

**De Gruchy & Leigh's Stranger's guide to Melbourne, descriptive, topographical and social : being the visitor's or stranger's vade mecum to the public buildings, museums, exhibitions and other sights of the capital of Victoria.**

Date : 30/04/18 7:28 PM

<http://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-393033369>

## **Out of Copyright**

Reason for copyright status: Created/Published Date is Before 1955

Copyright status was determined using the following information:

Material type: Literary Dramatic Musical

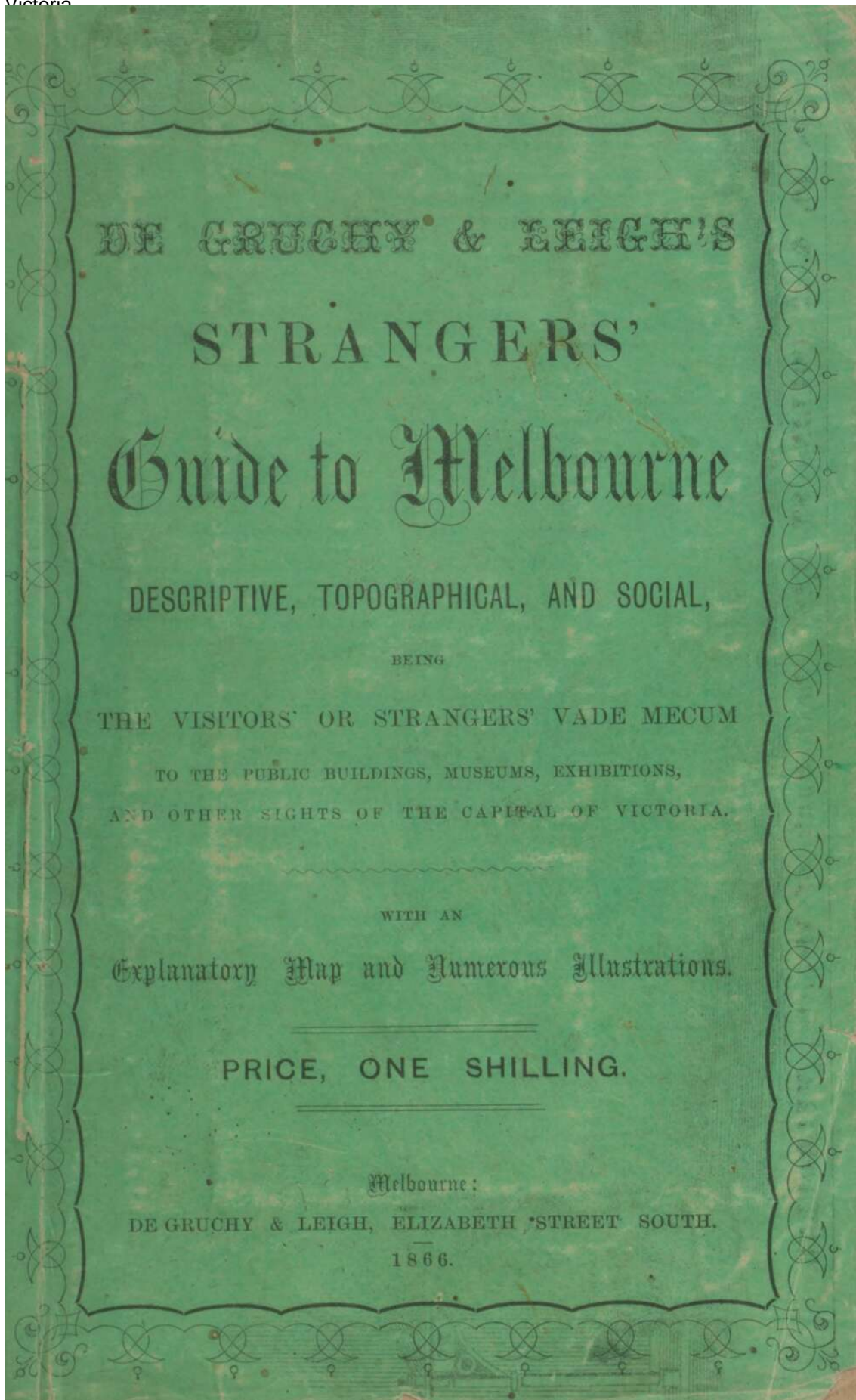
Published status: Published

Publication date: 1866

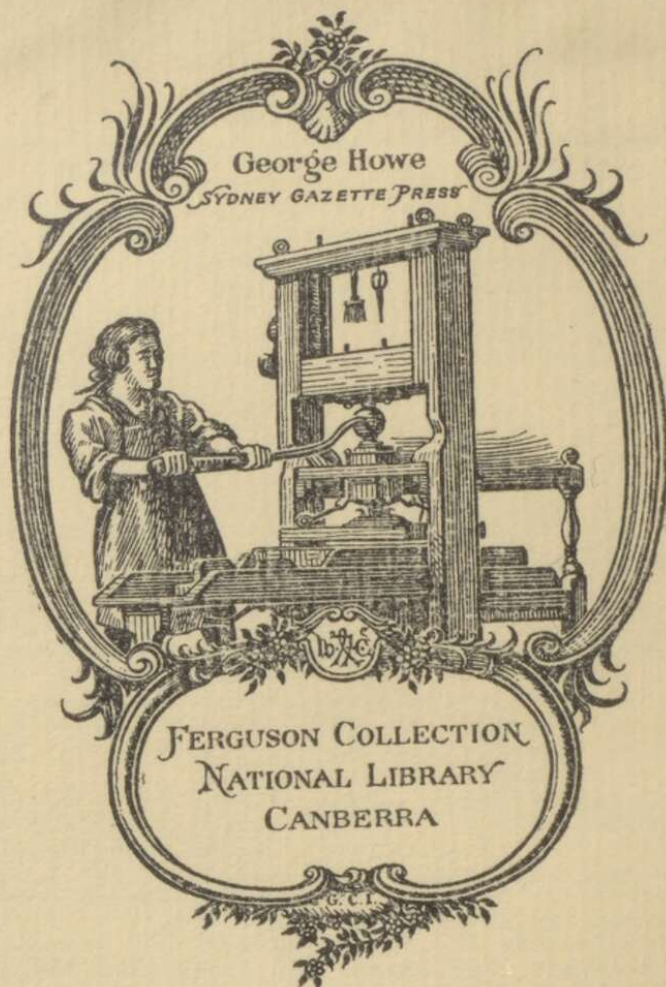
Government copyright ownership: No Government Copyright Ownership

Copyright status may not be correct if data in the record is incomplete or inaccurate. For more information regarding Copyright in Library Collections visit <http://copyright.org.au> and <http://www.nla.gov.au/copyright-in-library-collections>

The National Library of Australia supports creativity, innovation and knowledge-exchange but does not endorse any inappropriate or derogatory use. Please respect indigenous cultural and ethical concerns.







ledged when we consider the injurious effects on the constitution of the poisonous and foetid gases generated by the decomposing animal matter during the destruction of the teeth, that are inhaled by the lungs at every inspiration, consequently seriously impairing the general health. The fact is, perhaps, not sufficiently attended to by the medical practitioner.

**Mr. Lange's Odontalgic Essence.**

The Odontalgic Essence is an instantaneous cure for the most agonising Toothache, Neuralgia, Tic-Doloureux, and all diseases of the gums and teeth. Price 3s. per bottle, only to be had of Mr. C. Lange, Surgeon-Dentist, 64 Collins-street east.

Extract of a letter from the New Zealand goldfields:—"The first three days I was suffering dreadfully from the most agonising toothache; it was impossible for me to work, and I consider the loss sustained through it would amount to five ounces of gold. On the evening of the third day I met Mr. Brown. He gave me some of Mr. Lange's Odontalgic Essence, and the effect of it was really wonderful. I have not felt the least pain since. I think every one ought to provide himself with sound teeth, as the weather is very wet and changeable. Tell Henry to come as quick as possible, and send me a few bottles of Mr. Lange's Odontalgic Essence, as a great many are suffering from toothache."

ON PARLE FRANCAIS.

MAN SPRICHT DEUTSCH.

F9065

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOW PUBLISHED,  
DE GRUCHY & LEIGH'S  
MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS  
IN 1866.

This splendid Lithograph has been upwards of three years in the artist's hands, and has been generally admitted to be the only view of the capital of the Southern Hemisphere that fully represents its commercial importance, or is capable of giving our friends at home an adequate idea of Melbourne and that portion of its suburbs which lie south of the River Yarra. From the elaborate nature of the work (every house being distinctly visible) only a limited number of copies can be struck off. Subscribers will be supplied at the following rates :—

**Proof copies before lettering - - £2 2 0**  
**Ordinary copies - - - - - 1 11 6**

In addition to the Lithograph, every subscriber will receive

**X KEY MAP**

same size as the original, 40 x 27, which will be found a valuable adjunct to the view, the whole of the public buildings, streets, reserves, &c., having their names and position distinctly defined.

The Lithograph may be seen in the International Exhibition and at the publishers, 43 Elizabeth-street, where subscribers' names will be received, or by any booksellers in Melbourne or Sydney.



ADVERTISEMENT.

---

DE GRUCHY & LEIGH'S

**New Squatting Map of Victoria.**

Showing all the Townships, Goldfields, Roads, and an  
Alphabetically-arranged Index of all Squatting  
Stations. Size, 36 x 24.

*Plain, 6s.; Coloured, 7s. 6d.; in Book, 12s.; Rollers, 15s.*

---

**ROAD MAP OF VICTORIA**

Same size as above. Price—Plain, 1s.; Coloured, 2s.

---

**New Squatting Map: Riverine District  
of New South Wales.**

Revised Edition, with all the Latest Information, and an  
Alphabetically-arranged Index of Squatting Stations.

Handsomely Coloured, size 40 x 30.

Price—in Sheet, 15s.; Book, 20s.; on Rollers, 21s.

---

**New Road Map of New Zealand.**

Price—Plain, 1s.; Coloured, 2s.; in Book, 2s. 6d.

---

**New Road Map of New South Wales.**

Size, 30 x 24.

Price—Plain, 2s. 6d.; Coloured, 3s. 6d.; in Book, 5s.

---

MAPS OF

**South Australia and Queensland**

NOW IN COURSE OF PUBLICATION.

M 33 55/F 9065  
16-5-77

DE GRUCHY & LEIGH'S  
STRANGER'S  
Guide to Melbourne:

DESCRIPTIVE, TOPOGRAPHICAL, AND SOCIAL,  
BEING  
THE VISITOR'S OR STRANGER'S VADE MECUM  
TO THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS, MUSEUMS, EXHIBITIONS,  
AND OTHER SIGHTS OF THE CAPITAL OF VICTORIA.

WITH AN  
Explanatory Map and Numerous Illustrations.

PRICE, ONE SHILLING

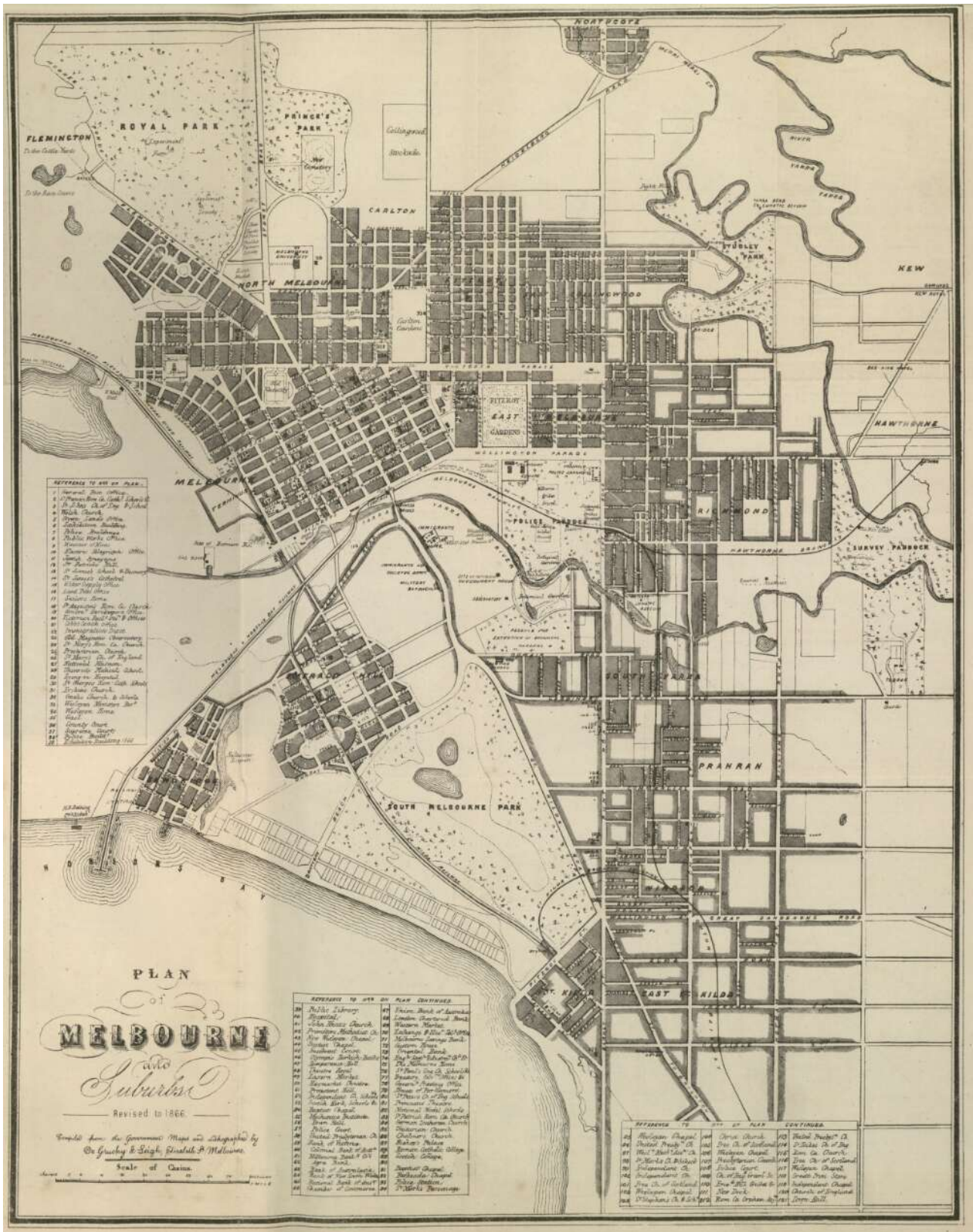
Melbourne :  
DE GRUCHY & LEIGH, ELIZABETH STREET SOUTH.  
1866.



