

# VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK, 1884-5.

## PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

1. Victoria occupies the south-eastern portion of, and is the southernmost colony\* on, the Australian continent. It lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of south latitude and the 141st and 150th meridians of east longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 420, its greatest breadth about 250, and its extent of coast-line nearly 600, geographical miles. Position of Victoria.

2. On the north and east Victoria is bounded by the River Murray, and by a right line running in a south-easterly direction from a place near the head waters of that stream, called The Springs, on Forest Hill, to Cape Howe. On the west it is bounded by South Australia, the dividing line being about 242 geographical miles in length, approximating to the position of the 141st meridian of east longitude, and extending from the River Murray to the sea. The southern boundary is formed by the Southern Ocean, Bass's Straits, and the Pacific Ocean. Boundaries.

3. According to the latest computation, the area of Victoria is 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres. The whole continent of Australia is estimated to contain 2,944,628 square miles, and therefore Victoria occupies about a thirty-fourth part of its surface. Great Britain contains 88,006 square miles, and is therefore slightly larger than Victoria. Area of Victoria.

4. The southernmost point in Victoria, and consequently in the whole of Australia, is Wilson's Promontory, which lies in latitude  $39^{\circ} 8' S.$ , longitude  $146^{\circ} 26' E.$ ; the northernmost point is the place where the western boundary of the colony meets the Murray, latitude  $34^{\circ} 2' S.$ , longitude  $140^{\circ} 58' E.$ ; the point furthest east is Cape Howe, situated in latitude  $37^{\circ} 31' S.$ , longitude  $149^{\circ} 59' E.$ ; the most westerly point is the line of the whole western frontier, which, according to the latest correction, lies upon the meridian  $140^{\circ} 58' E.$ , and extends from latitude  $34^{\circ} 2' S.$  to latitude  $38^{\circ} 4' S.$ , or 242 geographical miles. Extreme points of Victoria.

5. The Melbourne Observatory is a building specially erected for observatory purposes in the Government reserve on the south side of Position of Melbourne.

\* In consequence of its position at the extreme south of the Australian continent, Victoria is often mistaken, by English writers and others not well acquainted with Australian geography, for an adjacent colony, which has been misnamed South Australia, the truth being that only a very small part of South Australia is situated further south than even the most northern portion of Victoria.

the River Yarra. According to the latest computation, its latitude is  $37^{\circ} 49' 53''$  south, and its longitude  $144^{\circ} 58' 30''$  east.

6. The following are the latitudes and longitudes of the capital cities of the different Australasian colonies:—

LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES OF CAPITALS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Capital City.						
	Name.	Latitude S.			Longitude E.		
		°	'	"	°	'	"
Victoria... ..	Melbourne ...	37	49	53	144	58	30
New South Wales ...	Sydney ...	33	51	41	151	12	42
Queensland ...	Brisbane ...	27	28	3	153	1	47
South Australia ...	Adelaide ...	34	57	0	138	35	6
Western Australia ...	Perth ...	31	20	0	115	6	43
Tasmania ...	Hobart ...	42	53	25	147	20	7
New Zealand ...	Wellington ...	41	16	25	174	47	25

7. Victoria is traversed, with more or less regularity, throughout its entire length from east to west by a chain of mountains and lesser hills, completely dividing it into two parts, and known as the Dividing Range. The summit of this range runs generally at a distance of 60 or 70 miles from the coast. The streams to the north of it flow towards the River Murray, and those to the south of it towards the sea. The eastern part of the range, which divides the Gippsland district from that of the Murray, is named the Australian Alps; and that part which separates the county of Ripon from that of Borung, and extends into the county of Kara Kara, is named the Pyrenees. The higher peaks of the Dividing Range are covered with snow for several months in the year. The mountainous country is, for the most part, densely wooded to the very summits with fine timber, but the peaks above the winter snow-line are quite bare, or only partially covered with dwarfed trees or shrubs. From near Kilmore eastward, a distance of 200 miles, the mountains are generally so steep and inaccessible as to present a considerable barrier between the parts of the colony north and south of them, and they can only be traversed with great labour by the few passes that exist. From Kilmore westward the range rapidly dwindles, so that, although presenting in places points of considerable height—such as Mount William and Mount Macedon—it is easily crossed. From Mount Macedon it becomes, as it stretches away to the Western district, a chain of hills, in parts only of considerable altitude, and offering no serious obstructions to crossing in very many places. That

Latitudes and longitudes of Australasian capitals.

