerford, Thomas, M.I.A.</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hutchinson, William Alston</td>
<td>414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyam, Solomon Herbert, J.P.</td>
<td>402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jenkins, Richard Lewis, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.S.A. Lond.</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnston, Captain Robert, R.N.</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jones, The Honourable David, M.L.C.</td>
<td>325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jones, P. Sydney, M.D.</td>
<td>380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerr, Andrew</td>
<td>348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lee, William</td>
<td>289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lord, The Honourable George William, M.I.C.</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loughnan, George Cumberlege</td>
<td>406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lyne, William John, M.I.A.</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mackenzie, Walter Fawkes, L.S.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macquarie, Major-General Lachlan, Fifth Governor of New South Wales-</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marks, The Honourable John, M.I.C.</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marshall, Joseph</td>
<td>346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mate, Thomas Hedges</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mclachlan, John Charles</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M'Millan, William, M.P.</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merriman, James</td>
<td>312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moore, The Honourable Charles, M.I.C.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Right Honourable

Charles Robert Baron Carrington, P.C., G.C.M.G.,

Governor of - New South Wales.

The history of New South Wales cannot be better divided than into the periods which fell under the rule of its successive Governors. This is not the accidental grouping that one would suppose who merely regarded these colonies from the standpoint of to-day. In the old colonial days the Governors were men of strong individuality. Added to this, they exercised a direct authority, and incurred a personal responsibility to the Home authorities, during the period of their rule. It must be recollected that the free institutions and responsible government of our time were things quite outside the ken of men who governed under the old Imperial system. New South Wales—there was but one settlement then—was a Crown colony of the most rigid type. The Governors of that day held an almost arbitrary power, which, indeed, in many instances, was exercised arbitrarily enough. The process of development is best exemplified in the successive classes of Governors. First came the seamen captains in most instances of vessels of His Majesty’s fleet. These men had all the qualifications necessary to maintain the order and discipline of the new settlement. But beyond that they saw little or nothing. It is not to be wondered at therefore that they failed to keep pace with the colony’s growth. It was not till a sharp and sudden lesson had been taught one of their number—in the person of Governor Bligh, the fourth of the Governors of the colony—that the Home authorities changed their tactics, and placed the settlement under military rulers. These commenced with Major-General Macquarie, in 1810, and continued until Sir Maurice O’Connell gave up office in 1846. From that time onward the post of Governor has been filled by men of a different type, from Sir Charles Fitzroy to His Excellency the present Governor, with whose career we deal in this memoir. No better opportunity than the present, in the first pages of this work, will offer to present a general view of the progress of the colony under its successive rulers. Since Captain Phillip received his commission as first Governor of New South
Wales in 1788, the colony has seen seventeen governors and twelve administratorships, besides the self-appointed officers of the New South Wales Corps, who assumed that office successively during the suspension of Governor Bligh. Taken in their order, the following summary will give at a glance the names and dates of the successive Governors and their terms of office. Captain Arthur Phillip, R.N., in command of the first fleet, arrived on 18th January, 1788, and governed the colony until 10th December, 1792. He was the son of Jacob Phillip, a native of Frankfort, in Germany, and had served in the Royal Navy from the age of sixteen years. On 25th October, 1786, he received his commission to sail in the Sirius and found a settlement on that part of the eastern coast of Australia discovered by Captain Cook. It is needless to detail here the successful carrying out of that enterprise. These are matters of familiar history. On 18th January, 1788, he landed 1030 persons at Botany Bay, and eight days afterwards formally founded the new settlement where Sydney now stands. "The first Australian Governor in point of time," says a somewhat sanguine eulogist, "he must also be regarded as first in point of character and ability." His difficult task was performed with a tact and skill to which, indeed, the future of the colony owed much. He was succeeded by Captain Grose, who administered the Governorship until 12th December, 1794, when he was succeeded by Captain Patterson, who administered until 1st September, 1795. Captain Hunter, R.N., was Governor to 27th September, 1800. He arrived originally in the first fleet, as second captain of the Sirius, and was engaged in surveying Sydney Harbour. He went to England in 1791 with despatches. His term lasted five years, and on his return to England he published an account of the colony. He was afterwards tried by court-martial for losing his ship, the Venerable, in an endeavour to save the life of a seaman. He was honourably acquitted. Captain P. G. King, R.N., succeeded Governor Hunter, and held the office until 12th August, 1806. He was at sea from the age of twelve, and arrived at New South Wales as Lieutenant of the Sirius, and shortly afterwards formed the first settlement at Norfolk Island. His grandson, Philip Gidley King, is now a member of the Upper House. Captain William Bligh, R.N., succeeded, his term of office lasting to 26th January, 1808, when he was arrested by Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston, and suspended. Governor Bligh is also notorious in connection with the mutiny of the ship Bounty, of which he was captain. An attempt has been made of late to veneer the reputation of this unpopular Governor, but with very scant success. The best that can be said in his favour only goes to show that his opponents were worse than himself. The facts of his deposition are historical and well-known. Lieutenant-
Colonels G. Johnston and Foveaux, and Colonel William Patterson, administered until 28th December, 1809. Major-General L. Macquarie governed from 1st January, 1810, to 1st December, 1821, being the longest term of office in the colony's history. He was the first of the military Governors, and one of the best the colony has ever had. He found the settlement poor, and left it a rich country, with a history before it. He arrived with a detachment of his regiment in December, 1809. His rule was signalised by progress in every direction. Decline was replaced by progress, and incipient anarchy by order and method. Liberality and justice began to find a footing in New South Wales, and from Governor Macquarie the Australia of to-day may be justly said to date. He was succeeded by Major-General Sir Thomas Brisbane, K.C.B., who was Governor to 1st December, 1825. The capital of Queensland is named after him, and was founded in August, 1824. The administratorship was confided to Colonel Stewart to 18th December, 1825, when Lieutenant-General Ralph Darling assumed office as Governor, which he held to 2nd December, 1831. He was tyrannical and unpopular. He established an oppressive censorship of the Press, and made himself personally obnoxious in many ways. He was recalled for gross cruelty in connection with the notorious "Sudds and Thompson" case. Colonel Lindsay, C.B., was Acting-Governor to 2nd December, when Major-General Sir Richard Bourke, K.C.B., took office as Governor, which he held until 5th December, 1837. He had actively served in Holland, South America, and the Peninsula, and was Lieutenant-Governor of the Eastern District of the Cape of Good Hope from 1825. He founded the settlement of Port Phillip, afterwards Melbourne, the capital of Victoria. He displayed the same good qualities as Governor Macquarie, with the same happy results. Great progress marked his term of rule. A bronze statue, with an eulogistic inscription, stands in the Sydney Domain to mark the colony's sense of his distinguished services. Lieutenant-Colonel K. Snodgrass was Lieutenant-Governor to 3rd February, 1838, when Sir George Gipps took office, and governed the colony to 11th July, 1846. His rule was not a successful one. He was recalled in consequence of a disagreement with his elective Legislative Council, which by this time had begun to act as an effective check on the Governor's practical irresponsibility. Sir Maurice O'Connell governed to 2nd August, and then gave place to Sir C. Fitzroy as Governor-General, who held office to 17th January, 1855. The Constitution Act, granting Responsible Government to New South Wales, was passed during his term, and the separation of Port Philip, or Victoria, from the mother country was also accomplished. Governor Fitzroy took little or no active part in the government of the colony. Sir William Thomas Denison,
K.C.B., succeeded, and held office to 22nd January, 1861. He was appointed Governor of Tasmania in 1846. He erected the older fortifications about Sydney Harbour, and after leaving the colony was for a time acting as Governor-General at Madras, on the death of Lord Elgin. During an absence of Governor Denison at Norfolk Island in September-October, 1857, the Government was administered by Colonel H. K. Bloomfield, John Hubert Plunkett, and Charles Cowper. On his second visit to the same place Colonel Percival, Judge Burton, and Charles Cowper acted as administrators. On his departure from New South Wales, Lieutenant-Colonel Kempt administered to March, 1861, when the Right Honourable Sir John Young, P.C., afterwards Lord Lisgar, arrived as Governor-in-Chief, holding office to 24th December, 1867. He had been a member of the House of Commons, and, in 1841, of the Ministry. He had also been Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, and was afterwards Governor-General of Canada. His governorship was an exceptionally popular one. His rule was of a broad and liberal character, and he was essentially progressive in his views. He died in 1876, and is honourably remembered here as one of the Governors to whom the colony owes much. Sir Trevor Chute, K.C.B., administered from 25th December, 1867, to 7th January, 1868. By this time Somerset Richard Lowry Curry, Earl of Belmore, had arrived, and his term of office lasted to 22nd February, 1872. Sir Alfred Stephen, then Chief Justice, entered on his first administratorship on the following day, and held office to 2nd June. Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, G.C.M.G., an able man, in every way fitted to rule a great colony in liberal sympathy with its aspirations after expansion and development, governed New South Wales from 3rd June, 1872, to 19th March, 1879. His record is one of the brightest in our history. Sir Alfred Stephen, now Lieutenant-Governor, held office as Acting-Governor from 20th March to the arrival of Lord Loftus, who held, office from 4th August, 1879, to 9th November, 1885, when he was succeeded by His Excellency the present Governor.

Charles Robert Baron Carrington was born at Wycombe Abbey, Buckinghamshire, England, on 16th May, 1843. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge, taking his bachelor's degree in 1863. At the age of twenty-two he entered the House of Commons as member for Wycombe, and succeeded to the title in 1868. Ten years later he married at Wycombe, July, 1878, Caecilia Margaret Harbord, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Suffield. On the visit of the Prince of Wales to India, in 1875-6, Lord Carrington accompanied His Royal Highness as aide-de-camp. He spent thirteen years in the Royal Horse Guards, from which he retired with the rank of captain on his marriage. In February of the following year he
volunteered for service in the Cape, whence he returned in October. On 3rd May, 1881, he was gazetted a lieutenant-colonel of the Royal Bucks Infantry. In the same year he became Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms of the Royal Household. In the county Lord Carrington was always popular with his Lincolnshire tenantry. Two years after his marriage they presented Lady Carrington with a portrait of her husband, and took the opportunity to declare their feeling towards their landlord, whom they described as inheriting the sympathies of a "father beloved of the tenantry." His receptions at Wycombe were always marked by similar demonstrations of good feeling, while in London he was placed on the commission for inquiring into the housing of the poor at his own desire, and was remarked for the active efforts taken by him in the assistance of unemployed dock labourers,—a signally wretched and hardship-ridden class. In his Parliamentary career Lord Carrington was always a thoroughly consistent Liberal. His motion for the adoption of the Address-in-Reply in the House of Lords, on 1st January, 1881, was noticed as evidencing much liberality of tone on Eastern and Irish questions. His maiden speech in the House of Lords was delivered in 1880. On 12th August, 1885, he seconded the vote of thanks to the Australian troops sent to the Egyptian Soudan. The land views held so long by Mr. Chamberlain, and advocated by him so energetically a few years ago, were cordially adopted by our present subject during his public career. His appointment as Governor of New South Wales in 1885 was a generally popular one. That colony had just riveted the attention of England by the spirited action of the Right Hon. William Bede Dalley, P.C., in despatching the Australian Contingent to the aid of the British arms in the Soudan. A new light was thrown on colonial life and its resources. The colony was lifted into a new and higher position in the minds of all who cherished the Imperial connection. At this time Lord Carrington was the friend of the Prince of Wales, popular in society, and a favourite of the Liberals. No one was surprised when the rich gift was given to him. Figaro, the well-known London Liberal paper, characterised it as the best appointment since that of Lord Dufferin as Viceroy of India. Speaking of his liberalism in politics it augured great things from his influence in Australia, in the following words:—

"He has not on any occasion hesitated to speak his mind. It was Lord Carrington who alone among the peers ventured to defend Mr. Chamberlain's rather startling views on the land question. When the franchise demonstration in London was originated, Lord Carrington did all in his power to assist it. To him, it is said, was due the approval of the Prince and Princess of Wales. On platforms and in periodicals he has again and again advocated the claims of the Liberal party to the confidence of the country. He never gave a vote on the Conservative side during the three years he sat in the House of Commons, and has never done so in the Lords: He has never condemned Liberal politics. . . . He is a man of the world, of acute intelligence, well read, and understanding and watching the signs of the times, he has come to the conclusion that if the rule of democracy is inevitable, the policy of the aristocracy is to make the best of the situation."
Such was Lord Carrington before his arrival in the colony. He is the first man of his special social type, of intelligent Liberal opinions, that we have had as Governor in Australia. Much was expected under such circumstances, but it must be borne in mind by those to whom our political system is unfamiliar, that the Governor has no power here, and is little more than a social figurehead, round which the circle of those who cling to the Imperial connection may centre. It would be invidious to transcribe the colonial career of Lord Carrington with a view to criticise his conduct as Governor in the light of the reputation which heralded his coming amongst us. His course has still some years to run, and it is neither fair nor wise to criticise a representative career like this while His Excellency is still amongst us. Praise would sound like flattery, and criticism like captiousness and censure. But it may safely be said that few Governors have earned a more popular regard than that of Lord Carrington and his amiable and charitable lady, whose gentle and sympathetic disposition has gained something akin to popular love. Their united action in respect of the Bulli disaster of 1887, the Queen's Fund, and many private kindly benefactions, are familiar household stories through the land. In his public career it may not be injudicious to add that His Excellency has more than once evidenced here possession of that politic intelligence and tact with which Home observers credited him, coupled with a certain timidity and distrust of personal responsibility in the exercise of his prerogative. The former was shown to excellent advantage when, during the term of the Jennings Government, a few restless agitators attempted to force the Governor into an invidious position between themselves and his Ministry,—a clumsy attempt which his tact enabled him to elude without the friction that was calculated on by its authors. The circumstances of this and other events with which the present Governor has been closely concerned are sufficiently recent to be fresh in the mind of the reader.

If there be anything in connection with the rule of Lord Carrington which will be looked back to with a feeling of dissatisfaction when his popular term will have been concluded, it will be found coupled with the only state of things in which an Imperial officer, however popular his sympathies may be, can be a free agent. There are occasions and circumstances in which it is thought well that the Governor should stand between the people and their representatives, and by the judicious use of that prerogative which he holds as Her Majesty's representative, give effect to the popular will after the usual process of law has taken its course. On such occasions he stands alone, and is at liberty to exercise a large and independent influence under our constitution, and thus give authoritative expression to an otherwise inarticulate popular sentiment after
the public conditions of certain legal processes have been complied with. This is the only case in which the individuality of a Governor has free exercise, if it can be said to be free in merely giving effect to the popular sentiment. A courageous or an energetic man of character and firmness, will assert himself at such times, while a merely perfunctory holder of the vice-regal office will allow the law to take its course. It is unnecessary to indicate more broadly the peculiar circumstances to which reference is here made. But it may be added that had Lord Carrington exercised his prerogative in accordance with the expressed request of some of the most representative men in this community on a certain melancholy occasion, the country would have been spared the commission of a hideous blunder which will continue to disfigure our records for many years to come. There is much in the spirit of our legislation which requires the influence of enlightened English Liberalism to check and direct. We are not yet far enough advanced to do this ourselves. But to the seeing eye the tendency of these Australian colonies is as clear as the past course of history is to the student. Legitimate expansion can only take place in one direction—that indicated by the national sentiment. This it must always be the tacit tendency of Imperial associations to depress. As this national sentiment declares itself more and more, so will the body of the people, whose political aspirations it impresses and informs, be removed more and more from active intercourse with the representatives of an unsympathetic ruling power. This is as natural as it is incontrovertible. The drift of Australian life is towards a simple democracy. And when our century’s story comes to be written, and the progress of the development of Australian democracy is followed step by step backwards through the past hundred years, it will be found that the influence of this exotic in our national life is gradually and quietly contracting itself, without effort or violence, before the widening circle of national expansion.
Captain Robert Johnston, R.N

HIS is one of the names that take us back to the early days of the colony, and the most stirring scenes of its early history. The family of the late Captain Johnston has been prominently identified with the leading interests of New South Wales since the day the British flag was first hoisted on Australian soil. His father was the late Colonel Johnston, who landed with Governor Phillip as a lieutenant of marines, and who lived to govern the colony himself for a period during the suspension of Governor Bligh, in whose deposition he was the leading actor. His estate at Annandale, still in the possession of the family, was originally a Crown grant, and was improved and cultivated to such a degree by its first holder as to form at his death one of the finest properties in the colony. It is almost impossible to write the annals of the life of the son without touching on those of his distinguished father, and a sketch of his career will therefore be embodied in this memoir.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Johnston was the son of Captain George Johnston, who served in the American Revolution as aide-de-camp to Lord Percy, and was born at Annandale, Scotland, on 19th January, 1764. He entered the army at the age of twelve years, and served at Bunker's Hill, where he distinguished himself by saving the regimental flag from the hands of the dying ensign, and bearing it to the front. His father died shortly afterwards in England from the effect of wounds received in this battle, and the son was rewarded for his valour through the interest of Lord Percy (afterwards Duke of Northumberland), by receiving his commission as a lieutenant in the Royal Marines. He served in the East and West Indies, being seriously wounded in an engagement with the French fleet at the latter place; and later on, on the coast of Africa. On returning to England he volunteered for service in New South Wales, the first expedition to which place was just forming, and in 1787 sailed with Captain Phillip in the first fleet. He then held the rank of senior lieutenant of marines, and on arrival was appointed aide-de-camp to the Governor, as afterwards to his successor, Governor Hunter. On the death of Captain Shea, of the New South
Wales Corps, he received his captaincy, and commanded his company until, by
length of service, he attained his majority. Major Johnston from time to time
took part in some stirring colonial episodes. One of the most serious of these,
which might have become still more so but for his firmness and decisive courage,
was the riot of convicts in 1804 at Castle Hill, near Parramatta. Some 400 men,
ammed with rifles, pistols, bayonets, and reaping-hooks, rose in revolt against their
keepers, and threatened serious consequences in their desperation to the future
of the little settlement. Governor King repaired personally to Annandale to
inform Major Johnston of the condition of affairs, and to Call upon him
to quell the outbreak. On the same evening the Major mustered twenty-
four soldiers, and after marching all night arrived on the scene. Here he
detached fifteen of his men to take the insurgents in flank, and boldly
riding up to the convicts, who had assembled in force on Vinegar Hill, he
called on the leaders to come forward. Cunningham, the leader, then stepped
out with another from the ranks. In reply to a question as to what he wanted,
Cunningham answered "Death, or liberty!" whereupon Major Johnston, with
cool courage and judgment, drew a pistol from his holster, and presenting it
at Cunningham's head declared he would shoot him if he did not at once
surrender. The experiment was successful. The rebels, seeing what had taken
place, at once opened fire, which was quickly and effectively returned by the
soldiers. The firing lasted some twenty minutes, when Major Johnston, seeing
the other detachment approach as arranged, ordered his men to charge. The
insurgents at once broke and fled, leaving sixteen dead and twenty wounded,
besides upwards of thirty prisoners. The convicts soon after surrendered in a
body, and were returned to prison. The action of Major Johnston in this trying
affair was of signal service to the colony. The effect of the success of an armed
and desperate body of men, in the then state of the colony, will not be difficult
to imagine. These possibilities were, however, prevented by the courage and
determination of Major Johnston, who was rewarded by Governor King with a
grant of 2000 acres of valuable land in the Cowpastures, and a complimentary
letter. In a letter written by the Major after this occurrence he graphically
describes his feelings while parleying with the leaders, and expresses his wonder
at his escape from being riddled by the bullets of the insurgents. Four years
after this Major Johnston again appeared in a position of public danger, but this
time enacting a part which was afterwards adjudged to be somewhat rebellious
in its nature itself. This, however, is a question on which the popular and
historical verdict has long since been given. Divested of all overgrowth of personal
interest, and judged coldly in the light of the only facts and data which the
archives of the colony give us, the characters of certain early officials stand out as a blot on even the first pages of the history of a colony with such a nebulous early record as our own. What can be said in their favour has been repeated a hundred times before, and whatever acts of endurance or even of courage Bligh may have to his credit have been over and over again allowed. But the facts stand, that his arbitrary and wanton conduct in command of his vessel, the Bounty, caused a mutiny that in itself and its consequences has become historical; and that when again he assumed a position of authority, this time as Governor of a young settlement, his use of his position and his efforts to check the state of things which had grown up in the first years of colonisation produced another mutiny, which ended in his being shipped off to England. The part taken by Major Johnston in this step is historic. On 26th January, 1808, he received the following letter, now lodged in the archives of the colony:—

SIR,—The present alarming state of this colony, in which every man's property, liberty, and life, are endangered, induces us most earnestly to implore you to place Governor Bligh under arrest, and to assume the command of the colony. We pledge ourselves, at a moment of less agitation, to come forward to support the measure with our fortune and our lives.

This letter, addressed to Major Johnston as the officer commanding the New South Wales Corps, was signed by many of the leading gentlemen of the settlement; and that officer, after duly weighing the serious step he was invited to take, decided to act on the popular requisition thus conveyed to him. He ordered the regiment to form in Barrack Square, and mounting his horse, with bands playing and colours flying, he marched on Government House, and surrounded that building with soldiers. Lieutenant Minchin was then sent forward with a letter addressed to "William Bligh, Esq., F.R.S., etc.," in which he was informed by Major Johnston that, "being charged by the respectable inhabitants with crime that rendered him unfit to exercise the supreme authority another moment in the colony," he was required to resign his authority, and submit to arrest, under which he was placed "by the advice of every respectable inhabitant in the town of Sydney." The letter from which these quotations are taken was signed by "George Johnston," as Acting Lieutenant-Governor and Major commanding the New South Wales Corps. The Governor, who, it is said, was found concealed under a bed, and covered with dust, was brought under guard before Major Johnston, who formally placed him under arrest, and thenceforth, for eight months, took command of the colony. Certain of the people testified their satisfaction at this step by addresses to the Acting-Governor, expressing their entire acquiescence in what had been done. He at once forwarded despatches to his superior officers, Colonels Patterson and Foveaux, and to Lord Castlereagh, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, acquainting them with all that had taken
place. In their replies, neither of the officers named disapproved of Major Johnston’s action, but allowed him to retain his position for eight months, when Colonel Foveaux arrived, who unwillingly relieved him of his duties as Acting-Governor. In the meantime, by the death of Colonel Patterson, Major Johnston succeeded to his lieutenant-colonelcy of the 102nd regiment, by which designation the New South Wales Corps was afterwards known. It was not until more than twelve months after that despatches were received from Lord Castlereagh, entirely disapproving of Major Johnston’s action in deposing Governor Bligh. He was ordered home under arrest to stand his trial for mutiny, and Governor Bligh also received instructions from the same source to proceed to England, and bring witnesses to prosecute the charge. Colonel Johnston, with Mr. Macarthur, left Sydney on the 28th March, 1809, in the ship Admiral Gambier; ex-Governor Bligh followed in H.M.S. Porpoise on the 4th May, 1810, after a vain attempt to persuade the captain to turn his guns against the town. On Colonel Johnston’s arrival a change of Ministry had taken place in England, and instead of being called upon to stand his trial, he was at once placed in command of a large body of troops at Horsham, an important English military depot, and the Government treated his alleged mutiny with marked indifference. It is said, and facts seem to prove the assertion, that the trial need never have taken place were it not that Colonel Johnston continued to write to the authorities, insisting on his right to an inquiry. For two years after his arrival, neither Captain Bligh, who was in England during twelve months of that time, nor the authorities took action, until the 7th May, 1811, when a court-martial was constituted at Chelsea Hospital to inquire into the matter. The trial lasted thirteen days, and was adjudicated by six lieutenant-generals, two major-generals, five colonels, and two lieutenant-colonels; but Captain Bligh had a decided advantage from the fact that, while some of Colonel Johnston’s most important witnesses had returned to the colony, thinking the trial would never take place, those of the ex-Governor were before the court. The inquiry resulted, to the astonishment of his friends, in Colonel Johnston being cashiered. He was represented by Mr. Adolphus, a leading English barrister, whose feeling was so strongly with his client that he refused to accept a fee, but expressed a Strong desire instead to record his deepest sympathy with Colonel Johnston. That gentleman suffered heavily in this matter, while his colonial prospects were completely blighted. While in England he gave evidence before a select committee of the House of Commons on transportation, and he afterwards received the compliments of the committee, with an expression of regret that he was not about to return as Governor of New South Wales. After the
trial he returned to Sydney, and settled at Annandale, where he devoted his
time to the growth of oranges and the breeding of valuable cattle. His early
friend, the Duke of Northumberland, sent to him valuable stud stock from time
to time, and one of his last mementoes, in 1816, was the gift of a magnificent
gold cup. He was the first to introduce the clover into the Illawarra district.
His death took place at Annandale on the 5th January, 1826, in his sixty-second year.

His funeral was attended by Governor Macquarie and the civil
and military officers of the colony. Colonel Johnston had three sons and three
daughters. The second son was Captain Johnston, with whose career we now
deal.

Captain Robert Johnston, R.N., was born in the colony on the 9th March,
1790. At the age of seven years he was taken by his father to England, and
was there educated at Newington Butts, Surrey, where he remained until the
age of thirteen years. While yet a schoolboy he was one day passing the
Admiralty Yard, when he observed a one-armed officer talking to a sailor with
a wooden leg. When the officer passed on, the boy asked the sailor who the
former was. The officer was no other than Lord Horatio Nelson, then at the
height of his fame, and the incident left an impression on the receptive mind
of the lad that nothing in his future life effaced. Some time afterwards he
saw the funeral of England's great naval commander pass through London, and
on that occasion only escaped being crushed in the enormous crowd by taking
refuge under the horse of one of the Horse Guards. On leaving school he
entered the Navy as a boy volunteer of the first class on board the 50-gun
ship Malabar. He served in the blockade of the French and Dutch fleets in
the Texel, joined the Namure as a midshipman, and was soon transferred to
the 36-gun frigate Semiramis, commissioned for active service off the coast of
Spain and Portugal. He was present at the battle of Corunna, and later on,
having joined the Norge as master's mate, was present at the storming of
Cadiz by the French under Marshal Soult, and took part in the attack on
St. Mary's, where he was in command of a rocket boat; while thus engaged
the boat was struck by a round shot and immediately sank, those who were not
killed being rescued from the water by the other boats. Mr. Johnston was one
of these. Some time after, with another officer and 150 men, he took the
captured 80-gun French ship Neptune to Majorca, and later on re-joined the
Norge, and returned in that ship to England. He afterwards joined H.M.S.
Asia, the flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, destined for the
American station. At Bermuda he was made a lieutenant, and placed in
command of a despatch boat, a circumstance which procured him on one occasion
the accident of an introduction to the captain of Lord Nelson's ship, *Victory*, Sir Thomas Hardy. The recollection of this incident was one of Captain Johnston's most cherished remembrances. While still a lieutenant he was present at the capture of the city of Washington, and afterwards joined Sir Peter Parker, Bart., who was engaged blockading Baltimore with the *Menelaus* frigate. He also fought in the attack on Moorefields, in which engagement Sir Peter Parker was killed. Later on we find him in the New Orleans expedition, and after peace was concluded receiving the appointment of second lieutenant to the *Asia*, under Captain Alexander Skeene. On one occasion during his naval career Captain Johnston passed through a rather perilous experience, besides those entailed on him by the engagements in which he had taken part. The ship on which he was serving was struck by lightning, which killed several of the crew and injured many more. It was afterwards discovered that the vessel had narrowly escaped being blown up, as the copper covering attached to the magazine was found to have been fused by the electric current. When the *Asia* was paid off, Lieutenant Johnston applied to the Admiralty for active service, but that not being available, he asked for and obtained leave of absence in order to visit his family in Australia. He arrived in Sydney in October, 1816, being then twenty-six years of age, and his services were at once claimed by Governor Macquarie for purposes of navigation and exploration. He discovered the river Clyde, and afterwards, alone, ascertained the source of the Warragamba. When his leave of absence had expired, and he was about to return to England, his elder brother died, and he recognised the necessity of remaining to supervise the family interests. He entered into pastoral and agricultural pursuits with his brother, Mr. David Johnston, and with such a large measure of success that he left behind him, at his death, very large station and other properties. In 1831 he married the eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Wellen, of Hammershaw, Bucks, England, by whom he had a family of seven sons and two daughters. His colonial career was not without some noticeable incidents. When returning to Sydney from the Cape of Good Hope, in command of the *Queen Charlotte*, in 1818, that vessel was saved from utter wreck at King's Island, Bass's Straits, but for Captain Johnston's presence of mind. At night, during a heavy gale, a cry of "Breakers ahead!" was heard, while high cliffs loomed apparently over the vessel. The crew implored the captain to order the helm a-starboard, but he rushed to the wheel himself and drove it hard a-port. Daylight revealed that this decided action was the only one that could have saved the ship. Once, too, Captain Johnston went out alone to capture two bushrangers who were reported to be sleeping in an oak-brush on the George's Hill Estate.
He was badly wounded on the face and thigh with a sheathed knife in the encounter which ensued, but he captured one man, while the other fled. In 1822 he was "stuck up" by Tennant, a bushranger, who, however, came to ask Captain Johnston to intercede for him with the authorities to obtain a mitigation of punishment if he gave himself up. Captain Johnston succeeded in gaining the consent of the authorities, and Tennant surrendered. In 1865 Mr. Johnston was promoted to the rank of commander in the Royal Navy. He preserved his strong and virile vitality to the end of his green old age. Four years before his death, at the age of eighty-eight, he made a voyage to New Zealand, and he drove about the city up to within a week before his death, which took place at the ripe age of ninety-two, at Annandale, on the 8th September, 1882. During his long life, the greater part of which was spent in the country, he saw its growth from a struggling settlement to a magnificent colony, rich in resources, and with a splendid history before it. His funeral was attended by over one thousand people, and a party of sailors from H.M.S. Nelson fired a farewell volley over the grave of the fine old sailor who had lived and moved through the most splendid periods of England's naval glory.
Among the owners of familiar names in the social and political life of New South Wales we often meet one that takes us back to the beginning of the century, and connects the Australia of to-day with that of one hundred years ago. The history of such a family is in some degree the history of the colony, and in tracing it back we turn the pages of the greater part of our country's historical record.

To do this is especially a pleasant task when it deals with a life-story like that of the pioneer whose name stands at the head of the present memoir. William Cox came to the colony in the first year of the present century. He occupied, as we will presently see, an official and military position, which he held with credit through the early years of his colonial career, a period not altogether free from records of quite another character. As an officer and a magistrate of the territory he did his duty efficiently and well; but he never forgot that he was a colonist, and that he had cast in his lot and that of his family with the colony and its future. As a contractor in the time of Governor Lachlan Macquarie, Mr. Cox also did good service, as will be seen as this memoir proceeds. Later on, he entered on pastoral pursuits with an energy and success, which entitle him to take rank among the foremost representatives of the wool-growing industry. The fine-woolled sheep of the Mudgee flocks became the object of his special care, and he spared no efforts to improve the staples of their wool until he succeeded in placing the name of his station at the very head of the list of qualities. In these respects the career of Mr. Cox is that of a representative squatter, and one of the founders of our Australian first families.

William Cox, of Clarendon, New South Wales, was the second son of Robert Cox, of Wimbourne, Dorset, and was born in 1764, at Devizes, Wilts. He joined the Army as commissioned officer in 1795, and came to New South Wales in 1801 as paymaster of the New South Wales Corps. Mr. Cox succeeded John Macarthur as paymaster of the Corps when it was ordered to England
for its part in the Bligh episode in 1810. Mr. Cox, with other officers, resigned their commissions, and remained behind in the colony. He settled first at Brush Farm, on the Parramatta River, and afterwards at Clarendon, on the Hawkesbury. He devoted all his energies to agricultural pursuits for some years, and farmed the slopes of the Parramatta River and the alluvial flats of the Hawkesbury with much profit. At Brush Farm he employed as manager the notorious General Holt, who was transported for his share in the Irish rebellion of 1798, and whose published recollections of the colony throw so much light on the rapacity and cruelty of the early days. The detachment of the Corps to which Mr. Cox belonged had charge from Cork of a batch of persons concerned in the uprising of which Holt was one of the leaders. Mr. Cox soon gave this man, who had been a well-to-do farmer in Ireland, credit for the managing and organising faculties he possessed, and entered into an agreement with Holt, who was a political transportee, by which the latter became his manager at Brush Farm. In this post he proved himself very clever and efficient, and added largely to the proprietor's profits from his agricultural speculations. When Messrs. Blaxland, Lawson, and Wentworth discovered the track across the Blue Mountains to the Bathurst Plains beyond, in 1814, Mr. Cox was chosen by Governor Macquarie to construct the road. He had unlimited command of labour, and his aptitude in selecting and capacity to direct men enabled him to form an excellent road in an incredibly short space of time over this extremely rough and dangerous pass. This road, one hundred and thirty miles in length, crossed the Blue Mountains from Sydney, bridged Cox's River, named after the contractor, and connected Bathurst with the coast. Governor and Mrs. Macquarie in the year after its formation drove in a carriage over this road, which is highly spoken of as a faithful piece of work by Surveyor Oxley in his published reports. For this service Mr. Cox received a grant of land in the Bathurst Plains, which he called Hereford. Pastoral pursuits next engaged his attention, and he became the purchaser of some of the first shipments of merinos from the Cape, elsewhere alluded to, the progeny of which now form the celebrated Mudgee flocks. He devoted considerable attention and time to the improvement of the staple of wool and the breeding of colonial sheep with marked results. Later on Mr. Cox took up land in the valley of Mulgoa, his three sons, George, Henry, and Edward, following in his footsteps, and his eldest son settled at Hobartville, Richmond, now the seat of Andrew Town. His second son settled in Tasmania, where he acquired a large estate called Clarendon. He also formed stations on the Macquarie River at Burrendong, and on the Coolah Creek. He acquired city property opposite the Australian Club premises,
being the corner opposite Bent and O'Connell Streets. In 1833 he removed from Clarendon to Fairfield, near Windsor, where he resided up to the time of his death in 1837. He was buried at Windsor, in the family vault of St. Matthew's church in that old colonial town, after laying the foundations of a fortune for those who were to come after. From the first Mr. Cox seems to have devoted his energies to making the most of the many opportunities for this purpose that the early days of the colony offered. There is nothing in his career either questionable or unmanly, and his name does not occur in connection with any of the old records of misused influence or abused power that tell the reader Of Our history of to-day how little fit many of the early official and military officers were to conduct the delicate experiment which the Home authorities heedlessly committed to their care. Mr. Cox fought his way in the open, and what he won was the fair reward for his personal energy and sound practical sense. His influence over men in his employ, as a large contractor and agriculturist, was based on the manly stand he took with them. Treating them as men, he earned from them the respect and regard which such treatment always produces, with the result that they never shirked work, and the detachments under his command were always noticeable for their results in the shape of honest labour. As a consequence his contracts were numerous, and he was deservedly held in high estimation by the different Governors who held office during his time. Mr. Cox was a magistrate of the territory, and was looked upon as the local representative of the Government in the district in which he lived.
THE HONOURABLE

George Henry Cox, M.L.C.

It was a dream of writers and theorists of the Wakefield type in past years to make the social conditions of Australia an exact copy of those of England. Large landholders, parish vicars, agricultural tenants, and so on down to the ploughboy and policeman, each grade and type was to be modelled on its corresponding grade and type at home, presenting a complete picture of old English life and manners. But it was only an idle dream. For the landholder only now and then realised the Wakefield ideal, and the hoped-for tenant-farmer was too busy free selecting on a neighbouring squatter’s run to take up farming allotments on lease. But all the essentials of the Wakefield system, so far as the law could provide them, were provided. Large landed estates were formed and held in fee simple, and in some instances the whole experiment was carried out with much completeness and success. Mr. George Henry Cox is one of the few great landed proprietors of the country who have succeeded in transplanting English rural social conditions successfully, and on his property at Burrundulla the system of tenant-farming has been effectively carried out. Mr. Cox is an excellent representative of the best side of an interest which must be vitally affected by the working out of the political problems of the not-distant Australian future.

George Henry Cox was born at Mulgoa, 18th October, 1824, and is one of the seven sons of the late George Cox, of Mulgoa. On the completion of his school course he became engaged in squatting pursuits in the Mudgee district, and on the granting of Responsible Government in 1856 was elected to represent Wellington in the new Parliament. In the second Parliament, elected after the first dissolution under the Constitution Act, he also represented Wellington, for which he was returned unopposed. In 1863 he was appointed by Mr. Charles Cowper to a seat in the Legislative Council, which he still holds. In 1864 he proceeded on a first voyage to Europe, and in 1877 again made a tour round the world with his two sons, visiting India and
George Henry Cox, M.L.C.

Egypt, the United Kingdom, and several Continental centres, and returning by America. Mr. Cox was made a justice of the peace in 1852, and for upwards of forty years has resided, with the exception of the periods covered by the breaks just noted, at the paternal home, Winbourne, Mulgoa. He was the first mayor of the municipality of Cudgegong, the first rural municipality proclaimed under the Act. His property may be taken as a typical sample of the better class of landed estates which have come into existence in Australia, in pursuance of the Wakefield plan of forty years ago, which proposed to localise English social rural conditions, from the squire to the ploughboy, on colonial soil. Just after the gold discovery in 1851, Mr. Cox commenced to lease his land to tenants, and was the first landholder in the Mudgee district to do so. The Burrundulla estate is now divided among thirty tenants, occupying comfortable farms, while a school is provided on the property for the training of the children of the tenantry. The estate presents, in many respects a faithful copy, both as regards social conditions and in relationship to the land-tenure, of the estates of the great landholders of England, and in this respect the Wakefield scheme has been faithfully carried out.

But it is as a wool-grower that Mr. Cox is best known throughout the colonies. His flocks at Burrundulla have their descent from the first importation of the merino, and also from the famous Empress Josephine, now called the Rambouillet, flocks. Some care has been taken to keep the strain at its best, and few crosses have been introduced. Upwards of thirty-six years ago some imported Saxons were purchased, and more recently a Silesian cross was used. The Mudgee wool is famous for its fine, dense, and elastic qualities. A lock of Mudgee wool is not considered as showing true character if it will not stretch, to twice its normal length. Some yarn spun therefrom is so fine and strong in the staple that one pound will reach thirty-five miles. The brand of Mr. Cox's wool is well-known on the London market, consequently, as well as to French manufacturers. It realises up to 4s. 0/2 d. per pound. Up to 1883 the wool taken from the Burrundulla flocks averaged 6s. 4d. per sheep. Mr. Cox has at various periods experimented with rams from various sources—Rambouillet, Tasmania, Victoria, and Riverina—but never with satisfactory results in the shape of improvements in the staple of his wool. He finds it impossible to improve on the true Mudgee type of wool in the Mudgee country. After this, it will scarcely be necessary to glance at the loaded sideboard of Mr. Cox's homestead to count the trophies of his success as a wool-grower. Medals and cups bear ample witness to this, and to the position occupied by Mudgee wool in the competition with other staples. Three gold medals have
been won by exhibits from the Burrundulla flocks,—the first in 1862, given by Messrs. Mort and Co. for the best six fleeces of wool in grease; these were ewes, and averaged nine pounds each. At the Amsterdam Exhibition of 1862 a gold medal and diploma of honour were gained by Mr. Cox for wool the product of New South Wales. These averaged from twelve to sixteen pounds each, in the grease. In 1883, at Calcutta, a gold medal was again obtained for six fleeces. In 1878 he won the Grand Prix at Paris for the best wool in the world. Numerous minor prizes and trophies bear witness to the success of this wool in many other local and intercolonial competitions.

Mr. Cox has also been an active worker in connection with agricultural societies. He is a member of the Council of the Agricultural Society of New South Wales, and is President of the Mudgee Pastoral and Agricultural Society. As a breeder of pure stock, cattle and horses, the name of Mr. George Henry Cox is also well and favourably known in Australia.

As a politician, he has never taken a very prominent part in public business, but was generally found voting in the van of progress. Almost his first vote was given to do away with the law of primogeniture. He voted for the abolition of State aid to religion, and was a member of the Public School League. The Divorce Extension Bill of Sir Alfred Stephen also received his strenuous support. Since the establishment of synodal action in New South Wales, Mr. Cox has always taken an active part in all church matters, and is at the present time a member of Synod for the dioceses both of Bathurst and of Sydney.

In 1853 Mr. Cox married the eldest daughter of the late Henry Cox, of Broombee, by whom he has a family of five sons and seven daughters. He is now the senior member of the Legislative Council of New South Wales.
George Suttor.

CHARACTERISTIC story of the life of a sturdy representative colonist is told in this notice of Mr. George Suttor. The true yeoman spirit is aptly exemplified in his character. He took a part in some of the historical events and episodes of early settlement, and founded a family of which the name has ever since been prominent in the public records of the colony.

George Suttor was born on nth June, 1776, at Chelsea, where his father, a young Scotchman, carried on the business of a farmer and gardener, renting land from Lord Cadogan. Before this it would appear that the family, if not more affluent, were at least in a higher social position, as the grandfather of our subject was a member of the Edinburgh University, while his great grandmother was said to be sister of a Countess of Linlithgow. His father was a witness, as a lad of eighteen, of the battle of Preston Pans. All his family had followed the Stuarts, and were much reduced in consequence. Suttor senior had studied botany under Mr. Lee, of Hammersmith, who acclimatised the fuchsia. George Suttor assisted his father in his business, except during a short interval when, incited by the applause given to his part in some amateur theatricals, he formed one of a dramatic company at Exeter. In 1796, having read "Cook's Voyages," and become acquainted with several ship's officers who had visited Sydney, and having, besides, engaged to marry, he resolved to try what a future in the distant settlement might bring forth. He sought and obtained an introduction to Sir Joseph Banks, who did all he could to further his project. On the occasion of one of his visits, 1798, Sir Joseph showed him the camellia, just introduced by Lord Macartney from China, with the remark that "he had been very ill when the plants arrived, and when somewhat recovered he went to see them, and the sight made him quite well." As they walked through the garden on this occasion the Tower guns were heard, announcing Nelson's victory at the Nile. Sir Joseph introduced the young intending emigrant to members of the Ministry, who approved of him as a collector of plants to be sent from England to the colony, and to take charge of them on the voyage.
This was a purely honorary charge. On his arrival he was to have a free grant of 200 acres, a house built for him, and five or six assigned servants of the better class. The plants consisted chiefly of grapes, apples, pears, and hop vines. Two years and one month elapsed after the collection was made before the colony was reached, and many of the plants were lost, but some of the best sorts of grape vines were then brought to Sydney. In the early part of September 1799 he sailed for Sydney with his wife and shipment of plants in the old ship *Porpoise*. Governor King and George Caley, the botanist, were fellow-passengers. When the Bay of Biscay was reached, a severe storm came on which damaged the *Porpoise* so much that she had to put back. This vessel was found to be unfit for further voyaging, so Suttor had to remain till March 17th, 1800, before a final start was made for Australia, in a vessel recently taken from the Spaniards and refitted, and also called the *Porpoise*. They arrived at the Cape of Good Hope in the end of May, remained there till the 15th September, and at length reached Sydney in November 1800.

As they came up the harbour of Port Jackson several bark canoes were seen with aboriginal women in them fishing. Sydney had then more the appearance of a camp than a town—the streets with stumps and dead trees in them. The New South Wales Corps occupied a large part, living in huts. All the houses were covered with thatch, the walls mostly of wattle and plaster, white-washed within and without. Having landed he sought advice of the Governor, King, who told him he "could not be troubled with his affairs and that he had better go to Parramatta." He took the advice, and meeting his old friend Caley and the Rev. S. Marsden, under their advice and assistance determined to settle at Baulkham Hills and take his grant of land there, which land still remains in the possession of his family. In 1801 Colonel Paterson, of the New South Wales Corps, presented him with three young orange trees. They were the first orange trees planted at Baulkham Hills, a district since celebrated for the production of this fruit. The planting of the orange here seems to have been a lucky hit, for in no part of Australia does this fruit thrive better than in this locality. Suffering much hardship and privation during these early days, sometimes utterly disheartened and wishing himself back again in his native land, he nevertheless persevered in the cultivation of his farm and orchard, often against considerable difficulties, for there was little or no money to be made in the country; all the trade was monopolised by the New South Wales Corps. And so life passed uneventfully. As his family increased, the difficulties of educating them became serious, he and his wife doing the best they could in this way. We have his written memoirs before us with reference to this time. He says:
GEORGE SUTTOR.

"I had by this time (1805) become reconciled to the colony and to the part of life I had chosen with my beloved partner, in whose sweet society, and of our dear children, and of a few choice friends, I felt happy, though I yet retained a longing after my native land. I now saw with my increasing young family the necessity of perseverance and industry to succeed and become the founder of a family in Australia. The early days of the colony presented many difficulties. Want of roads and bridges and better protection from the vicious portion of the convicts, who at times inflicted terrible evils on the unprotected settlers, particularly the free settlers, for whom they generally expressed hatred. The convicts believed the colony to have been founded for them alone."

But soon an event happened to ruffle the monotony of a life only broken by occasional expeditions with his friend George Caley into the gorges of the mysterious blue hills, which for so long barred access to the interior. On 26th January, 1808, being in Sydney, Mr. Suttor followed the troops "through the streets to Government House, as they marched to seize Governor Bligh." He has left an outspoken account of the transaction:

"This year (1808) was marked by a memorable epoch in the history of the colony. The officers of the New South Wales Corps, who had many of them been nearly twenty years in the colony, and who were magistrates and extensive dealers in rum and other articles, and who monopolised all influence and power, which they exercised with tyrannic insolence, deposed the Governor and assumed the Government. They did this headed by Colonel Johnston, who was the dupe and catspaw of a triumvirate. The whole affair was conducted by the military in a most lawless manner. As a consequence anarchy and idleness spread over the land, the cultivation of which was neglected, and this state of things continuing for two years many families were involved in ruin. . . .

This event was productive ultimately of much benefit to the colony, as it became rid of the New South Wales Corps, who had been for twenty years masters and monopolists, and generally set a very immoral example."

Then his own troubles began. He was asked to sign an address to Colonel Johnston, calling upon him to seize the Government and the Governor. This course he instantly rejected, considering it "a most treasonable paper,"—an act of loyalty to the King's representative which made him very obnoxious to those who had deposed the Governor. But seeing the impossibility of checking the inclinations of the military party, he determined to go to his farm and live as retired a life as possible until the supreme authority in England should take the matter again into its own hand. However, this intention of his was doomed to frustration.

Two of his assigned servants were prevailed upon to bring accusations against him before Ensign Bell of the 102nd regiment, recently appointed a magistrate by the rebel Government. The charge was to the effect that he (Suttor) had said—"That those who had usurped the Government were a set of scoundrels, and they would all be hanged and their property given to the poor." A summons was issued by the Judge Advocate appointed by Johnston, and Suttor appeared at Sydney to answer the charge. There was no proof that these servants had ever heard him use such words, whatever he may have thought, so he was discharged; but his two servants were taken from him, to the great injury of his farming concerns. He was again, after the mutiny, asked to sign addresses recognising the necessity of what had been done. This
he steadily refused to do, whereupon he was threatened with further prosecutions. Colonel Foveaux arrived in the colony on the 28th July, and on the 31st issued a proclamation declaring his assumption of supreme authority, although he knew that Governor Bligh was within the territory, and was forcibly withheld from his authority, which he alone held from the King. On the 20th November Foveaux issued an order requiring all free settlers and others occupying or cultivating land in the colony to attend and be mustered before such persons and at such places as he should appoint. Suttor paid no attention to this order, which he conceived to be illegal, and remained upon his farm attending to his private concerns. On Sunday, 25th November, a convict came to his house and insolently demanded to see him, saying "that he came by order of Colonel Foveaux to know the reason why Mr. Suttor had not attended at muster." Suttor, considering a message of such a character and by such a person was intended as a personal affront, told the convict "he would have no communication with a person of his description," and desired him to leave his premises at once.

On 8th December Foveaux sent an order to all persons at Suttor's house, citing them to appear at six o'clock on Saturday morning at Government House, Parramatta. Suttor had previously received a summons from Captain Kemp, the new Judge Advocate, requiring him to appear in Sydney to answer the charge of non-attendance at the muster. He feared the ruin of his family, and in the disturbed state of the country hesitated at leaving his property. He therefore wrote an appealing remonstrance to the humanity of the Colonel in these terms

"I am informed that you have given orders for the men in my employment to attend at Government House at six o'clock to-morrow morning. But I beg you will suffer me to tell you that one of them was indentured to me by his Excellency Governor King, and the other indentured to me by his Excellency Governor Bligh. If you mean to deprive me of their servitude I shall consider it an invasion of my rights by taking an advantage of the exigencies of the moment so as to terminate in my ruin. The treatment I have met with since the command was taken from Governor Bligh gives me reason to believe that conscience has something to do in the business. If by the present instance my family should come to destruction the charge must lay at your door, and I shall be under the painful necessity of representing my case to Sir Joseph Banks, under whose auspices I came into this colony, and in whom I have every hope my injured family will find a protector."

This letter was delivered by one of Suttor's servants to Colonel Foveaux. The servants were immediately taken from him. He was then arrested and committed to gaol by magistrates appointed by Foveaux, to take his trial before a criminal court for the contents of his "threatening letter." He was allowed bail to appear before the Court on 15th December, which he accordingly did. To the charge preferred against him, that of writing a "contumelious" letter, he declined to plead either "guilty or not guilty," conceiving the Court to be illegally constituted. On being pressed to plead he addressed the Court thus:—
Gentlemen, I bow to you with respect, but the same motives which induced me to decline mustering induce me to deny the authority of this Court. I stand here a British subject and a free-born Englishman, and I claim the protection of my King and country. To His Excellency Governor Bligh my allegiance is due, and to him alone as the lawful and rightful Governor of this territory, appointed as such by our Most Gracious Sovereign. As for my person, it is in your power; to that power therefore I must submit. My unprotected wife and children I leave to Almighty God till such time as the peace of this country shall be restored."

On being again urged to plead, he refused. The Court was cleared; he was again brought in; no evidence whatever was taken. He was sentenced by the Judge Advocate, who had taken his seat for the first time on this occasion, and the military officers of whom the Court was wholly composed, to be imprisoned in the gaol at Sydney for six calendar months, and to pay a fine of one shilling. He was confined in a prison—the old gaol in George-street, Sydney—more than twenty miles from his home, and in a cell appropriated for convicts under sentence of death, where he was in danger of suffocation, without any subsistence whatever being allowed, and where, but for the humanity of his friends, he might have lain on the stones and perished for want. He was kept a close prisoner in the gaol from 15th December, 1808, until 5th June, 1809, on which day the gaoler told him he was at liberty to depart. When he reached his home he found his affairs in confusion and his family in the greatest distress. It would abundantly appear from this story that those who could not brook authorised interference with their own selfish and immoral monopoly, and looked upon such interference as tyranny, were much disposed to act the part of tyrants themselves. Governor Macquarie, on the 1st January 1810, landed at Sydney. Shortly afterwards the late Governor Bligh—who had he been in Sydney at the time of Macquarie's arrival would have been reinstated for twenty-four hours—came back to Sydney. On 17th February 1810 Suttor was directed by letter from the then secretary of the colony, John Thomas Campbell, to hold himself in readiness to proceed to England to give evidence for substantiating the charges to be preferred by Commodore Bligh against Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston and Mr. M'Arthur. On the 13th April he embarked on board the Indusstan and arrived at Spithead, after a voyage of over seven months, on 23rd October. His parting from his wife and family nearly overpowered him. Pascoe, the captain of the ship, had been Nelson's signal lieutenant on the Victory at Trafalgar, and stood near him when he was wounded. Suttor considered from Bligh's conduct on the voyage home that "he was very pleasant and agreeable, very attentive to the women and soldiers in the ship, and a very humane man."

The trial over, Johnston having been cashiered, all the other trials were stopped, "the Home Government having too much to attend to in opposing the colossal power of Napoleon." "The Government of England," he thought at that time, "was surrounded with difficulties; the Ministers, Canning and
Castlereagh, endeavouring to shoot each other, and the Throne very unpopular; so that it was not to be wondered at that such little attention was paid to the interests and sufferings of such a distant colony."

Another voyage, lasting over six months, brought him again to Sydney. On arrival at Sydney he says:—" No words can express the anxiety of my mind when we entered the harbour to learn my beloved wife and children were all alive and well. But soon I heard from Mr. R. Campbell, who came on board as deputy harbour master, that three days before he had seen and spoken to her in good health." On returning to his farm, he finds "the greatest care had been taken by my beloved wife of our live stock. The sheep had greatly increased. She had added a mare to our live stock, for which she gave £90. The orange trees were beautiful and full of fruit nearly ripe. The orangery, though in 1812 much improved, was not yet sufficient to support the family; but we grew wheat, and I remember sowing about an acre or more of turnips which turned out very well and profitable. I made about £20 of what was sent to Sydney, where they sold for a good price. They were much approved of there."

In 1814 he was offered the appointment of Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum at Castle Hill, an office hitherto held by the Rev. S. Marsden. He did not find in the position the happiness or prosperity he expected from it, but on the contrary vexation, anxiety and trouble. In 1820, he returned to his farm, and about this time the colony was visited with a scourge of caterpillars that devoured every blade of grass, and as a consequence many of the live stock died of starvation. This calamity had the effect of turning his attention to the desirability of crossing the Blue Mountains to the Bathurst country. No permission however could be had from Governor Macquarie to effect this purpose, although many other persons had obtained such favour. The desired permission was granted by Governor Brisbane, and a start with a few hundred breeding ewes and some cattle was made in 1822. And now prosperity began to smile upon his efforts. In a few years under his son's management the hundreds of sheep became thousands, and the tens of his cattle became hundreds. He built a house in Sydney at a cost of £2000, where Allan Cunningham, the botanist, lived with him, and where Leichhardt the explorer was a frequent visitor. On the completion of the education of one of his sons at Cambridge in 1839, he went with his wife and a daughter to England in a ship laden with much of his own wool. He visited Ireland and Scotland, and the Continent, and while at Edinburgh revised the article in Chambers' "Information for the People which related to Australia. In France he investigated viticulture, recording his observations in a book published by Smith, Elder and Co., under the title, "The Culture of the Grape Vine in Australia and New Zealand."
London he had the honour, on the motion of that eminent botanist, Robert Brown, of being elected a Fellow of the Linnaean Society. While in France he lost his wife, who sleeps in the cemetery of Rouen. He returned to the colony, and after living a short time at Parramatta and Sydney he took up his residence at Bathurst, where he died in 1859 at the ripe age of eighty-three years, leaving the sterling record behind him of a worthy type of the pioneer Australian colonist. His lineal descendants number one hundred and ninety. They are to be found in New South Wales, Queensland, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Victoria.
William Henry Suttor.

I gave in the preceding pages the memoir of a pioneer Australian colonist in the person of Mr. George Suttor. His son, William Henry Suttor, whose story is told in the present biography, carried on the same vigorous yeoman-like spirit a stage further. For many years he was a well-known figure in the public life of the colony, and the public character he earned has been inherited by his sons.

William Henry Suttor was the third son of George and Sarah Maria Suttor, and was born at Baulkham Hills in December, 1805. At a very early age habits of industry were instilled into him. His father and mother, free immigrants on their own account, were not blessed with much of this world's gear at their start in life as Australian colonists. Of the lad's parents, his mother was the one of the more energy and perseverance, and she stamped her character on her son. He received but little more education than his parents were able to give him. An assigned convict—a scion of a good old English family—did the rest. At the age of sixteen he went with his father to the Bathurst country, taking less than four hundred sheep, a few cattle, one horse, and a promise of a grant of land. This trip laid the foundation of his fortune. Arrived at Bathurst, he sedulously set himself about the work for which his ardent spirits and energies seemed in this new country to have best fitted him. Having been disappointed in not securing a piece of land on the Plains, he settled at Brucedale on the Winburndale Rivulet, about eight miles northerly from Bathurst. Here the sheep and cattle increased very rapidly in numbers, and large farming operations were carried on. Explorations into the bush around were made, with the result that in a few years' time a greater part of the country lying between Bathurst and Mudgee was covered with his father's flocks and herds. His case is an illustration of the natural law of the "survival of the fittest." Located on 320 acres of land only, while larger and more pretentious proprietors, with their 2000-acre grants, were his neighbours, in course of time he gradually acquired their lands by purchase to the extent of some 10,000 acres. They, with their English ideas of extravagance and squiredom, went under in the battle of life, while the young homely Australian lad, with thrift
and indomitable perseverance, succeeded where they failed. Unlike many of his neighbours he never had any trouble with the aboriginals who, under the leadership of their chief, Windradine, or Saturday, committed ravages upon the settlers' flocks and herds around the early settlement at Bathurst. He attributed his immunity from their attacks to his treatment of them, and the kindly interest he took in their welfare. He had learned to speak their language. His favourite black boy, Pen-nee-grah, was his guide in many excursions among the hills and valleys of the generally rough country over which his flocks and herds afterwards roamed. On one occasion only did they show any hostility. His hut was suddenly and silently surrounded by a tribe of sable warriors, all prepared for war. He courageously met them in the door, addressed them in their own language in jovial and friendly terms. For a moment or two they listened to him with lowering brows; then consulted in an undertone, and suddenly left. Within twenty-four hours they killed several men at Millahmurrah and Wattle Flat. His cheerful courage at that time saved his life. The only servants the settlers had in those days were the assigned convicts. Many of these were wonderfully devoted and faithful to the interests of their masters when they were well treated. As a rule he never had any trouble with his men. On one occasion he tried the power of superstition upon the minds of them to discover a thief. Many petty thefts had occasioned a good deal of annoyance on the farm, so he ranged all the men up in line. "Now," said he, "I shall read a few verses from the Bible, and give each of you a piece of straw, and the man who has the longest piece will be the thief." The verses were read and the straws distributed. The men's backs were towards him, with one hand behind, into which the straw was placed. He watched them narrowly, and presently he detected one glancing furtively at his hand, to discover what sort of straw he had. "You are the thief!" said the master. The man was so taken aback that he there and then confessed the fact. So his life passed somewhat uneventfully until the year 1830. In this year there was a very serious outbreak of prisoners at Bathurst, headed by one Ralph Entwistle. The tyranny and oppression of the times was the cause of this. At one time as many as eighty men, all armed, formed Entwistle's gang. At length these men deliberately and in cold blood shot an overseer of Mr. Evernden's, the police magistrate, at his farm at Bartlett's, near George's Plains. On the news of this outrage reaching Bathurst, Major Macpherson, the officer in charge of the soldiers stationed there, called a meeting of the inhabitants. Twelve volunteered to follow the gang. William Suttor was chosen leader, and his brother Charles second in command. They started the same evening for Charlton, Mr. Arkell's station on Campbell's River, at which place news had
come that the men had lately been seen. The volunteers stopped there that
night. The next day, by the aid of two blacks, they succeeded in tracking and
overtaking the gang—now reduced to about twenty men—near sundown among
the Abercrombie Ranges. This place is a few miles from the Trunkey goldfield.
The bushrangers were alarmed by the noise made by the approaching party,
and at once commenced to fire upon them. The fire was briskly returned, and
after some 300 rounds on both sides had been expended, the leader of the volunteers
ordered a charge. The pursued were dislodged from their camp, but the day
being too far advanced to follow up the advantage, the volunteers fell back upon
Mulgunnia, an out-station of Arkell's. During the engagement the leader of the
convicts urged his men to make sure of Suttor, whom he mistook for the police
magistrate. One bullet did pass through Suttor's hat, and many bullets struck a
small tree behind which he had ensconced himself. That night their horses
strayed away, and the pursuit was followed up by Lieutenant Brown with mounted
police from Bathurst. Having defeated the police under Lieutenant Brown, who
lost two men and five horses killed, the gang surrendered at the Lachlan River
to combined forces of Lieutenant Macalister with police from Goulburn, and Captain
Walpole with soldiers from Sydney. Macalister the day before had been, if
not defeated, at least wounded and worsted by them. Ten of the men were
tried at a special assize court held at Bathurst, and were executed. On several
other occasions he distinguished himself in capturing men of this class—men
who were robbing his own stations—and delivering them up to justice. In 1832
the romance of his life took place. At this time he had fallen in love with a beau-
tiful girl, and she was not unwilling. The father, however, favored the pretensions
of a rival, and a quarrel of course resulted. The father of the young lady, strange
to say, and not the accepted lover, challenged Suttor to mortal combat. They
met on one Sunday morning under the shade of some large manna-bearing
gums on the edge of the Bathurst Plains. The father tried to shoot his opponent.
The other fired his pistol with purposeful harmless intent into the air. The
father not being satisfied demanded another shot. To this demand the seconds
would not accede, and so the affair ended. To his family he always maintained
the most complete reticence with regard to this business, although there was
nothing whatever on his part to be ashamed of. In 1833 he married the daughter
of Mr. Henry Francis, who with his family had recently arrived in the colony.
In the conduct of his business he was always ready to adopt new and progressive
ideas, so, in 1838, in order to provide the necessary provision for his establishment
he brought over the mountains the first steam flour-mill erected in the West.
Before this the employes had to grind their own wheat with small steel mills.
In 1843, the first Parliament, partly based on representation by the people, was called together. Mr. Suttor was chosen without opposition to represent the electorate consisting of the counties of Roxburgh, Phillip, and Wellington. Some brilliant men had seats in that House. The names of Wentworth, Lowe, Cowper, Darvall, Martin, Murray, Lang, Plunkett, Deas Thomson, Richard Windeyer, and others, made up the roll, and although Mr. Suttor was not distinguished among these as a debater or orator, he earned a solid repute for liberal sympathies and patriotic interest in legislative affairs. He was prominent in the matter of the stopping of transportation. In 1850 a despatch from Earl Grey informed us that as the Order-in-Council declaring New South Wales a convict settlement had never been formally abrogated, the colony still retained its character. Popular feeling was aroused. Mr. Suttor supported a resolution of Mr. John Lamb in the Council on the subject in a speech marked by clear good sense and a plain statement of the position, as well as of the views of colonists thereupon. His long experience as an employer of free and assigned labour made him an authority. He declared that of the two the former species of labour was the more profitable to the employer, and he expressed a desire as an Australian native to see the soil free from convict contamination. The colonists were at length successful. Mr. Suttor sat in the Council from June, 1843, to September, 1854, when he prevailed upon Mr. Saul Samuel to take the seat he then resigned. He was defeated for Roxburgh under the new Constitution, but at the same election he stood for the County of Bathurst, and was elected, having as his opponent the late Mr. Thomas Mort. A strong personal friendship existed between these two men, and no election could have been carried on with better feeling than this. When the decision was known, the crowd dragged the elected and defeated candidates round the town of Bathurst in the same carriage. Had Mr. Mort been in the field first, Mr. Suttor would not have opposed him. Mr. Mort was brought out to oppose Mr. Suttor some time after the latter had commenced his canvass of the district. He retained his seat in the House, representing either East Macquarie or Bathurst, with two short periods of intermission, consequent upon his resignation, till the dissolution in February, 1873; so that for nearly thirty years he was a representative of the people in our Parliaments. As a squatter he was very successful. He had established stations on the Macquarie, the Bogan, the Lachlan, and the Darling Rivers, and at one time, shortly after the establishment of the settlement of Moreton Bay, sent over a herd of cattle and formed a station on the Logan River. These cattle were travelled from near Bathurst. He knew Dr. Leichhardt, and materially assisted him, naming a river in Queensland after him. When gold was discovered here the richest fields, the Turon and others, were found on
the lands occupied by him. His brother-in-law, Dr. William John Kerr, was the owner of the famous hundredweight of gold discovered by his black shepherds. His house was proverbial for its hospitalities, and many young men who came to the colonies to become squatters learned the rudiments of the business from practical hints of their good-natured host. All sorts and conditions of men, from Governors and Bishops downwards, were welcome guests at the broad table at Brucedale. The front door of his house was always open. No bell or knocker was necessary there. When guests were expected he always met them himself at the verandah steps. The chilling influence of a servant's announcement was unknown. In character the host was gentleness and kindness itself, indulgent and kind to children and servants, and an affectionate husband. He was tall and broad-shouldered, of great muscular strength, and a fine specimen of the first generation of the native-born. He had a thorough practical knowledge of all the details of the squatter's and the farmer's life. Mr. Suttor died in October, 1877, leaving a widow with eight sons and four daughters. He enjoyed to the full the poet's wish of love and honour and troops of friends.
Captain Richard Brooks.

It is right to rescue from general forgetfulness the names of men who were useful and prominent promoters of Australia during the early years of the foundation of its settlements, and who were identified with our early history. In the march of modern progress some of these names are apt to be forgotten. That of Captain Richard Brooks was one of these. A remarkable man in his day, his name was for early colonists one of the few links that bound them to that other side of the world from which they came, the navigator of several of the fine fleet which carried its living cargoes to these distant shores. As a successful colonist, and one who did good service on his road to that success, his story has an interest of its own.

Richard Brooks was intimately identified with the shipping interest of New South Wales as it existed at the beginning of the century. Brought up as a sailor in the service of the old East India Company—John Company, as it was popularly called—he spent several years in the service of its extensive fleet, thus visiting most of the trading ports of the East. It was on one of these voyages, in command of the Rose, to which he had attained by his mastery of his profession and his proved skill and tact as a practical seaman, that he first visited Australia. The Rose had been chartered by the British Government to carry convicts and soldiers to the settlement. Later on Captain Brooks was placed in command of the Alexander, similarly chartered by the Government. On this second voyage was born a child, whose parents' name was Wiseman. This child was called Richard Alexander after the captain and his ship. Some time after the family settled in the Hawkesbury district, and is numbered among its pioneers. Wiseman's Ferry is named after them, and quite recently an obituary notice of Richard Alexander Wiseman, the infant born on the voyage, appeared in the Sydney press as that of one of the oldest and longest-surviving colonists. On his return from this voyage, Captain Brooks was placed in command of the brig Spring, of two hundred tons, also owned by the East India Company. In this vessel Captain Brooks made three voyages to Australia under charter. On the third occasion he was part owner of the brig Spring, and on that trip he brought out with him his family,
consisting of his wife, Christiana Eliza, daughter of Captain Passmore, also an officer
in the East India Company's service, his eldest son, Henry, and five daughters—
Christiana, Mary, Jane, Honoria, and Charlotte. The *Spring* brig, and other
chartered vessels, were accompanied on the voyage by two British ships of war as
far as Madeira. One of these, H.M.S. *Akbar*, collided with the *Spring* on the
voyage between the English Channel and Madeira. It was feared that the latter
was sinking from the violence of the concussion, and the youngest child, Charlotte,
who happened to be on deck, was dragged through a porthole by one of the
soldiers of the *Akbar*, and retained on that vessel until its arrival at Madeira.
The *Spring* was disabled, and had to be towed into Madeira to be re-masted.
One of the ships of this convey, the *Wyndham*, brought to the colony a detachment
of the 46th regiment, commanded by Colonel Mole.

Captain Brooks and family arrived on 8th March, 1814, during the term of
Governor Lachlan Macquarie. He sold his brig, and with the proceeds purchased
an allotment of land with a house, situated where the corner of Pitt and Hunter
streets now is, and including the site of the present Union Bank. With the
cargo of the brig he established a provision store, his principal place of business
being at the head of Cockle Bay. After living ten years in Pitt-street, where his
sixth daughter, Maria, was born, he bought from Judge Atkinson an estate situated
between Liverpool and Campbelltown, known as Denham Court, and occupying an
area of 500 acres. Captain Brooks lost no time on his settlement in the colony. He
at once began to apply himself to work, and soon became a prominent colonist. He
rendered great help by his sagacity and management, not only to the local Govern-
ment of the day, but also to the British Government. The reader of our early
records will be struck by the difficulties surrounding the food supply of the
primitive settlement. The first few years were a term of intermittent famine.
Little organisation was shown, and much of what is extant of early history
simply goes to prove that the officials, for many years, had no other end in view than
personal aggrandisement. But Captain Brooks rendered good service in supplying
provisions not only for the soldiers and settlers, but also for the ships which
arrived from time to time, and which, without his assistance, would in many
cases have been unable to return. The Commissariat arrangements provided by
him evoked letters of commendation both from the Government of the day and
from the captains of transport ships visiting Sydney. His knowledge of the Indian
seas here did him good service. He made several direct trips to India to refurnish
his stores, and thus saved the colony from privation. One of these trips gives
sufficient evidence both of his enterprise and of his forethought. At one juncture
he calculated that meat of all kinds would be exhausted in a certain time if an
outside supply were not obtained. He promptly chartered a vessel, and having
borrowed money on the security of his property from Mr. Campbell, he sailed in
his vessel direct for Singapore, where he had before been sent by the Indian
Government. He there secured a supply of live stock, and returned with it to the
colony in time to avert a serious calamity. The trip proved highly remunerative,
and enabled Captain Brooks to take up land at Illawarra. He subsequently
came possessed of extensive tracts of country at Manaro and several other
places. Thus he continued to prosper until his death in 1834 at his Denham
Court Estate, caused by an injury he sustained by being horned by a wild bullock.
He was buried in a vault underneath the Denham Court Church, which he erected
at his own expense, on land granted by him. His descendants are very numerous
throughout the colony. His eldest son married Margaret McKenzie, who lived
in Wentworth House, which stood near the site of the present Parramatta Railway
Station. His eldest daughter married Lieutenant Blomfield, of the 48th regiment,
who afterwards lived for many years at Denham Court. Captain Brooks' second
daughter married Lieutenant Wilson of the 48th regiment; the third daughter,
Jane, married Mr. Edward Cox, of Fern Hill, Penrith, who is still living at
upwards of eighty years of age; the fourth daughter, Honoria, married Mr. Edward Riley, of Raby, near Camden; the fifth daughter, Charlotte, married
Nathaniel Powell, a squatter in the Goulburn district; the sixth daughter, Maria,
märried Lieutenant Zouch, of the 4th (Queen’s Own) regiment. All of these
have large families, to whom the name of Captain Brooks represents, as it does
to the colony generally, that of a successful and, in his day, a prominent colonist.

In about 1808 Mr. William Charles Wentworth, the founder of our Con-
stitutional Government, then but a boy, was entrusted by his father, Mr.
D'Arcy Wentworth, to the care of Captain Richard Brooks to convey him
to England for his education, and on his arrival in England he resided for a
time with Captain Brooks's family, then living at Greenwich, from which place
he was sent to school. Mr. Wentworth spent most of his holidays with Captain
Brooks' family. Captain Brooks and his family left Greenwich for Australia
during this period to settle in Sydney, and he regularly kept up a correspondence
with Mrs. Brooks, and on his return to this colony was a constant visitor at
their house. He never forgot the many kindnesses shown to him by Captain and
Mrs. Brooks. The family still retain some of Mr. Wentworth's letters. Captain
Brooks' will was one of the first, if not the first, ever drawn out by Mr. Wentworth.
Major-General Lachlan Macquarie,

FIFTH GOVERNOR OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

LACHLAN MACQUARIE was born in 1768, and was by birth a Scotchman. On completing his education he entered the army at the age of eighteen, where he served until his ultimate appointment to a lieutenant-colonelcy in the 73rd regiment. This rank he held when news was received by the Secretary of State for the Colonies of the deposition of Governor Bligh by the trading officers of the New South Wales Corps, and at that critical moment Lieutenant-Colonel Macquarie was judged to possess the requisite tact and firmness to deal with the difficult problem the young settlement then presented. Attention has been given in another place to the state of things which obtained under the rule of the officers of the New South Wales Corps. These persons from the very first seem to have been actuated by no higher motive than that of personal gain, and they were not particular in their choice of means to that end. His Majesty's commission, in their hands, was simply a tool of oppression to their poorer neighbours, and a weapon of assault to all who opposed their nefarious practices and schemes of aggrandisement. This is not the place to enter upon a detailed account of their conduct, or its consequences. Some few of their number were of a different type to that here indicated; but as a general rule the conduct of the officers was of a kind neither to reflect credit on these pages nor lustre upon our history. It is sufficient to observe here that the corps was sent to India by Governor Macquarie immediately on his arrival with a detachment of the 73rd regiment. Macquarie was the first of the military rulers who followed in the wake of the naval Governors to whose somewhat uncouth care the delicate task of the foundation of a new colony was entrusted. His first step on his arrival, after ridding the settlement of the New South Wales Corps, was to set energetically and liberally to work to repair the evils of former rule, and to put the institutions of the colony on a fair working basis. The task was a herculean one. Vested interests had already formed, and they stood in the way of reform. The colony was plunged in poverty. Sydney
was a mere collection of huddling huts and tents, and vice and immorality of the most degrading type found a congenial habitation in that festering mass. There was no interior, if the Hawkesbury district be excepted. Famine hovered over the settlement, on which poverty and faction had already batten. Such roads and bridges as existed were not worthy of the name. The population consisted of but 11,590 persons; the miseries of the convict period were at their height; and on 28th December, 1809, when Macquarie assumed the government, the colony promised worse than at the end of Phillip's rule, and the most sanguine friend of New South Wales might have despaired of its future. But Macquarie was not discouraged. Though by no means a young man, he entered on his Augean task with an energy and judgment that abundantly justified Lord Castlereagh's choice, and may well cause the student of our history to regret that men of his type were so scarce during the next forty years of its course. One of his first measures was to express His Majesty's displeasure at the mutiny of the corps, and to declare the proceedings of its officers null and void. He afterwards adjusted claims and disposed of subjects under dispute in such a manner as to remove without friction all remediable causes of dissatisfaction, and thus clear the way for the new rule it was his mission to inaugurate. Recent floods had reduced the settlers in the district of the Hawkesbury to the borders of destitution. The Governor visited the district, distributed relief, softened the distress by active measures of help, and generally revived the spirits of the people by his cheerful sympathy. Not content with this, he at once took steps to prevent a recurrence of the effects of a disaster which had now for a second time menaced the food supply of the settlement. With this view he marked out the sites of townships, giving the settlers plots for residence and cultivation, and supplying them with live stock on easy conditions as to price and time. He took care to place these settlements well above the flood-line, and in this way the townships of Windsor, Richmond, Pitt Town and Wilberforce, for the Hawkesbury district; Castlereagh, for the Nepean; and Liverpool, for George's River, were established. Then he proceeded to open up the country in the most thorough and effectual manner, by laying down roads and constructing bridges wherever the smallest encouragement offered for these useful and far-sighted works. The rude tracks and half-formed roads which had previously existed were at once taken in hand. The Governor devoted a special personal attention to this task, and the excellent results were soon apparent. A road of a somewhat indefinite character had existed between Sydney and Parramatta, a winding cart-track in the first instance, of which George-street appears on the early charts of Sydney as the rude and unaligned beginning. This road, with its
subsequent continuation to Windsor, was soon transformed into a safe and excellent highway for forty-five miles. From Sydney to Liverpool he laid down a good road of twenty miles in length, which he afterwards extended in three directions to the west and south-west, tapping different centres of settlement. The chief of these enterprises, however, was the road westward, over the Blue Mountains from Sydney to Bathurst, a distance of one hundred and thirty miles; a gigantic work at that period of the colony's history. The story of the discovery of the Blue Mountain pass has a place among the chronicles of early colonial adventure. For many years the country beyond was a mysterious land. Many unhappy convicts perished in futile endeavours to reach a supposed race of white men believed to dwell in ancient cities on the other side. Successive explorers made carefully-prepared but equally fruitless endeavours to effect a passage. The colony consisted in the meantime only of a narrow belt of coast district of about eighty miles long and forty wide. Lieutenant Dawes failed to cross the barrier in 1789. In 1796 the next recorded attempt was made to push back the western boundary by Mr. Bass, a brave man and true Australian hero. In this instance he was unsuccessful. Impracticable ridges rose one after another before him, and he was compelled to turn back. Wilson, a convict, claimed to have crossed in 1799; he was not believed. Barallier, a French officer of the corps, and the Governor’s aide-de-camp, followed in 1802, but without success. Caley, the botanist, tried in 1805, and went further than any of his predecessors. But he, too, turned back in his turn, at a spot afterwards named "Caley’s Repulse" by Macquarie. But in 1813 three men, whose names are familiar in early records—and one of whom afterwards became famous by surmounting greater obstacles than the Blue Mountains—made the attempt and succeeded. William Charles Wentworth, Gregory Blaxland, and William Lawson were the names of the successful adventurers who first descended into the Vale of Clwyd, and opened up the Bathurst Plains, which Macquarie lost no time in connecting with Sydney, as we have seen, by a practicable road. Another branch of governmental work in which he showed equal activity was that of the erection of public buildings. In all the towns he set men to work, and with ceaseless activity pushed on the erection of churches, schools, court-houses, hospitals, gaols, barracks, and other structures, until the face of the colony was changed by the results of his enterprise. In Van Diemen’s Land his activity was as strongly marked, and, proportionately, quite as prolific. Two hundred and three public buildings in New South Wales—sixty-seven of which were in Sydney and twenty in Parramatta—and forty-seven in Van Diemen’s Land, were built by this Imperial
MAJOR-GENERAL LACHLAN MACQUARIE.

Governor Macquarie's method in connection with the convict population, though not unmarked by unpleasant features inseparable from the system, is in strong contrast with that of many of the other early Governors, and goes far, indeed, to redeem the history of that darkened period from the black and sinister scandal it must always be to the memory of the British administrations of the day. It is not our intention here to dilate on the unspeakable horrors of that period, of which the records are written in convict blood. Both the dictates of good taste and the inclination of an Australian writer would suggest the drawing of a veil over these squalid abominations. A clearer idea of the real scope and character of Macquarie's work might be given by contrasting his system with that both of governors who preceded and of those who came after him. But this advantage of contrast the reader must be content to forego. Macquarie brought to this portion of his task a common-sense sympathy, a social spirit, and a contempt and disregard for the class who sought to rivet still faster the convict's bonds in their own selfish interest, to which every credit should be done. He recognised the fact that the penal settlement was established to reform as well as to punish, and that the former was the higher work of the two. He therefore set to work to provide employment for the manumitted convict by grants of land and public works. Thus he encouraged the new comer to deserve his enlargement in due time. He opened the ranks of society to the emancipist whose conduct justified such a step. More than one of these he invited to his own table, and placed on the commission of the peace. The moral effect of this on the convict mind was prodigious. They saw that they were not entirely cut off from their kind, and that the prospect of possessing property and once again earning the regard of their fellows was not denied them. The element became easier to manage, and its hope for the future became a guarantee of its conduct in the present. A parliamentary committee which met to inquire into transportation in 1812 paid a noble tribute to the excellent efforts and intentions of the Governor in the judicious praise it accorded him when its Report was drawn up. But even this good had its bad side. For it is impossible to believe that, had not British public opinion been temporarily satisfied by that investigation, the state of things which preceded and followed Macquarie's humane rule would, long before its tardy close, have awakened Englishmen to the horrors they cherished under their national flag. The class interested in that state of things hatched a violent enmity to the policy and person of this

official's instrumentality alone. Two hundred and seventy-six miles of road were also laid by his direction.
excellent Governor. Its power was weakened and its profits lessened by his action, and the influence of the officers of the New South Wales Corps who, enriched by their rascalities, had resigned when their regiment was removed from the colony, soon bred a spirit of disaffection felt not only by Macquarie, but by many rulers who succeeded him. The sympathies of writers of Australian history hitherto have been so nearly monopolised by this class that a clear view of the career of such men as Macquarie is often obscured by platitudes of a fatuity that fatigue the observant reader. It was to the opposition of this class that the loss of Macquarie's services was in some measure due. Before his departure from the colony in December, 1821, a certain section of the community attacked him and his administration in a communication to the Secretary for the Colonies. Macquarie's manly and noble defence is the best reply to his calumniators, and the worthiest apology for his colonial career. After detailing the state of the colony on his arrival, he made a plain statement of what he had done, and then contrasted its first condition with that in which he had left it. Plain figures were his apologists, and they stated his services in unmistakable terms. The population had been increased to 38,778, and a new hope and spirit put into the settlement which gave it an increased impetus on the road of progress and prosperity. Cattle, stock, and general property had in some instances increased ten-fold. The revenue was raised from £8000 to £30,000 per annum. Roads and public buildings were to be found in all directions. And the whole face of the country bore evidence to the activity of his unique administration. The colony had been extended beyond the Blue Mountains, and Oxley, Hume, Throsby, Evans, and others had explored under his auspices the greater part of our territory. The facts were indisputable, and this worthy Governor's detractors were abundantly answered. A few more rulers like Macquarie would have made our history a pleasanter story for an Australian writer to tell, and for the young Australian of the future to read.

Before his departure Lachlan Macquarie, who had now become major-general, was presented with a golden cup by the colonists, as a tangible protest against the calumnies of some of their number, and an evidence of the ex-Governor's popularity and his people's esteem. His memory is worthily perpetuated in the geographical titles of the territory, while one of the picturesque points that fringe Sydney Harbour most appropriately bears his lady's name. Governor Macquarie's intelligent rule lasted from 28th December, 1809, to 1st December, 1821. He left Sydney on 15th February, 1822, amidst a demonstration of popular regard, and died in London on 1st July, 1824.
SIR.F.FORBES
Sir Francis Forbes,

FIRST CHIEF JUSTICE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

If we take up the story of Australian State-growth, and follow its course connectedly from its opening scenes down to the present time, it will be found that one name stands out with special distinctness from the background of our early history as that of a thoroughly representative man. Such a continuous history of Australian State-growth has not yet been written. Our records are scattered and diffuse, and no capable attempt has yet been made to give them coherence and shape. The present work, with its companion volumes issued from the same press, has indeed endeavoured to tell the national story in its own way, under the heading of the names of its leading men. The present writer's task is not so much a history pure and simple, as an inquiry, illustrated by instances, into the conditions of Australian State-growth. In such an inquiry, such a name as that of the late Chief Justice Forbes takes a place apart. The leading lines in his public career form the most important episodes, with the one great exception of that of the introduction of Responsible Government, that can be found in our record as a nation. The question as to how far the personality, apart from the official duties of Sir Francis Forbes, is to be credited with the great work with which his name is associated, is best answered by the history of the man and of his time. Before that branch of the subject is touched upon at all, however, the mere enumeration of the public services with which our present subject was associated is sufficient to mark his place in our annals in the most distinctly representative way. In the first place, the new order of things which took the place of the rule of the convict system was introduced by the new Charter of Justice promulgated by him on his arrival in the colony in 1824. Then the great institution of Trial by Jury replaced the old process of Martial Law under his auspices and by his exertions. And finally, the Liberty of the Press of this colony was secured by his energetic action. He held office for the short term of twelve years, but in that brief space his personal character and services counteracted the flood-tide of nearly fifty years of Imperialism, and gave the liberal progress of the State an impetus which led it
on in due course to legislative freedom and the free institutions and broad spirit of the present time. Sir Francis Forbes was one of the men whose lives and opinions mark the progress of Liberalism. His character is the more marked as it stands in such strong contrast to the then prevailing type of officialdom. It must always be recollected that these colonies were founded before modern English Liberalism was invented, and before the broad views introduced by the opening of the flood-gates of the French Revolution had gained currency in England. The official class which first opened up settlement, and which for so long held undisturbed possession and ruled the colony in its own arbitrary and necessarily narrow way, was completely withdrawn from the moving current of popular opinion in Europe. Like a decayed log on one of our own Australian rivers, they had turned aside into one of those long, deep, placid reaches of still life that feel nothing of the influence of the torrent rushing rapidly past them to the sea. The dogma of the divine right of royalty, with all that it supposed and took for granted, had not yet given way in their minds for a conception of the theory of the divine right of man. This is a consideration that throws considerable light on the subject of State-growth in Australia, and one which we have never yet seen philosophically treated. The results of this negative influence—this motionless force in the way of progress—have by no means been weeded out from amongst us. But it was to the occasional importation of officials like Sir Francis Forbes that even the slow progress made up to 1856 is due. Without such men, the task of Wentworth and his colleagues would have been as impossible as it actually seemed at one time and for many weary years, hopeless and desperate. As a type of progressive and liberal officialdom, combined with a conception of the broad free spirit of the Australia of the future, therefore, Chief Justice Forbes stands comparatively alone. Other men, here and there in our history, have fortunately displayed the same rare combination in their public characters. But in no instance has it existed in a person of so much power for good or for evil, and in no case has it been so signal or so happily brought into practical exercise. In many important respects Sir Francis Forbes may truthfully and unexaggeratedly be said to have initiated State-growth in Australia.

Francis Forbes was born in the Bermudas in 1784. He proceeded to England at an early age for his education, and after passing through a preliminary course, he entered the chambers of Mr. Sugden, afterwards the famous Lord St. Leonards, as a student-at-law, in 1803. Nine years afterwards he was called to the Bar, at the age of twenty-six, and in the next year, 1813, was appointed Attorney and Advocate-General at Bermuda. There he remained for three years, when he received an appointment as Chief Justice of Newfoundland. He
continued in the exercise of the duties of this honorable office for some years, until he was appointed first Chief Justice of New South Wales, 1st June 1823. He arrived in Sydney with his family on 5th March, 1824.

Martial Law governed the infant settlement in Australia up to 1800. The first courts were very crude in their construction, and offences were dealt with in an exceedingly simple and summary manner. During the first six years of the colony's existence no fewer than ninety-five persons perished by process of law, sixteen only of whom were charged with murder. The first victim to Martial Law was a lad of seventeen years of age, executed for petty theft within two months after the arrival of the first fleet. The lash continually resounded throughout the settlement, and for forty years every petty magistrate had a human shambles attached to his residence, where unhappy convicts were daily cut to pieces by professional floggers. One woman, suspected of stealing a flatiron, hanged herself in her terror of the law. As late as 1839 a man was executed for receiving stolen property, and five years before six men were hanged together for being concerned in an uprising against the brutal ill-treatment of their master, whose name was struck off the Commission of the Peace for his atrocities. Unhappy wretches were driven by cruelty into the bush, and, as one result of this state of things—its progress may be traced step by step in the records—we find that at the Criminal Sessions in October, 1822, within the memory of many now living, thirty-four persons were herded together in the dock and sentenced to death, principally for bushranging. Some of the well-authenticated stories of the period are indescribably horrible, and the influence of so long a reign of judicial terror is yet traceable in our legal enactments. It is only a few years ago that a poor half-witted creature was mercilessly flogged in Wagga Wagga, under a law passed in 1833, for abusing the police while intoxicated. On that occasion the disgusted public opinion of the town expressed itself by the subscription amongst the residents of a few shillings to send the tortured wretch home to his family. Our capital offences are more numerous than those so proscribed by the English law at the present time. If any State owes to itself the abolition of capital punishment, New South Wales, in the light of its past history, is emphatically that State. But this is a stage to which local progress has not yet attained. To return to the first years of our history, the saturnalia of Martial Law continued until Judge-Advocate Richard Atkins arrived, in 1800, to introduce something like method into this judicial madness. This worthy made an exceedingly unsavoury reputation for himself in our records. He was the first regular administrator of justice, and a more graceless beginning could not well be imagined. He had never received the smallest modicum of legal education. His appointment was pro-
cured by friendly influence. Amongst Governor Bligh’s papers, after his deposition, was found a letter to the Secretary of State recommending his dismissal from office. One passage, showing the utterly worthless character of the man, runs thus:—“He has been accustomed to ebriety; he has been the ridicule of the community; sentence of death has been pronounced in moments of intoxication; his determination is weak; his opinion floating and infirm; his knowledge of the law is insignificant, and subject to private inclination; and confidential causes of the Crown, where due secrecy is required, he is not to be trusted with.” His presiding at the historic trial of Mr. John Macarthur, and his conduct on that occasion, led indirectly to the deposition of Governor Bligh, and on his going to England to give evidence on the court-martial of Major Johnston, arising out of that act, the colony was relieved of his presence in favour of a somewhat better man. The second Judge-Advocate of the colony was Elias Bent, who arrived with Governor Macquarie in 1809. During his term of office a new Charter of Justice was published by which three regular courts were established—the Governor’s Court, consisting of the Judge-Advocate and two magistrates, taking cognisance of "pleas of land or subject matter of action that did not exceed £50;" the Supreme Court, comprising a Judge appointed by commission under the King’s Royal Manual, and two magistrates appointed by the Governor; and the Lieutenant-Governor’s Court, which sat in Tasmania. Judge Baron Field, the friend and correspondent of Charles Lamb, arrived in Sydney in 1817; but prior to this date, in 1811, a Civil Court was appointed to be held in the first month of each quarter, and facilities specially provided for the recovery of small debts. The first action ever tried in the colonies was brought against the captain of one of the prison transports who had been entrusted with money for some of the convicts; the plaintiffs were successful, 1790. The foundation of the present Supreme Court of New South Wales was laid on 4th June, 1819, and in 1822 the first colonial attorney, Mr. George Allen, father of Sir George Wigram Allen, late Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, was admitted to practice. This brings us up to the arrival of the first Chief Justice, Forbes; three months after which, on the arrival of the Attorney-General, Mr. Saxe-Bannister, who conveyed it to Sydney, a new Charter of Justice was promulgated at Government House, the Court-house, and the Market-place by the Chief Justice. The first Sheriff, Mr. John Mackaness, with the first Registrar of the Supreme Court, Mr. F. S. Mills, and the first Master-in-Chancery, Mr. J. Carter, were also appointed in 1824, as well as the first Solicitor-General, Mr. John Stephen. Mr. Judge-Advocate Wylde was also appointed temporary judge in that year. The new Supreme Court of Criminal Jurisdiction was opened by Judge Forbes on 10th June, 1824, under the new Charter. The
entire organisation and formation of all the courts of justice came under his care. The new Charter of Justice had been drafted by him before he left England, and he had taken care to provide for the reforms he was afterwards to effect. By his means and direct instrumentality "Trial by Jury" was first introduced at the Court of Quarter Sessions held at Liverpool, 14th October, 1824. By this innovation the old system of military juries received its first blow, and the way was prepared for the long list of popular reforms that followed at intervals after that year. The first Supreme Court jury was sworn in the case of King v. Cooper, 12th February, 1825, and on that occasion the emancipists first appear as a distinct class claiming the right to be enrolled on the jury lists. With a view to having this question settled, an order was served on the Sheriff requiring him to show cause why certain names submitted to him should not be included in these lists. The Solicitor-General—father of Sir Alfred Stephen—appeared for the Sheriff, Mr. Wentworth and Dr. Wardell representing the emancipists. The Chief Justice decided that the application on affidavit was irregular, and that when a simple remedy—open in the present case—was available, "the high prerogative writ of mandamus could not be applied for." The application was disallowed, and the privileges sought for not secured until 1833. In January, 1827, meanwhile, a great meeting had been held in Sydney under the auspices of the Patriotic Association, of which Mr. Wentworth was a leading member, to consider the general question. On that occasion Mr. Wentworth spoke strongly in favour of the principle, and moved the adoption of a petition in its favour. The meeting was an enthusiastic one, and some strong sentiments were expressed, Sheriff Mackaness, who presided, being subsequently removed from his position for not exercising his right and stopping "language offensive to Church and State." The petition was entrusted to Sir James Macintosh for presentation, but though he adduced the testimony of several colonial authorities of weight he was unsuccessful. The system of military juries, both in the Quarter Sessions and Supreme Courts, was rivetted on the colony by an Imperial Act of 1829. Another attempt was made next year, on the accession of William IV. An address of congratulation to the Throne having been moved by public meeting, Mr. Wentworth proposed as an amendment that a full participation in the benefits and privileges of the British Constitution should be asked for New South Wales. Mr. Lethbridge seconded the amendment, which was unanimously adopted by the assemblage there present. The Full Court decided three years later that, under the Statute 6th George IV., all free persons were entitled to all the privileges of freedom, thus settling the question so long at issue. Judge Forbes, who had recommended Sir James Macintosh's petition on the ground that "New South Wales was fully as ripe for such a change as any
other dependency of the British Crown," presided on the Bench on that occasion, Judges Burton and Dowling assisting.

For the sake of convenience a few other dates and facts in connection with the development of our legal system may be inserted here to preserve the continuity of this part of our record. Mr. John Stephen was appointed Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court in 1825, and the Supreme Court building was formally opened by proclamation next year. In 1826, also, Judge Stephen's appointment was confirmed under the King's Commission, Mr. Holland succeeding him as Solicitor-General. Mr. Justice Dowling, Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court, afterwards Chief Justice, and father of the present District Court Judge Dowling, arrived in 1827; Mr. Baxter, Attorney-General, and Mr. Foster, Solicitor-General, following in the same year. The latter was succeeded by Mr. Sampson in 1828, and Sheriff Mackaness having been dismissed, Mr. M'Quoid succeeded him in that office, being himself followed by Mr. W. Carter next year. The Supreme Court buildings in King-street were finally completed 28th August, 1828. The edifice now entitled St. James' Church was originally intended for use as a Courthouse, but the design was afterwards altered by the addition of a spire. In 1829 the division of the profession was effected, Crown-Solicitor Moore and Registrar Manning of the Supreme Court appointed, and the first Act of Council passed, 11th October, establishing Trial by Jury in civil cases. In 1831 Messrs. Edward McDowall and John Kinchela, LL.D., were appointed Solicitor-General and Attorney-General respectively. In 1832 Judge Burton, author of the New Insolvency Act, arrived from the Cape of Good Hope with the appointment of Supreme Court Judge of New South Wales, and Mr. John Hubert Plunkett from the old country with that of Solicitor-General. In 1835 Mr. Justice Burton found it necessary to warn unqualified persons from acting as solicitors or conveyancers. In 1836 Judge Dowling was appointed Acting-Chief Justice in the absence of Judge Forbes, who visited England on sick leave, and on his retirement next year Judge Dowling's appointment was confirmed. Mr. J. Walpole Willis, who was afterwards removed (in 1842) from the Bench on the official report of the Superintendent at Port Philip that he did not possess the public confidence, arrived as second Puisne Judge in 1838, and on his appointment to Port Philip the present Lieutenant-Governor of New South Wales, Sir Alfred Stephen, succeeded to his position. Five years later, on the death of Sir James Dowling, he became Chief Justice, in 1844. Sir J. Nodes Dickinson took his seat in the same year. In 1845 Mr. Roger Therry was raised to the Bench as Resident Judge at Port Philip; he was translated to a Puisne Judgeship in this colony in the following year. Mr. Edward Wise, distinguished outside legal circles...
by his interest in colonial literature, was appointed judge in 1860. This gentleman collected all the literary work of colonial writers, and presented his valuable collection to the Public Library of the colony at his death. Mr. Alfred Cheeke was elevated to a Puisne Judgeship in 1865. He had been successively Crown Prosecutor and Commissioner of the Court of Requests before this appointment. George Hibbert Deffel, Master-in-Equity since 1857, was made Commissioner in Insolvency in 1865, His Honour Judge Faucett being elevated to the Supreme Court Bench in the same year. In the year following, Mr. Arthur Tod Holroyd was appointed Master-in-Equity, which position he has but recently resigned, Mr. Barton being his successor. Since the retirement of Sir Alfred Stephen, Judge Windeyer and Sir George Long Innes have both been raised to the Supreme Court Bench, while Sir William Manning’s appointment dates from 1876, and that of His Honour Judge Hargrave, from 1865, in succession to Mr. Justice Milford, who took his seat on the New South Wales Bench in 1859. Judges Manning and Hargrave are since both retired from the Bench, while Judges Stephen and Owen have been appointed. Sir Alfred Stephen was succeeded as Chief Justice by Sir James Martin, whose death in 1886 prepared the way for his successor, Sir Frederick Matthew Darley. While the legal business of the colony grew, however, and the judicial system thus developed itself, no attempt was made until very recently to provide suitable Law Courts for the proper accommodation of the rapidly-increasing legal work, the old and miserably inadequate building in King-street, of which the foundation stone was laid when Sydney was a mere village, being still used as the Supreme Court of the colony.

As the founder of our present legal system we have placed these facts together under the name of Sir Francis Forbes. The measure of what we owe to his memory can only be obtained by contrasting what he left the colony in the shape of legal institutions with what he found on his arrival. The labours of such men as Wentworth, Bland, Wardell, and other champions of the popular right, would have been stultified and unproductive for many years had they not appealed to a man of the stamp of this upright and liberal Judge. His name is worthy to be written beside those of the founders of our present Constitution; and the historian can find no higher encomium for one whose memory the public sentiment of Australia should delight to honour. One other service yet remains to be touched on before this memoir of our first Chief Justice is concluded, and it is one which will give light and colour to what has gone before. The liberty of the Press in New South Wales was acknowledged by Sir Thomas Brisbane, through an official letter addressed by Secretary Goulburn to the editor of the Sydney Gazette, 15th
October, 1824. This new-born liberty was, however, seriously threatened in 1826 by the unpopular Governor Darling, under the following circumstances:—Two soldiers, named Sudds and Thompson, went openly into a shop in Sydney and stole a piece of cloth, afterwards allowing themselves to be at once arrested. They were tried, and sentenced to seven years' transportation to one of the penal stations. In the course of the trial it was found that the men had observed that numbers of convicts, on procuring their liberty, had become successful farmers, merchants, and so on, while they as soldiers, having no hope of discharge, were deprived of such opportunities. They therefore decided to become convicts, with the view of procuring their discharge on their liberation. Sir Ralph Darling, then two years in the colony, issued an order under which the soldiers were taken out of the hands of the civil power after the sentence was passed, and condemned to work in chains on the roads for the full term of their sentence, and then returned to service in the ranks. The unhappy men were stripped of their uniform in the presence of their comrades on parade, and clothed in the convict dress; iron-spiked collars and heavy chains, made expressly for the purpose in accordance with the design and order of this Imperial representative, ingenious in his cruelties, were rivetted to their necks and legs. They were then drummed out of the regiment; and then, by order of the Governor, who had a finely humorous taste in torture, marched, back to gaol to the tune of the "Rogue's March." The spiked collars and chains may be seen at this day at the Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney. Sudds had been a honest fellow, who had saved some money out of his little earnings, and probably had a foolish dream of domestic happiness of his own. Overcome by grief and despair, and exhausted by exposure to the sun in his heavy irons in the barrack-square, he was so far insubordinate as to die in a few days. Thompson had the excessively bad taste to become insane. The horror of this thing stirred Sydney to its depths. The unspeakable malignity of the official whose malice thus needlessly tortured two unhappy men was condemned by Press and people, and His Excellency Sir Ralph Darling was exposed to much censure. Wentworth wrote a pamphlet on the subject, called "The Impeachment," in which he threatened to follow the Governor with his accusation to the foot of the gallows; and, in what was considered the spirited language of the Press of those days, "it was conceived that His Excellency's conduct in the matter offered a good opportunity for criticism." The editor of the Monitor, Mr. E. S. Hall, was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment for libelling Governor Darling. The editor of the Australian was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and fined £100, for the same heinous offence. It was here that Governor Darling interposed with his project for the re-establishment of a censorship of the Press,
and Sir Francis Forbes nobly distinguished himself by entering so strong and
vehement a protest against it that the proposal was perforce abandoned. This
spirited action His Honour repelled effectually the last attack made on the
liberty of the Press as an institution, and secured its present freedom of speech
and action. A measure was proposed by the Governor to his Council, in 1827,
to impose a heavy duty on all newspapers published in the colony. Under the
Constitution Act, by which the Council existed, it was necessary that all measures
passed should receive the certificate of the Chief Justice that they were in accord
with English law. The particular measure in question had been submitted to
him in blank, and was so certified. The Council subsequently filled in the blank
with figures representing the amount of the proposed duty. It was proposed by
one member to fix this at one shilling per copy of each issue, but a stamp duty
of fourpence was eventually adopted. The Chief Justice at once refused his
certificate to this iniquitous imposition, which would have had the virtual effect of
summarily stopping the issue of nearly every newspaper in the colony. By this
expedient the Governor and his advisers desired to stifle public discussion, and
compel the critics of their policy into silence. It may easily be imagined that the
unexpected opposition of the Chief Justice to this scheme invited the enmity of
the Governor, and in the correspondence that ensued we have abundant proofs of
the bitter feelings that just opposition engendered. The Governor did not
hesitate to make grave charges against his public-spirited critic; but these were
easily repelled. The Chief Justice took his stand on the conscientious obligation
of the people against their almost irresponsible rulers; and in this trying
contingency Sir Francis Forbes discharged his high duties with fearless and
unswerving justice. Under persistent pressure he repeatedly refused to certify
the Bill in its complete form. The excuse alleged for the proposed tax was the
necessity of raising a fund for the publication of Government orders. The Chief
Justice showed that the tax on the estimated issue of one hundred and eighty-
two thousand papers per year would produce a revenue of upwards of £3000—
"an amount," he wrote, "so extravagantly disproportionate to the objects
proposed by the Act that it were absurd to suppose that the duty was imposed
merely for such purposes." The conspiracy was exposed; the attempt had
signally failed, and the measure was withdrawn. By the honourable course taken
by the Chief Justice against the interest and desire of his fellow-officials, he
rendered a signal service to the country. The reader who cares to speculate on
the probability of our having obtained free institutions when we did, had His
Honour not taken the course he adopted, will find in the history of the period,
when such things as the attempt here described could occur, abundant matter to aid his reflections. Other attempts in the same direction were made by the Governor, but in this most flagrant instance he was effectually defeated. The leaders of the people—Wentworth, Wardell and others—paid earnest tributes in their public writings and speeches to the value of the popular service rendered by Sir Francis Forbes. In the Australian newspaper of 19th April, 1836, will be found an account of a public meeting, and an address presented by the people to Chief Justice Forbes on his departure from the colony. From this address the following is an extract:

"To you, sir, the first Chief Justice that was ever appointed to preside in our courts, was delegated on your arrival the arduous duty of organising those courts, so as to render them the means of dispensing justice to the inhabitants of this colony, in conformity, as far as then lay in your power, with the constitutional rights of our fellow subjects in the mother country. This was the object submitted to your care, when although Chief Justice of the colony, you had no brother judge to aid you in your arduous undertaking; and so well did you perform this duty that you at once raised the judgment seat in the estimation of the colonists to that state of respect, from which it has never, on any occasion, since been suffered to descend—an object of admiration for the ability with which its difficult and arduous duties have been so efficiently performed, and of veneration for, and implicit confidence in, the undeviating purity of its decisions. As a legislator and member of the Colonial Government, your character is entitled no less to our unqualified regard, more particularly your uncompromising maintenance of the constitutional rights of the colonists, as far as those rights have been hitherto extended to this colony. Nothing but the highest moral firmness and integrity, combined with that genius and learning for which you are so eminently distinguished, could have overcome the opposition and the difficulties which you have had to encounter."