## CONTENTS.

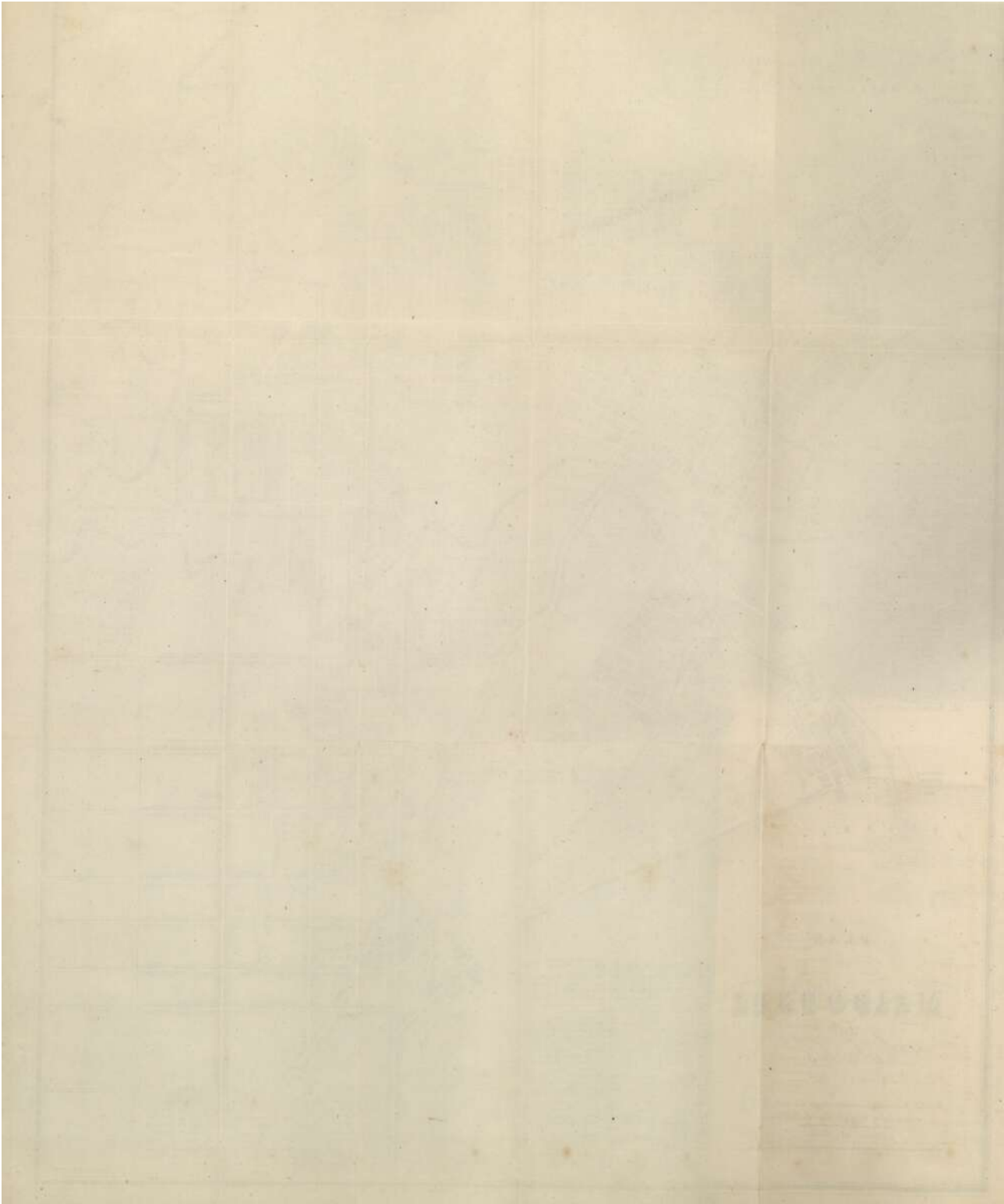
	Page.		Page.
Acclimatisation Society's Grnds.	43	Model Schools	29
Batman's Hill	8	Monument of Burke and Wills	23
Bathing Sheds on Yarra	18	Metropolitan Station of Victorian Railways	35
Bird's-eye Prospect of Melbourne	7	New and Old Cemeteries	36, 44
Benevolent Asylum	40	National Museum of Natural History, &c., &c.	46
Bourke-street West	37	New Military Barracks	50
Botanical Gardens	52	Observatory	51
Carlton Gardens	48	Public Wharves	35
County Court and Sessions House	17	Post-office	38
Chinese Alsatia	21	Prince's Bridge	48
Crown Lands Office	36	Public Amusements	59
Custom-house	33	Parliament Houses	28
Description of City and its Improvements	9-11	Population of Melbourne and Suburbs	9
Exhibition of 1866	16	Police Courts	23
Eastern Market	30	Preliminary Remarks	7
Experimental Farm	42	Princess's Theatre	29, 59
Excursion in the Suburbs	56	Public Library	13-16
Flagstaff Hill	8, 36	Public Baths	17
Fitzroy Gardens	26	Race Course	41
Fish Market	32	Royal Park	41
Galleries of Painting and Sculpture	14	Richmond Paddock	55
Haymarket Theatre	31, 59	Sea-bathing Tickets	18
Hall of Royal Society	29	Skating Rink	31
Hobson's Bay United Co.	18, 33, 55	Supreme Court Buildings	19
Immigrants' Depôt and Home	36, 49	Sporting	60
Lithograph of Melbourne and its Suburbs	62	Telegraph Office	34
Localities to be first Explored	11	Theatre Royal	21, 59
Mechanics' Institute	24	Town Hall	22
Melbourne Club	25	Treasury	26
Melbourne Gaol	18	University	45
Melbourne Hospital	20	View of Melbourne from Flagstaff Hill	8
		View of Melbourne from South Yarra Reserve	8
		Western Market	35

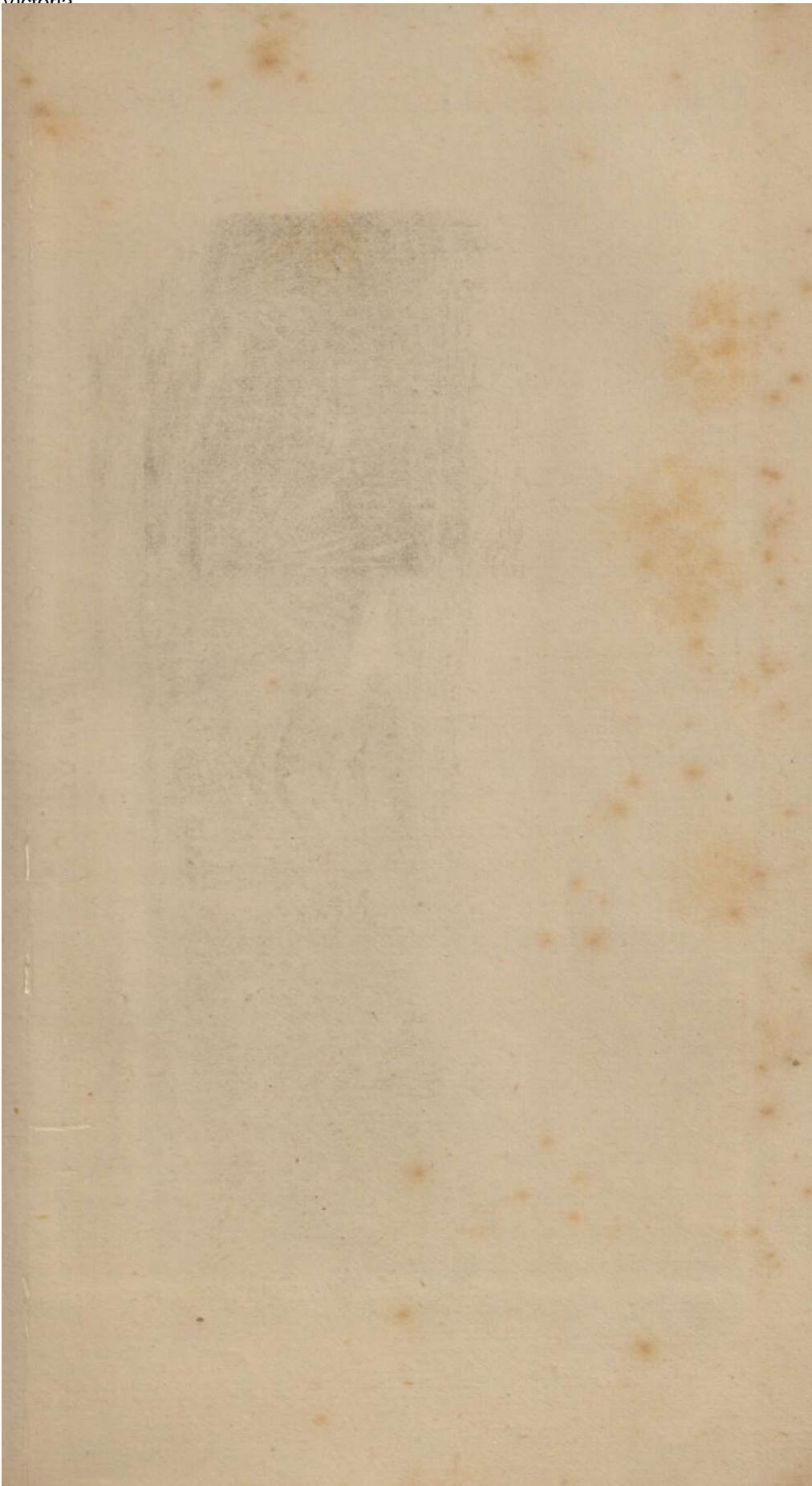
De Gruchy & Leigh's Stranger's guide to Melbourne, descriptive, topographical and social : being the visitor's or stranger's vade mecum to the public buildings, museums, exhibitions and other sights of the capital of Victoria.





De Gruchy & Leigh's Stranger's guide to Melbourne, descriptive, topographical and social : being the visitor's or stranger's vade mecum to the public buildings, museums, exhibitions and other sights of the capital of Victoria.









MELBOURNE,

(from the Botanic Gardens)

# MELBOURNE:

## WHAT TO SEE, AND HOW TO SEE IT.

---

### PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

THE stranger or visitor to Melbourne, before proceeding to undertake a closer and more minute survey of the city and its objects of interest and art, will probably be tempted to indulge in a bird's-eye prospect of the metropolis of Victoria from some elevated spot, so situated as to command an extensive picture of the general plan, scope, and main features of the city. Such an inspection cannot fail to facilitate his contemplated metropolitan rambles, whether in pursuit of business or pleasure; and will enable him to appreciate more accurately the mingled energy, resolution, and perseverance of our colonists, through a combination of which qualities so noble a monument of modern civilisation has been created in little more than a quarter of a century. For the purpose indicated, the stranger cannot do better than betake himself to the reserve or pleasure-ground marked



No. 23 on the accompanying map, known as the Flagstaff Hill, and in close vicinity to the old Exhibition Building, in William-street ; or if he desires a still wider view, let him proceed to the south side of the Yarra by the Prince's Bridge, following the causeway leading to Prahran and St. Kilda, and enter the reserve to his left by a wicket near the point denoted on the map as the site of the Immigrants' Home. There he will find, diverging from the main road and footpath, a well-trodden pedestrian track, bending almost due east, which will conduct the visitor to the crest of the high ground overhanging the Yarra, which is noticed in our plan as the site of the future gubernatorial residence, and from which a magnificent *coup d'œil* of the metropolis and the surrounding districts is obtained. From either of the elevated points in question the visitor will enjoy an ample panoramic display of the city and its busy wharves and streets—of the Bay and its shipping—of the meandering of the tranquil Yarra, and of the national steam-track, stretching far along the Keilor Plains—of the affiliated suburban municipalities, so rapidly amplifying as barely to be distinguished from the parent stem—of the churches, banks, and national buildings ; whilst on the one side the picture is bounded by Mount Macedon, on the other by the Dandenong Ranges, and seawards by the waters of Port Phillip Bay. For the historic Batman's Hill, the chosen resort and observatory of so many visitors and strangers in past days, the eye will seek in vain. The progress of railway extension—that destructive agent of too many memorials of ancient times in the old country—has already levelled to the surface of the surrounding area one of the most

interesting records of our earliest settlers. Melbourne and its suburbs at the period of the census of 1861 contained 139,916 inhabitants, and the population may at the present time be computed approximately to be not less than 150,000. The uniform width of the principal streets and their regularity of design, intersecting each other at right angles, gives a distinctive and noble character to the contour of the city; and although it is undeniable that an error was committed by the original designers of the city in placing at the rear of the chief thoroughfares inferior streets originally—intended as mere rights-of-way to the block of buildings in front, but which, as the value of land increased, have been covered by tenements frequently of the lowest and most wretched description—still the march of sanitary improvement is gradually ameliorating the condition of these nurseries of pestilence and disease, and mollifying the effects of a palpable flaw in the primitive scheme of the city. To the perception of any visitor who may have been an absentee from Melbourne for some years, the immense alteration which the expansion of the municipal system, the expenditure of the Government, and the enterprise of private companies and citizens has effected in both the external and internal aspect of the city during the last decade, will appear absolutely miraculous. The humble and mean shanties of the pre-auriferous era almost totally replaced by substantial erections of brick and stone—the streets better paved, lighted, and protected than in the majority of European capitals—the public reserves no longer hideous enclosures, but laid out, planted, and ornamented in the most approved style—the *employés* of the public



departments, in lieu of being officially lodged in cramped and inconvenient cabins, removing by degrees to architectural palaces—the banks and insurance offices vying with each other in the magnificence and display of their places of business—a profuse supply of water, derived from the Plenty ranges, collected in a vast reservoir at Yan Yean (the water in which stands, at its highest level, about 600 feet above high tide in the Yarra), and conveyed thence by nineteen miles of iron piping to the city, where it is distributed through the principal metropolitan and suburban streets by upwards of eighty-five miles of mains—and gas, brought down to the lowest remunerative point by the competition of rival companies, such objects, and many improvements of a kindred nature, will strike the up-country or intercolonial visitor, who only “looks in” upon us at rare intervals, with amazement. Unquestionably, in some instances the architectural ambition of our citizens and rulers has outrun the means at their disposal, whilst in others the ways and means profusely lavished have failed to produce results either adequate or satisfactory; but the capital of Victoria is not singular in being disfigured with incomplete or dubious specimens of architecture. We may reasonably anticipate that the architectural excesses of our “hot youth” will correct themselves as time mellows the judgment and taste of our capitalists and rulers, while the suspended operations at many of our national edifices and at other public works will possibly eventuate in their being ultimately completed with greater economy and elegance of character and design. Indeed, for example, it seems far from improbable that the postponement of