Physical features.

portion of the Murray basin commencing at Wodonga on the east as a point, and extending in the form of a regular triangle to a width of 200 miles along the western boundary of Victoria, has almost a flat surface, with a very slight inclination towards the Murray. The remaining country north and south of the Dividing Range and its spurs is moderately undulating; it is in some parts destitute of timber, but closely wooded in others.

8. Besides the main Dividing Range, there are also other ranges Mountains. extending in different parts of the country, many of them being spurs of the main chain; the highest peaks, however, are found in the Dividing Range and its offshoots between St. Clair and the eastern boundary of Victoria. The chief of these are:—The Bogong Range, 6,508 feet; Mount Feathertop, 6,303 feet; Mount Hotham, 6,100 feet; Mount Cobberas, 6,025 feet; Mount Cope, 6,015 feet; Mount Buller, 5,934 feet; Gibbo Range, 5,764 feet; Mount Wills, 5,758 feet; Mount Howitt, 5,715 feet; Mount Buffalo, 5,645 feet; The Twins, 5,575 feet; Mount Tamboritha, 5,381 feet; Mount Wellington, 5,363 feet; Mount Cobbler, 5,342 feet; Mount Kent, 5,129 feet; and Mount Torbreck, 5,001 feet. So far as is at present known by observation, there are at least sixteen peaks over 5,000 feet high, and fifteen between 4,000 and 5,000 feet. There are, however, many peaks above 4,000 feet whose actual heights have not yet been determined.\*

9. The rivers in Victoria are, for the most part, inconsiderable; Rivers. many of them are liable to be partially dried up during the summer months, so as to be reduced at that season to mere chains of pools or waterholes. With the exception of the Yarra, on the banks of which the metropolis is situated; the Goulburn, which empties itself into the Murray about eight miles to the eastward of Echuca; the La Trobe and the Mitchell, with, perhaps, a few other of the Gippsland streams; and the Murray itself, not one of them is navigable except by boats. As, however, they drain the watershed of large areas of country, some have already been, and others will ultimately be, made feeders to permanent reservoirs for the purposes of irrigation, gold washing, and manufactures. The Murray, which forms the northern boundary of the colony, is the largest river in Australia. Its total length is 1,300 miles, for 980 of which it flows along the Victorian border.† The names and lengths of the other principal Victorian rivers are as follow:—The Goulburn, 345 miles; the Snowy, 300 miles, 180 of which are in New

\* For a complete list of the mountains and hills in Victoria, with the approximate heights of the most important peaks, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1882-3, paragraph 12.

† From the source of its longest tributary, the Darling, to the Murray mouth, the total length of this river is 2,345 miles.

South Wales; the Glenelg, 281 miles; the Wimmera, 228 miles; the Loddon, 225 miles; the Mitta Mitta, 175 miles; the Avoca, 163 miles; the Hopkins, 155 miles; the Campaspe, the Wannon, and the Yarra Yarra, each 150 miles; the Ovens, 140 miles; the La Trobe, 135 miles; the Tambo, 120 miles; the Mitchell, 80 miles.\*

Lakes.

10. Victoria contains numerous salt and fresh water lakes and lagoons; but many of these are nothing more than swamps during dry seasons. Some of them are craters of extinct volcanoes. Lake Corangamite, the largest inland lake in Victoria, covers 57,700 acres, and is quite salt, notwithstanding its augmentation by numerous fresh-water streams. It has no visible outlet. Lake Colac, only a few miles distant from Lake Corangamite, is a beautiful sheet of water, covering 6,650 acres, and quite fresh. Lake Burrumbeet is also a fine sheet of fresh water, embracing 5,200 acres. The Gippsland lakes are situated close to the coast, and are only separated from the sea by a belt of sand through which there is a narrow entrance. Lake Wellington, the largest of all the Gippsland lakes, lies to the westward of Lakes Victoria and King, and is united with the first-named by a narrow channel. South-east of Geelong is Lake Connewarre, connected with the sea at Point Flinders.†

Bays, inlets,  
&c.

