

The Colonial Observer.

OR, WEEKLY JOURNAL OF POLITICS, COMMERCE, AGRICULTURE, LITERATURE, SCIENCE,
AND RELIGION, FOR THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 8.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1841.

Vol. I.

COLONIAL POLITICS.

THE PRESENT CRISIS.

ONE of our contemporaries, distinguished by a laudable and natural diffidence of his own abilities, has recently been attacked with that mental epidemic which seems very prevalent at present in our good town, whose most characteristic symptom is a disposition to dabble in subjects connected with political economy, without having previously studied the subject; and as his own mental calibre is too minute to discharge even a pea-gun shot through, he has borrowed some other great guns, and shot both us and the *Herald* dead at one discharge with other men's ammunition. This modest gentleman thus writes:—"The theory on which this assumption is founded, we showed, by reference to competent authorities, to be an egregious fallacy."

Now this is rather a Yankee style of reasoning, and we would thank our contemporary, hereafter, to summon us not to the tribunal of authority, for we have determined to disavow such jurisdiction. We wish to be tried at the bar of reason and common sense, and we have no objection, if any of our contemporaries choose, to be brought now and then to the test of *arithmetic*; but the world has now rejected the trammels of authority, and we are not at all disposed to resume the yoke. We shall now request the attention of our readers to a paragraph in the correspondence of "M. A. A.," given in our last:—

"I would, at the same time, point out a few inaccuracies in the article in the *Observer* to which I have referred. The writer says that Commissariat Bills are unquestionably purchased with the products of colonial industry. This is quite incorrect, as imports to the amount of these Bills would take place, though New South Wales were a barren rock, and neither produced nor exported anything. The same observation applies to imported capital, as the very expression implies. In regard to the land fund, I would say there is nothing in its existence to produce or account for increased imports, so that the observations by the writer in the *Observer* on that subject are not to the point."

True it is that if this were a barren rock, and the British Government were so egregiously foolish in such circumstances as to settle a convict, and its necessary concomitant, a military establishment, on the said barren rock, it is every way likely that they would also have humanity enough to import for the use of such establishment the necessary articles of consumption. But this is not a barren rock, but a fruitful land producing to a great amount, and capable of producing to a much greater. Instead therefore of importing for the convict and military establishment goods for consumption, the Commissariat office in part purchases the production of the colony with the British money furnished to it, and that is the same as saying, that that money is, at least in part, purchased with the products of colonial industry. At the same time, the remainder is brought out in the form of imports of goods of British manufacture. It affects the general question in the same manner, however, whether we subtract the sum from our imports or add it to our exports.

We have been farther favoured by "M. A. A." with the following postscript to his original communication:—

P. S.—November 16. As I perceive by a note in the last *Observer* that you are to insert my letter of the 9th, in your number of this week, I beg to trouble you with this postscript to what I have written.

Jason's letter, which appeared in the *Herald* some days ago, contains some very just reasoning and judicious observations. The inference of a flourishing and advancing condition on the part of this colony, which he draws from our largely increasing exports, is a perfectly just one. He is also quite correct in stating that the home merchant and manufacturer must bear a large portion of the blame for our late inordinate importations. I am, however, surprised and disappointed to observe *Jason* receive as gospel what the sagacious *Herald* says about the imports and exports of Great Britain and America, as I had expected better things of him. I wish *Jason* would bear in mind the great politico-economical truth that except in rare instances, such as that of this colony, and a few other imaginable cases, all countries must pay for their imports by their exports. Knowing this, *Jason* will, surely, never again bring the charge of general idiocy against that intelligent body of men, the British merchants, as nothing but fatuity could account for their toiling as they do, year after year, in order to have their riches annually diminished by a third; nor will *Jason*, then, imagine that the circumstance of our exporting raw, while Britain exports manufactured produce, in any way tends to alter the proportion between the exports and imports of the respective countries. It is remarkable that *Jason* did not, even from the passage he quotes from Mr. Pitkin, receive more correct views on the subject.