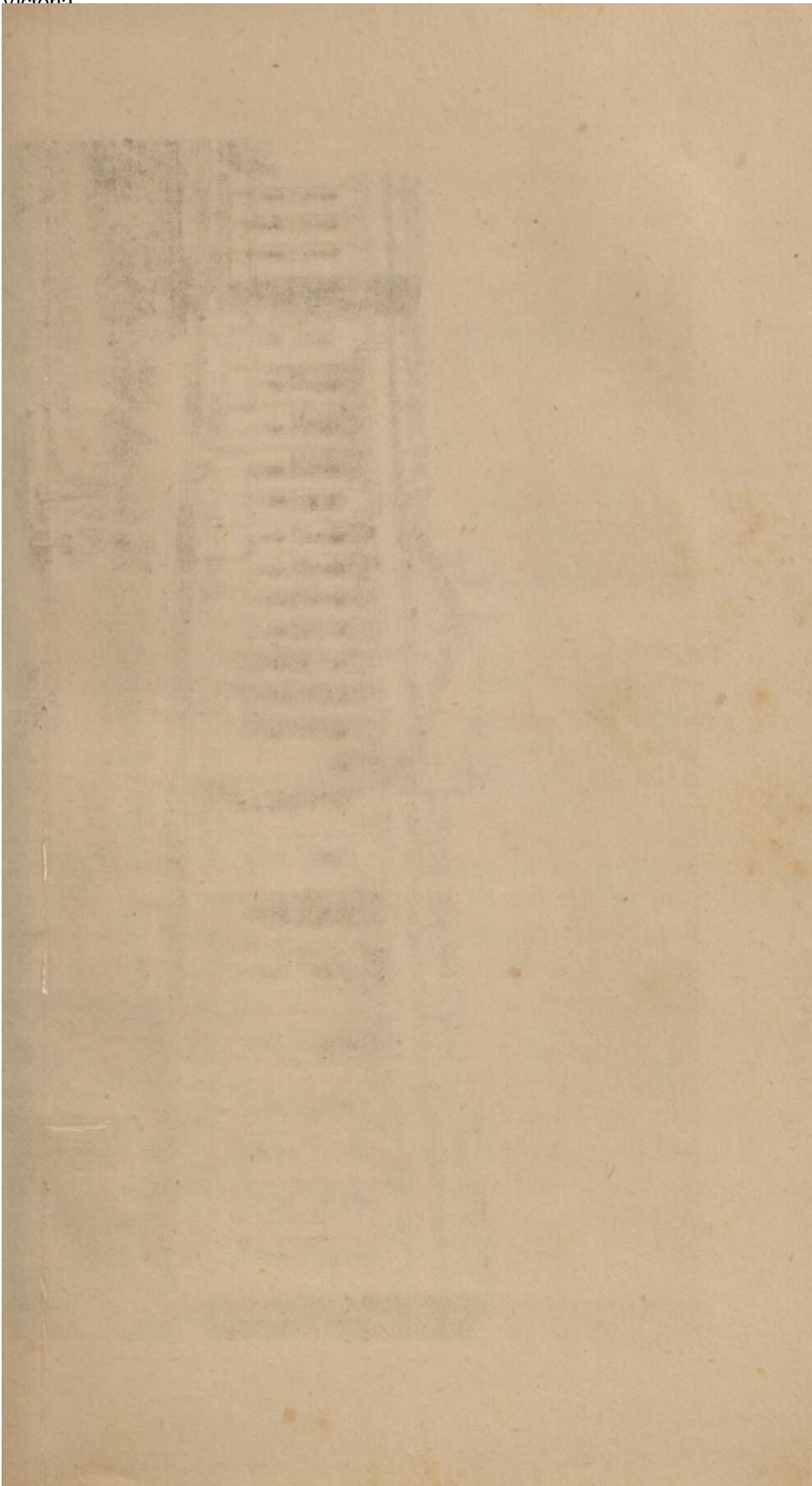


a system of underground sewerage—the absence of which has long been considered a fatal blot in the sanitary arrangements of Melbourne—will finally turn out to have been—we are bound to say involuntarily—the cause of a vast saving of problematical expenditure. Examples proceeding from other cities of this hemisphere tend to show that such a system is unsuited to the peculiar requirements of our climate and its atmospheric peculiarities, and that a large outlay for an elaborate scheme of subterranean sewerage would be money nearly wasted. A simple process of civic deodorisation, to be effected at a tithe of the cost of the former plan, will probably answer our purpose at once more effectually and economically. Before entering on the pleasing though fatiguing routine of visiting our sights and “lions” in detail, the drift of each individual’s tastes and habits will guide him in the selection of the quarter of the town to be first explored. To the fair stranger the millinery and *bijouterie* establishments of central and western Collins-street and of central Bourke-street will inevitably prove irresistible temptations ; to the man of pleasure or the dramatic enthusiast, Bourke-street east—the region of theatres, casinos, and “fast” restaurants—will probably be the earliest resort ; to the pastoral or agricultural tourist, Bourke-street west—the focus of stock agents, horse bazaars, and colonial produce sales—must naturally be the principal cynosure ; to the mercantile man or bourse speculator, Flinders-lane, Collins-street west, and Elizabeth-street south—the haven of bonded warehouses, soft goods palaces, millionaire counting-houses, auction marts, and stock exchange mysteries—may tender attractions

absolutely overpowering; whilst to the legal excursionist a trip to the dingy quarters of the Supreme Court, in Latrobe-street, supplemented by a quiet review of the cloister-like Temple Court, and its neighbour, Chancery-lane, will obviously supply a tempting professional bait for imbibing a favourable impression of Melbourne. Having satisfied his curiosity with a preliminary glance at the general outline and features of Melbourne, and with a peep at the class of street life most agreeable to his humour, our visitor must now prepare himself for a serious day's work in the agreeable task of sight-seeing, and for that purpose will accompany us as his cicerones.]











FIRST DAY'S EXCURSION.

---

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY, AND MUSEUM OF  
SCULPTURE AND PAINTING.

THIS admirably-managed institution, not only from its central position but from the variety and intrinsic merits of its contents, undeniably appears the best starting point for the visitor. It is located on the eastern side of Swanston-street, and, with its appendages, occupies a large block of ground, reaching in the rear to Russell-street. To the untiring zeal and assiduity displayed by Sir Redmond Barry in the cause of mental and educational advancement, the metropolis and the colony are indebted for this national establishment, at once worthy of the wealth of the colony and indicative of the intellectual culture and tendencies of the colonists. The Library is supported by an annual Parliamentary grant, and is under the control of five trustees. Access to it is entirely unrestricted, the student or visitor being at perfect liberty to remove the books he desires to consult from the shelves without the intervention of the *employés*. Happily, this inestimable privilege has been abused to a very slight degree. Although barely a decade has elapsed since the foundation of the Library, it can vie with many European collections of a like purpose and far longer standing in the value and choice character of its contents. The present number of works on the shelves amounts to



nearly 40,000, and the annual number of visitors and readers averages 200,000. At present, the principal façade of the building is in an unfinished state; but when the portico is added, and the elevation designed by the architects, Messrs. Reid and Barnes, is carried into effect, the building will be one of the handsomest in the Southern Hemisphere. The engraving which illustrates this guide shows the building in its completed form. Proceeding from the street through a small and elegantly-laid-out pleasure-ground, the visitor enters the vestibule, in which several models of the most renowned statuary of ancient days are deposited. Copies of the cartoons of Raffaele grace the walls. On the basement, to the right and to the left, are two galleries or museums devoted to the display of the sister arts of sculpture and painting. The recent addition of wings on the northern and southern sides of the building has considerably enlarged the space for the development of the resources of these departments. The apartments to the left of the entrance-hall contain not only admirably-executed casts of ancient sculpture from the best European sources, with a few examples of modern English artists, but copies of the Elgin marbles from the British Museum, as well as other reproductions of the world-renowned sculptured treasures of the Parthenon and Æginetum. The apartments to the right of the entrance are appropriated to painting and the dependent arts. Here the visitor will have an opportunity of viewing the small but choice collection of European paintings selected by the late Sir Charles Eastlake as the nucleus of our future National Gallery of paintings. In addition to the last-named works, the collection can boast of a few paintings by Guerard, Chevalier, and other colonial artists, besides several portraits and presentations of various degrees of merit. Scattered through the rooms are numerous and interesting articles of *vertu*, engravings, coins, medals,

specimens of the ceramic art, bronzes, stereoscopic views, and photographic productions, besides artistic gems and nic-nacs innumerable. Returning again to the vestibule, and ascending the staircase—the walls of which are hung with curious martial weapons appertaining to Indian and other Eastern tribes, as well as with maps, plans, engravings, &c., relating to the colony—we pass into the legitimate domain of the Public Library. The great room is approached immediately from the top of the staircase. It is well proportioned and planned, and lighted by side windows as well as by lanterns in the roof. The vista looking down the two compartments into which the principal apartment is divided is most striking, the length being 230 feet by 50 feet in width. Almost facing the entrance to the room is a department separated by drapery from the great reading-room, and devoted exclusively to the use of lady students and readers, fronting which stands most appropriately an excellent bust of the founder of the library, Sir R. Barry. The bust stands on a pedestal of colonial “Sienna” marble, from a quarry in the neighbourhood of Corio Bay. The native stone has been beautifully polished, and brought to its present state of perfection through the skilful workmanship of the eminent firm of Huxley, Parker and Co., masons, of Russell-street. On either side of the great room the shelves and lateral bookcases are filled with the several departments of literature, admirably classified and arranged. The main portion of the Library is appropriated to the general literature of Great Britain, as well as of foreign nations, supplemented by a small but choice assortment of the Greek and Latin classics. English serial literature is well represented, and near the entrance the visitor will find bound files of the metropolitan journals of Port Phillip, from the earliest days of the colony. The galleries surrounding the great room are set apart for legal, medical, economical, and



Parliamentary literature. Up-stairs also the visitor can consult the invaluable series of the Imperial *Hansard*, and the Parliamentary Blue-books, records, and papers, presented by the home authorities. In the galleries, moreover, rest the literary, legislative, and Parliamentary publications of Victoria, as well as those of the sister colonies; and in close vicinity are located the standard Almanacs, professional and Post-office Directories, Calendars, and other annual compilations published at home. Possibly, to a casual visitor at the Library two of the most attractive objects are an autograph letter of Her Majesty the Queen (resting under a glass case on a central table) to the trustees, accompanying a presentation copy of the works of the Prince Consort, and the magnificently printed and bound series of French works presented by His Imperial Majesty Napoleon III. We should draw the visitor's attention to the valuable collection of geological as well as topographical maps suspended at intervals on the walls, in conjunction with many engraved *fac-similes* of historic curiosities, such as the *Magna Charta*, the death-warrant of Charles I., &c. From deficiency of accommodation, the journal room is at present closed; but hereafter an apartment on the basement will be fitted up for that purpose, where up-country or intercolonial visitors may consult the files of their local newspapers. The Library—which we ought to have stated to be under the able management of the librarian, Mr. Tulk—is open daily, except Sundays, from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., and the art galleries from noon to 4 p.m.; but it is in contemplation to lay the gas on in the latter department and to enlarge the visiting hours.

In the rear of the Public Library are the commodious and capacious range of buildings erected for the purposes of the Exhibition of 1866. The foundations are intended to serve for future extensions and enlargements of the Public Library. It does not come within our scope to

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

17

notice this ephemeral object of metropolitan attraction, regarding which and its contents the visitor will have ample opportunities of forming an opinion from other sources.

On leaving the Public Library, and proceeding northwards up Swanston-street, the visitor passes, near the intersection of Latrobe-street, a plain but conveniently-planned building, appropriated to the *County Court* and *General Sessions* business. Immediately beyond is a block of neat white-brick cottages, having the appearance of English alms-houses, built for the use of the warders of the neighbouring gaol. Close at hand, where Franklin and Victoria streets intersect the head of Swanston-street, a neat building is noticed, covering a triangular space of ground, and well known as

THE PUBLIC BATHS.

If the Corporation of Melbourne had accomplished nought else to establish a title to the gratitude of their fellow-citizens, the initiation of this excellently-arranged civic establishment would suffice to substantiate a valid claim. In a climate like ours, and with an eye to sanatory contingencies, the ability to enjoy swimming, tepid, and hot baths, with an abundant command of pure water, at prices ranging from threepence to one shilling, is of inestimable value to the population of a crowded city. The depth of the large swimming bath, which extends over the major part of the area of the building, varies from three to six feet. On either side are two divisions (the prices being respectively sixpence and one shilling), appropriated to warm and tepid bathing, each bather having the command of a separate room, and soap, towels, brushes, and combs being provided and included in the above charges. A separate entrance to, and

B



division of the baths conducts to the ladies' and family department, under the management of Mrs. Sangster, the wife of the Municipal Superintendent. The hours in the summer are from 6 a.m. to 9 p.m., and on Saturdays until 10 p.m.; Sundays, from 5 a.m. to 10 a.m. In winter, from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m., and on Saturdays, to 9 p.m. The annual number of visits paid by bathers averages 50,000. It may be added, for the information of those who prefer an *al fresco* plunge into a running stream, that bathing sheds, under care of a proper officer, are erected on the north side of the Yarra, facing the Botanical Gardens, for the accommodation of swimmers; whilst from the 1st of November to the end of March inclusive, the Hobson's Bay United Company run early bathing trains from Melbourne and the suburbs to Sandridge, in connection with the establishment of the Hobson's Bay Bathing Company, the bathing and return ticket being comprehended in a moderate and inclusive charge. Several excellent marine bathing establishments are also fixed at St. Kilda beach, tickets for which, railway fare included, may be obtained at the metropolitan terminus. On emerging from the Public Baths, and turning eastwards by Victoria-street, we perceive on our right hand the gloomy portals of the

#### MELBOURNE GAOL.

There is little to distinguish this strong and massive bluestone building from other well-constructed and arranged fabrics of the same class; and perhaps few strangers, save those interested in prison discipline, will care to visit this particular lion of the city. In the outward court-yard, on entering, is comprised the residence of the excellent governor of the gaol, Mr. Wintle, and the offices of the prison, and nearly opposite the great

gates is the entrance to the prisoners' quarters. The long rectangular corridors of cells, in double tier, constructed after the most approved fashion—the condemned cells—and, at the end of the principal avenue, the fatal beam, with cellular arrangements on either side, wherein the condemned are accustomed to pass their last night on earth—together with the extreme cleanliness and silence reigning in every direction, will especially engage the notice of the visitor. The recreation and labour yards, and particularly the ingenious arrangements of the kitchen, where bread, soup, and skillie are prepared daily for several hundred inmates of the gaol, are deserving of passing observation. Tickets to view the prison may be obtained by applying to Claud Farie, Esq., the sheriff, at the Supreme Court, or from one of the magistrates.