11. The principal inlet on the coast of Victoria is Port Phillip Bay, which is an inland sea of an extreme length of over 30 geographical miles from north to south, and of about 35 from east to west. The entrance is about two miles across, and a short distance within it are sandbanks and islands, which, whilst they act as an excellent break-water to the shipping, do not, as there are well-buoyed channels between them, seriously obstruct the navigation. In Port Phillip Bay are two minor bays, viz., Hobson's Bay, which is the anchorage of the port of Melbourne, and the point at which the River Yarra, on which Melbourne is situated, empties itself; and Corio Bay, which is the anchorage of the port of Geelong. The next inlet in point of natural importance to Port Phillip is Western Port, in part of which there is anchorage with good shelter in all winds. Corner Inlet, situated to the north of Wilson's Promontory in Gippsland, also possesses considerable capabilities. The other bays and inlets are either roadsteads affording only partial shelter, or are small in extent, or so obstructed by sandbanks as to be suitable for small vessels only. Some of the roadsteads might be much improved by the construction of breakwaters. Towards the eastern part of the coast is a sandy beach, extending for 90 miles

\* For a complete list of the rivers in Victoria, with their approximate lengths, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1882-3, paragraph 13.

† For a complete list of the lakes in Victoria, with their approximate areas, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1882-3, paragraph 14.

without an inlet, except one leading into the Gippsland lakes, which is liable to be closed at intervals. Works with the view of making this entrance permanent have been projected, and are being actively proceeded with.\*

12. A glance at the map of Victoria will show that the coast line projects considerably to the south in two directions, one being to the west and the other to the east of the entrance to Port Phillip Bay. The extreme point of the western projection is Cape Otway, that of the eastern one Wilson's Promontory, the latter being, as has been already stated, the southernmost point on the continent of Australia. Besides these, there is a projection of less extent to the west of Portland Bay, the southernmost point of which is Cape Nelson. Other important points are Capes Bridgewater and Sir William Grant, situated upon the same promontory as Cape Nelson; Points Lonsdale and Nepean, the first at the western, the second at the eastern, side of the entrance to Port Phillip Bay; Cape Schanck, situated between Port Phillip and Western Port; Cape Liptrap, situated between Western Port and Wilson's Promontory; Cape Everard—the Point Hicks of Captain Cook—situated midway between the mouth of the Snowy River and Cape Howe; and Cape Howe itself, being the point at which the dividing line between Victoria and New South Wales meets the sea.†

13. Victoria exercises jurisdiction over but few islands, and of those, all, except Phillip Island, which is situated in Western Port, and at the last census contained 295 inhabitants, are but scantily peopled. The largest is French Island, also situated in Western Port; but a considerable portion of it is covered with mud flats and swamps, and so it maintains only 46 persons. The only other inhabited islands are Swan Island, near Queenscliff, with a population of 31; Mud Island, in Port Phillip Bay, with 9; Churchill and Sandstone Islands, in Western Port, with 12; Snake, Sunday, and Clonmel Islands, off Corner Inlet and Port Albert, with 128; and Gabo Island, five miles south-west of Cape Howe, with 14. The islands in Bass's Straits, except such as are close to the Victorian coast, are dependencies of Tasmania.‡

14. From its geographical position, Victoria enjoys a climate more suitable to the European constitution than any other colony upon the continent of Australia, resembling that of the more favoured portions of Southern Europe. Upon examining a chart showing isothermal

\* For a complete list of the bays and inlets on the coast of Victoria, with their positions, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1882-3, paragraph 15.

† For a complete list of the capes, points, &c., along the coast of Victoria, with their positions, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1882-3, paragraph 16.

