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By His Excellency Sir George Ferguson Bowen, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of Queensland and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of Parliament held in the eighteenth and nineteenth years of the Reign of Her Majesty, entitled, "An Act to enable Her Majesty to assent to a Bill as amended of the Legislature of New South Wales to confer a Constitution on New South Wales, and to grant a Civil List to Her Majesty," it was amongst other things enacted that it should be lawful for Her Majesty, by Letters Patent, to be from time to time issued under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to erect into a separate Colony or Colonies, any territories which might be separated from New South Wales by such alteration as therein was mentioned, of the northern boundary thereof; and in and by such Letters Patent, or by Order in Council, to make provision for the Government of any such Colony, and for the Establishment of a Legislature therein, in manner as nearly resembling the form of Government and Legislature which should be at such time established in New South Wales as the circumstances of such Colony will allow; and that full power should be given in and by such Letters Patent, or Order in Council, to the Legislature of the said Colony, to make further provision in that behalf. And whereas Her Majesty, in exercise of the powers so vested in Her Majesty, has by Her Commission under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, bearing date the sixth day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, appointed that from and after the publication of the said Letters Patent in the Colonies of New South Wales and Queensland, the Territory described in the said Letters Patent should be separated from the said Colony of New South Wales and be erected into the separate Colony of Queensland: Now, therefore, I, Sir George Ferguson Bowen,
the Governor of Queensland, in pursuance of the authority invested in me by Her Majesty, do hereby proclaim and publish the said Letters Patent in the words and figures following, respectively.

QUEENSLAND.

LETTERS PATENT erecting Moreton Bay into a Colony, under the name of QUEENSLAND, and appointing SIR GEORGE FERGUSON BOWEN, K.C.M.G., to be Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the same.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, to Our trusty and well-beloved SIR GEORGE FERGUSON BOWEN, Knight Commander of Our most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George,—

GREETING:

WHEREAS by a reserved Bill of the Legislature of New South Wales, passed in the seventeenth year of Our reign, entitled, "An Act to enable the said Governor to call a Constitution on New South Wales, and to grant a Civil List to Her Majesty," of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, to Our trusty and well-beloved SIR GEORGE FERGUSON BOWEN, in due manner, to do and execute all things that shall belong to your command and the said department of your office, and for the execution of the sentence of any such offender; for such period as to you may seem fit, and to remit any fines, penalties, or forfeitures which may become due and payable to us, but subject to the regulations and directions contained in the instructions under Our Royal Sign Manual and Signet accompanying this Our Commission, or in any future Instructions as aforesaid.

7. And We hereby give and grant unto you, the said Sir George Ferguson Bowen, full power and authority, upon your oath or demand, to suspend from the exercise of his commission, and to our said colony, any person exercising any office or place, under or by virtue of, any Commission or Warrant granted, or which may be granted by Us, or in Our name, or under Our authority, which may have been issued under the Great Seal of our said colony, or in such person or persons as may be appointed by Us, in like manner, to administer the government in such continuance or absence of Us, or in the event of Us being unable to perform the performance of the duties of the office of Governor-in-Chief of our said colony for sealing all things whatsoever to pass the Great Seal of our said colony.

8. And in the event of the death or absence of the Governor-in-Chief, or in the event of the Governor-in-Chief being unable to perform the performance of the duties of the office of Governor-in-Chief of our said colony, we hereby give and grant unto the Colonial Secretary of our said colony, for the time being, and such person or persons as may be appointed by Us, or in like manner, to administer the government in such continuance or absence of Us, or in the event of Us being unable to perform the performance of the duties of the office of Governor-in-Chief of our said colony for sealing all things whatsoever to pass the Great Seal of our said colony.

9. And We do hereby give and grant unto you, the said Sir George Ferguson Bowen, full power and authority, upon your oath or demand, to suspend from the exercise of his commission, and to our said colony, any person exercising any office or place, under or by virtue of, any Commission or Warrant granted, or which may be granted by Us, or in Our name, or under Our authority, which may have been issued under the Great Seal of our said colony, or in such person or persons as may be appointed by Us, in like manner, to administer the government in such continuance or absence of Us, or in the event of Us being unable to perform the performance of the duties of the office of Governor-in-Chief of our said colony for sealing all things whatsoever to pass the Great Seal of our said colony.
And We do declare that these presents shall take effect so soon as the same shall be received and published in the said colonies.