Leaving the gate of the gaol, and turning southward down Russell-street, the first noticeable building is a strong bluestone pile at the north-east corner of Latrobe-street, erected as barracks for the foot police. One hundred and fifty constables are usually stationed here. At the north-west angle of the same street, immediately opposite, are

### THE SUPREME COURT BUILDINGS.

There is nothing very attractive either in the external or internal features of this range of buildings. Indeed, out of the three chambers or courts comprised in the block, only one is really fitted for the purposes of public justice. The public are admitted freely to the galleries of the courts, the lower portion being reserved for professional men, jurors, and witnesses. An excellent law library, open to the profession, is attached to the principal building. From the extensive jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, there are few days in the year, save at



periods of vacation, when some member of the bench is not sitting in one or other of its various departments. A transfer of these courts to a more central and convenient position has long been canvassed, but there appears a disinclination amongst those in authority to relinquish the existing site.

Passing again down Russell-street, we must request our visitor to turn westwards towards Lonsdale-street, whence following the line of fence on the right hand, we shall shortly find ourselves at the lodge gate of

### THE MELBOURNE HOSPITAL.

This pre-eminently useful and indispensable institution is now in the twentieth year of its existence, and is supported partly by public grants and partly by private subscriptions. However, the demand on its resources has utterly outgrown both its revenues and accommodation. The buildings and grounds were excellently adapted for the limited population and purposes originally contemplated by the founders; nevertheless, the influx of colonists after the gold discoveries, and the absence of dispensaries or hospitals in the majority of the suburban municipalities and in the districts within an easy distance of Melbourne, have combined to throw the entire burden of succouring and relieving disease and sickness amongst the poor and destitute of a very large district on this single establishment—an incubus with which, regarding its present resources, the hospital is entirely incapable of coping. Hence, either considerable additions to the present building must be made or a new edifice erected on a site more open and remote from the centre of the city. Probably, for sanitary reasons the latter course will be ultimately adopted. Casualty cases are admitted at any time, but, to prevent imposition, ordinary patients

must be provided with a contributor's introduction. The visitor will be surprised to find how little comparative confusion and noise exists in an institution and amongst a staff notoriously overworked and overcrowded; and he will learn with astonishment, on viewing the limited area and resources of the hospital, that out of 22,302 persons who received aid from the hospital during the year 1865, no less than 3253 were treated as in-door patients. The number of beds is 358. The medical staff comprehends seven honorary physicians and eight honorary surgeons, with a resident staff of four medical men. We may be allowed to mention that a box for charitable offerings is placed at the entrance-hall. Strangers are admitted to view the arrangements of the hospital at any time.

The stranger should not leave this quarter of the town without making the acquaintance of the *Chinese Alsatia*, in the section of Little Bourke-street between Swanston and Russell streets, where, from the current inscriptions, language, and dresses, we may fancy ourselves transported to Canton or Shanghai. In the brief space indicated—the Alpha and Omega of the denizens of the flowery land—the emporium of Kong Meng and Co., the Joss-house, and the low gambling den, may be seen flourishing within a few yards of each other. “Halls” being all the rage, an enterprising proprietor in that neighbourhood has recently erected one for the use of the Chinese colony. To what purposes they will turn it remains to be seen.

We now regain Russell-street, on the eastern side of which, near Bourke-street, the stranger will recognise the unpretending *Hall of the Temperance League*, a society which seems to have lost half of its vitality since the decease of Mr. Heales. Turning westward down Bourke-street east, we arrive at that lively quarter of the latter street which comprises our Thespian headquarters—the *Theatre Royal*, with its vestibule, and the celebrated *Café de Paris* attached. In the same



block is situate the capacious and elegant *St. George's Hall*, erected within the last few years by the proprietor, Mr. A. Kyte, for the celebration of concerts, balls, and public meetings. Near this favourite lounge of our "men about town," the striking architecture of *Nissen's Café*—the camping ground of the chess-players of Victoria—and the celebrated *Waxworks of Sohier*, will arrest the attention of the visitor. Within a stone's-throw of the intersection of Swanston-street, a fine and elegant room—the latest addition to the halls of Melbourne—the *Australian Hall*, covers the yard and stables of a well-known horse dealer and livery-stable keeper. With respect to casinos, hotels, restaurants, and photographic studios, their name is legion in this favourite haunt of pleasure-seekers ; and on a Saturday night in the summer season, what with the lights and gilding of the gaudy restaurants and cafés, the stalls of the itinerant dealers and the pseudo-scientific pedlars, the blaze of the *confiture* shops, the echoes, more or less melodious, of street music, and the vivacious crowds of well-to-do citizens, a stranger might readily imagine himself transported to the Boulevards of Paris. Swanston-street again reached, and bending still southwards, the first building demanding attention on the eastern side of the street is

#### THE TOWN HALL.

Admittedly this edifice is unworthy of the wealth and importance of the Corporation of Melbourne, and will be shortly replaced by a splendid architectural elevation, designed by Messrs. Reid and Barnes. Nevertheless, the existing council chamber is a fine apartment, though disfigured by inadequate approaches, and is enlivened by several interesting portraits of ex-governors and civic worthies, as well as by one of Her Majesty the Queen. From a tower of this building

notice is given of the outbreak of fire by the tolling of a bell. The conscript fathers of the city meet for the transaction of business on Mondays, at 2.30 p.m., and their debates may be witnessed from a strangers' gallery, open to the public. Adjoining the Town Hall are the newly-erected Police Courts—a commodious, neat, and extensive structure, containing court accommodation for the investigation of the criminal and civil magisterial business of the city; the private rooms of the magistrates, committee rooms, and other offices more or less dependent on the police department. The stranger may often dispose of a spare hour or two in the morning with advantage and amusement to himself in listening to the arcana of a certain class of town life which come before these courts. From this point, looking southwards, the eye rests on the tower of St. Paul's, one of the earliest, if not the earliest, site of church accommodation in the colony; and, turning abruptly up the rise in Collins-street East, the well-known

#### MONUMENT OF BURKE AND WILLS

(Designed and cast in bronze by Mr. Summers, the sculptor) is seen crowning the apex of the high ground where Russell-street intersects. Unquestionably the design and workmanship of this example of colonial art would attract favourable notice in a European capital, and, bearing in mind the appliances at the disposal of the artist, is highly creditable to his genius and taste. On the pedestal are inserted four *bas reliefs* in bronze, from the studio of the same artist, illustrating the principal incidents in the career of the lamented explorers. Happily, the monument is not defaced by any inscription of a fulsome or adulatory character—an eyesore to many public monuments at home, and a style which some of our intercolonial neighbours have reproduced



with redundant copiousness in certain of their memorials to public men.

We imagine the visitor will now consider himself to have accomplished a hard day's work, and be glad to relieve the excitement of sight-seeing by a cursory perusal of the current serials and newspapers of the day at

### THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE,

Which is situate in the portion of Collins-street now under notice, and nearly opposite the *Argus* office. For some inexplicable reason, this convenient and well-ordered establishment is hardly patronised to the extent it deserves. Considering the moderate terms of the subscription—£1 per annum, without entrance fee—there can be no rational ground of complaint on the score of the paucity of lectures or more entertaining pabulum when the attractions are weighed in the balance. The circulating library is both extensive and well selected the reading room commodious, capially ventilated, and profusely supplied with European and colonial newspapers and serials. On the upper floor is a well-planned Lecture Hall, until recently the only public room in Melbourne where concerts and public meetings could be held. Members have the privilege of introducing strangers to the advantages of the reading-room for the period of a month. In close vicinity to the Mechanics' Institute are the elegant Presbyterian and Baptist Churches of the Rev. I. Hetherington, James Taylor, and Ramsay.



## SECOND DAY'S EXCURSION.

---

WE purpose to make the far eastern section of Collins-street, that favourite residential quarter of the medical profession, our sallying point for the second day's ramble. In the rear of the Burke and Wills Monument, on the north side of the street, was located the Independent Church and Schools, one of the earliest ecclesiastical sites in the colony (a plain and unpretending range of buildings), long ministered by the Rev. A. Morrison, but now being replaced by a more superb pile for the accommodation of the congregation of the Rev. Mr. Henderson, the present popular pastor. Further eastwards occurs the substantial and massive elevation erected by the members of the *Melbourne Club*, the latter being the earliest as well as the most influential social *coterie* in the colony. The elegant dining, morning, and withdrawing rooms, the library, and the perfect culinary arrangements, are on a scale as well ordered and comfortable as in the model establishments in Pall Mall and St. James's-street. Strangers and visitors (members of the principal London and Australian clubs) are privileged to the *entrée*; and ladies, on the introduction of members, are permitted to view the multiform and chaste decorations and surroundings of the Club House. A limited number of dormitories for the convenience of members come within the scope of its attractions. Nearly opposite stands the classic-looking, though somewhat *bizarre*, mansion constructed for Mr. Ebdon, with its Parisian-like metal fencing tipped with gold. At the eastern extremity of



the street, where Spring-street intersects, the noble facade of the building known as

### THE TREASURY

Occupies the entire frontage of the latter street in face of Collins-street. This admired and chaste block of architectural design was constructed under the control of the Board of Works, at a cost exceeding £90,000. Under its roof are centred not only the different divisions of the Treasury proper, but the offices of the Chief Secretary and the affiliated departments. Here also are the official apartments of the Governor, where Cabinet Councils are usually held; and it has hitherto been the practice to swear in our Viceroy on a temporary dais erected at the principal entrance. The excellent internal arrangements for facilitating business, and the tasteful decorations and furniture of the principal apartments—quite on a par with official departments of the first-class at home—are in keeping with the rest of the building. The suite of apartments appropriated for the use of His Excellency are noticeable from the extreme good taste and absence of frippery employed in the embellishments. In the rear of the building the visitor will view with astonishment the gigantic bluestone foundations of the contemplated official residence and offices of the Chief Secretary, a costly memento of past extravagance, and clearly more fitted for Victorian requirements a century hence than in the present infancy of the colony. Close at hand is the commodious building at present used by the Government printer. Still further eastward lies the charming reserve—but yesterday a mere waste—known as

### THE FITZROY GARDENS,

Embosomed in well-planned and umbrageous walks,

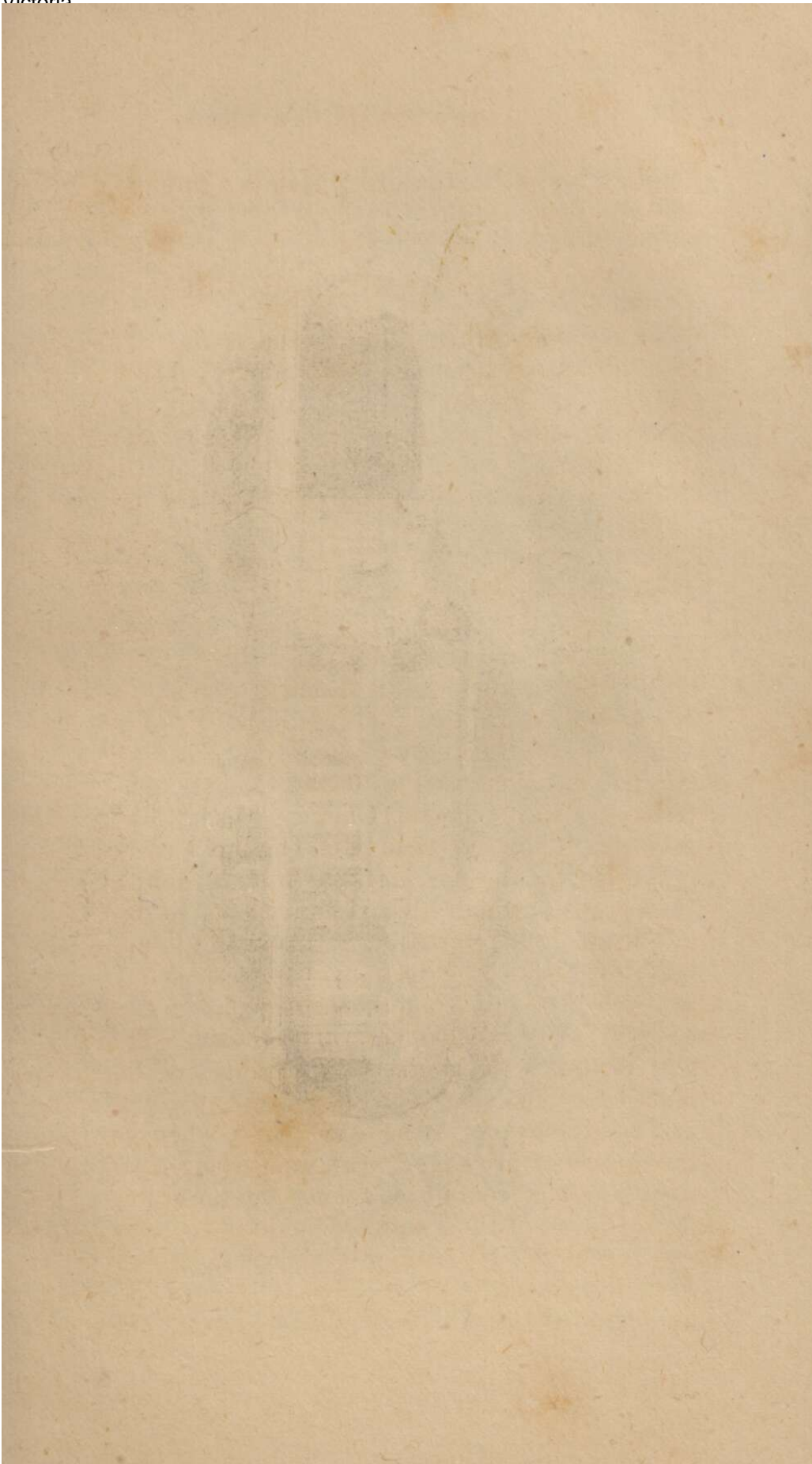
whose borders are flanked on either side by rows of European trees, and with the inevitable fern-tree gully separating the gardens into two divisions. The pleasure-grounds are surrounded externally by the elegant villas of the colonial aristocracy. The heavy and by no means pleasing structure, the *Palace of the Anglican Bishop of Melbourne*, is situated on the eastern side of the reserve. Some well-executed fountains and grottoes have recently been scattered about the principal walks and entrances, imparting a delightful coolness and freshness to the air during the summer. On the eastern side is the music pavilion, where a military band plays on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons during the fine season, when the stranger will usually meet the *élite* of the fashion, wealth, and beauty of Melbourne promenading on the terraces in front. Returning again westwards, the stranger observes the neat and appropriate ecclesiastical edifice facing the Treasury reserve, the *Church of the Rev. Dr. Cairns*; and in its rear the well-known educational establishments, the *Scotch and St. Patrick's Colleges*, with the *Palace of the Roman Catholic Bishop* standing within the precincts of the block of land set apart for the latter institution. The Parliamentary Reserve is now approached, on the right of which is noticeable, amongst quite an array of religious edifices, the unfinished and splendid Roman Catholic Cathedral (St. Patrick's); the Anglican Church of St. Peter's, under the ministration of the Rev. Mr. Handfield; and the portico of the Baptist Church of the Rev. Isaac New. The stranger enters the Parliamentary Reserve on its eastern side, whereby he is enabled to inspect the only external façade of the Parliamentary Buildings at present completed, which comprises the library and reading rooms appropriated to our legislators. The small reserves on either side of the principal entrances have recently been laid down with grass, and planted with much taste. In the centre, imme-