His Honour Chief Justice Forbes was appointed a member of the Legislative Council by sign-manual, 11th August, 1824. Later on in the same year he was appointed to the Executive Council. The first Legislative Council met in the colony on 11th August, 1824. During his residence in the colony he applied himself almost without intermission to his legislative and official duties, with the result that his health eventually gave way under the severe strain, and he left for England in April, 1836. While in England he received the honour of knighthood, 6th April, 1837, but finding his health not sufficiently restored when his term of leave had expired, he resigned his appointment as Chief Justice in July of that year. In the same year he returned to Sydney, and resided at Leitrim, near Sydney, until his death, about four years later, 9th November, 1841. He married in 1813, Amelia Sophia, daughter of David Grant, M.D., of Jamaica. The present District Court Judge Forbes is a son of the subject of this memoir.

The name of our first Chief Justice may fitly stand at the head of the not-too-lengthy list of the names of men who have; fought the battle of the people's rights in Australia under trying circumstances. His official position cut him off from popular appreciation on the one side; while his popular sympathies and sense of justice and honour estranged him in a measure from his contemporaries in official authority. The result has been that his work has received but scant recognition, and his name and services have incurred an unmerited neglect from which it is the object of this memoir to rescue his honourable memory.
Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Bourke, K.C.B.,

EIGHTH GOVERNOR OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

E have already had occasion to remark that the periods into which the mother colony’s history has been divided by the rule of its respective Governors is not the accidental or arbitrary division that might be supposed. The early rulers had so much power that their personal characters each left an individual impress on the character of the colony and the process of its development. Men of the Darling type did much harm, as others of the class of Macquarie operated a great measure of good. The memoir of our eighth Governor is specially representative of this latter class. No single individual in our history has exercised such a direct influence on the healthy development of the colony as Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Bourke. That Imperial official was not selected from among the class of men which usually supplied vice-regal rulers for New South Wales. He had a character and individuality of his own, which he brought signally to bear on the state of things he found in the colony on his arrival. Customs which would redound to the disgrace of any country disappeared under his influence. A new spirit was breathed into the country, which soon bore fitting fruit in the free institutions, the cessation of transportation, and the granting of Responsible Government. To Sir Richard Bourke these boons are in great measure due. He removed many of the disabilities that kept the real public spirit of the colony out of the circle of active social and political influences, and prepared the way by his eminently just and liberal rule for the state of things that came after. One of the most grateful duties of an Australian writer is to assist in rendering justice to the memory of a man whom an interested class once maligned, but whom the colony, even in his own day, delighted to honour.

Richard Bourke was born at Limerick, Ireland, in 1778, the year of the foundation of Australian settlement. He was educated at Westminster, and at Christ Church, Oxford. At the age of twenty years he entered the army, and served in Holland in 1799 with the Duke of York. On recovering from a serious wound received there, he was appointed Quartermaster-General in South America,
where he was present at the siege and storming of Monte Video and in the
expedition against Buenos Ayres. From 1809 to 1814 he served in the
Peninsula; in 1825 was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Eastern District
of the Cape of Good Hope; and in 1831 received his appointment to the
post of Governor-in-Chief of New South Wales. He arrived in the colony in
2nd December, 1831, in succession to the unhappy rule of Sir Ralph Darling.
His career, and the circumstances under which he assumed and exercised office,
were similar in many respects to those of Governor Macquarie. In another memoir
—that of Chief Justice Forbes—something has been said of the infamous
Sudds-Thompson case. When the Governor responsible for that atrocity left
Sydney in disgrace with its people, and under a cloud of official disfavour at
home, a man of marked talent was wanted to rule in the place from which he
had been ejected. Richard Bourke supplied the want. His early studies had
been undertaken with a view to entrance on the legal profession. They fitted
him for the exercise of the great power given him in the colony. His military
career had given him a capacity to rule that was invaluable in the circumstances
in which he was placed. It is necessary here to repeat the caution already given
to readers of Australian history, that its writers have been in the past almost
confined to two classes, those whose interests and personal sympathies prompted
the matter of their pages, or those who followed unthinkingly and unreasoningly
on the lines such writers laid down. Thus the estimate of any man of the
past must be taken from a collation of accounts, and in no instance from one
writer, if the critic of the conditions of our State-growth would gather a clear
conception of their nature. But in the case of Governor Bourke this caution is
perhaps less necessary than in any other. Most of our writers have spoken in
unanimous terms of praise when his rule and his personal character have been
under notice, and it is important to note that those who differ have been
always those whose interests were affected by the policy of the Governor in
dealing with the convict question.

The arrival of Sir Richard Bourke was the signal for the stoppage of the
land grant system. Up to his time the rulers of the colony, under certain
restrictions, had the public lands in their sole gift. To inquire into the results
of the exercise of this right would take up more of our space than is desirable
in such a work as the present. But the origin of interests in Australia forms
a curious historical chapter, not the least curious part of which is that relating
to the early land-grant system. But in 1831 an order was received to cease
this system of heedless alienation, and no grants were legal except those made
for church, school, and other public purposes. The system of auction sale was
introduced; no land was to be sold unless applied for; and notice of such application was published in the Gazette three months before the auction sale. Five shillings per acre was fixed as the minimum price. A glance at the memoir of Chief Justice Forbes will show the reader that the rule of Sir Ralph Darling was marked by frequent vice-regal conflicts with the press of the period, and that several attempts were made to crush its liberty. One of Bourke's first acts was calculated to remove a pregnant cause of these disputes. He broke off the Government connection with the Gazette, the Government organ hitherto, and left his administrative acts to speak for themselves. This withdrawal of State interference in the concerns of journalism purified the atmosphere, thickened as it had been in the past by the fulsome adulation of some of the early papers for every governmental measure, whether questionably good or undeniably bad. The Governor's action in regard to the convict population calls for special mention. Up to his time the assignment system was in full force—a system of which Archbishop Whately and others have effectively exposed the degrading concomitants. The convict servant was at the entire disposal of his master, and the punishment of the lash was as frequent as ever it was on an American plantation. No limit was placed to this flogging power. For the slightest offence, and for the most unworthy motives where no real offence existed, the flogger, who formed a part of every magistrate's establishment, was brought into requisition. The state of things obtaining had long been a crying scandal and colonial disgrace, when Sir Richard Bourke firmly, though but partially, limited the sanguinary abuse of the power of a favoured class. He induced his Council to pass an Act—the Magistrates' Act—limiting the sentence of a magistrate for any one offence to fifty lashes. The worst evidence of the demand for some such action is given in the terms of the limit placed to this degrading custom. That limit would now be regarded as an atrocity of a most criminal kind; then, it was looked upon as a piece of sentimental humanitarianism. The chief opponents of the policy of Governor Bourke were the magistrates and the employers of labour, who protested in a petition to England against this "injudicious" interference with their brutalizing flogging privileges. The next step of Bourke's policy was to regulate the assignment system itself, under which this national disgrace had sprung into existence. Governor Darling had instituted a board to regulate the assignment of convict-labour. Gross favouritism was shown in the administration of the system, and many of its abuses were traceable to this fact. Sir Richard Bourke established a code of regulations under which the number of servants was proportionate to the number of acres held and cultivated, but
the objectors to the Magistrates' Act complained bitterly that it limited the possible number of assigned servants to seventy for any one employer. The objections of these men opened the Governor's eyes to the real nature of the system he was thus endeavouring to control. He saw at once that the only way to check and uproot the monstrous evil was to abolish the nefarious system altogether. He therefore sent a despatch to that effect to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The despatch was printed by the House of Commons, and the eyes of the British public were opened in their turn. The result was that, after a furious outburst of interested opposition from the propertied class within the colony, the whole system of convict assignment was abolished by a despatch dated 26th May, 1837. The custom of convict transportation itself, from which all these subordinate evils sprang, was discontinued two years later, and for this we have largely to thank Sir Richard Bourke.

Another reform which met with relentless opposition from the same class as that just indicated was the granting of certain rights to emancipists. Many of these had acquired property and influence, a state of things which was viewed with jealousy and distrust by the others. Step by step they acquired rights and privileges, from the time of Macquarie onward, but the right of serving on civil juries was for a long while denied them. In the memoir of Judge Forbes, already more than once alluded to, something has been said of the agitation on this point, and its partial success in the recognition of emancipists to serve on civil juries. But in 1833 His Excellency proposed a law in the Legislative Council declaring emancipists qualified to serve on criminal juries also in cases where they possessed £30 of yearly income, or personal property to the value of £300. Three judges—Forbes, Dowling, and Burton—certified that the measure was in consonance with the laws of England, and the Bill was carried in the Council by the casting vote of the Governor. Three years later the judges were asked their opinion on the working of the law. Two expressed a favourable opinion, Judge Burton being strongly condemnatory of its operation. In this way, step by step, Bourke effaced the lines which arbitrarily divided the community, and judiciously erased the convict stain which, twenty years later, had entirely disappeared from the community: Only second in importance to this was the action of Sir Richard Bourke in dealing with the vexed and delicate questions involved in the regulation of church matters in the colony. The Governor cut the Gordian knot by declaring each religious community on an equal footing before the law. He did away with the distinction of a State Church; and, as will be seen by a reference to the memoir of the Right Reverend Dr. Broughton, the first Anglican Bishop of Australia, he made a just and equitable division of the Church endowment,
which prepared the way for that happy divorce of Church and State in Australia, which was one of the first results of Responsible Government. Abuses had grown up under the previously existing system which had their origin before Bourke's time. The General Church Act of 1836 gave widespread satisfaction to the community, and satisfied every section of the religious life of the country. At the same time it put the denominations on an independent footing, with a clear field for the prosecution of their great social work, but no preponderance of State favour. The system of national education had its rise, also, under Bourke's patronage; indeed, it may almost be said that almost every germ of progress was planted in this ruler's time.

Like many another of our early rulers, Governor Bourke became involved in a conflict with the vested interests of the country before his term of rule expired. We have seen how his measures for the amelioration of the convict's lot were opposed, by an interested class. These persons followed every detail of his administrative policy with the same malicious opposition, which culminated in a dispute about the appointment of Mr. Therry as Chairman of the Court of Quarter Sessions. The Colonial Treasurer, Mr. Riddell, was elected to the position, and the Governor struck his name off the list of the nominee Council. The Secretary for the Colonies directed his re-appointment, when Governor Bourke resigned his post, and left, amidst a popular demonstration of leave-taking, for England on the 6th December, 1837. A bronze statue was erected in the Sydney Domain to perpetuate the memory of Sir Richard Bourke's beneficent rule, and to testify the gratitude of the people of New South Wales for his zeal and work in their service. No better eulogy on the man and his colonial career can be given than the inscription on the pediment of that fine statue, which stands looking out to sea from an elevated point near Government House, in the Sydney Domain. We copy the inscription, in the belief that it forms an unexampled record of State service on the part of an Imperial officer in these colonies. The words run thus:—"This statue of Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Bourke, K.C.B., is erected by the people of New South Wales, to record his able, honest, and benevolent administration from 1831 to 1837, Selected for the Government at a period of singular difficulty, his judgment, urbanity, and firmness justified the choice. Comprehending at once the vast resources peculiar to this colony, he applied them for the first time systematically to its benefit. He voluntarily divested himself of the prodigious influence arising from the assignment of penal labour, and enacted just and salutary laws for the amelioration of penal discipline. He was the first Governor who published satisfactory accounts of the public receipts and expenditure. Without oppression or detriment to any interest, he raised the revenue to a vast amount, and from its surplus realised exten-
sive plans of immigration. He established religious equality on a just and firm basis, and sought to provide for all, without distinction of sect, a sound and adequate system of national education. He constructed various public works of permanent utility. He founded the flourishing settlement of Port Phillip, and threw open the wilds of Australia to pastoral enterprise. He established Savings Banks, and was the patron of the first Mechanics' Institute. He created an equitable tribunal for determining upon claims to grants of lands. He was the warm friend of the liberty of the Press. He extended trial by jury after its almost total suspension for many years. By these and numerous other measures for the moral, religious, and general improvement of all classes, he raised the colony to unexampled prosperity, and retired amid the reverent and affectionate regret of the people, having won their confidence by his integrity, their gratitude by his services, their admiration by his public talents, and their esteem by their private worth." Monumental inscriptions are not always the best and most accurate records of worth. The generous feeling that inspires the erection of a statue too often confuses the outlook, and distorts the perceptions of those who raise it, and the subject of these honours is forgotten almost before the chisel has ceased to trace the elegiac words. But here the case is different. The inscription here quoted is merely a categorical record of good deeds done, and acts of wise administration intelligently conceived and performed. Few public men in the colonies, if any, have such a record, and certainly no Australian Governor has signalised his term of rule by such a catalogue of sterling services. Sir Richard Bourke, as has been said, prepared the way by his sagacious and far-seeing measures for the approach of that period of partial popular awakening which followed soon after, and culminated about twenty years later in the granting of Responsible Government and the full recognition of the right of Australian colonists to free popular institutions. The educative influence of Bourke's rule was almost incalculable, and it is almost impossible to imagine what the colony would have become had it not been so Opportunely exercised.
Sir William Westbrooke Burton,

LATE JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The colonial career of Sir William Burton belongs to a period of our history anterior to the granting of Responsible Government. His name suggests, in some measure, the old Imperial system and its associations. He was a Conservative of the Conservatives, and one who believed staunchly in the old home traditions connecting Church and State. It is true that at a later period of his life he took part in the public life of the colony under Responsible Government, but only as President of the Upper House, which position he resigned when brought into opposition with the restless spirit of the time. Sir William was a close observer of the social conditions obtaining in New South Wales at an early period, and his book entitled "An Account of the State of Religion and Education in New South Wales," though some of its statements were not allowed to pass unchallenged by the Right Reverend Dr. Ullathorne, now Bishop of Birmingham, did a great deal to direct the attention of the Church authorities at home to the necessities of the branch in Australia. His writings against the practice of transportation, too, with the remarkable evidence given by him on that subject before the House of Commons, was largely effective in hastening the discontinuance of that baneful custom. The life-story of this remarkable type of old colonial gentlemen is a changeful one, with varying passages and strangely opposite scenes. Beginning life, as he did, in His Majesty's navy, his judicial honours bear testimony to the virile character of the man who could throw up one exciting profession to take such high honours in another. We are indebted to the courtesy of a relation of Sir William Burton for the following notice of a career which will have an interest for the reader, not only for its intrinsic value, but as presenting a picture of one whose name is one of the historic names of early Australian history, and whose high representative character was not without its influence for good in his colonial days:

Sprung from an active, energetic race, which came to England with the Conqueror, and furnished men of mark—soldiers, judges, and chaplains—to successive ages, Sir William Burton was born, the fifth son of Edmond Burton, of
Daventry, in Northamptonshire, a solicitor, and town clerk of that borough, on 3rd January, 1794. He received at the Grammar School of that town an education extending to little more than the ordinary rudimentary knowledge imparted by such institutions. With the elements of Latin and Greek, and having conceived a passion for the sea service from the splendid victory achieved in 1805 at Trafalgar, entered the service of his late Majesty King George III. in the latter end of 1808, on board the Conqueror, of 74 guns, Captain Edward Fellowes. This officer was accounted one of the strictest and most severe in maintaining discipline in the navy. It was to the training under him that the subject of this memoir was wont to attribute whatever decision of character, promptness of execution, readiness, and activity he ever possessed, and he looked back to his entrance on board the Conqueror as the first eventful period of his life, dating from it an influence over his subsequent career, whether at the Bar, or on the Bench, or elsewhere. In this and other ships of the navy, the Barham, the Tonnant, and the Orlando, Sir William served with many old colonists, who recognised in his subsequent career the fulfilment of his early promise. Among these were Captains Robert Johnston, Cole, Gilmore, and Mallard, and others known amongst us. At this period he visited Lisbon and Cadiz, the Canaries, the Mediterranean, the East and West Indies, and China; was in the blockading squadron off Toulon in the year 1811, and shared, so far as youngsters might, in the brilliant incidents which occasionally enlivened the blockade. On one occasion, while thus engaged, he received a wound from a musket ball on the left side, which grazed the rib near the region of the heart and passed out on the right, eight men of the boat's crew then lying mortally wounded. This melancholy circumstance is attributable to the temerity of an officer commanding the attack, who ran the boat under the fire of upwards of 600 soldiers. He was subsequently engaged in the gunboat service at the attack upon New Orleans, out the peace of 1815 having put an end to the hopes of promotion of all those who were not then entitled to it, he began to turn his thoughts to other prospects, and though devoted to the service, and continuing in deference to the wishes of his father for four years longer in the navy, he now began the course of study which eventually fitted him for his subsequent career. At this time passionately loving the service, and in return beloved by every officer and man in every ship in which he served, he formed the determination of preparing for another and more independent life. Looking back to this period he has said what can perhaps be said by few, that always the commanding officer of a boat, always the officer in command of the maintop, and often performing the most arduous duties, being sometimes from the ship in open sea for several nights in succession, he in every instance, succeeded in stimulating the men
under him to execution in conquering difficulties by the simple process of kindness, consideration, and encouragement, obtaining the performance with alacrity of all duties assigned to him, and this was done without ever making a complaint to a senior officer in his life or by any other means than his own personal influence. Quitting the navy Sir William now turned his attention and application to the study of law and to such other studies as had a bearing on that subject, and these he followed with such a steady purpose that while he was a good conveyancer, and a good special pleader, and joined the midland circuit with this reputation, he also had that of being well read in his profession generally. He held his first brief in Westminster Hall, the day after his call to the Bar. He accepted in 1827 an office from Lord Bathurst of a seat on the bench at the Cape of Good Hope, being recommended by leaders of the English bar, such as Goulburn, Vaughan, and others of his circuit. Upon the official request of the late Sir Richard Bourke, who had made his acquaintance when Lieutenant-Governor at the Cape, he was removed to the bench of New South Wales in the end of 1832, and assumed the duties of his new office in the beginning of 1833. This appointment he continued to hold with dignity and good results to the colony for a term of three years. His work and services made him one of the central figures of his period. One of his first difficulties was to cope with the crime of perjury, then very rife in our courts. In every instance in which, from the evidence and verdict, it was apparent that perjury had been committed, Judge Burton instantly committed the witness for trial, and bound over the other witnesses to give evidence. His solemn manner, too, will be well remembered, as he rose and desired the witness to take the gospel in his hand, and calling his attention to the act he was about to perform, caused him to repeat the oath which he administered. From the Sydney Monitor of the time, conducted by one who entertained on many subjects opposite opinions to Sir William, is extracted the following testimony honestly borne to the reforms then working by that judge. In the paper of the 30th November 1833, he is found saying, while differing in some respects from the judge: "We feel respect for his talent and motives, but above all for his courage and firmness in purifying our courts from that effeminacy, rust, and languishing sort of indolence, peculiar to the moral climate of this singular colony." And again: "Not long ago Mr. Therry hesitated to commit notorious perjurers in his court. Encouraged by Mr. Justice Burton he is now exerting himself to purify his court, which had become a perfect sink of iniquity in this respect." In the Monitor of 28th March, 1834, he writes—"Before Judge Burton arrived, our Supreme Court in point of discipline had fallen into lethargy." Again: "When Mr. Stephen sought retirement, Mr. Burton
took his place; he began a reform in the right place." Again: "But the greatest
and most valuable of Mr. Burton's reforms compared with which the others are
unimportant, is his industrious and persevering exertion to purge the court of the
daily crime of perjury "with which it has been afflicted, like a dire pestilence, for
the last five or six years, and which had grown so rank and audacious that it
required such a man as Mr. Burton to seize it with a Herculean arm and crush
it. He has done a good deal, but nothing to what will have to be done if he
wish to prevent innocent men from being found guilty of crimes they never
committed, and being cast in damages for debts they never incurred, or deprived
of property earned by themselves or their fathers. We forewarn him that he
must never relax his vigour in watching and punishing the false witness till he
retire from the bench of New South Wales either by death or some other
calamity. There is an honest punishment fame attending him upon this head
besides the gratitude of the present generation, and the internal satisfaction (of
all rewards the one which a man cannot be robbed of) of having successfully
wrought a great work of national jutility." The effect of Judge Burton's efforts
altogether in the enforcing discipline and regularity in the Courts laid the foundation
of their subsequent assimilation to those of England. To these efforts the colony
is indebted in some degree for that noble Bar which during so many years has
been alike an ornament and source of strength to it. Three years after Sir
William taking his seat in Sydney, an event occurred which produced an intention
on his part to return to England, and summing up his experience for that period
he laid before the country the result of his observation in that charge to the jury
which afterwards became celebrated as the foundation of an inquiry by the Committee
of the House of Commons into the state of crime in the colony, and probably
in no slight degree conduced to the abolition of transportation to it. Every
item of that charge was confirmed by evidence produced before the Committee of
the House of Commons, and was relied upon by the Committee in their report.
During a temporary absence from the colony he published in 1840 an account
of the state of religion and education in New South Wales, which drew the
attention of the religious people in England towards the colony, and was the
cause of obtaining much help to the church here. Of Judge Burton's career in
New South Wales there are still left many whose memories support the
assertion that his public life was marked by a fearless and independent upholding
of the right, an uncompromising resistance to its opposites; that patiently, kindly,
and with dignity he assisted in the administration of the law, while the numerous
religious, charitable, and educational institutions to which he contributed testified
to the principle which directed his life. It is not too much to claim for Sir
William the acknowledgment of a more than ordinary constitution of mind and will for a man who, after eleven years of such a life as must have been led by a young officer in the navy, could study with effect the abstruse branches of the English law, apply himself to it vigorously and laboriously, and obtain in a few years, among such men as I have mentioned, the reputation of a well-read lawyer: who could afterwards pass from the practice of the English to that of the Roman-Dutch law, and satisfactorily administer the latter before Dutch and English advocates, and finally, after five years of such practice, and consequent absence from the administration of the English law, could take his seat in this colony in a Court purely English, and maintain a respectable position in that Court with English colleagues, and before an English bar. Another change, however, awaited him. In 1844 Sir William was elevated to the Madras Bench—a new scene—among a people of strange language and strange customs—a Court in which, while English law was administered generally, the law of the Koran prevailed as between the Mahommetans, and their own peculiar laws among Hindoos. A case for first decision was presented at a time when, by the routine of duty, he was obliged to sit alone. A Hindoo boy of disputed age, but between twelve and fourteen, had, with the consent of his parents, been educated in a Christian school, had imbibed Christian principles, embraced Christianity, and been baptised. The parent sought to reduce him again to a state of idolatry; the boy refused. His teachers retained him at his request; the father sued out a writ of _habeas corpus_ for his restoration; his claims to possession of the boy were maintained by counsel on the one hand and resisted by counsel on the other. Sir William, having examined the boy to ascertain whether his adoption of Christianity was the result of a settled conviction or not, found him intelligent and well-informed, and believing him to be sincerely a Christian, decided that he had a right to follow his own choice, and that he should be at liberty to do so. He remained with his teacher. Other cases followed, with similar results; but in the second, the Chief Justice, Sir Edward Gambier, concurred in the opinion that the child was entitled to liberty of choice. Upon principles such as these Sir William Burton has officiated as a British Judge in three distinct possessions of the British Crown for nearly thirty years, and having so done, he returned to this colony in 1857, and was shortly appointed by the late Governor, General Sir William Denison, to a seat in the Legislative Council, and afterwards to the office of President of that House, an office the duties of which he discharged with his customary vigour until the occasion arose which cost the colony the services and the light of example of this learned and experienced English gentleman. The measure for throwing open the public estate to free selection had passed the Assembly, and been initiated in the
Council, when the Government of the day, the Cowper-Robertson Administration, entertaining doubts about carrying the bill through the Council, conceived the idea of securing its successful passage in that Chamber by the creation of a new batch of members, who should swamp the House. This design having come to the knowledge of Sir William and other members, they met, and resolved upon resignation rather than submission to the alternative proposed to them; and accordingly, having assembled in the Council Chamber, as soon as the intended entrance of the new members was announced, they with one exception resigned their seats and left the Chamber. Consequently upon this step Sir William resolved upon retirement from the colony, which he left in 1861, and he has been now residing in England for many years, devoting his leisure to the writing of a book addressed to the natives of India, intended to prove from natural objects that the Divine Being is a God of Love. Blindness supervening upon old age, it is not known if this book was ever completed.

The remarkable subject of this memoir filled up his ninety-second year in January 1886. Sir William was twice married, but is without issue.
The Honourable Henry Mort, M.L.C.

The constitution of the Upper House of Legislature in New South Wales has long been a favourite subject for criticism. Although the modern principle of bi-cameral legislation has its opponents, the custom has been generally recognised wherever the observer of popular political forms will find it worth his while to turn his attention. "This theory," says De Tocqueville, "which was nearly unknown to the republics of antiquity—which was introduced into the world almost by an accident like so many other great truths—and misunderstood by so many modern nations, is at length become an axiom in the political science of the present age." But while the principle is generally accepted, the form which the Upper House should take is still a fairly debateable question. An hereditary House of Lords is an anomaly in this age of the world's progress; and even Lord Salisbury, the present Conservative Premier of England, has expressed publicly a desire to see an Upper House constituted on somewhat similar lines to those governing American Senate. But this aspect of the question does not apply to us, though the first draft of our present Constitution would have had it otherwise. With the people of New South Wales the practical question is only whether the Upper House should be elective or not—chosen for life or not. For the present we are content to constitute our Upper Legislative Chamber of nominee members who hold their seats for life. One of the anomalous results of this system—into the merits or demerits of which it is no part of our present business to enter—is that we have legislators holding seats for life in the Legislative Council, who have never once received the confidence of the people by a popular vote. In a democratic community this is assuredly a gross anomaly. But on the other hand we have some types of men among our life legislators who at periods of their careers have received such testimonials of popular confidence, and to whose qualifications for senatorial work no reasonable demur can be specifically made. The Honourable Henry Mort is one of these. He has been a member of the Legislative Council for the past nine years. In the second Parliament of the country he held a seat for West Morton, now a Queensland constituency. Later, he was elected for West Macquarie.
His high personal character, his interest in the country, and the great obligations the commercial and industrial interests of the colony are under to another of his name—these form titles to his position as a nominee legislator that even the opponents of the principle will generously admit.

Henry Mort was born at Willow Field, near Bolton, Lancashire, England, on 31st December, 1818. He was educated at Manchester, where his youth was spent until the age of twenty-three. In 1838 his elder brother, the late Thomas Sutcliffe Mort, who had been engaged in a commercial house in the same city; came under engagement to New South Wales, whither his brother followed him three years later, in 1840. He went up country, and in February, 1842, proceeded to Moreton Bay and engaged in pastoral pursuits in that portion of the colony since called Queensland. He remained there during fourteen years, and saw the usual experiences—the successes and reverses, the droughts and good seasons, the profits of wool-growing and its losses—during that early period. He was one of the pioneers of Queensland, and knew the country long before its present stage of progress was predicted by its most sanguine well-wishers. In 1855 returned to Sydney. Next year he joined the great Sydney wool-broking firm of Messrs. Mort and Company, which had been founded by his brother in 1843. On the failure in the financial panic of 1842 of the firm which had succeeded that of Messrs. Aspinwall, Brown and Company, on whose engagement he had come to the colony, Mr. Thomas Mort had decided on entering into business for himself as an auctioneer. His association with the late firms had made him many friends, who were attracted as much by the winning manner as by the business capacity of the—young colonist. He did not want for a reliable connection, therefore, on embarking in his own business. It received all that ardour and energy which marked the whole of that valuable and active life of which the record is one of our most cherished public treasures. One of the chief results of his business-like tact and adaptability, and one which had no small influence in developing and opening up a ready market for the staple commodity of New South Wales, was the establishment by him for the first time of an organised system of regular public wool sales in Sydney. The wool-grower on the far away squatting station in the far interior, or beyond the line now marking the Queensland border, whose market had hitherto been a precarious one at the best, and who had long been at the mercy of middlemen who knew his necessity for quick returns and heavily-discounted advances, was now enabled to count on a safe and expeditious outlet for his raw material. It was from this beginning that the great wool-broking firm of Messrs. Mort and Company—a household word throughout pastoral Australia—had its origin. It
is now one of the great commercial institutions of the colonies. Its buildings in Sydney are a noble monument of the triumph of high commercial character and sound principles, and its name is second to none in Australia.

The name of Henry Mort so immediately suggests that of his brother and his work that no notice of either would be complete without mention of the other. The great public services rendered by Mr. T. S. Mort in a private station have earned for that good citizen's memory an universal respect. His labours are so well known as scarcely to need recapitulation. A specific memoir in the *Australian Portrait Gallery* has brought these together under his own name. A repetition in brief will therefore suffice here. Mr. Thomas Sutcliffe Mort was one of the promoters of the first railway line between Sydney and Parramatta. As a shareholder in the old Australian Steam Navigation Company and the Hunter River Company he had been connected with the two great maritime carrying enterprises of the colony. The early mining industry received an impetus from his energy by the formation of the Great Nugget Vein Mining Company, in connection with the career of which the bold confidence and courage of its founder did much to revive public faith after the primitive notions as to the facility with which the precious metal might be gathered had been discounted by practical experience of its difficulty. At a critical moment of reaction Mr. Mort met the shareholders, and after explaining the work before the company, offered at once to take up the liabilities of such as desired to withdraw from the enterprise. The tide was stemmed, and the work went on. In 1857 he bought 14,000 acres of land in the Moruya district, and founded there his well-known Bodalla estate. He spent £100,000 on the property, settled a farming population there, and established a dairying industry on a gigantic scale, the largest in the colonies. The estate now includes 38,000 acres. He assisted in floating the Queensland Peak Downs Copper and Waratah Coal Mining Companies. He initiated the Dry Dock at the head of Port Jackson which bears his name—one of the greatest works of its kind on this side of the Line. The industry thus established was floated in 1873 into the Mort's Dock and Engineering Company, Limited, on the co-operative principle. His labour in connection with the exportation of Australian beef and mutton only needs to be mentioned. After his death in 1878 the people of Sydney among whom he lived and laboured, and who benefitted so much by his public-spirited undertakings, erected to his memory the statue which now stands in Macquarie-place, opposite the Exchange. At the ceremony of the unveiling the Right Honourable William Bede Dalley, P.C., pronounced an oration which feelingly set forth in generous words the character of the man thus signally honoured, and well expressed the honour the popular sentiment did itself in honouring such a man.
In the meantime the heavy and engrossing duties of the wool-broking firm were ably discharged by Mr. Henry Mort. He was identified with his brother in many of his undertakings, but the particular business of the firm received his especial attention, and it is not too much to say that if that house has reached the eminent position it now occupies it is largely due to his intelligent capacity to guide and direct its responsible concerns. It would be a work of supererogation to point out the great benefits that have accrued to the wool-growing industry by the formation of such a business, and the example it has set for others to follow. The capacities and possibilities of the wool trade have been demonstrated and developed by the facilities thus afforded; and the pastoral industry of Australia on which so much of our prosperity and progress depends, and has depended, owes much to the firm of Messrs. Mort and Company. Mr. Henry Mort was one of the active promoters of the Sydney Meat Preserving Company, in 1871, of which he is still a director. He is also a director of several other large and influential institutions—the Liverpool, London and Globe Fire and Life Insurance Company, the Alliance Marine, Mercantile Bank, Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, and the Australasian Investment Company.

Attention to commercial concerns has not withdrawn Mr. Henry Mort from the other active duties of citizenship. The duties of public life have shared his time at intervals from an early period. In the second Parliament of the country, elected after the dissolution granted the Parkes' Ministry, he occupied a seat as member for West Moreton. On the separation of the colony of Queensland in 1859 he, of course, threw in his lot with the mother colony, where his chief interests lay, and was elected member for West Macquarie. In 1861 he stood for Paddington, but was defeated by Mr. John Sutherland, who for many years was elected for that borough without opposition. In 1879 Mr. Henry Mort was appointed a life member of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, a post he still retains. He married, in 1846, Maria, the third daughter of Commissary-General Laidley, by whom he had issue three sons and three daughters. In 1878 he married as second wife the widow of Dr. Rowland Traill, who is still living.
Certainly no name is better known in the commercial circles of Australia than that of the late Christopher Newton. His name stands for a synonym of high-minded probity and the realisation of the finest commercial principles. Identified for nearly fifty years with the progress of the colony, and more particularly with the development of its commercial life, there is perhaps no man whose career has been more open to public inspection and scrutiny than that of Christopher Newton. He and his great business grew with the city, and prospered with its prosperity. They sustained reverses with its reverses, too; and it was in connection with one of these dark periods that circumstances arose to give an opportunity for the crowning and characteristic act of the deceased merchant's life. To those who have not heard the story of Mr. Newton's princely sacrifices to principle and commercial morality, these pages will relate an interesting story, but there are few indeed in New South Wales at least who can be ignorant of the act which sent a thrill of honest pride through all who hold dear our national repute. The portrait which Edmund Burke has limned of the character of the typical merchant received no realisation in Mr. Christopher Newton. His actions throughout his career led up to and prepared the way for the shining example he has set the world and the commercial life of the colonies in particular, of the qualities and courage and devotion to principle which should always characterise the British merchant wherever he may be found. It should be said that Mr. Newton, from humble beginnings, built up his great business by the exercise of his natural qualities by and his own exertions. He found no business ready made to his hands when he came to these colonies as a lad more than fifty years ago. If we can look back to his career now, and his prosperity, with the record he has left after him of alternating difficulties and successes, we can but acknowledge that he takes his high position as our representative merchant by merit and not by favour, and that his career is one that can be safely recommended to the emulation of the mercantile world.

Christopher Newton was born at Hexham, Northumberland, in March 1818, and there received a thoroughly commercial education. On leaving school
he entered the well-known house of Messrs. Redmain and Co., Bond-street, London, where he acquired a good working acquaintance with the details of the business. He was attracted to the new fields opened up for energy in the Australian colonies when about eighteen years of age, and arrived in Sydney in 1837 to seek his fortune, and, as it proved, to found the house which bears his name. His first years in the colony were spent in the establishment of Messrs. J. Thorpe and Co., in Pitt-street. Very soon, however, he began a retail business on his own account, and securing, in 1840, the premises then known as the "Beehive," opposite to the present buildings of Messrs. Farmer and Co., in Pitt-street. He conducted a trade there for three or four years, when Mr. Thomas Newton was admitted to partnership, and the firm established under the style of Christopher Newton and Brother. As there was at the time but one general wholesale drapery establishment in Sydney, it soon became apparent to Mr. Newton that a promising opening existed for a second and vigorously-conducted importing house, and in 1849 the firm removed to larger premises on the opposite side of the street, now a portion of the site occupied by the establishment of Messrs. Farmer and Co. Here the firm opened as wholesale drapers and importers under the style and title of "Christopher Newton, Brother, and Company," and during the next ten years the increasing business was carried on in these premises. In the meantime, Mr. Christopher Newton had purchased the Royal Hotel with the spacious stores attached thereto, and had them judiciously prepared for the reception of the still-growing business. He left the Royal Hotel intact, then the principal hostelry in Sydney, and fitted up the stores and the two magnificent rooms—one 150 feet and the other 178 feet in length—that formerly were the chief concert room and bazaar of the old metropolis. In 1859 the business was removed to the Royal Hotel stores, as they were then called, larger accommodation being accompanied as before by increased trade. In 1867, in consequence of having experienced heavy losses in England and the Colony, the firm was forced to suspend payment, but subsequently made arrangements to discharge all liabilities in full upon an extension of time for twenty-one months, but as the circumstances of the colony at the time were against them, and Mr. Newton mentally and physically prostrated by the blow, the firm was unable to fulfil its engagement before the stipulated period had expired, it was found necessary to effect a compromise and the creditors were paid fifteen shillings in the pound. This arrangement, although it freed the firm from all liability and permitted the business to be carried on, was never considered a final or satisfactory one by Mr. Newton. In August, 1871, the then existing partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Newton,
CHRISTOPHER NEWTON, ESQUIRE.

now the sole proprietor of the business, with recovered health and energy, succeeded in again restoring it to a state of prosperity; imbued with a strong desire to make up for the ground he had lost, and encouraged by another hope, the fulfilment of which it was his to realise later on, he pushed on his business as before, and again began to taste the reward of his manly perseverance. In 1875 he obtained the lease of the firm’s present place of business in Pitt Street. Seven years later, that is in 1882, he applied himself to the performance of a duty which he had never lost sight of, and which, though pressed by no legal obligations, recommended itself to his strict probity as a necessary one. In the year named, therefore, he again went to England, and calling his old creditors together, he paid off the balance of the firm’s liability at a charge to his own private purse of nearly £40,000. He was the only member of the old firm remaining after fifteen years, and as such he took upon himself to perform an act of grace which raised the credit of Australian commercial houses at home, and reflected all that honour upon himself and his firm which follows upon a worthy and a noble action. His princely act made a deep impression on the commercial world of London, and before his return to the colony Mr. Newton was invited by a representative gathering of British merchants and manufacturers to attend a banquet in his honour. There was a large and important gathering, the chair being occupied by Mr. John Scott, J.P., of the firm of Messrs. Scott and Son, Cannon-street. In proposing the health of the guest of the evening, the chairman spoke as follows, amidst repeated bursts of approval from the other guests who had thus assembled in Mr. Newton’s honour:—

*I feel how difficult it is to say things of a gentleman in his presence, but there are times when it becomes us to speak of a man as we find him. In looking back, I can remember that when Mr. Newton commenced life prosperity attended his efforts, but a crisis came, and difficulties looked as though they would overwhelm him. But he was not to be overcome, for he was a man of indomitable pluck and perseverance, and of strict integrity. He had set the commercial world abroad a living example. He had not hesitated to return to England, and he had done that which every honest man should do. I do not say this because what had been done had enriched those around the table; that would be a base view to take. I feel that Mr. Newton has set a noble example to those engaged in trade, and added a bright ornament to the name of British merchants. It had been well said that an honest man is the noblest work of God. What has been done is a noble act, and I trust that the good example set will go further than to those around this table, or to those in this country, and will be told of Mr. Newton in other parts of the world as an example of the integrity and stability of the British merchant. These are times when such acts are rare, therefore I prize it more. It was because of the good impression he has made, on those present among others, that we are gathered together to do honour to our guest.*

The speaker then proceeded to explain that himself and his fellow merchants, not desiring that such a signal example should pass without substantial recognition, had resolved to present Mr. Newton with a fine steam yacht, and Mrs. Newton with a handsome diamond gift, the sum of £2000 having been subscribed for that purpose. The yacht, which is designed on the latest principles, and furnished with machinery from Messrs. Bow, M’Laughlan,
and Co., Paisley, measures sixty-nine feet over all, and formed a handsome addition to our local yachting fleet. A silver plate fixed therein bears the following inscription:

"This steam launch (accompanied by a diamond bracelet and ring for Mrs. Newton) was presented to Christopher Newton, Esquire, by a number of British merchants and manufacturers, as a mark of their sincere esteem, and of their deep sense of his honourable dealings with them during a long and arduous commercial career. Signed) JOHN SCOTT, on behalf of the subscribers. Oct. 19, 1882."

The gift to Mrs. Newton bore the inscription:—"Mrs. Newton from British merchants." After this interesting passage in his life Mr. Newton returned to Sydney, where, however, he did not long remain. Returning to London in November, 1884, he was there scarcely a year before tidings of his death were received through the cable by his relatives and friends in this city. His decease took place at his sister's residence, Ryton, Northumberland, England, on 26th October, 1885, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. In him the colony lost a sterling type of the best side of our commercial life, and a high example of commercial probity and honourable dealing. Mr. Newton was a shrewd man of business, and he was happy in securing the affection as well as the zealous loyalty of his employees by his kindly disposition and the promptitude with which he recognised their services. Socially, he was very unassuming and retiring, being thoroughly opposed to anything which would bring his name into public prominence; but as a host he was invariably genial and cordial. The firm of Christopher Newton, Brother, and Co. is now carried on by Messrs. John, Christopher, and Sydney Norfolk Newton, sons of the deceased gentleman, and by William Newton and James E. O. Daly, his sons-in-law. Mr. Newton married in 1847 - the daughter of Mr. John Blackman, one of the business pioneers of Sydney. The business of the firm is conducted at the fine premises in Pitt-street so closely associated in the popular mind with the name of the House. The buildings themselves are amongst the most imposing in the city, and at the time of their erection comprised the largest floor-space in the colonies. They form a portion of New Sydney—of the great advance made in street architecture during the past fifteen years, replacing the old edifices that lined our busiest streets with a succession of merchant palaces which have quite transformed the city and placed it in the front of Australian civic progress. The buildings now referred to were originally intended for five warehouses, each with a large store at the rear, but before completion they were converted into one large warehouse, the dividing walls being pierced with arches, giving ready access to each department, while at the same time maintaining each separate. The superficial floor-area of the warehouses is one acre and a quarter. The site has a frontage of 122 feet to Pitt-street, by a depth of 130
feet. The structure forms a noble monument to the enterprise and honourable character of its founder, and conveys to the observer that sense of stability and substance which this record of the career of the late Christopher Newton is intended to popularise and preserve. His fastidious sense of honour and the bright example of his life is one of our choicest models of citizenship, and a cherished tradition among all who value the repute of our commercial men.
THE HONOURABLE

John Frazer, M.L.C.

HE early chapters of Australian story contain many lines that tell of rapid fortunes made as it were in a day, as well as pages that relate how, by unremitting industry and ceaseless attention and work, men who came to these colonies with no other capital than these, built up by slow but sure degrees a fortune and a position and name for themselves in the State. Men of both types have done good service. If some of those who acquired wealth by one sudden dazzling stroke of fortune have not known how to use it to the best public and private advantage, many on the other hand have led the way in disbursing their fortunes to the lasting good of the country. But it is from men of the latter class that the sounder lessons are to be learnt. The days of rapid fortunes have passed away, and it is well that this is so. The feverish excitement and rage for speculation have gone with them, and Australian society has long since begun to settle down, and fall into its proper grooves of order and law. It is at such a time that men's minds turn with an intelligent and calmer interest to those records of colonial lives which were lived during all the turmoil of the past, and during whose uneventful careers were put together those fortunes - which represent years of patient labour. The late Honourable John Frazer, M.L.C., began life in the colony of New South Wales nearly fifty years ago as a penniless boy. Hard work, relieved by heroic attempts at self-culture, marked his early days. Then an attempt at business on his own account was made, and this gradually expanded and grew until to-day we find the firm of Messrs. John Frazer and Company, which he founded and which inherits his honourable name, occupying a position in the very forefront of the great importing houses of this pre-eminently commercial city. He has written the records of his struggles, his determination, his reverses, and his successes, in enduring stone throughout the city. The warehouses bearing his name, and which contribute so much to the architectural adornment of the metropolis, are his monument. The wealth which he amassed by legitimate effort he dispensed with honourable liberality. His sincerely Christian spirit found expression in his benefactions for religious and social purposes, and his
sympathy with the struggles of poor Australian boys led to many acts of generosity with a view to smooth for them the path that had been made so rough for himself. As a member of the Legislative Council he had a voice in public affairs, to which his large experience of colonial life and his knowledge of men and things lent a special value. And in commercial circles, among the public companies, on 'Change, and in the daily walks of business life the figure of the late John Frazer was for many years a familiar and prominent one in Sydney.

John Frazer was born at Dromore, Ireland, in 1826. At the age of about fourteen years he came to Australia, and arrived in Sydney in the early part of 1841. Almost immediately after he took an engagement to work in the country, with the object of obtaining colonial experience and learning something of country life in Australia. Some years later, in referring to this part of his early life, he told a number of his friends that the remuneration he then received might be stated at an exceedingly small figure indeed. But his object was to make a position of independence for himself in whatever field seemed open to his energetic and determined efforts. The colonists of these days knew what hard work was, and the eight-hour system was not then in vogue in these colonies. Young Frazer served his apprenticeship to the irksome career manfully, but while so doing he neglected no opportunities for self-improvement. The struggles and difficulties of this early time were never forgotten by him, and it was his pleasure and privilege in later life to make the way easier than it had been for himself, for those whose youthful aim it is to unite self-culture with hard work. With these honourable efforts he was always in active sympathy. The story of his own early difficulties was a hard one. For many years he could snatch no leisure from his daily task—a leisure to be always devoted to the work of study and self-improvement—but between eleven o'clock at night and six o'clock in the morning. Many were the devices resorted to to make the most of this interval. His custom in summer was to dress before he retired, then lie down to rest until two or three o'clock in the morning, and then to rise and resume his self-imposed task, ready dressed for his morning's work. For a number of years he was accustomed to rise at midnight on Sundays, and write until breakfast-time the accounts which he had during the next two days to collect. On returning to Sydney, Mr. Frazer spent some years in the employ of a Mr. Brown, and later on entered business on his own account at the corner of Margaret and Kent Streets. This was in 1847. He remained here three years, and then removed to the Patent Slip Stores in Sussex-street, continuing to carry on business there until 1858, when he removed to York-street. In 1853, he married a daughter of Mr. James Ewan, and shortly after
his removal to York-street, he entered into partnership with Mr. William Manson, with whom he continued in business until December 1868, when that gentleman died. Mr. Frazer retired in the early part of 1869, and was succeeded by Messrs. James Watson and James McEwan, the present members of the well-known firm of John Frazer and Company. Next year—in February 1870—Mr. Frazer went to England to recruit his health, and returned at the expiration of ten months.

Mr. Frazer was appointed to the Legislative Council on 14th July, 1874, and took his seat on 3rd November. After he retired from business he devoted much attention to the erection of large warehouses, stores, and other buildings, which now form conspicuous landmarks of commercial progress in various parts of the city. But it is as a liberal citizen and a public-spirited benefactor of deserving institutions that Mr. Frazer was best known when his career as one of Sydney's most successful merchants was completed. In 1876, he supplemented a benefaction to the University by giving debentures for £2000 for the establishment of two bursaries known as the John Ewan Frazer and Earnest Manson Frazer Bursaries,—his special object, always mindful of his own early difficulties, being that poor lads from the bush might be able to approach the University. On the occasion of a certain social gathering, at which reference was made to his liberality in giving donations to the University, he replied that he would very much like to see that noble institution more utilised than it was—that he would like to see the day when native-born Australians would cease to be sent from New South Wales to be educated in the mother country. He desired to see the University brought within the reach, if not of the great mass of the people, at least of a far greater number that were then availing themselves of it. This was in 1876, since then his hope has been in some measure fulfilled. In that year he paid a second visit to England, and before his departure was entertained at a banquet of compliment held under the presidency of the late Mr. T. S. Mort, at which the vice-chairs were occupied by the Honourable S. D. Gordon, the Honourable John Fairfax, and Mr. J. S. Mitchell. At that gathering Mr. Mort, in proposing the health of the guest, bore testimony to the esteem in which that gentleman was held in commercial circles; as many of those present, he said, had associated with Mr. Frazer in the everyday pursuits of business for many years, they must feel that they were only yielding reasonable tribute to their guest in assembling to do special honour to him, for they could not forget the long and satisfactory interchange of business relations they had had with him, nor the many ways in which he had helped to advance their commerce. On the trip which was thus inaugurated, Mr. Frazer spent four years, returning to the
colony in 1880, where he remained till his death. He had made arrangements for another visit to Europe in 1884, but was attacked by illness about a month before the date fixed, and died at his residence, "Quiraing," Edgecliffe Road, Woollahra, Sydney, on Saturday, 25th October, 1884, leaving a widow with two sons and two daughters.

The Honourable John Frazer was closely identified with many of the leading commercial and financial institutions of Sydney. He was a director, and for a long time chairman, of the Sydney Fire Insurance Company. He had served on the directorate of the Australian Joint Stock Bank, the Mutual Life Assurance Company, the Australian Steam Navigation Company, the Australian Gaslight Company, the Commercial Union Insurance Company, and other public institutions. At the time of his death he was a director of the Commercial Bank. As a public-spirited citizen he was known by his benefactions to the Sydney University and to St. Andrew's Presbyterian College within that University. And he has left a familiar memorial of his liberality by his gift to the people of Sydney of the two "Frazer Fountains," which stand at the entrance to the Hyde Park and the Domain. To the Young Men's Christian Association of Sydney he was an especial benefactor and cordial well-wisher. The library of that institution was one of his many donations, as well as a noble subscription of £2000 towards the cost of the building which now stands at the corner of Pitt and Bathurst streets. A few days before his death he sent for the secretary of the institution, and made many inquiries respecting the work on which it was engaged; two days after the interview that officer received from Mr. Frazer a letter enclosing a cheque for £50, to be divided amongst various departments of the institution. In this way, as in many others during the later years of his life, did Mr. Frazer demonstrate that the difficulties and struggles of his own early years had not passed out of his recollection with the coming of prosperity; and there is a touch of the pathetic in the wealthy merchant turning, as it were, on the threshold of the grave, to look back at that early career of his in the young colony, and remember those who were just entering on the same long path which he himself had trodden with honour and safety, and of which the end was now so near at hand.
THE HONOURABLE

John Brown Watt, M.L.C.

The commercial interests of Australia are represented in the various colonial capitals by certain familiar names of well-known firms and houses, whose history is part of the history of the country. The founders of these houses have been men who, in most cases, made their way in Australia from humble beginnings, at a time when these colonies were in a very humble and incipient stage themselves. Step by step as the prosperity of the colony has advanced these firms and business centres have advanced in prosperity with them, until their descendants and successors to-day are in a position to take rank with the merchants of other lands. The business men of Australia, as a rule, have held fast by the old British traditions of solid probity and fair dealing. They have carried into their dealings here in Australia the same firm, strong spirit of Saxon honour and good faith which have ever distinguished the old trading houses of the old world. And the representative men of this side of Australian life have done as much as any to impress and form the tone of the public mind. The house of which the Honourable John Brown Watt is a member is a representative institution of the type just referred to. It has been associated with the growth of the colony, if not from its beginning at least from the time when its business operations began to take a wide scope. As the representative of the firm Mr. Watt is a fair specimen of the Australian commercial man. In the pages which follow, an idea may be gleaned of his busy and crowded commercial life, filled with duties of citizenship and of daily business. As a member of the upper branch of our legislature, Mr. Watt is a type of what the members of the nominee chamber should be—independent intellectual, and broad-minded gentlemen. So long as this type predominates in the Legislative Council, there will be no necessity to bring the question of the reconstruction of that chamber on an elective basis within the region of practical legislation. In such hands, the powers of the Upper House serve as a salutary check on a purely elective Assembly.
John Brown Watt was born at Edinburgh in 1826, and received his education in that city up to the age of fourteen years. In 1840 he entered the University of Edinburgh, intending to complete the full academical course. After two years, however, during which time he heard and read much of openings in Australia for young men of an active ambition, anxious to make a future, an opportunity offered itself of emigrating to New South Wales. Young Watt took prompt advantage of the chance, broke off his studies, and left Greenock for Sydney on 6th August, 1842. He arrived in Sydney on 6th December in the same year, at the age of sixteen years. He lost no time in settling down to that career of assiduous work which has distinguished him ever since amongst our representative commercial men. He entered the office of his uncle, the late John Gilchrist, who arrived here in 1828, and was the founder of the firm with the various changes of which Mr. Watt has ever since been prominently identified. Up to 1848 he was connected more directly with the city business of that house, but in that year he spent some time travelling in the interior, and he visited northern Queensland to the limits then occupied. Two years later he went home, and remained away from the colony about twelve months. During his absence in England the name of the colony was brought conspicuously under notice at home by the gold discoveries here, which took place in 1851. Mr. Watt took advantage of the facilities afforded him by his visit to prepare himself for the altered conditions of commercial life in the colony, by making a thorough study of the art of assaying the precious metals. He obtained a diploma as an expert assayer, and on his return to New South Wales at the end of 1851 he used the knowledge thus obtained to induce the firm in whose employment he was to purchase gold very freely. The precious metal was then selling at fifty shillings an ounce, for gold even of a high standard,—a rate which offered large margins to buyers. The price gradually rose afterwards until, on the establishment of the Sydney branch of the Royal Mint by the instrumentality of Sir James Martin, the late Chief Justice, in May 1855, gold ceased to be an article of ordinary merchandise, and assumed its legitimate function in commerce as a medium of exchange. The first deputy-master of the local branch of the Mint was Captain, afterwards Colonel Edward Wolstenholme Ward, appointed 13th May, 1855, at a salary of £1000 per annum. In 1852, Mr. Watt received a substantial recognition of the value of his services in being received as a partner into the firm in whose service he had been up to that date. Its style became that of Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt and Co., which it still retains. From this time onward his commercial career has been that of the house to which he belongs, which holds a deservedly high and honourable repute among the business names of Australasia.
In 1861 Mr. Watt was nominated one of the first members of the Legislative Council for life, and in the following year was appointed one of the special commissioners in an extensive and searching inquiry into the whole system and working of the Post Office. In 1866 his health gave away, and after twenty-four years of colonial life, broken only by his previous visit home, he decided once more to take a lengthened holiday. He resigned his seat as a life member of the Legislative Council, and left the colony for about two years. Returning towards the close of 1868 he resumed his business occupation, and in 1874 was re-appointed to the Legislative Council, where he still retains a seat. In 1876 and 1880 Mr. Watt again visited England, and on the occasion of his departure from the colony in the former instance was entertained at a public banquet by his fellow-citizens.

In 1865, in conjunction with the late Honourable Captain Towns and the Honourable J. L. Montefiore, Mr. Watt took an active part in resuscitating the Chamber of Commerce, which had been allowed to close its existence. This institution was first established in Sydney on 7th June, 1825, its first officers being Edward Woolstoncraft, W. J. Browne, A. B. Sparke, and thirty members. At the time of Mr. Watt's action in reviving its existence, the policy of Protection was being vigorously preached by the late Sir James Martin, who was then Premier. It was just about this date, also, that Sir James McCulloch introduced his protection duties into Victoria. Mr. Watt strenuously opposed the new policy in the Chamber of Commerce, and boldly maintained the principles of Free Trade. From that time onward he has always taken a leading part in the business of the Chamber. In 1881 Mr. Watt was a member of the Commission appointed under the presidency of Sir James Martin to inquire into and report upon the defences of the colony. The firm of which Mr. Watt is a member has been closely identified with the colonial mail service. It was connected with the Australian Royal Mail Company, which conveyed the mail via the Red Sea for a few years, when the Peninsular and Oriental Company withdrew from the service. They were also instrumental in establishing amongst us the Orient, which has now become a purely New South Wales service. The firm of Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt and Co. was the only Australian house with sufficient confidence in the enterprise to invest money in it freely. They conducted its affairs until the business attained such magnitude that it required the establishment of a head office in Sydney to devote itself exclusively to the company's transactions. In their action in regard to this great mail service, Mr. Watt's firm did a lasting service to the colony. The same house also conducted the agency of the San Francisco mail service from its commencement, until it passed from
the hands of the Pacific Mail S.S. Company of New York, to those of
the Union Company of New Zealand, on New South Wales surrendering the
premier position she had previously occupied, and transferring it to New
Zealand. Mr. Watt was also an original shareholder in the Queensland S. S.
Company, which has just taken over the fleet and business of the old Australian
Steam Navigation Company. He has been identified for many years with
almost every public commercial enterprise undertaken in the colony. He has
been a director of the A. S. N. Company; of the C. & R. R. S. N. Company,
of the Australian Gas Light Company; was one of the originators of the
Sydney Meat Preserving Company, which has proved of considerable service to
the pastoral interests of the colony; was a director of the New South Wales
Insurance Company; of the Liverpool, London, and Globe Insurance Company;
and is now chairman of the directorate of the Mutual Life Association of
Australasia; and has been a director of the Union Bank since 1852. He was a
Commissioner at the Paris Exhibition of 1878; at the Philadelphia Exhibition of
1876; of the Sydney International Exhibition of 1879; and again of the Calcutta
Exhibition of 1883-84. It will thus be seen that Mr. Watt has been closely
connected with nearly every commercial enterprise during the gold-mining
mania, and with a good many commercial follies, more or less inseparable
from such an active business career as his. But while thus living his busy
life in commercial circles and in the city, he has not been unmindful of
those public duties which have a place apart from the concerns of business
enterprise. He was for some years a director of the Sydney Infirmary, and
for several years of the Prince Alfred Hospital during its progress and for
some years after its completion and occupation. He was also one of the
originators of the Hospital for Sick Children at the Glebe.

Throughout his career Mr. Watt has abstained from taking an active part
in politics, and although repeatedly urged to offer himself for election to the
Assembly he has uniformly declined. The engrossing nature of his business
engagements was for him a sufficient reason for avoiding the turmoil of politics.
Like other successful men, Mr. Watt has found commerce a jealous mistress,
demanding, as some have found to their cost, a close and persistent attention
which cannot be given by one who would attempt at the same time to woo
the fickle goddess of popularity. Another reason for his political inaction,
however, has been his somewhat delicate health, which has compelled him to
avoid too great a physical or mental strain.

During his last visit to England in 1884 Mr. Watt was a member of the
Executive Committee on Imperial Federation, under the presidency of the late
Honourable W. E. Forster, and in that capacity he was one of those who framed the manifesto and drew up the articles of association under which it is now conducted. Here, too, Mr. Watt used his influence to prevent the committee from attempting to frame a hard and fast constitution, believing that the true end of such an association should be to cultivate a mutually cordial feeling based on a common origin and on common interests.
Robert Gray, Esquire.

SYDNEY.

Respected merchant and a worthy citizen will be recalled to the memory of those who, knowing Sydney and its commercial history, may read the name at the head of this memoir. Mr. Robert Gray was so well known and so highly esteemed in his day, not only in the walks of business in which he distinguished himself so worthily, but in private life and in the concerns of the church to which he belonged, that the mere reading of his name will be sufficient to revive his once familiar personality. His story is that of a good citizen, an honourable man, and a colonist who built up a great fortune and a substantial commercial house from small but honourable beginnings in this city.

Robert Gray was born at Clowes, County Monaghan, Ireland, in 1816, and belonged to a Presbyterian family. When his early schooling was over he entered on the business of a draper, and in due course established himself in the trade, first at Armagh, and afterwards in Belfast. Here he met with a reverse, his premises being destroyed by fire; and this seems to have induced him to decide on proceeding to Australia to try what fortune might have in store for him there. He arrived in Sydney in 1854, but before leaving home, and while still in Armagh, he was united to the lady who has shared his life and fortune ever since. On his arrival in the colony Mr. Gray sought employment in a subordinate capacity with a view to obtaining colonial experience—evidencing by the fact his possession of that tact which many new arrivals of those days wanted. It was too often the custom to buy colonial experience at that time, and by the time the commodity was obtained, the purchaser had little opportunity for its exercise, his capital having often disappeared in the meantime. But Mr. Gray earned his experience, and so was in a position to deal with his little untouched stock of ready money when the judicious moment came. He soon established a business on his own account, and made steady progress. His amiable manners and his commercial enterprise together co-operated to ensure the success of his venture, and in the course
of time to create the extensive existing business relations of one of the most respectable and substantial firms of warehousemen in New South Wales—known as the firm of Messrs. Robert Gray and Sons. The imposing pile of massive buildings in York-street, Sydney, which now accommodates the firm’s great business, constitutes, as in all such cases, the best memorial of the sterling character and successful enterprise of its founder.

The story of the growth of his business begins in a small room in Wynyard-lane, where he commenced almost without assistance of any kind. On removing into an upper room in Wynyard-street his stock was still meagre, and was renewed almost daily by local and Melbourne purchases, Mr. Gray acting as his own buyer, salesman, and accountant, and often as his own packer. Other rooms adjoining were taken from time to time, until ultimately the whole of the premises and the building next door were occupied, after which Mr. R. J. Gray was taken into the firm as a partner, under the style of R. Gray and Son, afterwards R. Gray, Son and Company. Still later, as the business continued to expand, premises were taken in London for the receipt and despatch of goods, and Mr. R. J. Gray was established there as London partner. The next step was the purchase of a site in York-street, on which the present massive structure was erected. All through his career Mr. Gray showed himself a shrewd and far-seeing man, trained in a rigid school, and possessing an excellent knowledge of merchandise and a wonderful faculty for management. Such was the confidence reposed in his personal and business character that he was frequently chosen to act as referee and arbiter, and he was found ever ready to give counsel and advice and generous help. Thus he earned the firm friendship of many who to-day still think of him with the keenest pleasure. As an employer he was stern and exacting, while at the same time showing himself both just and generous. His manner in business was affable and pleasant; and the secret of his success lay in his economy, and his firm conviction that money should be earned before being spent.

Occupying the leading position in the commercial world of the colonies that he did, Mr. Gray became identified with much of the business and social life of the Australian metropolis. Though he never entered actively into politics, he took an earnest and sympathetic interest in what was going on in public life, and in the progress of the colony during the years of his residence. Some years before his death he was elected a director of the City Bank. But it was chiefly in the direction of the work of the communion to which he was attached that he was identified with the social life of the community. On first coming to Sydney Mr. Gray, who had connected himself with the Congregational Church in
Armagh, to which his wife belonged, attended the Congregational Church in Pitt-street; but soon went to reside at Balmain, expressly to join the congregation of his esteemed friend, the Rev. T. A. Gordon, whom he had known intimately in Ireland. He became a zealous worker in the Sabbath school, of which he was superintendent for several years. Mr. Gray returned to the Presbyterian church with his pastor in 1865. He subsequently paid a visit to Europe, and on his return resided in Sydney, and joined St. Stephen’s congregation, where in 1875 he became an elder, and, superintendent of the Sabbath school. In this office he won the esteem both of the teachers and scholars. As an elder he took an active and liberal interest in all the affairs of his congregation, and was their representative at the presbytery of Sydney at the time of his death. He sometimes sat in the general assembly, and he took an interest in the work of the Christian missions, and for some years acted as one of the board to direct the business of the missionary vessel "Dayspring."

During the later years of his life the health of Mr. Gray had not been strong, but began to decline visibly about three months before the end came, until at last, in sheer exhaustion, he sank in death. He has left a widow and one son and daughter. Mr. Gray, junior, is a partner and representative of the firm in London; and the daughter is married to Mr. Ebenezer McDonald, manager of the Federal Bank, Sydney. In a sympathetic notice of the lifework of the late merchant, from the pen of the Reverend Dr. Steel, we find words that have a special propriety of reference to Mr. Gray. After speaking of his zeal in the service of the church, this passage goes on to say that “It would be well for themselves if our merchants were personally as interested in the work of Christ, and it would be a great blessing to the congregation to which they are attached, and to the city in which they pursue their enterprise, if they used their opportunity and their influence in promoting the moral and spiritual good of others. The loss to the church is great by the departure of so good a man and so exemplary an elder as Mr. Robert Gray.”
Very inland town in New South Wales of any importance contains striking representatives of the commercial life of the colony, who have grown up with the growth of the town. The confidence felt by such men in the future of their respective districts has had much to do with their prosperity, and we very often find, in reviewing the growth of one of our great provincial business houses, that its history is nothing more nor less than that of the town itself. We recognise the fact better when the founders of those houses are men who have taken an active part in the municipal business and the political representation of their town and district. This is the case with the Honourable Edmund Webb, who is justly looked upon as one of the best representative men that Bathurst has produced. That important and prosperous town has been the home of more than a few enterprising and successful men, and among these the subject of this notice does not occupy a secondary place.

Edmund Webb was born at Lodqu Liskeard, Cornwall, England, on 4th September, 1830. He received his education at the academy of Messrs. Keley and Roberts, at Saltash, where he had as his schoolfellow the present Judge Boucaut, of South Australia. At the age of seventeen Mr. Webb came to Sydney in company with his mother and two sisters, arriving in 1847. After remaining in the metropolis for upwards of two years, he left for Bathurst in March 1850. In September of the year following, being then twenty-one years of age, he commenced business on his own account in Bathurst, and initiated the career of success which has placed his name among those of the representative commercial men of our provincial centres. From the first he took such a large view of the capabilities of Bathurst, and had such confidence in its future, that with his first entry on his own business he began to lay the foundation of what has since grown and expanded until it has become one of the best-known
THE HONOURABLE EDMUND WEBB, M.L.C.

businesses out of the capital. To his foresight- and enterprise, he added prudence and energy, and the combination has succeeded in making its mark not only on his own future and that of his business, but on the public progress of the "City of the Plains" itself, of which he was so long a prominent citizen. About three years after embarking in business at Bathurst, Mr. Webb married, in 1854, Selina Jane Jones Tons, fourth daughter of the late William Tons, Esquire, of Springfield, Orange, by whom he had five children, four of whom—two sons and two daughters—are now living. One of the former, with Mr. Webb's nephew, now carries on the Bathurst business, from active participation in which he retired in 1875, after nearly a quarter of a century of useful work. In 1880 he handed the whole of his extensive business over to his successor, and definitely retired from trade.

The Honourable Edmund Webb has been no less active or successful in his public career than in his mercantile undertakings. Being a man of much energy and large public spirit, taking an interest in the affairs of his town and district, he soon found that his business alone was not sufficient to occupy his attention and time. The duties of good citizenship called him to the front in municipal and political life, and in both he did good work and enjoyed a large measure of public confidence. Matters of local interest always interested him, and the politics of the country found in Mr. Webb an intelligent student. Among the former may be mentioned the Bathurst School of Arts, towards the founding of which he took the first steps, and succeeded in establishing an institution which has no rival of its kind in the colony outside Sydney. Both by his donations and his advocacy he helped in this work, and he is now one of the trustees. In 1863, when the question of incorporating Bathurst was mooted, Mr. Webb took a prominent part in effecting that desirable object, and was rewarded by being elected at the head of the poll on the first election of aldermen, and since that time he has five times occupied the mayoral chair. On the third occasion of his mayoralty, after an absence of some few years from aldermanic duties, he found that the office had fallen into such a disorganised state, and that the public suspicion of peculation and fraud had become so strong, that he found it necessary to entirely new-model the manner of conducting the municipal business, and to make radical changes in the official staff. These decisive measures Mr. Webb promptly took, and during that year, 1875, and the two following, he so husbanded the council's finances that he was enabled to pay off the whole of the debts on the Town Hall, to reduce the debt on the markets by £1,050, and to leave a balance of £3,600 in the hands of the corporation banker. When in January, 1870, Mr. Webb first sought Parliamentary honours, the ability and zeal he had shown in municipal
matters commended him so strongly to the electors of West Macquarie, that he defeated the late Richard Driver, who opposed him, and was elected to the Legislative Assembly. He continued to represent the constituency for about five years, until December 1874, when he stood for Bathurst in the interest of free and compulsory education, against Mr. F. B. Suttor, who stood in the denominational interest. The latter was successful, but only to become the first Minister for Education to administer the Act which did away with denominational schools, and made compulsory education a part of our State policy. After this defeat, Mr. Webb returned to the municipal council, where he remained until 1878, when he returned to political life as the representative of East Macquarie, which electorate he continued to represent until he was summoned to the Upper House in August 1882. He is still a member of the Legislative Council. As a member of Parliament, Mr. Webb always acted as an independent member, giving his vote and his reason for it with unmistakable directness, but never allying himself with any party. He was always found supporting progressive measures. He voted for the Education and Licensing Acts, and was a staunch supporter of the Robertson Land policy. Mr. Webb has always been an advanced freetrader. He has been a magistrate of the territory for many years, and is one of the licensing board for the Bathurst district. To the local hospital he has always been a large contributor and active supporter, and is now the treasurer and a trustee of that institution. In religion he is an adherent of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, to whose cause he has also been a liberal contributor, and in connection with which he holds positions on several committees. He is also a member of the council of Newington College.
Among the names of the members of the first two or three Parliaments held in Australia under Responsible Government, come some that are not so much the names of leaders as of workers. Among such we find those who, during long years of legislative labour, have not hesitated to attend in their places in the Assembly, and put their energy and their special knowledge at the service of their constituents and the people, working at all times in the public interest, and denying themselves that leisure or that enjoyment that their means and their position might have enabled them to take. Of such a worthy type is the subject of the present biographical article.

Samuel Henry Terry was born at his father's estate of Box Hill, near Windsor, 9th April, 1833. He was the eldest son, and received the preparatory part of his education at the school of Mr. Mills, well remembered as the teacher of an early generation of Australian youths, at Parramatta. Mr. Terry finished his course with Mr. Cape, a name better known still as that of the trainer of perhaps the most mentally vigorous and well-equipped men the colonies have seen. Some of the best men in our public life were trained for the battle of life in Mr. Cape's schoolrooms. On Mr. Terry's youngest brother coming of age, his father's squattage was sold and divided amongst the family. Samuel Terry, senior, died in 1838, leaving a fortune of half a million. Soon after this division, Mr. Terry entered the counting-house of Mr. J. R. Young (afterwards Messrs. Lark, Young and Bennett), with a view to familiarising himself with the routine of mercantile affairs and business generally. In 1858, at the age of twenty-five years, he first offered himself as a candidate for a seat in Parliament, standing for Canterbury. He was unsuccessful on that occasion, the contest, resulting in the following order:—Messrs. Flood, S. Lyons, junior, John Lucas, Samuel H. Terry, W. C. Windeyer, and — Reynolds. Parliament dissolved shortly afterwards, however, and in the general election that ensued, 11th April, 1859, he again offered himself,—this time for Mudgee, where a vacancy was caused by the
retirement from the colony of the Hon. Lyttleton Bayley, who was Attorney-General in the Cowper Ministry. Mr. Terry was successful, defeating Mr. Lindon, a wealthy local squatter. He held his seat for about nine years, during three Parliaments, defeating Sir James Martin, late Chief Justice, on one occasion, and on another the present Justice Innes. The former was nominated against Mr. Terry, but did not personally take part in the election. At the following general election, however, the contest was a personal one between Mr. Terry and Mr. (now Sir George) Innes, and resulted in a victory for the former by a large majority. At the expiration of that Parliament, Mr. Terry was opposed by Mr. Matthew Henry Stephen, a barrister of high repute both then and since, and defeated after a close contest. During the continuance of the same Parliament, a vacancy occurred in the representation of New England by the resignation of Mr. Weaver, the sitting member, who accepted a police magistracy. Mr. Terry has made so many friends during his career as a representative of Mudgee, that the electors of New England paid him the highest compliment an ex-member of the Legislature of the country could receive, in proposing and electing him as their representative, without his personal presence being required during the contest, and against the vigorous opposition of a local attorney, Mr. Abbott. At the election which followed on the dissolution of Parliament, 3rd February, 1872, Mr. Terry was opposed by Mr. W. C. Windeyer, now Judge of the Supreme Court, and at that time Solicitor-General in the Martin Administration. The contest was a keen one, the large constituency being actively canvassed by Mr. Windeyer in person, and every effort was made by the partisans of the Ministry to secure the return of the Solicitor-General. But on this occasion Mr. Terry was again victorious, once more by a large majority. When Parliament again dissolved, 28th November, 1874, Mr. Terry was again returned for the New England electorate unopposed. On 12th October, 1877, the House was again closed, and at the general election which followed Mr. Terry was opposed by the late Robert Mariner Forster, a well-known city solicitor, with a legislative record of some note. But here again Mr. Terry added another to the lengthy series of election victories won by him during the long and useful period of his career as a tried and trusted representative of the people, being again sent into Parliament by a large majority. He continued to represent New England until the end of that Parliament, when for private reasons he resigned that position, though still retaining in a strongly-marked degree the confidence of his constituents, who again requested him to allow himself to be placed in nomination. He preferred, however, to stand for Mudgee, the electorate which many years before had first sent him into Parliament. At the contest which ensued, he was
elected for his old constituency at the head of the poll, his colleagues in the representation being Messrs. L. Beyers and David Buchanan, and the defeated candidates Messrs. J. G. O'Connor, formerly member for the electorate, and Richard Rouse, of Guntawang. During the continuance of this Parliament Mr. Terry was offered a seat in the Legislative Council, and feeling that the whole of the burden of the representation of his electorate was falling upon his shoulders, and being desirous of at least partial rest, he resigned his seat in the Assembly, and accepting the offer made him, entered the Upper House.

It is a singular fact, and one that becomes of special value in the light of Mr. Terry's long career of a quarter of a century in the public service of the country, that on nearly every occasion each opponent who contested an election with him was a lawyer. The singularity of the fact lies in the circumstance that there is a marked desire all through our political history on the part of the lawyers to swamp the Legislative Assembly, and that there are more persons of that profession amongst the ranks of the legislators than of any other. It is not a healthy sign to find so many of those who make their way in life by the interpretation of their country's laws so anxious to take part in the framing of those enactments. It is difficult to close one's eyes to the fact that in a case like this the man who proposes or amends a measure is the best judge of the strength or weakness of his own amendments, and the temptation to become a legal specialist is often too strong for legislative purity. To this source may be traceable the indistinctness of our land legislation, for instance, of which it has been truly said that not ten men in the community can pretend to have an accurate knowledge of its bearings and provisions. To this, too, may be traceable the existence of such a discreditable fact as the one disclosed in a recent mining case in the Supreme Court, where it was openly admitted that the department was in utter ignorance of the meaning of a vitally important clause of the law it was supposed specially to administer, and was forced to await a decision of the Supreme Court before it knew what the particular clause in question meant. In Mr. Terry's case the electors seem to have recognised the danger of flooding the House with lawyers when other men could be had; and hence, probably, the all but uniform success which attended Mr. Terry's candidature. Mr. Terry was succeeded in the representation of Mudgee by Sir John Robertson,—the veteran politician who has just retired into private life after a life-time spent in legislative work, full of years and honour. At a banquet given at Mudgee in honour of Sir John Robertson's return, Mr. Terry, who had accepted an invitation to be present, took the opportunity to explain to his late constituents the reason which had actuated him in resigning the
honourable post of their representation. These reasons were received with general satisfaction. It is worthy of note that at the time Mr. Terry's resignation occurred, Sir John Robertson had just been left without a seat in the Assembly, by his rejection at West Sydney for the first time in his political career.

Mr. Terry's career as a member of the lower branch of the Legislature has not been unmarked by some sterling legislative work. His name is connected with such measures as the Triennial Parliament Act, passed on his motion after the failure of Dr. Lang and of Mr. Burns; the Commons Regulation Act; an Act enabling the subject to sue the Colonial Government, a similar measure to which was once or twice unsuccessfully introduced by the late William Forster. This Act was finally passed by Mr. Terry's means, being on each occasion reserved for the approval of Her Majesty. It was disallowed in the first instance owing to the fact that, on a verdict being obtained under its provisions, it placed the Crown in the same position as the subject. Mr. Terry also passed the Amended Dog Act; the Garotting Act, since repealed by the Criminal Law Amendment Act; the Public Places Definition Act, also repealed by that measure; the Real Property Amending Act; the Betting Act, and others of minor importance. To his motion is due also the first introduction of Cross Benches in the House of Assembly.

In politics Mr. Terry has been throughout his long and active public career a pronounced and progressive Liberal. As far back as 1861 he took an active interest in the passing of Sir John Robertson's famous Land Act of 1861, at a time when liberal opinions and politics were not in such high favour as they afterwards became. Similarly, he spoke and voted in his place in the Assembly on all occasions during his long and useful public record on the side of many useful popular reforms. He was once offered a portfolio in the Government, but declined. He preferred on all occasions to work on unobtrusively but effectively in the capacity of a private member, and as such he has done more good work than many of those whose names are found in the lists of our Administrations. In this as in other respects Mr. Terry is a sterling model of a good and useful member; one who owes his first duty to the public and his constituents, and to his own reputation for his high-minded probity. Thus his party never stood between him and his duty, and if a good measure were introduced by one side of the House while he sat on the other he did not hesitate on that account to give it an honest support. Although he spent the last years of his life in the Upper House he lost nothing of his old Liberalism, and as an evidence of this it may be mentioned that he was in favour of an elective Legislative Council and of payment of members. Mr. Terry died on the 22nd September, 1887.
James Merriman, Esquire.

SYDNEY.

NAME which is amongst the first of those which have been the most closely interwoven with those early efforts of colonists who laid the foundations of the Australia of to-day is that of Mr. James Merriman. Nothing like a true history of our commercial progress can be written which does not devote an important chapter to his life and work.

He, with men of his stamp and character, has done as much in the commercial world as any of those who have laboured in connection with the representatives of the other interests of the colony to raise up that enduring fabric of almost unsurpassed stability which forms at once the wonder and the study of the philosophic citizen of older lands. The experiment of Australian colonisation which has been so successfully worked out owes not a little of that success to such men as the subject of this memoir.

Mr. Merriman was born in Parramatta in 1817, during the vice-royalty of Lieutenant-Colonel Macquarie. Left an orphan at a very early age, he was without those adventitious aids to success in life which so often formed the starting-point of the colony's best men. But although bereft of the benefits of parental influence and guidance, he was not without the anxious and watchful care of zealous and kind guardians, who in some measure supplied to him that which he had lost. They were careful to place within his reach the best means the colony then afforded for an effective education fitted to enable him to start in the battle of life unhampered by those disabilities which neglect in this particular entails. But the means then available, as the reader will scarcely require reminding, were very small as compared to the advantages at the disposal of the youth of the present day. However, the natural quickness and native intelligence of young Merriman served him in this instance, and that strong spirit of indomitable perseverance which marked his later days assisted him to make the best of the opportunities afforded him, so that the end of his school days found him well equipped to take his part manfully enough in the battle of life in Australia. Besides those natural features of character just referred to, he
had as well a firm spirit of self-reliance, and a manly courage virile enough to assure him of his own ability to carve out his future career. It was such a feeling as this which prompted him to choose a trade rather than accepting one of those clerkships that seem the bourne of the ambition of the growing youth of to-day. He felt, and justly—and it was a principle that he adhered to and often expressed during his subsequent career—that a young man who perfected himself in any honourable work of his hands, acquired thereby a key which, rightly used, would lead him to comfortable independence. In the trade he adopted, therefore, he spent all his time in working, with an earnest will and resolution, to attain proficiency. The result of this line of conduct was, as it always is, that he became an adept at his trade, passing through his years of apprenticeship with credit, and gaining the esteem alike of his fellow-workmen and of his employers, who appointed him foreman of the works in which he was engaged. That love of adventure and novelty which is inseparable from strong virility prompted him later on to go to sea on a whaling expedition, but after four years' experience, he felt that a better field awaited his exertions on shore. He therefore returned to Sydney, and to his former occupation, to which he again applied himself with the same earnestness and corresponding results as before. His prudence enabled him to amass more substantial results, however, in the shape of the return of his labour, and with the access of means which this meant, he extended his sphere of enterprise. This was the commencement of that period of his life which made for him a place in our commercial history. It is scarcely necessary here to enter into a minute detail of the various channels through which he directed the current of his operations. It may suffice to say that, in conjunction with Mr. William Andrews, he succeeded in opening up regular trading communication between Sydney and the principal ports of New Zealand, a trade which has since developed into magnificent proportions. Later on, he entered largely into the whale fishery; and he has strong claims to be regarded as the originator of the pearl and bêche-de-mer trade, now being carried on in Torres Straits. With Captain B. Jenkins and Captain H. Fairclough he entered extensively into the New Zealand business. In all these branches of trading enterprise, his sound practical knowledge and keen foresight were conspicuous, and largely contributed to the results achieved. It must not be thought, however, that his career thus far had been one of uninterrupted success. On the contrary, he met more than a fair share of those rebuffs that all are called upon to encounter. As an instance of his superiority to reverses, strong enough to crush weaker men, it may be mentioned that on one occasion, on the failure of one speculation in which he had embarked, he was subjected,
after paying all his liabilities, to the loss of all he possessed, with the exception of a small sum to enable him to begin life anew. This he courageously did, with results once more that could only have been the result of indomitable pluck and downright perseverance. And while thus working his own way, amid the alternations of reverse and success, he never missed a fair opportunity of helping others where he knew them worthy of assistance. Many instances, known perhaps only to himself, and the objects of his good-natured help, could be adduced to prove that Mr. Merriman was no mere selfish seeker after the world’s goods.

His public career dates from his election to the Municipal Council as Alderman for Gipps Ward in 1868. This ward was at that time one of the largest and most important under the City Council. On accepting the invitation of the electors he was returned, and continued to represent it all his life, being re-elected on every occasion. As an alderman it will scarcely require to be said that Mr. Merriman discharged his duties faithfully and earnestly, and earned for himself a worthy reputation as a model civic representative. His long career in the City Council was marked by the same honesty of purpose which had signalised his private life, and his brother aldermen on three occasions evinced their cordial appreciation of his sterling worth by electing him to the civic chair,—the highest honour a citizen of Sydney can hold. In 1873 Mr. Merriman was chosen Mayor for the first time, and 1877 and 1878 he again filled the chair. During the last year of his mayoralty, his charitable instincts found a fitting field for their exercise in organising and directing the "Indian Famine Relief Fund," as treasurer of which he strained every nerve to make the New South Wales movement in this direction a complete success. It was generally admitted that the ultimate success of that splendid demonstration of practical benevolence was due to the whole-souled exertions of Mr. Merriman in the matter. To the over-pressure and mental strain consequent on the labour of this movement, and on the low state of the city’s finances at that time, is attributed by his friends his physical break-up and subsequent decease. In 1879 he was attacked by a severe illness, from which, however, he recovered sufficiently to resume his place in the business circles of the city. During his illness, however, he received another evidence of the popular esteem in which he was held by the community. He was nominated as a candidate for West Sydney at the general election, and though he never canvassed or even delivered any election speeches on the subject of his candidature, he was returned at the head of the poll. He remained in Parliament for three years, retaining his seat until the dissolution. His parliamentary career was a quiet one. He seldom spoke, but his votes were always found on
the side of common sense, justice, and the interests of the country he called his own. Among his other public offices, Mr. Merriman held that of transit commissioner, one of the Hyde Park trustees, and an executive commissioner of the International Exhibition. In 1881 he again became ill, and this time rapidly succumbed to a disease that baffled every effort of medical skill used on his behalf. He lingered until 13th May, 1883, when he died, leaving a widow with two sons and two daughters. The funeral was one of the largest in the city, and was attended by people of all ranks and grades in the community,—from the merchant prince to the working man. It was felt that the city had lost a good man and a valuable citizen, whose manly life had been spent in doing good, and whose better part had passed into a memory for the emulation and encouragement of the citizens and their leaders in the future.
Captain Frederic Henry Trouton.

LATE MANAGER OF THE A.S.N. COMPANY.

Captain Trouton is another of the men that the seafaring profession has given to the social and public life of these colonies. Though not a politician, or a public man in the political sense of the word, Captain Trouton was as well-known in his late semi-public station as any of our political representatives. In that position he administered the business of a large and responsible steamboat company for over twenty years with unqualified success and approval.

Frederic Henry Trouton is the fifth son of the late Charles Robert Trouton, of Rathmines, Dublin, and was born in 1826 in Cheshire, England. He was educated at Dr. Sargent’s collegiate school of that city. He joined the Bannatyne in 1843 as a midshipman, and sailed for China with reserves for the army and navy, and with the first British consulate established in Chinese ports. Active employment, rewarded by rapid promotion, filled up the next few years, until in 1851 he was appointed to the command of the Zenobia, just eight years after leaving home. This was perhaps one of the earliest commands of equal importance ever gained in the mercantile service, and was due to the following circumstance. While the Zenobia was lying in Madras Roads, a hurricane of great violence devastated the Bengal coast. In the absence of the captain, Mr. Trouton, who was in temporary command, put to sea, though his was the inshore ship of a large fleet. The passage through the darkness of the storm was one of great difficulty, but the Zenobia had its battle with the hurricane in open water, and on returning nine days afterwards, Mr. Trouton found many of the vessels he had left at anchor heaped in ruins on the beach, while some which got to sea never returned. In the following year, 1852, the report of the Victorian gold discoveries induced Captain Trouton to join a party of schoolmates about to try their fortune. Six months on Forest Creek taught the party that heavy manual labour was not their shortest road to wealth. In the course of the following year, 1853, Captain Trouton’s career as a commander on Australian coasts commenced. Except at the Otway and Kent Groups, and the
chief harbour entrances, there were no lights on the coast, and the task of navigating the Promontory and Cape Howe was one fraught with difficulty and danger. Next year he took command of a large passenger ship to London, the *Elizabeth*, which had been deserted by the captain and crew for the diggings. On arriving in England, Captain Trouton purchased a new ship for the coastal service, the *Osprey*, and returned in her in 1855. After a few more voyages he resigned the command to the chief officer and settled in Geelong in 1857, where he became identified with the interests of the port. Geelong had then no safe entrance for shipping, and the Government could not be moved to action in the matter; but the citizens of Geelong and the western colonists were determined that the port should be opened to the traffic of the world, and the question was made a prominent one in local politics. A large public meeting appointed a committee, of which Captain Trouton was one, to look after their interests, and this committee appointed him honorary surveyor. It existed for two years, during which time our subject was actively engaged on the object in hand, which was carried to a successful completion. In 1858, in conjunction with his friend Dr. Morrison, of Gippsland, Captain Trouton made an attempt to open up navigation in the lakes of that district, but after much expense and hardship found the project impracticable. In 1859 the exodus of squatters to New Zealand arrested the captain's attention, and we find him embarked in an enterprise for transhipping sheep and stock from Australian ports thither. With some friends he purchased the *California*, a full-rigged ship of some thousand tons, and in it made some successful voyages. The claims of the steamer traffic over that of the sailing vessel forced themselves on his attention about this time, and we next find him with some friends purchasing the *Balclutha*, sold in 1861 to the Australian! Steam Navigation Company, at an advanced figure, and still commanded by Captain Trouton, until his appointment by the Company as General Manager in 1866. His career as an active commander closes here, with the satisfactory reflection that in all its course he never lost a passenger or stranded a ship. He holds pilot certificates for nearly all the chief ports in Australia and New Zealand, many of which he navigated before they were under pilot *surveillance*. On taking command of the Australian Steam Navigation Co. he issued a book of instruction to the officers and fleet which is well worthy the consideration of all owners and officers, as embodying his practical experience of coast navigation. From 1866 to 1887 Captain Trouton continued to hold the post of General Manager with profit to the Company and credit to himself. In the year named, on the winding-up of the Australian Steam Navigation Co., he retired into private life. He is a magistrate of New South Wales and of Queensland, the latter since 1877. On the occasion
of the visit of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, he was appointed one of the Commissioners to receive him, and commanded the left wing of the steam fleet which went down the coast to meet him. Captain Trouton's early nautical career was not unmarked by adventure. Some thrilling boating incidents are amongst his experience,—with a fire at sea, an encounter with Malay pirates, and two days spent in the cotton factories at Canton as a volunteer defender in 1844, and other dramatic passages. But it is as a respected and useful citizen of many years' standing that Captain Trouton is best known in Sydney, and the reputation he has built up for himself under the eyes of the public of this colony is his best title to be looked upon as a representative man.
INDSOR is the centre of one of the oldest settled districts of the mother colony, and its story is illustrated with some of the most prominent names to be met with in the history of New South Wales. It was identified through its pioneers and representative men with the first steps made by the colony in constitutional self-government, and as an agricultural and farming depot for the large and fertile Hawkesbury district it has always had a certain amount of prominence amongst colonial towns. As the colony grew, and settlement pushed itself further out, Windsor became gradually known as one of the old towns, and its importance was slowly eclipsed by the new towns and provincial cities that grew up with the colony's progress. But in its hey-day the old town sent some of our best public men to Parliament as its representative, and amongst these the names of the Right Honourable William Bede Dalley, and of the late Richard Driver, will always have a noticeable place in our records. To the visitor, Windsor presents many interesting and historical remembrances of the stirring past, when local settlement was thin and scattered, and the first settlers were looked upon as pioneers indeed. No one interested in the slightest degree in the early history of New South Wales can afford to overlook Windsor and its associations. It is fitting, therefore, that a place in this volume should be given to one who for upwards of half a century has lived in the old historic town, and whose family name is as well known to the oldest inhabitant as that of the district itself.

William Walker was born in Glasgow, 26th February, 1828. He is the son of Mr. George Walker, who, being educated at Glasgow University and intended for the Presbyterian ministry, decided, however, to adopt teaching as a profession, and was one of those induced by the late Dr. Lang to accompany him to New South Wales. He arrived with his family in 1837, his son being then nine years of age. They settled at Windsor, where Mr. Walker senior
opened an academy and conducted it with signal success for twenty-one years. The subject of this article was educated by his father, and afterwards by the late Reverend Matthew Adams. On the completion of a careful scholastic course he was articled to Mr. Francis Beddek, solicitor, of Windsor, and was subsequently and in due course, admitted as a solicitor of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in August 1852. He has continued the practice of his profession at Windsor since that time. It is needless to say that he was a keenly interested observer of the political events of the few years after his admission as a solicitor —events which have an especial historical importance, as leading up to the establishment of Constitutional Government in the present sense of the term.

Four years after the labours of successive Constitution Committees were crowned with success, he was invited to contest the Parliamentary election for his own town, and was elected, March 1860, in succession to the Hon. W. B. Dalley, Solicitor-General, defeating Dr. Bencastle by a decisive majority of three to one. On two subsequent occasions his fellow-townsmen and electors repeated the vote of confidence placed in him by again electing him to represent them in the Parliament of the country. On one of these occasions he defeated Mr. James Byrnes, of Parramatta; and on the other, Mr. George Matcham Pitt. Mr. Walker, thus sat in Parliament for about ten years, and his political career during that time was marked by a liberal and intelligent interest in all matters appertaining to the welfare of his district, as well as to the higher and broader interests of the country. Among other of the notable public acts with which he was identified may be mentioned the great local and public work of the extension of the railway to Windsor. At the celebration which took place, 29th November, 1864, to mark the completion of this work, His Excellency the Governor, Sir John Young, was present with the Ministry of the day and a large number of members of both Houses of Parliament. On this occasion Mr. Walker made a speech as representative of the town, in which he sketched the progress of the railway agitation from its first inception by a private company up to the completion of the line. It is curious to note that the first approval for the proposed line authorised a horse railway, which was afterwards altered to a locomotive railway, and finally passed in that form. Another matter in which Mr. Walker took an active part was the discussion of the Robertson Land Act of 1861. On the first introduction of this measure, it will be remembered, it was defeated by an amendment on the 13th clause, moved by Mr. Hay, providing for survey before selection; which was carried by a majority of five. On 25th October, 1860, Mr. Walker made a speech on the amendment, in which he strongly affirmed the principle of the amendment, and pointed out the inevitable
conflict between squatter and selector which would ensue when they came into collision. He subsequently voted for the amendment of Mr. Roberts, that the Ministry should not be allowed to continue longer in office, which was carried by a majority of two. At the general election which ensued, the House known as Free Selection Parliament was returned, and the Robertson Land Act finally passed into law. On 27th January, 1865, he was chosen to move the Address-in-Reply to the Governor's speech on the opening of Parliament. While in the House, he was a consistent supporter of the policy of Sir James Martin, and approved of and voted for the ad valorem duties proposed to cope with the first deficit, which occurred under the Cowper-Robertson Government. When the Public Schools Act of 1866 was proposed by Mr. (now Sir) Henry Parkes, as Colonial Secretary in the Martin Government, Mr. Walker strongly advocated its provisions. No large question came before the House during the time he occupied a seat in Parliament, that did not engage a share of Mr. Walker's attention. As we have said, he retained his position as representative of Windsor up to the end of 1869, when, on putting up for the fourth time, he was defeated by Mr. Arthur Dight, December 1869, by a majority of eight votes. Since then he has not taken an active part in politics, but at every election his influence has been used with considerable effect in the choice of subsequent members, notably of the present member for the Hawkesbury, Mr. Alexander Bowman. He was the principal founder of the Windsor School of Arts, and was first president of that institution for seventeen years, being re-elected every year. For eleven years he acted as honorary secretary to the Hawkesbury Benevolent Society, and in 1856 wrote and published an historical account of its proceedings and work. It may be noted here that Mr. Walker has also published a volume of poems, written in youth, and that he has always taken an interest in colonial and native literature. Amongst his published "Miscellanies," there is a lecture containing some interesting details about the beginnings of literature in the colony, which have a peculiar interest at this distance of time. He has also contributed to the metropolitan press, as well as to the local papers, to a considerable extent. Another of his brochures is entitled "Traditions and Reminiscences of the Hawkesbury District," containing much interesting information about the early history of the district. Mr. Walker was elected one of the first Aldermen of Windsor, and sat for ten years, one year being Mayor. He has been an active and useful resident, and has obtained, by his public and private interest, many boons for the old town in which he has lived so long. He was appointed on 30th December, 1887, to a seat in the Legislative Council.
HE sheep-breeders of the colonies are a powerful and wealthy class who have done much both to open up the interior of the country and to establish a stable and profitable trade. Without its pastoral industry Australia would want one great, and indeed essential, element of its present prosperity. But it is to the class of wool-growers who have bestirred themselves in intelligently improving the staple of wool that we are most indebted. These gentlemen, not content with competing in the wool-markets of the world, have aspired to lead there. It would be boastful to say that they have in every case succeeded; yet among our Australian pastoralists we have men whose names are favourably known wherever the staple of wool is spoken of, and wherever its samples are tested by the expert's hand and eye. The late Nicholas Paget Bayly was a pastoralist of this class. His name is a household word among wool-growers and wool-buyers in and out of the Australian colonies.

Nicholas Paget Bayly was the son of the late Nicholas Bayly, and was born in 1814 at Bayly Park, now known as "Fleurs," South Creek, New South Wales. In 1828 he went to England to complete his education, and remained there about four years. On returning in 1833 he took charge of Messrs. Lawsons' stations at Mudgee, Coolah, and Liverpool Plains, with a view to gain that experience in the management of stock and sheep which was to fit him for a squatting career. After spending some years in this way, he began to form flocks of his own by the purchase of stud sheep, consisting of rams belonging to the Lawson importations from the flocks of George III., and of ewes from Saxony. From this beginning Mr. Bayly went judiciously on until he became one of the most successful of Australian wool-growers and sheep-breeders. Most of the prize flocks owe their formation in some way to his judgment and foresight. Havilah wool is renowned wherever wool is spoken of, and Mr. Bayly’s name has become prominent in the colonies as one of the representative names of the great pastoral industry.
The foundation of the wool industry and the gold discovery are the two great events in our history, and it is idle to pursue that favourite speculation with a certain class of mind as to which of the two did more service to Australian development. It is sufficient to know that had it not been for the former industry, the experiment of the foundation of the first Australian colony would certainly never have succeeded. The story of its introduction has been often told, and a brief recapitulation here will tell all that is required. John Macarthur's name is the first to receive mention. He began to breed hair-bearing Cape and Bengal sheep in 1793, and the accidental crossing with a few English sheep attracted his attention. An improvement in the quality of the wool was noticed, the hairy covering of the Cape sheep developing into a fine fleece. A friend, Captain Waterhouse, who was proceeding in his ship to the Cape, was asked by Macarthur to bring back some sheep of an improved breed. While at the Cape, Captain Waterhouse found that some sheep of the famed Escurial flocks of the pure merino breed had been presented by Spain to the Dutch Government, and by it sent out to the Cape. Waterhouse bought some at a sale, and sent back to Sydney twenty-four of these valuable sheep. These were divided amongst several people in the colony, Macarthur receiving five ewes and one ram. He alone seems to have realised the importance of his undertaking. He persevered in the face of some ridicule, and in ten years had a flock of four thousand sheep. When Macarthur was sent home under arrest in 1803 he took a sample of wool with him, which he submitted to a committee of manufacturers. They highly approved of what they saw, and addressed strong recommendations on Macarthur's behalf to the Secretary of State for the colonies, Lord Camden. They pointed out that his discovery would render England independent of foreign countries for its supplies of the best wools. Macarthur appeared before the Privy Council, which adopted his views and encouraged him to purchase two ewes and three rams from the King's merino flock. He brought them to Australia in 1806, and proceeded with his work on a noble land grant of 5000 acres, which he named Camden, after his patron. In 1807, 524 lbs. of wool were exported; in 1819 nearly 80,000 lbs., and in the following year 112,616 lbs. of wool were sent home, some of Macarthur's wool selling for ten shillings and four pence per pound—the highest price ever given for Australian wool. Two years later Macarthur was presented by the Duke of Sussex with two large gold medals at a meeting of the Society of Arts for importing into England wool, the produce of his colonial flocks, equal to the finest Saxony.

This was the beginning of the great industry, which, expanding with magical rapidity, opened up the colony which it enriched, and sent pioneers in
its service into the remote interior. Some devoted themselves to sheep-farming in its simplest form, while others, like Mr. Bayly, were never satisfied with their efforts to improve the breed of colonial sheep, and the staple of their wool. On one occasion Mr. Bayly challenged the colony of Victoria to compete with New South Wales in the quality of wool produced. The challenge was taken up, and Mr. Bayly's exhibit itself gained the prize. Mr. Bayly, did sterling service to the country by his undertaking, and his popularity was widespread until his death, which occurred 2nd October, 1879. He was the owner of the splendidly improved estate and sheep-station of "Havilah," near Mudgee. Mr. Bayly was a magistrate of the territory.
It cannot be denied that, whatever mineral and pastoral riches these colonies may have proved themselves to possess, their chief wealth was brought here in the first ships that brought free immigrants, of every class and grade in life, to these shores. The strong arms and willing hearts that first reclaimed the virgin forest and opened up the dark and unknown interior, were, after all, of far more value to Australia, and of more account in its ultimate prosperity, than its output of wool or its fabulous yield of gold. Without the former, these would be nothing. It is to the strong men of the past—the pioneers of the early days—that we must turn when we seek and wish to find the real source and well-spring of the now prosperous Australian nationality. These brave spirits have left sons who are worthy of them, and who have proved their worthiness by bravely working out the plan sketched for them by the heroic life-work of their fathers. It is well that the names of such men as these should be handed clown to posterity and thus rescued from forgetfulness.