‡ For a complete list of the Victorian islands, with their positions, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1882-3, paragraph 17.

lines, it will be found that Melbourne is situated upon or near the line corresponding with that in the Northern Hemisphere on which Marseilles, Bordeaux, Bologna, Nice, Verona, and Madrid are situated. The difference, however, between summer and winter, and the hottest and coldest month, is far less in Melbourne than in any of these places. In the twenty-six years ended with 1883, the maximum temperature in the shade was  $111\cdot2^{\circ}$  Fahr., viz., on the 14th January, 1862; the minimum was  $27^{\circ}$ , viz., on the 21st July, 1869; and the mean was  $57\cdot4^{\circ}$ . Upon the average, on four days during the year the thermometer rises above  $100^{\circ}$  in the shade; and generally on about three nights during the year it falls below freezing point. The maximum temperature in the sun ever recorded (*i.e.*, since 1857) was  $178\cdot5^{\circ}$ , viz., on the 14th January, 1862. The mean atmospheric pressure, noted at an Observatory 91 feet above the sea-level, was, in the eighteen years ended with 1881,  $29\cdot93$  inches; the average number of days on which rain fell was 131, and the average yearly rainfall was 26 inches.\*

15. Subjoined is a list of the Governors and Acting Governors of Victoria, with the dates of their assumption of and retirement from office:—

## GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA.

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
Charles Joseph La Trobe ...	30th September, 1839†	
John Vesey Fitzgerald Foster (acting)	15th July, 1851 ...	5th May, 1854
Sir Charles Hotham, K.C.B. ...	8th May, 1854 ...	22nd June, 1854
Major-General Edward Macarthur (acting)	22nd June, 1854 ...	31st December, 1855‡
Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B. ...	1st January, 1856 ...	26th December, 1856
Sir Charles Henry Darling, K.C.B. ...	26th December, 1856	10th September, 1863
Brigadier-General George Jackson Carey, C.B. (acting)	11th September, 1863	7th May, 1866
The Right Honorable John Henry Thomas, Viscount Canterbury, K.C.B.	7th May, 1866 ...	15th August, 1866
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	15th August, 1866...	2nd March, 1873
Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G. §	3rd March, 1873 ...	19th March, 1873
Sir Redmond Barry, Kt. (acting) ...	31st March, 1873 ...	22nd February, 1879
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	3rd January, 1875 ...	10th January, 1875
The Most Honorable George Augustus Constantine, Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G., P.C.	11th January, 1875	14th January, 1876
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	27th February, 1879	18th April, 1884
Sir Henry Brougham Loch, K.C.B.	18th April, 1884 ...	15th July, 1884
	15th July, 1884 ...	Still in office

\* For further information respecting the meteorological observations, not only for Melbourne, but also for other parts of the colony, see Part Vital Statistics, *post*. A chapter on Meteorology and Climate was given in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874.

† At the first of these dates Mr. La Trobe assumed the office of Superintendent of Port Phillip; at the second he became Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria.

‡ Sir Charles Hotham died at this date.

§ Sir G. F. Bowen was absent on leave from the 31st December, 1874, to the 14th January, 1876.

16. Since Victoria has been an independent colony, the average time during which the Governors of Victoria, prior to Sir Henry Loch, not including the Acting Governors, have held office has been about four years and six months. Duration of Governorships.

17. During the twelve days between the 19th and the 31st March, 1873, the former being the day on which Sir W. F. Stawell left the colony, and the latter that on which Sir G. F. Bowen arrived; also during the five days between the 22nd and 27th February, 1879, the former being the day on which Sir G. F. Bowen left, and the latter that on which Lord Normanby arrived, there was neither Governor nor Acting Governor in Victoria. Interregna in Victoria.

18. The following are the names of the present Governors of all the Australasian colonies, and the dates of their assuming office :— Governors of Australasian colonies.

GOVERNORS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.
Victoria ...	Sir Henry Brougham Loch, K.C.B. ...	15th July, 1884
New South Wales	The Right Honorable Sir (commonly called Lord) Augustus William Frederick Spencer Loftus, G.C.B.	4th August, 1879
Queensland ...	Sir Anthony Musgrave, K.C.M.G. ...	6th November, 1883
South Australia ...	Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, K.C.M.G.	19th February, 1883
Western Australia	Sir Frederick Napier Broome, K.C.M.G.	5th June, 1883
Tasmania ...	Major Sir George Cumine Strahan, K.C.M.G.	7th December, 1881
New Zealand ...	Major-General Sir William Francis Drummond Jervois, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B.	20th January, 1883

19. Since the inauguration of responsible government, twenty-two Ministries have held office in Victoria. The following are the names of the respective Chief Secretaries or Premiers, and the dates of their assumption of and retirement from office :— Ministries.