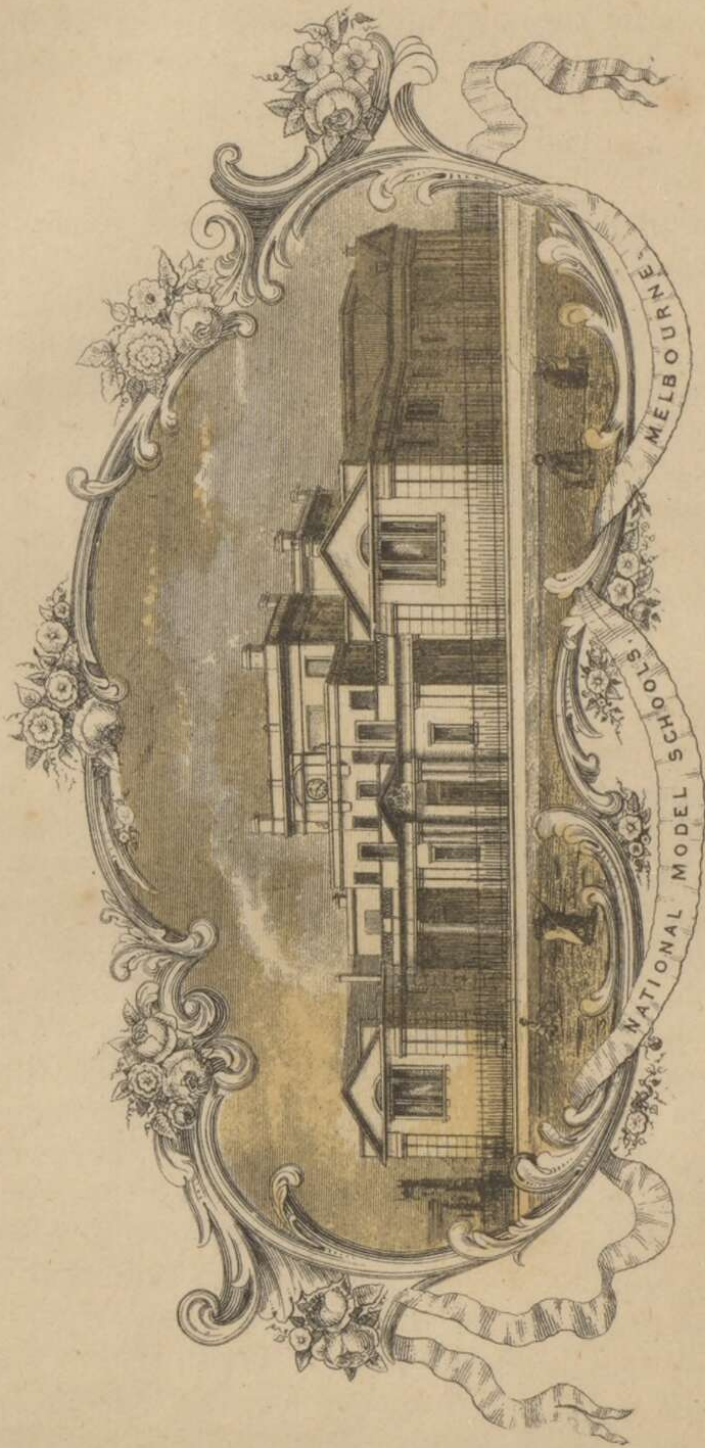
diately facing Bourke-street, stands a huge pile of blue-stone, known as the

### PARLIAMENT HOUSES,

Casting every other object in the shade. This national edifice was commenced in January, 1856, from the designs of Messrs. Knight and Kerr. At present, with the exception of the eastern façade above referred to, only the central or inside block of the building, containing the two Legislative Chambers, is completed. The entire building, when finished, will measure about 424 feet by 240 feet. The outer elevations are intended to have a colonnade all around them, which will give a terrace for promenade 15 feet wide, and the columns above the terrace will be 32 feet high. The order employed is Roman Doric. The tower fronting Bourke-street is designed to be 250 feet in height. The Legislative Chambers are elegant apartments, that appertaining to the Council being superbly decorated, each chamber being 76 feet long by 40 feet wide and 36 feet high. The order of architecture employed in the Assembly is Roman Ionic, and in the Council Corinthian. The Library and Reading-room is an exquisitely-proportioned apartment, supported by marble pillars, 124 feet by 70 feet, and contains a well-selected and comprehensive collection of general as well as of Parliamentary literature. The stranger will regard with interest the "dungeons" on the basement, occupied successively by Mr. Dill, of the *Argus*, and by Mr. George, of the same paper, when incarcerated for breach of privilege. The well-arranged refreshment rooms, lobbies, committee rooms, and the accommodation for members of the Press, are creditable to the foresight and ingenuity of the architects. During the recess of Parliament, and when the Houses do not meet, strangers are admitted to view the Houses between 10 a.m. and







4 p.m. Orders for the Strangers' Gallery, to hear the debates, can be obtained from members; or through an introduction to the Speaker, the *entrée* to that official's gallery may be attained.

Opposite the Parliamentary Reserve is the *Princess's Theatre*, a building of no architectural pretensions, but which has recently been entirely refitted internally, and is now second to none for elegance and finish; it is at present in the hands of a melo-dramatic and burlesque company. Further to the north, on a triangular block of ground, are the extensive stone buildings known as the *Model or Training Schools* (an engraving of which illustrates this work), the principal seat of our national course of public instruction. An examination of the well-regulated conveniences and processes within the building for teaching the young idea how to shoot will amply repay the trouble of any visitor interested in the progress of popular instruction. Passing by the side of the Model Schools, and bending westward down Latrobe-street, the visitor's attention will be arrested by a large building facing Carlton Gardens, externally one of the ugliest of the incomplete edifices of Melbourne, but comprising within its walls a fine hall and rooms for the use of the *Royal Society of Victoria*. The meetings of the Society are held monthly, when papers and discussions of much interest to the scientific visitor are usually brought forward. No formal introduction is requisite for a visitor. Turning down Stephen-street, which lies exactly opposite the Hall, our attention is directed at the left-hand corner of Lonsdale-street to the celebrated *Olympic Theatre*, so well known in the good old times, but at present used partly as *Turkish Baths*, and partly by the German Association, styled the *Turn-Verein*, or German Club. To the right is seen the tapering spire of the *Lonsdale-street Wesleyan Church*, one of the most elegant and complete places of worship in the Southern Hemisphere.



Proceeding southwards, towards Bourke-street east, our visitor will perceive, looking eastwards down that thoroughfare, the *Polytechnic Hall*, a fine apartment, originally erected by Mr. L. L. Smith for purposes akin to those of the institution of the same name in London, but at present usually occupied for musical and other entertainments. Almost facing Stephen-street is the renowned

### EASTERN MARKET.

During four days of the week the five covered arcades of this well-known resort are the quiet, unobtrusive emporia of the dealers in hay and straw; and on Wednesdays and Saturdays alone it puts on the garb of the bustling, thronged place of business wherein dealers and purchasers of orchard and kitchen garden produce "most do congregate." To view the wholesale dealings of our market-gardeners at full tide, and to form a fair estimate of the culinary and table delicacies they bring for sale, a visitor should repair to the market between five and seven a.m., the wholesale business closing at eleven a.m. But there is another phase of Eastern Market life which it would be unpardonable for a visitor to neglect passing under review once at least. On a fine Saturday evening, in spring or summer, the market is crowded from twilight to midnight with an excited, noisy class of customers, anxious to purchase "bargains" of any description. The wholesale dealers have vanished, and in their stead traders of a most miscellaneous kind have put in an appearance. The vociferations of the retail fruiterer, butcher, grocer, and lollypop vendor; the inviting impudence of the Cheap John, and the more sober tones of the Chinese pedlar and dried-fish dealer; supplemented in the outskirts by the din of roundabouts, swinging boats, shooting galleries, and of course by the immortal

Punch and Judy—remind one of the humours of an English fair. On the southern side of Bourke-street, and extending thence to Little Collins-street, is the extensive pile of buildings known as the *Haymarket Theatre*, erected a few years since from the designs of Mr. Conlon. An elegant concert or ball room, at present occupied as a *Skating Rink*, forms the principal feature of the street frontage. The theatre lies in the background, and is approached through a colonnade, having a garden and fountain in the centre. On the basement, fronting the street, are the usual refreshment departments and box-offices. At this point we close our Second day's Ramble.





### THIRD DAY'S EXCURSION.

---

THIS day's review will conduct our visitor over the business portion of the city *par excellence*; and for that purpose we can make no better start than from Flinders-street, at the point where the roadway to Prince's Bridge intersects the former thoroughfare, at the southern angle of which is situate

#### THE FISH MARKET.

This lofty, capacious, and well-ventilated edifice was constructed two years since by direction of the Corporation of Melbourne, at a cost of upwards of £6000, for the purpose of supplying an acknowledged deficiency in our civic arrangements. Already, under stimulus of the increased facilities of disposing of their produce afforded to fishermen and dealers by our new "Billingsgate," the supply of fish has considerably increased; and when the paraphernalia and plant of the Deep Sea Fishing Company, projected by Mr. Coppin, are in good working trim, we may anticipate that Melbourne will be as abundantly, constantly, and cheaply supplied with that luxury as any sea-coast town of the old country. At present the average market sales amount to ten tons per week. There are thirteen permanent stalls let to weekly tenants, who have cellar convenience below the market for the purpose of storing. The market

hours are from 4.30 a.m. to 7 p.m., and on Saturdays until 11 p.m.

The whole southern side of Flinders-street, from the last-mentioned building for nearly a quarter of a mile westwards, is covered by the valuable frontage enclosing the extensive and well-appointed offices, warehouses, engine-sheds, and new *Metropolitan Terminus of the Hobson's Bay United Company*. The latter corporation—our only successful private railway line—having amalgamated with the St. Kilda and Brighton and Suburban Companies, not only engrosses the suburban traffic on the north bank of the river to Richmond and Hawthorn, but the whole of the railway carrying business on the south bank of the Yarra to Emerald Hill, Sandridge, and St. Kilda by the original line, and by the purchased track to Prahran, East St. Kilda, and Brighton. For information regarding the times of departure and arrival of the trains we must refer visitors to the invaluable monthly compendium, *Bradshaw's Guide*, published by Messrs. Wilson and Mackinnon.

On the opposite, or northern side, of Flinders-street we pass in succession the charming elevation of the *Port Phillip Club Hotel*, the *offices of the Peninsular and Oriental Company*, several of the principal bonded stores, until we arrive at a heavy and unsightly-looking pile, whose portico is "nowhere," and whose ugliness is unredeemed by a stupendous flight of steps, formed apparently as a kind of open-air stethoscope to try the respiratory organs of the clerks engaged in passing entries. The building in question is

#### THE CUSTOMS-HOUSE,

Which faces the new bridge and roadway over the Falls to Emerald Hill and Sandridge. There is absolutely nothing in this departmental head-quarters sufficiently

c



remarkable to induce a visitor to tarry. A cursory glance at the large room, and at the busy scene enacting there when a numerous fleet of clippers has arrived in Hobson's Bay, will probably satisfy the curiosity of the non-mercantile visitor.

At the rear of the Customs-House is the large square called *Market Square*, one of the oldest inhabited sites in the city. At the south-east corner of the square stands the *Union Club House*, the property of a recently-formed social coterie, consisting principally of mercantile and professional men. The mansion was formerly known as the *Shakspeare Hotel*, which occupied the spot utilised in the earliest days of the colony as a tavern and reading-room by Mr. John Fawkner. At the east angle of the southern side of the square the elegant range of buildings erected and used by the *Savings Bank Commissioners* forms a prominent feature, and at the opposite angle is located the neat stone pile constructed by a private joint-stock company for an Exchange, but at present leased by the Government for the chief

#### TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

By means of wires radiating from this building telegraphic communication is kept up with the chief centres of population in Victoria, as well as with those of the neighbouring colonies. When it is borne in mind that the first line of telegraph to Williamstown was opened so recently as 1854, we must allow that it is highly creditable to the energy of the superintendent, Mr. M'Gowan, and to the enterprise of Government, that there should be now upwards of 2517 miles of wire permeating this colony alone. In the vestibule meteorological notices from the principal ports and districts of Victoria and the neighbouring colonies are posted daily. Twice a day shipping intelligence from the

Otway and Cape Schanck is recorded and affixed, and thrice a day the arrivals and departures at the Heads are posted. The office is open daily, except Sundays, from 8.30 a.m. to 8 p.m. With regard to the charges for messages to different localities, we would again refer the inquirer to *Bradshaw's Guide*.

The centre of Market Square has a terribly-desolated appearance, and is occupied by the basement floor and bluestone foundations of a range of buildings intended by past civic rulers as a *Western Market*, and long known as "*Bowden's Folly*." These basement tenements are for the present hired by wholesale dealers in the inter-colonial fruit, vegetable, and dried-fish business. The Corporation, however, is understood to contemplate the completion of the street frontages, by the erection of offices and stores, and thus render this valuable municipal property, so long unproductive, of tangible value to the City Treasurer.

Returning again to the Customs-House, the visitor will remark opposite to him the commencement of a long *line of public wharves*, extending for upwards of a mile along the banks of the Yarra. The portion opposite Flinders-street, called the *Queen's Wharf*, is the spot where the daily Geelong boat and many of the intercolonial steamers arrive and depart. Ordinarily this wharf wears a lively and amusing aspect, and is an airy promenade during the hot weather. Below the Queen's Wharf—after passing the two private river frontages (Cole's and Raleigh's), which will shortly be resumed by the Government—are stationed the landing platforms whence the colonial coasters and intercolonial traders load and discharge. At the extremity of the wharves are the extensive premises and gasometer of the *Melbourne Gas Company*.

Turning from Flinders into Spencer street, and passing the nearly-obliterated remains of Batman's Hill, the stranger arrives at the *Metropolitan Station of the*



*Victorian Railways*, which has nothing distinguishable from other well-arranged premises of the same class. Opposite is the excellent institution called the *Sailors' Home*, well worthy of the visitor's notice and patronage. Near the angle where Spencer and Latrobe streets meet is visible the clean and wholesome-looking brick building adapted for the use of newly-arrived Government immigrants—a vast improvement on the wretched wooden shanties in which the “new chums” were until recently housed. The offices of the *Immigrants' Depôt* are at the same locality.