I shall not at present enter upon *Jason's* remarks regarding the cause of our present deranged state, and shall only remark upon one of his curative measures. How can so intelligent a gentleman as *Jason* talk of saving money by a *protecting duty*? Never since the beginning of time has money been saved to a community by such a measure. As to parting with our *hard cash*, to which *Jason* is so averse, he must always remember that our cash is never paid away by any of us, unless in return we get something we are in more need of. Does not *Jason* part with his *hard cash* every day, and even to those who do no business with him in return? I have lately met with an extract from a work, written in the year 1677, so much to the point, that for the benefit of *Jason* and other *money hoarders*, (in principle or rather theory only, I believe) I must copy it.

"I'll suppose John-a-Nokes to be a butcher, Dick-a-Styles to be an exchange man, yourself a lawyer, will you by no meat or ribands, or your wife a fine Indian gown or fan, because they will not truck with you for indentures, which they have no need of? I suppose no; but if you get money enough of others, you care not though you give it away in specie for these things: I think 'tis the same case.

Does not *Jason* blush at the superior intelligence of the Political Economist of 1677?

To return now to the *Herald*. In his paper of the 12th, he is so absurd as to say that his reason for taking no notice of Treasury drafts in his elaborate statements regarding our exports and imports was, that his business was simply to examine the commercial statistics laid before the Council by the Governor. I beg leave to say he attempted to do a great deal more. He stated a certain sum, or rather certain sums, for a series of years, as being the excess of our imports over our exports, with-

out in the least degree allowing for, or taking into consideration certain circumstances in the situation or constitution of this Colony, that tended to produce, as its natural and healthy condition, a very considerable excess of imports over exports. He then made a most preposterous statement as to the state of the imports and exports of Britain and America; and, lastly, he gave us to understand that our approach to health would be in proportion to our approximating the glorious condition of giving seventy for fifty. Here we have the *Herald's* Commercial Statistics, with reflections thereon.

I am unwilling to hurt the feelings of any one, but I feel compelled, as one of the public, to say, that nothing can well be more preposterous than that the *Herald* should attempt to write on politico-economical subjects; and it is marvellous he should continue the attempt after you and his own *Jason* have pointed out the many errors in his wonderful "Commercial Statistics." I cannot but regard such conduct as most unbecomingly trifling in a very grave matter. This trifling is distressingly conspicuous in his paper of Saturday. Whether this last effusion is meant for a sprightly *backin*; out of a discussion, in which he has shewn himself egregiously ignorant or incapable, or is intended for a piece of irony towards *Jason*, it is equally unbecomingly, and, I must add, disrespectful to his readers. Even in this last article, I may observe, that I cannot understand how he can quote Mr. Pitkin, without in the very extract reading the demonstration of the absurdity of his immortal "Commercial Statistics." The *Herald* seemed to smack his lips at the idea of a tilt with *Jason*; verily, he does tilt with a vengeance, and gives himself some cruel back-handed strokes.

A writer in a London daily paper who has to run off an article within two hours after the conclusion of a debate, (his text) may stand excused for occasional slovenliness and inaccuracy; but in the case of the *Herald*, no similar indulgence can be allowed. It was his bounden duty, before entering on the discussion of any subject, to have made himself acquainted, in the first place, with the general rules by which the case was to be judged, and, in the second place, to see that he was fully informed of the facts of the particular case under discussion. In both these respects has the *Herald* been found wanting; and for thus failing in his duty to me, one of the public, I have no hesitation in exposing his ignorance and incapability. To shew, however, that I have no unfriendly feeling toward the *Herald*, I shall, before concluding, give him a piece of friendly advice:—Let him for six months maintain a profound silence on all subjects connected with "Commercial Statistics," and during that time let him study political economy night and day. If I might venture, I would even hint to *Jason* that he might do worse than part with some of his *hard cash* in exchange for a copy of Adam Smith—if with notes by a modern political economist, so much the better.