In Witness whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent. Witness Ourself at Westminster, the sixth day of June, in the twenty-second year of Our Reign. By warrant under the Queen's Sign Manual.

C. ROMILLY.

Given under my hand and Seal at Government House, Brisbane, this tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, in the twenty-third year of Her Majesty's Reign.

(L.S.)   G. F. BOWEN.

By His Excellency's Command,

R. G. W. HERBERT.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency Sir GEORGE FERGUSON BOWEN, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of Queensland and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

WHEREAS Her Majesty has been graciously pleased, by Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster, the sixth day of June, in the twenty-second year of Her Majesty's Reign, to separate from the Colony of New South Wales the territory described in the said Letters Patent, and to erect the same into a separate Colony, to be called the Colony of Queensland, and has further been pleased to constitute and appoint me,

SIR GEORGE FERGUSON BOWEN, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, to be Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the said Colony of Queensland and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

Given under my hand and seal at the Government House, Brisbane, this roth day of December, in the Year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and in the twenty-third year of Her Majesty's Reign.

(L.S.)   G. F. BOWEN.

By His Excellency's Command,

R. G. W. HERBERT.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!
INTRODUCTION.

Terra Australis: The Fifth Continent.—Dampier lands on North-west Coast.—Cook lands at Botany Bay.—Annexes entire Eastern Coast North of 38 deg. S.—Phillip annexes whole of Eastern Coast and part of Southern Coast, including Tasmania.—Fremantle annexes all the rest of the Continent.—Erroneous Impressions of Early Explorers regarding Australia.—Discovery of Bass Strait.—Completion of Coast Map of Australia.—Six Colonies constituted.—Queensland's Natal Day.—Proclamation of Commonwealth.—Inland Exploration.

Without disparagement to the adventurous foreign navigators who for centuries earlier than the British occupation had suspected the existence of "Terra Australis," the "fifth continent" of the globe, and had done their best to discover it, it may be safely contended that the honour of the delineation of the coast-line belongs to Englishmen, the chief of whom were William Dampier and James Cook. In 1688 Dampier, as super-cargo of the "Cygnet," a trading vessel whose crew had turned buccaneers, landed on the north-west coast of Australia in lat. 16 deg. 50 min. S. In the year 1699 he again visited the coast in charge of H.M.S. "Roe-buck," landing at Shark Bay, and sailing thence northward to Roe-buck Bay. Afterwards Captain James Cook, in voyages which extended until 1777, delineated the eastern coast-line, and opened up the continent to European enterprise and settlement. On 29th April, 1770, Cook, in the little barque "Endeavour," 370 tons burthen, entered Sting-ray Harbour (Botany Bay), remaining there until 6th May, when he sailed northwards, and, not entering Port Jackson, named Port Stephens, "Morton Bay," Bustard Bay, and Keppel Islands, landing at several places for the purpose of obtaining fresh water and making observations. Thus, coasting along for nearly 1,300 miles, on 11th June he narrowly escaped the total loss of his vessel when north of Trinity Bay by striking a coral reef. After enduring great hardships, and jettisoning all surplus gear, the vessel was sailed into the mouth of the Endeavour River, and there careened. During the succeeding two months she was thoroughly repaired. In August the captain set his course again for the north; and on the

(a) See Dampier's "Collection of Voyages, 1729."
23rd of that month, after navigating among the dangerous rocks of the Barrier Reef Passage, he safely reached open water and landed on Possession Island, near Cape York. There he took formal possession, "in right of His Majesty King George III.," of the land he had discovered from lat. 38 deg. S. to lat. 10 deg. 30 min. S. Sailing through Torres Strait, Cook reached the English Channel in the "Endeavour" on 18th June, 1771. It was not until 7th February, 1788, however, that Captain Phillip, as Governor-General of the vast territory then called New South Wales, read to the people whom he had brought to Port Jackson in the first fleet his commission proclaiming British sovereignty over the whole of the eastern coast of Australia and Tasmania, and also over the then unknown southern coast as far west as the 135th degree of E. longitude. On 2nd May, 1829, Captain Fremantle, hoisting the British flag on the south head of the Swan River, took possession of all those parts of Australia not included in the territory of New South Wales.