We must now request our visitor to accompany us from Latrobe-street West to the neighbouring street, running at right angles—King-street; and he will find himself at the entrance of a deep cutting which pierces the hill near the spot where the Magnetic Observatory once stood, and noticed in our preliminary remarks as the *Flagstaff Hill*. From the summit of this elevated urban reserve, the visitor will notice at his feet, looking eastwards, our humble Paxtonian imitation put up for the accommodation of the *Exhibition of 1855* (a building at that period quite on the outskirts of the town, as a well-known lithograph on the staircase of the Public Library records), with numerous Government departments, such as the *Crown Lands*, *Lands Title*, and *Public Works Offices*, and the *Ministry of Mines*, scattered around it. Again looking beneath us, northwards, an oasis of verdure strikes the eye, in strange contrariety to the confused mass of stone, brick, and wood surrounding it. It is the last resting-place of the early settlers—the *Old Cemetery*, now closed for more than thirteen years. Although there are no monuments of any great pretence or elegance in our ancient burial-ground, several of the inscriptions are quaint and curious, and certainly a remarkable discrepancy exists between the positively gay and profusely-ornamented mausoleums of the *New Cemetery* and the plain head-

stones and simple rail-and-post graves of the old ground. William-street again reached, and proceeding townwards, we pass the *Old Electric Telegraph Office*, where a ball in connection with the Observatory falls daily at 1 p.m. Onwards, on the opposite side of the street, is the "ancient"—colonially speaking—Anglican Church, by courtesy styled *St. James's Cathedral*, with the deanery and schools adjoining.

There is nothing sufficiently remarkable in the murky legal precincts of *Chancery-lane* and *Temple-court* to detain the visitor, and the only banks which in an architectural sense demand the notice of strangers in this busy quarter of the town are the *Bank of Victoria in Collins-street East*, the *Oriental Bank in Queen-street*, and the *Bank of New South Wales in Collins-street West*, all very handsome elevations. A new arrival from the English metropolis will be amused to detect, 'midst the restless crowds of Collins-street West, an accurate and capital imitation of the ways, habits, and eccentricities of the *habitués* of Capel Court, done to the life by the excited clique of speculators, jobbers, and members of the Stock Exchange who throng the verandah fronting the *Hall of Commerce*.

We must now press forward to the hippic quarter—*Bourke-street West*—where the visitor, having taken a passing glance at *St. Patrick's Hall* (a portion of which is devoted to Masonic purposes until the contemplated Masonic Hall is erected, most of the metropolitan lodges at present meeting there), and having given a few moments to an inspection of the handsome *Synagogue* adjoining, will, if the visitor's pursuits are agricultural or pastoral, be anxious to pay his respects either at Kirk's Horse Bazaar or at the opposite Emporia for the sale of dead meat and colonial produce. For the first-named purpose the early part of the week should be preferred ; and for the latter a visit during the middle or close of the week to the Sale Yards of Messrs. M'Caw and Co. or



of Messrs. Strettle will enable the stranger to estimate the enormous supply of dead meat and other edible produce which weekly falls under the hammer to satisfy the insatiable appetite of the metropolitans. In the section of Bourke-street East immediately below the sale yards there is no feature especially worthy of notice, save the newly-established popular refectories (the Scotch Pie Shops), and *Cobb's Coach Office*, near the Albion Hotel, whence conveyances start to the majority of country districts at present unprovided with railway accommodation. Having passed the *Herald* office, we arrive at

#### THE NEW POST-OFFICE.

A portion of the main façade, with its clock tower, and the southern side of this fine specimen of architectural design, is now so far advanced and clear of scaffolding that a practised eye will readily grasp the scope of the architect's plan, and comprehend the difficulties with which he had to contend from the unfavourable position of the site in an artistic sense. This splendid edifice has now been upwards of eight years in the course of construction, under the direction of the Board of Works, and upwards of £120,000 has been already voted by Parliament towards the cost of the building. At least an equal sum will be required to complete the northern section of the building. The building when completed will comprise not merely a noble exterior colonnade or lobby for the convenience of the public in posting or receiving correspondence, with a magnificent interior corridor for sorting letters, &c., but ample accommodation under one roof for the inconveniently-crowded departments of the existing Post-office, and for such divisions—like the Post-office Savings Bank—as are at present obliged to take shelter in

hired offices. At the period of the arrival or departure of the English mail, the vicinity of the Post-office—besieged in the one case by vociferous hawkers of the *Home News* and local Extraordinaries and by expectant recipients of English letters, and in the other encompassed by eager itinerant vendors of the summaries with their impromptu writing apparatus—becomes temporarily the most lively and business-like spot in Melbourne. We must refer again to *Bradshaw* for official particulars as to the arrival and departure of the mails.

The stranger should not leave this vicinity without extending his rambles by a glance at *St. Francis's Cathedral*, the earliest Roman Catholic place of worship in the colony. The sacred music is frequently given here, on Sundays and Saints' days, in magnificent style, and by the first singers in the metropolis; and it would certainly be treasonable in a professed sight-seer, especially if engaged in mercantile pursuits, to quit the neighbourhood of Elizabeth-street South without inspecting the huge blocks of warehouses (far from destitute of architectural merit, and recalling to the mind of the European visitor the cotton palaces of St. Paul's Church-yard and Cannon-street west) recently built in Flinders-lane east by prominent and enterprising firms attached to the flourishing soft-goods trade.





### FOURTH DAY'S EXCURSION.

---

WE purpose, on this occasion, to view the "lions" of the extreme northern district of the metropolis, and, with that intent, would ask the visitor to start with us from the Spencer-street terminus, on a brief railway trip to the North Melbourne station. On alighting at the platform, the visitor will perceive on the high ground above him the light and elegant architecture, and beautiful grounds, of

### THE BENEVOLENT ASYLUM.

This admirable establishment, whose self-allotted and comprehensive task it is "to relieve the aged and infirm, disabled or destitute, of all creeds or nations, and to minister to them the comforts of religion," excellently fulfils its proposed duty. Notwithstanding, however, liberal subscriptions from private individuals, and large subsidies from the State, it can hardly keep pace with the demands on its liberality. The original building was only capable of affording accommodation for 71 of each sex, but a new wing and other improvements have since been added, whereby 224 inmates are now capable of being received. We need scarcely say that in a colony like this, where the "ups and downs" of life are so frequent and unforeseen, and friends so distant, the building is constantly full to overflowing. The visitor will be pleased to observe the excellent

internal economy and cleanliness of the spacious building, and still more charmed to mix amongst and converse with a number of contented aged and infirm colonists, who but for this haven would have long since succumbed to the vicissitudes and hardships of colonial life. In this Institution the native chief, Derrimut, renowned in the early days of Port Phillip for his friendly inclination towards the pioneers of the colony, breathed his last. The ages of some of the inmates, as given by themselves, appear almost fabulous for colonial veterans. The grounds, in all about ten acres, are prettily laid out, a small portion being cultivated as a kitchen garden by the more hale inmates. The visitor should, if he can accomplish it, time his visit between noon and 2 p.m., and he will then satisfy himself that, amongst the benefits of the Institution, good plain living is not uncared for by the patriarchs of the colony.

#### CATTLE YARDS AND RACE-COURSE.

On leaving the Asylum we would suggest to our visitor that he makes his way to the neighbouring Mount Alexander Road, and hails one of the cars proceeding to Flemington, for the purpose of inspecting the cattle-yards and the race-course, both objects of interest in that vicinity. Obviously, to be seen in their glory the cattle-yards should be visited on a Monday or Tuesday, and the race-course during a meeting; but the excellent position and well-planned system of our live-meat market and its abattoirs, and the beauty of the scenery on the banks of the Saltwater River adjoining the race-course, with the handsome stand and excellent method of watering the running-ground, will amply repay the visitor's trouble, even on a blank day.

#### ROYAL PARK.

A wicket at Flemington introduces the visitor to the



Royal Park, a glorious reserve—still in its primitive state—of several hundred acres, and memorable as the starting point of the unfortunate Burke and Wills Expedition. It reaches from the confines of Brunswick on the one hand to those of Flemington on the other. Within this vast pleasure-ground two objects, both of considerable moment to the agricultural and general visitor, have spacious allotments placed at the disposal of their respective promoters by the Government—one being the Experimental Farm, under the control of the Board of Agriculture, and the other the grounds of the Acclimatisation Society of Victoria.

#### THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

This farm, of about 120 acres, is now under lease from the Board of Agriculture to Mr. Josiah Mitchell, the well-known agriculturalist, who covenants with the Board to farm it in the most approved and husband-like manner. It contains nine paddocks devoted to interesting experiments in the cultivation of roots, grasses, and grain most suitable to the soil and climate of the colony, besides an extensive orchard and the homestead of Mr. Mitchell. Scientific and practical trials are also carried out on the nature and properties of different manures as affected by our atmosphere and soil, and on the effects of irrigation. Regarding the latter subject, Mr. Mitchell details in the last of the reports annually presented to the Board of Agriculture the marvellous effects of the application of irrigation in a field of maize apparently withered and blighted within the area of the farm, whereby “in seven days from the application of the water the maize grew from 18 inches to be 4 feet 6 inches and 5 feet high.” Orders to view the farm may be obtained from the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, Mr. Matson, at the offices in Queen-street.

Passing through the sylvan and undulating scenery of the Park in an easterly direction, the visitor next approaches the fenced-in grounds appertaining to

THE ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY.

The interesting and valuable collection of animals in the possession of this society is open to the inspection of the public daily, without charge, from sunrise to sunset, except on Sundays, when the gates are shut until 1 p.m. Perhaps no public exhibition in the neighbourhood of the metropolis will more amply repay the trouble and curiosity of a stranger than a stroll through the charming walks and paddocks comprised in the Society's enclosure. The grounds occupy about forty acres ; and, although not strictly a zoological collection (the object of the founder, Mr. Edward Wilson, and his coadjutors being confined, as is well known, solely to the introduction and acclimatisation of such foreign animals as may prove useful for the food of our inhabitants, or for the manufacturing and agricultural advancement of the colony), still the menagerie of the society embraces many animals, such as monkeys, &c., which at once amuse and instruct the younger as well as elder visitants at professed zoological gardens. The grounds, as the visitor enters, are laid out as an elegant flower-garden, with fountain, &c., where the more domesticated, smaller, and mere show animals, such as the monkeys, are housed, ample paddocks being reserved for the larger and more important animals, like the elks, deer, buffaloes, alpacas, &c., to wander at large. The Society is subsidised by the State, it being a condition of the grant that private subscriptions to a certain extent should be obtained. The Society contemplates, if the Executive assents to the scheme, to enlarge the ground-work of its



operations, and to add a purely zoological collection to its attractions.

Leaving the grounds of the Acclimatisation Society, a well-trodden path bending in a south-east direction through the park speedily conducts us to the gate abutting on the Sydney-road. Looking towards Melbourne, we perceive the ugly fencing encompassing the *Show Yards of the Port Phillip Farmers' Society*, and beyond it the wretched-looking reserve, the *Horse Market*, leased by Messrs. M'Caw and Co., who have recently established auction sales of horseflesh, &c., there on Tuesdays and Thursdays. In front, slightly to the southward, are the grounds and buildings of the University; and, more immediately facing the visitor, the vast mass of foliage encircling the Melbourne Cemetery bounds the prospect. To the latter necrological receptacle we proceed.

#### THE NEW CEMETERY.

This public establishment was planned and opened thirteen years since, at a time when the old ground was becoming too crowded and proximate to the rapid extension of the city to permit the further use of it for interments. The circumference of the Cemetery comprehends about 160 acres, a large portion of which is tastefully laid out with walks and shrubberies. Distinct portions of the enclosure are allotted to the different denominations, in proportion to their standing in the census returns of the population. A charming view of the country lying to the east and north-east of Melbourne is obtainable from the higher portion of the Cemetery. The most noticeable monuments are those to Sir Charles Hotham, Lady Barkly, Col. Niell, Mr. Price (the victim of the convict *emeute*), Mr. Bruce, Mr. Lazarus, and to a child of Mr. J. G. Francis. The number of interments







UNIVERSITY.

during the year 1865 amounted to 3466. The grounds are open from 8 a.m. to sunset.

Proceeding from the gates of the Cemetery in a southerly direction, the visitor observes on the right hand of the street (Cardigan-street) leading townward a large open space bare of trees—the University reserve. At the southern limit of this enclosure, in the immediate vicinity of the hinder part of the University buildings, a lodge gate will conduct the visitor into the pleasure-grounds of that establishment.

### THE UNIVERSITY.

This is another of our public institutions of which Sir Redmond Barry may honourably claim the paternity, and of which he is the Chancellor. It was founded in 1853-4, and is endowed by an annual grant of £9000. The governing body is a council of twenty members, sixteen of whom must be laymen. Five professors of the various sciences, besides a staff of lecturers on law, civil engineering, &c., contribute to the instruction of the pupils. The latter are rapidly increasing in number with the progress of the colony, a course of University instruction being rendered imperative in many pursuits. The southern or principal façade is still unbuilt, the section already completed (an illustration of which accompanies this work) forming three sides of a quadrangle. The style adopted is known architecturally as the late perpendicular. On the eastern and western sides are the professors' residences, the offices, lecture rooms; and on the basement floor of the northern side is the natural philosophy apparatus, with a lecture theatre adjoining, and similar arrangements for the cultivation of natural science, with the addition of a laboratory. To those who take an interest in the advancement of our colonial youth in the superior



branches of education, a review of the conveniences placed within their reach at this institution will be a matter of gratulation. The grounds surrounding the building—about 40 acres—are in admirable order, and a portion is laid out as an elaborate botanical garden.

Within the precincts of the University pleasure-grounds, however, is located another public institution, which will be much more attractive than the University itself to the general run of visitors, and the contents of which are of so wide an extent and so manifold a character as to demand a lengthened visit from the stranger. The establishment in question is

### THE NATIONAL MUSEUM

Of Natural History, Geology, and Economic Geology, applied to Mining, Agriculture, and other arts, which has been formed under the superintendence, and brought to a position worthy of a national department, by the energy, labour, and scientific attainments of its founder and director, Professor M'Coy, of the University. A small division of this collection is still accommodated within the University itself, and which the visitor, passing across the quadrangle of the building, and ascending the staircase at the northern end, will be afforded an opportunity of inspecting—viz., a fine collection of stuffed animals and specimens of various metals found in the colony. In the new structure, however, erected in the rear of the University, is centred the bulk and more important share of the collection. This building, which is planned to accord with the architecture of the University, comprises a main hall, beautifully lighted and well ventilated, about 150 feet long by 66 feet wide, with a gallery and lofty nave, the cost being £10,000. The ground floor contains one of the finest collections of models for a mining school in

existence ; also, a fine series, appropriately arranged, of minerals, skeletons, &c. The galleries comprise a very extensive series of geographical specimens and collections in every branch of natural history, brought together, named, and classified by Professor M'Coy. The classified specimens now amount to some hundred thousands. Amongst so many items worthy of observation we would direct the visitor's attention, in the main hall down-stairs, to the splendid stuffed group of the male and female adult and young gorilla, to the collection of mining tools, to the admirably-executed engravings of photographic views of the different phases of the moon, to the models of the workings of the Port Phillip Mining Company, of the deep sinkings at Ballarat and shallow sinkings in another mining district, to the models of the gold mining machines used at the Russian mines of the Ural and in South America, to the egg of the extinct mammoth bird (the *Epiornis Giganteus*, of Madagascar), to the splendid specimen of a whale 90 feet long (lately taken off our coast), and to the specimen of the kerosene mineral from the Great Western Kerosene Company's claim at Hartley, N.S.W.; and, up-stairs, to the beautifully-arranged stuffed series of zoology, to the conchological series ; and, in a small room at the northern end of the gallery, to the exquisite group, displayed with appropriate scenery in the background, and under a subdued light, of the principal animals roaming over Central and South Africa and South America. The admission to this museum is free, the hours being from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. every day except Sundays.