In his paper of the 17th, the *Herald* says, "The extras apply to the good years as well as to the bad, and therefore leave the disparity of their balances exactly as it was." He then accuses all who dissent from this proposition of perpetrating a most ludicrous practical bull. "Why," as Michael Casson says, in the play, "This is a more excellent song than the other." The *Herald's* ideas in Algebra are not less peculiar than his views on the subject of "Commercial statistics." He seems, for an admirer of Sir R. Peel, and a sworn foe of the Whig Radical cabinet, quite a revolutionist in science. If it is not profane, however, I should

like to analyze a little this remarkable proposition.

Say that the *Herald's* omissions, in a given year, amount to 300,000L, and that he makes the excess of imports over exports in that year 200,000L, the true state of matters must then be an excess of exports over imports of 100,000L. Suppose in another year his omission being the same (it might be less and it might be more, therefore I take the mean) he makes the excess of imports over exports 800,000L, the true excess would then be 500,000L. Now, according, to the *Herald's* most original theory the ratios of the true and suppositious excesses are the same. I am afraid it is too late to exclaim to the eccentric *Herald*, "Beware of the Bull," as he is already on his horns. I can only with the *tacturn dominie* draw in my breath and ejaculate "pro-di-gi-ous." As the *Herald* seems fond of abstract reasoning, I shall make an extract from my recollection of what Bonnycastle says on ratios:—

A is to B as $\frac{A}{C}$ to $\frac{B}{C}$ or $A \times C$ to $B \times C$; but not certainly as $A+C$ to $B+C$, or $A-C$ to $B-C$." Yours, &c., M. A. A.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

Now that public attention is so much directed to the subject of Academical Education, it may not be amiss to direct it shortly to the progress of academical institutions in other parts of the world; we may thus obtain useful hints in regard to their establishment and management among ourselves, and at the same time, subject for encouragement in the prosecution of this great and patriotic object. With this view it is our intention to give a series of papers under the head *Educational Statistics*. We have been kindly furnished with a brief statement relative to the objects and operations of the institution established at Calcutta, under the auspices of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, with a very interesting appendix, containing the particulars of the examination of a Hindu youth educated in that seminary. From this source we shall endeavour to draw something calculated to interest the friends of education, and induce them, although they may not have succeeded to the same extent as our fellow labourers in Calcutta, instead of desponding, to thank God and take courage—to persevere in the good work till they shall overcome all opposition and finally establish educational institutions in this moral and intellectual wilderness, that will continue to exercise a beneficial effect on the whole constitution of society for ages after their heads are laid low beneath the clods of the valley.

The institution to which we now refer was organised in 1830, and designed to embrace two objects—to consist of a *preparatory school*, and one also of a *higher or collegiate order*. In the one, elementary instruction is communicated in grammar history, chronology, geography, arithmetic, and geometry, combined with a truly Christian and scriptural education. In the other, the pupils are not only made more perfectly acquainted with the above subjects, but as circumstances may admit, transferred to the higher departments of literature, science, and Christian theology, church history, systematic divinity, and the sacred languages of the Old and New Testaments. In carrying out this course of instruction, the pupils are regarded as possessing two natures, the one connecting them with time and sensible objects, the other indicating a higher origin and a more exalted destiny. The interests of time are not lost sight of, and the amelioration of the physical condition of our Indian fellow subjects, is one

great object aimed at in the education of the Hindu youth. But it is never lost sight of, that education has a higher and a nobler end to serve, and to the attainment of that end all others are accordingly held subordinate, and their eternal welfare regarded as the great end of all instruction. "By simultaneously developing all the faculties of an immortal spirit, in due and fitting proportion, provision and equipment are made for the transitory passage through Time in such a way as to form a discipline and preparation for the coming awards of Eternity."