Thomas Hungerford was born in 1824, his father being Captain Hungerford, of the Irish Militia. He arrived here with his father in 1828, who resided on a Crown grant, which now forms part of the home station of Baerami, on the Hunter River. He was educated in Maitland, and trained from an early age to look upon pastoral pursuits as the walk in life to which he was destined. On leaving school he at once entered on the career with which he has since been identified, going first to the north-western interior, in 1843, with two of his brothers, and was with the first party of white men to cross the Barwon and open country on the western bank of that river. The name of the run taken up by Mr. Hungerford on that occasion was Thungalier, and is situated about twenty miles above the present town of Walgett. On one occasion when out with a party inspecting lands suitable for pastoral purposes, Mr. Hungerford participated in a conflict with the blacks, in which Mr. Dalton, one of the leaders of the party, was killed, and about ten others wounded. In 1847 he took charge, for his father, of the station formed on western side of the Barwon. In 1849 Mr.
Hungerford made a useful improvement in the method of drafting cattle, which though received with some ridicule at the time, as is usually the case, is now accepted and used all over the Australian colonies. This was the introduction of the swinging gates, which has since been used in the yarding of both sheep and cattle, proving itself to be a means of great saving of labour, and a preventive of much of that suffering on the part of the animals, that was to a large extent unavoidable under the old system. This is not the only typical pastoral feature of the present day that owes its existence to Mr. Hungerford. The system of "ring-barking" timber, otherwise known as "tapping," also owes its adoption to him. This device sacrifices the trees for the sake of the grass, and preserves the nourishment that the absorbent eucalyptus takes in such large measure from the weaker herbage. This, again, was received with some laughter on its first being propounded as a feasible scheme by Mr. Hungerford, but it has since been largely availed of, and is said to have increased by many thousands of pounds the pastoral value of squatting properties. Mr. Hungerford has also been the first to take up land on the Culgoa, in 1857, and in 1858 he occupied Guomery and Wymbah, comprising an area of 250,000 acres of good land, which he stocked with cattle. In 1881, as a member of the firm of Hungerford and Sons, he proceeded to take up land for squatting purposes in Northern Queensland. They there hold about 3,000,000 acres of the finest and best watered country in Australia, stocked with cattle. Besides this, the firm to which Mr. Hungerford belongs—self and sons—have taken up 1500 square miles in South Australia, near the Queensland border. This run is called Cudelago, and is stocked with cattle, sheep, and horses. Mr. Hungerford's home station, and the centre of his pastoral operations, is at Baerami, in the Hunter River district—an estate consisting of 20,000 acres of freehold land. As before stated, this property is an extension of the original grant made to Captain Hungerford. At first a cheerless, uninviting spot—a mere wilderness in fact—hard and forbidding in its aspect, it is now a model station property, and a marvel of the resources of civilisation. All the latest improvements find a place here, where Mr. Hungerford has personally devoted the chief part of his time and attention. It is highly cultivated, growing the finest oranges and other fruits to be found in that part of the Hunter district, so renowned for its fertility that it has been named the "garden of the colony." The timber has been carefully ring-barked, and from a stock-grower's point of view, the run itself has been so far improved as to be unsurpassed for fattening purposes in the colony.

Mr. Hungerford has been twice elected a member of Parliament for this district of the Upper Hunter, which electorate he now represents.
been twice elected for the County of Northumberland, from which electorate he holds a testimonial, presented him by his constituents as some recognition of his earnest efforts on their behalf while he held the position of their representative in the legislature of the colony. As a member of Parliament Mr. Hungerford is not an obtrusive asserter of his personality, nor does he insist in making himself heard on subjects on which there is nothing in particular left to be said. He has always contented himself with speaking briefly and in a manly and outspoken way, but strictly to the point, whenever he has felt himself called upon to contribute his *quota* to the subject that may be under debate. On questions connected with the settlement of the colony, the land question, and the pastoral interest of which he is such a prominent representative, his remarks have always a sterling value. It would be well if in these respects his example could be followed by many of those legislators whose glibly-expressed ignorance merely serves to obstruct and delay public business, and reflect discredit on the thoughtless constituents who elect them to the Parliament of the country.
Richard Lewis Jenkins, M.R.C.S., Eng.,
L.S.A., LOND.

T is the privilege of the record which this work is intended to present to preserve from forgetfulness the career and names of many men who have done good work in the interests of progress, but have held no post of authority. One of these is the late Dr. Jenkins, a man of gentle birth and liberal culture, with broad views and advanced sociological ideas, and of a philanthropic and broadly humane cast of character, which was unhappily singularly infrequent in the earlier days of our history. In the course of the following narrative are given two extracts from a public address delivered by the deceased gentleman nearly thirty years ago in the Sydney School of Arts. His subject, that of Popular Education, was one in which he took great interest. It was his belief that education was the great corrective of social evils, and the first aid to social progress. To ensure its application he desired to see primary education compulsory under the law. The policy he sketched was then considered a wild one. His advocacy of the scheme he proposed was looked upon as an amiable eccentricity. Yet the view he then took now stands embodied on the educational statues of the country, and compulsory education is happily the law of the land. At the same time it may be observed that, like all shrewd observers, the worthy doctor saw that this education thus provided for should be thorough in its nature, and should be directed to the training, not only of the intellectual side of the national character, but to the moral side as well. This appears to have been either improved upon or lost sight of by later legislators. The work of Dr. Jenkins was a most valuable one thirty years ago. Men of his type, uninfluenced by the spirit of the Imperial regime, were rare. Had they been more numerous the iron traces of that system would not be so apparent amongst us to-day.

Richard Lewis Jenkins, M.R.C.S. of England, and L.S.A. of London, was the fourth son of the late Richard Jenkins, Esq., of Newport, Monmouthshire, and Elizabeth, his wife, eldest daughter of the late William Vaughan, of Caerphilly, Glamorganshire, and was descended from the Jenkins family of Panty
Nawel, members of which in the sixteenth century and subsequently held the office of High Sheriff of Glamorganshire. After receiving his diplomas and practising at home for some time, Dr. Jenkins was obliged by delicate health to seek a more genial climate than that of England. With this view he came to this colony in 1841 as medical officer on board the ship *James Moran*. The passengers of that vessel presented him with an address and testimonial expressing their gratitude for the kindness and invaluable services bestowed by their medical officer on everyone on board. After practising his profession for some time in the Hunter River district he turned his attention to pastoral pursuits, and gradually accumulating stock he became the possessor of several stations on the Peel and Namoi Rivers. Gifted with immense energy and tact, he compelled that success which always waits upon the exercise of those qualities, and in 1857 he removed to Sydney, where he identified himself with the political life of the colony, and was since elected to represent a large Northern constituency. Responsible Government was just beginning then, and the people were glad to acknowledge Dr. Jenkins' fitness for public life by electing him to a seat in Parliament. It was a part of his policy to strongly advocate the principles of compulsory education, and his voice and influence were unceasingly at work to apply this great lever in the elevation of the masses. On this subject he addressed a large meeting in the Lecture Hall of the Mechanics' School of Arts, 21st November, 1859. Sir Charles Nicholson, whose name has been so closely identified with the intellectual and educational progress of our people, occupied the chair on that occasion, and among those who hastened to further the good work of the worthy doctor by their presence were Professors Woolley and Smith, of the Sydney University, the Honourable Saul Samuel, Messrs. Plunkett, Parkes, Macarthur, and many other citizens of note. In the course of his lecture, Dr. Jenkins remarked:

"A few years ago a friend of mine who had not paid much attention himself to Public Education, hearing me advocate my views in, perhaps, rather an earnest manner, observed that he thought I was mad on the subject. Taking leave to differ from my friend, I, on the contrary, am more disposed to believe that I have a mission in the matter—a mission inconceivably grand—of no less magnitude than to assist you fellow-colonists, in placing within the reach of every child an intellectual, a moral, and a religious education. If this be madness, then my desire is that not only my friend, but that all present and all absent should become equally touched, and that there should be no sanity in this community until the cause of the madness is removed, or, in other words, until we have Universal Education."

This excerpt throws a strong sidelight on the state of public opinion and the social condition of the time. The views of Dr. Jenkins, liberal and advanced as they were, were those of a large-minded and far-seeing observer, and it is not to be wondered at if, among the social leaders of the day, there were some who could not rise to the speaker's level, and who looked upon his broad views as an eccentricity. The men of the past, of the old Imperial system, believed in and
understood the stern and repressive measures which had formed their own characters, rather than in the ameliorative and humane policy of one who was not so much in advance of his contemporaries. They believed in the hangman rather than in the schoolmaster, and the old spirit has not quite evaporated yet. It takes the few remaining types of bygone authority a long while to forget the teachings of the school in which they were bred. Further on, in the course of the same lecture, Dr. Jenkins spoke thus:—

"Experience has but too often proved that the best way to make a confirmed villain of a young thief is to sentence him to a common gaol. Many a young rogue would be restored to society through the agency of a reformatory school who would otherwise have had his evil habits confirmed if allowed to mix with older prisoners in gaol. It must be apparent that both reformatory and industrial schools are well adapted to dry up the very sources of crime."

These thoughtful words embody a principle which is yet but imperfectly recognised by law in these colonies. Reformatory schools, it is true, have been established since Dr. Jenkins spoke the words just quoted, and the good work done by them has been great. But this is only one phrase of the important social question suggested by juvenile offences. It has been pointed out that some of the most heinous offences in our criminal history are chargeable to young criminals. Lads under twenty-one years of age, who have no legal responsibility for a common debt, have suffered the extreme penalty of the law under repulsive circumstances for these offences. It is argued from this that our sanguinary statutes should be retained, and no plea for mercy on account of youth should receive serious attention. But it is well-known that certain offences are perpetrated by mere lads purely because of the fascination of a criminal trial and the notoriety of the punishment. The offences traceable to pernicious literature of the picturesque highwayman type—so common in these colonies—come especially under this head. If a special system of treatment were adopted for minors, aiming at the reclamation rather than at the ruin of the offender, a source of their growth would be cut off. But in this, too, Dr. Jenkins was in advance of public opinion. After three years’ useful service in Parliament he retired from political life in 1860, partly through indifferent health, and partly through having purchased the Nepean Towers Estate, near Sydney. There he carried to perfection the breeding of shorthorn cattle, and obtained a long list of prizes at the principal show towns of New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland. In 1873 he read before the members of the Agricultural Society an interesting and valuable paper on the "Considerations that should guide the graziers and breeders in New South Wales," Sir Hercules Robinson, the then Governor of the colony and President of the Society, taking the chair. This paper excited a great deal of discussion, and was suggestive of much valuable information. Dr. Jenkins was an ardent churchman,
and a regular attendant and speaker at the annual meetings of the Synod. His death took place at Brisbane on 13th August, 1883. He left a wife and eight children—three sons and five daughters. Of these, the second son is Dr. Edward Johnstone Jenkins, born 24th October, 1854, and educated at Macquarie’s Fields and King’s School, Parramatta. At the latter place he took the Broughton and Campbell scholarships, and went thence to Trinity College, Oxford, taking degrees as Bachelor and Master of Arts with honours in Natural Science and Doctor of Medicine. He was House and Ophthalmic Surgeon at St. Bartholomew’s, London, and qualified M.R.C.S., in 1881, and M.R.C.P. and L.S.A. in 1883. He arrived in Sydney in February, 1884, and is now practising in Macquarie-street in that city. His elder brother married a niece of the present Earl of Powis and of the Dean of Hereford. He was married in Sydney, 1st January, 1852, to Mary Rae, eldest daughter of the late Major Edward Johnstone, of H.M. 50th Regiment. The tidings of his death caused a deep impression in Sydney, where, as elsewhere, he was widely known and universally honoured and respected. A feeling of earnest sorrow obtained when this valuable life was taken away. But the good work he has done has left enduring traces. His influence was in every respect an elevating one. He left another example of the energy and courage of the British colonising spirit which the public sentiment of the future will not fail to cherish.
THE HONOURABLE

Robert Towns, M.L.C.

One of the names that expressed the most commercial influence in the old colonial days, and was most frequently on the lips of men of all classes, was that of Robert Towns. For nearly fifty years he was identified with the colony, and one of its best-known men in a private station. It is peculiarly fitting that a notice of his busy life should be inserted here, where so many memorials of the men of our first century will be found collected.

Robert Towns was born at Longhorsely, Northumberland, on 10th November, 1794. At the village school of his native place he learned the elements of school knowledge, and at an early age was placed on board a collier running between Shields and London. Here he took every opportunity that presented itself to add to his slender outfit of knowledge, and particularly to acquire a knowledge of the calling on which he had entered. When the little vessel was in port, he attended a night-school kept by an old sailor, and from him he learnt something more of the rudiments of navigation. At the age of sixteen he was a mate, and in his eighteenth year took command of his vessel. Shortly afterwards he took a brig to the Mediterranean as its commander, and while engaged in this trade he saved enough money to build a vessel for himself, which he called "The Brothers." In this he entered on the colonial passenger trade. This was not a great one so far back as 1827, but the best share of what there was seems to have fallen to Captain Towns. His ship became known as the quickest sailer and best managed boat between Australia and the Antipodes, and many of the men whose names occur most frequently in our history came out under the care of Captain Towns. In 1833 he married a sister of William Charles Wentworth, and nine years after he settled down in Sydney, establishing the large mercantile business that still bears his name. He employed many vessels in what became known as the Island trade, collecting sandal-wood, beche-de-mer, cocoanut oil, and other products. In this he was afterwards joined by the late Sir Alexander Stuart. In 1851 the Bank of New South Wales was largely assisted by Captain Towns,
then a substantial capitalist. He increased its capital, helped to re-organise it on a wider basis, and prepared it to cope with the altered conditions of the colony consequent on the gold discovery. He became an influential director of the Bank—a position which he held until his death. But although Captain Towns had now accumulated a large fortune, he was of too active and restless a character to desist altogether from enterprise. He entered largely into squatting pursuits, and had long held stations in Northern Queensland. Townsville, one of the finest towns in the neighbouring colony, was named after him. He formed an extensive cotton plantation of two thousand acres, on which he employed over two hundred and fifty South Sea Islanders, and spent £20,000. Mr. Towns was connected with Sir John Robertson and Sir Charles Cowper in taking up the country known as the "Plains of Promise," on the Albert and Norman Rivers, in the neighbourhood of the Gulf of Carpentaria. In 1856, when the Legislative Council under the present Constitution was created, he was appointed a life-member. He continued to take an active interest in all matters affecting commerce and the shipping trade long after he had retired from active connection with these pursuits. During the Crimean war he was a large contributor to the "Patriotic Fund," of which a substantial branch had been opened in Sydney. He also gave £500 to the sufferers from the Lancashire cotton famine. Mr. Robert Towns died at the age of seventy-nine, at his residence, Cranbrook, Rose Bay, Sydney, 4th April, 1873.
Arthur Todd Holroyd.

Among the number of those who were attracted to Australia in the early days of our history, were men of special character and special culture who have since filled a noticeable part in the social and official life of this colony. Such men as these have taken a part peculiarly their own in the building-up and formation of society as we now find it. Unobtrusively, yet strongly and characteristically, they have succeeded in impressing the colonial character with much of their own individuality, and in this way supplied a factor which otherwise would have been missing from the work of national growth. Of such men is Mr. Arthur Todd Holroyd. A life-story like the one we now deal with is at once instructive and interesting. It throws light on places in what may be called our inner history—the history of the growth of the national sentiment—that lends it a peculiar colour of a caractère without which no proper understanding of our true colonial spirit can adequately be arrived at. It has taken a great many different types of strongly-marked character to form our national mind, and Mr. Holroyd fittingly represents not the least valuable of these personalities.

Mr. Arthur Todd Holroyd was born in London on the 1st of December 1806. He was the youngest of seven children of Stephen Todd Holroyd and Elizabeth Lofthouse. His father was a native of Leeds, and his mother of Liverpool. His father was a merchant in London, but died from the effects of an accident when the subject of this memoir had just completed his third year. In 1813 Mr. Holroyd was placed at a preparatory school at Twickenham, and in 1816 he was removed to a school at Chaple Town, near Leeds, then conducted by the Rev. Edward Wilson. Five years after, he went to the grammar school at Ripon, then under the management of the Rev. William Plues. At the age of seventeen he left Ripon and determined upon being educated as a physician, and commenced his medical career by becoming a pupil of Mr. William Wickham, of Winchester, and making himself acquainted with the compounding of medicines and hospital practice. In September 1826 he became a pupil of the Webb-street School of Anatomy, in Southwark, under Dr. Richard Grainger and the late Dr. Armstrong, who was
then recognised as the most eminent professor of medicine in London. He also attended the medical and surgical practice of Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals. Towards the close of the medical session in the spring of 1827, he determined to carry out a resolution he had previously formed of taking a degree at one of the English Universities as well as at Edinburgh. He came to this determination because the fellowships in the College of Physicians in London were at that time limited to graduates of Oxford, Cambridge, and Trinity College, Dublin. He visited Cambridge, and entered himself at Christ College.

The summer of 1827 was spent in Paris, and on his return to England he started for Edinburgh, and entered himself as a student of the University of that city. Here he continued his studies for three winters, paying especial attention to chemistry, theoretically and practically, and kept also a few terms at Cambridge during that period. Whilst a student he was twice elected a President of the Royal Medical Society, and once of the Royal Physical Society, and took an active part in obtaining for medical students greater facilities for prosecuting their anatomical researches. He presided at a meeting of students held in Edinburgh, and was deputed to see the late Sir James Macintosh, M.P., to represent their grievances, and the result was the Act of Parliament which may be said to have legalised dissection. In August 1830 Mr. Holroyd took his degree of Doctor of Medicine at Edinburgh, having selected the subject of homoeopathy for his thesis. He then left Scotland for Ireland, and on his return to England resided in Cambridge till the spring of 1831, when he left for London, and commenced practicing as a physician in Harley-street, Cavendish Square. In the following year he graduated as a Bachelor of Medicine at Cambridge, and shortly afterwards the office of Physician to the St. Mary-le-bone Dispensary becoming vacant, he offered himself as a candidate for the appointment, but as the rules of the institution required that the candidate should be a member of the College of Physicians of London, and as his Cambridge degree was unavailable for that purpose till two years after, he presented his Edinburgh diploma to the College, and after the usual examinations was admitted a licentiate.

In the latter part of 1832 a movement was made by the Scotch graduates in Medicine resident in London to reform the medical profession, and to obtain if possible the same privileges in the College of Physicians in London for physicians with Scotch diplomas as those that graduates enjoyed from Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin. A body of physicians associated themselves together for that purpose, of whom the late Dr. John Sims, Dr. Neill Arnott, and Sir James Clark, Bart were the foremost. Mr. Holroyd though on the road to enter the portals of the College as a Fellow by means of his Cambridge degree, joined the body, and in
conjunction with Dr. Charles Holland acted as one of the honorary secretaries. Mr. Henry Warburton, then M.P. for Bridport, was consulted, and in the ensuing session of Parliament moved for and obtained a select committee to inquire into the state of medical education and practice in Great Britain and Ireland. The committee sat between eighty and ninety days, and a large portion of the evidence brought before the committee was furnished by Dr. Sims, Dr. James Somerville, and Mr. Holroyd. The result of the labours of the committee led to very extensive reforms in the medical profession, particularly in the establishment of a faculty in London for the purpose of conferring degrees in Medicine and in opening the Fellowships in the College of Physicians to graduates of all British Universities. In the year 1834 Mr. Warburton had procured returns connected with the medical profession from all the parishes in England, and Mr. Holroyd had undertaken the duty of analysing and classifying these returns. A room in the House of Commons was allotted to him for that purpose, but unfortunately while so employed the destruction of the Houses of Parliament by fire took place, and the morning after the fire he found that his returns (enough to fill several drays) had been thrown out of the window and had been used in assisting to form dams in the gutters to keep up a supply of water for the engines.

From information Mr. Holroyd acquired from many physicians (during Mr. Warburton’s inquiry) of the great length of time they had to wait for practice and the inadequacy of the remuneration afterwards, Mr. Holroyd determined at the end of 1834 to relinquish the medical profession and to enter himself at Lincoln’s Inn with a view to being called to the Bar. He had always entertained an ardent desire to visit Egypt and the Valley of the Nile, and it occurred to him that he could not do better than embrace the opportunity between his quitting the medical and commencing the practice of the legal profession. In June 1835, he left London, and after spending some time in Switzerland and Venetian Lombardy, arrived in Rome and wintered there, his object being to make himself familiar with Italian, as few of the dragomen in Egypt were acquainted with any other European language. From Rome he proceeded through Southern Italy and Sicily to Malta, and from thence to Alexandria, where he arrived in September 1836. On his arrival there, he was presented to Mahommed Ali Pacha, and obtained firman to pass through his dominions and to procure supplies from the Government magazines. Little time was lost in reaching Cairo, and in October he sailed from Boulak up the Nile. His then intention was not to proceed further than Wady Haifa at the second cataract, but on arriving there, he was so gratified with his excursion that he resolved to extend his travels. At Wady Haifa he left his
boat and proceeded on donkeys and camels to Dongola and Ambukol and across the Desert of Bayudah to Khartoom at the junction of the Blue and White Niles. He descended the Blue Nile as far as Sennaar, returned to Wad-Medirah and crossed the Desert to the White Nile from whence he travelled to El Obeid, the capital of Kordofan. He was now nearly in the same latitude as Timbuctoo and would have penetrated to the westward with a view of getting there, but was told that so sure as he entered the next kingdom (Darfur), he would be detained a prisoner for life. Mr. Holroyd arrived at Kordofan at the moment when Mustapha Bey, the local governor had returned from Jebel Noobah, after the Ghaziye or slave hunts, and upon inquiry he found cruel and barbarous means were resorted to by Mahomed Ali Pacha's troops to enslave the blacks, and he witnessed the soldiers paid their arrears in slaves so captured, instead of money.

It so happened that when Mr. Holroyd returned to Cairo he put himself in communication with Dr. Bowring, who had arrived in Egypt accredited from the British Government to inquire into the state of commerce in the Pacha's dominions. From representations he made to Dr. Bowring, negotiations were immediately opened between him and the Pacha for the abolition of the slave hunts, of which the Pacha expressed his entire ignorance, and before Mr. Holroyd left Egypt he had the satisfaction of knowing that through his exertions, the first blow against slavery was struck by Mohammed Ali Pacha's orders to discontinue these slave hunts. In the despatch of Colonel Campbell, the consul-general of Egypt, to Viscount Palmerston of the 1st December 1837, credit is given to Mr. Holroyd for the information he gave to Dr. Bowring, which led to the discontinuance of these abominable and disgraceful incursions.

Mr. Hamilton, the President of the Royal Geographical Society in 1835, in his address to the society in May of that year, in alluding to Mr. Holroyd's geographical labours, concludes his remarks in the following words:—"Besides the services rendered to geography by Mr. Holroyd, I cannot omit making mention of one which he has rendered to humanity. He was instrumental in obtaining from the Pacha of Egypt a promise that he would put an end to one of the practices attendant upon the state of slavery, so long the curse of these unfortunate countries. In the dearth of the other means of paying his troops, that chieftain had been in the habit of giving to them, in lieu of arrears of pay, one or more unfortunate beings whom the fortune of war, or, what was still worse, predatory incursions had thrown into his hands. Owing to Mr. Holroyd's intercession we have reason to hope that this new feature in the history of the horrors of the slave trade has been abandoned."
Mr. Holroyd finding that he could not penetrate further westward, returned to Khartoom, having enjoyed the satisfaction of being the first Englishman and the second European who had at that time (1837) made the journey to and returned from Kordofan. From Khartoom he proceeded to Shendy, Berber, and across the desert to the modern Meroe, and then along the Nile to Cairo where he arrived on the 1st October 1837.

His Eastern travels did not end here, as in July 1838, he, in the company of Mr. Andrews, travelled to Suez and to Mount Sinai to view the spot where Moses received the commandments of the Lord. Then going on through Palestine and Syria, and visiting the places of biblical importance on their way, they returned to London in November of the same year. The results of these travels were so interesting and of such importance that Mr. Holroyd determined, after his arrival in London, to publish them, but owing to a disagreement with his publisher, he abandoned his intention, so that there is denied to the world the advantage and pleasure that would be sure to be obtained from the written story of such a successful traveller. That he was successful, there can be no doubt, since up to a very recent date "Holroyd's tracks" were to be found marked on maps of Africa.

On his return to London in 1838, Mr. Holroyd began his preparation for the call to the Bar, which he had determined on three years previously, and after pursuing the usual course of study, and eating the regular number of dinners at the Inns of Court, he was called to the Bar in 1841. His active disposition and inquiring mind prevented him from settling in England, and in 1843 he arrived in New Zealand, where he remained until the native outbreak at Korornarika in 1845. Whether it was that he did not consider New Zealand to be a country of rapid development, or that New South Wales was a more suitable field for his energies, he left New Zealand and landed in Sydney in November 1845, immediately upon which he was admitted to the Bar of New South Wales. Men of his stamp are the right kind for a new country—men full of enterprise, energy, and courage, who are ready to work steadily, and at the same time to endure hardships. In 1851 Mr. Holroyd is found in Parliament representing the western boroughs (Bathurst and Carcoar), where he sat until 1858, when he was defeated for the same representation by Mr. Rotton. However, in 1860, he was elected for Parramatta, and remained in Parliament for some years. During his parliamentary life he held the position of Chairman of Committees for some time, giving full satisfaction in that difficult position to both sides of the House. During Mr. James Martin's tenure of office in 1863-4, in the Ministry formed by him, Mr. Holroyd held the portfolio of
Minister for Works. This brings him near the end of his political life, worthily closed by being considered of sufficient distinction and worth to hold the high office of a Minister of the Crown, as in 1866 he accepted the appointment of Master-in-Equity, which he held up to 1885. In March 1879 he was appointed Acting Supreme Court Judge, to fill a vacancy caused by the absence of Mr. Justice Faucett on leave.

As might be expected from a person of Mr. Holroyd's character, a taste for natural history was developed in him by his travels and explorations. He loved the earth and its peoples, its animals and its plants, and with this love for them he combined a scientific study. His practical appreciation of nature is testified by his having been a Fellow of the Zoological Society of London since its commencement in 1827, of the Linnean Society since 1829, and of the Royal Geographical Society since 1839. Since 1885 he lived altogether at his country residence, Sherwood Scrubs, Merrylands, where he spent his time in farming, to which he was earnestly devoted. Always anxious for development, he added to his occupations the manufacture of drain pipes and tiles for agricultural purposes, and the Sherwood Drain Tile Works form an important item in the industries of New South Wales. After a long life, varied in its experiences, interesting to himself, and of eminent usefulness to the community in which he lived, and in relation to humanity, Arthur Todd Holroyd died at Sherwood Scrubs on the 15th June, 1887.
Charles H. Humphrey, J.P.

As a colonist of upwards of forty years' standing, and one who has distinguished himself specially as an adventurous pioneer squatter during the latter thirty-three years of that period, Mr. Humphrey's career covers much of the success and many of the vicissitudes of the early squatter's life in these colonies.

Charles H. Humphrey was born at Dawlish, Devonshire, England, in May 1819. He was educated at Teignmouth, and entered on the profession of land surveying shortly after leaving school, and was surveyor under the Title Commutation Act for a few years in the South of Devon. In 1842 he left England, arriving at Sydney in the latter part of that year. Finding employment difficult to obtain from the Government, to whom surveying was then confined, Mr. Humphrey went to the Hunter River district and engaged in agriculture, to which from boyhood he had been accustomed. By the end of 1844 the losses entailed by the low price of produce—maize being one shilling per bushel and wheat three shillings—as contrasted with his heavy expenses, induced him to retire from his farm on the Patterson and exchange it for the Liverpool Plains and pastoral pursuits. For sixteen years he remained on the Plains, during which time seven droughts of a disastrous character caused great loss of stock. This was repaired during the latter few years, however, and in 1861 Mr. Humphrey sold out of the celebrated Walhalla estate to advantage. Proceeding thence to Queensland, he settled on the Ward River, a tributary of the well-known Warrego, where he remained until 1882, nearly twenty years, when he again sold out. During this long period he sustained all the vicissitudes incidental to a squatting career. Great fluctuations took place both in the prices of stations and of stock, and continuous droughts afflicted the country. The seasons 1867-8-9 were specially disastrous, and many of Mr. Humphrey's unfortunate neighbours were reduced to the verge of ruin, while some were ruined outright. During all this time, however, he held bravely on, in the face of such discouraging facts as that of the price obtained for wool sent to Sydney on one occasion not paying for the cost of transit. Fortunately, a change took place in 1870, and when Mr. Humphrey sold out twelve years later, he was able to do
so at a satisfactory price. During his Queensland operations he resided at "Luscombe," Burwood, Sydney. He has uniformly declined all overtures to enter political life, but was Alderman and Mayor of the first Municipality of Burwood. His residence near Sydney has enabled him to take part in many philanthropic movements. He is a director of several charitable institutions, of the Destitute Children's Asylum among others, and has been for many years on the Executive Committee of the Agricultural Society, and a Magistrate of New South Wales for many years.

Mr. Humphrey married in 1861, and has four daughters and one son.
Henry Rotton, Esquire.

BATHURST.

The number is becoming fewer day by day of those who knew Bathurst and its district in the early days. The centre of one of the oldest settled districts of the colony, as we have elsewhere had occasion to remark, it has given to our public and social life some of its best known figures. For nearly thirty years the late Mr. Rotton, for a long period a representative of a portion of the district in Parliament, and always closely identified with its representative interests, was a prominent one of these. His public story takes us back nearly to the beginning of Responsible Government, and privately, his records date from many years earlier still.

Henry Rotton was born at Frome, Selwood, in the county of Somerset, England, in the year 1814. He received his early education in a well-known school of that town, and afterwards at Wells. At the latter place he formed a strong desire to follow the sea as a profession. His father consulted his nephew, Admiral Sir Fairfax Moresby, with the hope of entering him in the naval service; but the aspirant proved to be above the fixed limit of the age. Being still determined to go to sea, however, his father allowed him to take a trial trip in a merchant vessel. The result was not encouraging. The vessel was wrecked near the West Indies. The young adventurer was saved, and next took a berth in a vessel bound for the African coast, where the captain left him without friends or resources, and disabled by a dangerous attack of the deadly yellow fever. Mr. Rotton owed his recovery to the care of some negroes, after which he was for some time a guest with Captain M’Lean, the husband of the famous Letitia Landon, whose poems were once so well known to English readers over the signature L.E.L. He subsequently took a passage in a ship bound for Australia, and arrived in Sydney in November 1833. He obtained an engagement as clerk to Mr. James, a large contractor in Parramatta, where he remained until 1839. He then went to Solitary Creek, now called Rydal, and thence to Bathurst, in July 1843. Five years later Mr. Rotton became a mail-coach proprietor, and in 1851-2-3 he had seven lines of coaches leaving for Orange, Wellington, Hartley, Rockley, Ophir, Sofala, and Carcoar. In 1854 the four last
named routes found other contractors, Mr. Rotton continuing the other lines until 1857. An incident which occurred in 1852 in this connection evidences his promptness and decision of character. Two men, closely resembling each other, had booked places for Sydney on one occasion. One of them left £30 with Mrs. Rotton for safe keeping, and by some oversight, the money was given to the wrong man. He quietly left by the mail, saying nothing of the mistake. Some hours later the rightful owner made his claim; Mr. Rotton at once set out on a favourite horse by night, and giving chase to the mail, came up with it at Hartley—a dreadful ride in those days. He found his man seated at dinner. He went behind him without a word, pulled him backward from his seat, and took from his pockets all the missing money with the exception of a few shillings. The man was secured, and successfully prosecuted. In 1853 Mr. Rotton purchased Blackdown, where he went to reside. He there engaged in pastoral pursuits, and was part owner of three or four stations on the Lachlan and Macquarie Rivers. His interest continued until about 1879. He was also a successful breeder of horses, cattle, and sheep, at Blackdown, and his name figures year after year as a prizetaker in various sections at Bathurst, Orange, and Sydney agricultural shows. In December 1857, Mr. Rotton was elected to Parliament as the representative of the Western Borough, now West Macquarie, which thus included Blayney, Carcoar, and Rockley. In his address of acknowledgment to the electors he invited them to make known to him with the utmost freedom their views as to the representation of their wants in the Legislature, and he entered on his new duties with that active interest which characterised all his public life. In April 1859 Parliament dissolved, and at the ensuing general election he was nominated for Bathurst, June 1859. During his term in the Assembly he took a prominent part in the action of his political leader, Sir John Robertson, in the direction of the abolition of State-aid to religion. Holding that all the denominations should be treated alike, he opposed the grants to the Anglican and Catholic Churches. The grants were abolished, and Mr. Rotton's candidature for Bathurst was opposed in consequence. His opponent, Mr. John Clements, who stood in the State-aid interest, was elected. Mr. Rotton was a large property-owner in Hartley, however, and he at once received a requisition from the electors there to oppose Mr. John Ryan Brennan. He did so, and was again returned to Parliament. The ministry resigned in November 1860, and at the general election in December, Messrs. Rotton, M'Guigan, and Hart were nominated for Bathurst, the last-named being the successful candidate. Mr. Rotton received a second requisition from Hartley to oppose Captain Russell. He again accepted, and was re-elected. While in this Parliament Mr. Rotton took a conspicuous part in the discussion of the important question of the railway estimates. A large item had
HENRY ROTTON, ESQUIRE.

been tabled and passed for railway extension. Some of the most influential
members in the House were anxious to have the Southern line completed to
Albury, to connect Sydney with Melbourne. Mr. Rotton proposed a motion to the
effect that the sum voted should be equally divided among the three main lines,
in opposition to the desire of numbers who desired to see the other two sacrificed
in the interest of their favourite project. After severe opposition Mr. Rotton’s
motion was eventually carried. In 1866 Mr. Henry Rotton was appointed a
director of the Bathurst Sheep Board, and three years later chairman of the same.
In this post he continued up to 1881, being always re-elected. He was also
treasurer of the Pastures and Stock Protection Board of Bathurst from the date
of the passing of the Act. In June 1872, out of some twenty names submitted, he was
appointed umpire by the Minister of Lands and the Supreme Court to decide the
great squatting case of Bowman v. Macansh; it was not concluded until the following
February. As a public man he belonged to the party of Mr. John Robertson, which
led the way in so many popular reforms. For some years he was also a friend and
supporter of Mr. Henry Parkes—both men have been since knighted—but after
assisting the latter in various ways he withdrew his confidence, and often expressed
a strong opinion of the latter’s ingratitude and unreliability, and his own disgust at
his conduct. On one occasion Mr. Rotton was a subscriber of one hundred pounds
to a testimonial which was presented to Mr. Parkes on the condition of his
retirement from politics. Mr. Rotton was senior Justice of the Peace for Bathurst
at the time of his death, and though not a lawyer, he was admittedly a sound
man in all matters connected with law in his district. On several occasions he
acted as Police Magistrate while the holder of that office was absent on leave. An
incident in which he took part in 1863 takes the reader back to the stirring
occurrences of the desperate bushranging days. The notorious confederacy of
Ben Hall, Gardiner, Gilbert, Dunn, Vane, O’Meally, and Burke had "stuck up"
the house of Mr. Keightley, about four miles from Rockley. After a miniature
siege, which lasted about an hour, Burke was shot by Mr. Keightley as he tried to
rush the house. The assailants, however, effected their purpose at length, and
having gained possession, they took Mr. Keightley prisoner to a hill some
distance away, and decided to shoot him if a ransom of £500 were not
forthcoming next day. Mr. Keightley and Dr. Pechey—who, with Miss Lily
Rotton and two servants, were also in the house—proceeded the same night to
Bathurst, a distance of twenty-five miles, and aroused Mr. Rotton at daylight.
He procured £500 in marked notes from the bank, and had it paid to the
marauders the same day. Mr. Rotton travelled to Rockley, and took delivery of
the prisoner himself. His life was repeatedly threatened after this, but no
attempt was made. Some of the notes were afterwards traced, with serious results to those who held them.

Mr. Henry Rotton died at Moruya, at the residence of Mrs. Keightley, where he was on a visit, in October 1881, and was buried in the Baptist Cemetery at Bathurst, his funeral being largely attended by the many friends he had made in the course of a long residence of nearly thirty years in the district, which he had witnessed, in great measure, grow up into importance and wealth around him. In our public life, Mr. Rotton was a type of a desirable class which is rapidly passing away.
The names that bring back the early clays of colonial enterprise most vividly is the well-known one of Captain Rowntree. As these pages will show, his has been a most active colonial career. His name has been associated with some of the best in the colony. As far back as 1863-4 he was a member of the Marine Board in conjunction with Mr. W. A. Duncan, chairman, and Captains R. Towns, John Vine-Hall, Fox, and Norrie, wardens. As the constructor of Mort’s Dry Dock he will leave a lasting monument of his labours. Balmain is indebted to him in a most direct manner. It is scarcely necessary to say that Captain Rowntree has been prominently connected with the progress of Balmain for the past thirty years. In conjunction with Dr. Elliott, Dr. Evans, Ewan Cameron, Ralph Mansfield, and Robert Stenhouse, he founded the Municipality, of which he has been Mayor and an Alderman. On his leaving for New Zealand in 1864 a valedictory banquet was tendered him, and an address presented, signed on behalf of the Municipality by the Mayor, Dr. Evans. This address contained an expression of regret at his leaving the colony, and a cordial promise of interest in his future welfare. It assured the Captain that during his long residence he had won the confidence and esteem of the people by the services he had rendered, not only to Balmain, but also to the port and city of Sydney, by the effective part he had taken in that great local work, the formation of the Dry Dock. He had distinguished himself as an active and useful member of the community, the results of whose work did not stop with himself, but diffused themselves about him in such a way as to benefit the community by finding employment for a large section of the population.

Captain Thomas Stephenson Rowntree was born at Sunderland, Durham, England, 7th July, 1818. He was brought up to the trade of a shipwright at Sunderland, and began to give his attention to the task of acquiring a mastery of his business at an early age. At the age of twenty he went to sea as a ship’s carpenter, and four years afterwards, in 1842, his capacity and skill obtained for him the command of a vessel in the West of England trade. During the next eight
years we find him at different periods commanding vessels of various sizes in the Baltic and Mediterranean trades. This was about the time that attention was about being forcibly directed to the new fields for enterprise daily opening up in Australia. The prospects of the far-off Australian settlement, and the inducements it offered to fortune-seekers and home-makers, who found no outlet for their energies in the overcrowded fields of competition at home, were on all men's tongues. The newspapers were almost daily publishing something interesting about the young colony, and the success of those who had settled there. In 1851, too, Hargraves discovered gold in Australia, and thousands in England hailed the news as positive proof that El Dorado was found, and left for New South Wales to cast their lot in with the new colony. Captain Rowntree was one of those who were attracted by the reports of the new discoveries. Gold was found at Ballarat on the 25th August 1851, and the information caused such a rush to the field, that the beginning of the present fine city of Ballarat was soon made. Captain Rowntree saw the opportunity offered him by this rush, and with his friend Mr. John Webber had a vessel built for the Australian coast trade, to run between Melbourne and Sydney. She was fitted for passengers, and called the Lizzie Webber, 206 tons register. She was loaded on the berth at Sunderland, and despatched from that port on Saturday, 1st August, 1852. Captain Rowntree succeeded in getting a good complement of passengers—one hundred in one month; and as the Lizzie Webber was the first ship that had yet sailed from the North of England with passengers for Australia, her departure attracted a large concourse of people to witness the event, which afterwards formed the subject of an illustration in the Illustrated London News. The little vessel with her adventurous captain was compelled to put in at Yarmouth, on account of stress of weather, but resumed the voyage on 10th August. After touching at Madeira and Cape Town, the Lizzie Webber entered Hobson's Bay on 4th December, and reported all well, after a brisk voyage for those days of a little over three months. At Melbourne, however, an unforeseen trouble awaited the enterprising captain. On rising one morning after the vessel had gone up to Queen's Wharf, Melbourne, he found that all the crew had taken advantage of the previous night to desert, and leave for the diggings. This was a common occurrence about that time, and it was quite a usual thing to find numbers of fine vessels in Hobson's Bay in charge of shipkeepers only. The captain of a fancy ship that could get away in those days had to pay £60 down on the capstan head for the run home, before the men would sign. This was a most disastrous time for shipowners generally, both in Melbourne and Sydney. On the present
occasion Captain Rowntree found that himself, his wife, and two children were the only persons left on board his vessel, but a number of diggers came down en route for Sydney shortly after, and as freights were good, and most of the men were sailors, he had little difficulty in getting a crew together. She continued to run in the trade between Sydney and Melbourne for some months after this, until an enactment was passed in Victoria prohibiting ships of over 200 tons from going alongside the Melbourne Wharf. This put the Lizzie Webber out of the trade, and Captain Rowntree brought his vessel to Sydney, and put her up for sale. She was probably the first vessel ever anchored in Waterview Bay. Looking about for a home for himself and family in Sydney, Captain Rowntree found a small but suitable cottage on the Stratheen Estate. He bought the estate, covering about two acres, from Mr. Morgan, the then well-known chemist of Pitt-street. Here he at once commenced to clear the ground for laying down a patent slip. At this time there was only one slip in Sydney to attend to the wants of the shipping trade, and none in Newcastle. In this undertaking he availed himself of the services of Mr. E. O. Moriarty, then a young beginner in Sydney. The plans for the new undertaking were commenced, when Captain Rowntree was introduced to the late Thomas Sutcliffe Mort, by Mr. Alexander Campbell. Mr. Mort undertook the sale of the Captain's vessel at his request, disposing of her to Mr. Henry Fisher of Sydney. Mr. Mort then consulted with Captain Rowntree as to his future movements, and learning that he had already commenced operations towards laying a slip on his property at Waterview Bay, a long conversation ensued. Mr. Mort explained that a company of merchants in Sydney, of which he was one, had consulted Sir William Denison, the then Governor of Tasmania, as to the advisability of forming a Dry Dock in Sirius or Careening Cove on North Shore. His Excellency had replied that the cost would be too great, and Mr. Mort therefore proposed to Captain Rowntree that if he cared to construct a dock on the site he had chosen, instead of a slip, he would be prepared to join in the enterprise. Captain Rowntree set to work to examine the proposal, and found that his site at Waterview Bay was admirably suited for the proposed purpose. The enterprise was at once entered on by Captain Rowntree, T. S. Mort, T. Holt, and T. S. Mitchell, as partners holding equal shares. In February 1854, the foundation stone of the dock was laid by the Reverend Mr. Walsh, in the presence of His Excellency, Governor Fitzroy and Lady, Mr. and Mrs. Rowntree, and a large circle of friends and representative citizens of Sydney. This great public undertaking was carried on in the face of great and increasing difficulties. The gold mania, of course, was still raging at its
height, and labour was consequently extremely scarce, and the rates of wages excessively and almost ruinously high. Timber, iron, and other requisites could not readily be obtained. Little or no machinery was at work. No ferry-boats or barges existed to carry necessaries to and fro. Men had to be paid from eight to twenty-eight shillings per clay to induce them to remain at work, and a piece of freehold land on which to build their own houses was a necessary condition in the engagement of labour. But in the face of all difficulties the work was proceeded with, and the ship Ganges, 700 tons, and a Russian prize, were docked inside twelve months. Shortly afterwards great competition ensued in this branch. The Government Dock was opened after having been for thirteen years in course of construction. Then came the A.S.N. Company's slip, and the competition thus created made work very slack. The European and Australian Royal Mail Company took the dock in 1856, and continued to work it for some time, but the Company had to give up the service afterwards, after entailing a heavy expenditure on the proprietors by inducing them to build sheds, coal-wharf, and other improvements. Later on the P. and O. Company took up the service, and rented the dock for a long term of years, 1860. By agreement with Mr. Mort, Captain Rowntree left the dock shortly afterwards, taking his interest with him. He at once started business on his present premises at Waterview Bay, and built several screw composite steamships. In 1864 he left Sydney for New Zealand in his own vessel, the Caroline, loaded with coal, sawmill plant, and sixteen men. On his arrival at Hokianga he secured a place called Hauraki, and commenced operations in sawmilling. Here he continued, shipping timber and Kauri gum for Sydney until 1869, when he returned with his family to Sydney. (While in New Zealand he was asked to report upon the best site for a graving dock in Auckland.) Here he commenced shipbuilding and repairing at Waterview Bay, where amongst other vessels he has built the Annie Ogle and the schooner Douglas. In 1872, with the assistance of his friends, the late Honourable R. Towns and Sir Alexander Stewart, he purchased the floating dock and premises next the gas works on Darling Harbour, and here he carried on a large business. In 1880 this property was purchased by the Gas Company, and Captain Rowntree moved his dock and plant to his old establishment at Waterview Bay, where he still carries on a lucrative and flourishing business.

We have already made reference to the pleasing recognition of his public services by the address presented to him on his leaving the colony temporarily in 1864. He was instrumental in founding, with Messrs. Mort, Smart, Evans, and others, the local School of Arts in 1850, of which he is a life
member. From 1858 to 1864 he was closely identified with yacht racing, and can claim the credit of reviving our Anniversary Day Regatta, now an established institution. He holds seven handsome trophies won by his boats, Annie Ogle,—built by himself and named after a favourite daughter—Lenan, and Leisure Hour. With the first-named he won the Champion Yacht (sea) Race, gaining a trophy and 300 guineas. He won races with his boats in 1858 (four), 1859 (one), 1860 (one), and 1861 (one), and the silver trophies of his victories now make a brave show on the veteran's comfortable sideboard. Captain Rowntree was the first to run a ferry-boat—the Sun—between Mort's Dock and Manager's Wharf, in 1852-3. He has been a Justice of the Peace for about a quarter of a century, and Returning Officer for many years for his electorate,—an honour he has just resigned. He is still in the full vigour of health, and is an excellent specimen of that fine old school of merchant captains, which has given more than one representative figure to the commercial life of these colonies.
Thomas Hodges Mate.

A COLONIAL career of fifty years spent in active work is a sufficient title to rank as a representative of the enterprise and the energy of the country. Mr. Mate, of Albury, is one of the pioneers of New South Wales settlement, as well as one of its successful provincial business men. He has also served the country for nine years as a representative of the people in the Legislative Assembly, at a time when the work of self-government had scarcely advanced beyond the region of experiment, and when the personnel of the Assembly was of more consequence to the country than it now is. He has therefore more than one claim to take rank among the men who represent characteristic phases of Australian life or history.

Thomas Hodges Mate was born in Kent, England, on 5th April 1810. At the age of twenty-three he came out to New South Wales, arriving in Sydney in 1833, where he remained some twelve or eighteen months. Taking the advice of his friends, and being impelled by that spirit of enterprise which led so many old colonists on to fortune, Mr. Mate went into the interior in 1835. His first speculation in the bush was the purchase of some sheep from Mr. Hannibal McArthur, nephew of the fine-wool pioneer of Australia. He travelled south with his flock, and finally settled down on the Tarcutta Creek, a location which he still retains. This occurred immediately before the settlement of the colony of Victoria, or Port Phillip as it was then called. There were then no townships where Wagga Wagga and Gundagai now stand, and Yass was just taking shape. An idea of the unsettled state of the country may be gleaned from the fact that the blacks were very active and numerous just then, and the reports of their depreciations on the Murray were such as to deter Mr. Mate from going further than Tarcutta, about thirty miles from Wagga Wagga and about eighty from Albury. Though the blacks were very numerous, even in his own neighbourhood, he succeeded in avoiding any conflict or collision with them. His method was kindness and firmness. He insisted on the aboriginals obeying his orders, and he faithfully kept his promises to them. The result was that, though he has had three or four hundred camping
round his place at one time, they never killed nor even molested a single person on the station, or did any appreciable damage during a period of forty years. On the contrary, they were made very serviceable at lambing and shearing times, and were otherwise useful about the station. It is some years now since the last of the aboriginals disappeared from the neighbourhood. When the townships were formed at Wagga Wagga and the surrounding centres, the blacks were gradually attracted thereto, and by degrees died away by the use of spirits and other results of their contact with civilisation. After about fifteen years spent on his run, Mr. Mate decided to open a store at Albury, and in 1850 became a general storekeeper in that township. There were then but a few huts, and no church or courthouse there, and very little to evidence the importance the Border City has since attained. To his new business Mr. Mate gave the same attention as he had done to his other affairs, with the result that the establishment, which he still retains, has grown and extended in its operations, until at the present time it employs fifty hands and is second to few such houses outside Sydney. He has always continued to personally supervise and manage this Albury business, while his sons attended to his station properties. Later on Mr. Mate took up Kulki, a large station on the plains between the Yanko and the Murrumbidgee, which he still holds. About the year 1855, he occupied Tumberumba run, about ninety miles above Albury, and fifty from Tarcutta,—which he also still retains, under the management of his eldest son, Thomas. Kulki is under the care of his son William, and Tarcutta of Alfred Mate.

While thus building up a large fortune, Mr. Mate was not uninterested in the progress of the colony at large. He saw the initiation of self-government in Australia, and when the work of practical legislation was fairly entered upon, and the Robertson Land Act came on for discussion, his interest in the question led him to seek election to Parliament for the Hume, for which district he was returned in 1861, continuing in the House as its representative for about nine years. This constituency had been previously represented by Sir George Macleay and by Sir John Hay, the present President of the Legislative Council. Mr. Mate was returned to oppose the Robertson Land Policy. He was in favour of confining free selection to the nineteen old counties, instead of advocating free selection before survey over the whole of the lands of the colony. While in the House Mr. Mate succeeded in inscribing on the Statute Book of the country the present useful Act dealing with "The Careless Use of Fire,"—an enactment which has done good work in the country, by the preservation of grass and fencing, as well as of stock and of human life itself. Mr.
Mate also assisted in passing the Public Schools Act of 1866, and during his term of office was always a warm supporter of the Martin-Parkes Administration. No useful measure brought forward during his term as a representative was without his cordial support. During the term of office of the Martin-Parkes Administration, Mr. Mate was gazetted a Magistrate of the Territory. He has three sons and five daughters. One of his finest holdings is one of 12,000 acres of freehold property at Brae Springs, about twenty miles from Albury, where he shears annually about 17,000 sheep. Here he has built a fine residence, where he hopes to spend the decline of life in rest and retirement.
ERE we have the story of the life of one who was emphatically a good man. The Reverend James Watkin laboured for many years in the South Seas, New Zealand, and Australia in connection with the Wesleyan Mission, to which he belonged. When he first came to this side of the globe many of the islands in the South Pacific were sunk in apparently hopeless barbarism. In New Zealand and the South Seas cannibalism was a common practice. The colonies were Crown settlements of a severe type. The whole European population of Australasia could not have exceeded 50,000. The outer verge of this primitive barbarism was the field in which Mr. Watkin elected to live and work. Here for years he pursued his vocation, living at length to see the heathen forsaking their old customs, and rising in the scale of organic life, until civilization took the place of barbarism, and flourishing communities of the Anglo-Saxon race, numbering a population of upwards of 3,000,000, with churches, schools, and free institutions, occupying the place of the chaos of the past. Instead of a few whale ships and an occasional trader to the South Seas, clipper ships and magnificent steamers bridge the Pacific, and join the old world to the new. One man's lifetime has sufficed to witness many changes in these new lands, but Mr. Watkin was not an idle observer. He took his manful share in the great work which he saw going on, and it is of such men as he that it may be truly said, that Britain's best pioneer colonists are her missioners. The charges so often made against commercial missioners of a later date were never raised against him. He retired from his labours with clean hands. His influence was everywhere a good one. His name and memory are therefore held in deserved respect, not only by his co-religionists, but also by the people of these colonies at large, who recognised in his life that of one who was no idle dreamer, but a man of faith and works. He had what too few of the practical colonists of our first half-century had; an ideal, alive and visible. He worked up to his ideal, and in return his ideal sustained him, and made of him what in other times would have been called a hero. In these practical days, the coldest and least enthusiastic regard such an one as a man who did his duty. But that, in days of selfish calculation, is the highest possible form of
praise. The Reverend James Watkin was born in Manchester in 1805. In that town he received his early education, and at an early age his thoughts turned towards the service of the church. He entered on his studies with this object, and in 1830, having in the meantime married, he left England with his wife and two other missionaries, Messrs. Turner and Moon, in the whale-ship *Lloyds* for the Wesleyan mission to the Friendly Islands. The little vessel put in at the Bay of Islands, New Zealand, where the mission party landed for a few weeks while the ship went whaling; but not meeting with much success she returned to the Bay and re-embarked the missioners for their destination, which they reached in March 1831. Mr. Watkin remained and laboured in this group for over six years. He worked zealously and actively, and his evident goodwill and benevolent purpose recommended him to the favour of the natives. He was known as the missioner who knew everybody, and became an effective speaker of the Tongan tongue. His knowledge of the natives and their wants caused him to be selected to write the appeal to the Methodists of the United Kingdom,—"Pity, oh! pity poor Fiji,"—which led to the Wesleyan body taking up that field. Fiji is now a British colony, with a future. But in those days it was sunk in primitive barbarism, and the terror of the whaleships which then were the only keels that crossed that distant sea. An unfortunate crew cast away on its shores was seldom heard of again. Mr. Watkin’s labours softened and humanised the natives to an appreciable degree, and prepared the way, as well as one zealous and earnest man’s work could for the advent of better things. When he returned to Sydney, about 1837, to attend to the education of his children, he engaged in church work here, and soon took a front rank among the preachers of the town of Sydney, as it was called in those days. For about three years he rested from missionary duties whilst labouring amongst his own people, until in 1840 he was appointed to open a new mission in the Middle Island of New Zealand. An extract from his journal, dated 1st May 1840, on his entry on this responsible duty, is interesting reading here:—

"This day we left Sydney to take our appointment in New Zealand, the place to which we are proceeding being in the Middle Island, and called Waicowaiti, about twelve miles north of Otago. Once more on my way to a heathen station, with a wife and five children. I feel my mind variously exercised on my children’s account. I should have wished to have stayed in civilised life, but at the call of what appears imperative duty, I am leaving again to be in perils among the heathen? O that I, the most unworthy of the Society’s Missionaries, may act more worthily of my high vocation than heretofore, and be made an abundant blessing to the people to whom I am sent."

The extract breathes the true missionary spirit, with its diffidence, humility, and earnest hope. His friend and companion, the Reverend S. Ironside, in writing of him after his arrival at the scene of his labours, says:—

"We were the first missionaries of any church in the Middle Island, long before the thriving and prosperous settlements of Otago and Canterbury were thought of. He was my nearest brother, but four hundred miles
of stormy sea and an inhospitable coast line separated us. Very occasional visits from whaling or trading vessels brought us news from the outer world, and supplies for our stations. I remember well the joy afforded when in January 1841 some Maories on a visit from Otago brought me a letter from Mr. Watkin, the first of a long series extending over half a century. And such letters! So full of interesting and valuable information,—such shrewd remarks on books to read,—such vivid descriptions of natural scenery and Maori life. Long before I saw him I formed the opinion that he was about the best read man—the closest observer of men and things—I had ever known, and withal, a man of utter self-abnegation.

The base of Mr. Watkins' operations was near the site of the present city of Dunedin, and the churches, schools, university, and dock of that fine city now cover the once lonely scene of the early missionary's labours. He remained here about four years, until 1844, when he removed to Wellington, now the capital of New Zealand. Here he remained until 1855, and during those eleven years he was engaged in preaching to the European as well as to the Maori population, all through those trying times of native warfare that retarded the growth of the young settlement. When his period of labour there was completed he returned to New South Wales, and worked again here in various circles. In the year 1862 he was elected President of the Conference of the Australian Wesleyan Methodist Church, an honour which marked his brethren's sense of his services and his labours, and crowned his life of mission work. In the year 1869 he retired from the active work of the Ministry, being then sixty-five years of age, nearly forty of which had been spent in arduous and often perilous, but not unfruitful labour in the interests of civilisation and of the religious body of which he was such a zealous and serviceable member. But before finally retiring, he went with the late Reverend Stephen Rabone as a deputation to re-visit the Friendly Islands and Fiji, the scenes of his early work. It was with no ordinary emotion that he thus returned in the apparent evening of life to the scenes and surroundings of the time when, in life's early morning, he first went as a young and enthusiastic labourer into the vineyard of the Master. He saw the result of the zeal he had sown blossoming and bearing fair fruitage, and he felt that his life had not been lived in vain. On his return to the colony he settled in Sydney, and lived quietly for many years, enjoying a long rest through a peaceful evening of life, until the end. For two years previous to his death he had been almost entirely confined to his house at Ashfield, and on 14th May, 1886, without much apparent suffering, he calmly fell asleep in his arm-chair, in the eighty-first year of his age, and the fifty-sixth of his ministry. His memory will long continue with those who were privileged to know him, or who remember his ministrations, and his name will for ever stand associated with the early history of civilisation, and of Wesleyan Methodism, in the South Sea Islands, New Zealand, and Australia. Two sons of the Reverend James Watkin are well-known in business circles in Sydney, and in them his name is still popularly honoured.
George Allen Mansfield, J.P., F.R.I.B.A.

The professional taste and skill of the architects of New South Wales is attested by our public and commercial buildings. Some of the former will compare, without undue boasting, with anything the world can show; while the palaces of our merchant princes are quite in keeping with the large fortunes that have been made in Australia. If the progress of our metropolis is to be measured by its buildings, it is far in advance of any other city in the colonies claiming to rival with it. It is only fair to add that this is a tribute to the success of our architects, as well as to the taste and progressive spirit of the public that encourages their efforts. And it is decorous and fitting that amongst our native-born Australians should be found some who have taken a leading part in designing these monuments of their own taste and professional excellence, and of the colony's progress. Mr. George Allen Mansfield, whose name is so well known in Sydney as that of one of our most prominent architects, is a native of the colony, and few men have had more to do with the beautifying of the capital by the designing of some of its most noticeable public and commercial edifices.

George Allen Mansfield was born at Sydney on the 15th June, 1834. He is the eldest son of the Rev. Ralph Mansfield, a name closely identified with the early history of the colony, and well known as well in the pulpit, the platform, and the press, as in connection with the rise and progress of the Australian Gaslight Company, with which he has been for many years connected. George Allen Mansfield was educated at the school of the late W. T. Cape, whence have issued many men of note in the colony. Amongst his contemporaries were Mr. Justice Windeyer, Sir George Innes, Mr. Alexander Oliver, parliamentary draftsman, and others well known in official and professional circles. In 1850 he was articled to the late John Frederick Hilly, then the leading architect of Sydney. Soon after the expiration of his articles he was taken into partnership by his late master. After three years, the firm of Hilly and Mansfield was dissolved, and Mr. Mansfield entered into business on his own account. He was soon supported by many of the principal capitalists of the city, and rapidly acquired
an extensive business. In the year 1860 the Government of the colony invited
designs for new Houses of Parliament in Sydney, the competition for which was
thrown open to the world, first and second premiums of £600 and £300
respectively being offered for the most successful designs. A very large number
of designs were received from England, from the continent of Europe, and even
from America, with a few from the colonies. Though a very young man, and
with the limited advantage of a colonial education, Mr. Mansfield determined to
compete for their prize, rather with a view to guaging his own strength and skill
than with any hope of ever getting very near the goal. A Commission was
appointed by the Government of the day to examine and adjudicate upon the
designs, which were sent in under motto, the author's name being unknown until
the decision was arrived at. After long and careful consideration three designs
were selected, from which the final choice must be made. The first and second
prizes were accorded to designs from England. The third design, which approached
so nearly to success, was found to be the work of the young Australian architect.
Not very long after this the appointment of Colonial Architect became vacant,
and was offered by the late Sir Charles Cowper, then Premier, to Mr. Mansfield,
who declined it, preferring the freedom and the chances of private practice.
Since then he has been engaged in the erection of very many buildings, both
private and public, of great importance. Of these, one of the most prominent is
the Prince Alfred Hospital—a national memorial of an historical event—admitted
by eminent English experts to be one of the most complete and perfectly
arranged hospitals in existence. The Australian Mutual Provident Society's head
offices in Pitt-street were designed and built by Mr. Mansfield, as well as
numerous other buildings in the city, which have done much to improve the style
of street architecture in recent years. Amongst other buildings erected by Mr.
Mansfield are: The City Bank, Pitt street; offices of Mercantile Mutual
Insurance Co., Pitt-street; offices of Mutual Assurance Society of Victoria,
George and Margaret streets; Commercial Bank of Australia, Pitt-street. In
1867, when the Council of Education was established under the "Public
Schools Act," Mr. Mansfield was appointed as their architect, and assumed
the charge of all existing public school buildings, and the designing and
construction of all new ones. At this time the public schools were in a very
unsatisfactory condition as to lighting, ventilation, and sanitary arrangements.
A marked alteration soon took place. A type of building was selected by
Mr. Mansfield, which, admitting of wide differences in size and cost, yet stamped
a uniform character on all the new schools, and which combined an effective
exterior with a comfortable and healthy interior, and with considerable regard to
economy. Examples of the larger schools erected in this style may be seen in the fine buildings at Crown-street, Surry Hills, Cleveland-street, Pyrmont and Sussex streets. In December 1879, when the Council of Education was abolished by Act of Parliament, and a Ministerial Department of Instruction established, it became necessary that all officers connected with it should come into the Civil Service. As this would have involved the loss of Mr. Mansfield's private practice, he resigned his position as architect to the Department. He was paid the compliment by the newly appointed minister (Sir John Robertson), of being asked to name his successor. In 1871 the architects of Sydney had so increased in numbers that it was thought desirable to form an association for mutual instruction and support, and the first Institute of Architects of New South Wales was established. Mr. Mansfield was unanimously elected President, and on 21st August, 1871, delivered an inaugural address before his Excellency the Governor, Lord Belmore, and a crowded audience, in the Chamber of Commerce. The best-known architects in the city were amongst those present, besides other prominent public men. In his address, Mr. Mansfield clearly and succinctly stated the object of the Institute, and claimed a sisterhood for his profession with Art. The encouragement of a taste for art," said the President, "and of an appreciation of the beautiful, will develop a desire to see elegance of form, and symmetry of design, no less in the buildings of our city, than in the triumphs of the brush and the chisel. The eye, trained to an intelligent admiration of these, will not long rest with satisfaction upon shapeless and unsightly buildings." Dwelling upon the necessity of education, the speaker touched upon the difficulties of architects trained in the colonies, and deprived of the old-world models that educate the eye and inspire the taste of those in older lands. The more need then, he insisted, to use all attainable advantages of association and mutual assistance such as the new Institute of Architects would afford. Thence he went on to allude to the "new style" of architecture that the novel conditions and the climate of Australia must eventually educe, and with a series of remarks addressed to the interests of the profession, and an eloquent peroration, concluded an exhaustive and interesting address, which was fully reported in the Sydney Morning Herald next day.

In 1873 Mr. Mansfield was elected a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects, founded by William IV. by Royal Charter in 1837—an association comprising the elite of the profession in England. He was the first Australian-born architect who has attained to that honour—if, indeed, he is not the only one at the present moment. Admission to the ranks of this institution is by no means a matter of form. It is most jealously guarded, and enrolment
as Associate, or to the higher status of Fellow, is made only on satisfactory proof of ability and good work done. For many years Mr. Mansfield acted as architect for the Australian Gas Light Company, and designed and erected all the buildings connected with the Darling Harbour Establishment, in addition to many difficult and important engineering works.

Mr. Mansfield was one of those who took an active part in the establishment of the volunteer system of national defence in the colony (1860). He was one of the first enrolled in one of the original companies, viz.: that of the Glebe; and for five years held a commission as first lieutenant in that company, devoting much time and attention to promoting its efficiency.

For nine years he was an alderman of the Borough of the Glebe, being thrice elected to that office, and affording much assistance by his professional knowledge. Though not a prominent politician, Mr. Mansfield has always taken a keen interest in the public affairs of his native country. He has been instrumental on more than one occasion in inducing men of the best class to stand for various electorates, and has himself on several occasions been urgently invited to stand for East Sydney. Until his resignation in 1879 of the appointment of architect to the Council of Education, it was impossible for him to enter Parliament without giving up that appointment—a sacrifice which he did not feel justified in making. Since then he has spent some time in European travel. But now that he has again settled amongst us, it is not unlikely that he will take his place in the public life of the colony for which he has every qualification to become a useful and prominent member. Mr. Mansfield is a J.P. of the colony, and senior member of the firm of Mansfield Brothers. With one exception, he is now the senior of his profession, reckoning not by years but by the term of practice in Sydney. Many professional gentlemen now occupying important positions have received their training in his office; and in the opinion of all who are capable of estimating the value of his work, it is admitted that Mr. Mansfield has done good and sterling professional service to the country, on the roll of whose native names his occupies its present distinguished place.
William M'Millan, Esquire, M.P.

As a representative of the commercial interests of this distinctively commercial colony, and as an exponent of free-trade views, Mr. M'Millan has come to the front since the dissolution of the last Parliament, in a very marked and significant way. Although, as we shall presently see, he had not been either inactive or silent for some time previously, it was at that particular juncture that he stepped forward to assume that position of leadership in the free-trade interests which was then and since unanimously conceded to him. For this reason we will give special attention in this memoir to his first entry into Parliament. Mr. M'Millan is unquestionably one of those men who succeed in political life. He has education and ability, and a strongly conscientious and clear sense of public duty. The gifts which he possesses as a natural inheritance have clearly been trained and cultivated by careful discipline. He is a student of political forms, and has a clear and lucid insight into the intricacies and conflicting interests that obscure public questions. He adds a good power of expression to a skilful and able arrangement of matter, and is thus qualified to exercise a special influence in a deliberative assembly. These are among the reasons which impel us to predict for Mr. M'Millan a successful career as a public man. His public reputation lies before him, and although he occupies a representative position now as a leading merchant and citizen, as chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, and as a member of Parliament, it is quite safe to say that he is still on the threshold of his future. He has shown courage in coming forward in public life. If the cares of domestic relations or the responsibilities of a great mercantile business do not induce him to take his hand from the plough and turn back, the political life of this colony in its highest development holds places that Mr. M'Millan in due time will adequately and fittingly fill.

William M'Millan was born at Londonderry, Ireland, on 14th November, 1850. He is a nephew of Sir William M'Arthur, K.C.M.G. His father was the Reverend Gibson M'Millan, Wesleyan minister of that town. He
was educated at Dublin and London, and at the age of nineteen years came out to the colony of New South Wales, arriving in Sydney on 26th November 1869. As a nephew of the Hon. Alexander M'Arthur, formerly member of the Legislative Council, Sydney, and now a member of Parliament for Leicester in the British House of Commons, he was the bearer of letters to the firm of Messrs. A. M'Arthur and Co., Sydney, and he entered the employ of that firm, where he continued for a term of nine years. On 1st January 1877, he joined the firm of Messrs. M'Arthur, Sherrard and M'Millan, of Melbourne, and returning to Sydney on the death of the late Mr. A. H. C. Macafee, he joined the firm of Messrs. A. M'Arthur and Co., in January 1876. For the last ten years his name has been well known in the commercial world, where he occupies a high and responsible position, not alone as the representative of the firm of Messrs. A. M'Arthur and Co., but also because of his own personal qualities and character. He has been for several years a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and in 1886 was elected chairman of the chamber. In the same year he visited England in a representative capacity to attend the Congress of the Chamber of Commerce of the British Empire, held in connection with the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in that year. At this Congress the commercial interests of British merchants in every corner of the habitable globe were represented. Mr. M'Millan, in conjunction with Messrs. F. H. Dangar and W. G. Murray, represented the Sydney Chamber of Commerce. In that capacity he replied to the resolution of welcome proposed by the chairman of the Congress, in a speech from which the following is an excerpt:

"What you want is knowledge of the colonies. The gross ignorance with regard to the colonies is the great curse of this country, and the machinery you want is the machinery of enlightenment. When your people get to know what the colonies really are, what are the resources of the colonies, and what are the advantages of coming to the colonies instead of to foreign countries—provided you give them the means of getting on the land, and the Government have proper machinery for keeping them on the land—you will find that the flow of emigration will be as steady as the law of supply and demand. The ignorance to which I have referred is, so far as concerns the youthful part of the population, likely to be removed. At a meeting in this room, held a few days ago, and attended by the members of the Imperial Federation Convention, I was glad to hear from a member of a school board that, in the elementary schools of this country, increased attention was given to instruction in geographical knowledge connected with the colonies. When I went to school there was a portion of the world which was described in very vague and general terms as Oceania. That meant Australia, New Zealand, and the Islands of the Pacific—about which you have learned a little more lately than you ever knew before. But from some cause or another we never got to Oceania at school, and my knowledge of at least some portion of it was first got on the Australian soil itself."

These remarks were by no means uncalled for. The most hopeless ignorance has prevailed in the past on Australian subjects at home. People in England, even of the well-informed classes, know as little of the continent as of the land of Prester John. Its political aspirations are only beginning to be recognised. Its public spirit is only proclaimed from time to time by brilliant episodes like
the Soudan Expedition, knitting the bonds of the Empire closer together, or by
direct personal advocacy, as at the Imperial Conference of 1887. The matter
of the above extract from Mr. M'Millan's speech at the Commercial Congress
formed a fit subject of complaint, therefore, from a representative of the great
commercial interests of the colonies. Before entering the Sydney Chamber of
Commerce, Mr. M'Millan had been a prolific and thoughtful writer on subjects
affecting the commercial interests, and especially on the insolvency laws. In
repeated letters and articles in the public press Mr. M'Millan has dealt with this
subject, and traversed the whole question of insolvency practice and procedure. In
the settlement of this subject, which has been effected by the Act 51 Vic., No.
19, Mr. M'Millan took a prominent and useful part, and by his close knowledge
of commercial affairs was of great assistance in making the Act acceptable to
the community generally. The Act of 1840 was repealed, and together with
making use of the English Act, known as "Chamberlain's Act," the peculiar
conditions of our own country were not overlooked by those in whose
charge the Bill was placed. On other questions of a kindred nature his pen
has not been inactive, and his clear grasp and lucid arrangement are noticeable
in everything coming from his hands. The question of wharfages, too, has
from time to time been dealt with in this way by Mr. M'Millan, but his
chief successes as an exponent of the views of the commercial party have
been obtained in free-trade battles in the press and on the public platforms.
He first came prominently forward in the press, though under a nom de
plume, about the middle of 1885, and from that time on to his entering
Parliament at the general election of 1887, as a declared champion and leader
of the free-trade party, his position as one of that party's representative
thinkers was assured. As a commercial man with a heavy stake, his views
and utterances have always had more weight than would attach to those
of certain young and aspiring members of the liberal professions, whose
views are necessarily theoretical rather than practical, and certainly devoid of
any substantial background of tangible interest. It will be remembered that the
general election of 1887 followed the resignation of the Jennings Ministry, the
result of a disagreement between some of its members. Previous to that event
the ad valorem duties were passed by the Government, backed by a strong
majority, to meet the existing deficit. These duties were regarded as the
forerunners of a protectionist policy, and as such stirred up an active opposition
in the ranks of the free-trade party. Mr. M'Millan was one of those asked
to come forward in its interest at the contest for East Sydney, and the general
election was professedly fought out on the broad lines of protection versus free-
WILLIAM M'MILLAN, ESQUIRE, M.P.

trade. In his address to the electors, Mr. M'Millan announced his policy in these words:—

"I am an absolute and uncompromising freetrader, not confining my ideas merely to the question of customs duties, but using the word 'free-trade' in its broadest and most comprehensive sense. Carry protection to the farthest extent to which protectionists dare, and it will still mean ninety people out of every hundred paying an enormous taxation for the benefit of ten. As regards all the devices under the name of ad valorem duties, moderate protection, or reciprocity, I should oppose all legislation, whether nominally protective or not, which would hamper the trade of our port."

These words form a clear expression of opinion about which there could be no mistake. His candidature was greeted with encouragement by each of the free-trade journals, and leader after leader appeared in the press in his support. His meetings at the Masonic Hall and elsewhere were demonstrations of the party he represented, and were attended by all who took an active interest in the question at issue. In the first of these he pointed out that he had not wished to enter public life at that juncture; but he had yielded to his party, at the call of duty, believing that in the then existing crisis men with any capacity for public work should not hesitate to give themselves to the country's service. He claimed that free-trade kept us in touch with the mother country, for this was the one colony that had stood to the standard of free-trade, and followed in the footsteps of Great Britain. At a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce that body pledged itself in the interests of free-trade to support the candidature of its President, Mr. M'Millan, and the other representatives of the party, and considerable enthusiasm was thus thrown into the proceedings. The leading commercial houses of the city declared a partial holiday to enable their employes to vote. At the nominations for the representation of East Sydney, Mr. M'Millan was the first to speak, and in a brief but effective and eloquent speech he declared his policy, and concluded as follows:—

"He had no personal claims on their attention, but he had studied something of the government of countries, and he had watched the politics of this country very keenly, so that, though he had never sat in Parliament, he was not altogether a novice. If the electors gave him a chance during the next few years to prove whether or not he was fit to represent any constituency in Parliament, he would allow no petty considerations to interfere with the highest duties of his Parliamentary life. He came before them as unsectarian, as one who all his life had held aloof from sectional institutions. He belonged to no party or sect so far as his political career was concerned. He believed in no distinctions of society; the mechanic was quite as good a man to study political subjects as the merchant or the squatter, and he believed the salvation of the country depended on the recognition of the rights and privileges of all classes, and of the fact that we had a glorious constitution, were British subjects, and Australians."

From the first moment that Mr. M'Millan's candidature began to take definite shape, it was clear that his return was certain. No one who has not studied the nature and influence of the sectarian element in colonial politics, and who has not traced its detrimental effect on our public life and spirit, and on our public institutions themselves, can justly appreciate these last words of his hustings address. We have in New South Wales repeatedly seen men with no educational qualification, unable to speak decent English, and still less to write a
minute either grammatically or orthographically, holding high Ministerial office because they represented an unreasoning block sectarian vote. Men whose epistolary efforts in the public press, when published with a cruel fidelity to the original, have raised the laughter of the country, have administered with quaint and novel effect the most important departments of the State. And more than one question has turned and been decided upon the sectarian feelings of narrow-minded cliques in obscure corners of the metropolitan constituencies. It is therefore refreshing to find a man of known ability and position denouncing this creature of darkness and mental squalor, and refusing even the indirect support of questionable voting sections. It is such men as he who will finally crush this sinister feature in our public life, and give our institutions free and healthy play. When the result of the polling was declared, it was found that the numbers for the successful candidates stood as follows:—Burdekin, 4238; Reid, 4108; M'Millan, 4025; and Street, 3605. The last candidate, a "discriminating protectionist," closed the poll with 1846 votes. It was observed that the positions of the successful candidates, who were all freetraders, would have been altered had the voting for the free-trade party been consistently distributed as agreed. In his speech in acknowledgment to the electors, Mr. M'Millan said:—

"I do think this victory of ours should be considered, not as a personal victory, so far as each successful candidate is concerned, but as a victory of those great free-trade principles which we have advocated. You may depend upon it that the principles we have gone in upon we will stick to; and we will see that the commerce of this country for many years to come will be kept untrammeled by selfish people who would use the Parliament of the country for their own selfish purposes."

The victory obtained by the free-trade party in the East Sydney contest was repeated in many parts of the country, and the freetraders entered Parliament with a majority of eighty-three to forty-one. Of this majority it was conceded that, although Mr. M'Millan had not polled the greatest number of votes, he was the elected representative of the free-trade interest in an especial degree, owing to the enthusiasm of his candidature, and his position as chairman of the Chamber of Commerce. It was felt, too, that he was one of those destined to make a mark in the public life of the future. He was admittedly a man capable of taking a leading part in the legislative business of the country, and for this reason, as before observed, a special attention has been given in this memoir to the circumstances attending his first election. It only remains to be added that since his entry into Parliament Mr. M'Millan has done nothing to forfeit the good opinion or disappoint the expectations of his friends, but, on the contrary, has on more than one occasion already shown a quiet capacity to take the opportunity when it presents itself, and a broad political grasp, which promise well for the future which, in the natural course of things, undoubtedly lies before him.
Samuel William Gray.

The names that are met with in the list of those that go to make up the public life of the colony, some have a dual significance. They represent two distinct aspects of life, and they are the names of men who are representatives in a double capacity. Of such are the names of those who fill a space in the political annals of the colony, but who have at the same time carved out for themselves a repute and a name that is held in honour as of a pioneer who had not been inactive in opening up the material resources of these colonies. Such a name is that at the head of this article.

Samuel William Gray was born in Armagh, in the north of Ireland, 10th June 1823. His family arrived there with William III., in whose army one of the number held a commission. He came to New South Wales with his family in February 1835, at about the age of twelve years. His father, James Mackey Gray, had arrived about twelve or fifteen months previously, and had purchased 1280 acres of land near Kiama, where his family joined him. He became a farmer and grazier, his son, the subject of this notice, joining with him in all the hardships and struggles that accompanied the beginnings of bush life in those days. The Gray homestead was situate in Kangaroo Valley, between Moss Vale and Broughton Creek, and became better known later on by the success that attended the pioneer efforts of the family in the breeding of cattle and horses. Our subject received the early part of his education in the old Normal Institution in Elizabeth-street, Sydney, where amongst his schoolfellows was the Hon. F. B. Suttor, who has held the office of Postmaster-General. In 1849 Mr. Gray went to sea, being of an adventurous and restless disposition, like many others among the better class of the Australian youth of the period. He returned to Sydney after eighteen months' absence as an able seaman, when following the wishes of his parents, he being an only son, he was persuaded to leave the sea. Later on, when the gold mania broke out, the same spirit of adventure that prompted him before impelled him once more to seek his fortune out of the direct paths—this time on the goldfields which had just been discovered. He
went to the Bendigo, where the fine city of Sandhurst now stands, and cast in his lot for nine months with the motley gathering of restless spirits from all parts of the world who were then making and marring fortunes. His success there during that time was not sufficient to cause him to remain when the first flush of the gold fever had passed by, however, and he soon returned to Kiama, where he once more settled down in business, this time on his own account, as a farmer and grazier, at Bendella. Here he remained in comparative quiet for some years. But it is not to be supposed that the stirring events of that period of political agitation and transition were without their effect on the healthy mind of the young pioneer. He shared in the fullest measure in the interest taken by the advanced popular mind in that exciting and fascinating process by which, step by step, and inch by inch, the Wentworths of the day were fighting the battle of the popular liberties, and gaining the popular privileges and the responsible government that these colonies now enjoy. Mr. Gray, though a young man, took a keen and clear-sighted interest in all that was going on in the little political world that lay outside the quiet valley where he pursued his peaceful pastoral occupations. Like many another quiet but vividly-interested spectator, he watched what was going on with an intelligent interest in the measures which were, unconsciously to him, paving the way for his own entry into the charmed circle of politics. This interest was only actively expressed when the electoral contests in his district brought the noise of the outer development to his own door, as it were. But in those days political contests were warmly fought, and large issues were at stake. And Mr. Gray, who from the first made himself looked upon as a member of the most advanced Liberal party of that time, was always conspicuous for the part taken by him in the electoral contests in his own district. He thus formed one of that earnest and energetic band of men, who, scattered up and down the country, strengthened the hands of the great popular leaders far more than they were themselves aware, and did more than they themselves could possibly estimate to hasten the full fruition of the long struggle for popular privileges. His active part in local politics was not lost sight of when responsible government was finally conceded. He had made himself identified with the Liberal programme, methodised and reduced to system afterwards by Mr. (now Sir) John Robertson, and had already declared himself in favour of the abolition of State aid to religion, the extension of the franchise, the reform of the land laws, and other useful and popular reforms. After the passing of the Electoral Act in 1858, his neighbours recognised his abilities and his earnestness by electing him as their representative for the electoral district of Kiama in the third Australian Parliament, opened 30th August, 1859. He was returned as an
independent member, but his sympathies and those of his constituents were strongly with the party which, under the late Sir Charles Cowper and Sir John Robertson, were steadily driving back the last relics of Imperial conservatism, and strengthening the popular grasp on its legitimate political privileges to the full extent allowed by a professedly liberal and popular constitution. In 1859, just after his election, Mr. Gray had the honour of seconding the adoption of the address to the Governor, proposed by Mr. John Douglas, one of the framers of the constitution, and now Acting-Governor of New Guinea. Shortly afterwards, during the Premiership of the late William Forster, Mr. Gray accepted a challenge thrown out by that gentleman, and moved a vote of censure against the Government, which was carried, and the Ministry defeated, ostensibly on its Upper House Electoral Bill, 8th March, 1860. Mr. Gray sat in Parliament as member for Kiama till 1863, when the third Cowper Ministry broke up. He went to the Tweed River and took up land there, becoming the first bond fide settler, and the pioneer of the district, after declining an invitation to stand again for Parliament. He devoted his attention for some years to sugar-growing on the Tweed, and afterwards crossed the border and took up land in Queensland, which he proceeded to stock; but hearing of his father's failing health he abandoned his projects in that direction and returned to Kiama, where he again settled down until his father's death.

In 1878 he was again invited to stand for Parliament, this time for Illawarra. He accepted, and was elected, and remained in the Assembly during two successive Parliaments, being again returned at the elections. In 1880 he left the House once more, and proceeded to Europe and America for a holiday trip. He remained away from the colony during a fairly long interval, and some months after his return he offered himself to the acceptance of the electors of the Richmond and Tweed, when he was elected, defeating Mr. Patrick Hogan by a large majority, November 1882. He remained in Parliament this time for about three years, when, his health warning him against the strain involved in an election and the persistent attention to his duties in the House, he did not again offer himself.

The public and private career of Mr. Gray carries firmly impressed on its every feature the stamp of intelligent and energetic activity. Whether we consider it in its first beginnings as an adventurous youth, or later on amid the quiet surroundings of his home in Kiama, the same energy and force characterise it, equally with his early political sympathies, his electoral contests, his parliamentary career, and that pioneer episode of his stirring life on the Tweed, where he cleared and improved upwards of 3000 acres of virgin country. He has done
much for the material progress of both this colony and Queensland, having invested largely in both places in freehold and mineral properties. As member for the Illawarra in our own colony, he was the first member to advocate the construction of the present Illawarra railway, about which useful and highly necessary undertaking so many ungenerous charges have been made, by the exponents of the ruffianism of party politics, against some of the best and purest of our colonial public men. Before Mr. Gray left the House he obtained a promise from the Stuart Government, that the money for the construction of this railway would be placed upon the estimates—which promise was faithfully performed. As member for the Richmond and Tweed, again, Mr. Gray performed another important and lasting public service in obtaining the sanction of Parliament for the construction of the Clarence and Richmond railway. In politics he has always been a thoroughly consistent and ardent freetrader and liberal. From the first he has been associated with the progress of liberal institutions. He took an active part in the passing of the Free Selection Act of 1861. His practical experience, his good sense, and his earnestness and energy made his assistance doubly welcome to Sir John Robertson in the arduous task which lay before him. Many of Mr. Gray's suggestions were embodied in the Act, and formed valuable practical features therein. Our subject is an excellent type of the class of men who have worked out the double experiment of colonisation and of self-government successfully.
STRANGE fortunes have been made in Australia, and strange stories have been told of the manner of their making. But of these the fortunes made in mining, in wool-growing, in land speculation, and in trade, though by no means too common, have at least become commonplace. No person with colonial experience affects a surprise now at the stories of great financial successes on these lines. Though not entitled to rank among the very great financial successes, however, the story of the fortune of the Honourable Captain Charles is certainly out of the common groove, and may take a place apart. The story-teller of the future—upon whom every writer of biography and history appears to keep a considerate eye now-a-days—will find in the recital a novelty of incident which will perhaps prove a welcome if practical change from fabulous fortunes and over-gilded Arabian Nights luxuriousness of the apotheoses of colonial heroes to whom we have become accustomed. As a representative of an honest familiar type of popular representative, too, the story of Captain Charles will bear re-telling here.

Samuel Charles was born in the north of Ireland of an old Protestant settler-family. After receiving a good commercial education, he entered on a sea-faring life, which he followed with such application and ardour that in a comparatively short time he became captain of his own ship. Mr. Charles saw many strange ports and countries while pursuing his profession. In early life he traded to Owyhee in the Sandwich Islands—now Hawaii—and its capital, Honolulu. As a Pacific mail station this island has a special interest for us; but as a factor in history it has a still earlier claim. It was here that Captain Cook, the discoverer of the eastern coast of Australia, was killed by the natives on his third and last voyage. Captain Charles had the fortune to meet with an ancient native on one of his visits, who claimed to be an eye-witness of the event. A certain mystery has always surrounded the cause of this tragedy, as the reception of Cook and his party had been most cordial. The version contributed by Captain Charles gives us to understand that Cook landed some of his party on a part of the island sacred to the deities of the people, and on which stood one of their places of sacrifice.
This profanation was heightened by the fact that the ships themselves had cast anchor in a part of the bay also sacred to a sea-deity whom the islanders appeared to hold in special reverence. With such a comprehensive Olympiad as these people seemed to boast of, it might well have been a difficult matter to a stranger to keep out of this kind of mischief. However, the priests resented the sacrilege, and persuaded their people that the summary sacrifice of Cook would alone appease the offended shades. He was sacrificed accordingly: and so far the story of the ancient islander of Captain Charles. Later on, our subject engaged in the Australian trade, and was the first person to open up a coaling trade with San Francisco, and captain of the first ship that took coal there, thus opening up a magnificent foreign market for one of our most valuable natural products. After experiencing nearly as many losses as profits on the uncertain seas, Captain Charles finally resolved to try his fortune on land. He therefore bought an estate near Kiama, on the South Coast, facing the Pacific, whose broad surface had been for him the field of so many adventurous quests during many changeful years, and there settled down. Here he made the large fortune that afterwards rewarded his speculation. The manner of its coming is peculiar, and quite characteristically Australian, but of the Australia of a past day. Mr. Charles first inspected the estate, approved, and came back to Sydney and concluded the purchase. As he left the office, another intending purchaser walked in, only to hear of his disappointment. For many years, quite unconscious of the strange wealth that lay at his door, the purchaser carried on a dairying industry on his new property. Every day as he walked abroad he idly kicked his fortune of the future from his path. It escaped more than one peril. A certain bishop of the Church of England had formed a fancy for that part of Captain Charles' estate that looked out upon the sea, as a site for a country residence. He offered the owner £25 per acre for twenty acres which he had bought for £60. The land was the rockiest and least valuable of his estate. His friends advised him to accept the offer. Fortunately for himself he declined what he himself considered an advantageous proposal. A short time after a shrewd speculator opened the worthy Captain's eyes to the fantastic value of those rough and apparently worthless whinstones lying by the water's edge ready for shipment. Captain Charles is now receiving a royalty of £1000 a-year from the sale of these stones for "metalling" the streets of Sydney. This is perhaps the most curious story of an Australian fortune on record.

Captain Charles represented the electorate of Kiama in the Legislative Assembly. He was opposed to Sir Henry Parkes during the greater part of this time. He took an active part in politics, and spoke on all the larger questions of the day. In 1881 he became a life member of the Legislative Council.
PUBLIC man, who has been a representative of the people in the elective branch of the Legislature of the colony for nearly twenty years, must have much to commend him to the confidence of the electors of his own constituency. They may be fairly supposed to have the best knowledge of their own requirements, and to be best fitted to judge of their member's capacity to represent them. It is not necessary for a member of Parliament to be a leading public man, a minister of the Crown, or an active party leader, to be a good and sterling representative. What he chiefly requires is an undeviating desire to do good to his district, while co-operating with his legislative colleagues in the general work of the Assembly. It is clear that Mr. Henry Clarke, of Eden, is such a member. He has been so often elected unopposed, or practically so, for the electorate he represents, that it has become a recognised fact that his representation has given complete satisfaction to his fellow-electors. He may, therefore, be taken as a type of the solid, practical member, whose constituents know that their interests are safe in his hands, since he thoroughly understands their wants and the conditions of their prosperity, and has a practical and workable acquaintance with the trade which gives employment to the bulk of the local population.

Henry Clarke was born in Maghero, Londonderry, Ireland, on 22nd June, 1822. He arrived in this colony in 1841, after spending his boyhood and early youth, and receiving his education, in his native place. On his arrival in New South Wales he spent little or no time in the city, but at once resolved to try his fortune in the country districts, where he spent three years in country pursuits, learning enough colonial experience to enable him to return at the end of that period and open business in Sydney as a produce and shipping agent. That business he has carried on with almost unvarying success, and with but one break, for over forty years, from 1844 to the present time. In 1861 he made a visit to Europe, returning in the following year, when he went to reside on his property at Bergalia, a snug freehold of 4000 acres, in the Moruya district. There he remained for three years, but in 1864-5 returned to Sydney.
and again settled down to business. During his long trading career in the colony he may be said to be identified with every step in the development of the produce business of the district with which he is connected, and of the interest of which he is the recognised public representative and exponent.

Mr. Clarke made his first essay in public life as far back as 1860, when, at the general election, he was nominated against Mr. Daniel Egan, afterwards Postmaster-General. Mr. Clarke was defeated on that occasion, and did not again come forward until nine years afterwards, when at the general election of 1869 he again contested the same electorate against Mr. Egan, and was successful. Mr. Clarke has continued to represent the constituency ever since. His active sympathy with his constituents, and his sound practical knowledge of their wants, as already observed, made his seat for Eden one of the safest in the Assembly. He married in 1849, and has now a family of three sons and five daughters. Mr. Clarke has been for the past twenty-five years on the commission of the peace for New South Wales, and for the last three years a trustee of the Savings Bank. During the last two Parliaments he has been a member of the elections and qualifications committee. He has refused ministerial office on two occasions.
James Rutherford, Esq., J.P.,

BATHURST.

Here were three agencies mainly instrumental in opening up the back country in Australia. These were the squatters, who went out upon the land for settlement; the coaches of Cobb and Co.'s line, which established reliable communication between the outlying districts thus settled, the growing towns of the interior, and the metropolis; and finally, the railway. The establishment of the line of Cobb's coaches was an immeasurable advance on the older systems—tedious, uncertain, and too often unsafe as they were—that preceded it. Cobb's line became famous for regularity and speed, for good and careful drivers, and good cattle and vehicles. During the height of the gold fever the necessity for some improved method of transit became forcibly evident. The numbers of those who travelled on the roads had largely increased, and the mining attraction had drawn the masses from the large towns and sent them back with money in their pockets. Storekeepers followed in their traces, and soon an amount of traffic, regular and irregular, grew up, that called for something new to cope with it. Mr. James Rutherford was the man who supplied the want by introducing Cobb's coach.

James Rutherford was born in Erie County, New York, U.S.A., on 22nd August, 1827. He arrived in Victoria while still quite a young man in 1853, when the gold fever was at its height. He went to the goldfields, as almost everyone else arriving like him did in those days, but perhaps not finding the good fortune he anticipated, he soon engaged in various other callings besides that of digging. He then joined the firm of Cobb and Co., then active in Victoria, and in 1861 came to New South Wales as managing partner for the firm. Here he took prompt and effectual measures to establish the coaching business without delay. He afterwards proceeded to Queensland, where he busied himself in the same energetic way. The result was that in a comparatively short space of time there was not a road in either of the colonies carrying a traffic of any consequence that was not covered by Cobb and Co.'s familiar coach on punctual trips at regular intervals. In this
way Mr. Rutherford, by his enterprise and energy, largely assisted in the
development of the interior of these colonies, and prepared the way for the
present system of railways. While so engaged, he also gave a fair share of
his attention to squatting pursuits and mining. As a stock-breeder and
importer of first-class stock he is well-known in pastoral circles, and through
the Press to the colonies generally. As a large employer of mining and other
labour, too, he stands amongst those who have been directly connected with
the development of the resources of the colony. He has spent a fortune in
endeavouring to establish the iron industry in the colony, but the high price of
labour and the want of adequate encouragement under a law which practically
subsidises the foreign manufactured article at the expense of the local industry, has
crippled his enterprise in this direction, and prevented his reaping that success
which his splendid effort deserved. Mr. Rutherford is a protectionist and a
liberal in politics. His business as a large Government contractor has kept him
out of Parliament, had he ever entertained an ambition in that direction. He
resides in Bathurst, and has always taken an interest in the affairs of that town,
where he has lived for twenty-six years. He was mayor of the city in 1868, is
a magistrate of the territory, ex-president of the School of Arts, a member of
the Bathurst District Hospital Committee, and has been treasurer of the Bathurst
Agricultural Society for the past twenty-five years. It is mainly to his unflagging
interest and hard work that those institutions are now indebted for the prosperity
and success they enjoy. This fact was recognised by the citizens on the occasion
of Mr. Rutherford's leaving the colony for a time in 1875, when he was
entertained at the largest and most representative banquet of any up to that time
in Bathurst. Mr. Rutherford is well known in business circles throughout this
and the neighbouring colonies. His whole career is marked with that active and
wide-awake character peculiar to colonists who have arrived from the United
States to settle down in Australia. This element has had a marked influence for
good in enlivening the character of our own people, and arousing them in
some degree from that listless indifference in politics and business, to which this
book presents so many exceptions, but which too often characterises our people
in the mass.
Walter Fawkes Mackenzie, L.S.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

F the demands upon the time of professional men in New South Wales shut them out in great measure from the public life of the country, they are not thereby prevented from attaining representative positions as types of social and professional life. The medical profession comes specially under the incidence of this remark. Its members have exacting and responsible duties to fulfil that take up much of the time that might otherwise be given to public concerns. But by the very nature of those duties they are forced to the front in another and semi-public capacity. The medical man occupies much the same place, in many respects, in our present social system, as did the almoner or chaplain in old times. He is the depository of sacred confidences, and in many instances the guardian of domestic honour. The physician who fulfils thoroughly the delicate duties imposed upon him as much by his social position as by his profession, presents a side of social character for our examination that no ardent sociologist would lightly pass by.

The gentleman with whose personal and professional career we now deal was a worthy representative of the honourable class here indicated. A gentleman of feeling and fine honour, courteous, genial and conscientious, he had the faculty of inspiring confidence almost at first sight, and of encouraging friendships that have lasted a lifetime. He spent his life doing good in a profession that offers a wide enough field for anyone endowed with the philanthropic instinct. He had that abounding sense of intellectual and animal life that begets a cheerful energy and capacity for work, both of which Dr. Mackenzie never spared in the exercise of his many and responsible duties. Such men as he raise the tone of professional life, and revive the confidence of the public at large.

Walter Fawkes Mackenzie was born at Blackrod, Lancashire, England, 11th August, 1835, being the third son of the late Francis Mackenzie, colliery proprietor, and grandson of Kenneth Mackenzie, one of the largest colliery
proprietors of his day. After the usual course of preparatory education up to the age of fifteen years, he commenced the study of the medical profession in 1850, as a pupil of the late Mr. Blundell, surgeon of St. Helens, Lancashire—a large manufacturing town. After serving a term of five years with Mr. Blundell, he went, at the age of twenty years, to college at Dublin, where his assiduity and talent assisted him to distinguish himself in the study of his profession. In 1859, at the age of twenty-two, he took the degrees of L.S.A. (London), and M.R.C.S. (Edinburgh), afterwards graduating as L.R.C.P. (Edinburgh) in 1861. After obtaining his first diploma in 1859, he joined Mr. Dalgleish, a reputable surgeon of Wigan, Lancashire, as his assistant. At the end of two years' useful work in this capacity—during which time Dr. Mackenzie was gathering the fruits of observation and experience, to be used with effect on his own behalf in this colony in after years—Mr. Dalgleish was so much impressed with the value of his young assistant's services, that he offered to take him into partnership. Dr. Mackenzie consulted Dr. Stokes, of Dublin, and being advised that his health would be considerably benefited by residence in a warmer climate, he declined Mr. Dalgleish's generous offer, and decided to come to Australia.

He arrived in New South Wales in 1862, and settled in the first instance at Maitland. Here he commenced practice without delay. There he entered into partnership with the late Dr. Scott, and after twelve months, succeeded to the whole of the practice, which had now grown a very extensive and valuable one. About this time he was induced to invest a considerable portion of his savings in kerosene and coal lands in the western district, and the anxiety and worry of this property, together with overwork in his profession at Maitland, caused his health to give way. He soon afterwards took Dr. A. K. Morson into partnership with a view to lessen the strain upon his energies, and afterwards, if his health failed to mend, to retire in his partner's favour. After twelve months, not finding the good results he expected, he removed to Wallerawang, where his kerosene properties were situated, and resided there for some time. The climate here having greatly recruited his health, he began to think of seeking a wider field for the exercise of his professional duties than he had hitherto laboured in since his arrival in the colony. He decided, therefore, his health being restored, on removing to Sydney, where he entered at once on the task of building up the large practice which he afterwards enjoyed. By hard work, and that reputation for skill and integrity which has always honourably connected itself with his name, he earned for himself that place in public esteem as a capable and trustworthy medical adviser which is always a first factor in the career of a successful medical man.
A high testimony to his professional standing and his personal worth was paid him in 1876, when he was appointed chief medical officer of the Australian Mutual Provident Society. The age and standing of this society, and the large interests of which it is the trustee, give the appointment of a medical officer a peculiar importance. Only a man of high standing in his profession would be eligible for such an office. An idea is thus given of the progress in public confidence made by Dr. Mackenzie during the five years that had elapsed since his settling down to practice in the metropolis. He succeeded Dr. Spratt-Boyd as medical officer to the society, and discharged the somewhat onerous and responsible duties with credit to himself and with admitted satisfaction to the Board. His duties involved the personal examination of upwards of 400 cases annually, being applicants for assurance; besides which it was part of his work to revise the examinations of the travelling and provincial medical referees, to the number of 2500 cases yearly.

Dr. Mackenzie's extensive experience, and his enthusiasm in his work, developed his natural fitness to an extraordinary degree, so that he became a proficient expert in this particular branch of his profession. During the eleven years that Dr. Mackenzie performed these duties, about 25,000 passed directly through his hands, and received his personal attention; while the number of indirect cases from the travelling medical referees all over the colony was of course very much larger. Dr. Mackenzie was responsible to the Board for the proper examination of candidates for insurance not only by himself, but also by the city medical referee, Dr. Garrett, and the travelling referees, as described. Twice a week—on Wednesdays and Fridays—he examined candidates personally, the examinations on the remaining four days being made by the city referee. Of the advantage to the society from Dr. Mackenzie's work no better proof can be desired than that afforded by the result of the laborious and searching investigations of Mr. Black, the actuary of the Australian Mutual Provident Society, into the mortality experiences of the society. One fruit of these researches has been to demonstrate how remarkable has been the success of the medical examinations in protecting the society from the insurance of hazardous lives. In conjunction with Dr. Garrett, his colleague, Dr. Mackenzie completed before his death the compilation of a valuable little book for the private use of the society's medical referees. He always displayed an unusual interest in everything that related to the business of the company, and in all matters of insurance generally; and for regularity, punctuality, and attention to business, he had the reputation of phenomenal exactitude. In private life, as well as professionally, and by the society he so faithfully and capably served, he was
severely missed when, on 14th October 1886, Dr. Mackenzie died at his residence in Sydney, after a short illness, at the age of fifty-one years.

Dr. Mackenzie was a member of the Medical Board of New South Wales, and at one time Medical officer to the Council of Education. He was married at Wollongong in 1865, to Frances Usill, daughter of the late Matthew Harley Usill, of Cambridgeshire, England. He leaves a widow and five children—four sons and one daughter. He was much esteemed for his genial disposition, his generosity, and his uprightness. At the meeting of the medical section of the Royal Society, held a few days after his death, the following resolution was proposed and unanimously carried:—"That the section has heard with deep regret of the death of Dr. Walter Fawkes Mackenzie; and that the section do now adjourn as a mark of the respect and esteem with which he was regarded."