Facing the entrance to the hall is the handsome range of building erected as a school for the medical department of the University, under charge of Professor Halford, with the usual arrangement of rooms, theatre, laboratory, &c., in a building destined for students of the medical profession. This spot is, however, tabooed ground to the general visitor.



The visitor will leave the University by the main or southern entrance, viewing to his left the neat edifice constructed and used as a *Lying-in Hospital*; and still further in the same direction the fence of the reserve known as *Carlton Gardens*—a pleasure-ground of large dimensions, which is being rapidly transformed into a garden deserving of its name, and of the many elegant residences encircling it. On the western side, Sir Redmond Barry possesses a handsome villa, and from the upper part of the ground the promenader obtains a fine view of the Bay and shipping. This is an excellent point for the visitor to make a halt in his voyage of discovery.

---

#### FIFTH DAY'S EXCURSION.

SOUTH MELBOURNE and its attractions, which will complete our circuit of the metropolis, will be the bent of this day's ramble. We cross to the southern bank of the Yarra by the Prince's Bridge, of which the best that can be said of it is that it was a very passable structure in the pastoral days of the colony, and amply sufficient for any traffic that was expected to traverse it in the quiet period of 1849-50. It is nevertheless admitted on all hands to be an eyesore and a nuisance in the year of grace 1866, and will unquestionably be replaced by a bridge of much superior pretensions, accompanied by a viaduct in lieu of the causeway over the swamp on the southern side, so soon as the state of the colonial treasury permits the expenditure.

### IMMIGRANTS' HOME AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

On ascending the rising ground, after leaving the causeway, the extensive block of buildings occupied by the Immigrants' Aid Society is ranged on the high ground overlooking the lagoon, on the visitor's left-hand. The well-disciplined order maintained in this excellent charity is worthy of the visitor's notice, overburdened as it is, not merely with cases that come properly within its scope, but also with the alleviation of much sickness and distress which, through limited accommodation, the Benevolent Asylum is compelled to reject, or which the overflowing demands on the Melbourne Hospital cast prematurely on the streets. The accommodation offered to "casuals" can compare most favourably with that which has affixed an indelible stigma on the managers of the London union-houses. The labour test, however, is rigidly and firmly exacted from those able to work, but, from all accounts, attempts to impose on the benevolence of the Society are but of rare occurrence. We need scarcely hint to the visitor that the treasury of this well-regulated charity is too frequently at a low ebb.

Adjoining the buildings of the Immigrants' Aid Society, but still more to the eastward, is the site appropriated for the Industrial School, recently inaugurated under Government auspices to receive neglected or abandoned children. The discipline and management of the school having been remodelled since the so-called exposures in 1865 (and of which probably more was made than requisite), the system appears to work smoothly and beneficially. The visitor, who must be provided with an order from the Industrial School Office, in King-street, will look with pleasure on the contented and happy bearing of the children, their cleanliness, and the extreme pains taken to conduce to their health and enjoyment. There are several hundred inmates in

D



the school, principally girls, the boys being stationed at the up-country establishment, at Sunbury. Nearly opposite the gates of the Immigrants' Aid Society there is established an hospital common to both the inmates of the Home and of the Industrial Schools.

NEW MILITARY BARRACKS.  
CHURCH OF ENGLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The new Military Barracks for Imperial troops are situate a few hundred yards from the building last described, on the right-hand of the roadway leading to South Yarra and St. Kilda. They are built of bluestone, spacious and airy, and would accommodate on a pinch a couple of regiments. We imagine in few or no colonial quarters are Her Majesty's troops so well cared for. Fronting the roadway are the officers' quarters, the offices of the Commissariat and other military departments, as well as the residence of the General Commanding. The head-quarters of the 14th Regiment are now stationed at these barracks.

On his onward progress, following the Prahran and St. Kilda road, a striking building at the angle of the Domain and Gardiner's Creek roads cannot fail to come under notice of the visitor. This edifice is the Church of England Grammar School, constructed out of the latter denomination's share of a public grant voted in aid of grammar schools, and is under the head-mastership of the Rev. Dr. Bromby, who opened it in 1858. Though nominally Church of England, it is open to pupils of all denominations. There is usually a large number of scholars on the books, and a very advantageous and friendly rivalry exists between the *elevés* and conductors of this school and those of the Scotch College. The "speech days" of both schools, immediately before the Christmas vacation, are both interesting and crucial, as testing the intellectual progress of the flower of our

colonial youth. Messrs. Webb and Taylor were the architects of the building, which stands, with its play and pleasure grounds, on a site of 15 acres.

THE OBSERVATORY.

On the summit of the high ground of the reserve flanking the eastern side of the St. Kilda-road, and commanding a wide view of the Bay on the one hand and of Melbourne on the other, this scientific establishment is at present located; the two departments of the old Magnetic Observatory at the Flagstaff Hill and of the Observatory at Williamstown being amalgamated under one roof and management. The building, which is extensive and admirably placed for astronomical purposes, is under the charge of Mr. Ellery, and can be approached either from a wicket near the Church of England School, or through the gate of the reserve close to the Immigrants' Home. Here are deposited first-class transit and equatorial instruments, meteorological apparatus, and time registers. A first-rate astronomical telescope is at present under construction in Ireland for this department, and may be shortly expected in the colony. The employés are now engaged in observing and tabulating the stars of the Southern Hemisphere in conjunction with the observatories at Madras and the Cape of Good Hope. A weekly meteorological report is issued from this department, which receives daily weather reports from the principal stations on the coast, and time signals are telegraphed daily at 12.58 p.m. to the old electric telegraph office in William-street and to Williamstown for the benefit of mariners. To secure perfect isolation for magnetic observations, a separate building has been erected for that branch in the grounds attached to the observatory. Strangers' visiting day is on Wednesdays, from 2 to 4 p.m. Not far from the Observatory, on the the slope of the ground declining



towards the Yarra, the site of the long-contemplated new residence for the Governors of Victoria marks a charming position in the reserve. Although a sum has been voted by Parliament for the commencement of the structure, the vote was allowed to lapse, and it is quite possible the work will never be proceeded with at the situation in question. A gate near the Observatory introduces the visitor to one of the most popular and well-managed resorts near Melbourne.

### THE BOTANICAL GARDENS.

We ought to state *in limine* that there are many other ways of reaching the gardens—by boat from the Prince's Bridge, by the footway through the Richmond Paddock, and by a new walk on the south side of the Yarra, commencing just below the Immigrants' Home—all equally agreeable. In addition, during the fine season, the Hobson's Bay United Company run frequent trains, on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, to their station near the footpath conducting to the suspended tubular bridge which connects the gardens with the Richmond Paddock. To return to the gardens, the lower portion of which, under the vigilant superintendence of the curator, Dr. Mueller, is at length recovering from the effects of the disastrous flood of December, 1863. The visitor who has not wandered through the domain of the learned Doctor for some length of time will be surprised and gratified to find how effectually the traces of the mishap in question have been obliterated. The favourite willow walk along the bank of the Yarra, nearly swept away in 1863, has been replanted and reformed; and though the former wild beauty of the lagoon has been destroyed, still art has accomplished everything within its reach to repair the mischief by cleansing the bed of the lake, by forming picturesque islets either to shelter the wild-fowl

or to fix fountains, and by planting a fern-tree shrubbery at the eastern angle of the lake. On the higher ground, untouched by the flood, the verdure, shrubs, and flowers are perhaps in a more flourishing condition than at any former period, through the irrigating properties of the Yan Yean, which has been lately laid on. The beauty of the scenery of the gardens and their variegated prospect, combined with the charming diversity and elegance of the borders—contrasting, it may be, at a slight disadvantage with their elder compeer at Sydney in both particulars—render them the most engaging lounge about Melbourne. The frontispiece illustrating this work presents a view of Melbourne, as seen from the south-east terrace, near the entrance to the Gardens. We recommend the visitor to make his way thither, and then, turning westward, he will arrive at the extensive lawn on the south side of the gardens where the Music Pavilion stands, and where the Russian guns presented by the Imperial Government are fixed. We would also recommend to his notice the aviary, containing some of the finest British and foreign songsters introduced by the Acclimatisation Society—the small and *not* choice collection of animals located near the aviary—the pinetum, and the hot-houses holding the exotic plants—the experimental ground on the slopes of the gardens facing the east, where the hop, the tea-plant, flax, &c., are under cultivation and trial—and to the walk fronting the Yarra, with the fern-tree enclosure adjoining its eastern limit. A military band frequently performs in the gardens on Saturdays, and concerts for charitable purposes are occasionally given. Dr. Mueller's residence is within the gardens, standing on an elevated spot and overlooking the whole of the domain. On the opposite bank of the Yarra are the Zoological Gardens, an offshoot of the Botanical Gardens, the former of which until recently held the *débris* of the collection of animals formed by the dissolved



Zoological Society, but at present this reserve is wholly unoccupied, and frequently used for annual gatherings and social reunions. In the large reserve lying between the gardens and the Domain-road, South Yarra, and intended for a future extension of the Botanical Gardens, the visitor will meet with a small and unpretending building dedicated to a *Museum of Botany*. This department, under charge of Mr. Wilhelmi, the Assistant Government Botanist, comprehends a well-arranged and carefully-classified assortment of dried botanical specimens in two divisions—Australian and extra-Australian. Communication is constantly held and interchanges made with learned societies and private individuals in all parts of the globe. A travelling botanist is in the pay of the Curator to collect specimens. Obviously, a visit to this department of the gardens will only concern the botanical enthusiast or the man of science. In the same reserve is a chemical laboratory, where experiments are made under Dr. Mueller's directions. The Botanical Gardens are open from sunrise to sunset on week days, and on Sundays after 1 p.m.

The visitor, before proceeding homewards, will probably desire to pass through the favourite residential quarter of our wealthier citizens—*South Yarra*, and to take a glance at the *Town Hall of Prahran*, a building certainly worthy of notice both from its external and internal style and decorations. No other suburban municipality can at present vie with it. If time permits, a visit to *Toorak*, if only for the sake of the extensive prospect from the top of the hill and the many delightful residences in the vicinity, should be accomplished. The *Vice-regal residence*, a hired mansion, has nothing to recommend it, but the pleasure-grounds are nicely laid out. The very English-looking parish church and parsonage of Toorak is a gem in its way, the incumbent being the Rev. W. Fellows, brother of the well-known barrister and politician.



We would advise our visitor to return homewards by way of the Gardiner's Creek station of the Hobson's Bay United Railway Company, as he will thereby catch a glimpse from the railway carriage of several objects which he may have neither time nor inclination to pass under closer inspection. Soon after leaving the station, and passing the Yarra by a light iron bridge, the dismantled remains of what was once the gay *Cremorne*, but is now a private lunatic asylum, are visible on his right hand, sitting back to the engine. Shortly afterwards the iron track enters the *Richmond Paddock*, under present circumstances almost one large cricket-ground, from the number of reserves allotted to different clubs. On the high ground to his left hand, on crossing the Punt-road, are the *Barracks of the Mounted Police*, where comfort and good living are certainly not lost sight of. To the left also, closely abutting on the Punt-road, is the ground of the *Richmond Cricket Club*, and not far beyond it the celebrated reserve of the *Melbourne Cricket Club*, with its pavilion, refreshment-bar, quoit-ground, &c. The improvement in this popular ground is so prodigious since the first match was played with the English cricketers, in 1861, that any member of the latter team who may visit us again would hardly recognise the old tournament lists. Beyond the Cricket-ground, still on the visitor's left hand, the new villas built on the land once the property and in the occupation of the first Governor of Victoria, are a distinguishing, if not a very distinguished object, as the train hurries on. And just before reaching the Melbourne Terminus, a reminiscence of an individual well known in the earliest days of the colony is observable in a paddock to our left—the mean-looking, shabby, and dilapidated wooden buildings and outhouses having been at one time the residence of the late Mr. Lonsdale, the treasurer, colonial secretary, and factotum of his friend Mr. Latrobe.



### AN EXCURSION IN THE SUBURBS.

THE tourist can scarcely boast of having accomplished his round of metropolitan exploration unless he devotes a day or two to a cursory inspection of the various attractions with which the environs of Melbourne are liberally studded. We may briefly enumerate the objects most worthy of notice, and suggest how, if time presses, the circuit of suburban notabilia may be condensed within the scope of a long summer's day. Starting from East Collingwood—the residence of the poorest population in the metropolitan district—the road conducts us through the flat, ill-drained surface of East Collingwood, over the Johnston-street Bridge to the eastern bank of the Yarra, where the delightful undulating scenery of *Studley Park*, an extensive reserve of 203 acres, relieves the eye. This reserve is in its glory on Sundays and at holiday times; and from the heights overhanging the river a capital view is obtained of the well-known *Yarra Bend Lunatic Asylum*, located on the flats opposite. At the eastern limit of the Park the pretty village of *Kew* is reached, where the extensive building operations in progress for the erection of a new Asylum in lieu of the Yarra Bend will be regarded with interest. On our return towards Melbourne we pass through *Hawthorn*, the favourite abode of many political and social celebrities; and, traversing the new bridge over the Yarra, we enter the borough of *Richmond*. On the left-hand side of the road a considerable reserve, known as the *Survey Paddock*—the elysium of cockney pic-nic parties on Christmas and New Year's Days—stretches to the banks of the river. Within the limits of this reserve the nascent parterres of the *Horticultural Society* are, though

still in their infancy, sufficiently advanced to merit a visit. From Richmond the trains of the Hobson's Bay United Company quickly transport the stranger to *St. Kilda* or *Brighton*. We need not dwell on the beauties of these popular marine retreats, nor describe the crowds thronging the beach of either place on Sundays in the fine season. The scene on the seashore at full holiday-tide, with the attendant fun, frolic, and feasting, should not escape the stranger, if such celebrations occur during the currency of his visit. From *St. Kilda* we pass to the neighbouring borough of *Emerald Hill*, memorable for its twin *Orphan Asylums* (the Protestant and Roman Catholic), and for a *Chinese Temple* or joss-house of more than ordinary splendour. By means of the train, the visitor may be deposited in a few minutes on *Sandridge Pier*, a promenade full of life and bustle on week-days, and the gay resort of the pent-up citizens of Melbourne on Sundays during the summer. On every side there is ample matter to engage the attention and excite the wonder of the observer. The splendid craft moored at the pier and in the Bay—the valuable freights loading and unloading—the incessant arrivals and departures of steamers and trains—the smart armament of our little “frigate,” the *Victoria*—and the well-disciplined parties of juvenile tars, recruited from the streets and Industrial Schools, but now acquiring under happier auspices at the *Training Ship* in the Bay the groundwork of a respectable maritime career—are sufficient evidence of the advanced civilisation and prosperity of a colony whose years number so few.