MINISTRIES.\*

Name of Premier.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
1. William Clark Haines ...	28th November, 1855	11th March, 1857
2. John O'Shanassy ...	11th March, 1857 ...	29th April, 1857
3. William Clark Haines ...	29th April, 1857 ...	10th March, 1858
4. John O'Shanassy ...	10th March, 1858 ...	27th October, 1859
5. William Nicholson ...	27th October, 1859...	26th November, 1860
6. Richard Heales ...	26th November, 1860	14th November, 1861

\* The names of the individual members of each Ministry are published yearly in Part I. of the *Statistical Register of Victoria*: Ferris, Melbourne.

## MINISTRIES\*—continued.

Name of Premier.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
7. John O'Shanassy ... ..	14th November, 1861	27th June, 1863
8. James McCulloch ... ..	27th June, 1863 ...	6th May, 1868
9. Charles Sladen ... ..	6th May, 1868 ...	11th July, 1868
10. James McCulloch ... ..	11th July, 1868 ...	20th September, 1869
11. John Alexander MacPherson ...	20th September, 1869	9th April, 1870
12. James McCulloch ... ..	9th April, 1870 ...	19th June, 1871
13. Charles Gavan Duffy ... ..	19th June, 1871 ...	10th June, 1872
14. James Goodall Francis ... ..	10th June, 1872 ...	31st July, 1874
15. George Briscoe Kerferd ... ..	31st July, 1874 ...	7th August, 1875
16. Graham Berry ... ..	7th August, 1875 ...	20th October, 1875
17. Sir James McCulloch, K.C.M.G.	20th October, 1875...	21st May, 1877
18. Graham Berry ... ..	21st May, 1877 ...	5th March, 1880
19. James Service ... ..	5th March, 1880 ...	3rd August, 1880
20. Graham Berry ... ..	3rd August, 1880 ...	9th July, 1881
21. Sir Bryan O'Loghlen, Bart. ...	9th July, 1881 ...	8th March, 1883
22. James Service ... ..	8th March, 1883 ...	Still in office

Duration of Ministries.

20. Before the present Government assumed office, the average duration of Ministries had been about one year and three months.

Parliaments.

21. The present is the twelfth Parliament since the inauguration of responsible government in Victoria. The following table shows the number of Sessions in each Parliament, the dates of opening and of closing or dissolution :—

## PARLIAMENTS.

Number of Parliament.	Number of Session.	Date of Opening.	Date of Closing or of Dissolution.
1	1	21st November, 1856 ...	24th November, 1857
	2	3rd December, 1857 ...	4th June, 1858
	3	7th October, 1858 ...	24th February, 1859
2	1	13th October, 1859 ...	9th August, 1859
	2	20th November, 1860 ...	18th September, 1860
3	1	30th August, 1861 ...	3rd July, 1861
	2	7th November, 1862 ...	11th July, 1861
	3	26th January, 1864 ...	18th June, 1862
4	1	28th November, 1864 ...	11th September, 1863
	2	28th November, 1864 ...	2nd June, 1864
5	1	12th February, 1866 ...	25th August, 1864
	2	11th April, 1866 ...	28th November, 1865
	3	17th January, 1867 ...	11th December, 1865
	4	18th September, 1867 ...	5th April, 1866
	5	25th November, 1867 ...	1st June, 1866
			10th September, 1867
			8th November, 1867
			25th November, 1867
			30th December, 1867

\* See footnote to preceding page.

PARLIAMENTS—continued.

Number of Parliament.	Number of Session.	Date of Opening.	Date of Closing or of Dissolution.
6	1	13th March, 1868...	29th September, 1868
	2	11th February, 1869	29th December, 1869
	3	15th February, 1870	15th July, 1870
	4	27th October, 1870	29th December, 1870
7	1	25th April, 1871 ...	25th January, 1871
	2	30th April, 1872 ...	23rd November, 1871
	3	13th May, 1873 ...	17th December, 1872
8	1	19th May, 1874 ...	25th November, 1873
	2	25th May, 1875 ...	9th March, 1874
	3	11th July, 1876 ...	24th December, 1874
9	1	22nd May, 1877 ...	7th April, 1876
	2	9th July, 1878 ...	22nd December, 1876
	3	8th July, 1879 ...	25th April, 1877
10	1	11th May, 1880 ...	9th April, 1878
			6th December, 1878
11	1	22nd July, 1880 ...	5th February, 1880
	2	4th August, 1881...	9th February, 1880
	3	25th April, 1882 ...	26th June, 1880
12	1	27th February, 1883	29th June, 1880
	2	3rd July, 1883 ...	2nd August, 1881
	3	10th June, 1884 ...	24th December, 1881
	4	17th June, 1885 ...	3rd February, 1883

22. Parliaments in Victoria have existed, on the average, for two years and one month. Sessions have lasted, on the average, for nearly seven months. Duration of Parliaments.