This memoir cannot be more fittingly concluded than by this graceful tribute from a friendly pen that appeared in the daily press within a week of Dr. Mackenzie's decease:—

"The late Dr. Walter Fawkes Mackenzie was a man whom it was impossible to know without entertaining a sincere appreciation for his sterling worth. Always cheerful, never at any time mentally depressed, and full of energy, he possessed a gaiety of heart that lent itself in an 'infective' manner to those in his company. Possessing wondrous tact and savoir faire he took infinite pains to use these special gifts to the best interests of those enjoying his friendship. He was devoted to his profession, and enjoyed the benefits of a large and lucrative practice, but such were his systematic arrangements and habits of routine that he seemed fairly to revel in his active duties. Full of consideration to all, and especially to those in his service he, to whom time was more valuable than to most men, would go out of his way to do a friend a good turn, with a charming air of bonhomie that would leave the recipient for ever grateful. His nature was singularly free from any jealous feelings, and to his profession and the members thereof he was loyal to the core, many of whom are much indebted to his kindly interest on their behalf."
Sir Terence Aubrey Murray, K.B.,

Ex-PRESIDENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

One of the names that open up a vista of past events, and call up associations of an historical character in the minds of all students of Australian story, is that of Terence Aubrey Murray. This is one of the columnar names in our history. It is the fashion of not a few of the older political leaders now amongst us to institute invidious comparisons between the legislators of the present and of the past—to contrast the two types, not always to the advantage of the latter—and to point a moral from the considerations their subject betrays them into, to the effect that Responsible Government, acting on Australian society, has not raised to the parliamentary-surface so noble a race as that which governed under the old legislative system. It would be idle to inquire how far familiarity of association has begotten contempt, or how far the characters of the men of the past were magnified by their elevation above those who now profess this ecstatic admiration. It is one thing to form a judgment of leaders on the floor of the House as their associate, and quite another thing to view them from a corner of the strangers’ gallery as a penniless immigrant or an unsophisticated mechanic with yearning political aspirations. Yet this distinction aptly expresses the qualification of at least one prominent critic on the lines just indicated. Neither will it be necessary here to point out, other than in a passing way, that a generation of Responsible Government has scarcely yet passed away—that it has but just had time to act on a society composed of the Australian native-born—and that, if the contrast be just, and it is not questioned on its merits here, its onus lies with that middle-class type of successful immigrants who stand between the present and the past, and direct the reins of Government until their rightful holders relieve them of that temporary charge. For this the latter will not be the better fitted by observing the infidelity of their present political guardians to those democratic principles they originally professed. For the present, the experiment of Responsible Government—and this is a fact that many observers appear to miss—has certainly not had a fair trial at the hands of the class for whom it is in the course of nature reserved, the Australian native-
born. In the meantime, Young Australia has much to learn for good and evil from both types, and we can place no better representative of the men of the past before it as, in many respects, an exemplar, than Sir Terence Aubrey Murray.

Terence Aubrey Murray was born at Limerick, Ireland, in 1810. His father, having accepted an appointment on the official staff of New South Wales, had been in the colony about seven years, when he paid a visit home on sick leave. In the following year, 1827, he returned to Australia, bringing with him his son, whose education was now just completed. Young Murray spent four years acquiring colonial experience in the neighbourhood of Lake George, where his father, with the customary facility of the official class of the period, had acquired a tract of country which he used as a sheep farm. In 1833 he was recalled to Sydney by his father, who presented him to Governor Bourke. He was gazetted a magistrate at the age of twenty-three, and in that capacity was closely identified with the efforts of Mr. Waddy, who commanded the then recently-established mounted police force, in putting the law in force against the bushrangers, then very numerous in the up-country districts of the colony. In 1843, on the promulgation of the new constitution, which first gave a partially Responsible Government to the colony, Mr. Murray was elected to the Council as representative of the counties of Murray, King, and Georgiana. The name of Terence Aubrey Murray is so closely connected with the early parliamentary efforts of the colony that a brief sketch of their development will have special fitness in this connection.

The first dawn of public opinion on the subject of free institutions appeared at the close of Governor Brisbane's administration. He left the colony in December 1825, but in the previous October a farewell address was adopted in a public meeting which took the opportunity at the same time to urge the principle of taxation by representation, through a House of Assembly of one hundred members. The signatories to this address were Messrs. D'Arcy and W. C. Wentworth, Thomas Raine, W. J. Brown, and Daniel Cooper. The first nominee council met on 11th August, 1824. In January 1827, a second meeting was held. This meeting memorialised the Throne on the joint subjects of trial by jury, and an elective Assembly. Twenty-four persons, representing £1,000,000 sterling, signed this memorial. Mr. W. C. Wentworth and Sir John Jamison proposed and seconded its adoption, and the memorial was entrusted to Mr. Blaxland, a successful early settler who was visiting England, with instructions to hand it to Sir James Macintosh for presentation to the House of Commons, and to the care of Sir Thomas Brisbane for the House of Lords. On 9th February 1830, another meeting for trial by jury and Representative Government was held.
Similar petitions to the foregoing were forwarded to the Lords and Commons of England. The occasion of the accession of William IV., in 1831, was the signal for another meeting, at which an address of congratulation was adopted, which included a desire that the King would extend to the only remaining colony bereft of its rights a full participation in the benefits and privileges of the British Constitution. In both these movements the name of Mr. Wentworth was prominent. On 26th January 1833, a public meeting was again held to petition the King for free institutions. It proposed an Assembly of not less than fifty members, with the right of levying and appropriating taxes, and was moved and seconded by Messrs. Wentworth and Lawson. On 8th December 1835, a "Patriotic Association," which had been formed, met to discuss the lines on which self-government should be conducted, if granted. It was undecided whether to approve of two Houses, or of one Council of fifty members, ten to be nominated by the Government.

In September 1841, Dr. Bland presided over a meeting to discuss a land and immigration report. Petitions were adopted, asking for a popular Government, on the ground that the Legislature was "neither capable or desirous" of supplying the wants of the colony. Two stormy meetings were held in the early part of 1842—the second, adjourned meeting, being on 16th February—when a petition was adopted, which set forth the population at 130,000 persons; the property at £30,000,000; the annual increment at £2,500,000; the commerce for ten years at £22,500,000; the local revenue at £350,000. Against this it was stated that the community had no control over taxation, no voice in public affairs, and no representation. In January 1843, news was received in Sydney of the passing of the new Constitution Act by the English Legislature in the previous July. It constituted a Council of fifty-four members—thirty six to be elective, and eighteen nominated by the Crown. The Ministry was to consist of six official members—the Colonial Secretary, Colonial Treasurer, Auditor-General, Attorney-General, Commander of the Forces, and Collector of Customs. The electoral qualification was a £200 freehold, or occupation at a rent of £20 per annum. The qualification for a Member of the Council was £2000, or an income from real estate of £100 per annum. The Council was to last for five years. Among the better known names of elected members of this first Council were those of Wentworth, Bland, Cowper, Forster, Macleay, Nicholson, Lang, and others, besides Mr. Terence Aubrey Murray. One of the first acts of the new Council was to appoint a committee, on the motion of Mr. Murray, to inquire into the provisions of Lord Stanley's Land Act so far as it related to New South Wales. Mr. Murray acted as president of this committee. Sir Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor-General,
was one of those examined, and his answer to a question as to how far the land policy tended to develop the resources of the colony is thus recorded:—“In no way whatever, so far as the progress of colonisation goes. The colony is now available to temporary occupants only, and what they earn goes elsewhere, leaving nothing to make a colony with.” So strongly was this opinion fixed in his mind, that he recommended the very extreme course of returning to the original grant system, instead of that of auction sales. He suggested the allotment of maximum frontage grants of 2560 acres, with back run given in. The Colonial Secretary (Mr. Riddell), the Colonial Treasurer (Mr. Campbell), and Mr. Icely were also examined by Mr. Murray. The last-named said he had not known of anyone really settling on the land since the auction system commenced. Within two years after this inquiry the celebrated Orders-in-Council were passed, giving away leases of the lands to all who cared to fill up a form of tender.

But the measure of Legislative reform of 1843 was only popularly accepted as a compromise, and a temporary step on the way to entirely free institutions. The new Council had hardly settled down to work before public criticism began to corrode its canker-eaten provisions. These criticisms took shape in 1849, when a reform in the franchise was demanded. An Act for the better government of the Australian colonies received the royal assent in 1850, and on its arrival in Melbourne it was found to confer legislative independence on Victoria, and introduced the elective principle into Van Diemen’s Land, Western Australia, and South Australia. It also reduced the franchise in New South Wales and Victoria to a £100 freehold or £10 household qualification, and gave Her Majesty power to erect other colonies. These steps only gave public opinion the power of more definite expression of its real wants, and in 1851 Mr. Wentworth carried in the Council the adoption of a petition praying for a constitution similar to that of Canada. In the same year a solemn protest was entered on the minutes of the Council against those provisions of the new Constitution Act which gave the Home Parliament the right to impose taxes within the colony, and demanding local control of public lands, the customs, offices of trust, and plenary legislative powers. Next year, 1852, a select committee was appointed to draw up a Constitution. This committee included Messrs. Terence Aubrey Murray, S. A. Donaldson, E. Deas-Thomson (Colonial Secretary), F. H. Plunkett (Attorney-General), J. Macarthur, C. Cowper, J. Lamb, J. Martin, Dr. Douglas, and W. C. Wentworth. The report was brought up in September. In the following year, 1853, Secretary of State for the Colonies issued a despatch acceding to the requests embodied in the protest of 1851, and directing the Council to establish an elective Assembly and nominee
Council. A ballotted committee for the purpose of drawing up a Constitution included, beside Mr. Murray and some of those named, Messrs. Macleay and Thurlow instead of Mr. Lamb and Dr. Douglas. This committee recommended the granting of hereditary titles and privileges. A condemnatory meeting was held by the dissatisfied public, and a Citizens’ Constitution Committee appointed. The pressure brought to bear by the general public, and the just ridicule and scorn with which this ridiculously inapt provision was met, led to its prompt withdrawal. The action of its authors leads to a suspicion of an attempt on their part to see how far they might go with impunity. It must be admitted that the temptation was a great one. Mr. Wentworth moved the second reading of the Constitution Bill in opening a debate which lasted for seven days. A majority of thirty-four to eight carried his proposal, which, up to this point, still contained the obnoxious provisions. But, three days after this vote was carried, a mass meeting of the public recorded the popular dissent, declared the Citizens’ Constitution Committee in perpetual session, and resolved to petition the Queen against giving the Royal Assent to the new Constitution on the proposed lines. It was then that the objectionable clauses were rejected by their authors, and on 21st December 1853, the Bill passed by twenty-seven votes to six, amidst great popular rejoicings. For thirty years a persistent and determined agitation had been pertinaciously kept up, mainly by the exertions of William Charles Wentworth, who came so near to ruining his life-work at the last. It is not all men who, like Washington, are content to retire in unselfish silence when the battle is done, and take their places unnoticed among the masses whom they have raised to the dignity of a free people.

It will be noticed that all through these struggles and agitation, from the date of his entrance into the Legislative Council in 1843, Mr. Terence Aubrey Murray occupied a distinguished position in the front rank of public men. His name is written on the first draft of a proposal that gave free institutions to a colony. Such an honour belongs to but few men in history.

When the first Parliament under Responsible Government opened in Macquarie-street on 22nd May 1856, Mr. Murray was one of the fifty-four elected members who took their seats in the popular Assembly. He preferred to take his seat under Responsible Government as one of those representatives chosen by the people, rather than to accept a nomination to the Upper House, which he had a tacit right to claim if he desired. He sat as member for the Southern Boroughs, and remained a private member until Sir Charles Cowper formed the second ministry in our history, when he accepted office in the administration as Secretary for Lands and Works, and for a time as Auditor-General. His
colleagues were Messrs. Cowper, Campbell, Martin, and Lutwyche, taking office, in succession to the Donaldson ministry, which they held from 26th August 1856, to 2nd October in the same year. The new state of things did not work too smoothly at first, and our early ministries were not long-lived. The first lasted less than three months; the second, as we have seen, even less; the third, the Parker ministry, lasted twelve months; which brings us to the second Cowper ministry. Here Mr. Murray again held office as Secretary for Lands and Works, with Messrs. Robertson, Dalley, Martin, Hargrave and others as his colleagues or successors in the Cabinet. He held office from 7th September 1857, to 12th January 1858, when he resigned, and was followed by Mr. John Robertson. During part of this time he sat for Argyle. In 1860 he was elected Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. Two years later he accepted a seat in the Upper House, of which he was elected President in 1862, in succession to Mr. Wentworth. Sir Terence Aubrey Murray was created Knight-Bachelor in 1869, and held office as President of the Legislative Council until his death, at the age of sixty-three years, 22nd June 1873. He was succeeded in office by Sir John Hay, who at present occupies the position. Sir Terence Aubrey Murray was twice married, and several sons and daughters represent his family in New South Wales.
HE influences of the churches must be largely taken into account by the observer of the conditions and stages of State-growth who would care to form anything like an adequate idea of the progress of Australia. This is so for many reasons, not the least of which is that the working of the democratic spirit has been freer in the absence of a recognised State Church. One of the first acts of the Responsible Legislature was to discuss and eventually to pass a measure for the abolition of State-aid to religion; and the chief act in the administration of one of the most liberal of our early Governors, Sir Richard Bourke, was to place the churches on a common footing of equality. Add to this the fact that the religious bodies that have taken root in Australia have been the means of introducing men of high and broad culture and character to the colonies, whose influence, especially amongst its primitive conditions, could not but exercise an elevating and refining tendency, and another important factor in social development is at once disclosed. In the colonies the churchman of the class here specially indicated is a type apart. Debarred by his profession from those walks of life which harden and make severely practical the character of the ordinary colonist, he is removed from the conditions that impress social life around him, narrowing its outlook to the exclusion of all abstract or higher thought. The colonist is essentially practical. His tastes and sympathies are of the hard money-getting and money-keeping class. He has no time for liberal culture. If in his youth he sacrifices a few years to study, it is to qualify him simply for the race and competition of professional life, which soon leaves him no time to waste in what he is too prone to look upon as idle speculation or profitless thought. For the same reason we have no literary class in these colonies—neither of literary workers, properly so-called, or of that leisured and moneyed class, whose sympathies and tastes encourage literary work by providing a legitimate market for its productions. If here and there literary talent has
shown itself—as indeed it has, in a fugitive and furtive way—its possessors have languished for want of appreciative encouragement. No capable review or magazine, such as caters to the taste of a cultured, leisured class in older countries, can hope to live for years yet to come in Australia. The desperate experiment has been repeatedly tried, and always with the same dismal result. For the same general reason, local politics are mere vestry politics, or a slight advance on municipal government at the best. The rich legislative vein which showed itself at the beginning of Responsible Government has long since been worked out. No one familiar with politics, in New South Wales at least, for the past two decades, will think the view here set down a morbid or unnecessarily pessimistic one. Every candid and observant critic must acknowledge that the very conditions of colonial life lead naturally up to this state of things. It is but a stage of transition, however. But if these remarks apply to-day, how much more must they indicate the absence of a refining or elevating element in the early days of the settlement. The churches then supplied the only forces really available, and it is to the owners of the well-known names of Broughton and Barker, Polding, Sherry, and M'Encroe, Lang, Cowper, and men of that type and time that most of the credit of the socially educative work of the past is due. The churches introduced a class of men of education and standing, and kept them aloof from the pursuits and aims of colonial life. They stood apart from the race for wealth, and taught the moral side of the popular character to keep itself unspotted from the world of gain. They recalled the popular mind to the exercise of its gift to "look before and after," and however opinion may differ as to the utility or otherwise of such a mental exercise, to it is due at least the credit of introducing a counteractive to the too practical element in the social life of the colonies.

The Right Reverend William Grant Broughton, first Bishop of the Church of England in Sydney, was one of those who were most closely associated with the work of establishing the flourishing branch of the Anglican Church in Australia.

William Grant Broughton was born at Westminster, 22nd May, 1788, and educated at King's School, Canterbury. When nineteen years of age he entered the East India House as a treasury clerk, and after five years spent in the duties of this office he commenced his studies for the Church. He entered at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, and took his bachelor's degree in January 1818, being sixth wrangler of that year. The degree of master of arts was taken about six years later, in 1823. He was ordained deacon in 1818, and admitted to priest's orders in the same year. After leaving Cambridge he was successively
curate of Hartley, Westhall, Hants, and of Farnham. The Duke of Wellington resided near Hartley, and Mr. Broughton was fortunate enough to attract the notice of that famous commander, who conferred on him the office of Chaplain of the Tower. Shortly afterwards he was offered the appointment of Archdeacon of New South Wales and Tasmania—or Van Diemen’s Land, as it was then called—in succession to the Reverend Thomas Hobbes Scott, who had resigned. This Mr. Broughton accepted, and arrived in Sydney accordingly on 13th September, 1829, and was sworn in as a member of Council by the Governor four days later.

The establishment of the Church of England in New South Wales was, of course, synchronous with the foundation of the colony. The first colonial chaplain, who came out in the "First Fleet" in 1788, was the Reverend Richard Johnson, a bachelor of arts of Magdalen, Cambridge. He built the first Church in the colony—a structure of wattle and plaster, which stood for some years at what is now the corner of Hunter and Castlereagh Streets, Sydney—in 1793, the cost of which is variously stated to have been from £40 to £100. Service was first performed here on Sunday, 25th August, 1793. He embraced the views of the Moravian Methodists, and left Australia in 1802. The Reverend Samuel Marsden, whose name occurs very frequently in early colonial records, arrived in the colony in December 1794, and succeeded Mr. Johnson in due course as senior chaplain. He was the son of a Yorkshire blacksmith, and, after leaving school, had spent some time in his father's workshop, but was placed by the Elland Society at the University and trained for the ministry. To his clerical office in the colony he unhappily united the civil duties of the magistracy, a combination which did not tend to increase his usefulness in his legitimate sphere. His efforts were, however, successful in the main, and resulted in much good to the Church he served. He died at Windsor in 1858, and was buried at Parramatta. He was one of the pioneers of the colony; his grandson is now Bishop of Bathurst. He opened most of the older churches of the colony—amongst others, St. John's, Parramatta, in April 1803; St. Philip's, Sydney, August 1809; and St. James', July 1822. The Revs. William Cowper and Robert Cartwright accompanied Mr. Marsden to the colony on his return from a visit to England, August 1809. The former had been curate of Rawdon, and became incumbent of St. Philip's, Sydney. He was the father of the present Dean Cowper and the late Sir Charles Cowper; he died in Sydney, July 1858, leaving his name, through his distinguished son, part of the history of the colony. Mr. Cartwright was appointed to Liverpool. The Revs. Richard Hill and James Cross arrived with appointments as assistant chaplains in 1818. In 1824 the Rev. Thomas Hobbes Scott was appointed Archdeacon of New South Wales, with a salary of
£2000 per annum. This gentleman had been a wine merchant in London, and was afterwards attached to the British Consulate in one of the Italian ports. In 1819 he had visited New South Wales as secretary or clerk to Mr. Commissioner Bigge, who had been appointed to inquire into the state of the colony. A Church and School Corporation was established by letters patent at the time of Archdeacon Scott’s appointment, by which the religious interests of the colony were placed under the care of the Church of England chaplains, and liberal provision made for the maintenance of their establishment. The Corporation existed until 1833. In 1825, besides those already named, the Revs. T. Hassall, J. Fulton, S. Reddall, and G. A. Middleton were also in the colony. The Rev. W. Docker arrived in 1828, and in the same year Archdeacon Scott returned to England, and was succeeded by Archdeacon Broughton, afterwards first Bishop of Sydney.

At the time of Archdeacon Broughton’s arrival, the colony was just making its first step out of its earliest and crudest condition. As will be seen in the memoir of our first Chief Justice, trial by jury and the new and comparatively liberal charter of justice had been introduced about four years before, in 1825. The public mind was beginning to expand, and the character of the Archdeacon was one from which more sympathy might be hoped than from his predecessor. The Archdeacon made it his first duty to personally familiarise himself with his archdeaconate, which he did by repeated journeys to the different settlements and districts, besides making a voyage to New Zealand. It was about four years after his arrival, in 1833, that Governor Bourke secured the acceptance of the General Church Act, which placed all the denominations on a common footing. When an archdeacon was first appointed, in the person of Mr. Scott, on the recommendation of Mr. Commissioner Bigge, a Church and Schools Corporation was established at the same time, in 1825. By it the care of religion and education was given exclusively to the Church of England, and one-seventh of the whole continent was set aside for its benefit. Against this estate the clergy were allowed to draw from the Government until it came of value. In 1828, with a population of 36,598, about half of whom belonged to the Church of England, the cost of the established church was £22,000. When Sir Richard Bourke, arrived in 1831, he saw the objections to this state of things, and two years after addressed his famous despatch to Lord Stanley, September 1833, in which that enlightened and liberal Governor pointed out that, it being expedient for the furtherance of good government that the State should extend its countenance to religion, it was equally necessary that such countenance and support should be gauged by the liberality and respect of the people, and not
confined to the ministers of one Church alone. It was then recommended that the Church of England, the Roman Catholic, and the Presbyterian Churches should receive State countenance and support indiscriminately, the other denominations being left to the care of the local governments. To this recommendation was appended a schedule showing the basis on which State grants should be apportioned. Lord Glenelg, who succeeded Lord Stanley in office, replied to the despatch in 1835. In the meantime Archdeacon Broughton proceeded to England in 1834 on the recommendation of Sir Richard Bourke, and was there consecrated first Bishop of Australia by Archbishop Hornby, 14th February 1836. While at home he made arrangements for the supply of church workers in the colony, and lent his aid to the ratification of the General Church Act (7 William IV.), already passed by the Colonial Council.

On Dr. Broughton's return he was formally installed in St. James' Church, Sydney, 2nd June, 1836. Up to that time Sydney had been part of the diocese of Calcutta, under Bishop Heber. His Lordship at once re-entered on an active career of Church work. He proposed that his diocese should be divided, and two suffragan bishops appointed, for Melbourne and Newcastle, offering to surrender £500 per annum from his own salary of £2000 for their support. This arrangement was agreed to by Mr. Gladstone in 1846, Dr. Broughton being created Metropolitan, Dr. Perry Bishop of Melbourne, and Dr. Tyrrell Bishop of Newcastle. For some years a surprising activity reigned in Church matters, and the episcopal establishment was firmly placed on its present basis. The foundation stone of St. Andrew's Cathedral was re-laid by Sir Richard Bourke the year after His Lordship's return, 16th March, 1837. The building was finished in 1868. Dr. Broughton laid the foundation stones of Trinity and Christ Church in 1840. During the term of his episcopacy several noteworthy steps in the growth of the Church of England in Australasia took place. Bishop Selwyn arrived in Auckland 30th May 1847; the Rev. C. B. Howard was the first clergyman of the Church to land in South Australia, 26th January 1838; Dr. Nixon, first Anglican Bishop of Tasmania, arrived in 1842; the Bishop of Brisbane was consecrated 14th June 1843; the first Bishop of Melbourne, the Right Rev. Charles Perry, D.D., consecrated 29th June 1847, and arrived in January 1848; Dr. Tyrrell, Bishop of Newcastle, in 1847; Dr. Short, Bishop of Adelaide, arrived in 1847; the first ordination services were held in Adelaide and Melbourne in June 1848; an Episcopal Synod, comprising the Bishops of Sydney, Auckland, Tasmania, Newcastle, and Adelaide, was held in Sydney in 1850; the Bishoprics of Lyttleton and Perth were formed in 1850; and on 29th March 1853, St. Peter's Church, the first in Port Philip, was consecrated. In 1850 the Church of England, in what was then New South Wales, numbered...
three bishops, an archdeacon, and sixty clerks in holy orders, with assistance from the State to the annual amount of about £18,175, the establishment having expanded from a staff of one archdeacon, fifteen chaplains, and four catechists in 1833. In 1843, on the return of Dr. Polding to the colony as Archbishop of Sydney, Dr. Broughton delivered a public protest against his assumption of the episcopal office and title. The wording of this notarial document was as follows:

PROTEST.—"In the name of God. Amen. We, William Grant, by Divine permission, Bishop and Ordinary Pastor of Australia, do protest publicly and explicitly, on behalf of ourselves and our successors, Bishops of Australia, on behalf of the clergy and all the faithful of the same church and diocese, and also on behalf of William, by Divine Providence, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England and Metropolitan, and his successors, that the Bishop of Rome has not any right or authority, according to the laws of God and the canonical Order of the Church, to institute any episcopal or arch-episcopal See or Sees within the limits of the Diocese of Australia, and Province of Canterbury aforesaid. And we do hereby publicly, and explicitly, and deliberately protest against, dissent from, and contradict any and every act of episcopal or metropolitan authority done or to be done, at any time or by any person whatever, by virtue of any right or title derived from any assumed jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-eminence, or authority of the said Bishop of Rome, enabling him to institute any episcopal See or Sees within the Diocese and Province herebefore named."

This protest was formally read by His Lordship, and subscribed by his clergy, 25th March 1843. Shortly before this His Lordship was involved in a dispute with Dr. Perry, of Melbourne, on the subject of Baptismal Regeneration, in which the respective High and Low Church views of the prelates received full publicity. Dr. Broughton made several other visits to England besides those already mentioned. His last was in August 1852, and after a trying voyage, he died there, 20th February 1853, at the house of Lady Gipps. He was buried in Canterbury Cathedral. A sculptured tomb, with recumbent effigy, perpetuates his memory in St. Andrew's Cathedral, Sydney. He married Sarah, eldest daughter of Reverend John Francis, rector of St. Mildred's, 13th July 1818. He had one son, who died in Sydney, and two daughters. Mrs. Broughton died in Sydney, 16th September 1849.

For nearly a quarter of a century the subject of this memoir guided liberally and skilfully the destinies of the Church of England in Australia. With his name is associated the abolition of an Established Church, and the granting of denominational freedom. A man of broad and liberal culture, of High Church views, of enlightened outlook, and of a high ideal of the Anglican episcopacy, Dr. Broughton was held in respect and esteem even by many in whom his self-contained manner repressed any more cordial feeling. To the observer of denominational growth in Australia the figure of the first Bishop of Sydney will always be a representative one. And no historian in the future can write his history of the State-growth of the past without a long look back at the ex-Treasury clerk who now sleeps in stone under the painted windows of his Cathedral, within sound of the ceaseless pulsation of the heart of the great city which has grown up magically about him.
N every branch almost of intellectual life transplanted amongst us the
elest colony of the Australian group has been exceptionally favoured in
its representative men. A glance through these pages will show that we
have much to boast of when the muster-roll of our leading names is
called. Each profession has illustrated itself with one or more lives that
would have cast an honourable reflection on much older lands than ours.

We have been signally fortunate in attracting to our shores men whose
personal gifts—though for a time, and to a superficial observer, they may have
seemed cast away in a young colony—have found ample opportunity for their
exercise here, and have produced a collateral work, apart from their personal duties,
that older lands could not possibly have brought forth. It is easy, perhaps, to
estimate the actual and practical value of the official work performed by any one
prominent man. But the greatest fruit of his personality, and the lateral effect of
his life-work and peculiar gifts on the character of our people, can only be judged
approximately, and then only after the material work of such a man is ended.

It has been said that a young country like our own is essentially a practical and
matter-of-fact one in its tendencies and sympathies. It is claimed that during
the first century of colonial history we wanted pioneers rather than patriots, and
men of action rather than men of thought. To a great extent this is true. But
there is no danger of the latter over-crowding the former in Australia for some
time at least to come. In the meantime we have to take care that the national
character does not harden itself over much, and bring forth an arid practicality of
life and manners, and a sordid delight in the material proceeds of the sale of fleeces
and beeves, to the neglect of those finer touches of character, in the shape of taste
and culture, without which the coming race would be but a barren wastrel, and
our people Scythians indeed. It is to the representatives of cultivated taste and
scholarship that we must turn to find the counteractions to this disastrous tendency.
Among the names that this class will suggest, that of the late Dr. Badham, for
many years Professor of Classics and Logic in the University of Sydney, will
always hold an honoured place. A work like the present, professing to give the

Charles Badham,  D.D.
memos of the men of our first century, would be incomplete without an attempt
at least to do something like a passing justice to his worth. By a happy accident
of fortune this country was favoured for some years by the presence amongst
us of a gentleman who had already earned an European reputation for opulent
scholarship. His talents and attainments undoubtedly fitted him to adorn a much
wider and more brilliant sphere of labour than that which our own limited
academical circles afforded. Historic universities, and venerable seats of learning,
we are told by those who ought to know, would have been happy in the
possession of such a man's service. But their and his own loss were our gain.
The talents that might have lost themselves in Europe in the cul-de-sac of
conventional University education, were here devoted to the formation of the
true academical spirit in our own University, and the raising of the standard
of cultivation and scholarship throughout a new country. In this his work will
live after him. The spirit called into existence by his influence will do more to
raise the level of the coming generations of students than a whole wilderness of
professors and classical commentators. His fine taste, correct and classic as a
piece of Greek sculpture, will be found to have permeated the teaching traditions of
the higher education of the country to an extent which the casual observer would
but dimly suspect. He had, too, that broad and liberal spirit which is the best
treasure of any country's great men. With his student's reserve—for he never
lost the dear old simple habits of his undergraduate days—and the shyness of a
man of letters—which he was, in the highest sense of the phrase—he was not so
generally known to the public outside as to those who were privileged to come in
contact with him. But many a struggling student in the town and country
can show the kindly and encouraging letters, surcharged with sympathy and
generous feeling, with which the noble old scholar, whom perhaps they had never
seen, lightened and cheered their difficult way. Dr. Badham encouraged
correspondence from every student, whether within the University or not, who
desired his help to clear the difficulties in his way. Many of the graduates of
to-day owe their first steps to his assistance, and the feeling of reverence and
gratitude every man of his time at the University felt for him officially and
personally is too well-known in New South Wales to need description here. It
was the aim of his colonial life to bring the facilities for an academical training
to every student's door. How he proceeded in his task, and what success attended
his efforts, will be shown as this memoir goes on. And the respect of the
community at large, and its heartfelt sense of the value of his personal character
and his distinguished services, were best shown when, a few years ago, he ended
his career in honour. In the lives of such men the country that includes them
within its borders is honoured, still more so when, as in this instance, his personality passes into the "life of life" of so many of its cultivated youth, destined in time to become the flower of its citizenship.

Charles Badham was born at Ludlow, Salop, 18th July 1813. He was the son of Charles Badham, F.R.S., F.R.C.S., Regin., Professor of Physic at Glasgow University, and of Margaret, daughter of John Campbell, who was a cousin of the poet, Thomas Campbell. He received his education under Pestalozzi, and afterwards under the famous Dr. Hawtrey, at Eton. He proceeded thence to Oxford, obtaining a scholarship in Wadham College in 1830. He took his Master's degree in Arts in 1837. He then travelled on the continent, spending seven pleasant years in Germany and Italy, until 1844, when he returned to England and was incorporated M.A. of St. Peter's, Cambridge. Three years later he was ordained deacon, and in 1848 a priest in holy orders; three years later he accepted the head mastership of King Edward's School, Southampton. In 1852 he was created Doctor of Divinity of Cambridge, and two years after was appointed Head Master of the Proprietary School, Birmingham. In 1860 he received from the University of Leyden the degree of Doctor Literarum Honoris Causa, and in 1863 was appointed Examiner in Classics to the University of London. In 1867 he was offered and accepted the post of Professor of Classics and Logic in the University of Sydney, in succession to the Rev. John Woolley, D.C.L., who held that office from the opening of the Sydney University, in October 1852, to 1866, when he was lost in the wreck of the steamer London, which foundered in the Bay of Biscay on the passage to England, 11th January of that year. Dr. Badham proceeded to Australia on his appointment, and at once entered with ardour and enthusiasm on the duties of the office, which he held to the end of his useful life. For seventeen years he was identified in the closest manner with the interests and progress of the system of higher education in New South Wales. From the first he saw the peculiar difficulties in the way of the establishment of that system. The social state of these colonies is still in a crude and inchoate condition, but twenty years ago, when Dr. Badham first arrived, the prospect for such a man was still less inviting. No greater contrast can be imagined than that existing between the state of things in which his scholarly mind had been formed and fashioned, and that which on every side proclaimed to the old-world stranger the fact that he had set foot in an entirely new country. No reverend traditions, the heirlooms of dim centuries of patient culture, and no hallowed associations, mellowed by age and the soft glow of a tender sentiment—like the ray that lights the sunset windows, deep-set in old gray walls half-hidden in their friendly ivy—nothing of this kind
greeted the new-comer with a sense of easy familiarity. Everything was garish and new. The building itself in which the scene of his labours was to be cast, was a building of yesterday, strongly accentuating the novelty of his position by its contrast with the Eton and Oxford of his own early studies. But if the material evidences of the spirit he was to direct differed so much from those to which he had been accustomed, much more did the material on which that spirit was to act under his direction. In England the social order from which the Universities draw their graduates has grown up through ages. The members of a cultured and leisured class, with scholarly sympathies, send their sons to imbibe that humanising influence of letters and literary studies on which they and their fathers were formed before them. Nothing could be more different than the state of things existing here. The country had only emerged ten years before from its dark ages, and Responsible Government was only beginning to work smoothly. The emigrant-adventurers who formed the population were not drawn from the lettered classes at home. As a general rule these were men of the mechanical and agricultural classes, who by early settlement and industry, aided in some instances by the gold discovery, had acquired a competence and desired to buy for their sons those educational advantages of which they could but dimly guess the precise nature, and which, in almost every case, had been denied to themselves. It was to the sons of this class that the University of Sydney was expected to open the portals of academical culture; and here it may be observed that a reasonable excuse certainly exists for those who saw something grotesque in the proposition to transplant the Oxford system for such a purpose. But the system was tried, and—after Dr. Woolley, who did pioneer work in the cause—the care of its operation was entrusted to Dr. Badham. It would, in many respects, have been a difficult matter to find a more capable man. He brought to his task, in the first place, all that enthusiastic goodwill which is the first note of the successful teacher everywhere. His strong devotion to the traditions of his alma mater did not blind him to the requirements of his novel charge. He looked into the future for the mot d’ordre of his work, which he directed to fit into the social system likely to be called into existence. This is not the place to inquire into the suitability or otherwise of that system to our own pseudo-democratic conditions. Much might be said, and doubtless will be forcibly said in the future, about the wisdom of engrafting an aristocratic system, through aristocratic traditions and laws, on a country which is as surely intended for the field of a vigorous democracy as ever the old British colonies of North America were, for their own unique experiment. We have transplanted to this new country the laws and social traditions of England, mistakes, and cause for
effect. It was not so much these laws and traditions that built up the fabric of English society, as the English social conditions which produced the laws. The system that accords with a social state inherited from the old feudal system, and perpetuated and developed through many centuries, does not harmonise with the new conditions of a new country. The American colonies recognised this when they cut off the laws from the time of the Conqueror, and by an instinct as admirable as it was true, adopted the principles of Anglo-Saxon tradition alone, as De Tocqueville first pointed out. In Australia, however, having adopted the existing laws of England in globo—which to all intents and purposes the transcribers of our Constitution did—we have to develop a set of social conditions to fit that system. But although this may be condemned as a reversal of the proper course of procedure, it was scarcely for those appointed to carry out the process to quarrel with the work on which they were induced to enter. The founders of our University drew up the Constitution to fit in with that of the country, and the unequal social conditions it was destined to call into existence. Those charged with its direction, as Dr. Badham was, had therefore nothing to do but administer their trust on the terms in which it was confided to them. If in carrying out their work on these lines, they came into conflict with those who desired to see higher education in these colonies directed on more popular lines, the fault was not with them, but with the spirit of our political institutions. This we conceive to be the true answer to charges that have been made from time to time by critics writing in all good faith against Dr. Badham and his academical work. It can be shown, indeed, that Dr. Badham was so far unfaithful to the strict and narrow line so unwisely laid down for him and others charged with the direction of the various branches of national development, that the particular interest entrusted to him expanded the sphere of its influence under his guidance.

Of the qualifications brought by Dr. Badham to the discharge of his duties it is almost unnecessary to speak. He had a world-wide reputation for scholarship, and a circle of literary socii, including the best-known names in literature of his day, testified to the character of his tastes and sympathies. Such men as Cardinal Newman, Lord Sherbrooke, and Grote have borne ample witness to his opulent scholarship. Among his personal friends and correspondents he numbered George Eliot, George Henry Lewes, Lord Houghton, Lords Hatherley and Lyttleton, Thackeray, "Father Prout" (Rev. Frank Mahoney), Magirn, Froude, Lord Sherbrooke, Cardinal Newman, Max Müller, Huxley, Dean Stanley, F. D. Maurice, Sir Theodore Martin, and others. The last-named dedicated his "Catullus" to Dr. Badham in some graceful lines at the beginning of his volume, conveying a
polished and friendly tribute to his friend's literary spirit and attainments. Of written and printed testimonies to his repute we have space to transcribe the following:—The Quarterly Review spoke of him as being capable of imparting "instruction to the ripest scholars of the age," and as being "universally regarded of the continent as the first living scholar in England." Professor Conington, of Oxford, "looked upon Badham's publications as superior to anything which English scholarship has at present to boast." Dr. Thompson, Regius Professor of Greek at Cambridge, wrote: "Badham has few equals and no superiors in England, and I know of no man in England or elsewhere to whose judgments I am more inclined to defer in the higher departments of Greek criticism." Professor Blackie, of Edinburgh, spoke of him as a "Hellenist of the highest class." Blackesley, who edited an edition of "Herodotus," described Dr. Badham as "among the very first in the first rank of English scholarship of the day." Cardinal Newman referred to him as "the first Greek scholar of the day in this country." Dr. William Smith, whose educational works are so well known to every scholar as to every schoolboy, describes him as "pre-eminently the best verbal critic in England; and, taken altogether, he may be pronounced our greatest scholar." To this already formidable array of acknowledged authorities might be added many more, and particularly the high eulogies of continental classicists. Cobet, Bake, Dindorf, Bünser, Boissonade, Haase, Bockh, Meineke, C. F. Hermann, Stallbaum, Baiter, Hirschig, Curtius, Sauppe and others might be drawn upon to swell the lengthening record. But it is not to be inferred from all this that Dr. Badham was a mere verbal critic and nothing more. He was himself a worker, though his labours were confined to classic fields. The list of his works includes the Phaedrus of Plato, Cicero pro Muraena, Iphigenia in Taurus, the Helena of Euripides, the Ion of Euripides, the Philebus, Convivium, and Euthydemus and Laches of Plato, and his "Adhortatio ad Studiosam Juventutem Sydneiensem," prefixed to his edition of Plato's Dialogues. He was also a contributor to Mnemosyne, a philological journal of note published at Leyden, in which he printed his restoration of the text of Thucydides and work in connection with Plato's Treatise—"The Laws." But, here again, it must not be understood that his literary sympathies were confined to what he found entombed in the dead languages alone. Dr. Badham was a man of the most catholic and far reaching sympathies in the great republic of letters. His special culture, indeed, constituted him a high authority on the Latin and Greek authors, but his personal character was of too broad and generous a scope to allow his mind to contract and shrivel itself to the dimensions of that of a mere verbal antiquary, with dim perceptions
obscured by the library dust of musty folios. There may have been a cloud before his mental vision which obscured his view of our democratic future, but it was "the dust of centuries and of song;" the past was about him and around him "in singing clouds like golden bees." He brought to his appreciation of the literary work of the day; a mind prepared and enriched by a mastery of the work of the master-minds of old; and of the points and excellences of the modern school of English and continental literary labours, it may be said that he knew them as the scent of wine."

Enough will be gathered from what has been said to indicate the nature of the work the interests of higher education in New South Wales called for, with the particular difficulties that surrounded it, and the character of the man selected to undertake the important charge. The first glance at the field of his new duties showed Dr. Badham that he would require all the enthusiastic devotion he could bring to his task. To his credit it must be said that he did not at once arrange to return by the first ship to England. He decided to remain, and having once put his hand to the plough, he characteristically preferred not to turn back. Not long after his arrival we find him travelling up and down the country, and in every centre of population stating the claims of his University, popularising its aims, and awakening some semblance of an intelligent interest in his work. He saw that the tendencies of life in the colonies were practical and matter-of-fact tendencies, as much on account of the character of the people from whom our immigrant supplies were drawn, as from the very nature of the struggle for existence, and then for wealth, in a new country. One of the first facts that appear to have struck his mind was the very important one that the moneyed classes as they then existed were not those from which the enthusiastic students of the future would be drawn. But the expensive and rigorously exclusive system which fenced off the University from the people could only be opened by a golden pass-key. The fatal mistake which produced this state of things was too deeply rooted in our political institutions to be approached by him, at least with radical measures. The course taken was a compromise with a peculiar flavour of popular benevolence about it which, though a distant imitation of the princely charities and foundations of England, could scarcely be expected to recommend itself to the inborn democratic sense of the manly young Australia of the future. Dr. Badham made an earnest and persistent appeal for the establishment of bursaries, by which the expense of academical education might be lessened to the deserving. This point he specially dwelt upon in his travelling lectures, with not unfavourable results, though these bore no proportion to his effort.
It was gradually borne in upon him that the system of higher education he was called upon to administer was planted among social conditions that rendered it a mere burlesque—the caricature of the *nouveaux riches* on its old-world models. It was a position of peculiar difficulty, which has never received fair justice. Dr. Badham himself, by his training, his sympathies, his tastes, and the associations of a life-time, had a tenderness for the old-world system. He was over fifty years of age when he arrived in Australia, and a man's character is formed by that time. He found a constitution violently engrained upon the country which was ages in advance of the social conditions it was supposed to regulate. He may, or may not, have seen that the false social conditions thus to be forced into existence were not such as to harmonise with a young and vigorous democracy. But he also must have seen that the ruling class was drawn for the most part from that untrained emigrant type, to which reference has been already made, which was disqualified by defect of education and by the impress of those influences to which, as an unenfranchised English class, it had been subjected, and from which it had but just escaped to these colonies, from forming anything like a clear and foreseeing judgment on the character and future of the State policy it blindly and fortuitously administered. If Dr. Badham was anything of the shrewd observer that we take him to have been, this one striking fact could not have escaped him. We therefore find his own candid sense of the utter unsuitability of an old-world academical system to new-world conditions discounted from the outset by his own sympathies, the distinctly expressed character of the duties he was called upon to fulfil, and the blank indifference of ignorance on the part of that section of the rulers of the country which might, under other circumstances, be expected to realise the anachronism equally with himself. So Dr. Badham followed the lines he found laid down for him; but it would be interesting, did our space permit, to speculate on the result had a younger man of distinctly democratic sympathies been placed at the same cross-roads, with the choice of paths before him. It is only necessary here to say that for many weary years the echoes of the lecturers' voices in the roomy halls of our stately University were almost the only encouragement they received for their labours besides their salaries. Dr. Badham made a noble effort, shackled as he was. He laboured to extend the advantages of a University education to those engaged in daily labour; but for a long while the spirit of the place was against him. When this reform was eventually secured by the establishment of evening lectures, so that the obligation of attendance at the University during the day might be evaded, this second compromise was only purchased at the price of years of the students' time. The ill-judged restrictions which limited
the usefulness of the University restricted the labours and influence of Dr. Badham, and contracted the operations of one whose work might have been a potent social force, to the labours of an almost deserted lecture-room, or the walks of private life. The spirit of our institutions deprived the growing mind of our people of the services of an educative influence, with possibilities that now can only regretfully be recalled.

At the yearly commemoration-day celebration at the University, the speeches of Dr. Badham were always the great intellectual attraction. He had many of the gifts of the true orator—a fine voice, a good presence, and a thoroughly earnest belief in what he said. He was a persistent opponent of the desire to modernise the University in the direction of lessening the importance of classical in favour of scientific studies. His favourite Greek found a consistent apologist in him. Reference has already been made to the generous help he gave to students not connected with the University. He corrected their Greek, Latin, and French exercises, and encouraged their often crude but always earnest efforts at the expense of much of his private time and convenience. It is sad to think what an influence he might have exerted had the want of public spirit not barred the way; and still more sad to think how much time his educative influence might have saved young Australia in realising its real wants as a nation. But the same state of things that is answerable for this calamity will, for some time yet, prevent us as a people from emasculating our virility by weak and pathetic regrets on this or any other score. Dr. Badham was a trustee of the Free Public Library, Sydney, for many years, and if we mistake not, the shelves of that popular institution hold many traces of his tastes and sympathies. He retained his post as Professor of Classics and Logic in the University of Sydney for seventeen years, until his death, at the age of seventy-one years, 27th February, 1884. He was twice married, and left four sons and five daughters residing in the colony. The various journals published generously appreciative articles on the death of this prominent colonist. One of these articles, written by the Right Honourable William Bede Dalley, a close friend of the late professor, paid a sympathetic and graceful tribute to his memory, attainments, and character in a touching and masterly way which the writer has made peculiarly his own. The friendship which existed between these two men of kindred tastes and literary sympathies is one of the pleasant episodes of the liberal side of Australian public life.

Only a few months before Dr. Badham expired, the students and ex-students and friends of the venerated professor invited him to a banquet on the occasion of his seventieth birthday. It was a pleasing and genial
demonstration. In responding to the toast of his health, the old scholar, grown grey in harness, said a few hearty but somewhat pathetic words. He thanked his young friends, who, in the gentleness of their hearts, thought fit—he modestly said—to honour a man because of his age, who thought proper, under an impulse of generosity, to make much of a few years' service. They knew very well—he reminded them—that mere length of service had no claim. But perhaps—proceeded the kind old man, with that softness of manner that sometimes so well became the votary of polite letters—some reminiscence of Thucydides recalled his saying that love of honour is that which alone is incapable of decay; or perhaps their own Shakespeare came whispering that, when man is in the sere and yellow leaf, he desires that which should accompany age—as honour, love, obedience, and troops of friends. And so—went on the words still kindly remembered by those who heard them—seeing that the future was become but a narrow sort of place for him to look into, they provided that entertainment, sitting at which he saw with strained eyes through his sixteen years of service all his students once more about him, and was brought, by the magic of their benevolence, once again face to face with those who sat and listened to him in the past. It was their last reunion. For six months had scarcely passed away before the venerable old scholar and teacher had also passed "into the world of white souls." To those who knew him, the old-world air, and painted windows of his University will long continue to speak of his memory. For the rest, it may be hoped that a consideration of what we have lost by the hampering shackles that deprived his personality of its full measure of influence on the growing mind of our people will prepare the way for a state of things more consonant with our democratic destiny. In Dr. Badham a worthy representative of a foreign social order passed away. And so the old order changeth, giving place to new; and fate fulfils itself in many ways.
THE MOST REVEREND

Roger Bede Vaughan, D.D., O.S.B.,

ARCHBISHOP OF SYDNEY.

ONE of the most striking figures that have passed across the eventful stage of Australian life in the past hundred years was certainly that of the late Archbishop of Sydney. The anachronism of old-world mitre or mediaeval vesture, and the stately form and princely figure of the wearer, however, were not the most noticeable features of this striking apparition. Strangely suggestive as was the former, so apparently unplaced in a virgin country not yet quite redeemed from primeval rudeness, a yet more remarkable feature to the seeing eye was the influence to be exerted and the impress left on the growing mind of Australia by the personal character and effort of this splendid Roman Catholic prelate. Many causes and many diverse influences have been at work since Captain Phillip anchored his convict-ships off Dawes' Point, to form and mould the Australian national character. Great men in all walks of life—men whose personal capacity and energy would have carved out a name in any land—have laboured together at the great work. Example and influence have lent their aid. But the movement has been perceptibly furthered by a factor that no observer of our social conditions can afford to ignore. This factor has been supplied by the various religious denominations. These, as a rule, have been fortunate in their heads and guiding spirits. The names of Moorhouse, and Barry, are suggestive of the influence of abstract thought on a public mind too much engrossed by practical effort. It is to men like these, trained to thought and unbiassed by political or commercial considerations, that we must look for that aid in the formation of the national mind that, in the absence of old-world conditions of culture and thought, we will seek in vain elsewhere. They bring the culture of Europe home to us. At the head of the list of such men as these must be placed that of Roger Bede Vaughan, whose literary repute, scholarly attainments, and power as a pulpit or platform orator, gave him a position far above that of any other churchman in Australia. The late Archbishop of Sydney
was essentially and characteristically a worker and an active man. By tempera-
ment as much as by duty he was impelled to make his life a busy one. He
delighted in work, and revelled in the rush of conflict. In his education
battles he showed much of the combative spirit that, as he was wont pleasantly
to say, animated his martial ancestor and namesake—the valiant Sir Roger
Vaughan—who was knighted on the field of Agincourt, for his chivalry, by the
King. He was a thorough-bred gentleman of the fine old school that has
given so many soldiers and statesmen and prelates to England; and on more
than one occasion here in Australia, like his ancestor at Agincourt, did he
show the mettle of his pastures. The blood that reddened the veins of
Lanfranc and Langton seemed also to run in his veins, and on all occasions
he showed himself a worthy inheritor of the mitre and crozier of the old
vigorous Saxon prelacy. He was a scholar as well as a churchman, a
polished and cultured man of the world in private intercourse, as earnest,
unsuspicious, and generous as a boy. He was above the level of social life
here in Australia, and, for his own comfort, somewhat before his time. His
generous and large-hearted trust, so often expressed in the liberal mind of the
Australian people, with its freedom from bigotry and narrow sectarian prejudice,
and its strong British sense of fair play, was perhaps a little too highly
pitched in a community where religious differences have been fostered for
political ends by popular leaders who have wrecked their own capacities for
public usefulness in ruining the moral tone of our people. A singular instance
of the incidence of the feeling thus produced is apparent even in the very
generous obituary notices and leading articles which appeared in the press in
reference to the late prelate. Nearly every one of these struck a strong note
of provincialism, which must have made home readers smile, in taking care to
accentuate the fact that they differed in point of religious belief from the man
whose personal and social loss alone they were called on to deplore. This is
a feeling, however, which is gradually dying out with the race that subsisted
on its existence in the colony. It must retire altogether eventually before the
spread of intelligence, as the black races recede before the white. Such men
as the late Roger Bede Vaughan, by their broad and liberal culture, their social
standing, their wide political views, at least on subjects outside the domain of
faith and morals, and their open and sunny personal character, do much to
raise the tone of public and social life, and remove that veil of distrust which
hangs between well-meaning men of different creeds, worshipping at different
altars. Australia is broad enough to contain all differences of opinion, and
the characteristic mark of the opening public mind of the young Australian
nationality, should be a broadness and liberality of spirit wide enough and generous enough to include all differences that do not derogate from the common end.

Roger William Bede Vaughan was born at Courtfield, near Ross, Herefordshire, England, on 9th January, 1834. His father, Lieutenant-Colonel John Francis Vaughan, was the head of one of the oldest country families in England. The family seat on the banks of the Wye, midway between Ross and Monmouthshire, is most picturesquely situated in the midst of some of the loveliest scenery in the kingdom, and is famous in history as the nursing place of Henry of Monmouth. One of the family, Sir Roger Vaughan, was knighted on the field of Agincourt by Henry V. The father of the subject of this memoir was a magistrate for the counties of Hereford, Monmouth, and Gloucester, and a deputy-lieutenant for Monmouthshire, and sometime Colonel of the Royal Monmouth Militia Engineers. He was married on 12th July, 1830, at the age of twenty-two years, to Elizabeth Mary, the daughter of John Rolls, Esquire, of the Hendree, the head of one of the most honourable families of the shire. They lived together at Courtfield until the death of his first wife, by whom he had thirteen children. On 15th February, 1860, he married his second wife, Mary, the only surviving daughter of Joseph Weld, of Lulworth Castle, by whom he had two children, who died in infancy. Ex-Governor Weld, of Tasmania and Western Australia, is a scion of the old family from which Colonel Vaughan's second wife was taken. He was a man of information and accomplishments; he talked well, cleverly, and even brilliantly; but his mind and genius showed themselves best in his public speeches. He was a born orator; for he had not only matter to use, but he had all the grace and power of epigrammatic form, presence of mind, and the physical qualifications which distinguish the orator. A couple of sentences from one who knew him give an idea of his personality. Some here present can remember him in his prime. They can recall the gallant figure, the handsome face, the noble head with its curling hair, the resonant and far-reaching voice, and the striking delivery of his younger days, when he stood on the hustings, and took the part of law and order in the stormy and riotous scenes which troubled the country some forty years ago. As a magistrate, he shared the burdens as he shared the honours of many honourable colleagues. As an officer of the Royal Monmouth Militia, of which he was colonel for many years, he was a model soldier—skilled, brave, intellectual, and high-minded. Such was the repute he left after him. As a volunteer in the Crimea, he took his turn in the trenches during the whole of the terrible winter of 1854-5. He was
a man of keen observation, and in the summer of 1855, after his return to England, he published the results of his observations in a volume of "Suggestions for Arming and Training Light Infantry," "The Soldier in Peace and War." At home he settled down to agriculture, and as a speculator, a railway director, and a soldier, his advice was widely sought. He was a man of a large and sympathetic mind, slow to think evil, and urgent in doing good. In 1880 Colonel Vaughan went with his wife to Biarritz for the winter. He died there, 20th December, his wife having preceded him by a few days. These few words will suffice to sum up the career of the father of one of the most remarkable men who have ever helped to mould and fashion the national mind of Australia.

Of the thirteen children of Colonel Vaughan and Elizabeth Mary, his first wife, eight were sons. Six of these, including the distinguished and learned prelate we now notice, embraced the ecclesiastical vocation, and gave themselves to the Church. The late Archbishop of Sydney, the most Reverend Roger Bede Vaughan, D.D., O.S.B., was the second son. His elder brother, Dr. Herbert Vaughan, is Bishop of Salford, England. Joseph Jerome Vaughan, O.S.B., who was named as the probable successor of the late Dr. Vaughan in the See of Sydney, is Lord Abbot of St. Benedict's Abbey, Fort Augustus, Scotland. The Reverend Kenelm Vaughan is a clerk in holy orders, and is the translator of the only modern Spanish edition of the Bible. The Reverend Bernard Vaughan is a Jesuit. The Reverend John Vaughan was for some time private secretary to his brother in Sydney. Francis and Reginald Vaughan are the remaining sons. Colonel Francis Vaughan became squire of Courtfield on the death of his father, it having been arranged that he should inherit the entailed estates of the family. He married Miss Pope, an American heiress. Reginald Vaughan is married to Miss Shanahan, sister-in-law of Sir Patrick Jennings, K.C.M.G., late Premier of New South Wales, and resides at Glentrothy, near Courtfield, on an estate bequeathed him by his father. It may be mentioned that the Honourable and Right Reverend Bishop of Clifton was a cousin, and the Right Reverend Bishop of Plymouth an uncle, of the late prelate.

The childhood and early boyhood of Roger Bede Vaughan were spent in that picturesque country house on the banks of the English river where he was born. His early education was entrusted to the care of private tutors until he had attained the age of seventeen years. That breezy freshness and sunny lightsomeness of character which, with its fine old English aroma, accompanied him through life, and showed such of us as are Australian-born the quality of a
well-born English gentleman, doubtless owed much to the home associations and
domestic atmosphere of that old family-seat on the Wye. It is mentioned as
a singular thing that the growing boy, who afterwards ripened into the fine
scholar and the distinguished orator and man of letters, evinced much more taste
during these early years for the delights of trout-fishing on the river, and rabbit-
shooting in the close, then for the fascination of books or study. But when the
time came to leave home and enter himself as a student at St. Gregory's College,
of Downside—an establishment attached to a Benedictine monastery near Bath—he entered on his studies and scholastic career with earnestness and ardour,
and there is a tradition to the effect that within a week of his entry, he had
posted a challenge on the door of the refectory, inviting any of his fellow-students
to debate with him for half-an-hour on any subject. After spending about four
years at Downside, the young and eager student went to Rome to complete his
philosophical and theological studies, having previously entered the Benedictine
Order as a monk. He studied with the Benedictine Fathers in charge of the
church and college of St. Paul, outside the walls of Rome, and at St. Callisto,
within the city. Later on, he spent some time at the famous abbey of Monte
Cassino, the central house of the Order to which he belonged. While pursuing
his studies he was more than once specially noticed by the late Pope, Pius IX.
On 9th April, 1859, he was ordained priest in the Basilica of St. John, Lateran,
by His Eminence Cardinal Patrici. Shortly afterwards he returned to England,
and commenced parochial duty at Bath, his labours being chiefly amongst the
very poor. In the year 1861 he was appointed Professor of Philosophy at the
Benedictine College and Monastery of St. Michael, Glehonger, Herefordshire.
Still a young man—he was then but twenty-eight years of age—he was nominated
Prior of this establishment, and under his firm and zealous direction the relaxed
monastic rule was restored. It was here that he first showed his strong will and
aptitude for governing. His position was a difficult one, thus placed in a post of
superiority over his brethren, many of whom were much older than himself, and
inured to the life of their common rule before the young Prior had begun to
go to school. But the duty was accepted and the work performed. The
diocese of Newport and Menevia, in which the priory is situate, is entrusted
to the Benedictines, and the bishop and chapter are all members of the Order,
so that Prior Vaughan, in his capacity as head of the monastery, was also
Provost of the Cathedral Chapter. He had already begun to make his reputation
as a pulpit orator, which was afterwards to attain such splendid proportion. He
was frequently invited to visit different dioceses to preach on special occasions.
He held his priorship originally for four years, but on the expiration of his

Vol. I. z
term, in July 1866, he was again elected to the same position, which he held until he left England.

It was during the long and solitary cloistered hours of his monastic life in this quiet priory that he devoted himself to that chief literary labour of his life, "St. Thomas of Aquin, his Life and Labours." This massive monument of learning, each stone of which is hewn, as it were, out of the life-work of one of those great figures that crowd the classical and middle ages—the philosophers of antiquity and the doctors and fathers of scholastic and patristic theology—was intended to serve merely as the porch and entrance to another "Life"—that of St. Bernard, one of the great central figures of mediaeval times; and this again, as the vestibule of his Opus Majus—a life of St. Benedict, the founder of Western Monasticism. Neither of these latter works ever saw the light. His active and stirring life in Australia never again permitted him to enjoy the learned leisure, and scholastic quiet of his peaceful English priory, and so his larger literary projects remained but fancies, which never took definite shape and semblance. At St. Michael's his monk's cell saw most of his time. He seldom left his monastery, except when he conducted a retreat, or preached some earnestly-requested charity sermon. When his book appeared it immediately gave its author a rank amongst men of letters, and a distinguished place in literature. Its style, the wide range of learning it displayed, and the broadness, and large-minded character of the views it put forth, and of its judgments of men, captivated the critics. We have space for one notice, taken from the London Athenaeum, which may serve to show the tone adopted towards "St. Thomas of Aquin" and its author by the leading literary reviews in the language:

* Prior Vaughan is not deficient in many of those qualities which give popularity to biography. He is an enthusiastic admirer of St. Thomas, and an industrious reader of mediaeval literature. He has laid under contribution whatever works of early or of modern times could throw light upon his favourite subject. The extent and catholicity of his reading are amazing. English Protestant divines, the most latitudinarian authors of France and Germany, the speculations of Lewis and Renan, hold peaceable communion in his pages with the ancient fathers, and the most uncompromising supporters of Roman orthodoxy. Those who might expect to find in an orthodox professor of the Roman Catholic faith, and still more in the superior of a strict religious order, that narrow bigotry which industriously closes its eyes to modern progress, modern science, and modern literature, will be as greatly as they will be agreeably disappointed. If the name and title were withdrawn, Prior Vaughan's readers would be puzzled to decide whether they were not perusing the pages of some brilliant historian, who was discussing a great subject, not indeed, without partiality, but with that freer and larger handling which distinguishes the modern from his more precise and formal predecessor. His pages are filled with animated description. With the force and life-like fidelity of a master, he dashes off the portraits and peculiar characteristics of the great intellectual leaders of the middle ages. Beneath his vigorous handling mere names start up into glowing and breathing realities. The driest details of scholasticism, so repulsive to the imagination of the general reader, are invested with the interest of fiction. The densest clouds which had settled down and obscured the page of history are chased away. Mediaeval discussions, the most remote from modern sympathy, are set before the reader in a lively style, and with graphic effect. Never does his narrative stand still for want of materials—never does it loiter or languish for lack of variety and energy. Nor is Prior Vaughan, as might have been anticipated, contented with presenting the angelical doctor of the schools in
one aspect, or from one point of view, or merely as a theologian, or in relation to his own times and his own contemporaries. He is brought into contrast, not only with all the great names of the middle ages—with St. Anselm and St. Bernard, with Abelard and William of St. Amour—but with the Greek and Latin Fathers—with St. Athanasius, St. Basil, and St. Chrysostom; St. Anthony, St. Ambrose, and St. Augustine. Not satisfied with this almost superfluous energy, our author compares the teaching of Aquinas with that of the great masters of antiquity; and we have such chapters as 'St. Thomas and Socrates,' of 'St. Thomas and Plato,' 'St. Thomas and Aristotle,' and, finally, the relation of Faith to Reason, and of St. Thomas to both. Our readers will be able to judge from these remarks the wealth and variety of the field over which our author travels—always interesting, if not convincing; always suggesting some useful train of thought, if not always strictly adhering to the main idea and purposes of the subject. In fact, with the liveliness, variety, freedom, and ingenuousness of Prior Vaughan's account of the life and labours of St. Thomas we have no fault to find.”

Into this highly characteristic book the young Prior put much of his own cloistered dreams. He looked out on the teeming life and seething intellectual existence of the inarticulate Middle Ages, across the broad glow of his own large mind and liberal culture, and from the narrow pencil of light that formed the window of his quiet monastic cell. The result is a curious psychic and moral study. It gives us a grasp of the mind of the virile and active man who filled such a large space in the public eye here in Australia by his vivid individuality—in whom intellectual ambition and the pride of mental life was strong—and who was content to expend all the pent-up vitality of his energetic and sympathetic nature, during the disciplined stillness of his cloistered hours, in keen and eager sympathy with his own forceful revivifications of the Abelards, the Bernards, and the Hildebrands, into whom he breathed the breath of his own life and quick desire, and whom he set once more in motion across the romantic stage of the Europe of mediaeval times. To this fact may be traced the warrant for the latter part of the compliment of another critic, who has called his work "a book truly erudite in all the learning of the period of which it treats, and written with a fascinating freshness and brilliancy of style." It may be added that "St. Thomas of Aquin" is now a recognised standard work in all the Catholic colleges and foundations of the United Kingdom. Prior Vaughan also contributed from time to time well-digested and readable articles to the press, the London Tablet (his brother's organ) and the Westminster Gazette being his usual vehicles of publication. The Dublin Review also received some noteworthy articles from his pen, and the Prior was known by his friends to be one of the champions who fought the battle of odontology in that periodical. By his representations to Mr. Gladstone, too, he was mainly instrumental in saving the venerable Abbey of Monte Cassino, the most reverend ecclesiastical monument in Europe perhaps, from sharing the fate of other monastic edifices of Italy, which were destroyed by order of the Italian Government. But while thus labouring with voice and pen in cloistered retirement that was from time to time but momentarily broken, a broad and brilliant future was, unknown to himself, advancing its luminous shadow upon his life. The Bishop of Newport and Menevia, his diocesan, had made an
application to Rome to have Prior Vaughan designated as his Coadjutor-Bishop, with the right of succession. And then for the first time the late Archbishop of Sydney heard of the new career just about to dawn for him, and which, but a few brief years ago, was brought to such an untimely and pathetic close.

We now open another chapter in the life of the subject of this memoir, which can only be understood when read between the lines of the story of the great social and religious institutions of which he is the representative figure. The first incident in the history of Catholicism in Australia of which we have any record is the celebration of the first religious offices in a house in Harrington-street, Sydney, by the chaplain of a French surveying expedition which touched at Sydney in 1802. Three years before that the Rev. W. Harold, formerly parish priest of Reculla, near Dublin, Ireland, was transported to the colony for having taken part in the Irish rebellion of 1798. The Rev. F. O'Neil was also sent out on the same charge in 1800, but was pardoned shortly afterwards, and left the colony in 1802. The Rev. James Dixon, who arrived at the same time and under the same circumstances, was accorded permission by Governor King in 1803 to exercise his ecclesiastical functions, he having been emancipated in the meantime. At the same time an order was issued calling on all professing Catholicism throughout New South Wales to attend at Government House, Parramatta, 20th April 1803, and a notice appeared in the Sydney Gazette conveying the regulations for the services allowed. The first public service under this permit was held at Parramatta by the Rev. J. Dixon, on 24th May 1803. In 1808 that gentleman left the colony. The first clergyman authorised by his church to discharge the duties of his office in Australia was the Venerable Archpriest O'Flynn, who arrived 3rd August, 1817; but on his arrival he was at once met with an order to depart, as he failed to produce any formal permission from the Imperial authorities for the exercise of his functions. He left in November following, and the matter having been brought before the House of Commons, the action of the colonial authorities was condemned, and, on the motion of Earl Bathurst, two Catholic chaplains, duly accredited and appointed by the Government at definite salaries, were forthwith sent out to the colony. The action of the Home Government in this matter was indirectly the result of the exertions of the Venerable Archpriest Therry, who had met the returned missioner and was by him placed in possession of the circumstances, and other information relative to the colony. That gentleman at once determined to devote his life to the work of his Church in Australia; and he, with the Rev. Philip Conolly, arrived in Sydney in April 1820 as
duly appointed chaplains. One of the first undertakings upon which these earnest men entered was the erection of a suitable place of worship, and a meeting was called in July following at the Sydney Court-house, under the presidency of the Rev. P. Conolly, to devise measures for the erection of a church. At this movement every class in the population liberally assisted, and Governor Macquarie promised to set aside a sum from the public funds equal to the amount subscribed. At this meeting St. Mary's Cathedral originated, 1st July, 1820, the foundation-stone being laid by the Governor on 20th October in the following year. The first Catholic school was established in 1822, and other missioners arrived soon after. The Rev. W. Ullathorne, D.D., afterwards Vicar-General, now Bishop of Birmingham, and J. M'Encroe, afterwards Archdeacon, arrived in 1832. The Catholic chaplains, however, were not accorded in the fullest measure the right to minister to the Catholic body without limitation. Archpriest Therry, indeed, protested so vehemently against an order from the Governor relative to his interference with Catholic children in the orphanages, who were to be brought up in the Protestant religion, that a rupture ensued, and for twelve years, from 1825 to 1835, the free exercise of his ministry was denied him. Later on, however, he was publicly thanked by two Governors for his services to the colony, and rewarded with grants of land.

On 13th September of the year last named the Most Reverend Dr. Polding arrived in Sydney with the title of Bishop of Hiero-Caesarea and the office of Vicar-Apostolic of New Holland and Van Diemen's Land. John Bede Polding was born at Liverpool, England, 18th November 1794, of English and German parentage. His education commenced at home, and was continued from the age of eleven years, at St. Gregory's College, Downside—the same institution which, as we have seen, his successor in the See of Sydney entered about half a century later. In his sixteenth year he entered the monastic order of the Benedictines, receiving the habit of this community on 16th July 1810. One year later he made his solemn religious profession, and finally bound himself to the religious life. In after years he was advanced to the responsible charge of the Noviciate, and invested with the care of preparing young aspirants for the Church and the historic order to which he belonged. About three years before his death he received a touching reminder of these early days in a jubilee greeting from four of his old novices, all of them occupying dignified positions, and one of them—Dr. Ullathorne, Bishop of Birmingham—having been at one time an active and zealous missioner himself. During this period the young ecclesiastic was also engaged in annotating Husenbeth's edition of the Bible. For eight years after his religious profession he occupied himself in undergoing
a thorough and special course of training for the priesthood, availing himself meanwhile to the fullest extent of those treasures of erudition which the most learned body of men in the Catholic system—the Benedictines—had at their command. On 4th March 1819, he was ordained a priest, and he celebrated the first duty of his clerical office on the festival of the founder of his order, 21st March following. He still continued his labours in the retirement of the cloister, training his novices and preparing other young students for the service of his Church, until he was nominated by Pope Gregory XVI. to the charge of a branch of the Indian mission at Madras. This pastoral charge, however, Dr. Polding declined, and he was allowed to again turn to his retirement. Up to this time the Catholic Church in Australia had been under the episcopal charge of the Bishop of Mauritius, and it was not till 1834 that the project was entertained of erecting it into an independent pastoral mission. In the year named, however, Pope Gregory XVI. again called on Dr. Polding to assume the active functions of his calling, and placed him at the head of his Church in Australia, with the title of Bishop of Hiero-Caesarea, and Vicar Apostolic of New Holland and Van Diemen's Land. The Papal Bull making his appointment was dated 2nd May, he was nominated Bishop on the festival of SS. Peter and Paul, 29th June, and he arrived in Sydney on 13th September, and was inaugurated 20th September 1835.

Dr. Polding at once entered with fervour and energy on his difficult missionary labours. Sending to various parts of the colony the five or six priests who had accompanied him, he reserved to himself Sydney and the surrounding country. During the first years of his government he lived as an humble, hardworking missionary, spending himself in unceasing labours amongst that portion of the population that owned him for their spiritual guide and leader. He was in the vigour of health and strength; and, animated with that serviceable zeal that animates to good work in trying contingencies, he was ever ready to sacrifice both health and strength for his people. An idea of his position and task at the time may be gleaned from his own words:—"Little could be done except to keep from entire decay so much of the form and spirit of religion as had been preserved by our zealous predecessors." With this end in view he would ride at the call of clerical duty from Sydney to Albury, and even to the remotest parts of the present colony of Victoria. Speaking the panegyric delivered after his death in Sydney, in 1877, his eulogist thus alluded to these early labours When gold was first discovered, and when so many thousands of men flocked to the goldfields, and when lawlessness and violence threatened, he was there as the messenger of peace, led not by an unholy thirst for gold,
which he despised, but in the discharge of the duties of his sacred calling.” On 29th June, 1836, Dr. Polding consecrated St. Mary’s Cathedral. Five years afterwards he returned to England, and proceeded thence to Rome, where he was appointed Archbishop of the newly erected See of Sydney, and Metropolitan of Australia, 20th July, 1842. On the same occasion he was created a Count of the Holy Roman Empire by the reigning Pontiff, and appointed a Bishop Assistant to the Papal Throne. The news of this step excited considerable interest in the colony, which was increased when the Archbishop returned to Sydney to take possession of his See, 9th March 1843. The Right Rev. Dr. Broughton, then Bishop of the Church of England in the colony, publicly protested on behalf of himself and his successors, Bishops of Australia, and of the Archbishop of Canterbury, against the institution of the new archiepiscopal See within the limits of the Diocese of Australia. His Lordship further protested against and dissented from any and every act of episcopal authority by any person whatever, by virtue of any right derived from an assumed authority of the Bishop of Rome, enabling him to institute any episcopal See within the said Diocese. This protest was embodied in a notarial document, drawn up by His Lordship’s Registrar, and issued on 25th March, 1843, “being the festival of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the Church of St. James, the Apostle, Sydney,” with the signatures of the assembled clergy appended. This proceeding, however, did not produce any effect either then or in the future. The Archbishop devoted himself quietly and unobtrusively, and in that conciliatory spirit which he always evinced when no principle was at stake, to the duties that he was appointed to fulfil. The event had the good effect of making religious differences no longer public questions. Meanwhile, as his labours progressed, new churches were built and new dioceses formed, schools erected, and the numerous institutions that the Catholic system associates with church work grew up around him. The diocese of Melbourne was formed in 1848, Dr. Goold being consecrated Bishop on 6th August of that year, at Sydney, by His Grace Archbishop Polding, assisted by the Bishop of Adelaide. In 1876 Melbourne was constituted an archdiocese. Dr. Murphy had been consecrated Bishop of Adelaide at Sydney by Archbishop Polding four years earlier, 8th September 1844, being the first bishop so consecrated in Australia. The Sees of Hobart Town and Perth were established in 1842 and 1845, Port Victoria in 1849, Dunedin 1869, Brisbane 1859, Bathurst and Maitland 1865, Goulburn 1867, Armidale 1872, Auckland 1873, Ballarat 1874, Sandhurst 1874, and Wellington 1848. On the 17th March, 1844, His Grace dedicated the church of St. Patrick, Sydney, and presided at the Synod of his church held in Sydney the same year; four years later he again visited Rome. The Right
Rev. Dr. Davis was consecrated Coadjutor Bishop in 1848, and left England in time to administer the diocese in Dr. Polding's absence. On the Archbishop's return he brought out with him a number of priests and Sisters of Charity for the increasing church work of the colony. In 1859 he presided at the Melbourne Synod. On two occasions after that, in 1865 and 1870, he again left Australia for Europe on the business of his archdiocese; but on the second voyage, which he undertook at his then advanced age to attend the Ecumenical Council of the Vatican in that year, he was compelled to break his journey at Aden, and return to Sydney. The tropical heat proved too much for a frame exhausted by a long career of missionary labour in the Australian bush, and acting on medical advice he renounced his intention of attending the Vatican Council and visiting Rome again. By this time his episcopal labours were nearly done, and he needed a strong and active successor to take up and carry on the burden he began to feel himself called upon to lay down.

Such, then, was the state of the Catholic Church in Australia, and its growth under the first Australian bishop, when, on the occasion of Dr. Polding's last visit to England in 1865, he stayed for a few days at St. Michael's Monastery, and met the Prior. To him the venerable prelate became so much attached as to form a desire to have him for his coadjutor and successor. While in Rome Dr. Polding made a formal request to this effect at the Vatican, and on returning to Sydney forwarded a petition to the same purport. No answer was returned. Some time afterwards Dr. Brown, O.S.B., Bishop of Newport and Menevia, forwarded a similar petition to Rome, asking Prior Vaughan's appointment as bishop of his diocese. A further delay ensued; but on Dr. Brown making another application to Rome, a reply came to the effect that Sydney had already been fixed upon by the Papal See as the scene of Prior Vaughan's episcopal labours, and that the decision was irrevocable. During all this time the subject of this eager correspondence remained in ignorance of the steps taken on his behalf, and he is said to have been surprised when he received the official intimation of his appointment to Sydney.

The consecration of the Most Reverend Roger Bede Vaughan as Archbishop of Nazianzen, in partibus infidelium, and coadjutor to the Archbishop of Sydney, cum jure successionis, took place on 19th March, 1873, in the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, Liverpool, England, the new Archbishop being then but thirty-nine years of age. The Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster was the officiating prelate, and Dr. Bernard O'Reilly, Bishop of Liverpool, was consecrated on the same day. The ceremony was very imposing, eight bishops assisting, with two hundred and sixty priests. On 12th April a telegram was received in
Sydney from Rome, announcing the succession. On 8th December a large public meeting was called in St. Mary’s Seminary to arrange for the reception of His Grace the Coadjutor Archbishop. On Tuesday, 16th December, the expected prelate arrived in the mail steamer *Nubia*, and the reception he met with sank deep into his memory, and was frequently alluded to in terms of pleased appreciation in after days. He said his heart was glad that day. Twenty thousand persons took part in the reception ceremony. Dr. Polding, attended by his hierarchy, received the young prelate on his landing, and amid much popular applause the two prelates proceeded to their cathedral. Addresses were here presented from the clergy and the laity, in reply to the latter of which Dr. Vaughan spoke as follows, being frequently interrupted by cheers:

"It is really impossible for me to thank you in the manner in which I should like to could I express my feeling in words. You have taken me on trust. You have not known me—at least you have known very little about me—before I presented myself. You know very little about me now, but you know that I have come to you at the desire of your beloved Archbishop, and on the appointment of His Holiness the Pope. The cordiality of the welcome you have given me to-day—when I saw one steamer crowded, and then another steamer crowded, and a third, and a fourth—indeed I did not count them all, I was so bewildered with the beauty of the scenery, and with the kindness of those around me—is far more than I anticipated. With such manifestations of kindness I cannot but feel that we have met together in a manner that will join us so that we shall not part. I see far enough to be fully aware that that great demonstration—that princely demonstration—was not for the humble individual before you so much as for the office he represents, in order to make manifest to each other, and to the world about, that you honour the representatives of Christ upon earth, and that in honouring them you are in reality honouring Him. Therefore, my thoughts were carried beyond the mere manifestation of that kindness into as it were, the hidden sanctuary of your own hearts, and there I saw that love and kindly feeling and readiness to sacrifice your lives to God which prognosticated to me great things in this city amongst the Catholics. I thank you for the most kind manner in which you have received me; and I may say this in allusion to one point,—to my having sprung from a very old Catholic family,—that we, the old Catholics of England, who went through its persecuting days, with the rack and the gibbet, can stretch out a hand across the water to those who live in the Island of Saints; and I say that I hold out my hand of brotherhood to you. You may call me an Englishman if you will. I am one; but I am a Catholic first. We join in a holy brotherhood, and, with the help of God, will fight the evils of the world. I will not detain you longer, for you will often hear me speak I dare say. I still thank you for all you have shown me to-day."

The first impression made by the newly-arrived Archbishop was an eminently favourable one. His fresh and vigorous manhood, shown forth in the clear and ringing voice, the gallant form, and the kindling eye that captivated all hearers, pleased his audiences at once, and placed him on good terms with the people. There was an abounding healthfulness about him which promised a long and eventful episcopacy, and he seemed to enter on his onerous duties with all the fresh enthusiasm of a generous boy." Two days after his arrival he attended on Speech-day at Lyndhurst College, and there, in reply to an address from the Ex-Students’ Union, he struck a vigorous key-note of his future career in promising to use every effort to further the cause of education. Three days later, at a meeting held on Sunday evening in aid of St. Mary’s Cathedral building fund, he took up for the first time the other of the great works with which his name is now associated. He pledged himself to the building of St.

Vol. I.
Mary's Cathedral, and the story of that gigantic undertaking shows how he redeemed his promise.

For the first four years after his arrival in the colony, Dr. Vaughan did not come so prominently forward as in later years. A residence had been handsomely furnished for his use before his arrival, but his monastic tastes forbade his using it in its existing state. He therefore brought the arrangement more into harmony with the surroundings of a Benedictine monk, and lived thus until he accepted the rectorship of St. John's College, from which the Very Rev. Dr. Forrest retired. His Grace opened the college anew, after making many alterations and improvements, in 1874. On that occasion he delivered the first of his college addresses, entitled "Higher Education," and every year thereafter, on Commemoration Day, he repeated for the benefit of the students, and the cultured portion of the public generally, the highly-polished and scholarly treat he afforded on that occasion. These speeches had the effect of raising the level of culture and higher education immeasurably throughout the colonies. They brought the erudition and its fine associations of the most exclusive of European circles to our own doors. Another great effort of the popular prelate was the "O'Connell Oration," delivered in the Exhibition Building on the O'Connell Centenary, in 1875. The object of this celebration was to provide funds for the establishment of an O'Connell Scholarship at St. John's College; the object was secured by the generosity of Sir Patrick Jennings, who supplemented the proceeds with a large personal subscription. His "Advent Conference," delivered on four successive Sundays in St. Mary's pro-Cathedral, were largely attended by persons of all shades of religious belief, and attracted considerable public attention because of their covering a reply to a reference to the Catholic body made by the Anglican Bishop of Sydney—the late Right Reverend Dr. Barker—on the occasion of the laying of the foundation-stone of the Protestant Hall. On 22nd February 1877, the Catholic gentlemen of Sydney presented His Grace with an archiepiscopal crozier of massive gold, in acknowledging which Dr. Vaughan delivered a scholarly address on the signification and archaeological history of ecclesiastical insignia. During the course of the following month—that is, on 16th March 1877—Archbishop Polding died, and Dr. Vaughan became Archbishop of Sydney by right of succession.

He at once resigned the rectorship of St. John's College, and entered on the active duties of his archiepiscopate. His first public duty was the laying of the foundation-stone of a church at Forest Lodge, in the presence of some two thousand people. Shortly afterwards His Grace issued his first pastoral, entitled "Pius IX. and the Revolution," having for its basis the famous Papal Allocution,
just pronounced by the Pope. On 13th January 1878, Dr. Vaughan was solemnly invested with the pallium, the insignia of supreme ecclesiastical authority granted by the Papal See. The late Bishop of Brisbane, Dr. O'Quinn, the senior bishop, acted as commissary, assisted by the Bishops of Bathurst, Goulburn, Adelaide, New Caledonia, Perth, and Sandhurst.

The archiepiscopal work of Dr. Vaughan divides itself into two great branches, while the personal life and character of the man form his chief interest to the public at large. The two branches in question are the building of St. Mary's Cathedral, and the cause of Catholic education. Into these Dr. Vaughan threw all his effort with a whole-souled and overmastering energy. To take the former first:—A series of weekly meetings to receive reports and collections was initiated in 1873. But there was not enough swing in the movement to suit the energetic nature of the coadjutor. He commenced monthly meetings, which he personally attended, and here his personal weight and influence, and his general vitality, made a marked difference both in the enthusiasm and in the results. But it was not until October 1880 that Dr. Vaughan decided to push on the works and roof in the Cathedral. The records show us that up to this time £60,000 had been sunk in the structure, and in the month named His Grace announced that he and his treasurer had entered into a contract with Mr. John Young, the well-known contractor, whereby he was bound to have the Cathedral ready for opening by 6th January, 1882, for the total sum of £30,000. At the meeting where this announcement was made, the Right Hon. Mr. Dalley, addressing His Grace, said:—"To-night you are engaged in that great work which you have made your special labour. It has not been permitted to me to have the privilege of being with you month after month at your meetings, when, with unconquerable industry and unfailing eloquence and good humour, you have brightened the struggle, held aloft the colours, and showed your people the way to victory." At the first meeting held within the walls of the new Cathedral on the 17th October 1881, the sum received was £4723 is. The Archbishop then stated that since August 1880 he had written 1466 letters with his own hand, asking for aid in building the Cathedral, and when to this number was added a thousand replies in thanks for money received, the grand total of letters written by him to people in all parts of New South Wales, and in the neighbouring colonies, came to 2446. The total amount received by means of this letter-writing, exclusive of promises, was £16,409 is. 2d. The Archbishop sent "begging letters" everywhere, and he urged his claims so well, that very few refused him "something towards St. Mary's." As already stated, it was intended when
the contract was let for roofing and partially completing the Cathedral, that it
would be opened at the beginning of 1882, but, as the time approached, it was
found that although the roof was on, it would be impossible to properly conduct
the ceremonies of the church within the building. It was finally decided to
open the edifice on Friday, 8th September 1882, the Feast of the Nativity
of the Blessed Virgin, and this was done. The ceremonies on the occasion,
which extended over three days, were the grandest ever witnessed in the
Australian colonies. During the Triduum the immense sum of £5000 was given
as offerings. At the meeting in the Cathedral on 17th April of the present
year, before his departure, the Archbishop made the gratifying announcement
that the Cathedral, which had cost £102,763 6s. 7d., was perfectly free from
debt. It was on that occasion he said—"Apart from the immense blessing of
being able to worship here, we have placed this St. Mary's Cathedral in such
a condition that the community at large will never now be satisfied until roof
and spire—until highest cross and highest finial—proclaim to every passenger
and sailor steaming or sailing into Port Jackson, that St. Mary's Cathedral,
from deep and broad foundation to giddy summit, is an accomplished fact.
Now that the work I have set myself to do is done, I feel small attraction for
making long speeches and expatiating upon it. I feel more inclined to let our
works speak for themselves." There is now in the Cathedral, hung in a brass
cornice near the great northern window, a large roll of names of persons of all
denominations, and in all parts of Australasia—some thousands in all—who
forwarded donations to St. Mary's, in response to the Archbishop's begging letters.
The names are written in church text, with illuminated capitals, and this
interesting record will, doubtless, be preserved and treasured for many generations
in the Cathedral. Altogether, Dr. Vaughan wrote something like 3000 letters,
and received nearly £20,000. The new peal of bells is the gift of the late
Archbishop.

The story of the education struggle, in which the late Archbishop engaged,
is a long one, and too long for reproduction in full here. It dated, as we
have seen, from his first speech in Australia; but its active progress began
with the famous Joint Pastoral, dated June 1879, and issued by Roger Bede,
Archbishop of Sydney; Matthew, Bishop of Bathurst; James, Bishop of
Maitland; and William, Bishop of Goulburn. That document was the key-stone
of the agitation which followed. It referred to the existing systems of
education as unjust and galling to Catholics, and strongly advocated payment
by results. Dr. Vaughan's first Education Pastoral rapidly followed in August
of the same year, and contained a direct challenge to the country to deprive
the denominations of State support in the work of education. A series of pastoral letters followed, and in 1880 an Education Bill was passed in Parliament by Sir Henry Parkes, under which all aid to denominational education ceased at the end of 1882. During this period, and especially during 1880, Dr. Vaughan delivered a number of stirring and spirited speeches on the Education Question; and in one of these, replying to a charge of sedition made against him by Sir Henry Parkes, he replied in such severe and scathing terms, and administered such a severe verbal castigation to his opponent, that the Premier did not repeat his mistake. The following extract from speeches at Pyrmont and Surrey Hills, just after the passing of the Bill, will throw some light on the movement:

"In spite of the mountain of prejudice and distrust which stands in our way—in spite of our being so profoundly misunderstood—I firmly believe that our day will come if we desire it, and that our fellow-men will concede to us what we conscientiously believe to be our just rights. Now, so far, I have brought out two things—first, the fact that we have been—as we expected to be—deprived of all help for our schools; and, secondly, that the majority, in whose power we are, though they have their hands on us now, will, when the day comes, take them off and give us what we ask for. . . . I must say I have great faith in the good nature of my fellow-men, and cannot help being persuaded that if we are earnest and self-denying and true to the principles of our faith for a few years, the sympathy of the public will of itself grow towards us; and that, being convinced of our sincerity and straightforwardness, they will provide some scheme by means of which we shall get equal help with others for the secular portion of the children's education. . . . However loud the popular cry may be, and however violently it may express itself against a cause, if that cause be a just one, under popular and representative government it will eventually prevail, and justice and fair play will conquer though always opposed by certain factions which live and thrive in turmoil. We prefer our own schools, which are under our own control—though we are quite ready to accept the principle of payment by results; and we are able—I think I have shown that—and willing, and determined to spend ourselves however unjustly for a time we may be treated—in giving a thoroughly sound Christian course of instruction, and a thoroughly sincere Catholic education to every Catholic child in this archdiocese. I have told you what your duty is, and you all know that the principles I have been insisting on have God's own truth in them and a community that can spend over two hundred thousand pounds sterling of its own free money on religion and education in the way you are doing, cannot be ill-treated for ever. And I know that you hold with me that there could be no more glorious or gracious task on earth for any man to put his hand to, or for any man to spend his life in, than that of planting deep into the soil of our adopted country that Christian faith whose very leaves are for the healing of the nations."

A glimpse of the practical effect of Dr. Vaughan's labours in the cause of education is afforded by one of his last speeches in the colony. This is the extract:

"When I came to the colony in 1873, the number of chapels and churches in the archdiocese was 53, of which 29 were in the city and suburbs, and the remaining 24 in the country districts. Now, in 1883, the number of chapels and churches is 120; of these 39 are in the city and suburbs, and 81 in the country districts. In 1873 the number of schools was 34, of which 23 were in the city and suburbs, and 11 in the country districts. Now, that is, in 1883, we have 102 schools, 62 in the city and suburbs, and 40 in the country districts. The difference between 34 and 102 during ten years is a very remarkable increase. According to returns that I have carefully prepared, we have at this moment 15,200 Catholic children at school. Of these 12,500 are in Catholic schools, 2700 in other schools. Now, you know what I have said about schools being 'holy places.' You know how I believe in the teaching of men and women who have dedicated their whole beings to God. Well, I have said already that the number of Catholic schools in the archdiocese is 102. Of these 22 are taught at present by lay teachers, of the rest 11 are taught by religious orders of men, educating 2370 pupils, and 69 by religious orders of women, educating 8546 pupils. The lay teachers have 1564, making a total, as I said just now, of 12,500 children. Now, take schools taught by religious orders. We have under their care 55 primary schools, of which 24 are mixed, 13 high schools, nine boarding and high schools combined, or boarding schools only, one orphanage,
one industrial school, and one providence or home, making in all 80 establishments. A modern prophet foretold, some time ago, that the change my pastoral letters effected would be "death to the calling of the clergy." Let us look at figures. Of the 80 establishments just mentioned 68 have been started since I troubled the peace of Sleepy Hollow—and of these 45 have been started since January 1880, and 27 since the beginning of the present year."

It is a custom amongst bishops of the Catholic Church all over the world to repair to Rome at stated periods to render an account of their episcopates. For Australian bishops this observance, which is of rule, takes place every ten years. In 1883, therefore, just ten years after Dr. Vaughan's arrival in Australia, when his visit home was announced, no one was taken by surprise. Repeated leave-takings took place at various places, the Archbishop's last ceremony being the opening of St. Joseph's Church at Balmain West. Farewell visits were made, and at a last meeting of over 5000 people in the cathedral, cheques amounting to about £6000 were presented to His Grace. Dr. Vaughan made touching replies to all the addresses, and then, turning to the great congregation that crowded the cathedral, he spoke the following valedictory words, which, remembered a few months later when the tidings of his sudden death arrived, acquired a new and poignant pathos:—

"I hardly like to go away without saying one or two very short words to the people here at large. I can hardly allow myself to pass away absolutely in silence, inasmuch as I feel an attraction simply to say with all love and all affection—good bye. It is a painful, a sad thing to say, but we have to say good-bye from time to time, and at last we have got to say good-bye altogether, so it is well for us to practice ourselves in saying it, and I think you are giving me a pretty good trial of it on this occasion. I need not say how strange my feelings are on leaving the colony. I do not feel any kind of elation or any great joy, like a school-boy who is going home. When I came out here I came out for good. I was forty years of age, and, by forty years you have made all your friends I suppose; and, when you have made them and left them, you are a different man from one who has been living all his life in the same place. Now that I am leaving here for home again, I feel as if I were going back to a dreamland, and when I look back to so many friends who have been taken away, and so many changes which have taken place, and to the general condition of things so arranged, as if I did not belong to them, I rather feel as if I were leaving home in leaving you. I feel the impression of a kind of sadness rather than any particularly bright joy in the anticipation of getting on board ship and sailing sixteen thousand miles to the old country from which I came. Of course I shall be very pleased to see my own people, and they will be very pleased to see me; but all the time I should have 'Good-bye' in my mind. I shall go and see them, and come away—come back to you—(great cheers)—come back to you who have made my life so happy in this colony, and who have given me an opportunity to do that which I love most—to do good to the people, to preach the high things of God, to feel that I am sailing and labouring in His favour, and that you recognise the work I am doing and join and assist me in carrying it out. All this happiness and pleasure you have given me, and when I come back I hope for another ten years to take up my labour and carry it out, if possible, with more energy and more earnestness than I have done during the last ten years. I wish you then—as I shall not address you again, I suppose, until I return to the colony—I wish you, your wives and families, your children and homes, all the peace of Christ and God; I wish you all the prosperity that God thinks good for you in this world; I wish you all peace amongst yourselves; I wish you especially, when the time comes, the vision of the kingdom of glory for which we live; and I wish you all a most affectionate and a most loving farewell."

Two days afterwards, on Thursday, 19th April 1883, the Archbishop left for England. At the cathedral his last words were, "I wish you all—whether for me or against me—I wish you all, one and all, good-bye." Crowds attended the carriage to the Circular Quay, and a large fleet of steamers and small craft accompanied the stately ship down the harbour. At the Heads, standing on the bridge of the ship, His Grace made his last bow to the Australian
people, and the clear ringing sound of his last "good-bye," once more repeated, was distinctly heard for the last time by those who saw him out to sea.

Exactly four months after his departure, and just on his arrival in England, the Archbishop of Sydney was found dead in his bed by his brother, the Bishop of Salford, at the house of Mr. Weld-Blundell, near Liverpool, 18th August 1883. At the inquest, a verdict of death from natural causes was returned. His Grace was known to have suffered from disease of the heart. The funeral took place on 23rd August, at Ince-Blundell, a village in Lancashire, nine miles north of Liverpool. The obsequies were attended by the Right Reverend Herbert Vaughan, Bishop of Salford, and brother of the deceased prelate, and the Bishops of Liverpool, Newport, Leeds and Northampton, the President of the Anglo-Benedictine College and Monastery, and other dignitaries, with one hundred priests and monks. The remains were temporarily interred in the family vault of Mr. T. Weld-Blundell, until the wishes of the Australian friends and admirers of the deceased prelate might be consulted. It is painful to have to add that events have since transpired in connection with this matter to which it is undesirable further to allude.

The news of the death of their great Archbishop came to the Catholics of Sydney with appalling effect. A telegram from the Bishop of Salford to St. Mary's Cathedral conveyed the news, on Sunday, 19th August, and at the cathedral service in the evening the intelligence was made public, evoking many pathetic expressions and scenes of grief. The Press of the city and of the other colonies was unanimous in its expression of regret and respect for the deceased prelate, and the pastors of many Protestant churches made touching and sympathetic reference to the sad event that had just occurred. Solemn religious services were held in St. Mary's Cathedral, at which most of the Bishops and principal clergy of the Australias assisted. The Reverend William Kelly, S.J., and the Right Reverend Dr. Redwood, S.M., Bishop of Wellington, New Zealand, preached the funeral sermons. The great north window in St. Mary's Cathedral—a splendid work of art in stained glass—has since been erected to his memory.

This biographical notice would be incomplete, and quite inadequate to give the reader a realistic grasp of the space filled in Australian life by the late Dr. Vaughan, were we to omit the Press notices of his decease. These were written at the moment when the shock and its impressions were fresh, and they serve to show how the dead man was regarded even by those who were accustomed to differ from him in daily policy as well as in religious belief. Both the city and the intercolonial papers voiced with one accord the unanimous
sensation of esteem and regret. The Sydney Morning Herald, in its leading article, wrote as follows:—

"The news ran through the city yesterday, with a shock to every hearer, that Archbishop Vaughan was dead. It is only about four months since he left us in the prime of life, and apparently in the pride of health, full of zeal and activity, with the prospect of a long life before him, and with a passion for long and arduous labour. In the cause to which he had devoted himself he was not only a believer but an enthusiast, and no dignities to which he might have attained would have made him an idle man. He was essentially a worker, not only from a sense of duty, but by temperament. His sphere of labour might have been changed, but the passion of labour would have remained. But all is quiet now. The once active brain is still, the eloquent tongue is silent, and the commanding presence is laid low. There is nothing so worthy of effort as the production of a noble man; but the choicest product on earth is mortal, and sometimes very short-lived. Some of men's works live for ages. The work of an architect may last till the solid rock crumbles; paintings may endure for generations till the colour and outline have faded; empires that have been founded may outlive generations of kings; books that have been written may last as long as scholars survive; but individual man, the producer of all that men cherish, is outlived by his work. He, whatever his achievements, whatever his excellence, whatever may have been his toil in self-culture, whatever his acquisitions—he passes away, and only very indirectly can he bequeath the intellectual and moral treasure he has personally amassed. New men succeed the old, but do not inherit their personal possessions. Gold and silver can be passed on, and land can be handed down from father to son, but personality dies with the person. . . . We have never failed to recognise in Dr. Vaughan an English gentleman, a cultivated scholar, an earnest politician, a preacher of the highest moral tone, and a great ecclesiastic, worthy of the high dignity he had attained, worthy of the higher that was within his reach, and fit to be enrolled among the illustrious men of his church to whom the mitre has only been the fitting outward symbol of inward merit."

The Melbourne Australasian spoke thus:—

"The sudden death of Dr. Vaughan makes a conspicuous gap in the front ranks of public life in these colonies. There was no man who had more distinctly a place of his own, made by himself, and which no one else could fill, than the late Archbishop. If on one side he derived dignity and influence from his office, on the other he imparted to his office elevation and the weight of his personal power. . . . As to the social influence of the Archbishop there can be no doubt. There was something about his geniality of nature, opulent scholarship, and rich fluent eloquence which recalled the great ecclesiastical churchmen of past ages, before they had so utterly lost touch of the real life and movement of the time as they have in more recent days. It was noticeable how largely the Archbishop lived in the past, and how great a share of his inspiration was derived from that source. He had a happy power of reproducing the best elements of the life of the past, as in his admirable lecture on the School of Athens, and using them for the guidance and help of the present, so as to prevent us from losing, in what we call progress, qualities and ideals which humanity can ill spare. In addition to his fine literary and scholarly culture, which those could heartily admire who differed wholly from his theological and ecclesiastical views, the Archbishop afforded an excellent exemplar of lofty, highbred urbanity which is not always exhibited by the representative leaders of the churches, and which was in itself a great influence for the elevation and refinement of public life and public discussion. So that, regarded on all sides, as a great prelate, a prominent social and intellectual influence and a large cultivated personality, Archbishop Vaughan was one of the most prominent and attractive figures of the public life of these communities, and one which cannot be spared without sensible loss."

The Melbourne Argus had the following:—

"In the death of Archbishop Vaughan the Roman Catholic Church in Australia loses its brightest ornament and most distinguished ecclesiastic. Since his arrival in Sydney, some nine years ago, up to his departure for Rome in April last, he was regarded as one of the most polished and scholarly pulpit orators in the Australasian colonies. As a practical worker and a talented organiser, he displayed the greatest energy and zeal in his administration of the ecclesiastical affairs of the archdiocese of Sydney. . . . The characteristics of Dr. Vaughan's eloquence were earnestness, simplicity, and logical power. He had a singularly fine and impressive presence, and his manner was always cordial, gracious, and easy. He has left an enduring mark on the social, intellectual, and religious life of the parent colony."

The Sydney Daily Telegraph thus wrote:—

"Archbishop Vaughan is dead. 'Know ye not what a prince and a great man hath this day fallen in Israel?' He was in every sense a prince of his church, in every respect a great man. There was little bending or yielding about him. For the faith that was in him he stood up and was bold. When distance of time shall have deadened the first grief at his taking off, the public results of his ministry in New South Wales may be counted up. But not now."
The *Brisbane Courier* wrote as follows:—

"It were needless to speak of the gifts which he possessed. They have received almost a world-wide acknowledgment. No one in Australia, no matter what his creed, will refuse admiration to the energy of his convictions, the affluence of his learning, the apostolic zeal of his episcopate, the generous devotion of his life, his splendid preaching power, and the magic of his written words. No one will deny that he had the Benedictine large and liberal spirit, the organising faculty and love of culture which have ever distinguished that great order; and those who came into personal contact with him will never forget the gracious courtesy, the all-embracing charity, which marked the churchman of a high and ancient race. In the prime of his years and the fulness of his fame he has left us, but the memory of his deeds and the influence of his life will long abide upon these Australian shores. . . When the mellowness of years has fallen over his memory, and time has thrown into their due perspective the events of his career, no doubt some master-hand will limn it for us in lines of enduring beauty, and the portrait will be hung up for ever in the gallery of Australian worthies."

The *Sydney Echo* thus expressed itself:—

"Like a flash of light the terribly sudden news swept through the land last night. It sent a wild throb of pain through the great heart of the Roman Catholic community; preachers faltered with the fearful announcement on their lips, church services broke down, and the house of prayer and praise became the scene of an outburst of grief such as the death of few men ever caused. It is a grief which will find a ready sympathy in the breast of every true man in the community, for the blow which has fallen with such awful suddenness upon the church has robbed the country of one of its grandest men. His death is a loss, not only to the church and to New South Wales, but to Australia. He was a man among ten thousand. By his commanding presence, by his culture, by his eloquence, by his impasioned appeals to the fidelity of the people, by his Herculean labours, by his single-hearted devotion to his church, by his untiring energy and unswerving determination, by his hold on the affections of his own community, by the respect and admiration which he compelled from those who were not of his own community, by his great grasp of the predilections and prejudices of the people he had to govern, by his singular capacity for moulding the will of his people to his own will, by his heroic self-sacrifice of worldly advancement, by the purity of his personal life, by the vast range of his influence—in short, by the hundred and one characteristics which make a great churchman, he won for himself a position which no other member of the same church ever occupied in these colonies. He towered head and shoulders above his brother prelates in Australia."