Thus a new continent was added to the British Empire. It was occupied by only a few score thousand native blacks, and was believed to be uninhabitable by civilized people unless possibly along a strip of land south of the Tropic of Capricorn on the eastern, western, and southern shores of the continent. Of the north-west Dampier had written: "The land is of a dry, sandy soil, destitute of water, unless you make wells, yet producing divers sorts of trees." Cook occasionally found difficulty in getting water unless by sinking in the shore sand; he made no attempt to penetrate the fringe of coast or even to explore its inlets. It was not until 1798 that Flinders and Bass discovered the channel through Bass Strait, and the former's discoveries may be said to have completed the coast map of Australia.

By successive proclamations six colonies were subsequently constituted, the last being that of Queensland on 10th December, 1859. On 1st January, 1901, Queen Victoria's proclamation of the Commonwealth of Australia was formally made at Melbourne, the prescribed place for the sitting of the Parliament until the federal seat of government had been determined. This important step was taken 131 years after Captain Cook had annexed the eastern coast at Possession Island, and 72 years after Captain Fremantle made the possession of the continent as British territory complete by hoisting the flag at Swan River.

(a) See Cook's "Journal during his First Voyage Round the World, 1768-71." W. J. L. Wharton, 1893.
(b) Historical Records of New South Wales, vol. i.
ephemeral existence, was formed on the northern coast. In 1831 Major Mitchell explored the Darling Downs, afterwards penetrating as far north as the Drummond Range. Allan Cunningham had previously, in 1827, discovered the Darling Downs, and in the next year, by locating Cunningham’s Gap, he connected the Downs with the Moreton Bay Settlement. A year later he explored the source of the Brisbane River, that being his last expedition.

In 1831 Major Bannister crossed from Perth to King George Sound. In 1836 John Batman landed at Port Phillip, and permanently settled there. The same year Adelaide was founded by Captain Sir John Hindmarsh, the first Governor of South Australia. In 1838 E. J. Eyre discovered Lake Hindmarsh on his journey from Port Phillip to Adelaide. Next year George Hamilton travelled overland from Sydney to Melbourne, and Eyre penetrated from the head of Spencer’s Gulf to Lake Torrens.

In 1840 Patrick Leslie settled on the Condamine; in the year following Stuart and Sydenham Russell formed Cecil Plains station. In 1842 Stuart Russell discovered the Boyne River, travelling from Moreton Bay to Wide Bay in a boat. In 1844-5 Captain Sturt conducted his Great Central Desert expedition. In the same year Dr. Ludwig Leichhardt started on his first expedition from Jimbour station to Port Essington; and in the next year Sir Thomas Mitchell went on his Barcoo expedition. In 1846 A. C. Gregory entered upon his first expedition in Western Australia. In 1848 Leichhardt discovered the Hammersley Range, and the Fortescue, Ashburton, de Grey, and Oakover Rivers in Western Australia. In the same year William Landsborough left the Gulf of Carpentaria in search of Burke and Wills; and Alfred Howitt started from Victoria on the same errand. Edwin J. Welch, Howitt’s second in command, found King, the only survivor of the expedition; and McKinlay, with W. O. Hodgkinson as lieutenant, started from Adelaide in the search, and crossed the continent, reaching the coast at Townsville. In 1863 John Jardine formed a settlement at Somerset, Cape York; and in the next year his adventurous brothers, Alexander and Frank, travelled overland to Somerset along the Peninsula, which Kennedy had failed to do.