The medium of instruction adopted is the English language. This may be objectionable as a means of imparting an elementary education to the mass of the people of Hindustan; but, on the other hand, it has been found impossible, in existing circumstances, and in some degree from the defectiveness of the Hindustani, to communicate a knowledge of the higher departments, but through the medium of the English. Providentially an ardent and a growing desire exists among the native youths to acquire the English language, in the acquisition of which they have generally exhibited great aptitude, and numbers now speak the language with great fluency. At the same time it is held to be essential to the intellectual, moral, and religious emancipation of the millions of Hindustan that the vernacular languages should be duly cultivated, enriched, and improved. The careful study of the vernacular languages is, therefore, warmly encouraged by the conductors of the institution, and although much difficulty has been experienced in carrying out this object from the want of qualified teachers and suitable books, they have never relaxed in their efforts to render this department more and more efficient.

The benefits contemplated from the adoption of the English as the medium of instruction, are, 1.—That thus the entire circle of European literature and science will be at once thrown open to Hindu youths. 2.—Considering the great variety of their systems and theories in all subjects the most contradictory in their nature, yet all claiming a divine origin, and asserting a title to infallibility; it is expected that by the inculcation and apprehension of any branch of useful knowledge, their confidence in the truth of their own systems would be shaken, and the huge fabric of Hinduism, from its being incorporated with absurdities in physical science will crumble into fragments. The demolition of false systems of literature and science will be the prelude to "the downfall of pantheism, with its blasphemous delusions—of idolatry, with its numberless enormities, and finally the abolition of caste, which for ages has exercised the most mischievous and grinding tyranny upon the whole mass of the native population." A third advantage contemplated, is the gradual building up of the nobler structure of the Christian faith on the ruins of the former superstition; many of those who enter, the avowed votaries of idolatry, will become Christians in understanding; and of these the probability is, that a fair proportion, through the instrumentality of Christian instruction, will become Christians in heart. And from the diffusive character of the principle of divine grace, it is hoped to succeed in combining the three inestimable blessings—"individual good, the ever renovating principle of self preservation, and the power of indefinite extension."

The creation of a native agency is the fourth advantage anticipated—a body of men from whom the most beneficial influence may be expected to emanate, and to operate on the surrounding mass. A well disciplined body of native Christian teachers to diffuse the blessings of a wholesome education among their benighted countrymen; and above all, a native Christian ministry, who from their acquaintance with the vernacular language, the manners, customs, sentiments, and prejudices of their countrymen, may be expected to labour in the work, with a power and efficiency greater than can ever be expected from the majority of foreign labourers.

(To be continued.)

EARLY PIETY.—The lectures on early piety continue to be delivered in the Scots Church by the Rev. Mr. Adam. The subject of last lecture was "The obligations to early Piety." The attendance we regret to say, was not so numerous as on the former occasion. The third lecture will be delivered on Sabbath evening next.

CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE COLONY.

(COMMUNICATED.)

"Are we in a condition to maintain ourselves?—The Corn Question, and Coolie Immigration."

The time is not far distant when the above question shall not be a thing of curious and idle speculation; but a matter of serious consideration and vital importance. We are at present drawing our sustenance in a great measure from the parent stock, and while the stem is full of strength and nourishment the branch is not likely to suffer much; our life has hitherto been dependent like that of the child upon the parent which gave it being—but the period must sooner or later arrive when this connexion and dependence shall cease—when the parent shall leave the child to its own resources, with the expectation that it shall provide for all its own wants. In regard to our own Colony, we believe that the time is not far distant when we shall be called upon to exercise an independent existence. Various are the circumstances which might bring about this end, though to our own apprehension some such untoward event, as a war in Europe, is in all probability destined to be the pruning hook, by means of which the branch shall be lopped from off the parent stock, and left either to wither and die through inattention and neglect, or made to grow into a good and stately tree through proper care and cultivation.