This, from the *Sydney Evening News*, will conclude our extracts:—

"The tidings of Archbishop Vaughan's decease, while unquestionably a shock to the general public, have fallen like a thunderbolt on the Roman Catholics of New South Wales—we might say the whole of Australia. They were proud of him, and justly so. Prelates as beloved have guided, and still guide, the destinies of Catholicism in this country, but never has any of them exhibited qualities which represented so much of mental brilliancy and force as his, or wielded an influence so far-reaching and impressive. Unspeakingly sad must have been the reflections which suggested themselves to the congregation that assembled last night in the cathedral of St. Mary's. Beneath that roof which his indefatigable energy and eloquence had so largely helped to raise, the worshippers would, with little effort of the imagination, picture the imposing figure of the great Archbishop, hear again the accents of those persuasive lips on whose utterances they had so often hung, and sorrowfully and affectionately they would recognise in the walls around the mute, but enduring record of that illustrious memory. And assuredly to those among us who kneel at other altars than that of which he was a minister, not the least salutary lesson conveyed by the untimely death of Dr. Vaughan will be perhaps in its serving thus forcibly and feelingly—

To point the term of human strife,
And on the low dark verge of life,
The twilight of eternal day."

In a rare old book, breathing the pure air of old-time chivalry and the Crusaders' knightly spirit, there is a graceful and loving delineation of the character of a high-minded and chivalrous Christian gentleman. Kenelm Digby's "Broadstone of Honour" is devoted to the portrayal of the lofty type of character. The authors mind is saturated with the spirit of the storied past, and his "noble and joyous" book is lit up with the mellow glow of old-world scholarship and erudition, and full of "manie joyous and pleasant hystories, gentylnesse, and chyvalres," drawn from the half-forgotten store-houses of poesy and old romance.
It is the kind of book that one of gentle blood might write—one who thought itmeet "that the heroic deeds of honourable men should not be forgotten"—to throwa strong side-light on the life and character of another. There are two types ofcharacter in this dear old book—individualised as Tancredus and Morus—whichsuggest themselves strongly to us as we approach the conclusion of this memoir.Tancred, who represented the religion and discipline of chivalry in the heroic age ofChristianity; and Sir Thomas More, who "laid down his life to defend the gloriousstandard of its principles and practice," supply us with two components of characterwhich we find vividly brought out in the career of the noble Christian gentlemanwhose life-story we here too briefly told. He had the knightly spirit, the high-bredcourtesy, the noble chivalry, and the keen sense of personal and corporate honourthat belonged to the old Crusader; and with these the gentleness, and withal thefirm decision of the English Chancellor, whose loyalty to the throne was only secondto his devotion to lofty principle. In zeal and courage, and devotion to duty, he wasamodel for the many; while his more private and personal qualities endeared him inawonderful degree to the affections of the few. The dignity and chivalry of his lifegave him a title to the respect and esteem of all classes of the Australian people.

But to those who were qualified to appreciate the finer and more delicate qualities ofmind and taste of His Grace, his ten years' residence as a citizen of Australia,taking part in Australian life and helping to form and shape the Australian mind, willbe looked upon as one of the most fortunate accidents in our history. The narrownessof sectarian feeling which could prevent Australians from broadly grasping the valueof such a man's citizenship is rapidly passing away; but until it is entirely gone wewill be unable to estimate the late Prelate's character and gifts at their true value inthemselves and to us.

It was in his quiet retreat at St. John's College, that Dr. Vaughan livedand passed the greater part of the term of his residence amongst us. It washis retreat from the fierce light of publicity that beat upon him in hisprominent place in our social system; and it was here that he prepared thespeeches and writings that he has left us. The apartments occupied by thelate Archbishop are on the ground floor of the college, and are approached bya long corridor from the entrance hall. The reception room looks out upon theUniversity, and was decorated by choice pictures and oil paintings—one ofwhich, by Solidatics, was a present from Lady Herbert, of Lea. Further onis the late Prelate's study, the walls of which are hidden by rows of books,including some shelves especially devoted to light reading. Just in front of theArchbishop's writing-desk was placed, under a crucifix, a skull—a relic ofbygone mortality not unsuited to one who, by his profession as a Benedictine
monk, had long ago "given up the world." From the study we enter the sleeping apartment—a small room or cell, with walls and floor perfectly bare, and containing a bed of the smallest and most common description, a plain table, a wash-hand stand, and a wardrobe. The room—which in His Grace's life-time was kept strictly private—gives at a glance the private character of the man. The late occupant usually retired at ten, and rose by six o'clock. He breakfasted at half-past eight, and worked in his study from nine to one o'clock, when, after lunch, His Grace usually drove out for one or two hours. The hours before and after tea, at half-past six, were again spent in study or work. These brief notes of His Grace's private life will be acceptable to those who knew him only in his public station.

What has been said here will suffice to convey an idea of the life-work of the late Archbishop of Sydney, and to keep the memory of Roger Bede Vaughan green in the memory of those who are, indeed, not likely to allow his name to pass into forgetfulness. He was a man of many brilliant characteristics, and many noble personal traits. It is not necessary to add to the descriptive touches that appear here and there among the quotations we have placed before the reader. His clarion voice, his magnificent presence, and his princely mien form a picture that will not readily pass away from the memories of those on whose minds it was once so vividly impressed. The last scene of his life was in keeping with the whole. He passed away from his people in the apparent vigour of health, and their last impression of him was a pleasant one. As we think of his coming, his ten years' labour, and his phantasmal passing away, we are reminded of a scene in old story that provides an appropriate, if romantic, parallel. It is in the last of Tennyson's graceful idylls that he tells how "the blameless King," turning to the bold Sir Bedivere, bids him a last farewell in touching words:—

"I am going a long way
With these thou seest—if indeed I go
(For all my mind is clouded with a doubt)—
To the island valley of Avalon,
Where falls not rain, nor hail, nor any snow,
Nor ever wind blows loudly; but it lies
Deep meadow'd, happy, fair with orchard lawns,
And bowery hollows crown'd with summer seas."

And how the last of the Knights stood at gaze, "revolving many things," while down the mere the barge that bare the King went slowly out of sight.

"Thereat once more he moved about, and clomb
E'en to the highest he could climb, and saw,
Straining his eyes beneath an arch of hand,
Or thought he saw, the speck that bare the King
Down that long water opening on the deep
Somewhere far off, pass on and on, and go
From less to less, and vanish into light."
HERE is a charming picture in one of those gentle books that Shorthouse writes so well, of quiet old-world Universities. As you read, you see the landscape and the grey old walls, you see the shadows and the ivy, the cloisters and the lance-shaped windows. You feel the old-world atmosphere all about you, and the soft stress of centuries of study and of quiet, and all the mystic effluence of the past. Restful is the picture as a nocturne by Mendelssohn, and full of the same dim dreary suggestiveness of something far away. Such an University is that of Louvain, in one of the colleges of which the subject of this memoir received his education. Dr. Morgan O'Connor, of Wagga Wagga, is justly proud of his Alma Mater. The associations and traditions of centuries have made it what it is, and we can hope to have nothing of the kind in new countries like these. But failing that, it is well that we should know the value of the citizenship of colonists like Dr. O'Connor, who, trained in such a centre, bring out to this new country the results of an educational course which are necessarily unattainable here. In his own district of Wagga Wagga he is a centre of good influences. Some years ago Matthew Arnold in an article contributed to the Nineteenth Century—"A Word about America"—had something to say about the dearth of culture in new countries. But he also made a generous but fair exception in favour of those "groups of people in every town, with good tastes and good manners, reading the best books and interpreting the best music," who stand aside from the herd. Dr. Morgan O'Connor belongs to this class. He is a man of old-world tastes and culture, and it is his pleasure to diffuse the influence of his liberal sympathies among his circle. Deficient as we are in the aliment of culture in these colonies, it is refreshing to find here and there amongst us a cultivated gentleman of this type, reading the best books and appreciating the results of the best workers, and labouring in his own circle to acclimatise the good tastes and the good manners of cultivated society amongst ourselves.

Morgan O'Connor, of Connorton, was born in Mullingar, Westmeath, Ireland, in 1829. He traces his descent from an historic Kerry sept known in
Irish history as "The Magnanimous and Most Noble Family" of the O'Connor Kerry. Sent abroad at an early age, he received his education at the college of Adrian VI., within the University of Louvain, where many of his ancestors, with those of other old British Catholic families, had been trained and educated during the term of the religious persecutions under the penal laws. He graduated in 1851, and proceeded to London for the completion of his medical studies, and after receiving his diploma, practised his profession for several years in the Regent's Park. In 1859 he left England for Australia, arriving in Sydney in January 1860. He first settled in Yass. After several years' residence and practice in that town he removed to Wagga Wagga with the view of combining pastoral enterprise with the pursuit or his profession. In that place he has since remained, until his name has become part of the history of that thriving town and district, with which his personality is indissolubly connected. In all its social and public movements his has been a prominent and representative figure, and his cultured tastes and widely appreciated caractère have impressed themselves on his environment in a strongly marked degree. He has been emphatically a man of progress not only in the material, but likewise in the literal and social sense of that sometimes too-restricted term. The traces of such an influence as his are to be found distinctively asserting themselves wherever they exist, and markedly differentiating the public character of the centres which are so fortunate as to possess them, from too many other centres of Australian population where such influences are not. It will be a pleasing duty to indicate in these papers the nature of the work and the influence of the personality of such a man.

It is to be observed that the career of Dr. O'Connor is characteristically that of an Irish Catholic gentleman. These three qualifications photograph him in as many words. As the descendant of an old race of Irish churchmen, and a graduate of an Alma Mater rich in legends of religious thought and memories of good men, his tastes and pursuits are necessarily formed and dictated by his family association on the one hand, and that historic training-ground of Catholic gentlemen on the other. The two influences—of good birth and gentle training—have never failed to turn out good citizens of all nationalities and shades of religious faith, as these pages can elsewhere testify. They have given us models for the emulation of youth and the formation of good citizenship; and it is from men of this stamp and their influence that the best characteristics of the higher Australian type of the future must necessarily be drawn. There will be modifications to suit the new social conditions of this new country; but the practical essentials which have challenged the approval of all sociological observers in the past must remain. From these general remarks it will be gathered
that, apart from the wider duties of citizenship, Dr. O'Connor has occupied the same place with regard to the rank and file of his own race and communion, as other men of mark noticed in these pages have with respect to others in this mixed community. The Australian social woof is spun from many threads, and in the careers of their representative types of each section its character is individualised and made known.

Since his arrival in Australia, Dr. O'Connor has interested himself deeply in the question of popular education. Trained as he has been, it follows that he is devotedly attached to that system of education—which is distinguished from mere instruction—of which he is a recognised exponent. He holds, with many authorities of weight in the old world, that the social question of the future turns on the education question—that if the unseen influences which held our fathers in the body politic of older lands together be withdrawn, nothing can hold the sons. He conceives the chief underlying factor of these influences to consist in moral and religious training and education; and consequently he is in opposition to the theory which lays it down that the State should interfere in the direction of secular instruction alone. It is no part of our present task to go into the merits of the question here; what we have said will therefore merely indicate the trend of our subject's views. Much of his action in social matters has been taken in their light. In 1860 he assisted his friends, the late Reverend Drs. M'Alroy and Birmingham, in founding the "St. Augustine's Literary Institute" in Yass—an institution which, comprising a large reading-room, library, and lecture-hall, has had marked results of a beneficial character within its own scope. Dr. O'Connor has delivered many eloquent lectures in the lecture-hall of the Yass Institute. Believing, as he remarked in his first lecture, "that the history of a people is the Scripture of its race," and "the proper spring from which to draw, to nourish and educate the young life of all succeeding generations," he illustrated his views with passages from the history of those whom he addressed. Thus, in his "Irish Hearts and Hands," he put before his hearers in eloquent words a glowing picture of the Irish race—its missionaries, its soldiers, its poets, and its people. This lecture, afterwards published in pamphlet form, is rich with historic reminiscence and the erudition of an almost unrecorded past. It evidences at once the taste of the speaker and the wide range of his literary and historical studies. This was followed by another lecture on "The Influence of the Papacy on Civilisation and Social Progress." The object of both these was, as said the lecturer, to impress upon the minds of young Australians of Irish descent the glories of their race, and the duty incumbent upon them to cultivate the racial
virtues and the qualities for which their ancestors were famed: "their indomitable adherence to their faith, their heroic valour, their love of country, their warm family affections, their hospitality, their love of learning; and to engraft these virtues from the old stock to the new Australian nationality of which they are destined to form such a large component part." "I knew the majority of you," said the lecturer, "were allied to the land of which I am about to speak, either by birth or the closest ties of kindred; and that, perhaps, while striving in the race of progress in the present, you might have forgotten the memorials of the past." This is a plain statement, and it is to be observed that in taking this course the lecturer was engaging in no mere idle discursive essay, but in an earnest endeavour to fit his hearers to become better and more intelligent Australian citizens. It has been said that race sympathies are out of place in Australia. But the sounder part of this half-truth is not affected by an influence such as that of these lectures, which aims at encouraging the hearer to take his racial virtues and progressive characteristics as pioneer adjuncts with him. The future of Australia will not lose if it be worked out by results of the best factors of the three British races. Where this point is steadily kept in view the degrading deadweight of class differences and race hatreds will proportionately disappear. This desire for the union of creed with creed, and class with class, ever the wish of poet and philosopher, has been beautifully expressed by the Irish patriot Thomas Davis:

"Oh! it were a gallant deed to show before mankind,
How every race and every creed might be by love combined;
Might be combined—yet not forget the fountain whence it rose,
As filled by many a rivulet the stately Shannon flows."

In the controversy which preceded and followed the passing of the present Public Instruction Act, Dr. O'Connor took an active part. His contributions to the discussion were ably representative of the school of thought to which he belonged, and added much to the literature of the movement. In repeated letters and addresses our present subject stated the case for the party of the friends of denominational education, and critically examined the arguments of those who espoused the other side of the question. As to the earnestness and directness of Dr. O'Connor's views there can at least be no doubt. As a representative of his party he held that the measure named was a dangerous one, and he lost no opportunity of drawing on the larger resources of his own reading and observation to test the effects of similar measures elsewhere applied. The Committee for Catholic Education of Wagga Wagga adopted and printed for circulation an address by him to his co-religionists of that district on the question.
Some quotations will best show the nature of this document, and at the same time express the views held by the school represented by Dr. O’Connor. Writing of the Act which was about to come into force, he used these words:

"A grievous injustice has been done us. We, one-third of the population, contributing our full share to the revenues and resources of the colony, and advancing its progress and prosperity by our industry and intelligence, are denied our just part of the educational vote of the colony unless we purchase it by the sacrifice of our honour, our conscience, our religion; and more, we are forced to support a system which we know to be false in principle and fraught with deadly peril to the progress and ability of our country. Is this a wise policy? Is it equality before the law? Is it liberty of conscience? Is this our boasted British fair play? No! it will sow discord amongst the people. It is a suppression of the rights of conscience—a Test Act, which will preclude us from the coveted boon of education as effectually as the Penal laws of old did our ancestors, and will favour the growth of a dominant class amongst us. It is the oppression of the weak by the strong. It is neither manly nor British. It is a foreign importation of a servile imitation of French liberalism, which means liberty only for the strongest and differs from it solely in the mode by which it attains its end."

Recognising the fact that France—"the classic land of godless instruction"—has led the way in the movement against religious training, Dr. O’Connor thus quotes, summing up a report by Messieurs Guerry, Dangeville, and Michel—Sur la Criminalité dans ses rapports avec l’Instruction—to the effect that twenty-five thousand illiterate persons furnish five criminals, the same number of persons able to read and write giving six criminals, while a similar number of superior instruction provide fifteen criminals to the State; and that the degree of perversity in crime is in direct ratio with the amount of instruction received. "If from these facts," add the committee, with true Gallic naiveté, "we are compelled to admit the almost impious idea that instruction perverts man, we think that a feeling of justice ought to oblige us still to encourage it . . . for the sake of fair play." A pungent quotation, taken from Dr. Discuret—"La Medicine des Passions"—tells us that "the statistical reports of the prisons, asylums, and hospitals of Europe prove that constitutional debility, madness, suicide, and other crimes increase as instruction and the progress of light, as it is called, increases." It is to be noted that in both these instances the word "instruction" refers to secular teaching only. The claim that the system introduced into New South Wales by the new Act is not entirely secular, is thus dealt with by Dr. O’Connor:—

"We know that it is claimed for our school system that it still retains a tinge of Christianity about it—a placebo for the conscience of the timid. The clergyman may call at fitting hours and instruct his people. Such permission was allowed at one time also in France, but it gave satisfaction to neither party—was held to be inconsistent with the system, and was revoked. Even now the more advanced secularists amongst us are clamouring for its elimination, and they will doubtless quickly succeed. It is said that history repeats itself. In our case the remark is full of meaning, for we Catholics, towards the close of the 19th century, stand in the position our fathers did in the 17th, in the days of the barbarous Penal Laws—that laws which, as Sydney Smith remarks, have left an indelible stain upon the English character. Education was not forbidden by these infamous laws. A University was founded, and richly endowed schools were scattered over the land; but like our own schools they were hampered by conditions and Test-Acts, which our fathers could not in honour or conscience accept."
Dr. O'Conor makes it clear in another place that what he has written about secular instruction does not proceed from any desire to undervalue its results:

"In secular learning we go with the most advanced educationalist. We say, throw open the flood-gates of knowledge to their deepest flow, and we will follow. Extend your curriculum to its broadest limits, and we will contend with you in the glorious course, and it will go hard with us if we do not surpass you in the race. Competition will serve us both. We ask only a fair field and no protection. We leave that obsolete antique to the Public School. We willingly accord to the Government the fullest right of inspection of our schools; everything, in fact, except interference with our principles—with the natural law—the right of every man to bring up his child according to the dictates of his conscience. This we will never tolerate, be the consequences what they may. It is a tyranny which neither Parliament nor Government has any right, human or divine, to enforce."

These extracts are good examples of the views held by the large section of which the writer is a representative. No movement in these colonies, perhaps, ever attracted so much attention or moved popular opinion so deeply in its day as this. We are not given to the discussion of abstract questions, or sociological problems. Much of the controversy then carried on, therefore, fell into incapable and even unworthy hands. But cultivated men on both sides approached the question in a fair and liberal spirit, and of these Dr. O'Connor was one. On this ground he gained the respect even of those who strongly disagreed with him. He, himself, responded to this esteem with a generous trust in his opponents' spirit of fair-play:—"Some day, we feel convinced, our fellow-colonists will awake to the sense of the wrong that has been done us,—for chivalry and honour yet live in the land—and efface this huge injustice from the Statute Book. Meanwhile, we will do our duty in the crisis of to-day."

Dr. O'Connor was appointed a magistrate in 1861. He is president of the Wagga Wagga Catholic Literary Institute, corresponding in that town to the similar institution he assisted to found at Yass. Under his active guidance it has long been doing excellent work. In all social matters connected with his town and district he takes a leading part, more especially in those relating to the church matters in which he is so deeply interested. Addresses of a distinctively literary character have been prepared by him at different times for presentation on behalf of the Catholic population to the late Archbishop Vaughan, His Eminence Cardinal Moran, and other bishops of the provinces. The Presentation Convent at Wagga Wagga, which forms such a grand memorial of the late Dr. Berrymingham, to whose labour and zeal it owes its being, has received the valued assistance, freely given, of Dr. O'Connor. A large subscriber to it, as well as to St. Michael's Church, he supplemented his donations with his personal labour upon the building committee, so that those who know the man can never look upon the building without being reminded of his zeal and generosity.
In 1874 Dr. Morgan O'Connor was honoured by having conferred upon him by the late Pope Pius IX., for his services to his church, the Knighthood of the Civil and Military Order of the Golden Spur, or, as it is called of late, the Order of S. Sylvester—being the Order conferred by that Pope on Constantine at his conversion. It is the oldest order of knighthood in Europe, and has been proudly borne by some of the most famous heroes of chivalric Christendom. Our subject was received according to the old Roman ritual, in which the candidate is told that "whoso desireth knighthood must be high-minded in adversity, open-hearted in his convictions, generous in honour, superior in courtesy, and firm in manly honesty; that he must search out widows and helpless orphans in their necessity, fight for the vindication of innocence, avoid engaging in unjust wars, hold inviolable the public good, and without reproach before God and man to live in the world sans peur et sans reproche"—a venerable formula full of the high spirit of old renown, and reminiscent of all its "joyous and pleasaunt historyes, gentynesse and chyvalres."
Morrice Alexander Black, F.I.A.,

ACTUARY OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

The Australian Mutual Provident Society is one of the most representative of Australian fiduciary institutions. It is the oldest life assurance office in the colonies; its roll of policy-holders is the largest; it is conducted on the most approved and advanced mutual principles; and its funded capital amounts to seven millions of money. Its name is a household word in these colonies, and in the insurance circles of the globe it has a world-wide reputation. In its fame its responsible officers share, and chief among these comes the gentleman whose name stands at the head of this memoir, who has for the past nineteen years held the position of actuary to the Society. To him its members owe the annual and quinquennial reports, the liberal and safe principles on which the calculations of the Society are based, and, in a large measure, the wonderful success and sure progress of this wonderful Society. Mr. Black is a thorough master of his business, and a leader in his profession. His dicta are received with respect by the most advanced and capable of English actuaries, of the circle to which Mr. Black belonged before coming to Australia. His calculations, always showing a clear mathematical faculty, and lucidly-put sociological results, command a measure of attention in insurance circles at home and abroad which shows at once the esteem in which he is held, and the sense entertained by specialists of Mr. Black's capacities and attainments. We therefore make no apology whatever, for none is needed, for including a notice of Mr. Black's useful and distinguished career in this volume of Australia's representative men.

Morrice Alexander Black was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1830. He received his education in that town, and at the age of sixteen entered the office of the Aberdeen Mutual Assurance Society in 1846. His father had been for forty years an esteemed officer in the Union Bank and Banking Company, Aberdeen, and the taste inherited by his son induced him to begin the study of actuarial science under Mr. Yeats, then actuary of the Northern Assurance Company. A few years later he proceeded to London, where he
was first engaged in the Anchor Life Office, afterwards joining that of the Law Property, in 1851. Six years later he became chief clerk and actuary of the English Widows' Fund. While holding this office he made an exhaustive valuation of the policies held by the Company, and Mr. Black found it necessary to institute legal proceedings for the recovery of the remuneration due. It was upon the incidents of this case—Black v. The English Widows' Fund—that the late Professor De Morgan based his letter—"A Warning to Actuaries." Towards the end of 1858 Mr. Black obtained the post of actuary to the London and Yorkshire Insurance Company, and during his connection therewith he published, in 1861, his pamphlet on the "Assurance of Diseased and Doubtful Lives on a New Principle." This publication excited a good deal of interest at the time, and the plan proposed by him is now followed by several colonial as well as English offices. The ruling principle of the scheme is that, in diseased and doubtful lives, instead of loading up the premiums, which was often attended with inconvenience, the amount of the claims should be subject to certain deductions in the event of the assured not surviving the average number of years enjoyed by lives of similar age. The mathematical aspect of the question is demonstrated at considerable length. The scheme is thus alluded to in "Walford's Insurance Cyclopaedia":—"We have seldom seen a proposition worked out in a more careful and painstaking manner. Logically, it hardly accomplishes all that is claimed for it; but as a rational solution of a difficult question, it has much in its favour, and although the office with which the method was first associated has long since passed away, Mr. Black's method continues to be applied by other offices, and we understand with satisfactory results." In 1864 Mr. Black was appointed secretary to the Home and Colonial Fire, Life, and Marine Assurance Company, but on this office giving up the fire and life departments of its business, he retired from its service, and was for some years afterwards engaged in the private practice of his profession, in London, as an actuary and accountant. He continued so employed until an event happened which transferred the scene of his useful labours to our own colonies.

In 1868 the Australian Mutual Provident Society, then an office comparatively unknown outside its own immediate sphere of operation, required the services of an actuary. That society was formed in 1849, and was the first established in Australia. It commenced in a small way. At the close of its tenth year, 1859, the policies in force were under 1200; the annual income was under £23,000; the total accumulated fund was about £50,000. Ten years later the number of policies had increased to nearly 8000, the income was about
£180,000, and the accumulated fund reached £600,000. It was just before this date that Mr. Black joined the office, with which he has ever since been connected. On the recommendation of Mr. Arthur Morgan, of the Equitable, he was selected to fill the vacant position, in 1868, and he arrived in the colony in the month of December in that year, and at once entered energetically upon his labours in connection with the valuation then in progress. The strides made by the Australian Mutual Provident Society since Mr. Black's advent are now a matter of history. Its annual income has increased from £180,000 to nearly a million and a-half sterling, and its accumulated funds from £600,000 to nearly seven millions. During the ten years of his work he has entirely reorganised the system of accounts and registers, and the method of doing business, so that now, in the opinion of the insurance press, no society in the world can excel the Australian Mutual Provident in stability and economy, as well as in liberality to the assured.

In 1872 Mr. Black, who had made various proposals for the purpose of improving the status of the Society, and liberalising the conditions of its policies, was despatched to England for the purpose of conferring with some of the most eminent actuaries of the day on the subject. He there drew up his celebrated "Case for Opinion" on many important points connected with its working, and the case and opinions thereon of three prominent actuaries, with a subjoined report by Mr. Black on the whole of the questions involved, were afterwards printed and circulated amongst the members. This report is a most valuable contribution to the assurance literature of the day, and to it may be traced the new bye-laws and regulations of the Society, passed in 1873, under which the operations of the Society were extended to such a degree that it is now admitted to be one of the foremost life offices in the British dominions. One important outcome of Mr. Black's action on this occasion was the change of the basis of valuation from the old Carlisle tables to the new (HM and HM 5) tables, the latter requiring the most stringent reserve of any known mortality table. The various quinquennial reports presented by Mr. Black, contain a complete and exhaustive account of the whole of the Society's history and internal working. In 1878 he published a pamphlet entitled "The Progressive Policy of the Australian Mutual Provident Society Reviewed,"—a valuable record of the operations of the office up to that time. Somewhat later he published his interesting and voluminous report on the Society's mortality experiences during the years 1849 to 1878, which contains much reliable information on many topics from a medical and sociological, as well as from an actuarial standpoint. To Mr. Black, the Society owes the many improvements introduced of late years into its practice—
Such as the annual distribution of bonuses, and the valuable non-forfeiture regulation, by virtue of which policies are kept in force out of their surrender value, notwithstanding any accidental omission to pay the premium when due. This latter principle was originated and explained by Mr. Black when secretary of the London and Yorkshire Company, in a prospectus of that office issued in the year 1860, and it is now widely availed of by insurance companies both in England and in the colonies. As far back as 1863, Mr. Black published a "Chronological and Statistical Chart of Life Offices Established in the United Kingdom from 1706 to 1863," and in 1867, "An Analysis of Marine Insurance Accounts." The latter has received particular commendation from specialists as a valuable and reliable work, and is mentioned in "Walford’s Insurance Cyclopaedia" as "a most instructive and useful publication to all engaged or interested in marine insurance."

It will be seen that Mr. Black has been connected with the insurance world for no less a period than forty-one years, and has been during that time more or less engaged in the three main departments of the business, namely, Fire, Life, and Marine. Many tributes to his value to the Australian Mutual Provident Society have been rendered at its annual meetings, as well as on the occasions when his several laboriously-compiled and exhaustive quinquennial reports were submitted. At the annual meeting held on 29th April 1885, the late chairman, Mr. Goodlet, spoke of him in the following terms:—"There was their actuary, Mr. Black, who could not take a deeper interest in the Society if the business were his own, and he had the interest of the Society at heart as much as if it were his own personal affair. He believed that Mr. Black’s sole object in life was the progress of the Society." The opinion thus expressed is held very generally by the members, who cannot close their eyes to the fact that the almost unprecedented success of the Society is due in a very great measure indeed to the faithful and zealous services of their accomplished actuary. As regards the various improvements introduced by him into the practice of Life Assurance generally, and into the constitution and working of the Australian Mutual Provident Society in particular, the Commercial World of London, reviewing the annual report for the year ending 31st December, 1884, writes as follows:—

"At present we must be content to commend this report to the careful study of our readers, who, if we are not greatly mistaken, will rise from its perusal with the conviction that the members of the Australian Mutual Provident Society are a highly privileged body, holding their policies under a constitution which, by the wise advice of their actuary, has been rendered step by step as nearly perfect as the exigencies of the peculiar business of Life Assurance will allow. That report, in our humble judgment, not only vindicates Mr. Black’s position as a leader amongst his class, but as having done more than any man living to present a system of Life Assurance to which no reasonable objection could be taken, even by the most captious or exacting. In a word, that is the true secret of the great and almost unexampled success of the Society."
If, therefore, we find the Australian Mutual Provident Society to-day conducted on the highest principles and in accordance with the most perfect practice of actuarial science, the fact is to be placed to the credit of Mr. Black. The confidence reposed in this Society by its members is largely due to the assurance they have of high-class and capable service from their responsible officers, who are thoroughly qualified to deal with the large interest placed under their care. This is especially the case with regard to Mr. Black, whose reputation as a leading actuary is world-wide.
The Bank of New South Wales may fairly be regarded as the representative financial institution in the colony. Its interests are large, and its history long, and its reputation deservedly high in the commercial world of the colonies. With it the name of its late general manager has so closely connected itself, that the one at once suggests the other. For over twenty years he guided its affairs and directed its transactions, leading the bank on further and higher on the road of success, until he left it in its present high position. He thus earned for himself a deservedly popular character as a successful and safe financier; but it would be an unjust estimate of his personal individuality to imagine that his qualities stopped here. Mr. Shepherd Smith will always be remembered in Church of England circles as one of their finest types of laymen—a man of exalted thought, pure life, and high-minded honour. He stands for a class not without many other representatives amongst us, whose tacit influence in elevating the strain of popular thought, and forming the tone of popular life and manners, does a worthy social work. He loved the liturgy of his Church, and saw the beauty of its services with too appreciative an eye to wish to degrade it to the dull level of vulgar taste. Its traditional associations sank into his character, and gave it hues of still life and "sweet reasonableness," like those that light a long cathedral aisle from the storied windows that let in beauty as well as sunshine. He was a charitable man, too, and one who knew how to give in secret. But his charities were not all secret ones, as many records of his good works done remain after him to evidence. As an exponent of the opinion of the religious world on the subject of secular education, he was a recognised and respected representative. Though not a public man in the political sense of the word, his expressed opinions on this and other subjects carried weight. As an authority on questions of finance, ministers of the Crown frequently sought his useful counsel. And as a type of gentlemanly citizenship in its finest development of honour, and a consistent
and high conscientiousness, the personal character of the late general manager of the Bank of New South Wales may worthily be placed on record.

Mr. Shepherd Smith was born at Durham, England, in the year 1835, and received his early education in that city, in the splendid cathedral of which he was a boy-chorister for some years. While still a youth, he entered the service of a private banking company in London, but only remained so engaged for a short time. The colonies had just then attracted special attention owing to the gold discoveries, and Mr. Shepherd Smith, at the age of eighteen, was one of those who gave up old ties and English associations to try his fortune beyond the seas. He arrived in New South Wales in 1853, and having brought letters of introduction to the then Governor, Sir Charles Fitzroy, he was offered a good position in the service of the colonial Government. This proposal, however, he thought proper to decline, feeling that an opening just offering in the Bank of New South Wales gave him better scope for his tastes and the experience gained at home. Though this latter position was a subordinate one, and at a somewhat less salary than the other, he accepted it, and thus commenced his connection with the great financial institution which has since so greatly prospered under his able management. His special aptness for his duties soon recommended the young clerk to the favourable notice of the late Sir Alexander Stuart, and other leading officials of the bank, and within less than two years, he was promoted from his position in the secretary’s office to the managership of the branch of the Bank of New South Wales at Tamworth, in 1856. Here he was specially occupied with the gold-buying business of the bank, and during the three following years he was successively engaged in a similar capacity at Armidale and at Deniliquin. Successive promotions abundantly showed the satisfaction with which his superiors viewed his progress, and the development of that special aptitude which soon made itself recognised in him. Thus we find him in 1859 advanced to the post of manager of the bank at Brisbane, where he remained for some years, unifying with his management the inspectorship of the branches of the bank in the colony of Queensland. While so engaged, he placed his great financial abilities at the disposal of the Queensland Government in the auditing of the public accounts, and adjusting the finances of the colony on a sound basis. Mr. Shepherd Smith remained at Brisbane until 1864, when he was asked to proceed to New Zealand. In the year named he accordingly went to Christchurch as inspector of the business of his bank in that colony. His stay there was not a long one, however, for during his absence he was elected by the directors of the Bank of New South Wales to the position of the general manager of that institution. This occurred in 1865, Mr. Shepherd Smith being then at the early age of twenty-eight years, having
been but eleven years in the service of the bank whose affairs he was thus called upon to supervise. This was a position for which his great abilities pre-eminently fitted him, and in which he found scope and field enough for the exercise of the talents he possessed. He succeeded Mr. Woodhouse, and held the post of manager thenceforth up to the time of his death—a period of over twenty years. He was a man of great talent and energy, and his discharge of his important and highly responsible duties was always marked by a deep conscientiousness as well as practical skill, by which he added greatly to the prosperity of the bank.

The progress made by that institution under his management is shown, after making due allowance for natural increment by lapse of time, by the fact that while the aggregate of the balance-sheet in 1865, the year he took charge, was some seven millions sterling, that preceding the date of his death had attained over eighteen millions. The late general manager was a staunch believer in vigour and prompt action in banking matters, and it has been said of him that, while charitable with his own private means, he was never so with the bank's money. Herein lay the secret of his success as a manager. Faithful to his trust, he would press a customer in the bank's interest with one hand, while with the other his private cheque book would be proffered to help the needy defaulter. One of the most remarkable incidents in his career was his conflict with the Honourable G. R. Dibbs, Colonial Treasurer of the Smart-Dalley Administration, who, by a Treasury letter dated 5th January, 1885, withdrew the Government account from the care of the Bank of New South Wales, and committed it to the Associated Banks. Certain points raised in the dispute between the former institution and the Government were submitted to the judgment of the Supreme Court by Mr. Shepherd Smith, and were adjudicated in his favour. He conducted the negociations on behalf of his bank in this vexed affair, and his letters are strongly impressed with his powerful individuality, and marked with the signal vigour and incisiveness he was known to possess. As before noted, he remained in charge of the Bank of New South Wales as General Manager up to the date of his death.

But apart from his public and business position and character, the private side of Mr. Shepherd Smith's life was as strongly individualised and marked. While no figure, perhaps, was more familiar in the city and in business circles than his, he was as well known in the Synod of his Church as at the committee table of Our great public charities. In connection with the former, it may be said that no name was more worthily representative among the lay members of the Church of England in this colony than that of Mr. Shepherd Smith. His boyish association, as a chorister, with the reverend shades and solemn services of Durham Cathedral, toned and impressed the tastes and
current of his life. Since his return to Sydney in 1865, he took a leading part, as a member of the Synod, in all Church legislation. In the Diocesan Synod his was a leading voice, and exercised immense influence; and at all meetings of provincial and general Synods, his logical addresses and his high tone of religious thought carried great weight. In no question was his part more strongly individualised than in that of the exclusion of religious teaching from the primary school system of the colony. True to the high traditions of the English Church in its more consistent development, he opposed the principles of the Secular Education League, and insisted on the right of the large minority who believed in the necessity of the religious and moral training of the children of the State, to State recognition. As an exponent of the views of the Church of England on this question, the part taken by Mr. Shepherd Smith deserves to be noticed in this memoir. As a leading member of the Church Defence Association, he laboured earnestly with brains and purse to further the ends for which it was established. He held, as a matter of judgment, as well as of conscience, that no education was worthy of the name which was not founded upon religion, and that no system of education was entitled to be called national which did not embrace the concurrent feelings and convictions of the great mass of the community. This, he contended, could only be done by faithfully carrying out the denominational principle. He based his position on the incontrovertible fact that the "Public Schools' Act of 1866" gave a legal status to all denominational schools, because that Act was "national in its aim, comprehensive in its adaptability, and equitable in its incidence of taxation."

Not less marked was his opposition to the principles of the League, whose claims to be considered were, he held, "both unscriptural and un-Christian, because they involved a practical denial of revealed truth, ignored the spiritual relation of our children to God, and would rob them of the Bible." He was wont unflinchingly to declare that the principles of the League and those of Secularism were identical, as tending to foster immorality and atheism. We have the assurance of one of our most representative clergymen of the Church of England in its higher development in this colony, and who was privileged to be a very close friend of Mr. Shepherd Smith, that the views here expressed in favour of denominational, and against secular education, were exactly those held by the ablest layman that Church has ever possessed in Australia. It only remains to be added that, when the Education Act was passed, Mr. Shepherd Smith aided materially, with his counsel and his purse, in maintaining the Anglican Church Schools. He was, besides, a man of charitable instincts and practice. The Clergy Widows' and Orphans' Fund owed much of its success
to his control and advocacy. A resolution passed by the Board of Trustees at its first meeting after his decease states:

"That the Trustees of the Clergy Widows' and Orphans' Fund desire to record their deep sense of the loss this society has sustained by the death of Mr. Shepherd Smith, who from its inception was connected with the Fund, and who took the deepest interest in its management and progress; and to offer to his widow their sympathy in her bereavement."

Further testimony to the deceased gentleman's worth was borne by resolution of the Committee of the Church Society, couched in the following terms:

"That this Committee desires to record its deep sense of the great loss which the Church in this colony has sustained by the death of Mr. Shepherd Smith, and to offer to his widow and family their sincere condolence."

As a supporter of the Industrial Blind Institution his loss was also severely felt, and thus expressed in a letter forwarded to Mrs. Shepherd Smith by Sir Alfred Stephen on behalf of the committee:

"I have been requested by my colleagues of the Committee of the Industrial Blind Institution, of which your husband was a supporter from its inception, to express to you our deep sense of his zealous and most valuable services, not merely as a member of our Board, but as the Society's Treasurer and Trustee. And, while thus recording our own obligations, and those of the many whom he assisted in relieving, we desire to convey to you the expression of our own heartfelt regret at his loss, and our warm sympathy with you and your family."

A minute of the Board of Directors of the Bank of New South Wales, thus records their sense of the value of their late General Manager's services:

"The President reported the death on the 13th instant of the General Manager, Mr. Shepherd Smith, and spoke in feeling terms of the sad event. The good qualities of the deceased were warmly eulogised by the members of the Board, and the ability and ever-watchful care with which for so many years he conducted the affairs of the bank were specially dwelt upon."

It was directed that a copy of this minute should be forwarded to Mrs. Shepherd Smith, with a letter conveying the sympathy of the Board with herself and her family in their great bereavement. A feeling circular, addressed to the officers of the bank by the manager, acquainting them with the death of their General Manager, conveyed a message of farewell through Mr. Thomas Buckland in the following words:—"Mr. Shepherd Smith, the General Manager of the Bank of New South Wales, in bidding me Good-bye, desired me to convey to the whole of the officers of the bank his farewell assurance that his heart went out to them with most fervent thankfulness, for the loyalty and faithful services that they have rendered to him and to the bank." (T.B.)

The death of Mr. Shepherd Smith took place on 13th September 1886. The funeral services took place at Christ Church, Sydney, where the deceased gentleman had been a constant attendant, the Rev. Canons Kemmis and Gunther, and C. F. Garnsey taking part, in the presence of a considerable number of clergy of the Church of England, and many prominent laymen. The attendance numbered several hundreds of those who knew and respected him during life, and honoured his memory as that of a good and worthy gentleman. Mr. Shepherd Smith married, in 1859, Miss Emily Phillips, of Parramatta, and left a large family of sons and daughters. He was a member of the Australian Club for many years, and was one of the first Volunteers in the colony.
The Honourable John Marks, M.L.C.

Here are men whose names are well known in public life, whose personal influence on the public affairs and public spirit of the colony is passive rather than active. They act tacitly on the national character, and on the current of public opinion, shaping and forming both one and the other, and actually doing more to influence both in their final results, perhaps, than those even whose names are the oftenest on men’s tongues, and whose acts and lives are the subject of common talk. To such a type belonged the late Honourable John Marks, M.L.C. That gentleman was never one of those who delight to stand forth in the strong glare of publicity, and focus men’s gaze upon them. Yet his part in the history of the country is an important one. He represents a class of effective but modest workers,—gentlemen in the truest sense of the word—who lend a tone and character of quiet and gentlemanly polish to the work of liberal development,—a work which too often associates itself in the mind with the notion of blatant noise and that sound and fury that signify nothing. The Australian democracy has been fortunate in adding to the list of those who have helped to temper this part of its character, the name of the gentleman with whom we now deal.

John Marks was born at Coagh, Tyrone, Ireland, 24th November 1826. In the following year his parents came to Australia, so that he may practically be looked upon as a native of the colony, and those features in his character which won the esteem of his fellows in public and in private life, may fairly be looked upon as characteristics of colonial growth. His parents, soon after their arrival, proceeded to the Illawarra district, where they settled, becoming one of the pioneer families of that part of the country, where they remained until their decease. Young Marks received his education at the Normal Institution, Sydney, then conducted by Mr. Henry Gordon. Naturally possessing an inquiring mind, and of studious habits, he made the most of the opportunities then afforded him. He afterwards removed to Jamberoo, and while living there imbibed a taste for general reading that remained with him, and strongly characterised him through life. During the last twenty-five years of his life he was an extensive and
insatiable reader, and could converse with facility and fluency upon a great diversity of Subjects. He took an active part in the discussion of public matters affecting the district in which he lived, and in other matters touching the interests of the colony at large. From the ability displayed on such occasions, the high character which he always maintained, and the thorough confidence reposed in him by those who knew him best, and who had the closest opportunities for observing his character, he was elected a member of Parliament for East Camden in 1856, just after the establishment of Responsible Government. That constituency then returned two members, and Mr. Henry Osborne and Mr. Marks were the successful candidates. The Empire, a daily newspaper, then conducted by Mr. (now Sir Henry) Parkes, published the following paragraph shortly after his election:—"The second member for East Camden is a perfect antithesis to his colleague in the representation of that constituency. Mr. Osborne is growing ripe in years; Mr. Marks is yet wearing the bloom of early life. The first was elected on the strength of his interests in the district as a large proprietor; the second was chosen from a belief in his promise for the country as a man. If we may quote from Keats, with a modification of the poet's sentiments, Mr. Marks is one of the men

Standing apart,
Upon the forehead of the age to come,
Who yet shall give this land another heart,
And other pulses!

Mr. Marks is reputed to be a man of exemplary life, and good intelligence. His political opinions are of a decidedly liberal cast. He is also said to possess much fluency as a public speaker." These remarks are valuable, as evidencing the spirit in which the election of such a young and promising colonist as Mr. Marks was greeted by those who looked anxiously forward to the issue of that hazardous experiment of self-government, on which the colony was just about to enter. He remained in Parliament until the dissolution in 1857, and was again elected for the same constituency at the general election which ensued. On that occasion Mr. Marks was at the head of the poll, the late Honourable Robert Owen being second, and Mr. H. Osborne third. He again held his seat till the dissolution, which took place on 11th April 1859. He then retired from the Legislative Assembly, and though repeatedly asked to allow himself to be placed in nomination, he uniformly declined. The last occasion on which public action was taken in this direction was on the retirement of the Hon. William Forster from the representation of the Illawarra portion of the old constituency. Mr. Marks gave a firm refusal to the request that he should allow himself to be placed in nomination, but on Mr. S. W. Gray consenting to contest the electorate—
as elsewhere particularised — Mr. Marks went to Wollongong and recommended that gentleman to the electors. That was the last occasion of his appearing in public in the Illawarra district. He removed soon afterwards to Sydney, where heavy business engagements asserted their claims on his presence. Before this, however, he had married and settled down to agricultural pursuits, leading a comparatively retired and quiet life, but always taking an active interest in every movement for the social and material welfare of his district. He was an alderman, and for some time mayor, of the municipality of Kiama, and a magistrate of the territory—in each of which capacities he did good public service. His removal to Sydney took place in 1876, and in 1878 he accepted a seat in the Legislative Council on the invitation of Mr. Farnell, the Premier of the day, from whom also he accepted the Vice-Presidency of that body. Mr. Marks retained his seat in the Upper House until his decease, which occurred at his residence, Glen Rock, Darling Point, after a lingering illness of twelve months' duration, March 1885. He was fifty-eight years of age, and left a wife and family of two sons and three daughters.

As a public man, the character of the Honourable John Marks is a pleasant one for the pen of a biographer to deal with. His personal character made him a close friend of each of those who were privileged to observe it. To deal with the former first, it may be said that Mr. Marks was a representative type of that kind of cultivated and advanced Liberalism that numbers amongst its exponents the Blands, the Martins, and the Wentworths, of the beginnings of our constitutional history. It was such men as Mr. Marks who gave our young constitutional life its first direction, and helped to form the first mould, as it were, out of which the national spirit of the Australians was to be cast. He took an active part in the discussions of such matters as the abolition of State aid to religion, public education, and other socio-political questions, and has always been identified with the party which advocated what are known as the Liberal reforms in these matters. He was not a frequent speaker in either House, but whenever he felt called upon to make a speech on any subject, he displayed a strongly-marked capacity to seize and hold the vital points of the subject under debate, and a clear-sighted insight into such subjects as engaged his attention. He was, besides, a good speaker, and always received that close attention to what he said which marks at once the capable man, and the man of power if he care to use it. It is said that his only fault as a public man was that of extreme diffidence. With the rough political squabbles of the colony of late years he was loth to have anything to do. Thus, he never accepted any of the many offers made him to again enter the Assembly after he had once retired from it, although it is
clear that, by doing so, he closed the way for himself to that political career for which he was fitted, and to those Ministerial offices which would certainly have been at his disposal, and which he was so well qualified to fill. He accepted his position in the Upper House, as he said, for the purpose of tempering the conservatism of that branch of our Legislature with a little of his own liberalism. Turning to his private life, we find exemplified all those features of character which we should expect to find distinguishing the personality of a man whose public career was of the kind just described. Delicately sensitive as he was, his friends knew him to be a man of the finest humour, of wide information, and of much native goodness of heart. Of singular kindness and benevolence, his ample means enabled him to give practical effect to his tastes in this regard. He was a liberal subscriber to all institutions for the amelioration of the miseries of suffering humanity, and he took an active interest in all works of a Christian and charitable nature. But public charities did not close the way to private benevolence, and he was not unmindful of the individual claims of the poor and afflicted. He was, withal, a firm believer in the ancient Christian doctrine of not letting the right hand know what the left hand doth, so that his recompense is rather in the recollection of those he benefited than in the public recognition which he was careless to cultivate. He was a member of the Presbyterian Communion, and his co-religionists have much to thank him for in the shape of repeated benefactions. He gave a scholarship, tenable for three years, of £50 per annum to the students of St. Andrew's College within the University, of which he was a councillor; and the Presbyterian Church at Jamberoo is mainly indebted to his liberality. His whole career bears the ineffaceable stamp of good citizenship. He had all the qualities to make a man loved and respected in private and public life, and all the characteristics to make a man missed when taken away from the place he has been accustomed to fill in the world. But the names of such men, and that reputation which is the odour of their lives, remains to their family and their friends, and to the public at large, as a valuable inheritance, and a legacy for all time.
Russell Barton.

The sketch of colonial life here given is thoroughly characteristic. It is typical of most of the vicissitudes of a career that has had fascinations for many and rewards for comparatively few, and it shows an active and energetic man passing through each phase of life—from that of a labouring lad to that of a legislator, and reaching from the lowest to the highest rung of the ladder of life in Australia.

Russell Barton was born at Penge, near London, in 1830. His father, an University-bred man, ruined himself in prosecuting his claim to the estates and title of Lord Rivers, and came to Australia in 1839, landing at Adelaide. His first efforts at farming were not a success. Broken in spirit as he was, he found the new condition of life in a young colony too arduous, and his wife's patrimony was soon spent. Russell was the eldest of eleven children, left orphans when he was in his twentieth year. For two years he had been earning his own living—first, on a cattle station, where he spent two years, and then for three years with an old Highland shepherd, who now counts his bales of wool by the thousand. When the Burra Burra copper mine started, young Barton was engaged as a carrier for the company between the mine and Port Adelaide. About the end of 1845 he made his first trip from Adelaide to Sydney, and from this to 1848 he was alternately over-landing, or engaged in various ways in connection with the mine. His over-landing experiences were not without incident, and Mr. Barton still bears spear-marks obtained in attacks by the blacks that infested the roads in those days. From 1848 to 1851 he was principally engaged as a road contractor, and carrying. In 1851 he followed the rush to the Victorian goldfields, where he remained for two years, returning to Adelaide in 1853. In 1855, having purchased an estate of 250 acres near Adelaide, he married Miss J. M'Davie, by whom he has had eleven children, all living. Reverses in the shape of non-success in contracting work, and the burning of his house, came next; and shortly afterwards he went to Victoria, and was interested in a proposed railway from Eaglehawk to Sandhurst. That fell through, and Mr. Barton returned to Adelaide, receiving the appointment of manager of Tallin
In 1864 he agreed with Mr. R. Read to take 10,000 sheep from Adelaide, and stock and manage two runs—Tarcoon and Mooculta—on the Barwon River, one adjoining the then infant settlement of Bourke. His enterprise and spirit here soon made him a prominent man, and in partnership with Mr. Topham, an experienced woolsorter, he inaugurated the system of travelling wool-scouring plants, which proved a great boon to the scattered stations of that sparsely populated territory. To this business they added fellmongery, butchering, and soap making. After the great drought following the flood of 1864, producing a depression without equal in the colony, Mr. Barton bought Mooculta, the run on which he lived, and which he still owns. Later, with his brother, Mr. W. C. Barton, he purchased Brindengabba and Willara, on the Cullaburra and Paroo Rivers.

In 1874, having visited the Cobar mine, he bought an interest, and was the first to predict the splendid future. Next year he left Bourke to make a visit to England, but on reaching Sydney he found that the Cobar mine had got into difficulties, with an enormous overdraft, for which he was responsible, and a report from the mining manager that the lode was nearly worked out. He went back and, in the light of his Burra Burra experience, personally inspected the mine; then taking his seat on the directorate board, he was appointed managing director; and, with the able assistance of Mr. James Dunstan, as captain, he worked the Great Cobar Copper Mine on a new system, which made it the success of the day, and established a population of four thousand souls in the locality. He purchased, later, the Nymagee Copper Mine, which he floated into a company only second to the Great Cobar. He also became interested in mining operations in the Kiandra district. He has been connected with fourteen mines, of eleven of which he was chairman, and director of fourteen. He is also a director of several other companies, established for other purposes. At the first election under the new electoral law, Mr. Barton was elected to Parliament for Bourke, and remained in the House from 1880 to 1886. While there he was always looked upon as an upright and capable representative. He is thoroughly in his views a believer in Imperial Federation, or failing that, in Australian Federation. He was vice-president of the Water Commission appointed by the Stuart-Dalley Government, and has always shown great interest in this thoroughly national question. He was an opponent of the Robertson Land Act of 1861, and a strong supporter of the Stuart-Dalley Land Bill of 1884. On his retirement from political life, in 1886, both the morning papers alluded to Mr. Russell Barton as one of the few men the country would like to see in any Government. His well-known determination to reduce expenditure, however, has always stood as
an obstacle in the way. He was presented with several illuminated addresses on retiring from public life, and in his farewell address to his constituents he made a fair statement of his services, and a telling indictment against the party in the Assembly, which, under the leadership of Sir Henry Parkes, made responsible government a farce, and degraded the tone of public life. He was a ready and forcible speaker in Parliament. Mr. Barton has been by turns a shepherd, stockman, horsebreaker, farmer, miner, butcher, fellmonger, soapboiler, woolsorter, carpenter, wheelwright, blacksmith, stonemason, builder, and squatter. He has passed through all the vicissitudes of colonial life, and emerged a successful and respected man. He has two sons now at European Universities, besides four other boys and five daughters.
OME men live two lives—one in accord with their own inclinations and bent of character, the other among the practical concerns of everyday life. Other men are so far the creatures of surrounding circumstances that they have little or no personality apart from business. The latter are not necessarily the more successful. Every large city can show instances of citizens who are different men among the things that concern the duties of their daily lives, from what they discover themselves to be to those who penetrate beyond the outer circle, and enter the personal one. Among men of business this other side of character often shows itself in the direction of an interest in works of practical philanthropy, or concerns of a kindred nature, which are usually semi-public in their character; and it is from men of this type that come the directors of public charities, the trustees of industrial undertakings, and the earnest and painstaking committeemen of all those enterprises that appeal to the sentiments of compassion and charity in the public. To this class the late Mr. James Mullins belonged. His name, as will be seen, was closely identified with many public and private undertakings of the kind here indicated, and it was in the work done by him in connection with such undertakings that the personal character of the man was expressed. Unassuming in manner, and satisfied that virtue is the reward of virtue, he never obtruded upon those outside his friends his real merits, so that he was best known to the public as the vigorous director and proprietor of a large commercial business, and a citizen of honour and of worth.

James Mullins was born in the county of Cork, Ireland, at a village not many miles from the city of Cork, that stands by "the pleasant waters of the River Lee," on 8th February 1826. Originally a Kerry family, the grandfather of the late Mr. Mullins was the first to move from that county and settle in Cork, where he permanently resided. James Mullins, in the course usual for Catholic children at that time, was educated privately, his tutor having been a former classfellow at school and college of one who was well known in New
South Wales—the Venerable Archpriest Therry. After finishing his education, Mr. Mullins accepted the appointment of paymaster on the Cork and Bandon railway works, near Bandon, holding the office for some time, until his active desire for advancement made him look about him for other fields for his labour. Then, as since, Australia was looked upon as the land of plenty, and having determined to proceed thither, he, in 1850, with his mother and brother, embarked on the ship *Roman Emperor*, and arrived in Sydney in the month of January in the following year. At that time the newly-discovered goldfields were attracting to themselves all the ambitious and hopeful of the community, who were desirous of obtaining in a short period sufficient wealth to enable them to satisfy their desires. Among those who could not overcome the attraction, so potent in its effects on thousands, was Mr. Mullins, who was one of those that formed the rush to Major’s Creek. However, the glamour of gold-seeking soon wore off, and though fairly successful, he found that his heart was not in the work, which had lost a good deal of its attractiveness on, familiarity with it. Turning his back on the Creek, he came to Sydney, determined to make his way in the town. He at once presented the letters of introduction that he had brought out with him, among them being one from his old tutor to Archpriest Therry, and after a time spent in looking for a suitable opening, he obtained an introduction to the firm of William Gosling Moore and Alexander Moore, who had a large business establishment in Pitt-street. From these gentlemen he accepted a clerkship which had just been vacated by a brother of the partners. There he remained for some years, performing his duties faithfully and honestly, showing such an interest in his employers’ affairs as recommended him to their notice. Having purchased the interest held by Mr. W. G. Moore in the firm, he entered into the active participation of the working of the business, the name of which was changed from that of W. G. Moore to Alexander Moore and Co. In 1863 Mr. Alexander Moore died, and upon Mr. Mullins fell the whole of the management of the business, which he carried on successfully for three years, when he admitted Mr. Timothy Maher into partnership. From this time forward, under the active and energetic control of Mr. Mullins, the business prospered and increased until the year 1878, when Mr. Mullins retired into private life. He did not retain any interest in the firm, having disposed of his share of the business to his partner, Mr. Maher, who continued it under the old name and in the same place, having obtained from Mr. Mullins a lease of the premises. The large and imposing structure erected by Wright, Heaton and Co., in which they carry on business, stands on the ground once occupied by the establishment presided over by Mr. Mullins, which, in its time, was one of the largest in
"Moore's Labour Bazaar," as it was known as far back as 1866, was widely known for its magnitude and the extent of its business, and though the name of the firm did not point out to whom its success was due, yet it was well known that Mr. Mullins was the heart and soul of the business. More than mediocrity is required to bring about such results as these, to which must be added perseverance and courage. These were possessed by Mr. Mullins without doubt, and though his was not a life that was ever in the public gaze, these qualities were no less called for in the comparatively obscure life of a business man. That his efforts were successful there cannot be any doubt, one of the clearest proofs of which is to be found in the recognition given to the business of Moore's Labour Bazaar by the Press of the time. From old files we find constant notices of the bazaar, of such a nature as to be highly complimentary to the active spirit of the business.

In January 1855, Mr. Mullins married Elizabeth, youngest child of John Lane, of Bandon, Ireland, who participated in all the early struggles of her husband, and lived to enjoy a share of the prosperity which was so honestly earned and nobly won. She died in March 1870. Like all men of active minds, Mr. Mullins did not permit the cares of business to occupy all his time. His was not one of those narrow minds that are limited by the bounds of self, but was wide-embracing in its sympathies, and large in its charity. Not satisfied with feeling pity for suffering in the abstract, and with merely admitting the duty of help, he was active and practical in his philanthropy. He never turned away from those in need, and not alone did he privately relieve distress, the extent of which nobody knows, but he was ever ready and willing, and it was his pleasure to take part in everything that had for its object the assistance of the needy and the friendless. To all public charities he was a large and constant subscriber, his sympathies being wide-spread, and the distinction of class or creed never influencing him when the object was one that appealed to our common humanity. A public man may strut his hour upon the stage, and during that hour have his name on all men's lips, but his deeds are not always those powerful for good, nor is his name always remembered with pleasure and blessings. The lasting benefits conferred upon individuals and society by the exercise of charity and kindliness live beyond the memory of the actors, and while that memory lasts, the hearts of the survivors remain filled with the love that springs from sympathy and thankfulness. Thus do the quiet lives of upright and conscientious men fill up the scheme of the world's life, and by their good deeds are marked out from the selfish mass of men, even as the grains of gold in the dirt of the alluvial diggings. Mr. Mullins was one of those who did good by
stealth, and blushed to find it fame, and his memory will live long in the hearts of many when the names of more notable men will be forgotten. He succeeded Mr. Justice Faucett as a trustee of the old Catholic Orphanage at Parramatta, and during sixteen years gave able and generous help as a member of the committee. At one period of his connection with the Orphanage, owing to the straitened circumstances of the institution, the members of the committee were called upon to show their self-sacrifice by a demand made upon their purses. The first to answer the demand made upon them was Mr. Mullins, and that answer was prompt and liberal. Among other matters of a semi-public character in which he was interested, was the St. Joseph's Building Society, of which he was a trustee from its foundation in 1869, and of which he was a chairman in succession to the late Mr. John Hughes. At a memorable public meeting held in 1866, at which the Governor of the colony presided, Mr. Mullins was elected treasurer for St. Mary's Cathedral Building Committee, which position he held up to the time of his death. On this committee he was an ardent worker, devoting himself heart and soul to hasten the progress of the grand cathedral which will be the noblest ornament of Sydney, and the finest example of Gothic architecture south of the line. Among a body of men all devoted to the work in hand, the exertions of Mr. Mullins marked him out as one to whom the success of the cathedral would be largely due, and by these exertions showed himself to be the most deserving member of a hardworking committee. In connection with religious education in its higher walks, Mr. Mullins took a practical part, having, in 1874, when the late Archbishop Vaughan made an attempt to awaken interest in University education, accepted and ably filled the position of secretary to the movement. Many recognised his integrity and power of work, and on more than one occasion he was pressed to allow himself to be nominated for municipal and parliamentary honours. But his ambition did not impel him to a public life; he did not seek the applause of the multitude; and he was satisfied that his duty lay in doing good in private, and without ostentation. He was for many years a magistrate of the colony.

Among those who took a lively interest in the erection of the Prince Alfred Hospital upon its present site, Mr. Mullins was one of the earliest, and at a meeting held on 10th September, 1868, as a preliminary to agitate against the Macquarie-street site, he took the chair. Subsequently on the 14th of the same month he was appointed by resolution at a general meeting to form one of the deputation to wait upon the Minister of Lands in the same matter; and at another meeting held on 18th of the same month he was appointed one of a committee to deal further with the question of the hospital site; from which it
can be seen that Mr. Mullins was not inattentive to the needs of the community generally. After suffering from an illness extending over two years, Mr. Mullins passed away from this life, in which he had fought the good fight, and done so well as a Christian, on 21st January, 1879.

All through his career in Australia he was closely identified with the welfare and progress of the Roman Catholic Church, of which a public acknowledgment was made by the late Archbishop Vaughan, when, in reference to Mr. Mullins, on a public occasion, some little time after his death, he uttered the following words:—"We have, the Cathedral and religion have, sustained a loss—the loss of one who, by his knowledge of business, and by his indomitable courage, and by his unconquerable perseverance, has earned for himself a memory which will not easily be forgotten."

As a further testimony of the esteem in which he was held, Archbishop Vaughan preached a panegyric on him at his funeral services. His funeral, which was the largest ever known in Sydney for a private individual, was attended to the cemetery by the Archbishop, who there read the service, wearing his mitre and cope, thus paying to the memory of the deceased gentleman the highest possible compliment; and it may be noted as being, in these countries at least, a unique instance of such a tribute.
William John Lyne, Esquire,

EX-MINISTER FOR WORKS.

The great difficulty in the way of the progress of colonisation in these colonies, is the frequent recurrence of droughts and bad seasons, and the consequent dearth of water. In those parts of the continent where the pastoral industry predominates, the inconvenience is most severely felt. From time to time a period of distinct financial distress has threatened New South Wales from the failure of the wool clip, the proceeds of which form so large an item in our prosperity. We have neither the periodical and certain rainfalls nor the gigantic river system of other more favoured countries, and our colony is placed to a large extent, therefore, at the mercy of the seasons. This haphazard waiting upon chance had been the rule so long that we had begun to look on the state of things that resulted as a normal and natural one, which called for no remedial measures. How long this would have lasted it is impossible to say, had not the droughts of the past ten years driven men's minds to dwell on the subject. It was then that some persons, whose sphere of observation is not bounded by the coast-line of the continent, remembered that artificial irrigation had been practised with success under similar circumstances as far back as history holds record. The idea came like a new apocalypse, but a return of good seasons brought an easy indifference again in its train. But the revelation had been made, and the subject did not quite go out of fashion, until the popular representatives began to recognise it as a question of practical politics. Then Ministries began to take it up. In Victoria a commission was appointed to travel to America and thence report on the best systems of irrigation. In New South Wales a Water Conservation Commission was instituted, and extensive journeys and inquiries undertaken throughout the country, with a view to collect and arrange a body of reliable information on the subject before it was approached by legislation. That commission was initiated by Mr. W. J. Lyne, and under his presidency its proceedings were brought to a successful issue.
William John Lyne was born at Apslawn, Great Swansport, on the east coast of Tasmania, on 6th April 1844. He is the son of Mr. John Lyne, who is now in his seventy-sixth year, and a member of the House of Assembly in Tasmania. He was educated at Horton College, Ross, and at Rostella, by the Rev. H. P. Kane. At the age of twenty he left Tasmania for Queensland, and in 1864 travelled overland from Brisbane to the Gulf of Carpentaria, which he reached in 1865. He was among the first pioneers who took up station property on the shores of the Gulf. Towards the end of 1865 his health became seriously affected through constant exposure, coupled with the severity of the climate, and he was compelled to travel to Bowen, a distance of nearly one thousand miles, through an almost unknown country, and almost alone. He returned to Tasmania, and entered upon official life to recruit his health, accepting a position as Council Clerk to the municipal council of Glamorgan. This he held until he again left Tasmania in the beginning of 1875. He recommenced squatting pursuits on the Murray, at Cumberoona, near Albury, and resided in that district until he was elected to the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in 1880. Since that time he has continued to reside in Sydney. Mr. Lyne first accepted office in the Dibbs Administration as Secretary for Public Works, and took office in the end of 1885. After a short period of rule, that ministry was succeeded by one formed by Sir John Robertson, which only lasted about two months. During this time Mr. Lyne was offered the leadership of the Opposition, which he declined. Sir Patrick Jennings was then elected to that position, and on being called upon by His Excellency to form a Government, he offered the position of Secretary for Public Works once more to Mr. Lyne. This office he continued to hold until the Jennings Ministry retired in 1887.

The Water Conservation Commission was in active working during the whole term of Mr. Lyne's ministerial career, it having been proposed by its author while a private member under the Stuart-Dalley Government. Since the first steps were taken, the neighbouring colony of Victoria has, by the importation and encouragement of American capitalists—the Chaffey Brothers, for instance—considerably outstripped New South Wales in dealing with the question. It is quite time that the subject was taken up as a national one. The valuable time spent in legislative trifling would, if devoted in earnest to the question of water conservation and artificial irrigation, soon change the face and improve the prospects of the country. But the remedy for this, and numberless other evidences of the want of public spirit, will be found in the absence of an intelligent native class, trained to take a workable interest in that political work and future in which they alone are the really and permanently interested class.
William Neill, J.P.,

Manager of the City Bank, Sydney.

Mr. William Neill, the Manager of the City Bank in Sydney, has been so favourably and so continuously before the public, for at least, the past seventeen years, that he may fairly be included in the list of our representative city men. In business circles, in the larger political movements, in philanthropic undertakings, and in church affairs, his influence and presence are familiar, and his name is often prominent. Coming to the colony a poor and almost friendless Scottish lad, he has made his way steadily and surely along the path of success. In no individual of mark in these colonies will the characteristics so vividly brought out by Galt in his photographic sketch, "The Provost," be found so strongly marked and reproduced. Mr. Neill has all those virtues of prudence and thrift conventionally ascribed to the Scottish character, and which have made their possessors famous and successful in moneyed and business circles round the world.

William Neill was born in the east parish of Greenock, near the Clyde, Scotland, on 19th January 1829. At the age of fourteen years he began the study of the law at Port Glasgow, in the offices of a writer to the Signet. Here he continued until 1848, when he was obliged to abandon his studies owing to an affection of the eyes, which deprived him of sight for about six months. His hours of occupation were from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. daily, of which the hours from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. were spent in work, and the rest in study in private class. To this long and regular strain the failure of his sight was attributed; from this, however, he eventually recovered, and was afterwards mainly instrumental in having the hours of work reduced, so as to conclude at 7 p.m. daily. In 1845 he was appointed cashier of the office in which he was studying, having charge of large factorage business in the collection of rents and insurances. In 1846 Mr. Neill was gazetted Trustee of Bankrupt Estates, and in the same year was appointed Sub-Inspector of the Poor of Port Glasgow. In the following year he was examined in Edinburgh by the Sheriffs of the counties of Scotland, in the administration of the Poor Law Act, and thereafter held the office of Sub-Inspector of the Poor until leaving Scotland. On his departure he was the recipient of very
high testimonials from the professional and other leading residents of the place, which he still holds; and was accompanied by the good wishes of the poor amongst whom he laboured. Mr. Neill arrived in Sydney on 19th January, 1849, and finding business very dull, was just on the point of concluding an engagement to go up country as a shepherd at £20 per annum, when he was offered an engagement, on the recommendation of the late Honourable James Norton, in the Bank of Australia. Here he assisted in conducting the conveyancing of the equitable partition of the bank's properties. He was subsequently appointed Secretary and Cashier of the bank to realise the outstanding assets and wind up its business, a step which became consequent on the historic financial disaster of that period. In 1851 Mr. Neill was appointed corresponding clerk of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, on the strong recommendation of Mr. (afterwards Sir) Smart Alexander Donaldson and other leading gentlemen of the city at that time. Some years later he was appointed Secretary of the bank, and was the first to establish branches of its business on the southern coast. In 1871 he resigned this responsible post to take the management of the City Bank, an office which he has since held. On leaving the Commercial Bank he received an address and a present of plate from his fellow-officers, and a douceur from the directors, in acknowledgment of his valuable services. From this it will be seen that from the first days of his colonial career Mr. Neill's course has been a progressive one. He is now one of the prominent representatives of the monied interest of the wealthy metropolis of New South Wales. But his career as a citizen has been no less marked than as a business man. He has taken an interest in the public life of the country, and has been a close associate of such men as Sir Charles Cowper, the Rev. Dr. Lang, Sir John Robertson, Sir Henry Parkes, and other leading politicians. He has always taken a quiet but by no means unimportant part in the liberal politics of the day. Some years ago he presided at a large public meeting of the citizens of Sydney to present the Right Honourable W. E. Gladstone with an address, which was signed by Mr. Neill as chairman of the meeting, and for which he received from the great liberal leader a letter of thanks to the citizens.

In 1870 he visited the Fijian group, and on his return called a public meeting of those interested in the consideration of the advisability of annexing those islands. He acted as chairman of that meeting, held at Greville's Assembly Rooms, April 1871, and signed a memorial to the Earl of Belmore, then Governor of New South Wales, in furtherance of the proposed annexation. This memorial was presented by Mr. Neill, in company with a deputation consisting of the Rev. Dr. Lang, Mr. J. F. Burns, Mr. G. R. Dibbs, Alderman Raphael, and others; and a copy of the memorial was also presented to the late Sir James
Martin, then Premier of the colony. On 26th November 1870 Mr. Neill was appointed a magistrate of the territory of Queensland, having some years previously been placed on the Commission of the Peace for New South Wales by Sir Charles Cowper. Subsequently he was appointed a magistrate of all the bailiwick of Victoria, and later on a magistrate of the colony of South Australia. On 4th January 1884 he was appointed consul for the Argentine Republic, for which Her Majesty’s exequatur bears date 21st July 1884. Mr. Neill’s name has also acquired a worthy prominence in connection with the Presbyterian Church, to which he has always belonged. In connection with this, it may be specially noted that he took an active part in securing the union of the divided sections of the Presbyterian Church about twenty-two years ago. Unity has always been a cardinal point in his eyes, and a few years since he was one of the representatives of the United Church to a conference in Melbourne, held with a view to the federation of the Presbyterian Churches of Australasia and Tasmania. Here he advocated a complete unification by way of incorporation. In 1872 Mr. Neill took an active part in celebrating the jubilee of the ministry of the late Dr. Lang. He was ordained an Elder of the Scots’ Church in 1876, and represented that congregation in the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales held in Sydney in 1887, at which he was appointed to represent the Presbytery of Goulburn at the next meeting of the Federated Churches of Australasia and Tasmania, to be held in Melbourne. A few years ago he took an active part in the formation of the Social Purity Society, of which he held for a time the office of vice-president; and he took a deep concern in the early history of the Local Option movement, and as a member of the committee did good service to the cause. In 1870 Mr. Neill was appointed treasurer to the Sydney Bethel Union, and continued to act in that capacity during the whole of the incumbency of the late Rev. Mr. Gainsford, with whom he cordially co-operated for the benefit of the Bethel. The substantial service rendered by him has been warmly acknowledged by all associated with him. He is now one of the trustees of the Bethel property, and chairman of the board. He has been chairman of the trustees of the Scarborough Park Reserve at Lady Robinson’s Beach, Botany, for some years; and of late has also been chairman of the trustees of Cook Park Reserve in the same locality. Mr. Neill and his wife and family are widely known for their hospitality to strangers and visitors to the colony; and they have many friends among the ships of the German and Japanese, as well as of the British navy, which have called at Sydney from time to time. The record of the positions held by Mr. Neill is the best testimony to the position he holds in Sydney business and philanthropic circles.
NE of the most earnest members of the new Protectionist party now rapidly closing up and forming its ranks in the front of political life in New South Wales, is Mr. James Fletcher, member for Newcastle, and late Minister for Mines. He is a thoroughly honest representative. He is a working man himself, and his sympathies are decidedly with his class. He is able to form political opinions on broad principles, and he has all the vital energy necessary to give his opinion practical expression. Protection may or may not be the policy of the immediate future. But with protectionist colonies on every side of us, a languishing labour market, decrepicious local industries, and thousands of State-supported unemployed, it cannot be denied that even the staunchest free-traders, on abstract grounds, are justified in modifying their opinion in the face of the peculiar circumstances that day by day throw a new light on the question.

James Fletcher was born in East Lothian, Scotland, in 1834. He landed in Australia at the age of eighteen years, at the time of the gold-digging excitement in 1852. He proceeded to Newcastle, and for several years worked as a miner in the collieries of the Australian Agricultural Company there. While so employed he became prominently identified with the business of miners’ meetings, and being a clear and forcible speaker, of soundly practical views, he was soon looked upon as a leader among his class. In 1854, therefore, he was unanimously elected chairman of the Miners’ Association. It was through his influence that the sick and accident fund at the Australian Agricultural Company’s colliery was instituted, and a colliery doctor appointed. This was the first society of the kind established in the colonies. He also took a prominent part in having the present Ventilation Bill passed into law. In many ways he proved himself an able representative of the mining interest, notably when, as district chairman of the Miners’ Association of the Hunter River in 1861, “he led his forces with such determination and force of character,” to quote from a newspaper reference to that subject, “that a proposed reduction by the colliery proprietors of 20 per cent. on the miners’ wages was resisted.” His fellow-miners were so...
pleased with their success in this matter that they repeated an offer made to Mr. Fletcher, on the inauguration of Responsible Government, to send him as their representative into the Parliament of the country. This offer he declined on this as on the previous occasion.

After leaving the A. A. Company he became manager of the Minmi collieries for Messrs. J. and A. Brown, and afterwards originated the Co-operative Company, of which he had charge for twenty-five years. In 1872 Mr. Fletcher began his connection with journalism by a series of contributions to the *Newcastle Herald*, in support of a scheme for the regulation of miners' wages on a sliding scale to meet the fluctuations of the trade. At that time the colliery business was at a low ebb. Mr. Fletcher's scheme was accepted, but required to be kept in force by continual press advocacy. Messrs. Laidley and J. A. Brown, the large colliery proprietors, helped the *Herald* financially, as did also Mr. Fletcher, in the interests of the scheme itself, and the publicity it obtained through the press. This produced a lawsuit later on between Mr. James Brown and Mr. Fletcher, which led to the latter being mulcted in damages to the amount of £3500, and costs. An agitation amongst Mr. Fletcher's friends to relieve him of this penalty of his labours in their interest, produced the satisfactory result of £4250. This splendid testimony to Mr. Fletcher's popularity and services was quite unexpected on his part, and entirely spontaneous on the side of those from whom it came. By this time the *Newcastle Herald* had passed over to Mr. Fletcher as proprietor, and under his direction it became one of the leading morning papers of New South Wales. In 1880 he was first elected to Parliament by the Newcastle constituency. At the general election of November 1882, when the effete Parkes' Ministry was justly driven out of public life, he was elected at the head of the poll, and on subsequent occasions the same successful fortune has attended him. In Parliament, Mr. Fletcher soon made a name as a vigorous and practical speaker, whose effective if rugged style of eloquence and thorough honesty of purpose made him always worth listening to. He was an opponent of the Stuart-Dalley Government which came into power in 1882, and was also one of those few who opposed the Soudan expedition. On the Ministry of Mr. Dibbs taking office, he was still in opposition, and he declined an offer of Sir John Robertson to take office in his Ministry, which followed. On the formation of the late Jennings-Dibbs Ministry he accepted the portfolio of Mines, on the understanding that on the division of the Works Department he was to exchange and take charge of the new office created. At the end of 1886, however, he left the Ministry, not being in accord with Mr. Lyne in the system of retrenchment that Minister was enforcing in the Works Department. Mr. Fletcher
is an opponent of the present Parkes Ministry, and one of the leaders of the rapidly growing protectionist party. He is essentially a self-made man. In January 1882 the employes on the Great Northern Railway presented him with an address and a gold star, in recognition of his services in pleading the eight-hour system. In August 1882 the citizens of Newcastle presented him with a service of silver plate and 400 sovereigns, for his successful advocacy of the abolition of excessive wharfage dues at the port of Newcastle. Mr. Fletcher enjoys a large measure of popularity in his electorate, where he is well and personally known as an earnest, straightforward, and honourable man. He belongs to the same type of popular representative as Joseph Cowen, in the Imperial Parliament, and is one of those who are honoured with the entire confidence of their class in the belief that its interests are safe in his hands.
HE name of Mr. R. H. D. White is well known to the public of New South Wales. It is also, and perhaps more widely, known in connection with a famous action at law, involving the succession to immense wealth, in which Mr. White figured as the successful litigant. This action, heard in the neighbouring colony of Victoria, derived a secondary interest, other than that attaching to the disputed possession of upwards of two hundred thousand pounds, from the fact that the name of Robert Hoddle, one of the pioneer founders of Victoria, came prominently before the public in the matter. As will be seen, too, Mr. White has had a personal association with those stirring times in our history known as the bushranging days. These facts, and his personal popularity, make him a representative figure in colonial circles.

Robert Hoddle Driberg White is the eldest son of James Charles White, and Sarah Elizabeth, the only child of Robert Hoddle, Surveyor-General of Victoria, who laid out Melbourne in 1837. His father arrived in Sydney in 1830, and was for several years in the employ of the Australian Agricultural Company of Port Stephens. Mr. White takes his third name from his paternal great grandfather, Colonel Von Driberg, the head of one of the old Dutch families residing at Jaffnapatam, in Ceylon, when the British took possession. Dr. Abraham White married Eliza Theodora, daughter of Colonel Driberg. The family held considerable property in Jaffna, where Mr. White’s father was born in 1809. Captain Charles Driberg, commandant at Point de Galle, and afterwards of the salt-producing Hambantotte country, was also a member of the same family. He died in 1826. The subject of this memoir was born at Stroud, Gloucester—the district which he now represents in Parliament,—on 19th May 1838. He commenced life in the service of the Bank of New South Wales, and remained connected with that great financial institution for a quarter of a century. He has been manager for about twenty years of that time, in charge of branches at Toowoomba and Rockhampton in Queensland, Mudgee, and for a short
period at Kyneton. He has, besides, opened several branches. While in the employ of the bank at Deniliquin, the office was attacked by armed bushrangers, amongst whom was William Lee, of Bargo Brush and Cockatoo Point notoriety. Both he and the manager were surprised at dinner, and bound with ropes by the bushrangers, who robbed the bank of £8000, and made good their escape. On being released, young White at once started in pursuit, armed with a double-barrelled gun and revolver, and accompanied by a black tracker. He spent the night in the search, and succeeded in recovering some of the gold and notes from two places of concealment, and in obtaining information on which the culprits were captured in a fortnight after the robbery took place. On a second occasion, Mr. White was fated to have an adventure with bushrangers. On 19th April 1868 he was "stuck-up" at Currie's Hotel, on the Gympie-road, in Queensland, by five armed men. Shots were exchanged, and one of the robbers was wounded by Mr. White, who himself escaped unscathed. For his courage and bravery on that occasion the bank presented him with a tea service of silver plate, the Government adding a handsome rifle and an official letter of thanks, while the residents of Gympie gave a diamond ring.

The fortunate epoch in Mr. White's career arrived in 1880, when he accidentally learnt that his grandmother, Mary, wife of Robert Hoddle, before referred to, had left him considerable property in Melbourne on her death, which had taken place many years previously. The case was surrounded with extraordinary difficulties, inasmuch as the transaction had been kept secret for thirteen years. The deed had been lost or destroyed without having been registered, and the lawyer who had drawn it up was a lunatic in Woggeroo Asylum, in Queensland. There was thus no evidence to go upon beyond the statements on oath of some three or four respectable people, who testified to having handled and read the missing deed. With praiseworthy courage and pertinacity, which in this instance ensured its own reward, Mr. White commenced legal proceedings against his grandfather, then an old man, who was acting under the advise of his second wife. After considerable litigation, by which the attention of the five colonies was aroused, on account of the large interests involved, Mr. White consented to settle the action by a compromise. Under the agreement arrived at he received nearly £50,000 as arrears of rent, and one-half of a valuable property in Elizabeth-street, Melbourne, now worth £150,000. Some time after this sudden access of fortune, Mr. White was invited to stand for Parliament. He accepted the invitation, and was elected and took his seat for Gloucester. As a representative of the people, Mr. White has been assiduous in his attendance at the House, and painstaking in the discharge of his onerous
duties. His services are acknowledged to have been of considerable benefit to his constituency, in which he is deservedly popular. Some time ago, his exertions having somewhat impaired his health, he left the colony on a visit to Europe, and represented New South Wales as a commissioner at the Colonial Exhibition held in London in 1886. There he gave active help in the business of our court, and did not rest satisfied with holding a merely formal appointment. After some time spent on the continent of Europe, he returned to this country, to enter again into its life, and aid its advance. In private life his hospitality is proverbial, and whether at his home at Port Stephens, or on board his steam yacht, Kingfisher, in Sydney harbour, his visitors never fail of a warm welcome. He was appointed a justice of the peace for Queensland soon after the separation of that colony, and has been for some years on the commission for Victoria and New South Wales. On 30th December 1887 he was honoured by being called to a seat in the Upper House, where his talents will, no doubt, be of the greatest benefit to his country.
George Pile.

Here are few figures more familiar in business circles in the city than that of Mr. George Pile. As an active and progressive man he is identified with most of the public movements of the city, and as a member of the leading auctioneering firm of Messrs. Mills and Pile, he is brought into daily intimate contact with the commercial interests and its representatives in Sydney. As an advocate of free-trade, he is one of the most prominent members of the powerful organisation pledged to uphold a fiscal policy in the colony based upon free-trade lines; and as a ready and thoughtful contributor to the discussion of this and other public questions in the columns of the daily press, his interest in all matters having reference to the progress and well-being of the community is well and favourably known. For many years past Mr. Pile's contributions in this direction have attracted the eye of readers of the city papers, and have long since marked the writer out as one who has given more than passing attention to the sociological and political problems of the day.

George Pile was born in London in March 1834. When he was about fifteen years of age—that is, in 1849—his father purchased some land from the Australian Agricultural Company, and the family shortly afterwards came out to New South Wales to take possession of their property, situate at Port Stephens. There they settled down, and young Pile was engaged for a year and a-half in assisting to clear the land and build a homestead. Two years afterwards, when in May 1851 gold was discovered near Bathurst, his attention was directed, in common with that of the bulk of the population, to the new field of enterprise thus opened up, with its wonderful possibilities, and lavish promises of fortune to the courageous and energetic. It was not to be expected that a young and active man like our young colonist could long withstand the inducement thus held out, and it is not, therefore, very surprising to find him soon after joining a party organised to proceed to the diggings and prospect for gold. They went to the newly discovered Meroo goldfield, and during the five ensuing years young Pile followed the avocation of a gold miner, with all the varying successes and disappointments attendant on that precarious, if enticing, pursuit. He was
afterwards engaged in timber getting, splitting, and kindred work at Port Stephens, where he held a large tract of leasehold property, for the Newcastle market. Thence he went to Stroud, in which district he employed himself in farming pursuits until 1862. This industry in those early days did not prove a remunerative one in that district. The cultivated land lay in the valleys among the mountains, and being very heavily timbered, but small quantities were available for agricultural purposes. These valleys were, and are, all very liable to floods, and in one year no less than three of those destructive inundations came over his land, by which two crops, one of wheat and the other of maize, were almost entirely destroyed. The repetition of these discouraging occurrences, evidencing clearly enough the uncertain nature of what was at best a very laborious occupation under the circumstances, led him to determine to try what might be done in another direction. In January 1862, therefore, he came to Sydney, and was fortunate enough to obtain the appointment of Council Clerk and Road Overseer to the municipality of Marrickville—then just formed—at a salary of £120 per annum. For three years and a-half he continued to discharge the duties of this position, adding to them, during the last year, those of the Council Clerk of Darlington, the work of which he performed at night, when the duties of his other offices were discharged. In 1865 a great discovery of gold was reported at Hokitika, on the west coast of New Zealand, and the desire to try his fortune in a new direction, and thinking to make an improvement in his position, he resigned his dual appointment and proceeded to Nelson, New Zealand. He had formed the intention of engaging in business as a commission agent, and with that view brought out a stock of goods with him. But the venture proved a failure, owing to an entirely unforeseen cause. The recent imposition of *ad valorem* duties in New South Wales, and the rigorous and harassing manner in which the Customs laws were administered, destroyed all chance of doing any business with Sydney, all the trade becoming centred in Melbourne. While awaiting the winding-up of his affairs, he assisted in starting the Nelson *Evening Mail*, a daily newspaper, and became its first editor, holding the appointment four months. He then left Nelson for Newcastle, New South Wales, in the barque *Chance*, landing there with his family the week after the wreck of the *Cawarra*, a calamity that excited public attention in great measure at the time. Within one week afterwards he was again in Sydney, seeking employment once more. Almost his first engagement was on Sands’ Directory, for which publication he first canvassed for advertisements, and on two subsequent occasions compiled the whole of that useful work of business reference. In 1869 he obtained the appointment of Town Clerk and Surveyor to the borough
of St. Leonards, which appointment he held for four years, discharging its duties with experienced zeal and assiduity. This work was performed in the early morning, the evenings being devoted to private business as a mining and estate agent, the former in partnership with Mr. Dugald Little, until 1872, when that partnership ceased. In 1877 Mr. Pile entered into partnership with Mr. Mills, as an auctioneer and estate agent, thus forming the firm that has since transacted such a large and important share of the huge business in land, that has done so much to extend the city and form new and prosperous suburbs in every direction. The success which has attended the firm's business operations, has been wholly due to the great skill and tact brought to bear on their various enterprises by these energetic partners, who are justly looked upon as among the foremost of the influential land auctioneers of the city.

From these facts it will be seen that Mr. Pile has, like most of our successful men, made his way, not so much by the accidents of fortune as by sheer hard work and unflinching perseverance. He has had to encounter most of those difficulties that men, whose only capital is their willingness to work and their ability, have met and overcome so often in our history. His rebuffs have been frequent, but his final success points once more the encouraging moral, that in this country the prizes are to the persevering and earnest workers, and not to the dull and effortless waiter on fortune.

The public movements with which Mr. Pile has been most prominently identified are the movement to extend the railway to the Circular Quay — a work at which he has unceasingly laboured—and the Free-trade Association, of which he is the founder. In both directions his influence has been felt by his pen, as much as by his personal advocacy. In the former direction he has been an indefatigable worker. In 1884 he showed, in a letter to the Herald, that, whereas in 1876, when the project was first mooted, the cost of the scheme would be about £170,000, in 1884, eight years afterwards, it was increased by the growing value of property to £350,000. When this work is finally undertaken and completed, Mr. Pile's name will stand prominently out as that of the far-seeing citizen who unceasingly advocated it from the first. In the matter of free-trade he has been even more to the front. A few years ago, when a public meeting was called to form the present Free-trade Association, Mr. Pile was unanimously elected chairman from amongst a gathering of gentlemen who had been for years publicly identified with the movement. In his address on that occasion he spoke to the following effect:

*He had entered on the initiation of that movement simply on the broad ground that he was a consumer. The consumers of a country outnumbered those engaged in any special pursuit, or any aggregation of special pursuits; yet in all the speeches made, and writings published on the subject of protection, the consumers, who
under a policy of protection would be taxed to the extent of 20 or 25 per cent., had been entirely ignored. But another ground was this, that he who had a family did not want his children to have a harder battle of life to fight than was possible. He hoped the meeting would be the inauguration of a powerful movement.

The objects of the association were defined as being to advocate freedom of trade, and to oppose by any constitutional means, any attempt to levy taxes through the Custom-house for the benefit of one part of the community, at the expense of the bulk of the population. In a thoughtful article contributed to the press, under title "Some Thoughts about Trade and Commerce," Mr. Pile marshalled a great mass of facts and figures, drawn from the experience of many countries, and the working of many interests, and brought to bear on both sides of the fiscal question. One of the arguments was thus dealt with:

"But a small portion of the population of any country can be employed in any protected industry, and if those industries are not suitable to the country, and therefore do not, like wheat-growing in Victoria, advance beyond the protected stage, and thus lose any benefit derived from such system, those engaged in such industries must continue recipients of this State-established, indirect pauper rate, and must continue to be a drag on the progress of the country. And for whose benefit is this pauper rate levied? Not for the permanent benefit of factory hands, because as protection restricts trade, it must in the end diminish employment. Wages are lower in Victoria than in free-trade countries similarly situated. The manufacturer himself receives the whole benefit of the tax thus laid on the shoulders of the community."

In another well-considered article, Mr. Pile gave an historical sketch of the operations of trade and commerce generally, and answered the objections thereto by careful replies to correspondence in the press. He opposed vigorously the ad valorem duties of the Jennings Administration, charging the measure as being a serious blow to some of our local manufacturers. In these papers Mr. Pile has evidenced the thought he has given to fiscal subjects, and his wide reading and observation. In connection with his pen-work, it may be mentioned that to him belongs the credit of introducing the system of the humorous paragraph advertising, now in such common use in the colony.
ORTHILY to perform the duties of his state, however placed, is the highest duty of a man, and whatever influence may bear upon him—circumstances, education, or temperament—by faithfully performing them he will be carrying out the scheme of creation according to the laws ordained for its guidance. He who is suitable for public life, and has the means and opportunities to become a public man, should not remain in the retirement of a quiet life. His place is among those who conduct the affairs of a people, or a section of the people. And if he does not possess the requisite qualities for such a life, there are equally great duties which call for performance in the more obscure, but not less useful, life of a private individual. To recognise and perform these duties is also the exception in the conduct of men in modern times, so that when there is such a man, who by his action acknowledges these duties, he is at once singled out from the crowd, and justly esteemed as worthy of honour. Works of benevolence, charity, and love show the worth of the man, and according as these are great or small, so is the man useful or otherwise in the world. The late Mr. John Hughes was not of mould in which public men are formed, but in the mercantile world, and among those who perform philanthropic work in a widespread, yet quiet fashion, he may be looked upon as one who as a good citizen, and a sterling friend, has left an example that is worthy of being followed. He did not allow the selfish care of a large business to engross his whole attention; he found time to devote to the relief of want and all charitable works. Careful of the general interests of the people among whom he lived, he gave his services as a Director of the Board of the Sydney Hospital, and the Randwick and Benevolent Asylums, attending to the business of the institutions with intelligent care. When he was appointed a justice of the peace, he did not accept the honour as a barren distinction, but attended to its duties with regularity, and for many years sat on the Bench in the Police Courts of Sydney with profit to the community. But it is in furthering the interests of the Roman Catholic Church in New South Wales that he was best known, and no movement for that object was complete without the support which was sure to be derived from the name of John Hughes. As a

John Hughes, Esq., J.P., K.S.G.
distinctive man among the citizens of New South Wales, his life deserves to be fittingly recorded in these pages.

John Hughes was born at Drumshambo, a small town in the county of Roscommon, Ireland, on 24th June 1825. His father was Thomas Hughes, of that town, who carried on the business of a general grocer, and who reared a family of three sons and three daughters, of whom John was the eldest son. In the hope of bettering himself, and enabling his children to obtain the opportunities of advancement, Thomas Hughes left Ireland in 1839, and came to New South Wales with his wife, Maria Cogan, and his six children, in January 1840. Mrs. Hughes did not long survive the journey, but died shortly after the family settled in Sydney. The education of John Hughes was obtained at the Sydney Grammar School, which he attended for some considerable time, after which he was apprenticed to the well-known grocer, Mr. John Stirling, of George-street, under whom he acquired that business training which afterwards enabled him to attain that position in the commercial world which he so worthily held. When the period of his apprenticeship had expired he entered the employment of Messrs. T. and R. Coveny, of Market-street, but did not remain here long, as he soon afterwards obtained a place in the house of Mr. Samuel Peek, of George-street. Here his abilities did not long remain unrecognised, and his aptitude for business was seen and appreciated by his employer. When it unfortunately became necessary for him to temporarily retire from Mr. Peek's service through ill-health, his master, while regretting that it would put an end to their former relations, gave the young man the warmest encouragement to enter into business on his own account. Nor was he satisfied with giving advice and encouragement, but when, as it happened, Mr. Hughes entered into business for himself, material assistance was also given, to which Mr. Hughes gave full recognition, and in after life always attributed his commercial success to the assistance so freely and generously given to him at the start of his career by his old master, Samuel Peek. It may be here mentioned that Mr. Peek was lost in the wreck of the Dunbar in 1857, when returning to Sydney from a visit to the Old World, and so did not live to see the high estimate he had made of Mr. Hughes fulfilled, as it afterwards was. For several years the business of Mr. Hughes was actively carried on at the well-known corner of George and Market Streets. Success so attended it, that in 1862, it was bought by Messrs. Palser and Cowlishaw, and Mr. Hughes, retiring altogether from the retail trade, began business as a wholesale merchant and importer in Clarence-street, from which he afterwards removed to York-street. Conducted as it was with energy and integrity, the business prospered and grew, and Mr. Hughes was in 1871 enabled to retire from business, and turn his attention to pastoral
pursuits. He purchased the station of Narramine, near Dubbo, and other
properties, and in the way characteristic of the man, threw himself into his new
avocation heart and soul. Giving his personal attention to his work, he attended to
every detail of the management, and spared neither time nor money in the
development of his properties. However, he found the work grow too heavy for
himself alone, and in consequence he sold a half-share of his station to Mr. M. E.
Maher, eldest son of Mr. Timothy Maher, of the Labour Bazaar, in Pitt-street.
Mr. Maher thereupon attended to the local management of the station, and by
becoming resident partner of the firm of Hughes and Maher enabled Mr.
Hughes to attend to important undertakings and investments in which he was
interested in Sydney. In order to conclude this account of Mr. Hughes' business
life, it may be here stated that, in view of leaving the colony for an extended trip
to Europe, he disposed of his interests in the stations to Mr. T. Maher, his
partner's father, and from that time ceased to have any active part in business life.

Possessing great judgment and business foresight, Mr. Hughes saw early
the value that must attach to land suitable for business sites in the city of
Sydney, and for some years previous to 1878 had been investing capital in such
places. Wholly free from the gambling instinct which impels many to hazard
their money in risky speculations, and satisfied with the legitimate returns to
safe investments, Mr. Hughes could quietly calculate sure profits, and as quietly
wait for their arrival. His action was justified, as events proved. On selling
out of Narramine, he invested the proceeds in opening up Moore-street, then
Foxlowe-place, and erected the large warehouse occupied by Messrs. Young and
Lark, together with the adjoining block of buildings in Castlereagh-street. On
the completion of his undertaking in Moore-street, Mr. Hughes left Sydney early
in 1879 to enjoy a well-earned holiday, and spent the three following years
travelling with his family in America and Europe. He returned to Sydney in
December 1881.

Always opposed to entering public life, and devoted to the comparatively
obscure path of business, Mr. Hughes was not as well-known among men outside
Sydney as his sterling qualities deserved. And though his name is not one that
has been before the public, yet there are many by whom it will be long
remembered. His wide and unostentatious charity has made him hosts of
friends—true friends—in whose hearts his memory will be treasured, and whose
blessings are worth more than the applause of the unthinking crowd. As an
earnest member of the Roman Catholic Church, and one whose conduct deserves
to be imitated, Mr. Hughes will not soon be forgotten in Sydney. From his
arrival in New South Wales in 1840 until his death, he was a member of the
congregation of St. Mary's Cathedral, and was prominently identified during his life with every movement in relation to his Church. In 1865 the old St. Mary's Cathedral was destroyed by fire, and soon after steps were taken to erect another in its place. A committee was formed, of which Mr. Hughes was one, and it is to the exertions of that committee, of which he was a member till his death, that the present magnificent cathedral is mainly due. Mr. Hughes spent time and money in forwarding the work, unselfishly labouring to make the building worthy of the country, and worthy of the grand worship within its walls. For his services to the Church recognition was not wanting. In 1882 the present Pope, Leo XIII., conferred upon him a well-deserved reward, one worthy of the man and his work. In that year Mr. Hughes was raised to the dignity of Knight of the Order of Saint Gregory. All Roman Catholic matters interested him, and enlisted his active help. Ever anxious for the improvement of Roman Catholic education, and conscious that the good man and woman can only come from the good child, he induced the late Archbishop Vaughan to bring out to Sydney some nuns of the Sacre Coeur Order, by whose work he was very much impressed during his visit to Europe. He offered the Archbishop sufficient land at Randwick for the purpose of founding a convent for them, which was accepted, and the nuns were brought out. But the land at Randwick was unsuitable, and another place had to be sought. This was found at Rose Bay, where the magnificent convent of Claremont forms a striking feature in the beautiful scenery of Port Jackson. By the exertions of Mr. Hughes, the nuns were finally settled there, and to put a finish to his good work, he sold the land at Randwick that he had originally given, and handed the money obtained to the convent. A staunch admirer and supporter of the late Archbishop Vaughan, he, on the decease of that Prelate, was active in raising funds for a memorial, and became one of the treasurers of the fund which the Catholic community subscribed for that purpose. As a further means of reverencing the memory of the Archbishop, he took an active part in founding the Vaughan scholarships in certain of the Roman Catholic schools, one of which he himself liberally endowed. The scholarships—a much-wanted encouragement in the Catholic schools—are now working successfully in connection with the Jesuit College of St. Ignatius, at Riverview, two being awarded each year by competitive examination. His exertions in the cause of education were recognised by the head of the Church to which he was so steadfastly attached, by the Pope conferring upon him the distinguished honour of Knight Commander of the Order of Saint Gregory. But this honour Mr. Hughes did not live to enjoy, as he died before receiving the Brief which was forwarded to Sydney by Cardinal Moran.
His last business transaction, done a few months before his death, was one worthy of the close of such a life as he had lived. He purchased the site for a Roman Catholic Church in Roslyn-street, Darlinghurst, close to Elizabeth Bay, on the shores of which he had lived during the last sixteen years of his life. Mr. Hughes chose this site himself, as being most suitable for the requirements of the neighbourhood, and purchased it, with the approbation of the church authorities, for £3500. This he generously presented as a free gift to the Catholic community, and the Church of St. Canice, which is now in course of construction thereon, will for many a year recall his memory to those who worship within its walls. His generosity may be traced in the marble altars presented by him to St. Ignatius' College, at Riverview, and to the Church of St. Columbkil, Woolloomooloo; and in the baptismal font in St. Patrick's Church, Sydney, and the marble fonts in St. Mary's Cathedral.

Mr. Hughes married, in 1856, Susan, the youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Sharkey, who for many years held the position of foreman of public works in the Colonial Architect's office. Returning from his European tour in December 1881, he lived quietly at his residence in Elizabeth Bay, where he died on 29th June 1885, having just completed his sixtieth year. He left a family of six children—two sons and four daughters. His name will live in his good works, which were widespread, and whose extent will never be fully known; and among many to whom his charity came, or with whom he was brought into contact in his business and social relations, his memory will be cherished as that of one who was an upright man, a useful citizen, and a consistent Christian.
John Thomas Gannon, J.P.