23. The names of the reigning sovereigns or other rulers of the principal countries in the world, together with the years of birth and of succession to or assumption of office, are as follow:— Reigning sovereigns.

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS, ETC., 1883.

Country.	Name.	Year of Birth.	Office.	
			Title.	Year of Assumption of.
Great Britain & Ireland	Victoria I. ...	1819	Queen of Great Britain and Ireland	1837
Austria-Hungary	" ... Franz Josef I. ...	" ... 1830	Empress of India ...	1877
			Emperor of Austria...	1848
			King of Hungary ...	1867
Belgium	" ... Leopold II. ...	1835	King of the Belgians	1865
Brazil	" ... Pedro II. ...	1825	Emperor of Brazil ...	1831
Burma	" ... Theebaw ...	1858	King of Burma ...	1878

## REIGNING SOVEREIGNS, ETC., 1883—continued.

Country.	Name.	Year of Birth.	Office.	
			Title.	Year of Assumption of.
China ... ..	Quang-Su ... ..	1871	Emperor of China ...	1875
Denmark ... ..	Christian IX. ...	1818	King of Denmark ...	1863
Egypt ... ..	Mohamed Tewfik	1852	Khedive of Egypt ...	1879
France ... ..	F. P. J. Grévy...	1813	President of the French Republic	1879
Germany ... ..	Wilhelm I. ...	1797	King of Prussia ...	1861
" ... ..	" ... ..	"	Emperor of Germany	1871
Greece ... ..	Georgios I. ...	1845	King of the Hellenes	1863
Holland ... ..	Willem III. ...	1817	King of the Netherlands	1849
Italy ... ..	Umberto I. ...	1844	King of Italy ...	1878
" ... ..	Leo XIII. (Giachino Pecci)	1810	Supreme Pontiff ...	1878
Japan ... ..	Mutsu Hito ...	1852	Mikado of Japan ...	1867
Montenegro ...	Nicholas I. ...	1841	Hospodar of Montenegro	1860
Morocco ... ..	Muley-Hassan	1831	Sultan of Morocco ...	1873
Persia ... ..	Nassr-ed-Din ...	1829	Shah of Persia ...	1848
Portugal ... ..	Luis I. ...	1838	King of Portugal ...	1861
Roumania ... ..	Carol I. ...	1839	Domnul of Roumania	1866
" ... ..	" ... ..	"	King "	1881
Russia ... ..	Alexander III.	1845	Emperor of Russia ...	1881
Servia ... ..	Milan I. ...	1854	Prince of Servia ...	1868*
" ... ..	" ... ..	"	King "	1882
Siam ... ..	Chulalonkorn I.	1853	King of Siam ...	1868
Spain ... ..	Alfonso XII. ...	1857	King of Spain ...	1874
Sweden and Norway ...	Oscar II. ...	1829	King of Sweden and Norway	1872
Tunis ... ..	Sidi Ali ...	1817	Bey of Tunis ...	1882
Turkey ... ..	Abdul-Hamid II.	1842	Sultan of Turkey ...	1876
United States ... ..	G. Cleveland ...	1837	President of the United States	1885

24. It will be observed that only one ruler—the Emperor of Germany—was born before the commencement of the present century; also that, with the exception of the Emperor of Brazil, who ascended the throne at the early age of 6 years, no monarch has reigned so long as the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland.

## PART I.—DISCOVERY AND EARLY HISTORY.

25. It is believed that the first Europeans who ever sighted any portion of the land now embraced within the limits of the Colony of Victoria were Captain James Cook, of the Royal Navy, and the crew of His Majesty's

\* This is the date of the Prince's succession to the throne, but he did not assume the government until 1872.

Oldest and longest reigning sovereigns.

First discovery of Victoria.