A war in Europe would at the present moment prove extremely disastrous to our Colony; it would be the means of cutting us off at an untimely hour, from that parent country upon which we are unhappily so entirely dependent, and in whose prosperity we are so deeply interested that nothing can happen to the one, without having a corresponding effect upon the other. There is perhaps no other Colony belonging to the British Empire, which would be left so thoroughly helpless and unprotected as New South Wales in the event of a war. We should from our position and great distance from the mother country, become the prey of the first power that chose to attack us. Our commerce would be entirely destroyed, our supplies from England would be altogether cut off, and we should be left without a market for our wool, and without either the means or the materials of manufacturing it for even our own purposes. All the comforts and luxuries which are so readily and lavishly bestowed upon us now by England and other foreign countries, we could of course have no means of procuring. But the most serious and alarming circumstance would be that even the very necessities of life itself would be denied us. We should not have it in our power to bless ourselves with even the acid flour of America, much as we now complain of it. A very small fleet cruising between Bass's Straits and New Zealand, would speedily and effectually accomplish this. It would deprive us of all foreign assistance, and leave us to look entirely to our own native resources. We should then regret that we had not when we might have, exerted ourselves a little more in fortifying our country against foreign aggression, by making it independent in its internal resources. Thus should we be made to feel the folly of the policy that made us trust to foreign countries, for that great element of strength and independence, the staff of life, when we had the means of producing it in our own country: the complete destruction of all our commercial relations, and the consequent inability of procuring many articles of foreign growth and manufacture which, if they be not deemed necessary to the supplying of our real wants, are at all events reckoned indispensably requisite to a comfortable and refined state of society, would be the inevitable result.

(To be continued.)

COLONIAL STATISTICS.

COAL.

It is one of the most indispensable duties of the Press, especially in a country, like ours comparatively new, to take every opportunity to direct the attention of the public to its unemployed productive resources. Under this impression we shall adopt every means to obtain information on

such subjects, and communicate that information for the public advantage. In the present article we intend to submit to our readers such particulars as we have been able to obtain relative to the workable coal seam lately discovered by the Rev. Mr. Threlkeld, and to the progress of the operations entered on for the purpose of rendering the coal available to the public service. We have been kindly furnished with the following information:—

NEWCASTLE.—The Ebenezer coal works originated in the following manner:—A seam of apparently canal coal broke out at the water's edge, running into the salt water lake, and has been known to exist for some years. The A. A. company advertised that no coal could be supplied for exportation. Several gentlemen proposed plans to obtain coal in different parts of the colony, but it so happened that restrictions in the working of coal prevented mines being opened in different situations, whilst the grant at Lake Macquarie, named Ebenezer, was, providentially for the grantee, given before the restrictions took place. On digging the cropping out coal to ascertain the depth of the seam, it was found to be nearly five feet thick, and after raising a number of tons which were sent off immediately to Sydney to convince parties of the existence of coal, it was found to terminate in a fault or throw down. [It appears rather to be what is technically called by the British miners a saddle-back.—Ed.] It was thus necessary to sink a shaft some little distance on a hill, and it was supposed that at twenty-five yards the seam would be found, but at twelve and a-half yards depth the miners came to a fine seam of coal five feet thick, with a good roof and sort of sand stone floor. It was then deemed most advantageous to run out a funnel to the water's edge, which was effected, and after laying down a railway, the miners commenced and delivered the coals at the mouth of the funnel to the barges which lay alongside in seven feet water. The first sample of coals proved prejudicial to the concern, in consequence of being surface coal and necessarily of an inferior quality to the main seam, the coal from which is now making its way rapidly amongst the families in Sydney. As respects its quality for steam engines, it is found to be much improved, and one engineer who has tried it gives his decided opinion that it will ultimately prove excellent coal for the steamers; but, like all new comers, it has to encounter prejudices which a little time will no doubt remove. It was feared that the seam was only a small vein running across the peninsular part of the grant, but on running a tunnel some few yards under the hills, about two miles distant inland, from the shaft the seam was entered and appears of a bright and excellent quality. The principal obstacle to be overcome is the transportation of the coal in barges to vessels lying at anchor in 6 or 7 fathom water outside the bar entrance to the lake, to avoid which, if sufficient encouragement is given to the sale of coal, vessels of a peculiar construction might be built, to bring up the coal direct to Sydney, and thus ensure a constant supply at a steady price for the consumers here. The works can be extended to bring out any amount by only increasing the number of miners, the local situation being such as to afford the greatest facility at a small expense without the aid of expensive machinery—an advantage in which the public partakes by the coals being delivered at two shillings per ton under the present Newcastle price.