From Sandridge a small steamer in connection with the railway will convey the visitor to the “fishing village” of *Williamstown*, a stragglng borough on the opposite side of the bay, once a powerful rival of, but at present completely out-distanced by Sandridge. There has been a considerable Government expenditure devoted to public works here at different times, but nothing appears to



arouse the place from its inherent languor and dulness. In the capacious and elaborate railway station and locomotive department of Williamstown, in its splendid pier, slipway, and other works planned at a vast cost, we arrive at a pretty clear insight of the views of the engineers, contractors, and redtapists of a past era regarding the ultimate destiny of this marine borough. Without question the completion of the extensive public graving-dock for steamers and shipping of large burden now being constructed will effect much to improve the trade and business of the place ; but it is problematical whether the sanguine aspirations of the Williamstownites will be realised ere the lapse of another half-century. All the public works referred to will repay inspection from the admirable manner in which they are set out and finished.

Leaving Williamstown either by train, or by boat to the mouth of the Yarra and thence up the latter and the Saltwater River, the stranger arrives at *Footscray*, a suburban borough admirably fixed for manufacturing purposes, placed as it is near the confluence of two rivers, and not far from the point where the Yarra empties itself into the bay. Hence the germ of many colonial industries of considerable importance are visible here—viz., a pottery, a fuse factory, a distillery from beet and mangolds, a cloth factory, and several quarries of good useful stone. From the higher portion of the borough a splendid view of Melbourne, the Bay, the mouth of the Yarra, the junction of the two rivers, and a wide extent of country, can be witnessed ; and a sunset seen from the upper portion of Footscray on a clear evening in summer presents a fairy-like scene, the whole of the N.E. section of Melbourne appearing as if lighted up by a brilliant illumination. A run of ten minutes' duration from Footscray will transport the stranger to the Spencer-street station, and close his Suburban Excursion.

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS AND  
AMUSEMENTS.

THE public amusements of Melbourne are so frequently shifting, both as regards locality and style, that it would be impossible to furnish a list of them with more than an approximate degree of accuracy. We append a brief account of those places of recreation which may be considered as permanently located in the metropolis. Relying on the elegance and size of the structure, and on the superior character of the entertainments usually performed, the *Theatre Royal, Bourke-street East*, has succeeded in maintaining its premier position, notwithstanding the attractions of rival establishments of later date. The *Haymarket Theatre*, also in Bourke-street East, and the *Princess's Theatre*, in Spring-street, are open nightly, with a round of varied entertainments of a superior class, at very moderate prices. The principal *Music Halls* are the Canterbury and O'Hallaran's, both in Bourke-street. The *Polytechnic Hall*, at the extreme east end of Bourke-street, is generally open with entertainments that do not require any very great amount of scenic display. There are two leading *Casinos*, the Casino de Venise and the Alhambra. For full particulars of the preceding entertainments we must refer our visitors to the newspapers of the day. The *Skating Rink* at the Haymarket Concert-room has become so thoroughly acclimatised in the metropolis that it can no longer be considered a mere bird of passage. The room is open nightly and during the afternoon of Saturdays, for practice—admission 1s.



## MUSIC.

The *Concerts of the Philharmonic and Orpheus Union Societies* are the two principal musical entertainments of Melbourne, the former society applying itself chiefly to instrumental and vocal music, both secular and sacred, under the control of Mr. David Lee, and the latter to part and solo singing, under the *baton* of Mr. C. E. Horsley. Both are supported by subscription, but tickets are issued to admit the general public to the periodical concerts of either society.

---

## S P O R T I N G .

---

### RACING.

MEETINGS are held on the course at Flemington in the spring and autumn, the period being usually at the commencement of November and the end of March. The course can be reached either by railway from Spencer-street terminus or by car.

### CRICKET.

To give a list of the metropolitan clubs formed to practice this popular game, or of the matches intended

to be played, would far exceed our limits. The chief grounds are those of the Melbourne, the Richmond, and the East Melbourne clubs, all in Richmond Paddock; and the South Yarra, the Royal Park, &c., in those localities. The dates fixed for trials of strength between the several clubs are invariably announced in the daily papers during the season.

### AQUATICS.

Of late years this invigorating amusement has taken a deep root amongst our metropolitan youth, the chief clubs being the Yarra, the Leander, the Banks, and the University. Regattas come off occasionally, the usual course being from Prince's Bridge to Richmond Punt, or on the Saltwater River, near Footscray. Boats of all descriptions, from the frail outrigger to the family "barge," can be hired of the boatbuilders settled on either bank of the river near Prince's Bridge, and at the Richmond Punt.

### SHOOTING.

The sportsman will frequently during winter find an excellent opportunity of exercising his skill close to the metropolis in the swamp lying between Melbourne and Footscray. However, to make sure of a day's sport, it is requisite to go further a-field—say to the swamps in the vicinity of Mordialloc or on the way to Dandenong. In the neighbourhood of Geelong—which is only a two-hours' run by train—the prospect of a good day's sport is still more reliable, with the chance of enjoying a few hours' rabbit shooting in Mr. Austin's preserves in Barwon Park.



### FISHING.

The Saltwater River, from Footscray to Essendon, is the head-quarters of the metropolitan "Isaak Walton's," bream, &c., being caught in considerable quantity at certain times of the year. The Yarra fishery is at present very uncertain, though at intervals large numbers of trout, black-fish, &c., are hooked at Richmond, and further up the river towards Heidelberg. The Werribee, midway between Geelong and Melbourne, is also a favourite spot with anglers. For information regarding bait, and other angling gear suited to the several fishing grounds, we would refer our sporting friends to those establishments in the metropolis whose special province it is to attend to the requirements of the devotees of the "gentle art."

In taking leave of the Tourist whom we have accompanied through the metropolis, we would suggest that, if desirous of possessing a souvenir of his visit, he should obtain a copy of Messrs. De Gruchy and Leigh's elaborate lithograph of "Melbourne and its Suburbs in 1866," full particulars of which will be found in the advertising sheets of this work. He may then boast of possessing an agreeable and vivid representation of the city of Melbourne, with its streets and park-like reserves correctly delineated, and will hereafter be enabled to point out to his friends the main features and public works of the Victorian capital.



# Advertisements.

HEAD OFFICE

FOR THE

AUSTRALASIAN



COLONIES:—

80 COLLINS STREET EAST

(NEXT ARGUS OFFICE).



---

ARNOLD BROTHERS,  
**Vinegar & Cordial Manufacturers**

DRYSALTERS, &c.,

10 FRANKLYN STREET WEST

(NEAR ELIZABETH STREET),

MELBOURNE.

---

HATTON & LAWS

(SUCCESSORS TO J. O. DUNSTONE),

**Dispensing & Family Chemists,**

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

**61 BOURKE STREET EAST,**

AND AT LAUNCESTON & LONGFORD, TASMANIA.

H. & L. beg to inform the medical faculty that they have made arrangements with their agents in England to forward them all the new remedies and chemicals direct from the manufacturers as they may appear, thereby insuring in every article that purity so essential to this important branch of science.

H. & L. desire to call the attention of their numerous patrons to their well-selected stock of drugs and chemicals, patent medicines, Turkey sponges, perfumery, &c., and would take this opportunity of assuring them that the dispensing department will be conducted with the greatest care and attention.

Agents for Liebig's Food, Thompson's Cement, Rowland's preparations, and sole makers of Dunstone's Celebrated Iceland Moss Candy and Balm of Liquorice.

---

**YARRA FAMILY HOTEL,**  
CORNER OF  
**FLINDERS AND WILLIAM STS.,**  
OPPOSITE THE QUEEN'S WHARF,  
**MELBOURNE.**

---

EVERY ACCOMMODATION FOR BOARDERS AND VISITORS,  
With strictly Moderate Charges.

**W. HODGSON, PROPRIETOR.**

Mr. Ellis, late of the Cremorne Gardens, London and Melbourne, in conjunction with Mr. Walter Hodgson, have been appointed by the Hon. Commissioners as Purveyors to the Intercolonial Exhibition of 1866.

---

**KINGSLAND & CO.,**  
**MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,**  
139 LONSDALE STREET WEST,  
**MELBOURNE.**

K. & Co. are prepared to supply the Profession and the Public  
with

**SWEET SPIRITS OF NITRE,**  
SPIRITS OF SAL VOLATILE,  
**FLUID MAGNESIA, &c., &c.,**  
DISTILLED WATER PURE FOR PHOTOGRAPHERS,  
*And Superior Mineral Waters and Cordials, &c., &c.*

E



# Civil Service Club Hotel

(LATE DUKE OF YORK),

COLLINS STREET EAST,

NEAR THE TREASURY,

## MELBOURNE.

WINES, &c., OF THE BEST QUALITY. FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD TABLE.

Accommodation for Gentlemen and Families.

G. D. GALLAGHER,

PROPRIETOR.

## JAMES HENRY & CO.,

Wholesale, Retail and Dispensing Chemists,

MALAKOFF HOUSE, 792 George-street South

(FIVE DOORS BELOW CHRIST CHURCH),

S Y D N E Y.

Prescriptions carefully compounded with the purest Drugs. Horse and Cattle Medicines prepared to order. HENRY'S WORM POWDERS and every kind of Patent Medicine sold at extremely reasonable rates. Teeth and Decayed Stumps carefully extracted. Children's Teeth regulated. Henry's Horse Oils, or Stock Owner's Companion, strongly recommended. Drugs, Chemicals, and Patent Medicines regularly imported from first London, American, and Continental Houses.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

# PRINTING

Executed with Heatness, Accuracy, and Despatch

AT

## BLUNDELL & FORD'S

### STEAM PRINTING WORKS,

51 & 53 FLINDERS LANE WEST, MELBOURNE.

## WATSON & DAVIDSON

Manufacturers

Of the undermentioned articles, guaranteed to be equal to anything produced in the colony.

### Aerated Waters.

Soda Water  
Magnesia Water  
Seltzer Water  
Lemonade  
Gingerbeer, and  
Sarsaparilla

### Cordials.

Ginger Brandy  
Ginger Wine  
Raspberry  
Peppermint  
Cloves  
Lemon Syrup

**ORANGE BITTERS. STOUGHTON BITTERS.**

COUNTRY ORDERS PUNCTUALLY  
ATTENDED TO.

MANUFACTORY,  
91½ LITTLE BOURKE-ST. WEST, MELBOURNE.

**J. H. MYERS,**

**TOBACCONIST**

105 KING-STREET, ONE DOOR FROM PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

J. H. M. has always on hand choice Havannah and Manilla Cigars and Cheroots, in and out of bond. Tobaccos of the choicest brands. Cut Tobaccos of all descriptions. Barrett's Twist, Negrohead, Honeydew, Cavendish, Gold Leaf, and the celebrated "PACIFIC" Mixture. Importer of Meerschäum and Fancy Clay Pipes.

**BYLER BROTHERS;**

Wholesale Saddlers and Saddlers'  
Ironmongers,

WALSALL, SYDNEY,

AND

ELIZABETH-STREET, BRISBANE.



---

**WAXWORKS**  
**EXHIBITION,**  
**97 Bourke Street East.**

OPEN FROM TEN A.M. TILL HALF-PAST TEN P.M.

*Admission to all parts, 1s.; Children Half-price.*

---

**PASER BROTHERS,**  
**BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS,**  
**LONDON AND MELBOURNE.**

---

**MELBOURNE**  
**HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY,**  
**90 COLLINS STREET EAST.**  
**EDWARD G. GOULD & CO.**

~~~~~  
Medicine Chests and Books for family use. Turner's and other  
Homœopathic Cocoas always kept in stock.

---

**THOMAS CRAINE,**  
**CARRIAGE BUILDER,**  
**1 AND 3 LATROBE STREET WEST,**  
**MELBOURNE,**  
*Has on sale or built to order all kinds of Carriages and*  
*Buggies.*  
Best materials and workmanship at lowest charges.

(CARD.)

A. P. MILLER

Begs to announce that he has removed to those new, elegant,  
and centrally-situated premises,

No. 100 ELIZABETH-STREET

*(A few doors above the Colonial Bank of Australasia)*

Where he intends to carry on the business of a

CHEMIST & DRUGGIST

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

A. P. M. trusts that by a careful and personal superintendence of details on his part, especially in the dispensing of Prescriptions, and by having at all times a fresh supply of the numerous Drugs and Chemicals embraced in the list of a first-class establishment, to merit a continuance of that patronage with which he has hitherto been favoured.

PATENT AND PROPRIETARY MEDICINES,

BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, &c., &c.

NEW MEDICAL HALL,

100 ELIZABETH-STREET.

September 25, 1866.



70

BIBLIO  
F9065

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESTABLISHED 1852.

**HUXLEY, PARKER & CO.,**  
MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,  
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF  
**MARBLE AND ENAMELLED SLATE MANTELPieces.**  
MONUMENTS AND HEADSTONES IN POLISHED GRANITE AND MARBLE.  
CEMETERY ENCLOSURES.



ADDRESS—

**HUXLEY, PARKER & CO.,**  
CORNER OF RUSSELL ST. AND LITTLE COLLINS ST. EAST.  
AND NEAR BURKE AND WILLS' STATUE,  
MELBOURNE.

To Prevent the Hair from Falling Off,  
AND FOR  
PROMOTING ITS GROWTH,

*The very best Preparation is the*

## Portuguese Hair Mixture,

It Stimulates the Scalp to a Healthy Action, and is very pleasant and refreshing to use.

**WILLIAM FORD & CO.,**  
CHEMIST,  
67 SWANSTON STREET.

F. & J. HEMMONS,  
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,  
**70 Little Collins St. East,**  
Melbourne.

MANUFACTURERS OF  
Quinine Still Champagne, Ginger Wine,  
*AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CORDIALS.*

Agents for Messrs. S. and H. Harris, of London, Sponge Merchants, &c., a large assortment of which are always on hand; original cases at invoice prices.

PRICE LISTS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.