NE of the oldest and most respected names in Goulburn, and the large and wealthy district of which it forms the centre, is that at the head of this memoir. Connected with the city and its progress for upwards of a quarter of a century, Mr. Gannon has grown with its growth, and identified himself so closely with its concerns that his name has already passed into a tradition, and become one of the valued possessions of its people. There is no public work of a progressive or philanthropic character in or about Goulburn that Mr. Gannon has not been prominently and usefully connected with. His name suggests a crowd of such associations to all who know that pleasant city. A sketch of his life would resolve itself into a category of representative institutions, and sterling public labours. And the same large spirit that identified him with these, ensured him a personal popularity and depth of good feeling amongst his fellow-townsmen that must strike the most casual observer. It is not too much to say that the mention of this gentleman's name is the signal for warm commendation whenever it is pronounced in Goulburn, and he may well be said to reap the reward of a life well and kindly spent, in a rich harvest of honour and troops of friends. In the practice of his profession, as one of the best-known solicitors in the country, he earned the confidence and trust of his clients and of the general public in an eminent degree. He bears the reputation of having been an honest professional adviser—one of those who do not hesitate to give counsel in the client's interest, even when it acts against their own pecuniary profit. This, and the personal influence his excellent qualities of mind and heart gave him amongst the residents of the Goulburn district, has been the means of preventing much useless litigation, and of obviating much of that unpleasantness and strained social relationship that often follows upon a resort to law. His son, who now carries on the large practice founded by his father, is rapidly earning a like measure of respect and popular esteem. His father's character, and his own intelligent and honourable career, bid fair to make the name of our present subject live long in the memories and best regards of the residents of Goulburn and its flourishing district.
John Thomas Gannon was born in Sydney in 1832, and at an early age was sent to a school kept by Mr. Rayner, where he had as schoolfellows the late D. H. Deniehy and W. R. Riley, of the Goulburn Herald office. From this school he was transferred to St. Mary's Seminary, where he had as contemporaries the Right Honourable W. B. Dalley, Messrs. J. M'Elhone, the late J. Leary, Minister for Justice, the late E. Scarvell, of Want and Co., and many others. Mr. Gannon also spent some time at the Sydney College, under the late W. T. Cape and T. H. Brain, and while still a youth entered the office of the late Honourable Robert Johnson, where he served his articles until his admission in 1857, and continued as managing common law clerk during Mr. Johnson's absence in England. He and his schoolfellow, Mr. Scarvell, were admitted as solicitors on the same day, and agreed to start in the world together, commencing the practice of their profession in Goulburn in 1859. Mr. Scarvell, thinking Braidwood a better field, left for that place, and secured a large practice during the time of the diggings. Mr. Gannon remained in Goulburn, where he took part in all prominent matters for the welfare of the town and district. He was twice elected mayor; was hon. secretary of the Goulburn Hospital for sixteen years, and was at the time of his death president of that institution, and one of its trustees. He has been connected with the Mechanics' Institute for a quarter of a century, and was also its president. He was the senior trustee of the Goulburn branch of the New South Wales Savings' Bank, having been a trustee for over twenty years. He also took a prominent part in horticultural shows, and in the operations of the Agricultural Society. He was agent for the Richlands Estate for eighteen years, and on his retirement the tenants invited him to a banquet, and presented him with a pleasing address. He several times refused to stand for the city against Mr. Teece, and also declined to put up for Argyle and for Queanbeyan, although he had very flattering promises of success; but he was at length induced to offer himself for Argyle, and was opposed by Mr. L. F. Heydon, whom he defeated. Mr. Gannon served three years in Parliament, and made himself as popular as a representative as he had hitherto been as a citizen. During the time Parliament was in session, Mr. Gannon was a noticeable and well-known figure, both in the House and in Sydney, and his presence from the metropolis was missed both publicly and privately when a severe illness, induced by the late sittings, compelled him to resign his seat in Parliament. He also gave up his practice at the same time, and for the same reason, and his friends were pained to perceive that, for a time at least, his familiar presence would be withdrawn. Mr. Gannon never recovered from the effects of this illness, and died at Parramatta, on the 5th August, 1887, at the age of 55 years. On his
retirement Sir Henry Parkes, who had been out of Parliament for some considerable time, having announced his intention of forsaking politics altogether, was nominated and elected for Argyle. The citizens of Goulburn were eager in their sympathy with Mr. Gannon. He was presented with a cheque and an address, in which flattering and cordially grateful acknowledgment was made of his services. The members of the Mechanics’ Institute paid him a well-earned and graceful compliment in having his portrait painted in oils by Mr. Gladstone Eyre, and presented to the institute, where it now hangs in the reading-room. Mr. Gannon was a justice of the peace for New South Wales and for Queensland. He was offered a Crown prosecutorship by Sir Charles Cowper, which he declined. His cousins, Messrs. W. and F. Gannon, are names well known in New South Wales, and his brother is a member of the Legislative Assembly of Queensland, and captain of the volunteer corps in Brisbane. The following extract from the Goulburn Evening Penny Post, of 6th August 1887, is a testimony of the esteem in which the late Mr. Gannon was held:

"In private life Mr. Gannon was deservedly popular. He was of a most genial disposition, and charitable to a degree. The large practice which he enjoyed as a solicitor brought him into contact with many poor people, and it was no common thing for him when he found a case of real distress to give his services gratuitously. He was esteemed by all classes for his probity, and there were many who entertained for him a deeper feeling than that of esteem. Of course it is only to be supposed that such a man should receive many recognitions of his worth. Among them may be mentioned the address and purse of sovereigns from the public presented to him on his compulsory retirement from public life, on which occasion a sum of between £230 and £240 was subscribed, the dinner given to him by the tenants of the Richlands Estate, Taralga, of which he was the agent, and the placing of his portrait in the reading-room of the Mechanics’ Institute."

Mr. Gannon leaves behind him three sons and one daughter (married). His eldest son is now mayor of the city of Goulburn.
HE district of which Orange is the centre is one of the most important, as well as being one of the richest and most influential in New South Wales. Its prominent men have, therefore, a special right to a place among the names representative of the commercial and professional progress of the colony. Apart from this, however, the subject of the present article has marked features of personal character and certain salient points in his career which signalise him in a special manner as the local representative of the profession to which he belongs. As a native of the colony Mr. M'Lachlan has special claims to the notice of those who watch the progress of the young Australian party, which is rapidly taking defined shape and proportionate influence in the public affairs of the country. If he has not been prominent in the political world it is because he has, so far, found the large demands of his profession on his time too exacting to leave the necessary leisure for such an absorbing and important career. As a solicitor he is one of those who uphold the traditions of his profession in a worthy degree, and is an excellent type of the provincial lawyer so familiar in older countries. As a citizen of the important and flourishing town of Orange, he has acquired a genial and popular repute for large-minded liberality as between the sometimes conflicting sympathies of the community, and is always found on the side of broad views and cultured tolerance. As a churchman, Mr. M'Lachlan has held responsible and dignified positions in the Church of England, and in those offices has earned the respect of all sections by his conscientious zeal and high-minded sense of right. It is almost needless to dwell on these points of his character to those who know Orange locally. Mr. M'Lachlan's name and character there are public property, and are valued accordingly.

John Charles M'Lachlan was born in Sydney, 11th October, 1842. He received the rudiments of education at Mr. Henry's private school, near the old Flagstaff, now the site of the present Sydney Observatory. He afterwards spent
some time at the Lyceum Academy, and later, attended the classes of the late Dr. Woolley, LL.D., at the Sydney School of Arts. Here he followed a thorough and careful course of logic and Greek. At the age of sixteen years he was placed in the office of Messrs. Pennington and Hart, then a well-known firm of Sydney solicitors, and after remaining there for four years, was subsequently articled to Mr. Gilbert Wright, of Bathurst, in October 1862. Three years later he went to Orange, and entered the office of Mr. James, then a local solicitor. Before leaving Bathurst he took a great interest in the progress and work of the Bathurst School of Arts, of the committee of which public institution he was an active member for some time. Shortly after leaving Bathurst for Orange, he commenced practice on his own account. In a short time his capacity and energy made themselves felt, and secured him such a sterling place in the confidence of the people that he, in a comparatively short space of time, succeeded in establishing a large and profitable connection, which has continued to solidity itself, and to grow ever since. To his reliable and prompt knowledge of law he adds a special gift of fluent and effective speaking, which he attributes in great measure to his constant attendance and practice at the public debates in connection with the School of Arts, of which he has always been an enthusiastic member. These two qualities in conjunction have gained for him an established reputation as a special pleader, in which capacity he is frequently paid the high compliment by other solicitors of being engaged specially as advocate. In that capacity he is often called to remote distances, and although Bathurst itself has a large number of local solicitors in active practice at nearly every court, Mr. M'Lachlan has a retaining fee. In this connection it may be mentioned that he was engaged for the defence of George Martin in the, at one time, notorious Forest murder case. The accused was charged with shooting his wife, her father and mother, and his own daughter. The latter, a young girl, recovered sufficiently to give evidence against her father at the trial, as the murderer of her and his own family, but was in such a state of imbecility that her evidence had not enough legal weight to convict him. Two trials took place. In the first the jury disagreed, and in the second the jury acquitted Martin, who left at once for America. The credit gained by Mr. M'Lachlan for his skilful conduct of this painful and serious case, went far to establish the high repute he now enjoys. He displayed a rare and remarkable talent for the defence, which was not without a marked effect on the professional and public mind. Later on, in the Milburn Creek prosecutions, which are too well known as part of the political history of the colony to need lengthened reference here, Mr. M'Lachlan took a leading part in preparing the defence, and instructed the Right Honourable Mr. W. B. Dalley, who held a brief for the defence of
the accused, Rogers, in that interesting case. His professional practice increased
to such an extent, that about two years since he received into partnership Mr.
G. D. Pilcher, brother to Mr. Charles E. Pilcher, the well-known barrister.

During the long period of nearly twenty-five years spent by Mr. M'Lachlan in
Orange, he has been identified in the most intimate and representative
manner, with almost every detail of the rise and progress of the district of
which it is the centre. He is President of the Orange School of Arts, and was
one of the promoters of the movement for erecting the large hall and reading-
room, at a cost of £4000, which now adds to the solid and stable appearance
of that pleasant inland town. He was Honorary Secretary to the Orange
Railway League, and in that office took a leading part in the railway extension
movement. He has been closely connected with all social and political
developments having a local effect. As a representative member of the Church
of England, he was for many years Warden of Trinity Church, Orange, and
was many times elected a member of the Church Synod for the diocese of
Bathurst. He was appointed a member of the General Synod, which held its
sittings in Sydney in October 1886, and was on the committee which appointed
the present Lord Bishop of Bathurst, the Right Reverend Dr. Camidge in
succession to Dr. Marsden. To him also belongs the credit of having initiated
the Highland Society of Orange, of which he is now the chief.

Although Mr. M'Lachlan has taken a continuous and consistent part in local
politics, and in general politics in so far as they affected his town and district,
he has never been before the electors as a candidate for any public representative
position. At every election during the past ten years, he has been pressed by
the electors to stand as a candidate for election to Parliament for the Orange
district but, although he has always been promised the staunchest support from
all sections of the community, with whom he is a general favourite, he has on
all occasions consistently declined that honour. He felt that the time required
would be drawn from the duties of his profession, and has not so far considered
himself justified in withdrawing his professional services from his clients to that
extent. The same objection urges itself against his direct participation as an
alderman in municipal matters. But, although he has not entered into politics as
a candidate for popular honours, he has, as we have said, always taken an
active interest in the course of political events, and at every election he has
ominated a candidate. His long residence and his personal popularity give him
great influence, as may readily be surmised, but it is to his credit as a native-
born Australian, that he has never degraded this by using it for sectarian, or
other narrow party purposes. In politics, like others of his school, he knows no
JOHN CHARLES M'LACHLAN.

creed, but throws in the weight of his influence with the man or the measures which he judges best suited to cope with the country's needs. This is the class of men, natives of the soil, of honourable and high repute, and of sterling influence for good, that the country requires in its Parliament, and it is therefore to be hoped that at no distant period Mr. M'Lachlan's well-founded objection will vanish before the claims of public duty. He is a large employer of labour, and has a stake in the country, being a large grazier and agriculturist. The estate on which he resides, Dolaroi, covers 1700 acres, and is one of the sights of the district. The grounds are extensive, and well laid out, the land carefully cultivated, and subdivided into grazing paddocks sown with English grasses, and into cultivation areas. The handsome residence built, thereon is approached by a broad carriage drive, and is pleasantly set in a large well-kept orchard and garden, with a tennis lawn which is the envy of the country. The residence itself is a finely designed two-storey brick building, with an observatory, from which an expansive view of the surrounding country can be obtained. The house itself, with its handsome halls and balcony, paved with encaustic tiles, is fitted externally and internally in the most finished and costly modern style, evidencing taste in every detail. Mr. M'Lachlan also possesses large tracts of land elsewhere, and may be termed a wealthy man.

Having made his way by his own exertions, Mr. M'Lachlan is entitled to the name of a self-made man. He is widely and deservedly respected in the district where he has resided so long, and where he is thoroughly well known. A firm and decided speaker, he is not afraid to express himself definitely in public, but is quite uncontaminated by the narrower strains of party feeling, and therefore shares the respect and esteem of all classes. Although engaged in very many law cases and closely-fought trials, he has never been known to lose that cool and decisive firmness of character which keeps him well above his cases. He is a patron of cricket, having played himself in various matches, and being now the patron of the local club. He is Past Master of the Masonic body, Ophir Lodge, English Constitution; and from 1873 to 1884 was captain of the Orange Volunteers, and also 1st Captain, but has since retired on his rank.
Here several institutions have had time to form themselves on a stable basis in the older settled districts of New South Wales, there will be found existing a state of things strongly resembling that which obtains in the old provincial towns and cathedral cities at home. There is, of course, a more active life, and a more modern spirit abroad. This is but a natural consequence of the fact that the oldest of our towns was only founded comparatively recently by the progressive pioneer spirits of the new community. The vitality that prompted these pioneers to push further out and make new centres of civilisation and of settlement has not yet evaporated, although the towns themselves have settled down to a steady and uniformly solid career of prosperity. But the prosperity has brought with it a sense of stability, and social relations have long since formed themselves, much on the model of their prototypes at home. Prominent among the social and professional figures thus thrown out in relief, is that of the family solicitor. At home, this functionary occupies a place in the community which makes him the depository of family secrets, the trusted adviser, and the referee in all the business concerns of life, from the drawing up of the marriage settlements to the preparation of the last will and testament. This social figure is not without its representative in our own country districts, and it would be strange if, in an old and wealthy district like Goulburn, with its cathedral city, and large and long-dated interests, the solicitor of the class we have endeavoured to indicate were wanting from the professional and social circle. But such is not the case. Mr. A. M. Betts, who has been connected with the city for over a quarter of a century, is a worthy representative of that type of reputable attorney which does so much to raise the status of the profession as a whole, while giving to clients the confidence and trust necessary to the legal adviser’s effective discharge of his often very delicate, and always very serious duties.
A. M. Betts was born at Parramatta, 6th March, 1844. On his mother's side he is the grandson of the Reverend Samuel Marsden, a name well-known in early colonial history as that of the Senior Chaplain of New South Wales. The late Bishop of Bathurst, Dr. Marsden, was also a grandson of the same clergyman, who arrived in the colony in 1794, and remained here until his death in 1858, with one absence of two years in England. During this time he had abundant opportunity to watch the growth of New South Wales from its earliest beginning, until Responsible Government was well established. The late Archdeacon Cowper, father of Sir Charles Cowper, and Dean Cowper, was brought out to the colony by Mr. Marsden on his return from his visit home, in 1809. He spent most of his life at Parramatta, where his grandson received his education at the King's school. This well-known scholastic institution, one of the oldest in the colony, was established on the order of the Home Government, Reverend Robert Forrest being first head master 1832. It has since turned out men who have attained some of the highest positions in the professional and commercial life of the colony. Here Mr. Betts remained until the age of sixteen years, when he was articled with the late Charles H. Walsh, to learn the profession of a solicitor, March 1860. At the time there were no sittings of the Supreme Court at any place south of Goulburn, so that a very large amount of legal business was transacted at that place, the Assize Courts frequently lasting for upwards of a fortnight. Mr. Walsh had then a larger practice, perhaps, than any other solicitor out of Sydney, and being recognised as one of the ablest solicitors in the colony, Mr. Betts had the fullest opportunity of becoming thoroughly versed in all the details of the different branches of his profession. Of this he availed himself assiduously. After spending five years with Mr. Walsh, Mr. Betts, in order to complete his legal training, removed to Sydney, and there spent upwards of two years in the office of the late Mr. Thomas Iceton, another very well-known practitioner. At the age of twenty-two years Mr. Betts was admitted to the practice of his profession. His admission was moved, December 1866, by Sir William Manning, who, in so doing, referred to the fact of his being a grandson of the late Reverend Samuel Marsden. The Chief Justice, Sir Alfred Stephen, made a graceful reference to the fact of his own long and intimate acquaintance with Mr. Marsden, and said that he and his brother judges had great pleasure in directing his grandson's admission to practise as a solicitor of the Supreme Court. Mr. Betts began his personal legal career at Wagga Wagga, but after practising there for a little over twelve months, Mr. Walsh removed to Sydney, and offered him the charge of his Goulburn business.
This charge he assumed, and subsequently succeeded altogether to the business in 1868. From that date on to the present time Mr. Betts has, with a few short intervals of rest, continued in regular practice, and under his able and careful management the business steadily increased, until he attained the position as leading local practitioner that we have already described. For many years past he has been on one side or the other in every criminal and civil case of any importance arising in the district. He has earned for himself a widespread reputation as a sound, able, and careful adviser, and has achieved a marked success as an advocate in the Quarter Sessions and District Courts.

Mr. Betts has not resided for so long in Goulburn without receiving substantial marks of popular confidence. He has been for fifteen years solicitor to the municipality. In this capacity he has been identified with its growth and progress in a marked degree. He also acts in the same capacity for several important public companies, and has held for some time the Chairmanship of the Board of Directors of the Goulburn Gas Company. Mr. Betts has been Coroner for Goulburn for many years. He holds appointments as Notary Public, and Commissioner of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland, that of the last-named being granted by Sir Charles Lilley, on the special recommendation of Sir Alfred Stephen. With the local hospital and Mechanics' Institute Mr. Betts has always been prominently connected. His public services and his personal popularity have called forth repeated requests that he should allow himself to be nominated as a candidate for the Legislative Assembly, but it is presumed that the demands of his business upon his time have, at least so far, been such as to make it impossible for him to comply therewith. He has also been solicited to join metropolitan legal firms on more than one occasion, but he has always consistently preferred a country practice, and is quite contented in the possession of the largest professional connection in the southern districts of the colony.
Hugh Dixson, Esquire,

SYDNEY.

If ever a country and a people can be said to owe an obligation to a man, that debt arises when an individual devotes his energy and powers to develop the well-being of the people among whom he is counted as a unit. Everything that develops the resources of a country, and in doing so gives occupation to some of its inhabitants, thus enabling them to improve their condition, and make their lives cheerful and comfortable, must be an important factor in the prosperity of a community. More especially ought to be honoured the man who, in a time when the hitherto usual pursuits of a people can no longer be carried on, provides a new employment for those in want, by which necessity is relieved, and a portion of the misery of a country removed. When such a man is found, and he, though working in the first instance for his own profit, finds time to bestow upon attending to the welfare and advancement of his subordinates, and a place in his heart for unselfish feelings and warm friendship, he deserves not to be allowed to pass away forgotten like the last year’s rain, but merits to have his memory cherished with those who have benefited the country as a whole, and helped the individual to be a good citizen. The honesty of a man is stamped upon his works, which are never questioned, as they never misrepresent. And in the commercial world, where "smartness" in dealing is very often only another name for successful trickery, the man who is known to be straightforward has great influence in keeping a healthy tone in business affairs, and in restoring confidence when shaken by doubtful action. It is difficult, no doubt, to meet persons possessing all these qualities, but when the reader has come to the end of this memoir, he will place the late Mr. Hugh Dixson high up in the scale of probity and commercial honesty.

Mr. Hugh Dixson, the subject of this memoir, was born in the city of Edinburgh, Scotland, on 5th June, 1810, and was the second son of Mr. Hugh Dixson, of Shakespeare Square, in the same city. The early education of Mr. Dixson was obtained at the High School College, of Edinburgh, where, during
the whole period of his attendance, he distinguished himself by his quick intelligence and unceasing industry. It may be safely taken that any Scotchman who has succeeded in the world, has been known to have been diligent and attentive when at school in his youth. Mr. Dixson was an illustration of this, as it cannot be denied that the intelligent and industrious boy who attended the High School College in Edinburgh, was a most successful merchant and manufacturer in Sydney, and the founder of a business that gives employment to many of the working people of that city. When the time came, at the end of his school-boy years, to choose the walk of life upon which he was to go, in which he was to work and advance, Mr. Dixson selected business in preference to a profession, which choice was proved by his life's work to have been right. Depending, as he was compelled by circumstances to do, upon himself, and himself only, to make his way in the world, he early saw that the opportunities for acquiring and succeeding in a profession were not favourable for him, and so turned to business as his future pursuit. Having left school, he was placed in the establishment of Mr. Robison in order to learn the process of tobacco manufacture, which was extensively carried out in that large establishment, principally in the manipulation and treatment of American leaf tobacco. When the period of his articles of apprenticeship expired in 1829, being then nineteen years of age, he entered into business on his own account as a manufacturer, strengthened by the knowledge he had acquired under Mr. Robison, and encouraged by the strong hopes which are ever to be found in the breast of youth. Together with his manufactory, which enabled him to do a fair wholesale business, he also kept a retail establishment.

In 1837 the excise laws in Scotland were very severe, and pressed very heavily upon such persons as distillers and tobacco manufacturers, to the great detriment of those industries. With many others, Mr. Dixson felt the weight of the heavy burdens imposed by the State, and finding that his business was not likely to prosper, he cast about for relief from his troubles. At that time great excitement prevailed in the United Kingdom, awakened by the glowing reports from Australia of the large and speedy fortunes to be made in sheep-farming, in that not very well-known land. Mr. Dixson was affected like many others, and thoughts of the bright land far away were ever uppermost in his mind. On the 11th April of the same year he married Miss Helen Craig, second daughter of Mr. Robert Craig, shawl manufacturer of Edinburgh, some of whose relations had emigrated to Australia. In the following year, 1838, a Mr. Thomas Barker, who had married a near relative of Mrs. Dixson, returned to Scotland from Sydney, N.S.W., on a visit to benefit
his failing health, and to see his people. He was, as might be expected, besieged by numbers of people desirous of information about Australia, and from his connection with Mrs. Dixson, he was much thrown in the company of her husband. The reports given by Mr. Barker were encouraging to young Dixson, and having determined to leave England, he set about his preparations for the voyage. Taking the advice of his friend, he resolved to come to Sydney, and he also looked out for a trustworthy man to take along with him in view of establishing a tobacco manufactory in New South Wales. Leaving Greenock on 23rd May, 1839, in the ship *Glenswilly*, Mr. Dixson and his family arrived in Sydney on 28th October of the same year, occupying five months in a passage which is now done in as many weeks. He took with him a sufficient stock of machinery to establish a tobacco factory, which he did, and carried on a business with varying success. Well might he expect on landing in Sydney, in 1839, that it would not be many years before he had secured a fortune, for in that year prosperity shone upon the colonists. Sheep were selling at thirty shillings per head, and sheep owners were jubilant; but in a year after, prices had fallen to ten shillings per head, and in another year sheep were purchased merely for boiling down, fetching, at the highest price, one shilling and eightpence per head. Everything else suffered proportionately, and business men felt the depression equally with others.

When a country has but one industry to depend upon for its prosperity, it is inevitable that when anything occurs to interfere with its progress, the country suffers throughout. All its people, depending directly or indirectly on one business, must have its production curtailed and its wealth diminished by any lessening of the operations of the one business. So it was in New South Wales early in the forties; and, though our resources have been since, and now are, multiplied and developed in different ways, even now any variation in the pastoral industry affects in a greater or less degree the whole community of the country. For some years Mr. Dixson carried on a wholesale and retail tobacco trade, as he found that, owing to the duty upon the imported American leaf being the same as upon the imported manufactured tobacco, he could not make his factory the success that he desired.

By constant and steady application to his business, he made money, and at one time thought that he could, at no distant date, carry out his long-cherished desire of returning to his native country. The love for his old home was strong within him; he had come to New South Wales with the intention of returning and now he saw his wish on the point of fulfilment. Anxious to add to his fortune by a quick and large increase, he was induced to enter into
certain speculations, which held out to him great inducements. He invested
some of his savings in a sugar-house, which in a short time ceased to return a
profit, and shortly afterwards collapsed; and some more was put in a steamship,
which failed to make working expenses, and soon dissipated Mr. Dixson’s hard
earned fortune in smoke. At the time of suffering these losses, and others, in
1860 the rush to the Kiandra diggings drew large numbers of people to
Twofold Bay, and in view of the inactive state of his business in Sydney, Mr.
Dixson determined to open a store at the “Bay,” expecting, like many others,
that the diggings would be permanent. Disappointment, however, dogged his
steps, for the diggings soon proved to be a complete failure, and the “Bay”
became once more deserted. During the period of his storekeeping, he had
formed a large connection in the country round about, which was the occasion
of his return to Sydney, as he had entered into obligations with many of his
clients, which had to be executed in the metropolis. On his arrival in Sydney
he found that the question of a reduction in the duty upon imported leaf tobacco,
was exercising the minds of all those interested in the tobacco manufacture. In
the hope then entertained of a revival in the business, old friends flocked round
-Mr. Dixson, and induced him to take upon himself the duty and responsibility
of conducting negotiations with the Government for the purpose of reducing the
duty, so that the local manufacture might be carried on. In his hands the
application was successful, and in a short time the duty was recast, that upon
imported leaf being struck at one shilling per pound, and that upon the
manufactured article at two shillings per pound. Under these more favourable
circumstances, Mr. Dixson at once set about re-establishing his business, occupying,
at first, premises in Wynyard Square, which, however, soon proved too small,
forcing him to move to a more commodious place in York-street, opposite the
Sydney markets. Owing to the high rate of interest then obtaining for money,
and the strong prejudice that existed against colonial-manufactured tobacco, his
difficulties in making headway were much augmented; but by energetic and
steady application to his business, and by valuable assistance rendered to him
by an old employe, Robert Liston, who had been employed by him as a boy
in Scotland, he faced, and gradually overcame, all obstacles, and made the
business which is now so well-known as Dixson and Sons. The store at
Twofold Bay was not given up till Mr. Dixson placed his eldest son Hugh to
manage it, and afterwards, when the Sydney business grew large, to close the
country establishment. His second son, Robert, who held an appointment in the
London Chartered Bank, was of great assistance to his father, aiding him with
business knowledge, and his eminent commercial ability.
After some time, when the manufactory became extended in its operations, Mr. Dixson took his two sons, Hugh and Robert, into partnership, when the business became known as Dixson and Sons. In order to strengthen the business and consolidate the interests of the firm, as well as to make arrangements for a continued and augmented supply of American leaf, Mr. Dixson left Sydney in 1867, and visited Great Britain and America, seeing once more his native country, for which he ever longed, and bringing back with him many improvements useful in the business. Meanwhile, a branch factory was opened in Melbourne, which was afterwards handed over to Mr. Robert Dixson, one of the partners. Ever anxious to develop the business, and seeking on every side for opportunities to do so, the Melbourne business was by him, after some time, transferred to Adelaide, where it has flourished vigorously. In 1875 the firm in Sydney erected a large and handsome factory in Castlereagh-street, to which they removed from York-street, where they had been established for over twelve years. For five years the business was worked in Castlereagh-street with such rapid success, that it was determined in 1880 to erect new and larger premises, but, owing to the death of Mr. Dixson, which occurred on 3rd November of that year, the scheme was abandoned for some time. Mr. Dixson left behind him to his children a flourishing business, and, what was better, a good name—one that will always be spoken as that of a man who has helped to make Sydney, and who has been an upright and worthy citizen. Respected by all who knew him, his death was lamented by many, his loss being not a little felt and deplored by his numerous employes, to whom he had ever been a kind and considerate master and a true friend. The business founded by him is still carried on by his eldest son, Mr. - Hugh Dixson, in the large and imposing building at the corner of Elizabeth and Park Streets, which was erected in 1885 in pursuance of the late Mr. Dixson's intention. Besides his two sons, Hugh and Robert, already spoken of in this memoir, Mr. Dixson left a daughter married to the Rev. F. Hibbard, Baptist Minister, and two other sons, Dr. Craig Dixson and Dr. Thomas Dixson, well known in the medical profession in Sydney.
John Booth.

The pioneers of the industries of New South Wales certainly deserve a place in any roll of Australian men of mark. To them is due much of the material prosperity of the country. It is they who find work and wages for the artisan. Each one of those great institutions of labour—not yet half numerous enough in this colony—with their workshops ringing with the strong voice of labour, and their approaches thronged at morning and evening by coming or returning workmen, are so many monuments to the energy, capacity, and success of the men who now form the heart and brain of the industries of the country. These are the men who do real and sterling service to the land that has been the theatre of their success, and the scene of their many labours. John Booth, of Balmain, Sydney, is well-known as one of the pioneers of our early colonial industries, and his success, crowning a career of forty-eight years active work, amply entitles him to a representative place among that honourable and desirable class of colonists. He has been a representative of the people, too, in a more directly responsible capacity, having served with credit and effect during two Parliaments as an elected member of the Legislature of the country. His career in that capacity was of a piece with his private life. It was substantial and useful, without being pretentious, and to be judged rather by the work performed than by the noise made in doing it. His business career, from first to last, shows that energy and vigorous self-assertion which first displayed itself at an early age, when he preferred the fascination of the sea to an uneventful life on land. Another mark of his career, never absent from the lives of our pioneers, is the never-failing faculty of seizing the opportunity as it presented itself, and doing the right thing at the right time.

John Booth was born at Bermondsey, London, 27th February, 1822. His father, Henry Booth, was for many years in business as a corn-factor at Surbiton, London. On his mother's side he is related to the Walmsley family, one member of which—Mr. Walter Walmsley—had an extended reputation
as a lecturer. That restlessness, and spirit of enterprise and adventure, that brought so many of our prominent colonists out to Australia in the early days, developed itself at an early age in our present subject. It is a remarkable fact in our history that many of those who have risen to eminence in commercial pursuits amongst us, came here originally as lads—bright and intelligent, it is true, but attracted by a boy's love of change and adventure. As these young fellows ripened into manhood, and the exuberance of their healthy youthful spirits toned down, they had plenty of time to observe the chances offered to men of ready tact, and quick intelligence, to make a competence or a fortune. By this time, too, they had learned enough, in practical knowledge and experience, to enable them to grasp the opportunities that presented themselves, and turn them to account. The chances that offered of making fortunes were plentiful enough in the early days of the colony, but it was only the men with keen intelligences, and sharpened faculties, who knew how to take the tide at its ebb. Thousands of early colonists allowed the day to pass idly by, while their more wide-awake contemporaries laid the foundations of what are now princely fortunes. Young Booth felt the promptings of the spirit of adventure while still under seventeen years of age, and finding the restraints of home too irksome, and the occupation selected for him wanting in variety and change, he left the maternal roof to follow the sea. He remained afloat for some time, visiting many different ports, and enlarging his sphere of observation by various cruises to strange lands, until in 1839 he arrived in Sydney, with the barque "Rajah", under Captain Johnstone. In the following year he commenced that career as a colonist which, with varying fortunes, but with uniform perseverance and determination to succeed, he has continued up to the present time.

His first essay at work on shore was made at Kincumber, near Brisbane Water, where he established himself in a ship-building business, which afterwards acquired the repute as having witnessed the building of a great number of vessels very well known in their day. For fourteen years Mr. Booth remained at work at Kincumber, watching his business gradually grow year by year, and his business increasing round him, until at last it became necessary, in view of his extended connection, and the exigencies of the trade, to choose a more central site. He therefore removed to Sydney in 1854, and chose a site at Balmain. Here he again set his works in operation, and several fine vessels were built; but the conditions of labour changing after a time, and the business of ship-building becoming of less importance, he entered into the timber trade,
and relinquished his former pursuit in its favour. He established the Balmain steam saw-mills, and the Summer Hill saw-mills on the Manning River. The former of these establishments is perhaps the best known of its kind in the colonies, while the other proved a source of considerable profit to the people of the locality. Both businesses were carried on with a large measure of success until 1870, when Mr. Booth retired from business, and leased his Balmain establishment to Messrs. Taylor, Kethel, and Preddy. He took advantage of the well-earned rest thus attained, after thirty years of labour, to take a European holiday. With that view he left the colony, and spent some time in visiting his native place, and travelling to and fro. On his return to the colony he was elected a member of Parliament for West Sydney by a very large majority. Subsequently he represented East Macquarie, and during both of these terms as a constitutional representative of the people, he was always found working actively and intelligently, in the direction which he considered right and useful to the best interests of the colony. An idea of the liberality of his views may be gleaned from the fact that he was first elected for West Sydney, the radical constituency of the colony, and the electorate which is supposed to peculiarly represent the interests of labour and the working man. This fact, taken in conjunction with this other, that Mr. Booth had been a large employer of labour for many years on the very border of that electorate, and that many of the electors were, in all probability, ex-employes of his own, serves to show the confidence entertained by the interests of labour towards this representative of the interests of capital. Read in the light of the strong antagonism often existing in this electorate between employers and employed, this is perhaps the strongest testimonial to Mr. Booth's liberality and broadness of spirit, that could fairly be conceived. Mr. Booth always showed himself a useful working member. As an authority on the coast he always held a reputation, and while in the House was often known as the V honourable member for the lighthouses, from the wide range of information he had at his disposal on that subject. In 1875 the Balmain steam saw-mills were entirely destroyed by a disastrous fire, which swept away almost every trace of the old premises. The place was only very partially insured, and the loss thus sustained proved a somewhat heavy one. But the reverse only seemed to give a fresh incentive to the enterprise of the owner, who at once set himself to work to rebuild the mills on a scale, till that time, undreamt of in the colony. They still have by far the largest machinery of any mill yet erected in New South Wales, and the development of trade has necessitated many additions since their first completion, and a great increase in
the number of mechanics employed. Mr. Booth married in 1850, and has a family of ten children living. He still has vessels running on the coast, and his five sons are in the business with him. The Balmain steam saw-mills themselves, are a noble industrial monument to the pluck and enterprise of forty-eight years of labour, on the part of one who came to the colony with no fortune but his own personal qualifications for hard work, and for turning circumstances to the best account, and whose fortune is the reward of a life-time of honourable work.
Charles Rogers, Esquire,

GOULBURN.

The life-story of a self-made man is always an interesting one. There is a realism about it that fascinates the most careless observer, and arrests the attention in a marked degree of those who look to the lives of representative colonial men for the true history of these young countries. The memoir of Mr. Charles Rogers, merchant and general importer, of Goulburn, possesses this strong element of interest. His career has been such a virile one that it can stand without comment. From the smallest beginnings he has advanced to the ownership of a large business, conducted in princely premises, and on a scale which is certainly second to none in the country districts of New South Wales. Mr. Rogers can justly claim his success as the reward of indomitable energy, level-headed intelligence, and unflinching perseverance in hard work.

Charles Rogers was born in London in November 1844. At the age of ten, he commenced to learn the trade of cabinet-making in Manchester, and five years afterwards arrived with his parents in Sydney in 1859. Proceeding to Goulburn, he continued learning his trade for another five years, until he commenced business in that city, 1864. His beginning was made in a small way, but what he wanted in capital he made up in determination and energy. Finding the credit charges too high in Goulburn, he went to Sydney with a view to obtaining material at first cost. He was then a mere youth of twenty, and a complete stranger to the metropolis. These were his first difficulties, but being advised to consult with Mr. Robert Chadwick, of the Liverpool-street steam saw-mills, that gentleman was so struck with his young visitor's clearly-expressed plans, and his evident capacity, with a little assistance, to carry them out, that he readily granted the accommodation asked for. Mr. Rogers, who ascribes much of his success to the kind and liberal action of Mr. Chadwick, showed on that occasion the straightforward honesty and candour which has marked all his business transactions, and established his great business in the position it now occupies. Twenty-three years ago Goulburn, it is needless to say, was but the
embryo of the city it now is. The population was about 4000, and the district was but thinly peopled. The outlet for manufactured articles was therefore small, and it soon became apparent that other markets must be sought by Mr. Rogers besides that of his own immediate district. This fact suggested what developed into a large enterprise. Two years from the date of starting on his own unassisted labour, he had from eighteen to twenty employes in his establishment, and to place the output, Mr. Rogers made arrangements with auctioneers in Braidwood, Queanbeyan, Cooma, Yass, Gundagai, Tumut, Adelong, Young, Grenfell, Burrowa, Wagga Wagga, Gunning, and other towns in the southern district. He had suitable vans built, and in these the articles of furniture turned out in Mr. Rogers' Goulburn workshops were conveyed, in the face of great difficulties, to every centre of population in the southern portion of the colony. This entailed great personal labour on Mr. Rogers. Twice a year he visited each one of these towns. Impassable roads, continuous night travelling, and the incapacity of some of the staff of men employed as drivers, were some of his obstacles, but he bravely surmounted all, while his strong physical constitution carried him safely through a period of much hard work and consequent privation. For five years he carried on this system. But at the end of that time, having placed the comforts of home within the reach of the furthest outlying settler, he found that his Goulburn business had grown too large to allow of any lengthened distraction from its concerns. During this period of five years, an idea may be gained of his activity, from the fact that over one hundred journeyings, averaging from 250 to 300 miles each, were performed. It may be mentioned here that Mr. Rogers is known as one of the best four and six-in-hand "whips" in the colonies, an art acquired by him under the tutelage of one of the well-known American drivers of the old coaching days. His adventures on the roads during the bushranging period, with his hardships and travelling experiences, would fill an entertaining volume in themselves. Towards the end of 1867 over thirty hands were kept busily employed in turning out goods for these auction sales and the Goulburn business. His spirited undertaking proved a sound financial success, and established one of the largest and most closely-knitted business connections in the colonies.

Mr. Rogers discontinued his auction system in 1872. The large number of horses and arrangements necessary to carry on the system, however, had to be utilised. This problem occupied their owner's attention for not more than twenty-four hours. By that time he had decided to run a line of coaches between Goulburn and Yass, in which enterprise sixty horses were engaged. By this time the driving staff was capable and well-trained, the stabling
and other fixtures along the route were ably arranged, and in three months
the new line was a declared success. A special line of fast coaches was
soon added, and very shortly a larger coaching firm of those days found
its business so much interfered with that Mr. Rogers was offered, and after
some delay accepted, a handsome sum to take his coaches off the line.
The particulars of this transaction, according to the usual agreement, were not
allowed to transpire for some years, and Mr. Rogers has never mentioned
the sum actually received by him in this connection. It will suffice to say,
however, that he at once turned it into his business, adding largely to his
extensive stock of furniture, and enlarging its sphere of operations, by
including drapery, ironmongery, and every other requisite for a first-class
country store. This sudden development considerably startled some of the
older and more easy-going of the business people in Goulburn—a feeling which
was not decreased when Mr. Rogers enlarged his premises to make room for
his large increase of stock and business. They thought (as "sleepy hollow"
always thinks) that the man of progress was going the pace too fast,—
that his friends should advise with him, and other sage follies which
wiseacredom has always at its command. Others thought Mr. Rogers must
be trading on borrowed capital; and some actually named the man who
presumably advanced the money for the new departure. But Mr. Rogers
went his way, and attended to his large and growing business without troubling
about the weeds that grew behind his back. His important concerns left
him no time to waste. A horse bazaar and livery stable, with about fourteen
conveyances and a large number of horses, was another speculation entered
into about this time, and like all others which Mr. Rogers undertook,
proved a success. But in 1875 came another development. In that year
the railway extension from Goulburn took place. A section was opened
to Gunning; and here Mr. Rogers saw another opportunity which his
promptitude did not allow him to sleep over. He visited the intended terminus,
and in a few hours arranged for a lease of some land in a good position.
Seven days afterwards a branch store, 50 ft. x 40 ft., was erected and in full
working. Assistance was soon required to keep pace with the demand for
trade, and to its usual business were added transactions in corn, oats,
cut hay, &c. This last item became a very profitable one, and it was
found that the one-horse cutting machines of the district could not cope with
the demand. Mr. Rogers at once bought up all the hay in the immediate
district—some two hundred tons in weight—and procuring machinery and an
engine from Sydney, in three days his new industry was in full working order.
The drought of 1876 made hay dearer, and Mr. Rogers made large profits put of his timely investment. Hay went up from £4 10s. to £10 per ton, the selling price at the branch store being fourteen shillings per cwt. When the Bowning extension took place, Mr. Rogers repeated his Gunning experiment. The building material for a small store was sent on first by train and waggon. Mr. Rogers arrived the same night. Before daylight next morning he had selected a piece of ground, and by five p.m. his store was at work. His career is full of such incidents as these, marking him out as a man whose prompt decision and rapid execution compelled him to succeed. When the railway opened in July, and the larger store in Gunning was dismantled and removed to Bowning, the business was an established one already. A better site had been procured, excellent accommodation provided thereon for the manager and his assistants, and the business done in the first six months proved itself far in excess of anything anticipated. In November 1876 the railway went on to Binalong, thence to Harden in March 1877, and so on, Mr. Rogers keeping pace with its progress and taking each opportunity as it presented itself.

It is needless to say that during all this time the business in Goulburn, to which all these branches were but outlets and side issues, continued to expand and grow under Mr. Rogers' personal attention and supervision. About this time he made other additions to his premises, and thus kept pace with the marvellous progress of his trade. The first part of the present Goulburn Arcade was built about eight years since, and the completion was celebrated by a banquet in the presence of a large assemblage of guests from Sydney and Goulburn, on 5th November 1886. On that occasion, ample testimony was borne to Mr. Rogers' personal worth, by gentlemen who had watched his career for over twenty years amongst them. It was there unanimously declared that his present splendid position was due, not to fortune or chance, but to his own solid enterprise, directed by marked and special intelligence, and sustained by splendid effort and perseverance, and an unflinching determination to succeed. A public ball—to which upwards of four hundred guests were invited—concluded a celebration marking an important epoch in the progress of the city of Goulburn.

A few words about the Goulburn Arcade itself will not be out of place here. It may be premised that the site and buildings cost £40,000, and the stock then in store represented another £50,000—the result of an active business career of twenty-two years. The arcade, which is built of brick and roofed with iron, is situated in the most central part of the city, being between the Post-office and
the Commercial Bank. The depth of the establishment is 330 feet, with a frontage or width of sixty-six feet. The height is four and five stories, and it is lighted from the roof. A tower 112 feet high has been erected in the centre of the building, and it is supported by very large cement and brick piers. The foundation of the building is chiefly of concrete. Nearly 1,000,000 bricks have been used in the construction of the brick-work. It contains 62,500 feet of flooring accommodation. The whole building is divided by two brick walls of eighteen inch thickness; and with the assistance of fire-proof doors, the establishment is, when closed at night, divided into three portions to prevent total destruction in case of fire. Great care has been exercised in taking every precaution in case of fire. Large water-pipes run throughout the whole establishment with taps, hose, buckets, &c., for extinguishing fire. Underground tanks containing rain-water, and three wells of never-failing spring water are so arranged, that an unlimited supply of water may be had without delay. This provision was made before the city water supply was laid on, and it is the intention of the firm to keep intact their private water-supply, besides availing themselves also of the city supply in case of fire. The staircases, which are six feet wide, are constructed on both sides of the establishment in the front portion, and almost to the top of the tower. The view here is particularly fine. The arrangements of the various departments are so complete and well devised, as to show at a glance the tact and ability of Mr. Rogers, who himself designed everything, and carried out the construction in every detail, employing his own labour, and acting as his own architect throughout. The cost of the business premises themselves is £15,000.

The facts and figures which are here briefly set down will give an idea, from practical data, of the way in which commercial fortunes are built up in Australia. It is too often the habit to attribute such successes to chance. Instances are indeed to be found, where chance has entered largely into the growth of some of our large mercantile houses; but no person reading the foregoing facts can close his eyes to the conclusion, that the princely success in the present instance, is the result achieved by a man possessed of marked ability to design and plan, of clear judgment to foresee and weigh contingencies and events, and of talent and energy to combine the one with the other, to carry out to a successful issue the undertakings to which he has set his active hands and busy brain. Promptness, decision, and pluck, are the key-notes to the, career of such men as Mr. Charles Rogers, who by their manly effort conquer fortune, and hew colossal successes out of the most unpromising materials. Besides his business premises, Mr. Rogers has erected a number of buildings on his large town property, which form a
settlement in themselves. New ideas in water supply and drainage, which the.
municipal authorities of many towns might well imitate, have been applied here
by their designer. His business arrangements are perfect in their way, and
every part of his large establishment bears striking testimony to the owner's
love of order, and progressive go-a-head spirit. Mr. Rogers has, it is needless
to say, earned a magnificent measure of popular respect and esteem in Goulburn.
His personal good qualities, his unbounded liberality, his public spirit,—all these
have made him an integral part of Goulburn, which would scarcely be said
to exist without him. His courtesy and business probity have long since earned
him the character of a pleasant and safe man to deal with. His force of
character marks him out as a leader amongst the citizens of Goulburn,—and
this feature of his personality he has shown on more than one occasion when
large fires have taken place in that town. His personal courage and contempt
of danger, as much as his quick decision, have proved more than once of
high public service in this way, when others held back intimidated. Personally,
Charles Rogers is a great favourite. Hospitable and genial, both his friends
and his employes are in turn his guests, and there are many pleasant local
memories of fifty miles excursions, and al fresco festivities, to which, under
the care of this trusty and experienced whip, and at his cordial invitations,
large parties have assisted. Mr. Rogers deserves his success. He has earned
it bravely and well. His career is that of a self-made, self-taught man. And
the firm of Messrs. Charles Rogers and Company stands to-day in the colony
as a living testimony of what can be done by pluck, perseverance, and sterling
ability, in Australia.
T has been too often the fashion to speak of the prosperity of these colonies as being entirely due to the discovery of gold. We lose sight, in view of the temporary magnificence of that feature of our interests, of the steady genuine progress achieved by the young settlements of Australia by the pastoral interest. There is no sound reason, however, for dividing the two factors which have, after all, only worked side by side in building up the fabric of this colony's prosperity. The mining and pastoral interests have jointly supported each other. There was a time in our history, it is true, when these early settlements languished for the want of specie, but it would be difficult to assess, with any degree of exactness, the different degrees in which the golden ore and the golden fleece of Australia have respectively aided in the work of Australian colonisation. Taken together, the one assisting the other, we know that the two have produced the most successful results in the experiments of colonisation known to history. The pioneer pastoralist and the pioneer miner have many characteristic points in common. Both are hardy, adventurous spirits, who leave the beaten track to open up a road to fortune in ways of their own. To the early pastoralists of Australia is due the rapid opening up of our vast interior, and the consequent reclamation of the vast extent of virgin territory their enterprise has conquered for the growing nation. In the early days squatting was not the luxurious pursuit it is now. Blacks and droughts, bushfires and bushrangers, and the scarcity of money and labour, had to be contended with, and the pioneer squatter resembled rather the far-out selector of to-day than the wealthy and successful individual who is now known by the same title.

The father of the present member for Wellington in the Legislature of New South Wales, was one of this bold and masterful type of men. Alexander Ferguson went out first many years ago to take up land near the present town of Wellington, and he was there, living on the run he had reclaimed, when his son, David Alexander Ferguson, was born, 6th October 1844, at Newry, near that town. Young Ferguson first went to school in Bathurst, at the establishment

David Alexander Ferguson, M.L.A.
DAVID ALEXANDER FERGUSON, M.L.A.

of Mr. Ewing, and finished his education with Mr. Castles, of Calder House School, near Redfern, Sydney. On leaving school he went up country once more, and proceeded at once to qualify himself for his future career as a successful squatter and speculator in live stock. He went first to manage his father's stations at Mullengudgery, Gunningbar Creek (near Warren, on the Macquarie River), and also at Baker's Swamp (near Wellington). Mr. Ferguson's father died in 1869, and he, with his brother, G. W. B. Ferguson, came into possession of the family property. He lost no time in availing himself of the increased facilities the command of money thus placed in his way, and at once commenced to extend his sphere of enterprise. His first speculation was the purchase of the squattage known as No. 1, West Bogan—a fine run of 50,000 acres, which he sold soon afterwards, unstocked, at a satisfactory price, in 1872. Three years later, in 1875, Mr. Ferguson and his brother, with Mr. John Woods, of Manly, purchased Coorabulka, on King's Creek, North Gregory, Queensland. This was a magnificent property, comprising 639,620 acres, all excellent rolling downs, well grassed and well watered, in the famous Diamantina country. The firm stocked this run with 16,000 head of cattle. In 1880, Messrs. D. A. Ferguson and brother sold their Mullengudgery run, fully stocked with sheep, to Mr. John Mackey, at a satisfactory price. They still hold Baker's Swamp, which is now nearly all freehold, and fully stocked with sheep; also the Diamantina country. Besides these transactions in station property, the brothers Ferguson have also speculated largely in the buying and selling of store and fat sheep and cattle—their larger transactions in fat cattle having been made in conjunction with Mr. John Woods. These dealings have been intermittent ever since 1869.

In his public capacity, Mr. Ferguson has had both a municipal and a legislative training. If it be true that the municipal council is the best training school for the legislature, as has been now and then asserted, Mr. Ferguson has on this ground another claim to the reputation he has earned of being a good local member. His public career dates from 1879, when he was first elected alderman for his native town of Wellington. Two years afterwards, in 1881, so assiduous had he proved himself in his discharge of the aldermanic office, and so acceptable to his brother aldermen was the general spirit evinced by him during the conduct of the municipal business, that he was unanimously elected Mayor of Wellington without opposition. In 1882, on the fall of the Parkes-Robertson Ministry, a new interest in political matters seemed to be awakened throughout the country. The electors had become tired of the reign
of power enjoyed by a one-man Government, and desired a change. The Land Act proposals of the Parkes-Robertson party provided the breath which was wanting to fan the breath of popular discontent, and as a result of the general election which ensued, the Ministry and its party were completely broken up, and many of the members of the late House, which had long ago outlived its usefulness, were driven out of Parliament and public life altogether. This state of things, healthy as it was, afforded an opening for new blood and new men, and from all parts of the country new legislators were sent into Parliament, to replace those driven out by the popular voice during the elections. Among these new legislators was Mr. D. A. Ferguson, who had been elected for his native town and district, with the interests of which he had been connected all his life. His conduct as an alderman, and during the term of his occupancy of the mayoral office, together with his general bearing as a private gentleman, had so engaged the goodwill of the electors of that constituency, that he had been largely requisitioned by them to offer himself for Parliament. He had done so in the Liberal interest, as an independent opponent of the party then in power. He was opposed by Mr. W. H. Shorter, solicitor, of Sydney, who had once practised at Dubbo, and still had a branch office there. Mr. Ferguson defeated him by a large majority, Mr. Shorter only saving his deposit of £40 by a few votes. Mr. Ferguson was again successful at the last general election by a large majority, one opponent losing his deposit. During his first session in the House, he took an active part in the passing of the Land Act of 1884 of the Stewart-Dalley Government. As a local member he has been a signal success, having obtained for his electorate many useful concessions. His chief service was the opening of a new public road through the Manama Run, a feat which had baffled the efforts of no less than three of his predecessors in the representation of the district, two of whom were able lawyers. In the Customs Duties Act of 1886, Mr. Ferguson took a great deal of interest. He voted for its provisions, which go far to giving the industries of the country some measure of that protection which is so essentially necessary to their development. He was also courageous enough, from a similar motive, to use his influence in favour of the duty proposed on foreign grain, flour, hay, and other produce, with a view to the better encouragement of the farming industry of New South Wales.
Clarence H. Hannell, J.P.,

SHIPPING MASTER, NEWCASTLE.

In many Australian towns and cities it is not an uncommon thing to find some well-known and popular citizen leading the public sentiment of the locality in the two subjects of philanthropy and sport. At a first glance the connection might seem in the abstract an incongruous one. But the observer who can lay the smallest claim to the privilege of a personal acquaintance of any single type of this class, will be ready to acknowledge the close relationship between the healthy human sympathy at the base of the one, and the manly delight in open-air contests of strength and skill which explains the other. The real sportsman, manly and honest in his friendly contests, is always ready with a healthy sympathy for those of his kind whose wicket has fallen in the game of life, or who has fallen out of the sometimes cruel, race of existence. The two things go together, and Mr. Clarence H. Hannell, of Newcastle, is as finely-built and manly a type of the class, as the observer will anywhere find. He is the representative of one of the oldest families, if not the oldest, in Newcastle. He is the son of one of the hardest-worked public men that important centre of population has ever seen. He occupies the position in public estimation formerly held by his father. He and his amiable wife dispense hospitality at "Oomsobah," their residence, with generous hands. His drawing-room sideboard bears ample evidence of his popularity, in the gifts from lovers of manly sport, and from philanthropic and social institutions, which it bears. And more than one popular address on his walls bears testimony to the regard in which the host is held.

Clarence H. Hannell was born at Newcastle, New South Wales, 15th October 1836. His father was the late James Hannell, J.P., M.L.A., a well-known Newcastle resident, who was twice elected to Parliament for the city and once for the county, and was first Mayor of Newcastle and Wickham. He subsequently filled the mayoral chair during eight consecutive years in the Newcastle Council, and for five years in that of Wickham. The eldest son of this prominent citizen was educated at the Newcastle Grammar School. Shortly after the completion
of his educational course Mr. Clarence H. Hannell made a voyage to England, and on his return settled down in Newcastle, where he received the appointment of shipping master, which he has held for the past twenty-six years. With the exception of that visit, undertaken to enlarge his experience, and complete his education in a practical way, Mr. Hannell has never been absent from his native city for any very lengthened period. He is consequently well known to every resident, and the close interest he has taken in everything connected with Newcastle and its progress has given him a high place in popular estimation. He is, of course, precluded by his office from entering Parliamentary public life, and he has on several occasions declined to fill the position of alderman. His labours have been confined to private and official life, and it is not often that a citizen, in a sphere so restricted, has worthily earned the amount of public regard achieved by Mr. Hannell. The charities of his native town have always found in him a useful friend. His tact and popularity have here been worthily used, and no less than sixteen concerts have been organised and carried out by Mr. Hannell in aid of the Newcastle Hospital, realising, with the supplementary Government grant, a total sum of £3500 for this noble purpose. In recognition of his services in the cause of philanthropy, and especially in this connection, a special meeting of subscribers to the hospital unanimously decided that the new wing of the institution, erected by the sums so provided, should be named after its public-spirited benefactor. A suitable tablet, designating "The Hannell Wing," now bears the record of his good work. This is certainly one of the greatest honours that can be paid a citizen, and a standing incentive to those who come after, to cherish and imitate such a noble example. Mr. Hannell is a vice-president of the Newcastle Hospital. He has given popular sympathy a channel of expression by organising many other entertainments in aid of sufferers by floods and shipwreck, mining distresses, and other results of those disasters which from time to time wring the hearts of the community. The case of the wreck of the Susannah Godeffroy was one of these. In connection with the loss of the Ly-ee-Moon, and later on, with the Bulli mining disaster, he was appointed honorary treasurer of the funds opened, and made powerful addresses, and succeeded in raising much money on behalf of the sufferers. He has been a friend in a similar way to the public schools, seamen's churches, Sailors' Home, and other institutions.

Mr. Hannell is an enthusiastic patron of out-door sports, his six feet three inches of stature marking him out at once as destined to excel in manly exercises. His cheerful and happy disposition makes him a general favourite with the open-air loving portion of the population, on land and water. As a
generous patron of cricket, he has a reputation in itself. He presented for competition amongst the cricket clubs of Newcastle a handsome cup, doing much by his timely gift to foster and improve the game. In his younger days he was himself a first-class cricketer, and is now unanimously chosen to act as umpire in all great matches. While so acting he has been more than once complimented by visiting English teams on his thorough knowledge of the game, and the justice and promptness of his decisions. He was honorary secretary of the Newcastle Cricket Club for sixteen years, and from the cricketers of Newcastle he holds a handsome testimonial. In racing matters his name is also prominent. He has been honorary secretary and handicapper to the Newcastle Jockey Club for twenty-seven years, and president and judge of the same since the death of his father in 1876. He is considered second to none as an adjuster of weights, and has been presented by the club with a handsome and costly service of plate, and a finely illuminated address. Mr. Hannell is known among sporting men as the "Admiral Rous of the North." In aquatic sports he has been equally prominent. He has supported and officiated as starter of the Newcastle Regatta for eighteen years, and on the death of his father was elected president and judge of the regatta, which positions he still holds. In one way or other he has been connected with the regatta for the past thirty-five years, and has been the mainstay of their existence during that time, besides being champion amateur sculler for sixteen years. A popular testimonial was borne to his character as a patron and lover of sport some time since, by a banquet tendered to Mr. Hannell at the Terminus Hotel, at which the mayor, Dr. Morgan, on behalf of the sporting men and people of Newcastle, presented him with a valuable piece of plate and an address, in which not more than justice was done to his worth as a public spirited citizen.

Mr. Hannell has been Chairman of the Public School Board for the past ten years, and in that capacity laid the foundation stone of the Superior Public School in Newcastle. On that occasion he was presented by the board with a Maltese gold cross, with mallet and trowel. Possessing no little dramatic power, Mr. Hannell has appeared as "Othello," with Creswick as "Iago," and also with Dampier in "Shylock," "Hamlet," and other leading characters with success. He is a fluent speaker, and has considerable elocutionary culture. He is married to a daughter of A. A. P. Tighe, Esquire, late M.L.A. for Newcastle, and has four surviving sons and three daughters. It is almost needless to add that he is an eminently popular man, a general favourite with all classes of Newcastle residents. His healthy and spontaneous geniality makes him liked by all who work with
him, either in the interests of sport or charity. The best compliment that can
be paid Mr. Clarence H. Hannell, in the estimation of those who knew his late
father, is that he is the worthy son of that widely-respected Newcastle
representative, and a fitting transmitter of the manly characteristics and good
qualities that made his father popular.
Robert Bliss Wilkinson, M.L.A.,

BALRANALD, N.S.W.

Among the recognised representatives of the squatting interest in New South Wales, one of the best known and most influential is Mr. R. B. Wilkinson, the member for Balranald. He has had large experience in the ownership and in the working of important squatting stations; and later on, as a stock and station agent, conducting one of the largest businesses of the kind in the colonies, he has had special facilities for knowing the exact position, and the profits and losses of pastoral lessees. His voice in such matters is therefore always listened to as that of a man having special knowledge of the subject on which he speaks. His election to Parliament in 1880, as one of the members for Balranald, placed him in a position to give public utterance to the views of his influential class. He took a prominent part in the discussion of the Land Bill of 1884, and when a measure was proposed and withdrawn in 1887, he was the representative selected to express the views of the Crown lessees. On the question of Intercolonial Federation, too, the part taken by Mr. Wilkinson was a very important one. As will be seen later on, his speech in opposition to the Federation Enabling Bill attracted attention in the neighbouring colonies as well as in this. While a firm believer in the principal of federation, and one of those who deplore the fostering of those intercolonial jealousies which a late indiscreet proposal to change the name of the mother colony has done so much to arouse, Mr. Wilkinson opposed this special measure, because he believed it to be injudiciously framed, and calculated to retard the end it was ostensibly designed to serve. There can be little question that his scathing criticism, and the attention it directed to the real scope of the proposed measure, did much to ensure its final rejection. Mr. Wilkinson has represented the one electorate without cessation since his first return for Balranald seven years ago.

Robert Bliss Wilkinson is the second son of the late David Wilkinson, C.E., and was born at Northampton, England, on 22nd July 1838. He was educated
at Hanwell College under the care of the Reverend Dr. Emerton, D.D.,
until he left England with his family in 1852. They arrived in Victoria in the
height of the gold fever, in November of that year, and experienced a share
of the many hardships and privations attendant on the then unsettled state of
colonial life. In 1853 young Wilkinson entered the service of the Bank of
Victoria, in connection with which he was employed for some years on the
Castlemaine and Maryborough diggings. He afterwards served in the Union
Bank in Melbourne. In 1865 he joined Mr. J. S. Lavender in squatting
pursuits in Riverina. Besides sharing with that gentleman, whose name is well
known in pastoral circles, the proprietorship of the Marrar and Temora stations,
near Wagga Wagga, he conducted a very extensive joint business in dealing in
sheep and cattle. This, however, was honourably wound up in the drought of
1868, to the disastrous effects of which Mr. Wilkinson was one of the victims.
He and his partner next engaged in business as stock and station agents in
Wagga Wagga. The success of this undertaking was ensured from the first;
and after several changes it developed into the now very well-known firm of
Messrs. Wilkinson and Lavender, of Sydney, Hay, Wagga Wagga, and Bourke,
with the subject of this notice at its head.

Mr. Wilkinson has from his youth taken a very great interest in politics,
and has always taken a leading part in all movements which aimed at aiding the
progress of those districts with which he has been connected. When the
Electoral Act of 1880 came into force he was elected one of the members for
the district of Balranald, his colleague being Mr. J. Cramsie. At the subsequent
general election of 1882, he was elected without opposition; and was again
returned with Mr. Cramsie at the election of 1885, and again with Mr. Lakeman
as his colleague in the representation in 1887.

During the seven years that he has occupied a seat in the House, he has
earned a reputation as an active and painstaking representative, not only of the
particular interests bound up in his own electorate, but also in the general concerns
of the colony at large. The two questions of Federation and the Public Lands
he has made peculiarly his own, and his contributions to the discussions of both
of these matters have been markedly characteristic and valuable. When the
Federation Enabling Act was under discussion in 1885 in the Legislature, Mr.
Wilkinson delivered a speech on the proposed measure, which attracted more
than the usual attention out of doors. He traversed its proposed provisions,
closely criticising some of its proposals and setting the anomalies of its proposed
representation-basis in a strong light. The proceedings of the Intercolonial
Conference at which the principle of the proposed measure was discussed, were
also critically reviewed by Mr. Wilkinson, and the crude and ill-digested form in which the results of that discussion were placed before the public in the form of a draft Bill were severely remarked upon. The action of the Government in standing out from the proposed scheme was thus noticed:—"Our Government has been accused of disloyalty to federation. I say it has acted with the truest loyalty; for when it found that the Bill which took four days from its conception to its birth, instead of limiting and defining the scope of the Council, gave that Council the widest and most unlimited powers, and when it found besides that without amendments this colony would never join; I say that it would have been guilty of the grossest disloyalty to the cause of federation if it had taken any other course. The Government is to be commended for its action." Mr. Wilkinson concluded an effective address by stating his conviction that, while the welfare of the colonies was bound up in federation, the proposed Act must retard that desirable end. The Melbourne papers, in discussing the speech, were compelled to admit that it had demonstrated the weak points in the Bill, but suggested that the example of the speaker should be followed in other Legislatures, and the measure thrashed out to meet all reasonable objections. One of the Sydney daily papers suggested to its intercolonial contemporaries "the justice of reprinting this remarkable criticism of an extraordinary and unfortunate blunder in federal policy." The speech was the success of the session, and Mr. Wilkinson was regarded throughout the colonies, as the most effective critic of the abortive Federation Enabling Bill that had yet addressed himself to the discussion.

His action in regard to the Land Question has been equally distinctive. As a representative of the views and interests of the squatting element, he delivered a speech in the House in June 1887, which was reprinted specially for distribution among the Crown lessees of the colony. It was regarded as the best statement of the nature of the incidence of the Land Act of 1884 that had been given to the public, and its wealth of practical detail and instance, while making it unsuitable for quotation, constitute a manifesto which seems to set forth the cases for the Crown lessees in a most intelligible and unmistakable way. His contribution to the discussion of the Bill of 1884 was also a representative one. From published addresses of Mr. Wilkinson to his constituents we take extracts which show that his views are those of an advanced and progressive thinker on public affairs:—"I am strongly in favor of the federation of the colonies, and will do all in my power to further federation on a sound and lasting basis, but the present Enabling Act, having been hurriedly prepared and passed, without the Legislatures of the colonies having had an opportunity of discussing its provisions, will, unless amended,
tend to retard rather than advance federation. The question of the storage of water, for irrigation and other purposes, is one of the very greatest importance, and should receive the immediate attention of the Government. Any measure dealing with this important subject, on a broad and comprehensive basis, shall have my cordial support. It has become more than ever apparent that if we want our railways to pay, we must remove their management from anything like political control; and I believe we cannot do better than adopt that system which has been so successful in Victoria. This is a matter which should not be delayed. In looking for the causes of the present deplorable state of our finances, we must go back to our times of apparent great prosperity, and we shall find them in the inordinate and forced sales of land; large surpluses at the Treasury under the control of our pernicious centralised system of Government, and their natural consequences; a disposition on the part of the public to look on Government money as something to be scrambled for, and an utter inability to realise the fact that in spending it they are dealing with their own property. Local self-government is the only remedy for this, and the colony will never be properly and economically governed till we get it."

In October 1887, Mr. Wilkinson moved the second reading of the Hay and Deniliquin Tramway Bill, in a thoughtful speech full of the facts and statistics of the important district-trade. He still holds a seat in the House, where he has long since proven his capacity to take rank among the most intelligently earnest and most useful of its members.
William Lee, Esquire,

KELSO.

S one of the very earliest pioneer squatters of Australia, the late Mr. William Lee, of Kelso, deserves special mention in the list of men who link the present with the past, in which they filled so large a space. As one of the first to cross the Blue Mountains and settle on the Bathurst Plains, at a time when the discomforts of settlement were heightened and added to by peril from the savage aboriginal tribes of the period, he was, too, the first to occupy Capertee, Bylong, Laras Lake, and the Lower Bogan—any one of which undertakings in those days was enough for any one man to accomplish. Mr. Lee is a type of a class of brave-spirited and energetic men, who, though now passing rapidly away, are leaving sons and representatives behind them who can point back with pride to the record of their fathers' courageous and hardy lives.

William Lee was one of the early colonists of New South Wales. He was born in the county of Cumberland, England, and came to the colony at an early age. In 1821 he proceeded to Bathurst district, of which he was one of the pioneer inhabitants. He settled first with sheep on the flat near the Macquarie River, about three-fourths of a mile from the present Kelso railway station. At that time the blacks were very troublesome, and were the cause of much loss to sheep and cattle owners. It was after one of their raids that a party of settlers, pursuing the blacks for the murder of a party of men who had just been working on some of the outlying stations around Bathurst, came on the Capertee country, and opened it up. Mr. Lee was the first to occupy Old Capertee, which he stocked with both sheep and cattle in 1823. From this location he was forced to remove some time after, as the Government had included his pasturage in some large grants made to Sir John Jamieson. At this juncture an aboriginal in the employ of Mr. Lee informed him that another place, naturally enclosed like Capertee, and offering advantages for pasturages, was to be found beyond Dabee. Mr. Lee sent one of his assigned servants from Old Capertee to accompany his
black guide, who brought him to Bylong. The report carried back induced Mr. Lee to remove at once. He was, however, quickly followed by a competitor, in the person of Mr. Robert Fitzgerald, of Dabee, but he arrived too late, and was forced to proceed about thirty miles further on, and take up Woollaa. Mr. Tindal, another well-known squatter of the old days, was then in Barragan, separated by a mountain from Bylong. Both at Capertee and Bylong Mr. Lee carried on Operations with marked success. He maintained that Capertee was the most successful breeding station he had had experience of, while the blacks, the pest of the period, never killed men or stock either at Bylong or Capertee.

Some years after his venture at Bylong Mr. Lee took up land at Laras Lake, near Molong, and occupied it with cattle and sheep. His last attempt at the occupation of new country took place about 1843, when he sent men and cattle to take up runs on the Bogan River, at Bulgandramine and Genanigee, adjoining blocks. At that time this was the very furthest outside station in the colony, and in the very midst of the blacks' country. Not far from here the party of Cunningham, the Government botanist, had been attacked some few years before, and some of his people were killed. A severe and protracted drought interposed a serious obstacle to the success of Mr. Lee's attempt at pioneer occupation, and during its continuance an event happened which proved fatal to his project. One of his overseers had sent some men and cattle further down the Bogan to some deep and permanent pools, where the wild tribes of the blacks were also compelled to resort for water during that dry summer. The party was not long encamped there before the men were attacked by the aboriginals in great numbers. The attack took place in the daytime, while the men were engaged in building yards for the stock. They were surprised unarmed, for the blacks in great numbers, and armed with boomerangs, spears, heelamons, and other implements of native warfare, had stolen between them and the hut where their firearms were kept. Three or four of the men were killed before the stockmen, hearing the noise of the fray and the shouts of their comrades, rode up and dispersed the blacks. None of the assailants were killed, as they retired as soon as they saw the approach of the stockmen; and after the survivors of the expedition retired, Mr. Lee lost many cattle before sufficient men could be sent to remove them. The Government, on hearing of the occurrence, censured Mr. Lee for taking up the land without permission, and cancelled his Bogan runs. This blow to pioneer enterprise led Mr. Lee to withdraw from the far interior, and confine his energies thenceforth to the improvement of his fine thoroughbred cattle and horses at
Laras Lake, Bylong, and Bathurst Plains, three of the finest pastoral stations in the country. He continued to reside at Kelso, his house being situated on a picturesque knoll commanding an expanse of scenery of unrivalled beauty. In response to many invitations to take part in public life, he at length consented to allow himself to be placed in nomination in opposition to Mr. William Henry Sutter, of Brucedale, whom he defeated after a hard-fought battle. Mr. Lee only sat in one Parliament, before the advent of Responsible Government. He died at Kelso, in his seventy-sixth year, after a healthy and useful life, leaving a family of six sons and three daughters.
TRAIGHT-OUT speaking, and honest boldness in an official when brought into antagonism with his superiors, is so seldom met with, that when it happens we are surprised, and take the action of the subordinate to be that of a fool or a madman. The risk of losing an important and a well-paid post makes its holder chary of opposing those over him, and prevents him acting according to his honest convictions. Unfortunately it is so, and though there may be no immorality in the proceeding, still the character of the individual must acquire a twist from the upright. The independence of spirit which has been shown by Mr. Slattery in his dealing with the Government in connection with his removal from the office of Prothonotary, was at first derided as being Quixotic and against self-interest; but when the man succeeds afterwards, his conduct is praised and held up for the encouragement of others. Nothing succeeds like success, and woe betide the unfortunate that shows independence of spirit without having something behind him. He makes no friends; and although action such as his is praised in the abstract, he gets little support from those who are the admirers of the principle he illustrates. The independence shown by Mr. Slattery shows that he possessed courage, and the determination to act according to his convictions; and this, with his subsequent life in the Assembly, useful to his country and honourable to himself, entitles him to a place among the men who have made Australia the promising child among the nations of the world.

Thomas Michael Slattery was born on the 17th December 1844, and received his early education at St. Mary’s (old) Seminary, where he remained until he became a pupil of J. S. Paterson, Esq., L.L.D., barrister-at-law, who was for some time lecturer at the Sydney University. With him he read for three years classics, mathematics, and law. In 1864 he was appointed junior clerk in H.M. Customs, having had a varied experience in mercantile, legal, and municipal offices. From the Customs he was moved in 1868 to the position of fifth clerk at the Central Police Court, and in 1870 he was advanced to third clerk in the Equity offices in the Supreme Court. He afterwards rose to be third clerk in the

Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq., M.L.A.
Supreme Court in 1872; clerk of the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Court in 1873; and chief clerk of the Supreme Court, deputy registrar of the Divorce Court, and secretary of the Barristers' Admission Board in 1874. In 1875 he passed his examination as an attorney, solicitor, and proctor, and was admitted to the practice of his profession on the motion of his preceptor, Dr. Paterson, on 3rd July of the same year. He was complimented by the presiding judges (the Chief Justice Sir James Martin, Mr. Justice Hargrave, and Mr. Justice Faucett) upon the distinguished manner in which he had passed his examination—a distinction as well deserved as gracefully given. On the 12th January 1876 he was appointed Prothonotary of the Supreme Court, and Curator of Intestate Estates; also Registrar of the Divorce Court, and Registrar of the Vice-Admiralty Court of New South Wales. These offices he continued to hold until 1880, when, owing to his refusal to remove an officer in the Curator's department by direction of the Government, Mr. Slattery ceased to belong to the public service, and set up on his own account as a solicitor, and soon, in partnership with Mr. L. F. Heydon, established a large and well-conducted practice, the name of the firm being a guarantee for vigour and honesty. A short account of the circumstances attending Mr. Slattery's removal from the office of Prothonotary may be of interest, which, as given here, is taken from a return laid upon the table of the House, 28th April 1880, of copies of all correspondence that passed in the matter between Mr. Slattery and the Crown Law Officers, and all other documents in the same case.

In the month of February 1876 the Curator of Intestate Estates, Mr. Slattery, was informed that a Mr. Robert Hancock had died intestate, leaving behind considerable property. The Curator, accompanied by his Sydney agent, went to the house of the deceased at Glebe Point, and, after searching and making inquiries, could not discover a will. After the usual preliminaries, an order to collect the estate was obtained from a judge, in pursuance of which the agent called at the Commercial Bank, Haymarket, and found that Mr. Hancock had £16,000 there on deposit for twelve months at 5 per cent per annum. The money was claimed for the Curator, but was never reduced into possession, but was allowed to continue in the bank bearing interest. Afterwards, a will was found, which was proved, and the question was raised by those who had purchased the interests of certain devisees, whether a charge of £800, being at the rate of 5 per cent, upon £16,000, made by the Curator upon collection under 11 Vic. No. 24, sec. 16, should not be returned to the estate. The section provides that 5 per cent. be charged upon all property collected by the Curator, 3 per cent to go to the agent employed and appointed by the Curator, and the
remaining 2 per cent to be paid to the Colonial Treasurer. By leaving the £16,000 in the bank, interest to the amount of £800 became due on it, which interest was thus saved to the estate. The matter was brought before the House by Mr. M’Elhone early in 1879, in consequence of which the Crown law officers gave their opinion as to the legality of the action of Mr. Slattery’s agent in receiving £800 commission upon the collection of Mr. Hancock’s estate. The then Attorney-General, Mr. Windeyer, in an opinion dated 26th July 1879, expressed the view that Mr. Slattery’s agent had not reduced the £16,000 into possession, and had not collected the money. He was further of opinion that the power of the Curator to appoint any person as his agent was limited to places where there is no clerk of petty sessions. Mr. Slattery, relying upon 11 Vic. No. 24, sec. 1, in which it is declared that all disputes and matters touching the collection of estates by the Curator, appointed by the Supreme Court, shall be decided by the Supreme Court, or one of the judges thereof; and, fortified by the opinion of Mr. Darley, Q.C. (now Sir Frederick Darley, Chief Justice), that the Curator has power of appointing anyone he sees fit as his agent, declined, in the absence of a judicial decision, to give effect to the opinions of Mr. Windeyer. Mr. Justice Hargrave, in a memorandum which he drew up for Mr. Slattery’s guidance as to appointing his agent as Curator, said:—"I am clearly of opinion that both by the statute law and the very nature of the case, the duty and responsibility of appointing all the Curator’s agents must rest with himself as principal over his own agents.” It was further objected by Mr. Slattery, that as he had been appointed by the judges of the Supreme Court as Curator of Intestate Estates, it was by them only that he could be directed, suspended, or removed. The Minister for Justice, Mr. F. B. Suttor, issued instructions to Mr. Slattery, regulating the employment of persons as his agents, which instructions Mr. Slattery found it impossible to obey, and in a letter of 17th March 1880, directed to the Under-Secretary for Justice, he declared that he could not obey the Minister, as by doing so he would ignore the memorandum of Mr. Justice Hargrave, referred to above. In consequence of this letter, Mr. Suttor suspended Mr. Slattery from all offices held by him under Government. This suspension he protested against as being illegal, and in a letter to the clerk of the Executive Council, dated 25th March 1880, he argued that the powers of the Governor were limited by letters patent, and did not extend to suspension of officers of the court; and further, that the attempted suspension of 11 Vic. No. 24, sec. 3, providing for disputes about collection by Curator be tried before the Supreme Court, was unlawful, as being opposed to the statute of 1 W. and M., sec. 2, c. 2, by which it is declared that the suspension of laws without the
consent of Parliament is illegal. He concluded the letter by declaring that he chose to obey the decision of a judge in preference to the order of a Minister, and ended with these words;—"With full confidence in the wisdom and justice of His Excellency in Council, I leave my case, neither seeking nor divining, but, on the contrary, firmly declining the assistance of both political influence and friendship in the matter." On the 9th April 1880 his removal from the public service was confirmed, and Mr. Slattery was notified to that effect. All the papers in this matter were submitted to Mr. Darley, Q.C. (now Chief Justice), Mr. M. H. Stephen (now Mr. Justice Stephen), Mr. C. E. Pilcher, and Mr. H. E. Cohen. These gentlemen were unanimously of opinion that the office of Curator of Intestate Estates was not a public office under the Government, and they advised that Mr. Slattery was not bound as a matter of duty, imposed by law, to remove the Sydney agent. And further they held that as His Honour Mr. Justice Hargrave, who in his capacity as Ecclesiastical Judge, acted for the Supreme Court, refused his consent to the appointment of an Official Assignee in place of Mr. Chapman, it was clearly out of Mr. Slattery's power to obey the commands of the Minister for Justice, and it was beyond the power of the Cabinet to make any such appointment. It may be particularly noted that Mr. Slattery had no interest whatever in the commission. Three per cent went to the agent, and two per cent was paid into the Colonial Treasury. He left the public service without a stain upon his reputation, the cause of his dismissal, as may be gathered from the above, being that he warmly supported an opinion which he considered he was legally entitled to hold.

In November 1880, he was elected to the Legislative Assembly for the electorate of Boorowa, for which he has since been returned on four occasions, and which he still represents. His earliest work of importance in the House was in connection with the interest to be paid on Conditional Purchases. A motion moved by him for the abolition of this interest was defeated, but he was, later on, successful in inducing the Government to reduce it from 5 per cent to 4 per cent. Again, in 1884, in committee upon the Land Bill, he moved and carried against the Government, a motion reducing the interest payable upon each acre per annum from one shilling and sixpence to one shilling. Further, he gave notice of his intention to move for an increase in the salaries of the Chief Justice and the Puisne Judges, from £2600 to £3500 per annum for the Chief Justice, and from £2000 to £2600 per annum for each of the Puisne Judges. The Government, however, agreed to bring in a bill for the purpose, and as this was done, Mr. Slattery did not proceed with his motion. During the temporary absence, through illness, of the Speaker, Mr. Edmund Barton,
he filled the position of Deputy Speaker with vigour and ability. For a short period during the year 1885 he was Minister for Justice in the Dibbs Ministry. He declined previously to accept the same office, when the late Sir Alexander Stuart was forming the Stuart-Dalley administration, and subsequently declined office when Sir Patrick Jennings formed his Government. He was elected Chairman of Committees in the Legislative Assembly on 14th July 1886. On the 12th June 1888 he was elected one of eight members of the Legislative Assembly to constitute in conjunction with five members of the Legislative Council, the "Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works," as provided for by the "Public Works Act of 1888." Besides being a prominent member of the popular branch of the Legislature, he has held various public offices. As a member of the State Children's Relief Board, and a life director of the Sydney Hospital, he has shown the greatest activity and desire to aid and forward these charitable institutions. As city auditor he won the confidence, and justified the expectations formed of him by the ratepayers. He is also a magistrate of the colony. As a further proof of the appreciation in which he is held, and the importance attached to his work in public matters, he was appointed in November 1887 to be one of the fifteen commissioners "to superintend, carry out, and give effect to such proposals and ceremonies as may be sanctioned by the Legislative Assembly, or by the Governor-in-Council, for the celebration of the anniversary of the colony in 1888, and of the completion of the first hundred years of Australian settlement." He is still as active as ever in the furtherance of the interests of New South Wales, and never grumbles at the calls made upon his time by his duties as a member of the Legislature. His geniality is well-known, and his popularity is shown by the crowds of friends he possesses in every creed and class. Liberal in opinion, and courageous in action, he is one of those who cannot be spared from the life of New South Wales; he affords an example to be followed, as he is of that small class, so seldom found and so much desired, whose preaching is always followed by the practice of what they teach.
The Honourable James White, M.L.C.

Among lovers of sport, and especially of the noble sport of horse-racing, in these Australian colonies, there is no name better known than that of the Honourable James White. As a racehorse owner he has a leading reputation as a patron of the turf, in connection with which he is known as much by his phenomenal successes as by his efforts in breeding horses for the track. In this connection his name is a household word; and in countries like these where all kinds of out-door sports, and particularly horse racing, are so popular, it is needless to add that Mr. James White is as popular as he is well-known. As a pastoralist, too, and one of our largest owners of valuable station properties, he is a representative man of another important class in the community. In the course of this memoir we will see how large and important his investments in pastoral estates have been; and as he continues to hold most of these, Mr. White may fairly be regarded as one of the leading pastoralists of the country.

James White is the eldest son of Mr. James White, of Stroud, and afterwards of Edenglassie, near Muswellbrook, Hunter River; and was born at Stroud, near Port Stephens, New South Wales, on 19th July, 1828. He was educated at the King's school, Parramatta, during the headmastership of the late Reverend Robert Forrest. He remained at this fine old colonial scholastic institution four years, and afterwards spent another similar period under the tutorship of the Reverend Mr. M'Gregor, at West Maitland. While still at school in the latter place his father died, and the youth was taken away before the educational course worked out for him was quite completed. His father had owned the estates of Edenglassie, Timor, which was a property on the Isis, a tributary of the Hunter, and Boorrooma, on the Barwon River, about forty miles below the junction of the Namoi, and above the junction of the Castlereagh. Mr. White entered on the management of these estates at the age of sixteen years, making Edenglassie his residence. About four or five years later he took up the Narran Lake run, a fine extent of country about twenty-five miles back from the Barwon station.
Although the aboriginals were very numerous in these parts of the country, and in some parts of the colony in those early days they often showed themselves very restive and turbulent, they never gave Mr. White or his father any trouble—a fact which, taken with others of the kind, seems to prove what has been often alleged, that where the blacks were fairly and justly treated by the white intruders on their hunting grounds, they were reasonably peaceful and undemonstrative. Some years after his Narran Lake purchase, he invested in Belltrees, a large and valuable freehold estate on the Upper Hunter. This property he bought from Mr. W. C. Wentworth; he added the adjoining estate, known as Waverly, soon afterwards, and the two together formed one of the largest and most important estates within the settled districts of the colony. All these great properties were fully stocked with sheep, cattle, and horses, all of which, especially the Belltrees sheep—of which the wool has brought the highest prices in the London market—were of good quality. Still later, Mr. White bought the fine freehold estate of Martindale, below the junction of the Hunter and Goulburn Rivers. Then came the purchase of the Merton and Dalowinton, also freehold estates on the Hunter, and on the opposite side to Martindale. While on a visit to England in 1869, he invested in the magnificent freehold estate of Segenhoe, certainly one of the largest and most valuable properties in one block in New South Wales. All these properties were fenced, ring-barked, and otherwise extensively improved for pasturage when Mr. White purchased them. In times of drought these enclosed runs, and especially Martindale, were able to send fat cattle in splendid condition to the Sydney market, when the yield from the myall country was exhausted. The fat cattle from Martindale invariably took all the prizes for fat stock at the various shows on the Hunter. Bando station, on Cox’s Creek, Liverpool Plains, and Ferridgerie (near Coonamble), on the Castlereagh, were also added to his station properties after the purchase of Waverly. Mr. White and his brothers still continue to own all the pastoral holdings here mentioned, with the exception of the Narran, Barwon, and Ferridgerie runs.

In 1866 Mr. White was returned to Parliament for the Upper Hunter, and continued to represent the constituency for three years, when he resigned on leaving for a European trip. He remained away several years, visiting all the large cities of Europe and America. On his return in 1873 he purchased Cranbrook, Rose Bay, near Sydney, where he has continued to reside, more or less, ever since, sometimes varying his residence between that place and Kirkham, near Camden. In 1876 Mr. White purchased the fine racehorse Chester from his breeder, Mr. E. K. Cox, of Mulgoa. Chester was by Yattendon, a son of the famous sire Sir Hercules. His new owner won the Melbourne
Derby and Cup, known as "the great double," and many other races with Chester, whose record as a racehorse and a sire is the best in Australia. Mr. White's well-known breeding stud is located at Kirkham, and his racing stables at Randwick. Since 1876 he has never had less than from ten to fifteen horses in training at one time, and has won at one time or other every important race both in New South Wales and Victoria—many of them several times over. Without enumerating all his wonderful winnings on the turf, we may refer to his extraordinary success in Victoria at the autumn meeting of 1888, when he carried off every important race, totalling nine wins, with prizes amounting to nearly £8000; Hales, the well-known rider, was his jockey on these occasions.

Mr. White was nominated to the Upper House in 1874, and he still holds his seat in that Chamber, where he is a fairly regular attendant, voting on all important occasions. He is married to the only daughter of Mr. James Arndell, of Woodlands, Hunter River.
the Reverend Robert Steel, M.A., D.D., Ph.D.,
MINISTER OF ST. STEPHEN'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SYDNEY.

HE Australia of the future, if we may judge by the indications of the present, will ask for a broad and liberal public spirit among its ministers of religion. To be men of leading influence, as their professional training and education intend they should be, and as their position as public teachers warrants, our clergymen must identify themselves with the legitimate social and political aspirations of the people, and ever be on the side of national progress. This by no means implies that this influence is to be in the nature of an interference, but rather of an active sympathy and part in such tendencies. When this is the case it will be impossible to arouse sectarian animosities in public affairs, or to decide political questions, as we have seen so often in New South Wales, by a despicable appeal to the least cultured and most savage instincts of men's minds, under the specious but degrading pretext of a concern for the interests of sectarian religion.

The clerical element of the future will not be without exemplars to look back upon for models of this worthy citizen-like spirit. Such men as the Reverend Dr. Steel have already shown us how they can unite an active and irreproachable zeal in the discharge of the pastoral function, with the purest social and philanthropic sympathies, and the most unquestionable devotion to the broad interests of progress. It is a pleasant task to transcribe the career of such a man, whose best title to be remembered will consist in his devotion to duty, unchequered by any appeal to narrow motives, or by any attempt to revive those denominational differences of older lands, with which Australia has nothing to do. Dr. Steel's large-hearted sympathy with everything which has for its object the amelioration of society, his consistent conduct as a public teacher, his wide scholarship, and unwearied zeal in discharging both the duties of his pastorate and those other varied offices which fall to the lot of a leader of thought, have crowned him with a wreath which will not fade away; while his courteous manner and peaceful disposition have endeared him to all who know him.
Robert Steel was born at Pontypool, Monmouthshire, on the Welsh border, on 15th May 1827. His parents were, however, Scotch. Taken at an early age to his ancestral land of Scotland, he spent several years with his grandfather, attending the School of Ochiltree, Ayrshire, and afterwards entered the Royal Burgh Academy of Ayr. The historic traditions of the district, associated with the names of Wallace and Bruce, with the Lollards and Covenanters, and with the national poet Burns, exercised a marked influence on the mind of the youth, who was united by ties of relationship to the Covenanter Prophet, Peden, mentioned in Scott’s “Old Mortality,” and so well known to all readers of Scottish church history, and whose staff is still in the possession of the subject of this sketch. In 1843 he matriculated and entered King’s College and University, Aberdeen. There he studied classics and science, taking his course in logic and moral philosophy in Edinburgh, where he also studied theology at New College, under the inimitable Dr. Chalmers. After four years’ study of sacred science, Mr. Steel passed his examination and became a licentiate of the Free Church of Scotland, Presbytery of Irvine. Among the non-churchgoing portion of the community there he laboured as a missionary for about a year and a-half before license, and for a similar period after that event. His labours there were highly appreciated by all classes, and on his departure in 1852 he received a gold watch and chain from the inhabitants as a token of their gratitude and esteem. At Blairgowrie, in Perthshire, he took temporary charge for six months, as assistant to the Reverend Robert Macdonald, afterwards of North Leith, and D.D. While so engaged Mr. Steel received a call from the Free Church congregation of the Isle of Cumbrae, in the Frith of Clyde, which he accepted, and was settled there in 1852, and soon gained the affection and esteem of the people, and of the many visitors to that delightful watering place. As an instance of this feeling it may be mentioned that, when the young minister married, and brought his bride to the island, as such an event had not taken place in connection with a clergyman there for a century, his predecessors for that period having been bachelors, every house was illuminated, bonfires blazed on the shore, and the elders and deacons of the church waited with lanterns and torches to escort the bridal party to their home. The congregation also presented them with a silver tea service and other gifts. Three years later Mr. Steel was called to Salford, Manchester, to the great regret of his congregation, who did all they could to retain the ministrations of the pastor whom they had learned to love. In the new sphere he found ample opportunity for usefulness. Besides the regular discharge of his pastoral duties, he often preached in the open air, and was eagerly listened to
by working men both on week days and Sundays. He took a warm interest in social reform, and was elected one of the Executive Committee of the United Kingdom Alliance, in which office his services were highly appreciated. He was also a member of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, and took a lively interest in the cause of education, and in the amelioration of the condition, both socially and morally, of the working classes, to whom he lectured often in the Mechanics' Institute and other places. Mr. Steel, in his youth as in his later years, possessed the pen of a ready writer, and early commenced literary work, contributing largely to the British Messenger, published by the philanthropic Peter Drummond, at Stirling. Later on he became joint editor with Mr. Samuel Pope—now Queen's Counsel and Recorder of Bolton—in issuing Meliora, a quarterly journal of social science, in its ethical, economical, political, and ameliorative aspects, which obtained a large circulation, was highly appreciated, and did very much to keep on the cause of social reform. Lord Brougham, while President of the National Association, said of this journal, during the course of his annual address,—"Nor can I duly perform my office at the head of this Association if I do not enjoin it as a duty incumbent on all its members, and on every well-wisher to the progress of social science, to patronise Mr Steel's most ably conducted quarterly journal of all its branches." It was while this work was being carried on that a number of his friends recommended him to the ancient and illustrious University of Göttingen for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, which was conferred upon him in 1861, the eminent scholar, Professor Dr. Ewald, conveying the honour in a very kind letter in reference to Mr. Steel's work on "Samuel the Prophet." In 1859 Mr. Steel was removed to the beautiful town of Cheltenham, rich in associations, and the rendezvous of so many of the retired army and navy officers and Anglo-Indians. There he laboured with the same unwearied zeal which had characterised his earlier ministry, and was much esteemed, both by his own people and the inhabitants at large, as a public teacher of high repute; both clergy and people showing their regard for his high character and general worth. In 1862 Dr. Steel was offered by the commissioners, then in England—the late Professor Smith, of the Sydney University, and Mr. J. S. Adam, and the Rev. Dr. Bonar, in connection with the Colonial Committee of the Free Church of Scotland,—the pastorate of the Free Church in Macquarie-street, Sydney—now St. Stephen's. After deliberation, Dr. Steel accepted the call, and in June of that year he arrived, with his family, in the colony. He at once entered on his pastoral work, and from that time to the present has continued to exercise his pastoral duties—a period of clerical labour extending over twenty-six years.
At the meeting held to welcome him, Dr. Steel gave an address, which has been the keynote of all his future life in the colony. He said:—"It has been my happiness to labour hitherto among an affectionate and attached people, with none of whom have I had any intercourse calculated to produce unhappy memories. My ministerial relations have been pleasant, and most catholic. I number among my friends ministers of the Episcopal, Congregational, Wesleyan and Baptist churches, and I have taken part with them in works of common interest. I have spoken at the meetings of the Church Missionary Society, and at the missionary meetings connected with other societies. I have preached in the pulpits of all evangelical non-conformists, and have ever realised a happy union in the fellowship of christians of all denominations. It is ever most refreshing and elevating to meet with persons belonging to other churches than your own. I recollect a statement made by a minister at the great (Ecumenical Conference in 1851, when ministers of nearly fifty different branches of the visible church met together in London. He said:—'When I meet with a person belonging to my own sect, I love him because he is so like myself; but when I meet with a christian belonging to another church, I love him because he is like my Lord.' This is the purer and more catholic feeling, and one worthy of being fondly cherished. Mr. Chairman, I have come here with the same principles, professions, and charity, which have guided my conduct hitherto. I have not come out because of want of work, or want of support. These I had more than many of my brethren, and opportunities of usefulness of a varied and extensive kind. I have not come out to repair a broken fortune, but with an earnest desire to aid the work of the Lord in this colony. It will always be an object auxiliary to the ministry, for me to aid schemes of social improvement or public benevolence. I have seen the advantage of religious men lending their influence and aid to social reforms. Christ sought to benefit both the bodies and the souls of men in his ministry, and He gave his apostles power to preach, and to heal diseases. Christianity, therefore, should be ready to aid every amelioration of sorrow, suffering, or ill. Nor do I think the christian ministry should refuse to avail itself of all subsidiary means to do good. It may employ many handmaids in the service of philanthropy." Observers of Dr. Steel’s career in Sydney for the last quarter of a century can bear witness to the faithfulness with which those first promises have been carried out. Dr. Steel continued his pastoral duties in connection with the congregation of St. Stephen’s in the temporary iron building in Macquarie-street north, now used as the Lending Branch of the Free Public Library, and afterwards removed to the present building in Phillip-street, a well-built freestone structure, which, with its
handsome spire, seen from the harbour and all points of vantage in the city, is essentially a landmark. The church has lately been extensively decorated in the interior, and has had several handsome stained glass windows placed in it by members of the congregation. Dr. Steel has always shown the highest interest in the cause of primary and higher education, and has bestowed much of his time and influence in promoting this factor in the national progress of his adopted country. He helped largely to establish the College of St. Andrew, within the University of Sydney, and travelled far and wide through the colony advocating its claims, and obtaining subscriptions for its foundation. His efforts in that direction were richly crowned with success, and he was chosen, on the inauguration of the college, at the head of the poll of the clerical councillors of the institution, in the government and progress of which he has ever taken a warm interest. For many years he has been the tutor in Church history and pastoral theology, appointed by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales for the training of students for the office of the holy ministry, and in this way has helped to train many for pastoral duties, alike with benefit to them and advantage to the church. The position of Dr. Steel among the ministers of his own church, democratic as it is in its government, is that of *facile princeps*. He is the representative clergyman of the Presbyterianism of New South Wales. On his arrival in the colony, he early saw that if Presbyterianism were to take its proper place in the commonwealth, if it were to exercise its proper influence over the lives of its people, and to become a power for good in the land, that the slight lines of demarcation which had characterised its various divisions in Scotland, and which had been perpetuated in this land, must be swept away. He laboured long and earnestly to attain the object of the union of the different branches of the Presbyterian Church into one comprehensive body, with one aim, under one flag; though some of the churches might yet retain some of their minor peculiarities. The union was ultimately accomplished, and Dr. Steel has the satisfaction of knowing that his exertions were all for good, and that they have been warmly appreciated; while the conciliatory spirit with which he entered into all the discussions on that occasion have left none of those causes of bitterness, which too often occur, in deliberations of a like nature. There are few names better known throughout the colony, by people of all denominations, than his. He has uniformly regarded himself as, not only the pastor of his own congregation, to whom he has been a veritable shepherd, but as the servant of his church, and has never hesitated, as occasion has demanded, to make long and tedious journeys throughout the colony, to aid those struggling charges in the country which needed the stimulus which his
visit was enabled to give them. His popularity as a preacher has caused him to be much sought after, both in the city and throughout the country; and he has always been ready, when able, to accede to such requests with a self-denying readiness. Recognising the importance of the cultivation of their minds by the youth of this young country, Dr. Steel has always been a warm supporter of young men's literary and debating societies, and has never ceased to give his countenance and support to such institutions, and to afford them the benefit of his extensive reading and fine oratorical powers, when occasion has offered itself. Many are the young men who are now in positions of influence and power in the colony, who owe the beginning of their political life and public position to the Young Men's Society inaugurated by Dr. Steel, shortly after his arrival in this land, a quarter of a century ago. Dr. Steel has also shown a warm sympathy with the Young Men's Christian Associations, appreciating their efforts for the amelioration of the condition of the young men of the metropolis, who would otherwise be without any of those ties of moral suasion which are there brought to bear upon them; and has assisted the association of Sydney—of which he has long been a vice-president,—as well as those established in the country districts, both by his voice and by his pen. As an advocate of temperance, that cause has always found him one of its most consistent and ardent supporters. While allying himself to no particular society, he has never ceased to do all in his power to grapple with the national evil; and local option has found in him one of its first and firm upholders.

Dr. Steel has always taken a deep interest in the efforts to explore the Holy Land, and has been for many years the hon. secretary of the Palestine Exploration Fund at Sydney, and has lectured on its behalf, and collected funds for the carrying on of its work. As a platform speaker he has few equals, and he is to be found to the front on every occasion of moment, when his appearance is always greeted with well-merited applause. In the evangelisation of the Chinese, and the natives of the Polynesian Islands, he has always taken a deep interest, and has been for many years the agent of the New Hebrides mission. He has been a great reader and a great lover of books, and his wonderful memory has enabled him to turn the fruits of his reading to good account: while by the fruits of his pen he has been enabled to reach many who have not had the benefit of personal acquaintance. Some years ago he paid a visit to the New Hebrides Islands, going through the whole of the group in the mission vessel, and observing the results of the efforts of the missionaries, and the customs of the natives. These observations he afterwards gave to the world in his volume upon the New Hebrides, a work singularly descriptive of the islands.
of that group, the customs of their inhabitants, and the labours of the missionaries in the evangelisation of the heathen. In the year 1869 Dr. Steel, after a letter from one of the missionaries, referring to the murders done by a certain captain of a trading vessel in the New Hebrides, and which captain was then lying in gaol at Sydney awaiting sentence, which letter was published in the Herald together with one of his own, was attached for contempt by the Supreme Court, Dr. Steel filed an affidavit stating that he had no intention of committing any contempt of Court, but the letter was sent by one of the missionaries to him for publication, and that he had just returned from a trip to a neighbouring colony, and was, at the time of publication, unaware of the committal of the captain. The majority of the court, consisting of Mr. Justice Hargrave, and Mr Justice Faucett, however, adjudged him guilty of contempt, and publicly reprimanded him. The Chief Justice, Sir Alfred Stephen, totally dissented from the judgment, and requested the senior puisne judge, Mr. Hargrave, to pronounce it. He said that "he desired it to be understood that he totally dissented from the judgment, and had been no party to it, his own opinion being that Dr. Steel had not been guilty of any contempt of court; he thought that gentleman was entitled to be absolutely discharged without sentence. It was for this reason that he had requested Mr. Justice Hargrave to deliver the judgment."

The decision of the Supreme Court created a profound sensation throughout the colony, and also the neighbouring colonies. A public meeting, presided over by Mr. (now Sir) John Hay, was held, and various men of public position, as Mr. (now Sir) Henry Parkes, the late Hon. S. D. Gordon, M.L.C., Professor Smith, M.D., and clergymen of all denominations were present, and delivered speeches of great weight on the occasion. The chairman, the Hon. John Hay, M.L.C., then said:—"He, for his own part, at the present moment, had not the honour of a personal acquaintance with Dr. Steel; but it was the good fortune of those living in free communities to have a profound respect for many individuals to whom they were personally unknown. He accounted it a pleasure to have observed the public and private conduct of this gentleman since his arrival in this colony. It would be acknowledged that he had been distinguished for increasing, yet unobtrusive, attention to his duties as a Christian minister, and as a good citizen. What they were now met for was to do, as far as they could, justice to Dr. Steel, to assure him of their cordial sympathy, and to encourage him in the course he had marked out for himself, as well as others who had devoted themselves to the cause of practical Christianity, the cause of humanity, so that they might follow it without fear of consequences." On the motion of Mr. Parkes, an illuminated address, expressive of the esteem of his fellow-citizens,
was presented to the Doctor. His congregation also presented him with a gold watch, and a public subscription was raised to defray the law costs which he had incurred. The press of the colonies took the matter up, and warmly vindicated the position and conduct of Dr. Steel. In the year 1880 Dr. Steel, in company with his youngest son, left on a year's travel to the older world. Before his departure he was presented with addresses from his congregation, and the Chinese, and with a purse of £630. He travelled through America, Great Britain, the Continent of Europe, Egypt, and the Holy Land, and returned greatly benefited and refreshed by his voyage. Since his return he has lectured very many times upon the scenes of his travel to large and appreciative audiences. As a theologian, Dr. Steel, though orthodox beyond question, has always been on the side of liberal thought, and has lectured before the Christian Evidence Society on the Relation of the Bible and Science, when he said:—"As a theologian I hail all the discoveries of science, and rejoice that so many divines have added scientific attainments to professional endowments to illustrate the harmony between the Bible and science." In 1887 he celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his connection with the congregation of St. Stephen's, in Sydney. A largely attended meeting was held on that occasion, when he was presented with a purse of sovereigns, and a beautifully illuminated address by the congregation, and a set of handsome silk pulpit robes, and a Bible and hymn book, and an address, by the ladies. Numerous addresses were given by clergymen of all denominations, who had known Dr. Steel during his residence in the colony of twenty-five years, expressive of the regard and esteem in which he is held. Dr. Steel, in replying, made the following statement in regard to his labours in the colony:—"During twenty-five years I have had 1300 Sunday services, and as many on week days, making about 4000 discourses on subjects of divine truth in the Holy Scriptures. I have given lectures on various popular topics 300 times. About 100 of these have been delivered during the last six years. During the past twelve years I have lectured 400 times to students of divinity on Church History and Pastoral Theology. I have published five volumes, and written hundreds of articles for the magazines of our church, and for other periodicals."