PORTFOLIO.

THE SABBATH.—Whenever I have undertaken any secular business on the Lord's day which was not absolutely and indispensably necessary, that business never prospered nor succeeded well with me. Nay, if I had set myself that day but to forecast and design any temporal business, to be done or performed afterwards, though such forecast was just and honest in itself, and had as fair a prospect as could be expected, yet I have always been disappointed in the effecting of it. So that it grew almost proverbial with me, when any importuned to any secular business that day, to answer them, that if they expected it to succeed amiss, then they might desire my undertaking of it on that day. And this was so certain an observation of mine, that I feared to think of any secular business that day, because the resolution then taken would be disappointed or unsuccessful.

2. That always the more closely I applied myself to the duties of the Lord's day, the more happy and successful were my business and employments of the week following. So that I could, from the loose or strict observance of that day, take a just prospect and true calculation of my temporal success in the ensuing week.

3. Though my mind and head were as full as any man's in England, I never wanted time in my six days, to ripen and fit my self for the business and employments I had to do, though I borrowed not one minute from the Lord's day to prepare for it by study or otherwise.—*Sir M. Hale.*

EXPERIENCE.—Experience has taught us little, if it has not instructed us to pity the errors of others, and to amend our own.

ENGLISH UNIVERSITY GRADUATES.

It is well and important to see the subject of education attracting so much public notice as it has lately done, for all discussion tends to elicit truth; but it is to be lamented, that narrow views of self-interest so obviously warp and contaminate the statements of more than one of the writers. One writer, for example, abuses Sydney as a sink of corruption, where no wise parent would send his children to a boarding-school; but the value of this sweeping and false charge against our metropolis at once falls far below par, when we justly suspect it to come from some boarding-school master who has "commenced residence" (mark the very elegant English) in the bush, where, if the English is bad, the morals are boasted to be safe. We find this gross calumny of self-interest replied to by another Cantab. of the "scholastic profession," as he most pedantically expresses it, suspected to be about to take boarders in Sydney:—and in this way the great public question is sacrificed to petty private interest.

Another set of writers, some of them schoolmasters also, abuse all our Australian establishments as unfit to impart more than fourth-rate scholarship to our youths, because the practical parents here justly set more value on penmanship and accounts than on an almost useless knowledge of the long and short syllables of Latin poetry or the various accents in Greek plays. These writers seem to think it impossible that there can be any good education out of the three Universities—Oxon., Cantab., and T. C. Dubl., or at least out of Westminster, Eton, or Harrow; yet do they themselves most amply prove in every sentence which they write, that in these exclusively lauded schools and colleges, where Latin and Greek are held paramount, the knowledge of English is most shamefully neglected. I am indeed quite certain, that any one of the upper pupils of the Australian or the Sydney College would be ashamed of the productions, considered simply as exercises on English composition, which have recently appeared, signed "J. K. W."—"Parens Australis," (who is as grossly ignorant of Latin as he is of English).—"A Cantab."—and "An Oxford Bachelor." They cannot even write their own advertisements, without the most palpable mistakes, both in English and in the Logical collocation of ideas; elegance of course is not to be expected. Cantab. tells us, that at Cambridge the "Deans recommend as a preparatory tutor to a degree, a 'High Pol' man in preference to either a senior or junior soph. or even a wrangler, unless that soph. or wrangler 'came out' in the classical tripos." Now, to every colonial parent (rendered in St. John's dog Latin "parens") this slang must be totally unintelligible: English it is not, I am certain, any more than "Nix my Dolly, pals fake away." "Benedict" of T. C. D. writes English a good deal better than the miserable exhibitions of Parens Australis, Cantab., or the Oxford B. A., who would do wisely in future to conceal the fact of their having had any university education whatever; but even Benedict has extremely narrow views of university education, when he thinks there are only three universities in Britain worthy of the name. I could easily enumerate many alumni from each of the four northern universities—equal or superior to an equal number from the three southern ones—aye, even amongst those resident in this colony, both professional and non-professional. In many important departments, the northern alumni leave their southern rivals at an immeasurable distance behind—and in none more than in writing correct English.