In 1864 Duncan McIntyre travelled from the Paroo to the Gulf of Carpentaria, and died there. Next year J. G. Macdonald visited the Plains of Promise, and Frederick Walker marked the telegraph line from Rockingham Bay to the Norman River. In 1866 Mr. (now Sir John) Forrest made his first expedition to Lake Barlee; in 1870 he travelled the Great Bight from Perth to Adelaide, and in 1871 took charge of a private expedition in search of pastoral country. In 1872 William Hann, a Northern squatter, led an expedition equipped by the Queensland Government, and discovered the Walsh, Palmer, and Upper Mitchell Rivers, and found prospects of gold which led to great mineral discoveries in North Queensland. Hann reached the coast at Princess Charlotte Bay. In the same year J. W. Lewis travelled round Lake Eyre to the Queensland border. Ernest Giles also made his first expedition in 1872, discovering Lake Amadeus, and on a second trip in 1873 discovered and named Gibson’s Desert, after one of his party who died there. In 1873 Major Warburton crossed from Alice Springs, on the overland telegraph line, to the Oakover River, Western Australia. In 1875-6 Ernest Giles made a third and successful attempt from Adelaide to reach Western Australia.
INTRODUCTION.

In the same year W. O. Hodgkinson started on a north-west expedition to the Diamantina and Mulligan Rivers, on which he officially reported.

In 1878 Prout brothers, looking for country across the Queensland border, never returned. In 1878 N. Buchanan, on an excursion to the overland telegraph line from the Queensland border, discovered Buchanan’s Creek. In 1878-9 Ernest Favenc, starting from Blackall in charge of the “Queenslander” transcontinental expedition, reached Powell’s Creek station, on the overland telegraph line; four years later he explored the rivers flowing into the Gulf, particularly the Macarthur, and then crossed to the overland telegraph line. In 1878 Winnecke and Barclay, surveyors, started to determine the border lines of Queensland and South Australia, returning in 1880 with their work done. In 1879 Alexander Forrest led an expedition from the de Grey River, Western Australia, to the overland telegraph line, discovering the Ord and Margaret Rivers.

By this time there was little left of the continent, save Western Australia, to explore, though men in search of pastoral country still found occupation in expeditions to discover the unknown in Queensland and the Northern Territory. In 1896 Frank Hann, younger brother of the explorer, who had left Queensland, traversed the country to the north of King Leopold Range, discovering a river which he named the Phillips, but which was afterwards renamed the Hann by the Surveyor-General of Western Australia. Afterwards Hann travelled from Laverton, Western Australia, to Oodnadatta, in South Australia. F. S. Brockman is another explorer who was leader of a Kimberley expedition a few years ago, and discovered in North-west Australia 6 million acres of basaltic country clad with blue grass, Mitchell and kangaroo grasses, and other fodder vegetation. The Elder expedition, projected on an ambitious scale in 1891 to complete the exploration of the continent, started under David Lindsay, but the results were less valuable than its generous and enterprising originator anticipated. From a second Elder expedition under L. A. Wells no great results were recorded. The same may be said of the Carnegie expedition in Western Australia. Yet the sum total of the information obtained was valuable. Australia owes much to her adventurous explorers, as well as to the men who, following up their tracks, placed stock on much of the country that produced great wealth to the people, though as a rule neither explorers nor pastoral pioneers personally benefited much by their labours and privations.
Map 1 (1770).

Map 2 (1786).

Map 3 (1825).

Map 4 (1825).

Map 5 (1831).

Map 6 (1836).

Map 7 (1851).

Map 8 (1855).

Map 9 (1859).

Map 10 (1862).

Map 11 (1861-3).

Map 12 (1862).
THE SUBDIVISION OF AUSTRALIA.

(MAPS 1 AND 2.)

Since the issue of Captain Arthur Phillip's Commission as Governor in 1786, there have been no less than ten successive modifications in Australian boundaries, all internal save the first, which severed Van Diemen's Land from New South Wales. Map 1 represents Australia as depicted before the time of Captain Cook. Map 2 shows the territory as divided into two parts by Governor Phillip's Commission. The continent was severed by a north-and-south line along the 135th meridian of east longitude, and all the eastern part declared to be the territory of New South Wales.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND (MAP 3).

Under an Imperial Act of 1823 a Royal Commission was issued to Governor Arthur on 14th June, 1825, erecting Van Diemen's Land into a separate colony, as shown in Map 3.

NEW SOUTH WALES—ALTERED BOUNDARY (MAP 4).