Dr. Steel, in spite of his many duties, and the great demands upon his time, has found opportunity for a vast amount of literary work. For four years he edited the Presbyterian Magazine, a journal of the work of his Church, and for five years he edited the Australian Witness, afterwards the Presbyterian. He has also published the following works:—"Doing Good," in 1858; "Lives Made Sublime," in 1861; "Samuel the Prophet," the first exposition on the life, times, and work of Samuel, published in England, in
1861; "Burning and Shining Lights," in 1864; "Christian Teacher in Sunday Schools," in 1867; "The New Hebrides and Christian Missions," in 1880; and "The Shorter Catechism, with Analyses, and Illustrative Anecdotes," in 1885. In 1867 he was distinguished by the high honour of being appointed to the position of Moderator of the General Assembly, which he filled with that dignity and courtesy which are so characteristic of him. He was specially selected and requested to preach the opening sermon at the First Federal Assembly of all the Australian Presbyterian Churches, his sermon on that occasion being so highly esteemed that it was afterwards published by the special request of that body. The subject chosen was "Christ's Witnesses to the Uttermost Parts of the Earth." The following is extracted as showing the history and organisation of the Presbyterian Church throughout the world, and more especially in the Australasian colonies:—

"Two hundred years ago, after great conflict with the State, the Presbyterian Church in the chief spheres of its witness-bearing, was threatened with extinction. The Reformed Church of Scotland, whose witness to Christ's royal prerogative had been most conspicuous, was forcibly repressed, 400 of its ministers ejected from their churches and forbidden to preach, while their attached parishioners were forbidden, under heavy penalties, to worship according to the faith and form that they believed to be of God. In 1686 the sufferings of twenty-five years culminated in their greatest severity. Defoe tells us that 18,000 had, during these years, borne loss because of their witness. Of these 7000 had been banished to the plantations across the seas, 750 to remote parts of Scotland 800 were outlawed, 3600 imprisoned, 560 killed in skirmishes, 400 killed without any form of law, 360 put to death on the scaffold after trial, while 7000 were driven into voluntary exile. In Ireland, where Presbyterian witnesses for the truth had wrought a good work under the tolerant policy of Archbishop Ussher, they were deprived, persecuted and imprisoned; their meeting-houses were closed and the public worship interdicted. In England 2000 ministers were ejected and silenced by severe penal laws, which caused general suffering, especially as cruelly executed in the Bloody Assizes of Judge Jeffreys. In France, by the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685, the ministers of the Reformed Church, Presbyterian like our own, were exiled, their 900 temples levelled with the ground, and 2,000,000 of people left without the consolations of religious worship which they conscientiously received as divine. The venerable church of the Vaudois was driven from the valleys by the cruel death of many, and by the exile of the remnant, who had to cross the Alps in the depth of winter in 1686. Even in several of the American colonies the first Presbyterian ministers had to struggle against spiritual despotism to get freedom of worship, and had to pay fines and tithes while witnessing for Jesus Christ. The little State of Holland was the only asylum in the world for civil and religious liberty, and from this retreat had to come forth the Deliverer, to restore the church of our fathers to its legitimate place, and to open up a new era of witness-bearing. Thank God, the bush, though burning so long, was not consumed. Nec tamen consumebatur. And since 1688, though sometimes declining in its piety, and at other times agitated by controversy, and weakened by division, it has continued to multiply its witnesses to Christ. There are now 3000 ministers and congregations of Presbyterians in Scotland, 650 in Ireland, 1200 congregations with 600 ministers in Wales, 350 in England, 1000 congregations and 800 ministers in Canada, 12,000 in the United States, and 500 in the Australasian colonies. In missionary spheres the Presbyterian churches of Europe and America have 5000, ordained evangelists, 6000 native assistants, and 110,000 communicants witnessing for Christ. The churches embraced in the General Presbyterian Council, holding essentially the same standard of doctrine, have 25,000 ministers and 25,000,000 of people. Were we to add to these the Evangelical Church of Germany, which has only presbyterian ordination in its ministry, we have 28,000,000 more. Other non-Episcopal ministers in Protestant Christendom, whose ordination is by presbyters, added to these, would make up nearly 100,000, with 100,000,000 of people all witnessing, more or less truly, for Christ. We recognise all who love the Lord Jesus Christ and who testify to His Person and work; but we can gratefully point to this great array of witnesses who do not believe Episcopacy to be necessary to the apostolicity, visibility, unity, or usefulness of Christ's church in bearing testimony to Him in the world.

"The witnesses for Christ are not confined to preachers or corporate bodies. There is a great cloud of witnesses composed of all who believe in Him and confess His name. The individual, in early ages, who refused to worship at idol altars, saying, 'I am a christian,' was a witness for Christ. So were the martyrs of every
age of persecution. So are all who now confess the name of Christ, and are as 'lights in the world, holding forth the Word of Life.' They were to go among all nations, beginning at Jerusalem.

1. Jerusalem. To the Jewish disciples of Christ that city had the deepest interest. All their sacred and ancestral associations were connected with it. There, faith in the one true and living God and in His promised Messiah had its appointed capital. There sacred rights that prefigured the Messianic work were long celebrated. There stood the temple in which God placed His name and the symbol of His presence. There the tribes had been wont to assemble. And there Christ had offered up the great sacrifice, while unbelief, and hate, and wrong assigned Him to the Cross. They were to begin their witness for Christ in Jerusalem, and to win their earliest converts from those who had shed His blood.

2. Judæa. The Holy Land was sacred to their ancestral history by many disclosures of Divine love, and by bright examples of piety. There patriarchs, prophets, and kings of the old economy had flourished. There Christ had His nativity and home, His baptism and ministry, His agony and death, His resurrection and ascension. There they had their own home and relatives, their country and kinsmen. 'To the Jew first' was the witness to be borne. A great City Mission was to be their first witness for Christ; and a Home Mission to be the second sphere for their testimony. This needed great courage,

3. Samaria. The witnesses for Christ were to break over barriers of race and creed and religious animosities. They were to preach Christ to Samaritans. This needed more than courage. It went against inherited prejudices and national antipathies. Few there had been between the Jews since the sacred temple and separate worship had been set up. 'The Jews had no dealings with the Samaritans.' But the Lord Jesus came to break this wall of partition. He healed a Samaritan leper and reformed a Samaritan woman. He made the Good Samaritan the model neighbour, in preference to the priest or Levite of the Jews. They must, therefore, witness of Him to all Samaria, Erratic Churches must have a clear witness for Christ set before them by His faithful followers.

4. The uttermost part of the earth. The Jew was separated from all others, whether cultured Greeks, ruling Romans, or rude barbarians. He divided all into 'circumcised,' to which he belonged, and 'uncircumcised,' who were 'alienated from the commonwealth of Israel and strangers from the covenants of the promise.' These separations were all to be healed. All distances were to be crossed by their Christian witness-bearing. This was, doubtless, very trying to the Jew, who would not eat with the Gentile; but the day of exclusiveness was doomed. National distinctions were no longer to limit the Gospel; it was to be preached to all the nations. Religious distinctions were not to separate from the participation of its blessings: Jew and Gentile were to share it. Civilised distinctions were not to arrest its beneficent mission: in Christ there was to be neither Greek nor Scythian nor Barbarian. Social distinctions were not to operate against its extension to bond as well as to free. Sexual distinctions, so potent in the Orient, were to be no barrier to the witness for Christ, in whom there is neither male nor female. Jewish Christians were to be the first witnesses. Already had the Jews, as traders, gone to the limits of the Roman Empire; already from the distant lands they came with their offerings to the annual feasts at Jerusalem. Cicero, the Roman orator, had complained half a century before Christ that the Jews took large sums of money out of Rome to Jerusalem. Christ opened up to His witnesses a wide perspective. They were to go to the uttermost part of the earth. The isles of Greece were to ring with the Gospel. The whole Roman Empire was to have its witnesses. From the forests of Germany to the sands of Ethiopia, and from the pillars of Hercules to the Euphrates, the witness was to be borne. As discovery opened up new lands, this commission of witnessing for Christ expanded. Dr. Livingstone said: 'The end of geographical discovery is the beginning of the missionary enterprise.' Columbus cherished the hope of witnessing for Christ, when he crossed the Atlantic. This mingled with the ambitious daring of Cortes and Pizarro; and when the vast Pacific opened out before the astonished gaze of Spanish adventurers who sailed over its waste of waters with new islands and strange people, they wished to plant the Cross among them. Mendana had Christian priests with him when he discovered the Solomon Isles. Quiros linked Christian witnessing with his discovery of the New Hebrides. He named the land Tierra Australis del Espiritu Santo, in anticipation of a new Pentecost. He called a port Vera Cruz, where the true Cross might be known; a river the Jordan, where dusky converts might be baptised into Christ; and he selected a site for a New Jerusalem, where he held a religious service, and where those who received the witness might reside as in the City of God.

'It was otherwise with Captain Cook, but, like another Cyrus, he became an unconscious instrument of declaring God's praise in the islands. He wrote this opinion of Christian witnessing there: 'It is very unlikely that any measure of this kind should ever be seriously thought of, as it can neither serve the purpose of public ambition nor private avarice, and without such inducements I may pronounce that it will never be undertaken.' How greatly did he miscalculate! The love of Christ, a stronger motive than public ambition or private avarice, induced Christian witnesses to go to Polynesia. The publication of Cook's 'Voyages' led, in the providence of God, to the establishment of modern missionary societies, and to the sending of witnesses to India, China, and the South Seas. His discoveries enlarged the field of witness-bearing. The colonies of Australasia and 350 islands of the Pacific have been evangelised. It has pleased God to allow our ancestral Church to bear its testimony unto this uttermost part of the earth. It was planted in Australia by a few living witnesses in 1862. They had no
ministers or sacraments of their own, but they confessed Christ and united in the worship of God. In 1823 the first Presbyterian minister came to Australia in the person of the Rev. John Dunmore Lang. Six months before this, in the end of 1822, the Rev. A. Macarthur began to preach in Tasmania. It was after a struggle that the pioneer got his rightful place in New South Wales as a witness. The Government then thought to allow no others than colonial chaplains of the Church of England to bear the testimony to Christ in Australia. But the first minister of the venerable Church of Scotland here was not the man to take less for his Church than the British Constitution secured. He therefore asserted his rights, and got them. Victoria received its first Presbyterian witness in the Rev. James Clow, who belonged to the East India Company’s service. He began to preach in 1838. The Rev. Ralph Drummond lifted up the standard of our Zion in South Australia in 1839, and the Rev. Thomas Mowbray, though an invalid, bore it to Queensland in 1847. The Church of Scotland in 1848 sent the Rev. John Macfarlane to the north of New Zealand. In 1848 the Free Church of Scotland sent the Rev. Thomas Burns in the first immigrant vessel of Presbyterians to Otago. Rev. J. M. Innes became the first Presbyterian minister in New South Wales in 1849. The New Hebrides received a Presbyterian missionary in the Rev. John Geddie in 1848. Since these pioneers bore their testimony our Church has extended, and after several controversies and separations, has been gathered together in most of our colonies. This day we inaugurate the Federal Assembly for all the colonies of Australia and Tasmania. God has given us a band of some 350 ministers on this continent, and there are 150 more closely related to us in New Zealand, and 15 missionaries, with 100 native teachers, in the New Hebrides. It is ours to bear witness to the person of Christ, to His redemptive work, and to His kingly rule in His Church. Christ has promised His Holy Spirit as the power to enable us to witness, and for that we pray. This is a great era of opportunity. We are creating a nation. Population increased over 50 per cent in Australia in the ten years between 1870 and 1880, and has been rapidly growing since. It may double itself, as America has done, on an average once at least in every twenty-five years. We have a great opportunity, as the pioneers, of moulding the population as they come to our shores or grow up around us. The wide land of Australia is before us, and there are yet many districts, as far as West Australia, where we have only a solitary outpost, and in Northern Queensland and the Gulf of Carpentaria, that want ministers of our Church settled among the Presbyterian people. The aborigines, long neglected, and now rapidly fading away before advancing civilisation, have strong claims on our Christian charity. They have shown, in those districts where our missions have been established among them, that they can receive and illustrate the Gospel of Christ. In the north and west, where their numbers abound, a combined effort may yet be made to save the remnant of the race. The islands of the New Hebrides, where our brethren have wrought already a good work, and other savage lands, call on us to bear witness to Christ as a Saviour for them. The immigrant Chinese present themselves at our very bosom that they may be fed with the sincere milk of the Word.

We have a great opportunity, which if lost, may never return. Sin is here in every subtle and captivating form. Worldliness is here in a new land, where many avenues are opening to enterprise and industry for the creation of wealth. Error is here in forms hoary with the prestige of centuries and fascinating with gorgeous ritual, or fresh with novelty and rejoicing in freedom from restraint. Great cities are here where so many influences turn away the minds of men. Intemperance and impurity have free course among us to destroy men and women. But we have a great opportunity. God has promised His Spirit to give power to our testimony. He has committed the responsibility to His professing people to give their services and their money to evangelise this land, and to spread the Gospel among the islands around. May we be faithful witnesses of Christ!

"We are living, we are dwelling

In a grand and awful time,

In an age on ages telling,

To be living is sublime."

Dr. Steel is now, with one exception, the oldest officiating Protestant clergyman in active service in the city of Sydney. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1872. He is very widely known throughout the English-speaking Christian world both by his labours and his writings, which have a wide circulation and are much appreciated. Of his sons, he has given one to each of the three learned professions—the clerical, the medical, and the legal—and his daughters are all married. By his labours in the pastorate of St. Stephen’s, Dr. Steel has raised that church to the position of a recognised centre of religious thought in the Australian colonies. He has left the indelible
mark of his influence upon the Presbyterianism of the land, sinking, as he has
done, all the narrow and petty differences which divide it in the land whence it
has been transplanted here, and embracing the idea of a common Presbyterianism
upon a liberal and wide basis. The greater part of Dr. Steel’s professional life has
been spent in Australia, which he has made his home, always sympathising with
every movement of progress, recognising to its fulness the necessity of a national
life with national aspirations, and endeavouring to train up the youth of the colony
to a greater and higher ideal of pure patriotism by his example and precept.
His name will always be remembered by all with whom he has been brought into
contact, and his consistent life will always be an example to those who are to follow
in the leadership of thought as public teachers in this fair land of Australia.
With the record of such a man to look back upon, with the life of such a man
to emulate, Australia need fear little for her sons if they follow in the footsteps of
such a burning and shining light.
ROMINENT among the citizens of Sydney who have done good service for the city in aldermanic capacities, stands the name of the Honourable Charles Moore. He occupied the civic chair in 1867, 1868, and 1869; and in the second of those terms had the honour of welcoming to the mother city of the colonies His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. On that occasion the royal visitor laid the foundation-stone of what is now certainly the finest Town Hall in the colonies, while the Mayor himself had the honour, the year before, of giving his name to the finest public recreation reserve in the city of Sydney, which had been reclaimed from the waste, and given to the citizens as a public park, under his own direction and design. The name of this great reserve will always perpetuate Mr. Moore's name and services in the remembrance of the citizens of Sydney. In the course of the following biographical memoir will be found stated many other titles to public regard which the services of Mr. Moore have established, and if all his projects have not been carried out, yet a sufficient number have been stamped with public approval and developed to a successful issue, to constitute striking monuments of his zealous endeavours and active efforts for the public weal. The story of Mr. Moore's public career is that of a public-spirited and prosperous citizen.

Charles Moore was born on 29th August, 1820, at Ballymacarne, Cavan, Ireland, and was the eleventh of a family of twelve children. His ancestors, who had been connected with the city guilds of London, went over to Ulster at the time of the plantation, and settled near Cavan, where some of their descendants are still living. The subject of this sketch was educated at Drumkeen school, and at the age of twelve was sent to the care of his brother William, a linen and woollen draper in Cavan. At the expiration of his term, he entered one of the large commercial houses in Dublin, and during his stay there was engaged as buyer for a new firm there about opening business. In its service he visited at
THE HONOURABLE CHARLES MOORE, M.L.C.

intervals all the manufacturing districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire, which made him acquainted with the value of the various fabrics manufactured there. Wishing to extend his knowledge of other textiles, he resigned this appointment, and engaged with one of the London Wood-street firms, then cultivating a foreign connection in addition to the home trade. While so occupied he made up his mind to emigrate to Australia, which he was led to do sooner than he anticipated, as the house suspended payment, and the establishment was wound up. After a short visit to his friends, Mr. Moore left Plymouth in September, 1849, in the ship Minerva, with a small shipment of drapery, for the greater part of which he had engaged to remit. Some of this he sold at Adelaide on his arrival, at high prices, and with his remittances ordered more goods to be sent on to Sydney. Both there and in Melbourne he formed connections with the trade, which afterwards turned out well when the gold mania set in during the following years. He entered actively into business in Sydney, and in the busy times that followed on the gold discovery he soon found his level and did well. He resided at Randwick, and after the first municipal borough was formed there under the new Municipalities Act of 1858, he was elected councillor in 1860, and Mayor in 1863. At about this time he was in the habit of visiting Coogee every morning to superintend the building of his future residence there, now known as the Baden Baden Hotel. During his drives to business in Sydney his attention was always occupied with plans for the improvement of the roads, and for turning the then dreary waste of commonage into a recreation ground for the public. The road through the town common was in a bad state of repair, and Mr. Moore agitated for the transfer of the trust from the old Botany-road commissioners, appointed in 1854, to the borough of Randwick and the City Council, which he carried soon after. Municipal improvement in the city itself began to engage his attention, and in 1865 he offered himself for election as alderman for Bourke Ward, in opposition to the late Mr. Alderman Rennie, and was successful. He began to advocate more publicly his schemes for the improvement of the common, and the late Mr. John Bowie Wilson, who was Minister for Lands at the time, entered warmly into Mr. Moore's proposal for its reclamation and transformation into a public park. The original dedication of the reserve dates from "Headquarters, Sydney, 5th October, 1811," and runs as follows:—"His Excellency the Governor has assigned and caused to be marked out and measured a large common in the immediate vicinity of Sydney, containing 1000 acres, for the common pasturage of the cattle belonging to the inhabitants of Sydney. . . . His Excellency thus communicates to the public that he will make a regular grant of the said common-land to
the Judge-Advocate and the magistrates of Sydney, for the time being, in trust for the present and all succeeding inhabitants of Sydney." An application was now made to the Minister of Lands for a formal dedication for public purposes, and on 5th October 1866, just fifty-five years after the above-cited document was penned, 490 acres were gazetted as permanent common, and 786 acres for water reserves at Mr. Moore's instance. The development of this plan was the main object of his municipal career at this time. He now set himself to work to obtain money to proceed with the formation of a park, but the council at the time had no money for the project. On consideration, it was decided to introduce a Bill into Parliament to provide for the selling of portions close to the city, the proceeds to be devoted to the improvement of the remainder. The plan only needed to be made public to become popular, and it was seen that where so large an acreage was in question, the sacrifice of a portion for the sake of the whole was good policy. The Hon. Sir Henry Parkes was premier at that time, and as he was also anxious to assist in such a public improvement, agreed to take charge of the Bill. The session was drawing to a close, and the measure having been referred to a select committee, which had reported in its favour, the Standing Orders had to be suspended to allow it passing through all its stages on the last day of the session, when the first Sydney Common Improvement Act became law, 22nd December 1866. The election of Mayor on the 9th December resulted in Mr. Moore's favour, having undertaken the office without the usual salary. This was the first time, and we believe the only time, that the civic chair was filled without any cost to the citizens. On the 1st January 1867, he entered on his mayoral duties, and without any loss of time set to work for the improvement of the common. Surveyors were camped on the ground, taking levels for the purpose of moving the sandhills into the swamps, and marking out the present Randwick-road, which was carried out with the greatest care. Park-road was laid out 100 feet wide, over the old quarry from which all the stone for the military barracks had been taken, the filling in alone almost swallowing up the sand hills close by to bring it to its present level. The first contract was let, and large numbers of men were employed at the works. Some of the older Sydney residents ridiculed the project of turning the desolate-looking common into a park, and in their experience prognosticated that grass would never grow in such sandy soil. These cavillings were soon silenced, for as the work went on, street-sweepings and manure of all kinds from the city were deposited on the soil, and couch grass planted, and with the first crop the criticisms were turned into congratulations, and all united in agreeing that the new park was just what the citizens required for purposes of
recreation. The great improvements made caused such wide-spread public satisfaction, that the citizens themselves determined to change the name for a more suitable one. On 9th April 1867, Mr. Alderman Macintosh, one of the most popular and respected men who ever held a seat in the municipal council—now the Honourable John Macintosh, M.L.C.—proposed that the new recreation reserve be called "Moore Park," after its founder, the mayor, and in recognition of his public-spirited and unresting exertions. The motion was carried, and the name sanctioned and adopted by the Government, though Mr. Moore himself suggested the name "Olympic Park," which was rejected in favour of the more significant title.

The Botany dams next came in for a share of the mayor's attention. They had been proposed by Mr. Edward Bell, the Cornish engineer, but the works had not been proceeded with, and Mr. Moore now took them in hand. The mayor issued invitations to all the leading citizens, from the Governor, Sir John Young (afterwards Lord Lisgar) downwards, and as the character of the ground demanded horses only, a distinguished cavalcade of over one hundred mounted visitors met at the engine-house, Botany, and inspected the course of the stream and the swamps forming the course of the city water supply. Referring to this event, the Sydney Morning Herald of 17th June 1867 said:— "The affair was from first to last a brilliant novelty, and in every respect a decided success." The party afterwards dined at Mr. Moore's residence, at Coogee, and included besides the Governor, the Hons. E. Deas-Thomson, Robert Towns, S. D. Gordon, James Byrnes, Messrs. Alexander Stuart, E. Butler, Consett and Alfred H. Stephen, Daniel Egan, and Drs. Lang, Forrest, and Badham. Soon after, trees were planted about the reserve by the corporation for the first time, and other improvements undertaken. The Cleveland paddocks, now Prince Alfred's Park, as well as the Belmore Gardens, were also applied for, and placed under the control of the council. The old Tank stream dividing Pitt-street from George-street was an open drain, breeding pestilence in the very heart of the city in those days. Mr. Moore had an oviform brick sewer constructed at a cost of £1600, which effectually abated the evil.

The visit of the Duke of Edinburgh was expected at the end of Mr. Moore's first term of mayoral office, and the post was a subject of much envy under the circumstances. When the occupant retired, he was opposed in the election for the ward, but defeated his opponent, and on re-entering the council was again elected mayor, 9th December 1867. While holding this office, it devolved upon him to receive the Duke of Edinburgh, as the first magistrate of the city, and to invite him to lay the foundation-stone of the present Sydney Town Hall,
Up to this time the corporation had no regular Town Hall, occupying temporarily two houses in Carlton Terrace, Wynyard-square. Before this, the premises known as Maloney's Cafe served the purpose, and still earlier the building in King-street, now known as the Oxford Hotel. The ground originally granted as a site for a Town Hall had been sold by the Council on the ground of unsuitability, and it was now necessary to make another selection. The only suitable site for the purpose was found to be the old cemetery in George-street. This relic of old days, with its ruined vaults and neglected tombs, was anything but a pleasant sight in the centre of a busy and progressive city. It was reserved originally for the Cathedral Close, but those connected with the Cathedral had neglected to comply with the improvement conditions. The mayor, therefore, opened up negotiations with the authorities, which resulted in a Bill being introduced into Parliament for the purpose of transferring it to the City Council. Some objections were made, but these were overruled, with some alterations in the original Bill, providing for compensation, and other matters of detail.

The Duke of Edinburgh laid the foundation-stone of the new building on 4th April 1868. On the 27th of the same month a Bill enabling the council to borrow £10,000 for expenditure on Moore Park was passed, a former measure having authorised a loan of £5000. The unalienated portions of the reserve were sold to meet the debentures as they fell due, and in July 1877 an Act to liquidate the bank overdraft of £20,000 was passed by the Legislature. At this time, too, Macquarie-street, from the Treasury to the Circular Quay, was laid down by the corporation; and it was at Mr. Moore's instance that the Tarpeian Way, from which such a magnificent view of the harbour is obtainable, was formed. On 9th December 1868, Mr. Moore was elected mayor of Sydney for the third time, and on the completion of his term he found that the unremitting attention and strain of the past three years was commencing to make its effect felt. The duties of the mayoralty, and the attention required to his establishment began to tell on his health, and as his medical adviser recommended complete rest for a time, he resolved to visit England. The night before his departure he was entertained at a public dinner, and presented with a splendid service of plate. In October 1882 he returned, after an absence of two and a-half years, during which time he visited the principal European cities, besides inspecting the Paris sewers and Artesian well, with the old aqueduct on the Campagna, and the Appian Way, and every other work that could in any way benefit his adopted city. He was again returned for Bourke Ward, and by his energetic agitation with the Government was fortunate enough to obtain a vote sufficient to compensate the
owners of property to open the street now known as Moore-street. Had his advice to extend the thoroughfare known as the Post-office Way into George-street been then taken, we should have something better than what we now have, and at a much less expense. In July 1874 Mr. J. H. Neale retired from the electorate of East Sydney, and at a meeting held it was carried that Mr. Charles Moore be requested to come forward. He was returned with a majority of 1572 over his opponent. He was not successful in the general election of 1880. The Prospect Water Scheme was then engaging a good deal of public attention, and it was suggested that the Lachlan Water Reserve be sold to defray part of the expense thereof. This Mr. Moore opposed, advocating the retention of the old reserve as an auxiliary to the new; and it is perhaps fortunate for the city that he was successful in this action. He also suggested at this time the forming of a park out of what is now known as the Centennial Park. Another favourite scheme of his, for which he had plans prepared, was the construction of an underground railway under York-street, to the Commissariat Stores at the Circular Quay; and Mr. Moore is still confident that this route will be the one eventually adopted, as being the cheapest and best suited to the increasing wants of the city.

The Honourable Charles Moore is a member of the Church of England Association, and a supporter of Sir Henry Parkes in politics. On 10th December 1880 he was appointed to a life membership of the Legislative Council of New South Wales.
HE subject of this sketch was descended from an old French Protestant family, which settled in Jersey about the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and migrated over to Cornwall at the beginning of the eighteenth century. His father owned and farmed a small farm near St. Neots, in that county, and here Mr. Dangar was born in 1798. It was originally intended that he should follow the occupation of his father, but the temptation to adventure in the new world beyond the seas, then rapidly growing into importance, lured him, and ultimately five brothers, to try their fortunes in the unknown wilds of New Holland, as it was then called. Arriving in Sydney when he was about twenty-three years of age, with little more than vigorous health and a good stock of resolution, he obtained employment as an assistant Government surveyor, and for six years was busily occupied in the Hunter River district, of which he made an elaborate survey. Those were the good old days when lands were freely and gratuitously given away upon the simple condition, that a portion—according to the area of the grant—should be cultivated; and in this way in 1826 he obtained seven hundred acres, the nucleus of the present fine estate of Neotsfield, the residence of his eldest son, Mr. W. T. Dangar. It is a tradition in the family that Mr. Dangar was chased for his life by wild blackfellows over these rich pastures, where the face of a civilised native is now—little more than sixty years after that event—rarely seen. During the time that he was employed as a surveyor, that is, in 1863, he laid out the original plan of the important town of Newcastle, or, as it was then called, Kingstown—a place which Governor King, in 1823-4, had selected as a penal settlement for the worst class of convicts, whose special duty it was to work the coal which had been discovered there, and to commence the breakwater, which is so important a feature in the now excellent harbor.

In 1828, Mr. Dangar returned to England for the purpose of publishing his fine Map of the Hunter District, a most elaborate compilation, and a Directory, or Immigrants' Guide, in connection therewith. Both of these works are now
nearly obsolete, but the accuracy of their topographical and economical observations have been confirmed by the experience of later days.

Taking unto himself a partner, who shared with him the vicissitudes and adventures of early colonisation in New South Wales—to whose help and sympathy he was in no small degree indebted for his ultimate success,—he returned to the colony in 1830, and was located for two years at Port Steven, under Sir Edward Parry, the Arctic explorer, then general manager of the Australian Agricultural Company at Carrington, their headquarters. It was at this time that Mr. Dangar took up for that company their fine property of Warrah, Liverpool Plains.

In 1832, packing all of his belongings into a boat, Mr. Dangar ascended the Hunter, and took up his abode at Neotsfield, thenceforth devoting himself entirely to pastoral pursuits. He fitted out an expedition which, under the leadership of as fine a bushman as ever ventured into an Australian forest—William Gostwyck Cann—persevered through obstacles and privations of no ordinary kind, until they lighted upon and "pre-selected" the country in the immediate vicinity of Armidale, now the capital of New England. Though shorn by a different kind of pre-selection of much of its original proportions, Mr. Dangar's sons still retain as a freehold an important part of the country, then for the first time trodden by a white man's foot. Later—that is about the year 1836,—penetrating still farther into the unknown north-western interior, a large extent of country—now known as Myall Creek—was taken up. This was a name which in a few years caused a thrill and a shudder throughout the entire colony, for it was on this run that the memorable Myall Creek massacre was perpetrated. Mr. Dangar, who was far from the scene of this tragic occurrence when it took place, incurred some unmerited strictures for the efforts he made to save his men from the dreadful penalty for an outrage, which he regarded far more as the result of fear, rather than of any wanton cruelty or crime. The true motives for this terrible episode will probably never be known; but a recognition of the state of tension in which the early pioneers of settlement lived surrounded, as they were, by numbers of treacherous natives, and the calmer judgment of posterity, will soften the relentless opinion then formed of the unfortunate men, on whose behalf Mr. Dangar's efforts were humanely but vainly exerted.

In 1845, turning his attention for a time from the improvement of his flocks and herds to the less congenial arena of politics, he was elected as the representative of Northumberland, in the first partly elective and partly nominated Legislative Council. Previous to this, in conjunction with Messrs Wentworth,
Macarthur and others, he had espoused the unpopular side in supporting the policy of Earl Grey, in reference to the great question of transportation—a controversy which, at that time, was maintained with acrimonious ardour, but which, as is well-known, ended in the total cessation of the influx of convicts to Sydney in 1849. It was simply a question of time, and it must be conceded to those gentlemen who had the courage to advocate the continuance of a system, which was by a majority of the community regarded as a hateful reproach, that they believed the colony could not then dispense with the labour of a class, which, however socially or morally undesirable, had, it was admitted, mainly contributed to its wonderful progress.

Though re-elected in 1848, politics never exerted an attractive influence upon Mr. Dangar, and beyond opposing the land policy of Sir George Gipps, and assisting with his practical knowledge, and sound sense, in furthering the agricultural and pastoral interests of the colony, he abstained from any active interference in party strife. His tastes and sympathies were essentially bucolic. It is worthy of note that Mr. Dangar was one of the first men in this colony who practically tested the tinning of meat as a profitable industry. This he did by the establishment of a factory at Newcastle, and though the possibility of preserving meat by this process was placed beyond a doubt, the cost of labour, and the absence of any steady demand for the excellent Australian product, necessitated the closing of the works. Later enterprises of a similar kind seem hardly more successful.

After twenty-five years devotion to the improvement of the stock which find so congenial a home upon the broad pastures of the colony, he again visited England in 1853, and remained there about three years; but his health then beginning to fail, he returned to Sydney, where, after five years endurance of almost continuous infirmity, he died on the 2nd of March, 1861, leaving his widow, five sons, and two daughters surviving.

Mr. Dangar was a favourable specimen of one of the numerous sturdy young sons of England, who seemed specially formed for the creation of a Greater Britain in Australia. Favored by none of the especial gifts of intellect or fortune, but possessing the particular qualities essential to the attainment of success—strong common sense and resolute energy, he availed himself of the opportunities of the times, and in gaining a moderate share of that success, he had the gratification of contributing to the development of a great colony within the limits of which his name was well-known—is now almost solely contained—and is remembered with affection and regret.
His Honour Mr. Justice Foster,

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Within the last twelve months the Bench of the Supreme Court of New South Wales has witnessed many changes. The late Chief Justice, Sir James Martin, was the first to pass away by death, after a judicial career which will continue for many years a tradition of the bench in Australia. His place was supplied by the appointment of Mr. J. E. Salomons, Q.C., whose resignation immediately after, before taking the oaths, left the way clear, on the suggestion of the Right Honourable William Bede Dalley, Q.C., for the elevation of the present Chief Justice, Sir Frederick Matthew Darley. His long and honourable career at the bar of New South Wales, where his lucrative practice produced an income far in excess of the salary attaching to the Chief Justiceship, marked him out as emphatically the best man available for the post. The resignation of Sir William Manning followed, after a long term of service, embracing many of the later chapters of the country’s history. His place was filled by the elevation of Mr. Justice Owen, who at the time occupied the first unofficial place at the bar. On the resignation of Mr. Justice Faucett, the next on the list, the vacant judgeship was offered to, and accepted by, Mr. William John Foster, the subject of this memoir. The resignation of Sir William Manning took place while he held the office of Attorney-General in the Parkes Ministry, and it was generally understood that he held a promise from his chief of the first Supreme Court judgeship that might fall in. Considerable unpleasantness was caused by the neglect of the Premier to redeem his promise in this instance, and though Mr. Foster resigned his portfolio in the Ministry, the popular sentiment on the subject was so strong that, on the retirement of Mr. Justice Faucett the Premier offered his late colleague the vacant seat on the Bench. Mr. Foster has every qualification for the efficient discharge of his high and responsible duties. He is an honest and conscientious man, and a good lawyer, and he possesses that calm judicial faculty and patience of investigation that comport so well with the exercise of the judicial function. It may be
predicted of him that he will administer the law without vindictiveness on the criminal side, as without partiality on the civil. He will not be sensational in his proceedings or in his sentences, nor hasty or superficial in his decisions; and in all respects he will prove a worthy successor to the irreproachable judge who preceded him.

William John Foster was born at Rathescar, Loutts, Ireland, on 13th January 1831. His education was begun at Cheltenham College, England, and completed at Trinity College, Dublin, and after a more than ordinarily successful career here, he paid a visit to Victoria in 1852. He went home again after this visit, but returned in 1854 and entered upon agricultural pursuits for a short time. In February 1858 he began to read for the bar, and was admitted on the 13th May following. In the course of the same year he wrote a treatise on the District Courts Act, which has remained the standard work on the subject since that time. He was soon afterwards appointed Crown Prosecutor for the Northern district, and afterwards for Sydney, where he succeeded the late Mr. Edward Butler. This post Mr. Foster resigned in 1877, to become Attorney-General in the Farnell Ministry, with a seat in the Legislative Council. At the general election in 1880, he resigned his seat in the Upper House, and contested a seat for the representation of Newtown in the Legislative Assembly, He was elected, and became Minister of Justice in the Ministry of Sir Henry Parkes in 1881, and once more Attorney-General in 1887, on the accession of Sir Henry Parkes again to power. This office he subsequently resigned. In February 1888, he was appointed to succeed Mr. Justice Faucett, on his retirement as a judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales. In the discharge of the judicial functions, His Honour Judge Foster had considerable experience before his formal elevation to the Bench. As early as 1865, he was offered a District Court Judgeship in Queensland, subsequently held by Sir George Innes; but this proposal, as well as several others in New South Wales, he declined. But during his absence from Parliament, during the session of 1882, his special fitness for the judicial office was recognised by his receiving six commissions as Acting-Judge of the Supreme Court, all of which were given him by the party to which he was opposed in politics.

His Honour Judge Foster is the latest appointed Judge of the Supreme Court, and a special public interest attaches to him on this account. His elevation to the Bench was received with an unanimous expression of approval by the public and by the Press of the city. Professionally, Mr. Foster's record was of the highest. His wide experience and knowledge of the law, and the possession of the peculiarly judicial cast of mind, at once recommended his appointment to
general approval as a good one. Politically, too, as well as personally, he bore
an honourable reputation for conscientious good service and those qualities that
entitle men to popular respect. The leading newspapers were markedly cordial
in their congratulations. They reviewed his long career in his profession, in which
he had now attained the highest honour, and referred with approval to his work
in Parliament and in the Ministries to which he belonged. To quote at length
the testimony of the public journals would only be to repeat a catalogue of
praises, and we need only select here brief extracts that will suffice to show the
tenor of the whole. The *Sydney Morning Herald*, the leading journal of the
colonies, which does not deal in extravagant phraseology and of which every
word has weight, summoned up the new judge’s character in this sentence:—”Mr.
Foster is an able, conscientious, and upright man." The *Daily Telegraph*,
speaking on the same occasion, said:—"Mr. W. J. Foster is an honoured and
honourable gentlemen who has achieved prominence at the bar, in the church,
and in the Legislature; has combined politics with piety, without being accused
of inconsistency in the one or bigotry in the other is a close, logical reasoner
and an excellent debater. He remained an unwavering supporter of Sir Henry
Parkes when nearly all others had deserted him, and has patiently waited his
ascendancy in preference to accepting office under any other leadership." The
*Evening News*, when the vacancy was under discussion, said:—"Mr. Foster
occupies a good position in the House, does not speak often, and when he speaks
talks sense. His style is good. His speech in moving a resolution condemnatory
of the Speaker’s ruling *v* a continuous sitting was a very masterpiece of calm and
conclusive reasoning. He does not oppose a bill simply because the Government
brings it forward, but when he does oppose gives good grounds for his opposition.
As a barrister in good practice he is a high-minded and honourable man, and
brings both these characteristics into play as a politician." These extracts show
what the Press opinion of Mr. Justice Foster was before his elevation to the
bench. In the light of his long and active professional and political career in the
colony, public opinion has every reason to expect that in the latest addition to
the list of puisne judges, the Bench of the Supreme Court of New South Wales
will find an ornament and an honour.

It may be added of His Honour that he is one of several cousins who
arrived in Australia subsequent to 1840, the others being the Honourable John
Foster (now Foster Vesey Fitzgerald), twice Colonial Secretary, and in 1854
Acting-Governor of Victoria; Sir William Foster Stawell, ex-Chief Justice of
Victoria; William Fane de Salis, who returned to England and devoted himself
chiefly to commercial pursuits, being for a long time Chairman of the Board of
Directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Company; and the Honourable Leopold Fane de Salis, M.L.C., of New South Wales. The branch of the Foster family to which His Honour belonged, have devoted themselves chiefly to the law and the church. If we follow the legal side a few generations we find an uncle, John Leslie Foster, Baron of the Irish Exchequer; a grand uncle, the Right Honourable John Foster, barrister-at-law, and Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, who was created Baron Oriel in 1821; a great grandfather comes next, the Right Honourable Anthony Foster, Lord Chief Baron of the Irish Exchequer from 1766 to 1777; and to go still further back, we find John Foster, Chief Justice of Common Pleas, Ireland; and Sir Robert Foster, Lord Chief Justice of England, and his father, Sir Thomas Foster, Justice of Common Pleas, England; while another legal ancestor is found in Sir John Fortescue, Lord Chief Justice of England. In the church Mr. Justice Foster's father, the Reverend William Henry Foster, was Rector of Lough Gilly, and his grandfather, the Reverend William Foster, D.D., Bishop successively of Cork and Ross, Kilmore and Clogher; whose uncle, again, was the Reverend Thomas Foster, D.D., who was first husband of the celebrated Duchess of Devonshire. Nor are the arts of war altogether absent from the family history; for we find that two leading English commanders in the ranks of England's military renown were uncles of His Honour's mother, viz., the Duke of Wellington and Sir Edward Michael Pakenham, G.C.B.; whilst his father served in his youth as a midshipman on H.M.S. Warspite under his relation, Sir Henry Blackwood, Nelson's favourite captain. With such an illustrious circle of relatives, it is not surprising to find that His Honour Judge Foster can claim descent from royalty in a number of different lines, vide Burke's Royal Families, plates C.L. III., C.L. VIII., Vol. I., and C.L. VIII., Vol. II., etc.

Mr. Justice Foster has been a member of every diocesan, provincial, and general synod of the Church of England constituted in New South Wales. He is President of the Young Men's Christian Association, and is actively in sympathy with work of a religious and philanthropic character. In private life he has been a model citizen, so that we have on every side substantial guarantees that in his career Mr. W. J. Foster will have proved himself an upright, able, and blameless judge.
THE HONOURABLE

David Jones, Esquire, M.L.C.

SYDNEY.

N carrying on the world's work men have to labour in different grades, and according as this labour is ill or well done, so will the men take their places among their kind. The statesman plays his part on a wide stage in the full gaze of the audience, and the effect of his performance is widespread. The mechanic works for eight hours in an obscure workroom, and has to please but one—his employer. Between these two are numbers of grades in which men live and work; but each and all, public or obscure, to be of use in the economy of the world, must be filled justly and well. Every man who does his duty in the state of life in which he may be placed, fills a useful place in the world, whatever may be the degree of its value. An honest merchant who works with vigour, is as deserving of approbation as the most eminent statesman that directs the destiny of a nation. The works of such a one help to build up a country, he becomes part of the society in which he lives, and his life history is part of his country's history. Such reasons are sufficient to entitle the late Mr. David Jones to a place in this work, which tells of the men who helped to make Australia.

The late David Jones was born at Landiloaxwr, Caermarthen, South Wales, as far back as the year 1792. At that time the English language was not widely spoken in Wales, which, thanks to the system of public education, is different now. Young David was brought up wholly ignorant of English, and when he resolved to leave his native place, in order to push his fortune, he could converse only in Cymric. At an early age he went to London, where he soon obtained employment, and where he quickly mastered the English language, notwithstanding its difficulties. By steady application, and unflagging industry, he soon made himself most useful to his employers, Messrs. Nicholls, wholesale drapers, and obtained their confidence and respect. After several years spent in London, he was not satisfied with his prospects, but looked abroad for means of advancement. In 1834 he finally made up his mind to leave England, and in
that year he sailed, with his family, for Hobart Town, Tasmania, where he opened a wholesale drapery business, in the name of "Appleton and Jones." Here he did not long remain, but in the following year removed to Sydney, where he arrived in September 1835. On a site in Pitt-street, now occupied by Messrs. Farmer and Co., he opened a retail drapery store under the same name as before, and for some years did a thriving business. The partnership, however, was dissolved in 1838, and Mr. Jones removed to premises at the corner of George-street and Barrack-street, where business is still carried on by his son and partners in large and commodious warerooms. Mr. Appleton remained in the old shop in Pitt-street. On moving into the George-street shop, Mr. Jones carried on business under the name of "David Jones and Co.," which has become a guarantee amongst all of honesty, worth, and fair dealing. He continued in the active management of the business until 1857, when he retired into private life, to enjoy the reward of many years of toil. But he did not long remain inactive; he was compelled to soon go into business again. In 1860 his successors met with disaster, springing from various causes, and the old man, now nearly seventy years of age, once more re-entered business life, and settled down to the task of building up again the business of the firm. This he succeeded in doing, and after seven or eight years of hard work was able to retire upon a competence. The pluck and resolution shown by Mr. Jones in this crisis is worthy of the highest consideration, and is an example to all that these qualities are ever powerful to succeed. Mr. Jones was always ready to appreciate and practically recognise merit in others, which was evinced by his having, during his business life, admitted to partnerships, at one time or another, nine of his employees. This alone stamps him as a man who lived in charity with his neighbour, and who was unselfish in the pursuit for riches. He was for some time an alderman of the city of Sydney, and for several years held a seat in the Legislative Council. Mr. Jones, on his final retirement from business in 1868, disposed of his interest in the firm to Mr. Charles Edwards, Mr. James F. Woodward, and his youngest son, Mr. Edward Lloyd Jones. The two first-named gentlemen retired in 1877, and the business has since been carried on by his son—now the head of the firm—and his present partners, Mr. W. Newman and Mr. J. Pomeroy. Of late years the business of the firm has increased to such an extent, that the old premises were found unequal to its" exigencies, and the present firm have upon the old site erected a handsome and convenient block of buildings which forms one of the ornaments of the business portion of the city, and is quite worthy of the magnificent building which forms the post-office, that stands opposite. Mr. Jones died on 29th March 1873, at No. 5 Lyons-terrace, Sydney, at the ripe age
of eighty years, regretted by all who knew him. The Sydney Morning Herald of 31st March, 1873, noticing the death of Mr. Jones, wrote as follows:—

"As the head of a numerous family and large establishment, he exercised a valuable influence, always on the side of religion, order, and progress. Though for some years a member of the Legislative Council, he did not take a conspicuous part in politics, but during many years he maintained a high commercial reputation, chequered indeed by the vicissitudes which no one could escape. An event so long expected and at so late a date, must confine the sense of bereavement to immediate connections and friends. But the loss of a citizen who has always done his part in advancing the welfare of the city, and assisted in every beneficent undertaking, must always produce a sense of regret. Mr. Jones held the office of deacon in the Congregational Church in Pitt-street for five-and-thirty years. The religious denomination to which by conviction he belonged shared largely in the donations and subscriptions; but he was generous to other churches, and contributed considerably to our public charitable institutions."
OME of the richest and oldest squatting families in Australia, are located in the northern districts of New South Wales, and amongst these, the name of Mr. William M. Christian is well known. That gentleman has been identified with the fortunes of the Hunter River district of that colony for the past forty years—since as a young man he came to Australia to try his fortune, long before the colony promised anything of the future it has since realised. During that long period Mr. Christian has of course been very closely identified with the reverses and successes of the farming and pastoral industries of what has been aptly named the garden of the colony, and the minutely detailed record of his busy life would be the most exhaustive history of its progress and development that could be penned. In these papers we give a review of his progress as a successful colonist, and a representative pastoralist.

William M. Christian is the youngest son of the late John Christian, of New Court, near Exeter, where he was born in 1815. He left England for Australia in 1841, at the age of twenty-six years, and arrived in Sydney on 20th March, 1842, after a voyage of twenty weeks. This long period, contrasting so markedly with the rapid passages of more modern days, was at that time considered a very reasonable rate of sailing. On his arrival, just about the time of the financial panic in which the old Bank of Australia was ruined, he found everything very dull. This, of course, was nearly two years before the era of the gold discovery, and sheep were selling in the colony as low as eighteen pence to two shillings per head, with the price of cattle in proportion. Mr. Christian made his way to join his brother, who had left England about twelve months before, and was now in possession of a large farm near Maitland. William Christian remained with his brother a year, to judge of the opportunities the country offered. At the end of that time he took a farm at Bowthorne, about eight miles from Maitland, and here he continued to reside for some time. When the Hinton
estate was sold by a Loan Company soon after, Mr. Christian and his brother became the principal purchasers. He subsequently left Bowthorne and established himself on this new property, where he now resides. Eventually he turned his attention to squatting, stock at that time being very good property, and sheep selling at twenty and twenty-one shillings per head, with station. His brother, John Christian, then owned Walhallow and Piallaway estates, with Mr. Humphrey, who was bought out by the subject of this notice when the term of his partnership had expired, in 1859. In 1862 the disastrous scab disease broke out on the stations, owing to sheep thus infected being sent up from Sydney, and contaminating the various runs passed through en route; enormous expense and loss was caused by this visitation, and it was not till two or three years after, that the disease was finally eradicated. In 1863 Mr. Christian had the ill-fortune to lose his brother and partner after a short illness, and was appointed with another brother, Mr. Mark Christian, as trustee and executor of the estate. This comprised properties not only in New South Wales, but also in Queensland, and entailed a great amount of worry, which largely fell on the shoulders of Mr. William Christian. This in time told upon his health, and his medical advisers recommended him to take a trip to the old country for a change. He accordingly left Sydney in May 1871, and, after a pleasant run through the United Kingdom, and some time spent in travelling on the Continent, he returned to his home in the colony, after an absence of about eighteen months. At his return stock was once more low in the market, and "boiling-down" had to be resorted to. To this end, premises formerly built for the purpose were bought at Four-Mile Creek, near East Maitland, and the industry thus established proved the nucleus of what was later known as the Shamrock Hill Meat Preserving Company. Five hundred sheep, or that equivalent in cattle, were here disposed of per day, and the operations of the works raised the price of the remaining stock considerably. The industry was carried on for some time by Mr. Christian and two of his nephews, until it was considered that the squatters, who had been reaping the benefit of its existence, should contribute to the cost. Suggestions to this effect were not agreed to, however, and the works were stopped in consequence; but the squatters were then induced to allow through the auctioneers a bonus of one per cent on all sales of fat stock, if operations were resumed. The premises were then let to Messrs. Towns and Company, and work went on again, with the further understanding that a certain number of stock were to be killed yearly. In course of time the bonus was stopped, and since then the works have again been idle. In 1879 Walhallow and Piallaway stations, together with other properties belonging to the trust, were
sold in accordance with the will, and other stations purchased. When all matters
relating to the estate were finally adjusted, Mr. Christian and his wife and family
got to England, the doctors advising the sea voyage for Mrs. Christian, who
had been for some time in ill-health. After travelling through England for some
months, they proceeded to the Continent, in order to place their three daughters
at a school in Berlin to finish their education. Returning thence to England
they remained three years. The benefit, however, to Mrs. Christian was only
temporary, for she soon lost the use of her left side, which she never regained.
Soon after the return of the family to their home in Australia she began to grow
worse, and after a long illness she expired on 19th November 1886, in her
fifty-ninth year. Mr. Christian has since that time remained in the colony. His
marriage took place in October 1858, his wife being Mary Ann Ireland, niece
of the late John Eales, of Duckenfield Park, by whom he had seven children,
of whom four were boys and three girls. Two of the boys died in infancy, while
the eldest, after four years’ study, passed in surveying, while the youngest
graduated with honours in medicine at the Edinburgh University.
E A L T H is power, and according as that power is well or ill used and directed, so is that wealth ill or well bestowed. Such persons as attain to wealth by the accident of birth, or in some other way that is not dependent upon their own efforts, are placed in a position that demands the greatest care to prevent them from making an ill use of the good to which they have attained. The mere abstaining from evil in the case of such is almost enough to justify inactivity in them, for when temptations to act are great, and these actions are evil in themselves or in their results, not to act becomes a virtue, and a virtue of considerable merit. If this inaction is commendable, how much more is to be admired the wealthy man who makes active use of the means at his disposal to benefit his fellows and advance his country. Such an one, when unselfish in his motives, and instigated only by the desire to be of service to the world, is of such importance to the country in which he lives that he deserves to have his life and actions recorded, in order that they may stand as a guide and model for those who come after. Death renders past lives sacred, and causes only the charitable view to be taken of the actions of the dead. Under such conditions the test of worth cannot be fairly applied, and the value of such examples is considerably lessened. But when the conduct of a living man is recorded and criticised, and it bears such criticism without suffering a loss, then we may be sure that in such a man will be found those qualities that will call for the respect and esteem of the community. Possessed of considerable wealth, placed in a position powerful for good or evil, Mr. Sydney Burdekin has chosen his course aright, and now is, owing to his choice, one of the most trusted and best respected men in New South Wales. His wealth has been a source of great good, and from it will flow to the country a rich stream of benefits which will fructify the bright land that claims him as one of her most deserving sons. The father of the subject of this memoir was Mr. Thomas Burdekin, well-known in Sydney in the early half of the present century. He was a native of Sheffield, England, being a member of a wealthy family that carried on large operations in the trade for which Sheffield has been
famous. While travelling in Scotland he met Mr. Busby, who became the Australian agent for the family, and carried on the business of his employers with excellent results. On the appointment of Mr. Busby to a high position in connection with the Government of the colony of New Zealand, it was determined that a member of the Burdekin family should proceed to New South Wales, and open a branch house in place of the agency that had hitherto existed. This step was taken in consequence of the fine prospect that was opened out for the furtherance of business in Australia. In 1828 Mr. Thomas Burdekin sailed for Sydney in the ship Australia, and after a voyage of six months arrived safely at his destination. Among the passengers was Mr. Robert Scott, who was afterwards so well-known in the Hunter River district for the breed of horses that he kept at his celebrated farm of Glendon, on the Hunter River.

It was not long before Mr. Burdekin saw that the new land of Australia possessed great riches for those who could win them; and determined to get his share, he set to work earnestly, and was soon attended by that success that always waits on active and well-directed energy. His name soon became well known in the colony as that of one who had its interests at heart. About that time the celebrated explorer Dr. Leichhardt, in his exploration of the Northern Territory and the remote parts of Queensland, remembering the active and generous assistance given by Mr. Burdekin to the perilous undertaking, honoured him by naming one of the great rivers in Queensland the "Burdekin." Events proved so favourable, and success was so rapid, that Mr. Burdekin found himself in an independent position in 1832, and in that year married Miss Bossley, to whom he had been engaged before leaving England. This lady, the daughter of an old Derbyshire family, came out, accompanied by her brother, Dr. John B. Bossley, and since her marriage has continued to reside in Sydney. Four sons and one daughter blessed this union, but the latter only just survived her fourth year. The eldest son, Lloyd, died in Sydney at twenty-six years of age, while studying for the medical profession. The second son, Bossley, who married a daughter of the Hon. E. C. Weekes, who had been for many years Colonial Treasurer in the Robertson and Cowper Administrations, died in Sydney at the age of forty-nine years, leaving five sons and one daughter. Marshall Burdekin, the third son, a University graduate and a barrister of great ability, was a member of the Legislative Assembly for many years. During his political career he held the office of Colonial Treasurer during the last Cowper Administration. He died in England in 1886, at the age of forty-nine years.

Sydney Burdekin, the subject of this memoir, was born in Sydney on 18th February 1839, and is consequently forty-nine years of age. He received his
early education at Cape's school, which has turned out such a large number of prominent Australians. When only fifteen years of age he entered the Sydney University, and after proceeding through the usual course, graduated as B.A. After leaving the University he was articled to the well-known and highly esteemed solicitor, Mr. W. W. Billyard, a most excellent gentleman, who at that time held the position of Crown Solicitor. On the termination of his articles he left the legal profession, and engaged in pastoral pursuits in the northern country districts. Here he threw himself with energy into squatting work, and was one of the first to prove how the value of station property could be increased by the judicious investment of money in improvements. He was also awake to the advantages that the country derived from the opening up of the lands by Sir John Robertson, not only in the way of finding homes and ample subsistence for thousands of industrious settlers, but in making large centres and local markets, where produce could be disposed of, and all the work of commerce successfully carried out. Mr. Burdekin, in his own case, solved the problem that conditional purchasers, or selectors, and squatters could live together with mutual advantage. This was unmistakeably shown by the fact that in 1880 he, who had been a resident for fifteen years in the very midst of what were considered opposing interests, was returned to the Legislative Assembly by a vote consisting principally of the selectors of the district. Since that time, with the exception of a short interval of some months, he has been a member of the Legislative Assembly, during the last four years representing the large and important metropolitan constituency of East Sydney. When the Government of Sir Alexander Stuart endeavoured to force upon the country a most obnoxious system of taxation, including taxes on land, personal property, and the essentials of life in this country—tea and sugar—a vacancy occurred in the representation of East Sydney. This was caused by the seat of Mr. G. H. Reid, Minister for Public Instruction being declared vacant under the eighteenth section of the Constitution Act, which excludes from the Assembly all persons, with the exception of certain specified ones, who may hold a place of profit under the Crown. At a few days' notice—too short it seemed to prepare for such a contest—Mr. Burdekin, after being urged for some time, consented to fight the Government in the interest of the country; and after meeting the greatest opposition, and being subject to the most vindictive personal attacks from the Sydney Press, he was returned triumphantly. Again, in 1886, he was returned for the same constituency, and this time at the head of the poll. He is a magistrate for the territory of New South Wales, and has for the last five years represented Macquarie Ward in the Municipal Council of the city.
During the whole of Mr. Burdekin's career he has been remarkable for his indomitable pluck, which has enabled him to achieve and retain the position he at present holds among his fellow-citizens. He has always considered that difficulties were only made to be overcome, which principle has ever guided him in his actions. He is possessed of great self-reliance, and while never underrating an opponent he never overrates one. The thorough unselfishness of his character was especially shown when engaged in country life, for he then felt, as he continues to feel, that his tenure of the land as a leaseholder was only temporary, and that it was to last only until the industrial settler came to make his permanent abode there. He looked upon such settlers as the only rightful permanent owners of the land, and unlike the large majority of runholders, he always welcomed the advent of the \textit{bona fide} settler. Aiding such people with advice, and with the more solid assistance of his purse, he became so well and favourably known in the district in which he lived that his name was a sufficient guarantee to ensure a warm reception for anyone that could claim him as a friend. The wealth with which he has been endowed by Providence he has not used for wholly selfish purposes; but esteeming himself as a trustee for his fellowmen, he has aided many in the battle of life, encouraging individual enterprise; and more particularly doing good service to the future generations, by having neglected lads taught useful trades, and so enabling many to be of advantage to the country. In 1875 Mr. Burdekin disposed of his interests in the country to Alexander Rogers, Esq., of "Glen Elgin," New Zealand, and took up his residence in town, in order to manage the large city properties left by his father, and known as the Burdekin Estate. His present home is at 195 Macquarie-street, beside the noble residence of his mother, which is one of the most striking among the handsome city mansions that adorn the city. In order to know what an important position Mr. Burdekin fills, it is only necessary to call at his house at any hour of the day. From early morning till evening his house is filled with a stream of people of all classes and conditions seeking his advice and assistance in every way and on every imaginable subject—no better proof of the esteem in which he is held and of the value set upon his friendship.
Alban Joseph Riley, M.P.,
EX-MAYOR OF SYDNEY.

It is not often that the Mayoral chair of the city of Sydney has been occupied so worthily and with so much popular acceptance as it was during the jubilee year of Her Majesty’s reign by Mr. Alban Joseph Riley. That gentleman, by his politic intelligence and foresight, and his broad-spirited liberality, showed himself singularly well qualified to maintain the dignity and credit of our highest civic officers at that special time, and his term will be long remembered for the brilliant series of festivities and entertainments in which the ex-Mayor lavishly engaged. Mr. Riley is also well-known as a prominent merchant and founder of one of our largest business houses, as a member of Parliament, and as a clear-headed and progressive public man, born in the colony, and having all his tastes and sympathies in accord with the spirit of the people among whom he has spent all his life.

Alban Joseph Riley was born at Balmain, near Sydney, on 8th June, 1844, his parents being natives of Liverpool, England. They came to the colony with four children in 1839, being largely influenced thereto by the advice of the late Dr. Folding, Archbishop of Sydney, who had been a schoolfellow of Mr. Riley’s father, and continued to be his friend throughout life. The family removed to the Hunter River district about 1850, and settled at Maitland, where the subject of this sketch received his education at private schools, having for his contemporaries many boys who have since become noted in various walks of life,—Sir Samuel Griffiths, the Queensland Premier; Mr. H. C. Russell, Government Astronomer; and others well-known in politics and at the Bar, being among these. At about the age of fourteen—namely, in 1859—Mr. Riley entered the establishment of Messrs. Farmer and Co., the well-known drapery firm in Pitt-street, and before he attained his twenty-first year he had acquired not only a considerable knowledge of the class of goods in which that notable house dealt, but also of counting-house work and finances. In 1866, therefore, having saved
a moderate sum of money, he was able to enter on business on his own account and so utilise the experience he had gained. In conjunction with his brother, Philip Thompson Riley, who had been for many years in the establishment of Messrs. David Jones and Co., he commenced operations in Goulburn and Sydney, under the style of "Riley Brothers." At first progress was slow, but the good business principles acquired in the service of the firms with which they had served their apprenticeship, kept them in the track of progress, and they were contented with small beginnings in the hope that greater success would ensue. Mr. A. J. Riley's knowledge of finance and his administrative ability enabled him not only to direct the operations of the firm in Sydney and Goulburn, but to establish and control branch businesses at various other centres. A special system of delivering goods throughout the colony, which acquired considerable notoriety as the "£5 Bale system," further enlarged their operations, so that this hope of success was soon abundantly verified. At the end of the firm's ninth year of existence the annual return could be quoted at hundreds of thousands, and the reputation of the firm of Riley Brothers in the colonies and in the home market stood second to none. So much success in so short a time, however, would not be obtained without the expenditure of considerable nerve power, and in 1878, acting under medical advice, Mr. Riley took a twelve months' holiday, extending his traveller's tour over the principal colonies, India, Palestine, and the European continent. While so engaged he observed closely everything worth noting, and which might prove of service to him in any public capacity to which he might afterwards aspire. While in England, Mr. Riley opened a branch of his firm in London, as also, before returning to Australia, in Paris.

On his return to Sydney in the early part of 1879, having resolved to enter public life, he handed over the retail portion of the business to his brothers, one of whom, Mr. P. T. Riley, had successfully carried on everything during his absence. The general election in October 1885 appeared to be a suitable opportunity to Mr. Riley to offer himself for Parliament, since among all the candidates announced for the city and suburban constituencies not one came strictly from the commercial class. He therefore entered the contest for the largest constituency in the colony, Canterbury, and after a four days' canvass polled 2200 votes, being about 100 less than the fourth member elected. Though not successful, this result was very encouraging in the circumstances, and this was not detracted from by the fact that in Burwood, the part of the electorate where Mr. Riley resided, he received twice as many votes as the candidates who headed the poll. About a month later the city municipal election
came on, and the electors of the Cook Ward, seeking a safe man to oppose Mr. John Davies, who had represented them as alderman for many years, selected Mr. Riley, who defeated Mr. Davies by over 400 votes. As an alderman, Mr. Riley soon took a prominent civic position, and directed his attention to the reform of the internal economy of the municipal institutions. One result of his interest, it may be mentioned, was the unearthing of the notorious Bradford frauds by an investigating committee, of which he was an active member. Such was the good opinion entertained of him by his brother aldermen that, although only a new member, he was elected to the Mayoralty in the following year, and entered on that office 1st January 1877. The new Mayor at once set himself the task of completing what the committee of which he had been a member had begun, and succeeded in purging the Town Hall of many of its worst features. To the value of his labours in this respect the Press of the city has borne ample testimony, and the Sydney Morning Herald in particular, as well as other prominent organs of public opinion, has spoken in high terms of praise of the value of his services. Mr. Riley is an active free-trader, and, although fully occupied at the time by his mayoral duties, he acceded to the urgent request of a large number of the electors of South Sydney, seeing that no other free-trade candidate had announced himself for that protectionist constituency, and consented to contest the representation at the General Election in 1877. He was elected at the head of the poll by a large majority, taking in with him Mr. Wise, late Attorney-General, and Mr. Withers. He is a member of the Free-trade Association, and president of its South Sydney Branch. His duties as Mayor prevented him during his year of office from taking a very active part in parliamentary business, but since that restraint was removed, he has been heard of more frequently, although he is of the class of members who prefer short speeches and straight voting to mere talking for talking's sake. As a public speaker he is ready and effective, and has a pleasing manner and directness of style that often displayed themselves to good effect during his term as Mayor. Mr. Riley has not been neglectful of the less prominent spheres of usefulness in the community. He is a member of the committee of the School of Arts, a Director of the Sydney Hospital, and of the Benevolent Asylum, a Justice of the Peace, and a commissioner for the Melbourne Exhibition; a similar post to which last he held in connection with the late Adelaide Exhibition; He was also selected by the Government as one of the Special Commissioners to carry out the celebrations in connection with the recent Centennial of the foundation of the colony. It is to
be added, as instancing the confidence reposed in the recipient of these honours, that they have uniformly come unsolicited. Mr. Riley was married in 1870 to Eleanor, second daughter of Mr. B. Birkenhead, of West Maitland, and niece of the late Robert Dines, of Hambleton Hill, Singleton, by whom he has a family of eight children.
MONGST the specialists in legislation in the colony one of the best known is Mr. Thomas Garrett. Elected in the first instance to Parliament about twenty-seven years ago, at a time when the land question had acquired a new and exciting significance by the free selection before survey proposals of Sir John Robertson, Mr. Garrett has ever since been an authority and a reference whenever the law of 1861 has come under discussion. Whatever opposition Mr. Garrett may have incurred as a Minister of the Crown, or as a prominent party politician, the charge of incapacity has never been made against him, and his knowledge and mastery of all points relating to the administration of the Land Laws of the colony have repeatedly been the theme of praise even from political opponents. When Mr. Garrett was first elected, manhood suffrage, vote by ballot, and the other cardinal principles of colonial liberalism had not been recognised. As a provincial journalist he had been a strong advocate of these principles, however, and on offering himself at the polls he made these matters the test questions of his election. The Liberal party was then led by the present Sir John Robertson, whose distinguished services to the country have recently received substantial recognition at the hands of the people whom he had served so long and faithfully. On entering the House Mr. Garrett became a follower and active supporter of Sir John, and a political friendship sprang up between the two, which has existed unbroken down to the present time. Mr. Garrett first accepted office in the Robertson Administration of 1875, and throughout his career the veteran leader has been Mr. Garrett's party chief. The following details of the career of one of the colony's specially remarkable representative men will be read with a special interest.

Thomas Garrett was born on 16th July, 1830, at Liverpool, Lancashire, England. When he was at the age of nine years his father emigrated with his family to this colony. Mr. Garrett, senior, was a self-educated man, and very early in life he took an active part in advocating the cause of temperance in
England, Scotland, and Ireland. He was also one of the early members of the Primitive Methodist body, and a local preacher. On his arrival in Sydney he quickly entered upon business as a painter and glazier, and about the same time again took up the temperance cause, in connection with which he assisted to establish the Rechabite Order. He also, in conjunction with some others who were dissatisfied with what was then considered the growing formalism of the Wesleyan Methodist body, founded the Australian Methodist Church, which existed independently for some years, and then merged into the Primitive Methodist body. After struggling in business for a few years in Sydney he went to Wollongong, of which town he was the first mayor. His wife was Sarah Stafford, a member of an old Derbyshire family of the yeoman class, who died a few years back at Scone, in her seventy-ninth year. The late John Garrett was for several years a member of the Legislative Assembly for Shoalhaven, and subsequently Police Magistrate at Bourke in the first instance, and then at Scone, from which position he retired about 1881, and died at the age of eighty-one years in May 1885. At the age of ten years the subject of the present notice was apprenticed to the printing business—first to the late Mr. James Reading, and afterwards to Messrs. Stratham and Fouten, the proprietors of the Australian newspaper, Sydney. During his term young Garrett ran away to sea, and shipped as a sailor-boy on board H.M.S. Fly, then engaged in re-surveying the coast-line between Port Jackson and Hobson's Bay. From the latter place he was sent back to Sydney after a few months, on its being discovered that he was a runaway apprentice. On completing his period of service he worked at his trade as a journeyman on the Goulburn Herald, the Sydney Atlas, and the Melbourne Argus, diversifying his work, however, by joining in gold-mining rushes to the Turon in this colony, and to Fryers Creek in Victoria. On returning from the other colony he worked for three years in the Sydney Government Printing Office, Mr. Thomas Richards, the late Government Printer, being then an apprentice in the same room.

In 1855 Mr. Garrett, having as his partner Mr. F. Cahill, established the Illawarra Mercury at Wollongong. The latter only remained here a few months, his place being taken by Mr. Garrett's father. From the first the paper advocated advanced liberal views, and took up the popular demands for vote by ballot, manhood suffrage, and Land Law reform. At the time of the "rush" to Kiandra, in 1859, Mr. Garrett went there, and started the Alpine Pioneer newspaper, and later on, when the rush died out, the Cooma Mercury. The great general election on the Robertson Land Act coming on in 1860, Mr. Garrett offered himself as a candidate for Parliamentary honours, and was elected
by a fair majority for Monaro, defeating the late Mr. Patrick Clifford and Mr. Henry Kesterton. It need hardly be said that Mr. Garrett was a staunch advocate for the land policy of Sir John Robertson, and a supporter of the liberal principles in legislation which his papers at Wollongong and Cooma had advocated. Mr. Garrett sat in Parliament for four years as member for Monaro, and at the end of that time retired in favour of Mr. Alexander Montague, to whom he had promised to give way at his first election. He then offered himself for Shoalhaven, and was returned for that electorate on that and several subsequent occasions until 1872, when he accepted a Police Magistracy at Berrima. He held this office for a few months only. A general election came on, and, already tired of official life, Mr. Garrett at once threw himself into the contest as a candidate for Camden, and was returned at the head of the poll, his colleague being the late Captain Onslow, R.N. Since that time he has been returned over and over again as member for Camden, representing it ever since. He now sits in Parliament as its member, with Mr. John Kidd as his colleague. Mr. Garrett has held the position of Chairman of Committees several times in the Legislative Assembly, an office which he resigned on the occasion of his last visit to England. In that capacity he has shown a remarkable faculty for directing and governing the proceedings of the House in Committee, which contrasts very favourably indeed with the conduct of others who have held the same and even a more dignified office. The happy circumstance of his personal fitness for the duty of presiding over the deliberations of the House has gone far to form a precedent for the elevation of other laymen without the same exceptional fitness for the duties. Mr. Garrett has also been three times a Minister of the Crown in the office he now holds, that of Minister for Lands. He first took office in 1875 in the Robertson-Dalley Administration, and as Lands Minister introduced and piloted through the Assembly the Lands Act Amendment Act of 1875. On the defeat of the still-born Parkes Government of 1877, a fact directly due to the action of Mr. Garrett, the latter again took office under Sir John Robertson. He held office, however, for a few months only, retiring from the Administration owing to a disagreement with his chief in reference to certain further amendments Mr. Garrett wished to propose in the Act. In January 1887 he accepted office under Sir Henry Parkes as Minister for Lands, which he still retains. In referring to Mr. Garrett as a Lands Minister it is but simple justice to say that his knowledge of the land laws of the colony is universally admitted to be second to that of no other man. He is acquainted with all its ramifications, and has a thorough grasp of all its practical points of detail. No man was a, better
authority on the Robertson Land Act than Mr. Garrett, and as the amendments of 1875 were proposed by him, he may now be looked upon as the representative in Parliament of the old land policy abrogated by the Act of the Stuart-Dalley Government in 1884. It may be also mentioned here that in his capacity as Minister for Lands, Mr. Garrett laid the foundation-stone of the present Lands Offices in Bridge-street, Sydney, on 14th October 1876. He has twice visited England, once in 1878, and a second time in 1886, the last visit being made for the purpose of recruiting his health, an object which was duly attained. Mr. Garrett has been three times married, and has five children now living. His eldest son is Mr. T. W. Garrett, a solicitor, and ecclesiastical clerk of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, but more popularly known as a prominent member of the Australian Cricketing Eleven. With the short break caused by his acceptance of the Police Magistracy at Berrima in 1872, Mr. Garrett has almost continuously occupied a seat in the Parliament of the country for the past twenty-seven years as an able and active man. He has not passed through such a long career unscathed by contemporary criticism, but this has been insufficient to lessen the general admiration of his unquestionable ability. There are few more able men in the Assembly, or indeed in the public life generally of New South Wales, than Mr. Thomas Garrett. He has all that keenness and rapidity of perception that form the first element in the character of the professional politician. To this he adds a readiness of speech and action and a combative energy that make him more to be desired in political warfare as a friend than as an enemy. His debating power is another gift that will scarcely admit of a moment’s question. Besides his natural talent for persuading assemblies, he has a technical knowledge of detail, and a skill and aptitude in retort, with an achromatic power of demonstration, which make his best efforts always worth listening to. It may be said in this connection that though Mr. Garrett has always had to fight for his seat, except on the occasions of his Ministerial re-elections, he has never been once defeated, and has triumphed at times over very vigorous opposition. In the Assembly his debating power has been an element of strength to his party on more than one occasion, and in at least one memorable instance has proved of signal service to himself. Like so many Other men who have come prominently to the front in political life in New South Wales, Mr. Garrett is not, as we have seen, Australian born. But his life, from his boyhood up, has been spent in the colony, and he has been associated with its public business for so many years that his quarter of a century of public life makes him almost as thorough an Australian in fact as he is in sympathy.
James Smith,

S Y D N E Y.

TEADY application to business, attention to the duties of a good citizen, and the furtherance of the welfare of those with whom one is brought into immediate contact, give a man the title to be considered as having deserved well of the State. The duties we owe to our neighbours are not necessarily the public duties that are performed by men in prominent positions, but are such as must be observed by each to all in the everyday relations of private life. The active energy that enables a man to carry on a branch of trade successfully may not be of the kind to permit him to take part in public or semi-public life, yet may give him a right to be considered as one that has aided to form the life of the country. Among the names that appear in the pages of this work of men who have had a share in the making of this country, that of Mr. James Smith takes an honourable place.

James Smith was born at Darnick, near Melrose, in the County of Roxburgh, Scotland, in 1829, and was the fourth son in a family of fourteen children. His parents were John and Alison Purves Smith, members of a family which had been associated with the place for generations, and who were highly esteemed by all who knew them. Their sterling qualities and upright character were such as obtained for them the respect of all the people in their district. Generations had lived and died in the same place, and were buried in the family vault in Melrose Abbey. The ruined walls and ivy-grown traceries of the Abbey tell us little of the life that was lived within its precincts, which must have been one of full enjoyment, for, according to the old ballad:

"The Monks of Melrose made gude kail
On Fridays when they fasted,
Nor wanted they gude beef and ale,
As long's their neighbours' lasted."

Among the beautiful scenes in which Melrose lies Mr. Smith's early days were passed. His home nestled under the ivy-covered walls of the old Darnick
Tower, amidst the meadows and cultivated fields of a fertile valley, which was shut in by the green hills that made the place like the happy valley of Rasselas.

His early education was carefully attended to, and for some time he studied in Edinburgh, after which he determined to adopt his father's profession, viz., that of an architect and master builder, the duties of which he learnt under his father's supervision, and during the period of his apprenticeship he aided in superintending the erection of the recent additions to Abbotsford, the seat of Sir Walter Scott. After spending some time with his father, he set up in business for himself, and soon obtained work. A neat and well-designed church at Galashiels, and other buildings of considerable importance, were erected by him. Meanwhile, two of his elder brothers had settled in Melbourne, Victoria, and established a building business there. Mr. Smith resolved to join them, and, bidding good-bye to the fair home of his childhood, he landed in Melbourne in 1857. A year later he went to Sydney to manage a branch of the business there, which he did for some time with considerable success, and later on, in conjunction with Mr. Goodlet, he purchased it and changed its name to that of "Goodlet and Smith," well known to all at the present day. Success has attended the firm from the beginning, which must be attributed to the manner in which it has been conducted; marked deeply by a steadfast adherence to Christian principles.

About twenty years ago Mr. Smith met with a severe railway accident, from the effects of which he never throughly recovered. For the benefit of his health, which had become much impaired, he took a trip to the old country in 1869, accompanied by his wife and two children. He visited again the much-loved scenes of his boyhood, renewing his health in the bracing air of his native valley, and returned to the colony with health restored and spirits cheered by his visit to Scotland. Resuming the active work of the business, he devoted his attention to its development to such profit that he was enabled, in 1881, to retire from the firm. He retired into private life, and resided on his estate of Shrublands, Marrickville, were he remained until his death. Another voyage to Europe was undertaken in 1886, when in the month of March he proceeded to England, accompanied by his eldest son. He did not remain away long, for he contemplated re-entering business again on a larger scale than he had yet done, with which intention he returned to Australia with health much benefited by the voyage. But his intentions were not to be carried out, as soon after landing in Sydney his health, which had been robust during his travels, and promised to long remain so, began to decline, and, in spite of every care and attention, he passed away from his family on 31st July 1887, to find in a
brighter world surcease of pain and rest from the bodily troubles he had so heroically borne. By nature Mr. Smith was shy and retiring, and rarely ever appeared in public, except when forced. Nevertheless, he effected a large amount of good, without ostentation, in the quiet and unobtrusive way so characteristic of him. A Christian and a gentleman he showed himself to be in his every action, and altogether was one of those benevolent and conscientious men that are so seldom found nowadays in the world. Quiet in disposition, he was never one to parade, or even to express unnecessarily, that which was deepest in his soul. His body lies in Rookwood Cemetery, beneath a handsome marble monument, which has been erected by his loving family to his memory, which they so dearly cherish. As a further remembrance of a good man, there has been placed in the Congregational Church, Marrickville, a memorial window to commemorate the name of Mr. James Smith.
The founder of the Paddington Brewery, Sydney, was a man of sufficiently strong individuality, and of a sufficiently active temperament, to do good and noticeable work wherever fortune might have placed him. Like many other sons of good industrial families — the "lords manufacturers" of Tennyson's Jubilee Ode—Mr. Joseph Marshall came to the colonies at an early age, and at once entered on the active duties of a colonial career. The result of his work was the founding of an institution whose name is as well known to the licensed victuallers' interest in New South Wales as are those of the great brewers of England to the public at home. Mr. Marshall came of a family which has distinguished itself by the capable management and founding of large industries, giving employment to capital and labour in a way which cannot fail to increase the productive power of the country where such men act and live. Joseph Marshall was born at Holly Hall, in Huddersfield, Yorkshire, his father's home, in May 1818, and after satisfactorily passing through his college career, served his time and studied under his uncle for the medical profession. He passed his examination, but, having a horror of the dissecting-room, he ultimately entered as a manufacturing druggist. Having gained here the special knowledge he required, he left England for Australia, and landed in South Australia in 1840, where he soon after started in the business of distilling and of boiling down. The laws regulating that occupation passing shortly after, Mr. Marshall sold out and came to Sydney. After looking round here for a few months he married, and purchased a property in William-street, Sydney, where he again embarked in business as a druggist. It is scarcely necessary to dwell on his success here further than to say that, after being in business for about six years, he retired on a competency, purchased the site of the present Paddington Brewery, built a house, and fully made up his mind to live the remainder of his life in ease. But to occupy spare time, he built a small private brewery, and began brewing beer for his own use. His friends became interested in his work, and so encouraged him by their constant praise that he soon found himself fairly launched into an active business, though
his brewing was then confined to meeting the wants of private families. This is just thirty years ago, and it was with no little pride, as he afterwards declared, that he watched his first cart, loaded with small kegs, starting on its way to commence what has since grown into the Paddington Brewery's present large trade. Succeeding beyond expectation, the spirit of speculation soon led him into other large ventures, among which were the curing and canning of fish at Lake Macquarie. This industry was carried on with much success, until the large imports from England and America, admitted free under the indiscriminate free-trade policy which has checked the growth of so many local industries, lowered the rates and prices at first obtained. The Lake Macquarie property was then turned into a sugar plantation by Mr. Marshall and Thomas Scott, an old friend, but after several years of hard fighting against climate and soil that scheme was dropped in its turn. All this time the brewery was making rapid strides, and as a proof of the excellence of the ales and porters turned out it may be mentioned that, after receiving numerous medals at the yearly Agricultural Shows, Mr. Marshall was awarded the only gold medal at the New South Wales International Exhibition of 1880. Mr. Marshall died on 18th May 1880, leaving three sons, of whom one is practising as a solicitor in Sydney, and the other two are carrying on the Paddington Brewery. It may be mentioned a brother of Mr. Marshall was the head of the great firm of engineers in Yorkshire, and founder of the Marshall Flax Mills, at Leeds. Another brother became the proprietor of a larger matting establishment in Yorkshire, which he inherited from his father. It will thus be seen that the industrial gift evinced by Mr. Marshall was a family trait, which has done good work both at home and abroad.
Andrew Kerr, Esquire,

ORANGE.

HE early history of Australian squatting was not the comparatively monotonous record of good and bad seasons, and good and bad fortune it now is. The first pages are illustrated with many tragic pictures of sanguinary conflicts with the aboriginal inhabitants of the country, who could not be brought at once to recognise the superior title of the white man to their ancient hunting grounds. They resented any encroachment on their territory, and their enmity was aggravated by the ill-treatment they too often received by the bush population. Much loss to the early pioneers resulted from the attacks made by the aboriginals on their sheep and cattle, and much valuable stock was lost to men who could not afford it in this way. Thus the natural difficulties of settlement were increased, and pioneers like Mr. Kerr had an heroic task before them in hewing out a fortune from the adverse conditions of the virgin continent. It is hard to believe that all this dates from within the present century, but the date of the late Mr. Kerr's work takes us back still earlier—to a time, indeed, when Australia or its prospects were but little thought of.

Andrew Kerr was born at Muirkirk, Ayrshire, Scotland, on 10th November 1795. He came to Australia about the year 1825, landing at Sydney, the only open port at the time. He went to Kelloshiel, near Bathurst, the estate of Mr. George Ranken, who was also from Ayrshire, and to whom he brought letters of introduction. He stayed with Mr. Ranken some years, and then took the management of the stations belonging to the Reverend Samuel Marsden at Molong, and some time later embarked in squatting enterprises on his own account. He purchased a station at Yullundry, twenty-two miles from Molong, and about eighty north-west from Bathurst. This he stocked with sheep. During his early years there he treated the aborigines with such consideration that they were never troublesome, and often proved very useful to Mr. Kerr in the management of his flocks and herds. About 1837 he took up Derribong,
on the Bogan River, stocking it with cattle. Here the blacks had been irritated by previous white visitors, and proved very savage. On one occasion the huts of the men were burnt, while the men themselves only escaped by the timely information of a native woman. It was within eighteen miles of Derribong that the Bogan blacks killed the botanist Cunningham. Notwithstanding many difficulties and losses of stock under the spears of the natives, Mr. Kerr still held on. He went with his assigned servants to Derribong, collected the cattle which had been scattered by the blacks, and read the depredators a severe lesson. This quieted them for a time, but they soon again broke out, and the aid of the mounted police had to be frequently called in. After some years the old evil spirit was weeded out, and the blacks gave Mr. Kerr no more trouble. After holding Derribong for some trying years, he formed another station on the Bogan at Nyngan, near the site of the present railway station of that name. This run, which he stocked with cows only, was seventy miles below Derribong, but by this time the blacks were giving no more trouble. Nyngan was the last run taken up by Mr. Kerr. He purchased a 1200 acre block in 1837 near Orange, and spent the remainder of his life there quietly, adding very considerably to his estate, which he generally improved from time to time. Besides his estate at Orange, he retained all the above-mentioned properties until his death, which occurred at "Wellwood," his Orange estate, on 3rd May, 1866, at the age of seventy-one years.
The Honourable

George William Lord, M.L.C.

Type of a well-known class of Australian colonist, the late George William Lord, was born in the colony within a score of years of the beginning of the present century, and the son of a successful early Sydney merchant, Mr. Lord was educated and trained in Australia, which he never left. His sympathies and tastes were purely Australian, as his life was characteristically that of an Australian colonist of the various stages through which he lived. He was almost a boy when he went out on the lands of the country to make a fortune for himself by squatting. He was still a young man when he was elected to the first popular Legislative Assembly the colony saw. He sat for over twenty years for the same electorate, and during that time he occupied the honourable post of a responsible Minister of the Crown in New South Wales. Entering on commercial pursuits, after having made a success of his pastoral speculations, he became Chairman of the Board of Directors of three of our leading financial institutions. And thus, after passing with credit through every representative stage of colonial life, he passed away at a little over sixty years of age, leaving behind him a well-earned repute as a good citizen and a sterling friend.

George William Lord was the son of one of the very earliest Australian colonists, Mr. Simeon Lord, who was also one of our first Australian merchants. As such, a fac simile of his signature is given in a little collection of facts and scraps relating to the first twenty years of our history, recently published in London. Simeon Lord, of Macquarie Place, Sydney, of whom our present subject was the fifth son, was one of the best known manufacturers and merchants the colony possessed over half a century ago. The date of the birth of his son—5th August 1818—brings us back to the earliest stages of colonisation, and gives him a place amongst those who have watched and been interested in nearly every step of Australian development and progress. George William Lord received his education at the hands of Dr. Halloran and Mr. W. T. Cape, and at the.
age of about twenty—in 1837—he settled as a grazier in the Wellington district, where he remained for upwards of thirteen years. In those days, of course, the country taken up by Mr. Lord was regarded as far back country. No railroad was dreamt of, and the old convict road to Bathurst, made in the time of Governor Macquarie, was the tedious and weary route that the early bullock-team, carrying provisions to, or wool from, the stations "out back," as it was then called, had to pursue. It speaks highly for the courage and enterprise of one who was a mere youth at the time, to enter thus bravely on the hardest part of pioneer work. His colonial experience having been fairly earned—using that term in its commonly-accepted pastoral application—Mr. Lord spent his time in the work of his station, to which he gave all his attention and care. He did not leave the Wellington district until 1850, at about which time the agitation for Responsible Government was exercising men's minds in a gradually increasing degree.

When the new Constitution was passed in 1856, Mr. Lord, who had become by this time prominently identified with public questions, offered himself for election to the first responsible Parliament by the voters of the Bogan. He was elected, and took his seat in the first Legislative Assembly as the representee of the Bogan, a public office which he continued to hold with the full confidence of his constituents, for a period of over twenty years,—until 1877, in short, when his party chief, Sir John Robertson, nominated him to a life membership of the Legislative Council. While an active participant in the political work of the Assembly he was offered, by the late Sir James Martin, and accepted a post in the third Cabinet of that prominent colonial politician. He took office as Treasurer on 16th December 1870, having as his colleagues, besides the late Chief Justice as Premier and Attorney-General, John Robertson as Colonial Secretary, John Bowie Wilson as Secretary for Lands, James Byrnes as Secretary for Public Works, William Charles Windeyer as Solicitor-General, and Joseph Docker as Postmaster-General and representative of the Government in the Upper House. Mr. Lord left office with the Ministry of which he was a member on 13th May 1872.

It was about the time that his political duties took him to Sydney permanently that Mr. Lord laid aside his active part in those pastoral pursuits which had engaged the early part of his life, and turned his attention to commercial matters. His training in very early years, with a certain mercantile instinct which he certainly possessed, made his labours in this direction as successful as they hitherto had been on the pasturages of the interior, and, combining sound judgment and alert enterprise in a rare and singular degree
Mr. Lord accumulated a large fortune. For ten years before taking office with Sir James Martin he had been an influential Director of the Commercial Banking Company, of which he was a large shareholder. He resigned this post on accepting the portfolio of Colonial Treasurer. On his retirement with the Ministry two years later he was again elected one of the Board of Directors of the Commercial Bank, of which he was for several years Chairman. This post of Bank Director, with his seat in the Legislative Council, Mr. George William Lord continued to hold until his death, which occurred at his residence, "Kirkton," Darlinghurst-road, 9th May 1880, at the age of sixty-two years, and was buried in the cemetery of St. Martin's, at Botany. By his decease another link connecting Australia's past with Australia's present was snapped. It is not often within the short span of one lifetime that one sees a new continent, from a state of inchoatic disorder and squalid inanition, spring into existence as the birthplace of a young and vigorous nation with all the elements of wealth and progress in its hands.
Lieutenant-Colonel Rowe, F.R.S.B.A.

One of the best-known names amongst old Sydney residents is that over this memoir. Since 1849 his name has been more or less a known one in the city, and from the date of his beginning the exercise of his profession as an architect his has been one of the most familiar figures in business and professional circles. The position he now occupies as one of our leading architects is of itself a prominent one. But besides this, the useful and practical part he has taken in our municipal business, and his long connection with the defence forces of the colony, in which he holds the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, give him a representative position in the city which makes his career an interesting and noticeable one.

Mr. Rowe was born in Penzance, England, and is the eldest son of Mr. Richard Rowe, whose wife Ursula is a grand-daughter of Lady Ursula Grudge, who was a descendant of the ancient Godolphin family, who governed and owned by lease the Scilly Islands, off Cornwall, for centuries. He received his education at Barnes' Academy, Penzance. His father was a large builder and contractor in that town, and designer of all the work carried out by the firm. Young Rowe entered his father's office at the age of fifteen, and soon showed a considerable amount of ability with his pencil as a draughtsman, and a strong desire to master the practical as well as the theoretical part of the profession he had chosen. He was thus enabled to obtain an experience that proved most advantageous to him when later on he came to Australia and settled down to his profession in a new country. At the present time it is recommended by the best authorities that young men, before entering on the profession of an architect, should first spend some time with a view to the gaining of an active practical experience in a general building firm. About this time he had a very strong desire to see the new world in the south that was just beginning to arrest public attention. This desire he fostered by reading every book and pamphlet obtainable in his native place which could give him any new information about what soon became the all-absorbing object of his interest. This course of reading naturally inflamed his longing to see
for himself, and try his own fortune at the antipodes. His mother’s death, and serious business losses, interposed obstacles for a time to the realisation of his wish; but Mr. Rowe, senior, was at length induced to leave for Sydney with his son, at the close of 1848. On their arrival the gold discoveries in the colony were the sole topic of conversation, and young Rowe could not resist the temptation, and soon tried his fortune on the different goldfields with varying success. After the excitement had somewhat passed away, he settled down to speculative building and contracting, but finding this opposed to his more artistic tastes he commenced, in the year 1856, to practise as an architect. Success came but slowly. Quite a young man as he was, he had to inspire public confidence before he received public patronage, but Mr. Rowe was not the kind of individual who throws away his opportunities when they come. About this time, taking an active interest in the rising generation, he accepted the position of Sunday-school Superintendent, which he continued to hold for seventeen years. Mr. Rowe’s first great opportunity to show what he could do at his profession came when he won, in competition, the commission to design and carry out St. George’s Church, Castlereagh-street. From this time onward his career was a successful one, and the record of his professional life becomes in great measure the list of his works. To enumerate the whole of these would be tedious. In the matter of buildings, no street in Sydney can approach Pitt-street. If we content ourselves with a glance at Mr. Rowe’s work in this thoroughfare alone his labours and their value will have been sufficiently indicated. Commencing at the northern end on the eastern side, below Bridge-street, are Mr. Lord’s new warehouses; then Mr. E. Vickery’s two handsome stone blocks of buildings, with a frontage of nearly two hundred and fifty feet; on the opposite side the large stone warehouse of Messrs. Perry Brothers; then the neat little Angel Inn, nearly opposite which is the artistic stone warehouse of Messrs. H. Bull and Co., the stone carvings of which are characteristic of the flora and fauna of the colony; next to the new Post-office we come to the immense premises of Messrs. Hoffnung and Co., being six stories in height, exclusive of basement, with a frontage of one hundred feet; on the site of the old Victoria Theatre are the extensive premises of Messrs. Harris and Ackman; at the corner of Pitt and Market streets is the handsome "George" Hotel, five stories high, the property of G. Hill, Esquire; further south come the spacious premises of Messrs. Wright, Heaton and Co.; next comes the Royal Arcade, which, with its handsome and elegant compeer in King-street, was erected by Mr. Rowe; the five-story commodious premises of Washington, Soul and Co.; and the handsome and well-appointed hall and
premises of the Young Men's Christian Association. This formidable list, representing many thousands of pounds sterling of invested capital, stands for but a portion of the large interest committed to Mr. Rowe's responsible care. To these should be added, besides St. George's Church already mentioned, with its lofty spire standing out markedly from the rest of the buildings in a busy part of the city, the great synagogue in Elizabeth-street; a splendidly designed edifice, which is justly the pride of the Hebrew community in Sydney. But Mr. Rowe's works are scattered throughout the city and suburbs. The Sydney Hospital, if completed from Mr. Rowe's original design, will be one of the masterpieces of architecture in Australia. The cities of Bathurst and Goulburn, as well as in other country towns, bear evidence of his labours; and Newington College, at Stanmore, is another monument to his professional skill and activity.

Mr. Rowe was one of the founders, if not the founder, of the Institute of Architects in New South Wales, and has been its president for many years. He has always taken a deep interest in his profession, which he has evidenced, amongst other ways, by offering on more than one occasion gold medals for competition among the architect pupils of the various architects' offices in Sydney. Prior to his visit to Europe, in 1884, he was elected Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects. As far back as 1872 he began to take an active interest in public affairs, and was elected an alderman for Bourke Ward. Two years later he was again returned without opposition, and during his four years of office he secured many reforms. Through his energetic action a great and lasting reform in the water supply was effected, by which the water used in the city was prevented from contamination and separated from that used for drainage purposes; this step was an important measure of sanitary reform, and a cause of great saving of labour at the Botany waterworks. This was by no means the only result of his activity as an alderman. He severely criticised the plans of the Town Hall, and expressed an opinion that the undertaking would form a gigantic blunder—a statement which has not since lacked proof Mr. Rowe was defeated in 1876 by the late Mayor, Mr. John Young, by about forty votes. Having established his residence at Manly, however, he was invited to again take municipal office when that pleasant suburb was created a municipality, early in 1877. He was elected first Mayor, and re-elected the following year without opposition. His aldermanic experience suggested the working of the borough as one ward, and its progress has borne ample testimony to the value of his services. But while his life was thus devoted to public and professional labour, he still found time to take an interest in the military defence
of the colony. In 1872 he received his first commission as a First Lieutenant in the newly-formed Engineer Corps, and was promoted to the captaincy in 1874. The Volunteer Force was disbanded in 1878, and on the re-organisation Captain Rowe was re-commissioned as captain commanding in the Defence Force; promoted to be major in 1880, and to the rank of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel in 1886. The Engineer Corps consists of 120 men, officered by professional men, and composed entirely of mechanics and artisans. Its headquarters are at the west end of Victoria-square, where facilities are afforded for practical training and instruction. Colonel Rowe has been greatly assisted in building up his corps by the help of his officers, Brevet-Major Parrott and Lieutenant C. S. Cansdell, who have been associated with him from its formation, aided by the services of the staff instructor, Sergeant-Major Masters, R.E., who has been for many years in the corps. Quite recently the Government has appointed Major Penrose, C.E., and it is held by all who know the corps to be equal to any duties required of it. During a recent visit to England, Colonel Rowe increased his military knowledge by visiting Chatham, Woolwich, Enfield, and Aldershot, when he had an opportunity to observe the kind feeling existing between the Imperial, militia, and volunteer officers. He was cordially received, and had every information placed at his disposal. Since Colonel Rowe's return from England, he has settled at "Mona," Darling Point, and has been made President of the Rushcutters' Bay Park Trust, in which capacity he will find plenty of scope to exercise his active talents. Colonel Rowe has been twice married, and has a large family of sons and daughters. He has been on the Commission of the Peace since 1874.
LTHOUGH a man's position in the world may be increased by his wealth, as compared with that of other men, still it is only by the manner in which he spends that wealth that he is esteemed a useful citizen and a worthy member of society. It is not alone for ourselves that we must hoard up riches, but, after our immediate wants are supplied, we become trustees for the rest of our fellow-citizens, and we should be careful that the power we hold through our possessions is not wrongly used. Responsibility grows with riches, and whether in private charity, or in the public service of the State, its disposal is a matter for the greatest care. Unselfishness is a characteristic of man that is not often met with, but when it is met, is appreciated above all else.

William Halliday was born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, in the year 1827, and received his education at the Clarencefield Academy, in the parish of Ruthwell, in the same county. After leaving school he was engaged in agriculture and stock-farming up to the age of twenty-four years, when he looked about to find a way of bettering his condition. At that time the news of the discovery of gold in Australia had just reached the old country, and inflamed the imaginations of many with dreams of rapidly-made fortunes. He did not escape the prevailing excitement, but with many others determined to seek for himself the glittering gold that was waiting to be collected in the bright southern land. After a short preparation he embarked with his young wife for Victoria, and on arriving there at once proceeded to the goldfields, but after a short experience he found that digging was not suitable for a man of his disposition; and moreover he saw, with the sagacity of his countrymen, that there was a great and sure fortune to be made out of sheep-farming. Having satisfied himself that wool was to be the source of his success, he spent twenty years squatting in Victoria, but being of opinion that New South Wales afforded a wider field for his ambition, he crossed the Murray and became a dweller in New South Wales—the land of the present, and the land of the future. The judgment
displayed by Mr. Halliday in removing from Victoria has been verified, as the phenomenal advance of New South Wales during the last eighteen years has been the wonder and admiration of the world. On coming to this colony he purchased the large and well-known station of Brookong, near Wagga Wagga, on which property he has carried on pastoral business on an extensive scale and in a most intelligent manner. The energy and ability displayed by Mr. Halliday in the conduct of his business has met with its just reward, and the fruits of his success he is now enjoying in the ease and retirement of a comfortable middle life. Mr. Halliday has not taken any very prominent part in public life, either locally or as a member of the Legislative Assembly. His private affairs occupied his whole time, and prevented him giving any of his time to the service of the country. However, in 1885, when England was at war in the East, and was making a strong effort to relieve General Gordon, who had been blockaded in Khartoum, the Stuart Government offered to the Imperial Government a battery of artillery and a regiment of infantry for service in the Soudan. Whether the Government was justified or not in making the offer it is not the business of the biographer to discuss; but having offered assistance, which was accepted, it became the duty of the people to see that everything should be done that was necessary. A great enthusiasm was awakened throughout the country, and beside men coming in hundreds to be enrolled, the merchants of Sydney sent in supplies of all sorts for the benefit of the Australian contingent for the Soudan. And over and above the preparations made for the absolute well-being of the troops, some of the most noble-hearted and generous of the citizens of the country instituted a fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of such of our soldiers as might fall in battle for the old country. To this fund Mr. Halliday at once contributed the sum of £1000, and further promised a similar amount annually during the absence of the troops in the field. His patriotism went further, for he offered to provide and equip at his own expense a troop of cavalry for further service abroad, if required. Such public spirit is not often met with, and when it is, it deserves to be appreciated. When the speedy return of our soldiers from Egypt demanded no further strain upon the Patriotic Fund, and there was no object for its application, he handed over the balance of his gift, which was returned to him, towards the establishment of a Royal Naval Home for the Imperial Navy, in Sydney, showing that his patriotism was genuine, and his charity deep-seated and earnest. Recognition of such service to the country was not wanting, for in August 1885 he was summoned to a seat in the Legislative Council of New South Wales, where he is looked upon as a man of weight.
Mr. Halliday is a widower, his wife having died in 1878, and has a family of one son and four daughters, two of which latter are married. With his daughters he visited England in 1886, and shared in the attentions that were shown to Australians during that year in London. He is a good type of the successful Scotchman, who has made his own way, and can always be recognised as one who has fought his way through the world. His appointment to the Upper Chamber has been according to the principle that has always guided such appointments, which is to fill that House with those men whose interest in the country is great, and whose condition is that which is not desirous of a change.
HE educational system of New South Wales, built up and conducted as it has been with eminent skill and ability, is one of which any civilised country might be proud. Democratic and national in its principle and working, it offers to every youth in the colony opportunities and means to develop and qualify himself for any pursuit in life which may be attractive to him. Beginning with its primary, and going through its intermediate stages, he comes easily and naturally to the University, its final and complete summit, which may be looked upon as the noble crown placed on high, which he has reached by means of the perfect steps leading thereto. All that is done to make our University perfect in its various branches is work done for the good of the colony, as it reacts upon the students that pursue their studies there, who come from the people, and go back again with minds enlarged and well stored by the liberal course of study provided for them. And all those who aid in the work of making our University perfect, who instruct our youth and bring out their useful qualities, are engaged in work that benefits this land, and must be considered as deserving well of the country. Among those who have been, and still are engaged in conducting the higher branches of our educational system, and building up by their work memorials worthy of themselves and New South Wales, the name of Dr. Anderson Stuart, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology at the Sydney University, takes a prominent place. The work he is doing among us, and the interest he has ever shown since coming among us, in the advancement of the country, entitle him to a place among the representative men identified with Australia.