On 6th July, 1825, a Commission appointing Sir Ralph Darling Governor of New South Wales, after describing the boundary of the colony as then existing, declared that the western boundary should be extended 6 degrees further west to the 129th meridian of east longitude, including all the adjacent islands in the Pacific Ocean.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA (MAP 5).

Although Western Australia had been occupied in 1826 by Major Lockyer, and a settlement had been established at Swan River in 1829, the boundaries of the colony were not definitely described until 1831, when Sir James Stirling's Commission of appointment as Governor gave him authority over all that part of the continent to the west of 129 degrees east longitude. A supplementary Commission issued in 1873 included all the adjacent islands in the Indian Ocean.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA (MAP 6).

South Australia was proclaimed a British Province by Letters Patent on the 28th December, 1836; bounded on the north by the 26th parallel of south latitude; on the south by the Southern Ocean; on the west by the 132nd meridian of east longitude; on the east by the 141st meridian.

VICTORIA (MAP 7).

In 1851 the territory previously known as Port Phillip was separated from New South Wales. In July, 1851, the legal symbol of the fact was found in the issue of writs of election for members of the Legislative Council. This was done under an Act of the New South Wales Legislature, passed to give effect to the Act passed in 1850 "for the Better Government of Her Majesty's Australian Colonies." Boundaries: On the north and north-east by a straight line from Cape Howe to the nearest source of the River Murray; thence by the course of that river to the eastern boundary of South Australia; and on the south by the sea: the River Murray to remain within New South Wales.

NEW SOUTH WALES—ALTERED BOUNDARY (MAP 8).

By a later statute passed in 1855, the boundaries of New South Wales were defined as follows:—"All the territory lying between the 129th and 154th meridians..."
of east longitude, and north of the 40th parallel of south latitude, including all islands
and Lord Howe Island, except the territories comprised within the boundaries of the
province of South Australia and the colony of Victoria as at present established."

QUEENSLAND (MAP 9).

In 1859 Queensland was severed from New South Wales by Letters Patent
issued to Sir George Bowen, the boundaries being given as follows:—"So much of
the said colony of New South Wales as lies northward of a line commencing on the
sea coast at Point Danger, in latitude about 28 degrees 8 minutes south, and
following the range thence which divides the waters of the Tweed, Richmond, and
Clarence Rivers from those of the Logan and Brisbane Rivers, westerly, to the Great
Dividing Range between the waters falling to the east coast and those of the River
Murray; following the Great Dividing Range southerly to the range dividing the
waters of Tenterfield Creek from those of the main head of the Dumaresq River;
following that range westerly to the Dumaresq River; and following that river
(which is locally known as the Severn) downward to its confluence with the
Macintyre River; thence following the Macintyre River (which lower down becomes
the Barwan) downward to the 29th parallel of south latitude: and following that
parallel westerly to the 141st meridian of east longitude, which is the eastern
boundary of South Australia; together with all and every the adjacent islands, their
members and appurtenances, in the Pacific Ocean; and do by these presents separate
from our said colony of New South Wales and erect the said territory so described
into a separate colony to be called the 'Colony of Queensland.'"

ANNEXATION TO QUEENSLAND, 1862 (MAP 10).

On 12th April, 1862, the Duke of Newcastle advised Governor Bowen that
Letters Patent, of which a copy was enclosed, had been issued annexing to Queensland
the following territory—namely, "so much of our colony of New South Wales as
lies to the northward of the 21st parallel of south latitude, and between the 141st and
138th meridians of east longitude, together with all and every the adjacent islands,
their members and appurtenances, in the Gulf of Carpentaria." The area thus
annexed added to Queensland about 120,000 square miles of territory, which now
comprises such centres as Birdsville, Boulia, Cloncurry, Camooweal, and Burketown.

ANNEXATION TO SOUTH AUSTRALIA (MAP 11).

An Imperial Act of 1861 enacted that "so much of the colony of New South
Wales, being to the south of the 26th degree of south latitude, as lies between the
western boundary of South Australia and 129 degrees east longitude, shall be and
the same is hereby detached from the colony of New South Wales and annexed to
the colony of South Australia, and shall for all purposes whatever be deemed to be
part of the last-mentioned colony from the day in which the Act of Parliament is
proclaimed."

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY ANNEXED TO SOUTH AUSTRALIA
(MAP 12).

There still remained, nominally belonging to New South Wales though detached
from that colony, the country now known as the Northern Territory and forming
part of South Australia, lying northward of the 26th parallel of south latitude, and
between 129 degrees and 138 degrees east longitude. That area was by Letters Patent,
dated 6th July, 1863, issued under the Imperial Act of 1861, annexed to South
Australia until it was "the Royal pleasure to make other disposition thereof."
GOVERNORS OF QUEENSLAND.


Stand forth, O Daughter of the Sun,
   Of all thy kin the fairest one,
It is thine hour of Jubilee.
   Behold, the work our hands have done
Our hearts now offer unto thee.
   Thy children call thee; O come forth,
Queen of the North!

Brow-bound with pearls and burnished gold
   The East hath Queens of royal mould,
Sultanas, peerless in their pride,
   Who rule wide realms of wealth untold,
But they wax wan and weary-eyed:
   Thine eyes, O Northern Queen, are bright
   With morning light.

Fear not thy Youth: It is thy crown—
   The careless years before Renown
Shall load its tines with jewelled deeds
   And press thy golden circlet down
With vaster toils and greater needs.
Fear not thy Youth: its splendid power
   Awaits the hour.
Stand forth, O Daughter of the Sun,
Whose fires through all thine arteries run,
Whose kiss hath touched thy gleaming hair—
Come like a goddess, Radiant One,
Reign in our hearts who crown thee there,
With laughter like thy seas, and eyes
    Blue as thy skies.

Ah, not in vain, O Pioneers,
The toil that breaks, the grief that sears,
The hands that forced back Nature's bars
To prove the blood of ancient years
And make a home 'neath alien stars!
O Victors over stress and pain
    'Twas not in vain!

Jungle and plain and pathless wood—
    Depths of primeval solitude—
Gaunt wilderness and mountain stern—
Their secrets lay all unsubdued.
Life was the price: who dared might learn.
Ye read them all, Bold Pioneers,
    In fifty years.

O True Romance, whose splendour gleams
Across the shadowy realm of dreams,
Whose starry wings can touch with light
The dull grey paths, the common themes:
Hast thou not thrilled with sovereign might
Our story, until Duty's name
    Is one with Fame!

Queen of the North, thy heroes sleep
On sun-burnt plain and rocky steep.
Their work is done: their high emprise
Hath crowned thee, and the great stars keep
The secrets of their histories.
We reap the harvest they have sown
Who died unknown.

The seed they sowed with weary hands
    Now bursts in bloom through all thy lands;
Dark hills their glittering secrets yield;
    And for the camps of wand'ring bands—
The snowy flock, the fertile field.
    Back, ever back new conquests press
    The wilderness.

Below thy coast line's rugged height
    Wide canefields glisten in the light.
And towns arise on hill and lea,
    And one fair city where the bright
Broad winding river sweeps to sea.
    Ah! could the hearts that cleared the way
    Be here to-day!

A handful: yet they took their stand
Lost in the silence of the land.
They went their lonely ways unknown
And left their bones upon the sand.
E'en though we call this land our own
'Tis but a handful holds it still
For good or ill.
What though thy sons be strong and tall,
   Fearless of mood at danger's call;
And these, thy daughters, fair of face,
   With hearts to dare what'er befall—
Tall goddesses and queens of grace—
   Fill up thy frontiers: man the gate
   Before too late.

Sit thou no more inert of fame,
   But let the wide world hear thy name.
See where thy realms spread line on line—
   Thy empty realms that cry in shame
For hands to make them doubly thine!
   Fill up thy frontiers: man the gate
   Before too late!

Prepare, ere falls the hour of Fate
   When death-shells rain their iron hate,
And all in vain thy blood is poured—
   For dark aslant the Northern Gate
I see the Shadow of the Sword:
   I hear the storm-clouds break in wrath—
   Queen of the North!
PREMIERS OF QUEENSLAND.


(4) Sir Charles Lilley: Nov. 1868—May 1870.


(6) Hon. George Thorn: June 1876—Mar. 1877.


(9) Sir S. W. Griffith: Nov. 1883—June 1888; Aug. 1890—Mar. 1893.