Thomas Peter Anderson Stuart was born in the year 1856 at Dumfries, in Scotland, to which town his family had come some time before from the wild and picturesque island of Skye, among the sea-lashed Hebrides. His early studies were pursued chiefly at the Dumfries Academy, after leaving which he devoted
himself to private study for some time previous to, and in preparation for going
to Wolfenbüttel, in Germany, where he stayed some time, there acquiring that
familiarity with modern languages, which helps to make him such an agreeable
companion. Returning to Scotland he passed the examination of the,
Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and shortly afterwards entered the
Edinburgh University, where he soon became known as a most hardworking student,
and distinguished himself in large classes of upwards of 200 members by carrying
off the medals for Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Materia-medica, Natural History
and other branches of Medicine and Surgery to which he devoted himself.
Among the distinctions that fell to Mr. Stuart during his studentship were a
special competition prize for Botany, the Grierson Bursary for Anatomy and
Physiology (1877), and the Hanmer Dickson prize for Anatomy (1879). While
a student, he acted as Prosector in the Anatomical Department of the University,
and so had many opportunities of becoming acquainted with the methods of
conducting a class of anatomy. Determined to obtain all the distinctions possible
in the branch of study to which he had devoted himself, he prepared himself for
and passed the examination in Anatomy and Physiology for membership of the
Royal College of Surgeons, England, with such merit that he was at once
recommended to try the Fellowship Primary, which he did immediately, and
passed with great success. To prove the excellence of his answering in this
latter examination he was unofficially informed that he had obtained the highest
marks up to that time known to have been gained, viz., twenty-four out of a
possible twenty-five. In 1880 Mr. Stuart graduated as Bachelor of Medicine
and Master in Surgery in the University of Edinburgh, taking first-class honours
and winning the "Ettles Scholarship," a prize given to the most distinguished
graduate of the year. It may be here mentioned that Dr. Stuart not alone
has in an eminent degree the power of acquiring knowledge, but he also has the
rarer gift and valuable quality of imparting to others the knowledge he possesses.
He also has devoted some time to original research in which he was successful.
Some extracts from the testimonial given to him by William Turner, M.B., F.R.S.,
Professor of Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh, will show the impression
he made upon his teachers, and the high estimate they formed of his abilities:—

"When a young student, Dr. Stuart attracted my attention from his industry, intelligence, and the special
interest he took in his anatomical work. He was much about me at the time, and I employed him in various
pieces of work on which I was then engaged. Dr. Stuart passed an unusually brilliant examination both in this
University and at the Royal College of Surgeons of England. He is a man of many accomplishments, an exceptionally
good linguist, and for some time past has acted as Principal Assistant in the Physiological School of the
University."

He is spoken of in a similar strain by such men as Dr. Imlach, the President of
the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh; Joseph Lister, D.C.L., Surgeon

Vol I
Extraordinary to Her Majesty the Queen; John Wood, F.R.C.S., F.R.C., Professor of Clinical Surgery in King's College, London; and by many others, from whom he obtained the most flattering testimonials in recommendation of his application for the chair in the University of Sydney, which he now holds. There must not be omitted an excerpt from the testimonial given to him by Douglas Maclagan, M.D., Vice-President of the Royal Society, Edinburgh, as follows:—

"Dr. Stuart distinguished himself in almost all branches of professional study, and . . . . has had the academic distinction of having been Prosector in the Anatomical Department, and Demonstrator in the class of Physiology in this University. It is especially in the departments of Anatomy and Physiology that Dr. Stuart has shown his unwearied industry, his power of acquiring and imparting knowledge, and on these grounds he is, in my opinion, admittedly qualified for the chair which he now seeks to obtain."

After graduating, Dr. Stuart proceeded to Strasburg, where he worked at a course of Physiological Chemistry and Pharmacology under Dr. Hans-Meyer, Dr. F. Hoppe-Seyler, and Dr. O. Schmiedeberg, who testified to his work in most gratifying testimonials. Dr. Meyer wrote:—

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After his Continental experience he returned to Edinburgh, where he became Assistant to the Professor of Physiology at the University, and completed his Thesis for the Doctorate of Medicine, for which he was honoured by being awarded the Thesis gold medal of the University. Here he remained until accepted as Professor of Anatomy and Physiology at the University of Sydney, New South Wales, where he arrived in 1883. No School of Medicine then existed in the University, so that upon Dr. Anderson Stuart, as its first Professor, was thrown the labour and the honour of founding such a School. He did not lose much time in setting to work, and with characteristic energy, supported by wide knowledge, he, relying mainly on himself, and with little help from without, started the numerous organisations that make up the complex thing known as a Medical School. At an early period of his career among us, he completed the present temporary buildings in which the business of the Medical School is carried on, and was without delay elected Fellow of the Senate, as well as appointed Dean of the Faculty of Medicine. He was also appointed by the Government to the Medical Board of New South Wales. The Prince Alfred Hospital, one of the most complete institutions of its kind in the world, has obtained his attention, and in it he attends to the business of giving clinical instruction to the students that attend it from the Medical School of the University, with which it is connected as a practical clinical field of study. Taking a deep interest in the advancement of the medical students of the University, and in everything that may increase their knowledge of their
profession, Dr. Stuart has established the "University Medical Society," for the study and discussion of medical matters which may be of interest to such a body. Such institutions encourage their members to original research, and to bring forward and submit to criticism matters that may be considered of importance in their several lines of study. And not alone in advancing the interests of the Medical School, but also those of the University in general, has Professor Stuart been prominent; and by his constant activity furthers all that can benefit the institution to which he is attached. His academic duties do not prevent him from attending to work outside, and giving to those who require it the benefit of his professional skill. He is Physician to the Children's Hospital at the Glebe. True to the national spirit that dwells in the breast of every Scotchman, be he Highlander or Lowlander, Professor Stuart encourages and sympathises with his fellow-countrymen in this southern land. He is Vice-President of the Highland Society of New South Wales, and is a prominent figure at their annual gatherings, when the sports of the Gael are pursued in a climate and under circumstances not quite in harmony with their traditions. But it is in the grand buildings, just completed, of the Medical School of the University that Professor Stuart has made for himself a memorial. Here, in one of the finest architectural buildings in this colony—and many are the magnificent buildings that grace the land—will be conducted the teaching of a school now consisting of over sixty students, which has grown and waxed great in numbers and importance from the day that Professor Stuart first took in hand the four young men, that in 1883 formed the whole body of medical students then in New South Wales. It cannot be denied that the time and circumstances were favourable to the foundation and erection of such a school, but without the vigorous grasp and strong impetus given to the work by Professor Stuart, the complete structure that now is such an ornament to our University and our city would never have been erected. And not alone is it in itself such a complete building, but it has been acknowledged by competent judges that, in comparison to others of its kind in various parts of the world, it is one of the best Medical School buildings in existence.

The relation of the work done by Professor Stuart to the country is most important. It is a contribution to the aggregate that forms the individuality of the Australian people, and for that reason alone could not have been lost to the country without delaying its onward advance. The youth desirous of taking upon himself the high duties of the medical profession was compelled, until the establishment of the Medical School, to seek the necessary instruction and experience in distant countries. The expense attending this state of things
deterred many from continuing their studies as desired, and so we were compelled to depend upon the old world for our doctors. The outside doctor coming to us brought with him old world notions, and instead of making a new country, he endeavoured to create here the likeness of the old. These feelings have done more to keep back the sentiment of Australian nationality than perhaps anything else in our life, but, as we go along the road of increase and prosperity, our own native powers will be developed, and we will no longer look outside for everything we require. Our youth educated at home in their bright native land, will take their places with their compeers from and in the old world, and with their minds developed in the pure air of this free country, they will come to look upon Australia as a country to be proud of, and, free from the infection of antiquated ideas and effete institutions, they will glory in being the proud possessors of the name Australia. So our University possesses in itself a vast power for good, and a large field in which this power may be exercised. For the education of the individual, it is not sufficient to pour into his mind the productions of other people's brains; the individual qualities he possesses must be developed, and a colouring given to his character of such a nature as will make it influential in the well-being of the country and community to which he belongs. Our University is emerging from its childhood, and is just approaching the period of rapid development. It is each day becoming more and more an important factor in the life of the country, and it must soon take place as the fount and origin from which is to spring the thought that is to influence the course of events among us, and from which will come the men who will govern Australia for the Australians.

Among the men who are engaged in making the University the great National Educational establishment, Professor Anderson Stuart takes a leading position, and one which it will be of great benefit to the country that he should long continue to hold.
Dr. Harman Tarrant, F.R.C.S.C.

Only by steady and determined application to work can success be achieved, and he who, without the adventitious aid of birth, wealth, and interest, has made a fortune and a place for himself in the community, deserves to have his name recorded among those that make up the great life of the country. In professional life, success, when attained, must be genuine, as its work has been, and always will be, more subject to criticism than that done in business and other walks of life. So that he who has passed through the ordeal has got the stamp of genuiness about him, which in itself is a guarantee of the individual. A medical man is brought more into contact with the inner life of their patients, and is the depository of more confidences than any other professional man, and, to the honour of the profession, these confidences are rarely misplaced. The test of a doctor’s worth is the esteem in which he is held by his clients, and the amount of trust that they are willing to place in him. Dr. Harman Tarrant has stood the many tests to which a man in his profession is subject, and has come through them bravely and well. The appreciation in which he is held was shown by his election to the Legislative Assembly by the people of the district in which he practised, and this, together with the part he has taken in the life of the country, entitles him to be ranked in the list of representative men of Australia.

Dr. Harman Tarrant was born in the city of Belfast, Ireland, on the 14th November 1844. It is a notable fact that the North of Ireland has sent forth few men into foreign lands who have failed to make a way for themselves in the world, and the career of Dr. Tarrant is not untrue to that tradition. His descent is traced from a noble French family, whose sympathies were ever on the side of royalty, and for which cause many of them showed their devotion. One of Dr. Tarrant’s ancestors, the Princesse de Tarente, distinguished herself during the troublous times of the French Revolution by her devoted service to the beautiful and hapless Marie Antoinette, the recollection of whose sad fate ever awakens our pity and our love. At an early
age, young Harman Tarrant was taken to London, where his father occupied a position in the Civil Service and received his early education at a private school in that city. From thence he proceeded to the Royal School, Banagher, Ireland, where he continued his education until he matriculated at Trinity College, Dublin. Here he entered upon his medical studies under the direction of the well-known and distinguished surgeon and brilliant operator, Mr. Butcher, whose brother was at the time Regius Professor of Divinity at the same University. This gentleman, the Rev. Dr. Butcher, was subsequently, owing to his great ability and his distinguished life, appointed Bishop to the See of Cork. After going through the ordinary course at Trinity College, Mr. Tarrant pursued his studies at the Medical Schools of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, attending the principal hospitals of those cities, and making himself familiar with the various branches of his profession. Having received his diploma, he entered upon the practice of his profession for a short period in the old country, but considering that better opportunities for advancement were to be found in Australia, and his health telling him that he must seek a more genial climate, he left for Australia, and landed in Sydney about the year 1868. Like many men who have made their way in this land, he did not remain long in Sydney, but went into the country, and settled in practice in Kiama, where he remained for ten years. Without money it is extremely difficult to make progress in a large town, and often the able man is kept back for years by the difficulty he finds in doing more than supplying his daily needs. In the country, however, a man's ability is more quickly recognised, and it is easier for such a one to make money. Dr. Tarrant saw this, and so he made in Kiama the fortune that enabled him to move to Sydney, and there take his place in the centres of life and thought of his adopted country. While in Kiama he became highly popular among all classes. His abilities were recognised by all his friends, and though they were unwilling to lose him from their midst, yet they could not but encourage him to seek a wider field for his practice.

Encouraged by these opinions, which fortified his own judgment, Dr. Tarrant left Kiama and removed to Sydney about the year 1879, where he has since remained. Immediately on his arrival he was appointed one of the honorary surgeons to the Sydney Hospital, a position which he still retains. Some time after his settling in Sydney a vacancy occurred in the parliamentary representation of Kiama, and at the election which ensued Dr. Tarrant was elected to represent the electorate, and held the seat in the Assembly for seven years. During his parliamentary life he was a constant
attendant in his place, and he took an intelligent and active interest in the affairs of the country. The trained intellect of an able professional man must always be of use in the councils of the country, and though, as it is often asserted, professional men, being specialists, are not broad in their views, still such men form a useful corrective to the politicians of the doctrinaire school, whose ideas are kept in practical form by the plain knowledge of the professional man. In the investigations held on the method of quarantine, and the inquiry into the treatment of small-pox patients, Dr. Tarrant did useful work, and by his exertions and special knowledge he succeeded in effecting many necessary reforms in the department of public health. His increasing professional engagements becoming too numerous to permit him to attend as closely as he desired to his public duties, he yielded up the trust imposed upon him by the electors of Kiama, and resigned his seat after holding it for seven years. It may not be generally known, but it is now here stated, that by two Governments was Dr. Tarrant offered portfolios in the Cabinet, which honour he was forced to decline for private reasons. The active duties of his profession make such calls upon his time that he is unable to take such an active part in public matters as is desirable—a loss which it is to be hoped we will not long suffer.

During the whole of his Australian career Dr. Tarrant has been closely identified with the Masonic body, of which he has been an indefatigable member. As is well known, there has been established in New South Wales a Constitution independent of the English and Scottish Constitutions, and that the latter have refused to recognise the former, and refuse to admit its members to the rights of brotherhood. Notwithstanding this disagreement, the New South Wales Constitution has flourished and progressed under the active and energetic direction and skill of Dr. Tarrant, who has been elected to the office of Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales Freemasons. During his period of office he has endeavoured by writing, speaking, and working to smooth the differences that exist between the Grand Lodge of New South Wales and the other Constitutions working in the colony. It is much to be deplored that these differences should exist, but there are hopes that they will soon be settled. At the late Grand Lodge elections of the different Constitutions, in each case the Governor, Lord Carrington, was elected Grand Master; this was done as a step towards bringing together the differing points that have caused the schism in the Masonic body. Dr. Tarrant has done good work towards this end, and when union has been brought about, full recognition of his services may be expected. In all the struggle he has borne the heat and burden of the day, and when the time comes for recompense he will be found worthy of his reward.
Anthony Hordern, Esquire.

SYDNEY.

The aggregate efforts of the individuals forming a community is a country made, and as is the energy and activity of each, so will the sum total partake of these characteristics. The country formed will be great or unimportant according as the workers therein are energetic or inclined to apathy. Mere in this southern climate are all the conditions that encourage life, active and bustling, and placed among these is the Anglo-Saxon race, busy, hardworking, and ever ready to forward the advance of civilisation, and improve the condition of man. The work done by some may never make the worker's name known, while others become famous and win renown. But much depends on character, and though some have great talents and large powers for work, still, through some constitutional influence, they do not take their place in the world as high as they deserve. When this constitutional influence is favourable, and combined with the necessary powers, the individual so favoured must, in spite of his environment, make his name known. And much depends upon the turn first given to the character from outside, and upon what circumstances may afterwards surround it. Given the favourable data to work from and great effects must be achieved, so much so that the product of a man's life may be as easily estimated and known as that a button machine will turn out buttons and not eggs. Every country has in it persons of forceful character who impress their personality upon the time in which they live, and which impression has effect upon after ages. In old countries the names of such persons are numerous, and in Australia, though yet an infant among nations, such names may also be found. Among these will always stand prominent that of the subject of the present sketch, whose memory will ever be honoured, and whose example deserves to be followed.

Anthony Hordern, the subject of the present sketch, was born in Melbourne, in the colony of Victoria, Australia, on the 24th July 1842. His father was Mr. Anthony Hordern, who founded in Sydney the drapery business which was subsequently developed rapidly, and extended to colossal proportions, by the
active industry and great business capacity of his son. After receiving elementary
instruction at local schools, Mr. Hordern was sent to England to complete his
education, in pursuance of which he entered the well-known Public School of
Rugby, where he remained for five years. For a person of Mr. Hordern's
nature no better place could have been chosen for his education, as the atmosphere
of a large public school is best suited to develop the sterling qualities that
marked the character of Mr. Hordern. After completing his education he
returned to Sydney, in order to join his father in the drapery business, entering
with ardour into the work of enlarging the firm. With his only brother Samuel
he carried on the business, in conjunction with his father, until the death of the
latter, which took place in August 1877, after which the whole of the interest
of the firm remained with the two brothers, who continued to trade under the
designation of "Anthony Hordern and Sons." To ensure success in the trade
that Mr. Hordern had entered upon, two requisites are necessary; one is the
possession of qualities that make a financier; the other is an aptitude to discover the
immediate wants and tastes of the day, and a knowledge of the means that can
be at once used to satisfy these wants. These requisites he possessed in a marked
degree, and these, with youth and energy, he brought to the business which had
become his upon his father's death. In 1887 may be said to have begun the
growth of the large establishment which is one of the most defined characters
of the town of Sydney. It was not in the present imposing structure that the
business of "Anthony Hordern and Sons," as it is known to us, was carried on;
but it was on the site of the present establishment of Edward Hordern and
Sons that it was originally instituted. The present structure known as the
" Palace Emporium," which was erected by the brothers Anthony and Samuel, is
said to be the largest and most complete establishment of its kind in the
Southern Hemisphere, and is supposed to be the largest but one of its kind in
the world. Aiming to supply all the daily demands of the domestic economy of
the people in every rank of life, Mr. Hordern, by a close study of our life and
its surroundings, developed that marvellous capacity for purchasing which has
placed him so far ahead of his rivals in the same walk of life. Perceiving
rapidly, almost by intuition, what was required by the exigencies of the time,
and knowing where, how, and when to purchase, was the secret of that success
which made him the wonder and the envy of many. Hence there can be no
surprise that his stock-in-trade should present such variety, beauty, and elegance
in all seasons of the year. An important matter in his success was that he
could guarantee every article sold by him, as he had everything manufactured
for his business in all parts of the world.
Perhaps the event in Mr. Hordern’s life which showed most clearly his breadth of mind, his great activity, and large business capacity was the magnificent project which he carried to such a successful issue in Western Australia. That country will owe more of her future prosperity to Mr. Anthony Hordern than the present generation is capable of appreciating. Proceeding thither in 1883, Mr. Hordern, anxious to give an impetus to business, and eager to develop the grand resources of that hitherto neglected and comparatively unknown land, submitted to the Government of Western Australia a gigantic scheme of railway construction on the land grant system. After contending successfully with many difficulties, both in Australia and in London—in the latter place particularly, being opposed by some Western Australians—he concluded his negotiations, and on the 25th October 1884 he signed the contract for the Albany-Beverley railroad. By this contract he undertook to construct a railroad from Albany to Beverley, a distance of about 234 miles, on the same gauge as the existing lines. In consideration for this he received a grant of 12,000 acres of land in alternate blocks for every mile of railroad, and was allowed to select the same in a belt of eighty miles running east and west of the line. He was also bound to introduce 5000 immigrants into the colony at the rate of 1000 per year for five years. In connection with this scheme Mr. Hordern proceeded to England in 1884, as also to attend to the needs of his Haymarket business, of which it must be remembered he was the "buyer." On his return to Western Australia in 1886 he succumbed while on board the P. and O. Carthage, in the Indian Ocean, to an attack of sunstroke which he had sustained at Aden, and died on the 16th September of that year. In the Albany Mail of 22nd September 1886 there appeared a long obituary notice of the deceased gentleman, in which his many good actions were set forth, and which concluded with these words:—

"It does seem strange that the inscrutable decrees of Providence should have willed that this enterprising and energetic man should have been called away to another world just on the eve of the triumph of one of the great objects of his life, and only within a few days' sail of the place which is to be so greatly benefited by the grand undertaking of which he was pre-eminently the promoter. The friend of Western Australia, the saviour of Albany and the district, Mr. Hordern’s memory deserves to be perpetuated in a manner worthy of his enterprising exertions for the benefit of the colony, and we trust that some steps will be taken to erect a monument to hand down to posterity the name of Mr. Anthony Hordern as a benefactor of this port."

The desire expressed in the above paragraph did not fall unnoticed, but steps were immediately taken to erect a memorial over his remains which, according to his wish often expressed in life, were interred in Albany. As a mark of the esteem in which he was held by his employees, and at the same time as a proof that their recognition of his good qualities was real and substantial, the sum of £500 was subscribed by those employed in the Haymarket establishment.
towards the erection of a monument to their late deceased employer. His funeral at Albany was attended by an enormous concourse of people, business in the town being closed for the day, and a holiday being proclaimed by order of the Government. A public meeting that had been summoned for 22nd September, the day on which the funeral took place, in order to give recognition by a testimonial to Mr. Venn of his efforts to obtain Responsible Government, was postponed, and the Mayor was requested to send "a letter of condolence to Mrs. Hordern for her sad bereavement in the loss of her husband." The Daily News, Perth, West Australia, of 23rd September 1886, gave a leader to the deceased, which, after giving a merited tribute of praise to the memory of Mr. Hordern, ended by saying:

"By the sudden death of Anthony Hordern we need to be reminded more than ever by the great poet of Nature, that

'And yet, although the deceased owes his death primarily to the excessive amount of work with which he taxed his brain, yet it can hardly be said with truth that he 'laid waste his powers.' No! In the history of the future development of Western Australia that will yet be written, there will stand out in its pages in bold relief the name of that successful merchant, genial gentleman, able organiser, and successful national philanthropist—Anthony Hordern. Peace be to his ashes, and all honour to his memory."

On Wednesday, 20th October, 1886, was turned the first sod of the Albany and Beverley railroad in Western Australia, the enduring monument of Mr. Hordern's energy and activity. Lady Broome (the wife of the Governor, Sir Frederick Napier Broome) performed the ceremony, and in the course of a speech made by the Governor on the occasion, he, addressing the people assembled, alluded to the late Mr. Hordern in the following terms:

"I share your great regret that Mr. Hordern, to whose energy the construction of this railway on the land grant system is largely due, has not been spared to witness the success of his efforts."

These public acknowledgments of Mr. Hordern's work show distinctly the estimation in which he was held, and clearly point out the loss the country has suffered by his untimely death.

Mr. Anthony Hordern married, in 1864, Miss Elizabeth Mary Bull, fourth daughter of Mr. John Bull, of Liverpool, New South Wales, by whom he had twelve children, five of whom, two sons and three daughters, are now living. His interest in the large and thriving business that owed so much to his energy,
which he left behind him, is carried on for the benefit of his two sons, who, as they come of age, will enter into the business. His daughters he has otherwise well provided for, but they, with their brothers, still have their father's interest in the Albany-Beverley railroad. Mr. Hordern was a kind husband, and a loving and indulgent father, while his geniality made him a favourite among those that had the pleasure of his friendship. The memorial before alluded to of his employes is an eloquent tribute to his work, and speaks in no doubtful terms of the uniform kindness shown by him to his subordinates, and the anxious solicitude he always displayed in their advancement and welfare. His name will ever remain as that of one who has given an example to be followed, and who has helped to make Australia the great nation that she promises to become at no very distant date.
HE late Hon. Stephen Campbell Brown, member of the Legislative Council, was one of those men whose conscientious attention to business, both public and private, marked him out as one to be trusted, and from whom good work would come. Nor did he in his life belie the opinion then formed of him. His large business as a solicitor showed the confidence that was placed in him, and as a member of the Legislature he was frequently requested to join in the formation of more than one Ministry. He was born in Sydney on the 21st October 1829, and received his education at the old Sydney College, under Mr. Cape—the tutor of so many distinguished Australians. After leaving school he adopted the law as a profession, and entered the office of Mr. Thurlow, who was then one of the leading solicitors in Sydney. Here he was unremitting in his attention to his legal studies, and soon gained the respect and confidence of his superiors. At the same time he took the greatest interest in athletic pursuits, especially cricket, and did not think it inconsistent that the body could be developed at the same time as the brain. As a batsman he had a wide reputation; on one occasion he made the highest score that had then been made in the colony. To him may be attributed the great hold that the game has taken among Australians, and all cricketers in New South Wales should cherish with pride the name of S. C. Brown. He was in later years a constant patron of the turf, his presence being well known at the old Homebush course, and afterwards upon the course at Randwick. Such men as he aid in keeping the sport of kings less impure than it unfortunately is made in these days by blacklegs and men who race for the public money, careless of the honour of winning.

In the year 1852, Mr. Brown having passed a very creditable examination, was admitted as an Attorney, Solicitor and Proctor of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, and soon began to prosper in his profession. He was not noted so much for his legal acumen as for a power of clearly comprehending
the points of a case, and of plainly expressing his sentiments thereon. For several years his prosperity increased, and with it in an equal increase did his popularity. At the general election that took place at the end of 1864, Mr. Brown was induced to become a candidate for Newtown, and was returned as representative for that electorate. As a legislator he was not a party man, yet he held strong and decided opinions on certain matters; he was one who by wise and temperate counsel often moderated the heat of party strife between contending parties. Anything that savoured of corruption or dishonesty found in him an implacable foe, and to this may be attributed the high position he held in the esteem of those who had the advantage of knowing him. Without ambition for place or power, and occupied with the conduct of a large business, he refused on several occasions to take a seat in the Cabinet, as he was satisfied that he could not attend to his private business and do his duty as a Minister. Still he took great interest in all that related to the well-being of the community, more especially in all matters connected with social economy and education. So noteworthy were his efforts in the latter cause that he was re-elected as a member of the Council of Education, which, under the Act of 1866, administered the affairs of the public schools of the colony, and in this capacity did good and valuable service to the country. At the same time he recognised the necessity for the Department of Public Education to be in the hands of a Minister, and in furtherance thereof he gave generous support to the Act of 1880, which now regulates education in New South Wales. In November 1881 an event occurred in connection with the then Minister for Lands which brought suspicion upon the Government, and jeopardised their position before the country. The history of the Milburn Creek is well-known to all, and the retirement of Mr. Baker from the Cabinet is equally public property. During the discussion of the matter by the House, Mr. Brown consistently opposed any compensation being given to the shareholders of the company, and when it transpired that the direction of Parliament in the appropriation of the award had not been obeyed, he expressed his indignation in no measured terms. The Ministry being in sore straits, it appeared to Mr. Brown that his duty called him to a more active participation in the Government of the country than he had hitherto taken. He threw aside his personal feelings, and accepted the portfolio of Postmaster-General; the Hon. F. M. Darley, Q.C., becoming Vice President of the Executive Council. On accepting the office, Mr. Brown resigned his seat for Newton, and accepted one in the Legislative Council. While a Minister he was indefatigable in the discharge of his duties, but on the return from Europe of the Premier, Sir Henry Parkes, to the colony, he resigned his
portfolio, and applied himself again with undiminished energy to the affairs of his clients. While in the Legislative Council he conducted through its stages the Employers' Liability Bill, which owes its completeness to his energy and experience.

His death was sudden and tragic. On 16th October 1882, as he was examining a witness in the Insolvency Court, he fell down in an apoplectic fit. from which he never rallied, and died in about an hour after at the Oxford Hotel, to which he had been removed. He left a widow and two children, As a private citizen he left many friends, and in honour of his memory the Reform Club, of which he was a prominent member, put off a dinner that was to have been given in honour of Sir John Robertson, until after the funeral. He took a prominent place in his profession, and was held in high esteem by his professional brethren. His active life placed him among the men who have built up New South Wales, and his acknowledged worth entitles him to have his name placed among the representative men of Australia.
William Faithfull, Esquire.

Towards the end of the last century, when Europe was in a state of ferment, the adventurous spirits that sought for excitement had plenty of opportunities afforded them. Spain was then a country which had attractions for such spirits, and many left their homes in England to see the fierce life beyond the Pyrenees. Among those who were anxious to tempt fortune in this way was a young lad, whose life at home in peaceful England was rendered unhappy by quarrels with his step-father, and whose romantic imagination led him to try and win fame and spoil in the Spanish wars. This lad, William Faithfull, the founder of the family of that name in New South Wales, enlisted, after leaving his home, for service in Spain, but instead of proceeding thither he was told off with his regiment for service in New South Wales. Had he then known the success that was waiting for him in Australia he would not have suffered such grief as he did at not being sent to Spain. He arrived in the colony in 1791, and served with his regiment for some time. On obtaining his discharge he was employed by Colonel Foveaux in the management of his farms and runs, and in the settlement of stock and other business of a pastoral life. For some years he remained in the service of Colonel Foveaux, until the latter left the colony in order to return to England, when he began business on his own account. Previous to leaving, his old employer gave him part of his flocks, and a considerable share of his personal property, including his watch and bible, which have been treasured since as precious heirlooms by his family. For some years he farmed on various properties, principally at Canterbury and Jordan Hill, between which he spent most of his time, until he eventually settled down permanently at Richmond, and resided there until his death, at the age of seventy-three years. The active spirit that first had incited him to adventure, braving all dangers and fearless of death, enabled him to win position and wealth in the rude land in which he found himself. He went gallantly to work, and from Nature herself tore the spoils that are the reward of the brave. In 1804 Mr. Faithfull married Miss Susanna Pitt. This lady had
come out to New South Wales with her family, her father's once large fortune having been reduced, and so rendering it necessary for his children to work for their daily bread. Three children of this marriage survived their father—William Pitt, George, and Alice. Alice married Dr. Gibson, Surgeon to H.M. 39th Regiment, and settled with her husband at Tiranna, near Goulburn, where she lately died, leaving numerous descendants. George was one of the first of those who took stock overland from New South Wales to Victoria, and afterwards settled at Wangaratta in that colony. William Pitt, the eldest son, still lives at the ripe age of eighty-one, a sketch of whose life immediately follows.
ILLIAM PITT FAITHFULL was born in 1806, and so is one of those that link the present with our early colonial history. To such our present social condition must appear marvellous when contrasted with that in which their youth was passed. Though the steps of advance were gradual, and our progress was slow, still the results now to be seen cannot fail to be surprising to those who have lived through the change. After leaving school, Mr. Faithfull, at the age of fifteen years, entered as a clerk into the office of his uncle, Robert Jenkins, then one of the leading merchants of Sydney. After the death of his uncle he turned his back upon the town, and exchanged the office-stool for the saddle, having determined to live thenceforth in the country. At first he gained experience on a station of Mrs. Jenkins, in the south country, and managed it for her until he was about twenty-one years of age, when he struck out for himself. He then took up a run on the Goulburn Plains, having amongst his neighbours Terence Aubrey Murray. Here he has resided ever since, at his station, Springfield, Argyle, closely identified with the growth of that district, in which he was one of the earliest settlers. In 1844 he married Miss Deane, a member of a good old English family that had emigrated to the colony in 1837, and has a large family of sons and daughters, who are aiding the advance of their country in various walks of life. During his residence at Springfield Mr. Faithfull has been one of the leading men of the district. He was appointed to the Commission of the Peace for New South Wales in 1836, and some time after was made Warden of the district. Shortly after the establishment of Responsible Government he was returned for his electorate to the Legislative Assembly, when he sat during the years 1858-9. He was afterwards appointed to the Legislative Council by Sir W. Denison, but his honesty forbade him keeping this seat when Sir C. Cowper attempted to pack the Upper House by the nomination thereto of new members favourable to his Government. Since that time Mr. Faithfull refused to re-enter public life, and, contented with the pleasures
of his home, he has devoted himself to the business of his estates. He has lived uprightly and honestly as a private individual, and has performed all the duties incident to his station in a manner that best serves his country. Besides being one of those pioneers that first settled the Goulburn district, he held in the early days of his country life stations in Monaro, and was, with his brother George, mentioned above, one of the first "overlanders" to Victoria, where he helped to open up the Ovens district. To such men as Mr. Faithfull the country owes much, for the resources of the land cannot be developed unless there be men of this stamp to lead the advance in the van of civilisation.
L TV faithfully performed in the state of life in which one is placed is in itself a crown greater than any that can be given by the breath of fame that blows from the mouths of the many-headed and easily deceived multitude. Not alone is he great that has his name in everybody's mouth, nor is he most useful to humanity whose deeds are spoken of by all: many a one is great and useful who is not known outside that circle which circumscribes the limits of his work. And the vapouring politician who seeks his own interest, and that of outsiders, at the expense of his country, is less the representative of that country than is the quiet-living man, who works steadily and earnestly with and among his fellow-citizens, doing good to the individuals, and so to the whole community. The medical profession is one which eminently supplies men of the better class, and from the position of confidence in which they are placed in relation to their patients a vast field for good or evil is open to them. Honourably the members of the medical profession have respected this confidence; decisions of the most important character have been entrusted to them, and it may be said that the good done by them is incalculable—good, moral and physical. A prominent member of this profession cannot be looked upon otherwise than as one who leaves a mark, more or less important, upon the character of the time.

Dr. P. Sydney Jones was born in Sydney, New South Wales, in 1836. He received his early education at the school kept by Mr. Cape, in which so many of our well-known citizens received their first instruction. From this he went to a school kept by Mr. T. S. Dodds, at Surry Hills, from which he proceeded to Mr. Henry Gary's academy at Darling Point. After remaining here for some time, he left Australia in order to finish his general education in England, which he did at University College, London. Owing to the advance which has been made in education in Sydney during the last thirty years, it is no longer necessary for our youth to leave their home in order to seek knowledge in distant lands. The educational system of New South Wales, crowned by its flourishing University, affords the Australian native everything that he may require to fit him intellectually for whatever path in life he may choose to follow. It was
only in 1883 that a Medical School was established in Sydney, so that the subject of this sketch, who had determined to study medicine, was compelled to leave Australia and seek elsewhere the necessary instruction. In 1853 he was enrolled as a student of medicine at University College, London, where he occupied himself so well in study, and in seizing every opportunity of acquiring a complete knowledge of his business, that he obtained the medals for Anatomy and Medicine, which are conferred only upon those students that have distinguished themselves. He graduated in the University of London in 1859, with honours, taking the degree of Bachelor of Medicine. In 1860 he obtained the higher degree of Doctor of Medicine, and in 1861 became Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, of which institution he had become a member in 1858. It may be mentioned that Dr. Jones obtained his fellowship by examination, thus winning his way by sheer effort and ability to that distinguished position. In order to obtain a more thorough knowledge of his profession than was possible by merely attending classes, and to make himself familiar with the practical duties of a medical man, he filled the offices of House Surgeon and House Physician, together with that of Resident Medical Officer, at University College Hospital, London, and obtained the gold medal given by Dr. Fellowes to the most proficient student in clinical knowledge for the year.

In order to finish his European education he spent some time in Paris, where, besides acquiring the language, he learned the French methods of the treatment of disease. Having thus fitted himself in the best manner to render assistance to his suffering fellow-creatures, he returned to Sydney in 1861, where he at once commenced practice. At the end of the same year he was elected Surgeon to the Sydney Infirmary, which office he held for twelve years, during which time he gave his best ability to the relief of all those that came under his care. Meanwhile he acquired a large practice, which made such demands upon his time that he felt he could not keep, and fill as it demanded, the position that he held at the Infirmary. His feeble health also warned him to be more careful, and he resigned the post he had so long and ably held. However, in order that his services might not be lost to the institution, he was made one of its Honorary Consulting Surgeons. Finding that he could do it, Dr. Jones in 1876 gave up general practice, and devoted himself solely to consulting work. From his great experience and knowledge, his services were sought by the Government in 1882, when he was made a member of the Royal Commission appointed to investigate and report upon the re-arrangement of the quarantine station. The result of this commission was to give us the very complete establishment at North Head for the reception of all cases of infectious disease
that come to Sydney by sea. Dr. Jones has held, and now holds, many important positions in the medical world of New South Wales. Together with being one of the Honorary Surgeons to the Sydney Infirmary, he is an Honorary Consulting Physician to the Prince Alfred Hospital. For some time he was Examiner in Medicine in the University of Sydney, of which institution he was elected a Fellow of the Senate in 1887, in the place of Sir Alfred Stephen resigned. In this place he will no doubt do good work, and the growing School of Medicine, which is one of the glories of the University, will have a representative that will care well for its interests. He has been a Fellow of the Royal Society of New South Wales for some time, and has been active in the Medical Section, of which he was member of the Council, and Chairman during two sessions. Besides holding these various offices in Australia, he is a Fellow of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, as well as of the Obstetrical Society of London.

Since 1861 Dr. Jones has twice revisited Europe in order to restore his health, which had grown feeble under the strain of a large practice, as well as to keep himself au courant with the medical and surgical science of the day in the great centres of learning. On the first occasion, leaving Australia in 1875, he travelled, en route to Europe, through America, visiting on his way the principal hospitals of the United States, finding much to interest and instruct him. Upon the second visit paid to Europe in 1883, Dr. Jones stayed away from Sydney for three years, the greater part of which time was spent in attendance at the principal hospitals of London, in order to be able to take back with him on his return to his native country all the latest discoveries and improvements that had been made in medical science. The latter part of this visit was spent in an extended tour through Germany, during which he visited all the important centres of medical education in that country. In 1883, in view of his visit to Europe, the Government of New South Wales appointed him jointly with Dr. (now Sir) Dyce Duckworth, of London, to represent this country at the Medical Congress at Amsterdam. With health renewed, and with his already well-stored mind enriched by the observations and experience of travel, he returned to Sydney, where he has since resided. Dr. Jones has not published any work on medicine, nor on any of the allied sciences, but he has read a number of papers before the medical section of the Royal Society. All matters of immediate import have attracted his attention, and he has given the results of several of his observations to the world through the columns of the Lancet, in which, and other medical periodicals, several articles of Dr. Jones's have appeared.
THE HONOURABLE

James Chisholm, Esquire, M.L.C.

He name at the head of this memoir takes us back to the first years of this century, and distinguishes one of those few men that now remain amongst us whose lives exceed the Scriptural span, and embrace the course of almost a century. The links that bind us to a long past are growing fewer and fewer, and of these links the men are most interesting. With the rapid advance in the city of Sydney the old historic buildings of the town are being quickly removed, to make place for others more suited to our fast modern life; and the old race of men are answering the call of the Death Angel, and are leaving their places to be filled by their children, and their children's children. The deeds of a man's life always sit in judgment upon him, and this ought to be remembered by the present generation, when we see the grey-haired makers of this country going down to the grave with names unsullied, and full of honour, as they depart from amongst us. The Hon. James Chisholm is one of the few born with the century that remain with us. He first saw the light in Sydney on the 6th November 1806, when Europe was fermenting with the leaven of the French Revolution. His education was obtained chiefly at the well-known school kept by Dr. Halloran, which he attended for several years, after which he was sent into the country to learn the work incident to a pastoral and an agricultural life. On the farm of "Cowpastures," now known as "Gledswood," he remained and worked for several years, conducting all its operations with skill and success. About forty years ago he removed to his present residence, "Kippelaw," on the Wollondilly River, about eight miles from Goulburn. The farm of "Gledswood" is now in the possession of his eldest son, who resides there with his family. The success which has attended his efforts is a proof of the worth of the man. Fortune did not come to him, but he went out into the rough bush and won from Nature the reward that attends on steadfast work. To succeed in the bush demands strength, courage, foresight, and patience, without which a way cannot be won, but with which all may be attained. Mr. Chisholm's life removed him from that
life which brings men prominently to the front, and the circumstances that
surrounded him kept him in the comparatively obscure position of private life.
His time was devoted, for the greater part of his life, to pastoral and
agricultural pursuits, which he carried on in an extensive manner, and over a
wide area. Besides the estates of "Kippelaw" and "Gledswood," he has had,
and now holds, both cattle and sheep stations in the Bland district, the business
of which is attended to by his sons.

Shortly after Responsible Government was established in New South
Wales, Mr. Chisholm was elected to a seat in the Legislative Assembly by the
constituency of Yass, which he occupied for some time. Although he was not
a speaker, he did good service, as his practical views and his experience of
men and things were large and valuable. On the 17th October 1864 he was
nominated to a seat in the Legislative Council, where he has become one of
the most regular attendants. No measure of importance has passed that House
since he entered it without having been subjected by him to the most careful
consideration, and without having his judgment upon it expressed by his vote.
His vote, though usually a silent one, carries weight—being a practical man, he
lacks the imagination that incites, too often to the waste of valuable time, the
loud-sounding periods of the wordy orator. In private life the Hon. James
Chisholm is widely known to a large circle of friends, and is highly respected
by all with whom he is brought into contact. His is a well-known figure in
the Australian Club, where his quiet and unobtrusive manner, his geniality, and
his venerable appearance, have made him one of the most esteemed amongst its
members. His kind disposition makes him the most companionable of men,
and his refined manners stamp him as a gentleman. He was married about
sixty years ago, and has a family of seven sons, all married; while in his
grandchildren and great-grandchildren he can see that for many years will be
perpetuated the heritage that he has given them of an honest life and a
revered name. Mr. Chisholm died at his residence, "Kippelaw," whilst these
sheets were going through the press.
IFTY-EIGHT years ago, when civilisation in New South Wales was little more than a name, when society in Australia was in the rudest state, Sir James Dowling had as his associate Willoughby Dowling, his nephew, who came to this colony in 1830. This Willoughby married, and to him was born in 1835 a son, whose life in this, his native country, will be told in the following pages. Vincent Dowling, this son, is one of the few brave and hardy pioneers that helped to develop many of the resources of this rich and magnificent country. He was educated principally in England, and on his return to the colony he entered at once into the business of squatting. After gaining his station experience at Pomeroy, near Goulburn, he purchased a station in New England, but sold out after three years, and became one of the first overlanders, taking large drafts of stock from New England and the Northern districts to Victoria, where prices ruled high. After some years of this life he took 1200 head of cattle to the Darling, and there formed the settlement of Fort Bourke. From this small beginning has sprung up the important town that may be looked upon as the metropolis of the Western districts. During this time he had many difficulties to overcome, being deserted by all his men except one, and exposed to every hardship and peril that was attendant upon the life of a pioneer in those days. The loneliness of the life was great, as seldom did a white man show himself in those parts, and for two years Mr. Dowling did not see the face of a white woman. Food was coarse, and not always plentiful, and a vegetable of any sort would have hardly been recognised from its rarity. Although exposed to frequent attacks from the blacks, he escaped without hurt, but not without some close shaves, as on one occasion he had a spear driven through his hat; and on another a boomerang thrown by a wild man cut open the ribs of the mare he was riding. Yet he did not retaliate, and not until 1865, when his brother John was murdered by the blacks, did he ever shed a drop of blackfellow's blood.
Getting tired of the country on the Darling, Mr. Dowling explored the country northward, and discovered the Cuttaburra and Spring country. He also discovered the Paroo in 1859, and traced and surveyed the river from the twenty-ninth parallel to its head. He also opened up the country on the Bulloo, Wilson, and other rivers, making roads to those places; his original tracks being still adhered to up to the present. In partnership with Mr. G. H. Cox, he formed stations on the Paroo, and settled at Thargomindah, where he lived for many years, selling out eventually in 1875. During his life in the far west it may be said that he fought with nature to achieve success. Many times he suffered agonies from thirst, on one occasion having been for seventy hours without water, and then just getting back to the settlement when at the last stage, and almost dying. His knowledge of articles of food is very extensive, having been acquired under the pressure of starvation. He does not find fault with snakes, opossums, and such things, but confesses that he found extreme difficulty in tackling old crows. By enduring such experiences as these has he won his way in the world, and it cannot be denied that he has well-earned what he at present enjoys. Thargomindah was kept open house to all, and many have reason to remember with pleasure the welcome that has been there extended to them. His life there was a busy one, as for years he was the farthest-out magistrate, and besides attending to the duties of a Justice of the Peace, also was Registrar for births, marriages and deaths. Besides, owing to the fact of his being a good amateur doctor, his services were in constant demand, and those he freely gave to all who required them. His skill as a dentist in particular was widespread, and he relates that on one occasion a man came one hundred and fifty miles to have a tooth extracted. It was commonly said of him, such was his ability as a dentist, that if once he got on to a tooth something had to come. Another position that he filled was that of one empowered to perform marriages. This was rendered necessary as in those days parsons were not to be had in the West, and people had to be married. Mr. Dowling performed many interesting ceremonies, making many couples happy, and so establishing homes in a radius of two hundred miles about. In the early days ladies did not care to go out west, and it was only the courageous and devoted of them that faced the rough life. Mrs. Dowling was one of these brave women, whose worth cannot be better expressed than in her husband's own words. Mr. Vincent Dowling says:—" My wife was the first lady out West, and lived for many years with me at Thargomindah; a very great help to me at all times, and deservedly loved and respected by all with whom she came in contact. She always gave her help
to the sick that came to be doctored, and provided a warm welcome to all."

Mr. Dowling is a magistrate of New South Wales since 1860, and holds the Commission of the Peace for Queensland since that colony was formed. He holds the Gummin-Gummin station and some others in Queensland, and resides at Lue, Rylstone, where he successfully conducts his stud-breeding operations. It is for the production of first-class wool-bearing sheep that Mr. Dowling is now known, and a description of Lue will be a fitting conclusion to this memoir. The estate was purchased by him from Dr. Cox in 1877, and consists of 14,000 acres purchased land, and 900 acres leasehold, on which are pastured 20,000 sheep, besides cattle and horses. The Lue stud-flock was originally formed in 1823 by the late Mr. James Walker, who imported from England some pure merino sheep, the direct descendants of King George III.'s Spanish merino flock. Mr. Walker obtained the use of some rams from Mr. Riley, of Raby, who had imported sheep from the Elector of Saxony's pure merino flock. Again, in 1835, Messrs. Walker and Riley conjointly introduced a few sheep from the flocks of Messrs. Gadegust and Steiger, of Saxony. In 1855 Mr. A. Walker, who then owned Lue, procured from Germany some very high class rams, and since that date the sires used were selected from rams bred in the flock until 1878, when Mr. V. J. Dowling, the present owner, purchased two very fine rams from Rawdon, and (in 1879) the "champion" ram at the Sydney International Exhibition. The sheep and wool from the Lue stud flocks have been often exhibited, and have taken many prizes. A bale of Lue wool was highly commended at the Paris Exhibition of 1878. The Lue sheep are remarkable for the weight of their fleeces. Rams exhibited at Sydney cut up to 21½ lbs.; and fifty stud rams averaged 9½ per fleece of grease wool, after being heavily skirted, and the wool has always been readily sold from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 4d. per lb. for washed fleeces, and is. 6d. per lb. for the bales of greasy fleece. The 1881 clip realised top prices, making is. 6½d. in the grease. Among the prizes taken by the Lue wool then are three of Mort's gold medals, the silver medal at Amsterdam, the gold medal at Calcutta, and other valuable reminders of the excellence of the flock.
THE HONOURABLE

Henry Moore, Esquire, M.L.C.

The large commercial life of Sydney has grown up from small beginnings, and fifty years ago it could not be calculated that the business of this port could have grown into such huge proportions. The early merchants, who founded the large establishments of the present day, were important elements in the vigorous life that has had such fruition, and by their honesty and attention to business left models to be imitated by their successors. These successful business men have earned for themselves the worthy distinction of being considered as of the greatest importance in building up the country of the South.

Henry Moore was born in London on 26th September 1815, and is the eldest son of Captain Joseph Moore. His father having come to New South Wales with his family, he received his early education with Mr. Isaac Wood and Mr. William Cape, and finished his studies under the tuition of Dr. Lang. After completing his scholastic education he had to determine upon a choice of life, and as there was a good prospect for advancement in the firm of Jones and Walker, merchants, of which his father was a partner, he entered at once upon a commercial career. Here he remained for eleven years, attending industriously to his business, and acquiring a wide knowledge of mercantile life. From the position of a subordinate he then became a partner with his father, and helped to conduct a very large and important import business. He was more particularly interested in the Whaling Trade, in which he was very successful, and managed to accumulate a large capital. About the year 1840 he purchased the valuable property now so well known as Moore's Wharf, and there did an extensive business in the loading and discharging of vessels; always giving the greatest satisfaction by the despatch and punctuality with which the work was done. Besides the business proper of an importer he was from 1852 up to 1880, with a slight interval, the agent in Sydney for the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, which service owes a good deal to the energy of its agent. As a proof of the estimation in which he was held
by the directors of the company, and their worthy appreciation of his services, he was presented with a handsome testimonial on the termination of his connection with the company.

Mr. Moore resided for many years at "Barncleuth," but, finding that place unsuitable to his grown-up family, he removed in 1880 to "Carrara," Rose Bay. This beautiful place is situated on the southern shore of Port Jackson, within the eastern bend of Rose Bay, and looks out upon the lovely panorama of Sydney Harbour. A more charming spot cannot well be imagined; with the blue water and the clear sky of Australia, and the softness of this southern climate, it leaves nothing to be desired by the most exacting. In 1868 Mr. Moore was elevated to the Legislative Council, where he has attended in his place and taken part in many of the most important transactions of that House. He has a family of nine children surviving. One of the early merchants of Sydney, growing with the city and sharing in its changes, he may be looked upon as a characteristic man of his time, and one whose work has made him part and parcel of the city where he has lived and flourished. Mr. Moore died at his residence, "Carrara," while these sheets were going through the press.
William Wright, J.P.

The men who have succeeded in Australia have not all been self-made men, though the proportion of these is a very high one. And while every credit is due to those who from humble beginnings fought their way onwards and upwards until they reached their present position of honour or wealth, a fair measure of attention must not be denied to another class. The men who came to Australia with means at their command showed by doing so that they had the energy and vitality to succeed even if others had not done half the work for them. They resisted the temptation to lie idly by and enjoy what they had, and, by risking what they possessed, gained a success which may be fairly attributed to their own exertions. Mr. William Wright, of Drummoyne, is a type of this class of colonist. He bravely threw his fortune and himself into the battle of life in Australia, and if he has come out a victor the triumph has been justly won.

William Wright was born at Colchester, Essex, England, on 19th October 1807. His father held a position in the Military Ordnance Department. As the family was of Scottish origin, the son was educated at the Elgin Academy, Morayshire, Scotland. At the age of fifteen years he began business as an articled apprentice in the ironmongery business, at Forres, and at the age of twenty was admitted by his uncle, Mr. John Dempster, to his extensive foreign commission agency in Glasgow. About eight years after, on the death of his uncle, in 1835, Mr. Wright inherited the entire business, and about the same time he married Miss Bathia Robertson, third daughter of Mr. Joseph Robertson, of Glasgow, Scotland. Mrs. Wright is related to the old Scottish family of Robertson, of Robertson, in Upper Lanarkshire. Some time previously the firm had established business branches in Tasmania and Sydney, the latter being under the care of Mr. John Paul, of Charlotte Place, Church Hill. On his death, in 1837, Mr. Wright decided to come out to Australia, to manage the local business here; and he accordingly left Scotland in February 1838, in his own chartered barque, *Felicity*, under the command of Captain Andrew Small, afterwards a prominent mariner in connection with the shipping trade of Glasgow,
They arrived in Sydney on 22nd September 1838, after visiting the Cape of
Good Hope and Tasmania. He again visited the latter place and closed his
Tasmanian business in May 1839, returning to Sydney in the same month. As
Mr. Wright came out to Australia determined to push business energetically with
the capital placed at his disposal, he lost no time in preparing and despatching a
trading expedition to the then little-known colony of New Zealand, chartering
for the purpose the fine British schooner *Ariel*, Captain Stewart. It left
Sydney on 11th August, 1839, Mr. Wright’s object being to invest in Maori
lands, a project which was eventually carried out to his full satisfaction by the
able assistance of Mr. Thomas Spencer Forsaith—now the Rev. Mr. Forsaith,
editor of the *Christian World*. The expedition was in charge of Mr. William
G. Grahame, afterwards for many years a prominent merchant, in conjunction
with Mr. Wright, in Auckland. As agent for Mr. Wright, Mr. Grahame made
large purchases of land from the Maori inhabitants on the Kaipari River,
province of Auckland. At that time Auckland was not a township, and no
settled form of government existed in New Zealand; but the English Government
afterwards confirmed Mr. Wright’s land transactions with the native chiefs. He
paid his first visit to New Zealand in 1843, when he became the first exporter
of horses, sheep, and cattle to the northern ports of New Zealand, from New
South Wales. This outlet for stock proved a great boon to the mother colony,
and went far to revive the price of stock and stations in New South Wales after
the disastrous phase of 1842. Mr. Wright remained for nine months in New
Zealand on his first trip, making Auckland his head-quarters, overlooking the
business of a flourishing general commission and shipping agency established by
the firm, and which they continued to carry on until 1857. Though making
Sydney his home, he continued afterwards to make yearly visits to New Zealand.
Another of the firm’s enterprises was the building of trading vessels at Auckland.
They were the first to break ground in this direction. The *Mannikin* and the
Moa were two such vessels, well-known for many years in the intercolonial trade.
The latter is still engaged in the coast trade of New Zealand, a proof that kauri
timber can hold its own for ship-building purposes. Another original line taken
up by Mr. Wright was the trade in kauri gum. He was the first to recognise
its commercial value, to test which he sent five tons to London in 1843, which
realised £100 per ton. The trade in this commodity dates its origin from this
fact, and Mr. Wright can claim to have opened up this fruitful industry to the
colony of New Zealand, giving employment to large numbers both of Maoris
and Europeans. The cost of producing the five tons constituting Mr. Wright’s
first shipment was from £3 to £5, and he had succeeded in despatching five
shipments before the importance of the trade was appreciated by the other merchants. When the secret became known the interest was intense. A veritable "rush"—the first of any kind in the colonies—took place, and every Maori and European in the North Island who could do so engaged in the search for kauri gum. The export became enormous, but the firm of Messrs. Wright and Grahame continued to command the trade for some years.

In 1853, consequence of his health giving way, Mr. Wright paid a visit to Europe, after an absence of sixteen years, but returned to Sydney in the following year. Two years later he retired from business, after an active colonial career of nineteen years in all. He entered on a well-earned rest on his finely picturesque property on the Paramatta River, called Drummoyne, after a family estate in the West of Scotland. The fine mansion and spacious grounds, planted with rare plants and trees, with its well-grassed lawns and picturesque landing-place and water-frontage, is a fitting resting-place for any one of the merchant princes of the day. True to his resolve to enjoy his well-earned retirement, Mr. Wright has declined many requests to stand for election to the Legislative Assembly, and has twice refused the offer of a seat in the Upper House. The only appointment he has cared to accept has been one on the Commission of the Peace, which he thought might be useful to his neighbourhood. His taste and inclinations both impel him to avoid the turmoil of public life, so that now, in the evening of his days, he is content to look back on an active life well and usefully spent, from the congenial repose and rest of the beautiful home his exertions and his enterprise have earned for him in the past.
HE Australian colonies will always owe a debt to the enterprising men who, in the face of the initial difficulties of such a gigantic and almost creative undertaking, first developed their resources in opening up the lands. As settlement progresses, and the population becomes larger, the tendency to forget this obligation grows. The unborn generations ask for room, it is true; but it should not be forgotten to whom they owe the fact that the space they will require lies ready for them. Australia lay in the South Pacific for thousands of years before the early discoverers told the old world about it. But it was there all the time. Similarly, the pastoral fortunes and the wealth of gold and wool lay in embryo within the land, calling for populations to come and work them, long before the first pioneers pointed out the way. The men who did this are deserving of the credit of their work, and in adjusting the social problem of the future in Australia, and the temporary land laws of the present, the interests they founded make a cogent claim for justice, and deprecate anything in the shape of unreasoning sensationalism in land legislation.

John Donnelly was born in King’s County, Ireland, where his early life and school days were passed. His first venture on the active business of life was taken in connection with a line of trading boats on the Grand Canal, plying then between Dublin and Limerick, and the intermediate towns of Edenderry, Phillipstown, Tullamore, Ballinasloe, and Killaloe. He was but sixteen years of age on starting this business, which he conducted successfully for several years, becoming the owner of many boats and establishing a sound working connection. The result was seen in 1841, when, having decided to try his fortune in Australia, he sold out at a remunerative figure and left, via Liverpool, by the ship Laurel, in the same year, with his wife and two children. One of these — his eldest son, John — landed with him; the second, a daughter, having died on the passage. On his arrival in New South Wales, Mr. Donnelly appears to have
lost no time in bringing the same good sense and active energy to bear which had served him so well in his native place. He exhibits all the marks of the predestined successful pioneer, of which type so many sterling examples are recorded in these pages. The observer will be struck by the similarity of the conditions under which these men worked out their fortunes. The same characteristics of courage and determination—the same cool resolve and steady nerve—are found more or less in all. John Donnelly possessed the required qualifications, and set himself to work at once to use them. He saw the opportunity the broad lands of the country offered, and he manfully took it, with all its anticipating drawbacks. While thousands of new arrivals never got beyond the suburbs of the city, Mr. Donnelly went out upon the lands, and in a few years had laid the foundations of a fortune. He took up land on the Yass River, near Gundaroo, and remained there on his Bywong Station for many years, proving very successful both in agricultural and pastoral pursuits. He saw the advisability of giving special attention to the breeding of a superior class of sheep, and his efforts in this direction, and his diligent care were duly rewarded by his wool obtaining the highest prices procurable both in the colonial markets and in London. It was upon this station that all his children were born except the oldest and one of the younger sons—Mr. Patrick Donnelly—who was born at Berrima, near Sydney. In 1864 Mr. Donnelly, who had previously purchased some ten thousand acres of the Bywong run, bought the well-known Big Springs Station, lying between Wagga Wagga and Albury in the Murrumbidgee district. After stocking this run with his superior flocks from Bywong, he re-sold it, and almost immediately purchased from the late Edward Ryan, of Galong, his almost equally well-known stations of Burthong, Nubba, and Jerildera, situate on the levels on Bland Creek. Still later, he purchased the Borambola Station, on the Murrumbidgee. Here he continued to reside until within two years of his death, when he gave up the management of his stations to his sons, and retired to Gumly Gumly freehold, which he had bought from the late John Peters. About the same time as that transaction took place he became the owner of Cunningdroo Station, adjoining the other two stations,—thus holding three contiguous runs with a frontage of some forty miles to the Murrumbidgee, before his demise he acquired in fee simple a very large proportion of these runs, more especially including the river frontages and the most valuable lands.

Mr. Donnelly was widely known as a most generous and charitable man. His reputation in this particular extended far beyond his own immediate district, while within it he was known as an hospitable host, a benevolent citizen, and an
open-hearted and liberal gentleman. He was an extensive employer of labour, his special fancy for improving property with the most substantial description of work providing a frequent means of employment for many hands. Before his demise he purchased and presented to the local branch of the Order that very valuable block of land upon which the Presentation Convent at Wagga Wagga is built. His death took place at Gumly Gumly, 13th November 1879, leaving that beautiful homestead, with an annuity attached, to his widow, who was his second wife, for her unrestricted enjoyment for life.

Later on the sons of this, not the least successful of our Australian pioneers, launched out and invested in large tracts of country in the North-western district beyond the Darling, adjoining the colonies of Queensland and South Australia. Here they had all the distressing disabilities incident to bad seasons in trying country to contend with; but after several years of drought, and severe pecuniary losses, they have succeeded in establishing a large number of sheep and a herd of cattle. The pioneer spirit of the father has been inherited by the sons, and carried still further west. It is such men as these who open up the unproductive back country, and, by developing its resources, to raise the average of Australian prosperity. These two runs are known as those of "Cobham Lake" and "Lake Boulka." A portion of the latter is within the South Australian boundary, and together they contain over one million and a-half of acres of territory.
Bernhardt Otto Holtermann

One of the most fascinating stories of fabulous success and sudden fortune of which the scene has been laid in these Australian colonies since the first discovery of gold, nearly forty years ago, is that covered by the career of Bernhardt Otto Holtermann. A term of hardship was followed in his case by a period of most irksome and discouraging toil, under circumstances that outrival any story of Western life that Bret Harte has graphically penned. And the reward which crowned the labour was as princely as any ever dreamt of by wistful seekers of visionary El Dorado. Mr. Holtermann deserved his success as much by his hard work as by the use he made of it. The electors of the constituency in which he lived marked their sense of the value of his citizenship by sending him into Parliament to represent them. Though a German, he showed such an enthusiastic love of the land of his adoption, and his zeal in its service was so apparent, that such a mark of public confidence was willingly and freely given.

Bernhardt Otto Holtermann was born at Hamburg, Germany, on 7th May, 1838, being the son of T. H. Holtermann, merchant. After leaving school he spent five busy years in the office of his uncle, Mr. H. II. Holtermann. In 1858 Bernhardt Holtermann left for New South Wales, via London, and arrived in Sydney in August of the same year. Being an utter stranger, he tried for a long time unsuccessfully for employment, and finally considered himself fortunate in being able to engage on a sailing vessel trading between Sydney and New Caledonia. Later on he occupied a place as a waiter in a Sydney hotel. When the rush to Tambaroora goldfield took place he went there, and worked hard for some years with partners. On one occasion he descended a shaft to discover the cause of a shot hanging fire, while rock-blasting, and while below the explosion took place. Mr. Holtermann was severely injured, and confined to his bed for six months, during which time his death was several times reported amongst his friends, but he survived to make his fame as one of the most fortunate diggers on the rich goldfields of Australia. He started again a short time after his recovery, opening a store, and afterwards an hotel. Such money as he earned,
however, he always sunk in his claim, and gradually became so poor that no storekeeper would allow him credit. Throughout all this time of trial, however, he persevered with dogged pertinacity in his efforts to reach the bottom of his shaft. He drilled a small man-hole, just large enough to admit of his descending, and continued deepening it at the rate of a foot or two a day, through the solid rock, until he reached a depth of between 250 and 300 feet, when he made the fortunate "strike" which made his fortune, and his name a household word in these colonies.

This happened in 1870, after years of hard and courageous toil. It proved to be the second best claim on Hill End. After taking out over £36,000 worth of gold—one piece of quartz alone producing a "cake" of gold worth £12,000—he sold the mine for £72,000. His stupendous success gave a wild impetus to mining speculation in the district. Though there were only about twelve really good paying gold reefs at Tambaroora, yet the fame of these few, with the reports of the untold wealth of Krohmann's and Holtermann's claims, caused a mining mania to set in with such force that no less than 15,000 claims were "pegged out" and offered in Sydney for sale, or for formation into companies. At this juncture Mr. Holtermann showed his sterling honesty and great moral courage. He warned the credulous public of the danger of speculating in any new claims or shares in new reefs at Tambaroora, pointing out, from his own experience, that the paying reefs were well known, and that unscrupulous speculators were prepared to take an unfair advantage of the excited state of public feeling caused by his own princely "finds." This well-meant advice was not enthusiastically received. Mr. Holtermann was burnt in effigy at Hill End by the disappointed promoters of "wild-cat" companies, but the public were not to be dissuaded, and many families and individuals in the community were ruined by over-speculation at this time. After leaving the goldfields, where he had toiled for thirteen years, Mr. Holtermann went to Sydney, and there bought land at North Shore, where he built the fine mansion known as "Holtermann's Tower." He expended over £5000 in obtaining photographic views of the most picturesque sylvan and city scenes of Australia, until he had secured a fine collection of over five hundred panoramic views. With these he travelled to Europe, via America, exhibiting his views—for which he took prizes at Paris and Philadelphia, and later on at Calcutta—and thus advertising the colonies abroad. His patriotic object was to make the land of his success known in this self-demonstrative way to the world at large, and thus return in some measure the service the colonies had done him. On his return to Australia, Mr. Holtermann introduced the German lager beer to New South Wales, and opened
a store in Pitt-street for the sale of that and other German articles. He also
popularised a medicine obtained from a German physician, which he called
"Holtermann's Life Drops."

In 1883 he was elected to Parliament for St. Leonards, and sat in the
Legislative Assembly for two years, and actively participated in passing the useful
measures marking that period. He justly claimed the chief credit of obtaining a
new Court-house, Tramway, new School of Arts, and Post-office for North
Shore, and was a great advocate for the North Shore Bridge. Mr. Holtermann
offered £5000 towards the expense of this bridge, a fact which places his
advocacy as a marked contrast with that of certain shifty politicians who amuse
themselves by catching votes and popular favour by promises that are never
destined to be fulfilled by those who make them. Mr. Holtermann also advocated
the present railway line from Pearce's Corner to the North Shore. The fact of his
election to Parliament—where he served as the colleague of Mr. G. R. Dibbs, then
Premier—proves the estimation in which Mr. Holtermann was held as a citizen.
He died on 29th April 1885, leaving a wife and five children. His will was
proved at £54,000.
Dr. Andrew Nash,

WALLSEND.

NOTHER branch of professional life which has been worthily represented in the provincial districts of New South Wales is that of surgery and medicine. In this walk, too, we find aptly illustrated the best feature of that well-known and familiar figure at home—the family physician. The depository of half the family secrets of the country, the friend of rich and poor alike, and the minister of healing to the afflicted, there is perhaps not one social unit that could be so ill spared from the districts which are so fortunate as to include such a man amongst their residents. The late Dr. Andrew Nash, of Wallsend, may stand for a type of one of these. His colonial career dates back, with one or two slight intervals, for thirty years, of which time he spent eleven years in the Newcastle district of New South Wales. He has left a local repute behind him which will not easily fade from the memories of those who were privileged to know in him a reliable physician and a genial and warm-hearted gentleman.

Andrew Nash was born in the town of Doneraile, Cork, Ireland, in the year 1833. He belonged to a fine old family, from whom he inherited the love of sport and keen appreciation of that long hunting stride across country which distinguished him in later life. He received his early education in the town of Mallow, in his native county, where he was apprenticed to Dr. Barry, with whom he remained several years, studying medicine and surgery. Thence he proceeded in due course to Dublin, where he continued his medical studies. Later on he went to Waterford, where he became assistant to Dr. Palmer, of that city. Here he spent two years, a term to which he was in the habit of looking back in later years as the happiest of his life. His memory of Dr. Palmer was always a kindly and cordial one, and he frequently referred to him as one of the kindest and best men he had ever known.

In March 1857 he obtained the diplomas of Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries, and Licentiate in Midwifery, Dublin, and in April of the same year he, with his wife, sailed for Australia in the ship Samuel Lock. He landed
in Melbourne, and at once commenced practice in Collingwood. Very shortly
afterwards, however, he established himself at Kilmore, in Victoria, where he
remained for some years. In 1863 he paid a visit to England, and there
continued his medical studies. In the following year he passed the necessary
examinations for, and obtained the diplomas of Licentiate of the Royal College
of Surgeons, London, and of Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and
Surgeons of Glasgow, and Licentiate in Midwifery of the same. He returned to
Victoria next year, going first to New Zealand in charge of the ship British
Empire, the passengers of which vessel marked their sense of his attention and
skill while on the voyage by presenting him with an address and a valuable
watch and chain before leaving for shore. On his arrival in Victoria, Dr. Nash
settled at Woods Point, in the Upper Goulburn district, during the gold-mining
mania of 1865, and remained there till 1876. During this time he was surgeon
to the Upper Goulburn District Hospital. As a resident of Woods Point he took
a cultivated interest in the general welfare and material progress of the
community, and his exertions were so far recognised by the residents that he
was three times elected Mayor of the municipality. In all public matters he was
a prominent and representative figure, a fact which the Government recognised
by placing him on the Commission of the Peace for Victoria. On leaving the
district, in 1876, after a residence at Woods' Point of twelve years, his friends
and the public presented him with a valuable service of silver plate, a gold
watch and chain, and several addresses from different sections of the community
In the same year he came to New South Wales, and settled at Wallsend.

During the period of eleven years spent by Dr. Nash in his new sphere of
labour he commended himself to the trust and confidence of the residents by the
display of the same professional, public, and social qualities which distinguished him
at Woods Point. He was foremost in all things tending to advance the happiness
and prosperity of the district. He took a renewed interest in public matters, and
his opinion on matters relating to the public business of the district was never
lightly put aside. After coming to Wallsend his name was placed on the
Commission of the Peace for New South Wales. Professionally his position was
unassailable. He had an extensive practice in the district, and was one of the
Honorary Surgeons to the Newcastle Hospital. But it will be, perhaps, chiefly
for his genial and kindly personal character that the late Dr. Nash of Wallsend will
be best remembered. His liberality knew no bounds, and his charities were as
widespread as the knowledge of his name. As medical officer to most of the
companies in the mining townships he found a prolific field for the exercise of
that large-hearted good nature which was peculiarly his, and the record of his
good works is lost in great part in the privacy which shrouds so much of the kindly acts of philanthropic men. He was mindful of the personal needs of others in time of health as of affliction, and, forgetting none but himself, he spared no time nor money, nor professional skill, to help those in need. It is a pleasing task to place such a rare character on record as that of the late Dr. Nash. He was besides an enthusiastic sportsman in all branches, and he kept a hurdle racehorse and a hunter always in his stables. He was intimately connected with the Wallsend Jockey Club, and a member of the Northern Hunt Club, at the meets of which latter the popular doctor and his daughters were pleasantly familiar and welcome figures. His horse Kathleen Mavourneen, with others, won several flat races, but his chief delight was in the rattle of the rails and the baying of the hounds, as he carried his favourite hunter over the sticks when "a southerly wind and a cloudy sky proclaimed a hunting morning." The doctor was the life and soul of all sporting gatherings. It was in connection with this favourite pleasure that the accident took place causing his death on 20th November 1885. On the afternoon of that day he attempted to jump his favourite hurdle-racer, Satellite, over a hurdle not more than two feet and a-half high. By some mischance the horse blundered and fell, crushing his rider and killing him on the spot. As soon as the news was known the streets of Wallsend were crowded with the deceased gentleman's acquaintances, and miners with the grimy dust of labour on their faces, hurrying to the scene of the calamity. A brief excerpt from the Maitland Mercury says:—"Many were there in that shocked, gloomy assemblage whom the tender old doctor had in days of sickness and accident nursed back to life with gentle, skilful hands, without hope of pecuniary reward; there were many to whom he acted as a wise and kind counsellor in time of trouble, and to whom his purse was always open in need and affliction." Upwards of four thousand persons attended his funeral, the procession being led by a band playing the "Dead March," followed by a company of volunteers, the horse Satellite, draped in black and led by a jockey wearing the doctor's colours, while representative men of all classes followed.

Dr. Nash was fifty-one years of age at the time of his death. Though considered a good business man outside his profession, and a keen judge of men and manners, he was too liberal to accumulate money, and was not so rich as was popularly supposed. His wife died on 14th February 1885. Two sons and a daughter of Dr. Nash reside now at Wallsend, the former—Dr. John B. Nash and Dr. Andrew Nash—being both graduates in medicine and surgery of the Edinburgh University.
Solomon Herbert Hyam, J.P.

HE subject of this memoir is one of those gentlemen who, born and bred in the colony, have lived amongst us all their lives, and whose life-story is clear and open to all. As a man of business, he has been successful and prosperous; as a public man he has occupied the positions of Mayor and Alderman with credit and usefulness, and has occupied the dignified and responsible position of a representative of the people in the Parliament of the country; and as a citizen he has worthily discharged all the duties which his position has imposed upon him. A practically benevolent man, he has used his well-earned means, through the counsel and aid of his excellent wife, to diffuse benefits broadcast on deserving objects of his large-hearted charity. And as a patron of sport he has shown himself a typical Australian-born citizen.

Solomon Herbert Hyam was born on his father's property at Sarah's Valley, Jamberoo, Illawarra, on 16th May 1837. His father, Mr. Michael Hyam, a native of London, England, arrived in the colony in 1828, in the merchant vessel George Canning, in which ship also arrived the Snodgrass and Cooper families. Mr. M. Hyam brought letters of introduction to the then Governor, Sir Ralph Darling, who granted him land in the Hunter and Illawarra districts. He married, and settled at Illawarra. Young Hyam received his education at home, by private tuition. To Mr. F. L. Seager, an accomplished scholar, he expresses himself gratefully in this connection. He remained at home until the age of nineteen years, when he went to Melbourne, remaining twelve months. This time he spent in acquiring a knowledge of the practical part of mercantile affairs, and learned much that proved of value in after life. He then returned to New South Wales, and completed his commercial training in Sydney. Mr. Hyam married a daughter of the late Samuel Priestly, an influential produce merchant of this city in large business. He joined his father-in-law in business, and for ten years they carried on the trade very successfully together. In 1874 Mr. Hyam began a similar business in Sussex-street on his own account, which, by careful and intelligent management, he has since increased to its present magnitude.
In 1874 Mr. Hyam, who has always been distinguished for his intelligent interest in public affairs, first came forward as a candidate for public honours. In that year he was elected an Alderman of the Borough of Balmain. Two years after he was chosen Mayor of the borough, and was appointed a Justice of the Peace by Sir John Robertson in the latter part of the same year. Mr. Hyam was on the regular roster both at the Water Police and Central Courts, and as a magistrate he was always remarkable for his intelligent and not over-officious decisions. After serving the Borough of Balmain in the dual capacity of Mayor and Alderman for four years, Mr. Hyam was warned by the rapid increase of his business that it required more direct attention on his part. He therefore retired from the Council, and devoted his attention and time more particularly to his own affairs. He remained out of public life for some years, during which time his business was steadily growing and becoming more and more lucrative. But for five or six years the electors of Balmain had solicited Mr. Hyam to put himself forward as a declared candidate for the parliamentary representation of their electorate, and though their invitations were for so long fruitless, he was at length induced, when the pressure of business was not so great, to allow himself to be placed in nomination at the general election of 1885. His candidature, as may be supposed, was a most popular one, and Mr. Hyam was returned to Parliament by an overwhelming majority.

In the Legislative Assembly Mr. Hyam was a Liberal, voting always in favour of measures which he judged likely to benefit the country to which he owed his birth and his prosperity as a successful native-born colonist; being an intelligent observer of wants, he made an excellent popular representative, and measures of public usefulness were safe in his hands. He was indifferent as to the leadership of the House if the leader’s policy was a good one. Mr. Hyam is not one of those men who let the leaders think for them, and vote at the call of party without judgment or volition of their own. This type of character is dismally frequent in our Legislature—much more so, in fact, than in that of any other colony of the Australian group. Like the late Sir James Martin, Mr. Hyam is a protectionist by conviction, believing that in a young colony like this it is impossible to develop wonderful resources without first encouraging colonial industries. He was in the House during that extraordinary session of 1886, when factious and turbulent members made the Chamber a scene of riot and confusion rather than of calm deliberation. Mr. Hyam was not one of those, it is unnecessary to say, who distinguished themselves by their unseemly conduct during that memorable session. This state of things, however, while it retarded useful legislation, prevented him and other new members from coming to the
front. But, notwithstanding this, he succeeded in carrying through the House two important measures, namely, the Balmain Tramway Bill and the Board of Settlement Bill. He also made an excellent and noteworthy speech in defence of the Fisheries Commission, of which he had been a member. His knowledge of pisciculture and the growth of oysters is second to that of no one in the colony, and fully justified his action in that connection. The House and the country, as Mr. Hyam proved, will always listen to a man who speaks on a subject on which he has a practical and thorough knowledge; he has left it to others to prove, as they have done abundantly, that the wilderness of words of the man with no special knowledge whatever beyond that of his own lung-power, only wearies those who are compelled to submit to the infliction. In Parliament Mr. Hyam was not a talkative member; he spoke when he had something to say, and knew how to keep silent when he had not. If this simple rule had been followed during the year 1886 in the Assembly, perhaps the colony’s finances would have been long since placed on a healthy footing. Another feature in his public character was his absolute freedom from sectarianism, which has done so much to retard colonial progress by its full and malign interference, and to make our politics a mockery and a byeword by placing, through its single influence alone, men whose only characteristic is their burlesque, ignorance, and incapacity, in the position of Ministers of the Crown in New South Wales.

In his leisure time Mr. Hyam has been a painstaking student, as one result of which he possesses excellent conversational qualities on most subjects, which, added to his instinctive knowledge of character, makes him a thoroughly progressive man of the world. He is a member of the Royal Commission to inquire into the liquor traffic. As a sporting patron he is very well known, and in this respect Mr. Hyam is a thorough Australian. Cricket, football, and lacrosse circles welcome him cordially; but his specialty is aquatics. He has always taken an active part in arranging intercolonial contests, and his boats—Lottie, Carlotta, Ettie, and Florrie—are the best known on our waters, and he himself is regarded as the leading patron of aquatics in Australia. Lord Carrington, on a recent occasion, referred to him as the father of boat-sailing in the colony. Mr. Hyam’s surburban residence is at Balmain, but he is erecting a fine mansion at Katoomba. As a breeder of pure Jersey cattle he is without an equal, and he has gained many prizes for stock at the Agricultural Shows of 1885-6. His aim has been to encourage a breed suitable for our dairy industry.

It is needless to say to those who know Mr. Hyam that he is one of the most large-hearted of our citizens. His unostentatious charities are numerous, and his willingness to assist those in need makes him a well-known resource of
those afflicted. His amiable wife is the dispenser of much of his benevolence, and her counsel and sympathy in all his undertakings are, in Mr. Hyam's estimation, the chief cause of his success. He has a large family. His eldest daughter, Miss Lottie, is a pupil of Ketten, and our most famed amateur pianiste; his eldest son is a medical student at the Sydney University.
George Cumberlege Loughnan.

The late member for the Murrumbidgee is entitled to a place as a representative of the pastoral interest for several reasons, not the least of which are that his family and himself have been prominently associated with that interest both in New South Wales and in Victoria, and that Mr. Loughnan has for five years been a recognised exponent and mouthpiece of the squatting interest in the Parliament of the former colony. His present business keeps him still in close association with the pastoral community, to which he has always belonged. George Cumberlege Loughnan is the eldest son of the late Captain John Michael Loughnan, of the 10th Bengal Cavalry. Captain Loughnan came to Australia first in 1836, on leave, and later on, on retiring from the army, he settled in Hobart, Tasmania, where his eldest son was born, 4th June 1842. Captain Loughnan took up Lindenow Station, in Gippsland, and established there the famous stud of thoroughbred and Arab horses now maintained by Mr. Alexander Smith, of Alexlea, near Lindenow. The high-class Arab, Dost Mahomed, was imported by Captain Loughnan, and, with the imported Young Gustavus, were the first of the well-known breed of Gippsland horses. Young Loughnan was educated first at St. Mary’s Seminary, in Hobart, and at the age of fifteen years was sent to England to finish his education at Stonyhurst, the well-known Jesuit educational establishment, where he remained for five years. In 1862 he returned to the colonies, being shipwrecked in Bass’ Straits in the ship George Marshall, on his way to Sydney. He at once entered on a squattting career, beginning on his father’s property of Burrabogie. Two years later, in 1864, he became manager for the late Hon. W. A. Brodribb, on the back blocks of the Lachlan, where he formed the Moollong Station for Mr. Brodribb. In 1868 he was appointed manager for the late Messrs. D. and S. O’Sullivan. In 1872 he purchased, with his father and brothers, the Hanthawang Station, where he resided until 1880. At the general election in that year he offered himself as a candidate for the representation of the Murrumbidgee electorate in the Legislative Assembly. He was elected, his colleague being Mr. J. H. Douglas. Mr. Loughnan was the
first man in the Assembly to draw the attention of Parliament to the danger of the rabbit pest, and he never ceased agitating on the subject until he induced the Government of the day to bring in a bill to deal with the matter. He was also one of the majority that threw out the Amending Land Bill of Sir John Robertson in 1882, and caused the general election which brought the Stuart-Dalley Ministry into power. At this general election Mr. Loughnan was again returned, his colleague on this occasion being Mr. A. G. Jones. In this Parliament Mr. Loughnan was one of the prominent pastoral members, largely assisting in the passing of the Stuart-Dalley Land Act of 1884. He was a constant attendant in Parliament until the dissolution of 1885, when, although urgently invited to stand again for his old constituency, he declined, and nominated the Hon. G. B. Dibbs in his place. That gentleman, who had just been defeated for St. Leonards, was returned by a large majority. In 1881 Mr. Loughnan started in business in Sydney as a stock and station agent, and soon afterwards joined his present firm of Messrs. M'Dermott, Loughnan and Scarr, which carries on this business in Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane. In 1882 Mr. Loughnan was elected a Fellow of St. John’s College within the University of Sydney. He married in 1875 a daughter of the late Captain M’Rae, of the 84th Regiment, who was Postmaster-General under the Imperial authorities of Victoria before the introduction of responsible government. His family consists of three sons and four daughters. Mr. Loughnan’s grandfather established, prior to 1840, the first Australian firm of woolbrokers in London, starting his son Andrew in business with Mr. Hughes. The firm of Hughes and Son, London, is the present representative.
Henry Bell.

I regard all colonists whose arrival dates previous to 1850 as pioneers in New South Wales. The few years that followed revolutionised pre-existing conditions, and by the discovery of gold, to quote a phrase of Wentworth's, "precipitated the colony into a nation." Most of the men who came to the front before that time received their onward impetus towards prosperity from some branch or offshoot of the pastoral industry. The list of these men is not so long now as it was a very few years ago, and the number is gradually becoming less, as one by one, or in little groups of two and three, well-known and familiar figures are missing from their familiar haunts in the Legislature or in the clubs, and their places know them no more. Mr. Bell was one of the pioneers who have passed away during the present decade, after having spent a busy and useful life in the colony during nearly thirty years.

Henry Bell was the son of Nathaniel Bell, of Elstree, Hertfordshire, England, and was born at the Manse Farm, 13th September 1819. Having completed his early education, and finding he had no taste for farming, he decided to emigrate to the colonies and try his fortune there. He left for New South Wales in 1842, and soon after his arrival began business for himself. He dealt largely in stock and stations, and also shipped horses to New Zealand with varying success himself, making several voyages thither. In 1848 he married, and lived in Sydney from that time, with the exception of the time occupied in two visits to England—with his eldest son in 1869, and with the other members of his family in 1874. Mr. Bell was fortunate enough to acquire, by judicious purchase, some valuable city property in Pitt-street, Darling Harbour, and Darlinghurst, all in the immediate neighbourhood of Sydney, and in the city itself. He had also several cattle stations on the Castlereagh and Clarence Rivers, and at the same time carried on the extensive wool-washing establishment at Waterloo, giving employment to large numbers of men. He was thus active in several branches of industry, adding to those already named that of shipping
produce to England on a large scale, and importing to a considerable extent. His activity brooked no rest, and his success kept pace with his exertions.

Mr. Bell was, withal, a man of a singularly modest and retiring disposition, and as such was content to watch the progress of events without taking an active part. Though a keen observer of the progress of events, and a deep thinker on social and political questions, he therefore never took any part in politics, though he was always found ready to assist in any progressive movement having a tendency to develop the resources of the colony. He took a special interest in the shipment to England of frozen meat, an undertaking of great moment to the pastoral interest of Australia. His retiring nature showed itself even in his benevolence, which he was wont to exercise only in a quiet way. Mr. Bell died in 1881, at Rose Vale, where he had resided for some years. He left a family of three sons and two daughters, and by his decease the colony lost another of that respected type of pioneer colonists of which the last few remaining representatives are every year more and more rapidly passing away.
William Henry Paling, Esquire,

SYDNEY.

The generous and beautiful deeds of men do not cast their shadows before, but come upon us as surprises, and, so coming, awake our appreciation in a lively manner, and impress upon us that nobility of character still exists, notwithstanding those cynics who say that the world is at present wholly corrupt. In our busy life, nowadays, we do not often find time to turn aside to help to brighten the dark lot of many of our fellow-creatures, and we go on striving and working while our neighbours sink beside us without a hand held out to save. This is as it must be while each has to win his way and keep his place upon the road where all are jostling and pushing to maintain each his place. So, when a man does an act of large liberality, and unselfishly gives from his store for the relief of distress, the act, unexpected, takes us by surprise, and calls for our unqualified approbation. More especially is such an act as this appreciated, and has its value increased, when it is done by one who has no ties of blood to bind him to the country on which he confers the favour, but which is only his country by adoption. The gift of the Carrington Centennial Hospital for Convalescents, conferred upon the people of New South Wales by Mr. Paling, a Dutchman, is one of that kind which is spoken of above. Such a gift, made as it was in an unostentatious manner, is one of princely magnificence, gracefully given. Such an action entitles Mr. Paling to be looked upon by future generations as one of the distinguished men of Australia—distinguished in the true sense, for having done good to his fellows—and as a man whose worth it would not be easy to excel.

William Henry Paling was born at Rotterdam, Holland, and is the son of a well-known pianoforte-maker and distinguished musician of that name. Early in life he adopted music as a profession, and studied the violin under the famous Tours, of whom he was a favourite pupil. He afterwards studied and taught music in the Conservatory of Music at Rotterdam, where he remained for three years, after which time he determined to go to Australia, and arrived in
Sydney in the year 1853. He at once entered into the music business, gave lessons with considerable success, and organised concerts. The ability with which he conducted his operations told its tale; his business rapidly increased, and grew so large that in 1883 he formed it into a limited liability company, which takes a position second to none in the music business in the Southern Hemisphere. During his residence in Australia he has become closely identified with the interests of the country, and is a portion of its life and progress. This has been recognised in many ways. He is on the Commission of the Peace, and before the appointment of stipendiaries to Sydney he attended regularly in his place on the bench as a magistrate, and gave good service in the administration of the law. He is at present an Alderman for the borough of Petersham, and was Mayor some years ago. In all that can be of service to his borough he is most active. He has taken the greatest interest in and has devoted much attention to sanitary improvements. Good health he esteems to be of the first importance in individual and in national greatness. Mr. Paling has had his share of the ups and downs that occur in the lives of those who have got to make their way in the world. He has experienced reverses in both mining and land speculations, but his strength of character has enabled him to overcome all obstacles. Energy and courage, with honesty and truth, characterise him in all his relations, and the rewards that wait on these are his. Wealth he possesses, and he holds a high place in the esteem of his fellow-citizens. In every movement of a charitable nature he is one of the first, and it is well known that it is only necessary to make him aware of a want and it is at once followed by relief.

But it is by his munificent gift of a property at Camden, supplemented with a cheque for £10,000, for the purpose of a home for convalescents, that he will be best known to the people of Australia. This property is a model farm of 507 acres, valued at over £20,000, and it has been given freely to the people of New South Wales for the above purpose. The public recognised the value of the gift, and on the 29th May 1888 a meeting was held at the Town Hall, Sydney, to consider the means to be taken to establish the intended Convalescent Home. This meeting was largely attended by the most prominent people in the country, the chair being occupied by the Mayor of Sydney. The speeches made on that occasion give the particulars of the gift, and evidence the estimation in which the donor was held. In the course of a speech made by the Governor of the colony, Lord Carrington said:—

"The business that has brought us together this evening needs no preface and no panegyric from me. The facts speak for themselves more eloquently than any speech could possibly do. Some months ago Mr. Paling walked into my room at Government House, and told me that as this was the centennial year he wished to give..."
of the colony—such as the one in which we live, there are not a great many rich men. We have no family here such as the Rothschilds. In this country we cannot point to a cathedral practically rebuilt, as St. Patrick’s in Dublin, by the Guinnesses. We cannot point to any library such as that in New York given by the Astors, nor to houses for the industrial classes, such as those in London built by a Peabody; but in this hospital we have a splendid beginning. I think I can confidently appeal to all to back up Mr. Paling and support so noble and good an example.”

Mr. Salomons, Q.C., the representative of the Government in the Upper House, followed, and said:—

“He felt honoured in being called on to propose the first resolution, which was as follows:— ‘That this meeting desires to record its high sense of the services rendered by W. H. Paling, Esq., to this his adopted country, and to humanity, by his munificent gift towards the foundation of a Hospital for Convalescents and Incurables.’ It was hardly necessary for him to tell the meeting that the gift so generously given comprised a farm of about 500 acres, with a dairy, irrigation appliances, and two cottages and other means, all valued at £20,000. To this Mr. Paling had been good enough to add the munificent gift of £10,000 in money. As His Excellency had told them, this splendid gift came from one who was not a native-born subject of the Queen; but that gentleman was moved by a feeling of gratitude in admiration of our institutions, and, after a residence here of over thirty years, he was good enough to show his gratitude by placing at the disposal of the community this generous offer. The motion he had to propose invited them to record their high sense of the gift of Mr. Paling, and he thought they would best answer that invitation by raising, as far as their means would allow, what would make it a perfect success. He was given to understand that the sum of £15,000 was required to bring about this result. He wished that the generosity of Mr. Paling might be emulated by some of the people of New South Wales, who, after satisfying every fancy, had more means than they well knew how to dispose of. He had been acquainted with many acts of generosity on the part of Mr. Paling during the past thirty years, and now, happily, his great humanity and public spirit had expanded itself on a scale larger than he had ever anticipated. Mr. Paling had manifested his liberality by proposing to fill a gap in our charitable institutions that it was desirable to fill. He regretted to say that he felt remorse at the thought of how little of his time was given to those who were suffering from afflictions from which others were free. It was strange how little and how seldom we turned aside from the busy cares of our life to think of how we might relieve those who were unfortunate, and throw light on their dark career. Mr. Paling had set us a noble example, and had shown that humanity and generosity were not the peculiar heritage of the English race. He had laid the foundation of an institution from which would spring a stream of gratitude around him. It was no transcendental thought to assert that the purest pleasures were to be derived from a sense of the performance of a high duty, and in one view it might be held that this was selfish, because he ventured to prophesy that for Mr. Paling and his family when they saw this institution reared, a feeling of purer pleasure would spring up that could not be had by the mere investment of money. He had intended to subscribe £50, but if nine persons contributed £100 each he would make the tenth, and contribute £100 also. He had much pleasure in moving the motion.”

And Sir Henry Parkes, the Premier of the colony, in an eloquent speech, in which he proposed a resolution to call for public subscriptions, said:—

“Amidst all the noise—all the struggling—all the applause of our little day and generation, there was living amongst us a man— aspirant to no position bearing his part in the work of colonisation, and exercising unobtrusively the power of greatness. They had seen to-night that gentleman’s action recognised in so fitting a manner, he trusted it would become contagious. He could hardly suppose that the great example which had been set would be allowed to pass away without equally meritorious imitators. In securing a hospital which was to do a noble, benevolent, enduring work, the site must be carefully chosen. From all report nothing could be better than the site in this case. When the buildings were put up the most recent principles should be observed in the superstructure, so as to admit as pure atmosphere inside as there was outside. The organisation for the management must be as nearly perfect as possible. This noble gift of Mr. Paling would come to nothing unless these simple principles were completely
understood and firmly put into operation by the gentleman who had the management of the hospital. To give an instance of the importance of good management, he would take as an illustration lying-in hospitals for women. A great authority on hospitals—Baron Meydell—had given this singular and curious illustration. In hospitals for this purpose in Russia, accommodating 2000 women, thirty or forty of every 1000 perished; in hospitals which accommodated 1000 only twenty-five in every 1000 perished; in hospitals calculated to accommodate 400 only twenty in the 1000 perished; and in a cluster of small hospitals which accommodated only two or three women each, but provided altogether for some 1600, only nine lives were lost per 1000. This illustration was certainly very striking, as showing the wonderful effect of proper organisation, which secured tender treatment, all the comforts of a home and home surroundings, with the best medical and surgical aid obtainable. . . He had been called on to move the following resolution, and he did so with pleasure: 'That with a view to meeting the pressing necessity for a Convalescent Hospital, a public subscription be immediately opened, and a fund raised for its erection upon the Grasmere Estate, presented by Mr. Paling.' He strongly advised the gentlemen who had taken up the work of public subscription to make up their minds from the start to receive no money from the public Treasury. 'It would be a shame if the work was not completed by the unsullied efforts of the people."

This was the reception of Mr. Paling's gift, worthy of its magnificence, and worthy of the country on which it was conferred.

Mr. Paling's deeds of charity will never be known in their extent: he is not an ostentatious distributor of alms. On the contrary, he is one of those who quietly do good, and do not let the right hand know what the left gives. He has travelled in India and on the Continent of Europe, and enlarged his mind by observation of men and things. He has been presented with an address by the city of Aix-la-Chapelle for his exertions in aid of the Dom Church; and has also raised a considerable amount of money for the Indian Mutiny Fund by a concert in Sydney. In his own borough of Petersham he is well known, and the clock in the Town Hall of that suburb is his gift. His life has been one full of benefit to his fellows and honourable to himself, and it is to be hoped that his actions will be imitated by many, and thus show to the world that amid the hurry and selfishness of money-getting there are still to be found the noble virtues of mercy and charity.
William Alston Hutchinson, Esquire,

BALMAIN.

Here is no occasion to point out the lesson that may be learned from the life of the gentleman whose name stands at the head of this memoir. His career speaks for itself, and the most casual reader cannot fail to see that the position held by Mr. Hutchinson among his fellow-citizens has been the reward due to the merits of the man. Such men as he have been the agents that pushed on the advance of Australia, and he above all others deserves to have his name handed down to posterity as a man of mark among the people of New South Wales.

William Alston Hutchinson was born at Garigill, near Alston, Cumberland, England, on 26th of March 1839. Up to the age of eighteen he lived in his native town, and he still enjoys the recollections of the beautiful hills and lakes and rivers of this most charming portion of the North of England. He received his education at the Grammar School, at Alston, then conducted by a brother of the celebrated Dean Howson. It may be mentioned that his ancestry can be traced back to the twelfth century, and his family, from close contiguity to the Border, was often engaged in the local feuds that disturbed the land. His progenitors were always to be found on the side of popular liberty, in resisting the arbitrary power of the House of Stuart. Two of the family, Sir Thomas Hutchinson, and Colonel Hutchinson, were associates of Cromwell in his struggle for liberty, the colonel being Governor of Nottingham Castle during the detention there of Charles I. This officer also commanded the cavalry in the city of London on the day of the execution of Charles, ever consistent in his endeavours to limit the Royal power. In more recent times the family has been active in many large commercial industries in the North of England, and some of them have taken a foremost place in the forming of several cities in the United States and Canada. Like many others who came to Australia in the fifties, the desire to make his fortune at the gold diggings induced Mr. Hutchinson to leave England, and in 1857, after a long voyage of 130 clays, he arrived in Melbourne,
Victoria, in the ship *Commodore Perry*, and at once proceeded to the goldfields. He first went to Castlemaine, and afterwards to Ballarat, where he did more dealing and storekeeping than digging. In 1860 he left Victoria on a visit to an uncle at Newcastle, New South Wales, and upon his representations he decided to remain in the parent colony. With his usual energy he at once set to work and began business as a storekeeper in Newcastle, and in 1861 married Miss Barbara Telena Steel, youngest daughter of the late Mr. James Steel. This gentleman was the oldest colliery engineer in Newcastle, and had been for many years engaged in opening up the Agricultural Company's collieries at Newcastle and Port Stephen. From 1861 to 1872 Mr. Hutchinson has worked hard in Newcastle, and during that time has shared in many of the largest and most successful enterprises of the colony; his great energy and ability, directed by sound judgment, making his undertakings successful. In 1872 he finally left Newcastle and came to Sydney, settling in the busy and growing suburb of Balmain. Here he entered actively into the social, municipal, and political life of the borough, and entered public life in 1878 as an Alderman of the municipality of Balmain. In 1881 he was elected Mayor, which position he held for two years, during which time he displayed marked ability in performing the duties of the office, and won the esteem and regard of the Council and the electors.

While chief magistrate of Balmain, several events of local importance took place. The Town Hall buildings were completed, to celebrate which he gave a banquet, at which Sir Henry Parkes, the Premier of the colony, and many distinguished persons were present. He also was active in securing several large areas of land for recreation purposes, which will be a blessing to Balmain for all future time. The event that most distinguished his mayoralty was the Juvenile Industrial Exhibition of work done by the youth of Balmain. This was opened by the Governor Lord Loftus and Lady Loftus, and was a success from the first. To the tact and judgment of the Mayor this was due, and the borough may thank him for so hastening its development. The work of which he may be most proud of, however, is the formation of the Municipal Association, which was his idea, and which owed its success to his efforts. The objects of the association were "to weld together the scattered municipalities of the colony as a whole, with a common interest to strengthen and help each other for their mutual good; to watch over and protect the interests, rights, and privileges of the various municipalities; to take action in relation to any matter affecting municipal bodies or municipal legislation; and to promote the carrying out of municipal government throughout the colony." This association was formed in 1883 with Mr. Hutchinson as secretary, and since that time has attracted to itself seventy-five
of the leading municipalities of the colony. Its action has been most useful in cultivating the spirit of local self-government as opposed to central government. The work of the association has been mainly carried on by Mr. Hutchinson; in its conception conceived by him, so has the burden of its work fallen to his share—and this has not been light. Stimulating the laggard and restraining the over-zealous, he has carried on the work of the Association as though it was his own, and he has filled the highest offices in it from time to time, earning for himself the reputation of being the father of Municipal Government in the colony of New South Wales. Towards the end of 1881, Balmain became entitled to an additional member in the Legislative Assembly, and after a closely-contested election Mr. Hutchinson was the chosen candidate. At the assembling of Parliament in January of the following year, the matter of greatest interest submitted for consideration was the change in the Land Laws of the country, the policy of the Premier, Mr. (afterwards Sir) Alexander Stuart, being to give long leases to squatters at increased rentals, and the withdrawal of half of each run, together with the whole of the great Western interior, from the operation of the free selection clauses of the Act of 1861. This policy was earnestly endorsed by Mr. Hutchinson, and Mr. Stuart found no warmer supporter of his Bill than the member for Balmain. After much opposition and a continuous sitting of the House for fifteen months, the Bill became law, and Mr. Farnell, as Minister for Lands, administered it. Upon the question of continuing the subsidy for the Pacific mail route, Mr. Hutchinson made his best speech in the House, and in every way aided the Government to carry their point, which, thanks to the able advocacy of Sir Henry Parkes, was successfully accomplished. In every way did Mr. Hutchinson perform the duties of his position as a member of Parliament, but the life was not congenial to him. Disgusted by the great waste of time, and the heated feelings that so distinguished the Assembly, he did not feel inspired with any great love of his work as a legislator, and on the dissolution of Parliament at the end of 1885 he determined not to seek re-election, but to confine himself to the work of the country outside the House. Besides, he was desirous of visiting the old world, to see again the fair scenes amid which his youth was spent; to breathe once more the air of his northern home, and awake again the memories of the past among the associations of his childhood. His health, too, had become impaired through close attention to his Parliamentary duties, and it became imperative for him to seek a change of scene and climate. His intention was to proceed to Europe through America, and before leaving Sydney for San Francisco he obtained from the Colonial Secretary a circular letter of introduction, as well as letters
from the Mayor of Sydney to the Mayors of San Francisco, Chicago, and New York, in order to enable him to obtain all possible information upon the working of municipal institutions in the great Republic. The result of this trip was such as to enable him to bring back to this colony much useful information, which he placed at the disposal of the Local Government Department of the country, and with his increased knowledge of municipal working, which he willingly gave to his country to assist in framing a suitable Local Government measure for the colony. Whilst away in England he was a Commissioner for New South Wales at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, and gave valuable assistance to Sir Alexander Stuart in putting in order the Court of this colony. He took his place on the opening day among the representatives of the British Empire, and shared in the rejoicings that were held to celebrate the opening of the Exhibition.

But it is as a large employer of labour, and as a practical and energetic man interested largely in the development of industrial works, that Mr. Hutchinson is best known. Of an active and sanguine temperament, tempered by Scotch caution, he has been always regarded as a man whose enterprise and clear conception of his work marks him to be one who must take a leading place in the community. To his judgment and energy may be attributed the successful development of some of the most important collieries in the Newcastle district. He has been the guiding spirit of two of the largest Building Societies in Sydney, and has been on the directorate of Hudson Bros. Limited from its beginning. In Balmain, where he began manufacturing, he has surrounded himself with a very hive of industries, and is most happy when engaged in developing new works, and in giving employment to his fellow-citizens. Still a comparatively young man, with the full use of vigorous faculties, he has got a long career before him, and there is little doubt but that he will take a more active part than even he has hitherto done in the public and industrial life of New South Wales. And when in future years the reader will meet the name of William Alston Hutchinson, he will find an example of upright conduct, vigorous enterprise, and genuine success, and will be satisfied that he has learned the life history of one who has taken no inconsiderable share in the formation of Australia.