The education wanted in Australia is not obsolete monkish drilling, but such as may render the sons of our wealthy settlers and merchants fit to transact business correctly and cleverly, and to appear in society well informed and accomplished gentlemen. Our apparatus, again, for professional education is now in rapid progress of preparation; and ere long, I trust, will be brought into good and active working order.

GLIOTIANUS.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

MAGISTERIAL DELINQUENCIES.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE COLONIAL OBSERVER.
GENTLEMEN—Since my last we have been favoured with most refreshing rain, which bids fair to realise our most sanguine expectations; and although causing a temporary delay to the sheep shearing, will amply indemnify our stockholders for such a trivial inconvenience, in that blessing of blessings—“Plenty for man and beast.”

Wheat is coming forward beautifully, and gives no great promise. Oats, although in some instances stunted from the protracted drought, have quite revived since the rains commenced, and will be a very fair crop, which with much hay still left on hand from last season will afford as much more than the consumption of the district. Barley is a good crop. Maize could not look better; a considerable breadth of it is planted here this season—more than ever previously. Potatoes promise very well, although the district is not generally favourable to their production. Bush feed is abundant; we do not recollect since we knew the district having seen the Plains so truly verdant.

We are happy to observe the return to this place of Mr. H. O'Brien. This gentleman has hitherto held a higher reputation as a magistrate than others of that class we could name, and as no small dissatisfaction has for some time existed with the administration here, we trust the expectations indulged of his presence exercising a beneficial influence on our mal-administered affairs will not be disappointed.

Our police magistrate appears a remarkably cool customer; he has got a rural retreat somewhere about Murrumbidgee, which appears to possess attractions for him as *all its own*, and compared with which, his office, although yielding him something to the tune of £400 a year, would seem to rank with him as a mere *cuppler*—a convenience to be taken up or laid down at pleasure.

The good folks of Yass have been a little tickled at the sudden apparition of a most deadly valour in a doughty personage who had obtained no small celebrity in the colony as a *knight of the white feather*. Well disposed persons, judging from his former conduct when thrown into repeated collision with parties who deem *duelling* an essential to the good order of society, were good naturedly inclined to give our *hero* credit for a most Christian aversion (!) to this barbarous practice; but we who looked below the surface (unchristianly enough no doubt) thought otherwise.

Having in a recent instance met only with contempt, where he calculated on some more serious consequences following his most questionable conduct, the poor man has interpreted it into something more flattering to his *personal prowess*! and has since discoursed most eloquently of *duels, courards*, and other synonyms, *formerly* much more familiar to his ears than his lips. In short, he has swollen beyond all bounds, and *fancies himself a hero!* As the case however will be speedily before the public in a legal form, I forbear further animadversions. More at leisure, from

Your most obedient servant,
CASTIGATOR.

Yass, 4th November, 1841.

THE CRISIS.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE COLONIAL OBSERVER.
GENTLEMEN—I have been much pleased with your spirited observations on the statements of imports and exports as published in the *Herald*, and which were for a time acquiesced in as an unimpeachable evidence of the total and irremediable ruin of the Colony. You had the great merit of being the first to expose the fallacy of this gloomy and apparently authoritative detail, by denying the truth of the inferences founded on it, as being disproved by the actual invested property of the Colony, and pointing out under different heads many circumstances totally overlooked by the Editor of the *Herald*, and which really were to be considered as equivalent to exports. I am glad to see that these different heads which you had the merit of first pointing out have been taken up and ably dilated upon by several of your contemporary editors, so that the result has been an ample and satisfactory examination of the general principle of imports and exports, and valuable remarks as to their real bearing on colonial prosperity called forth and elucidated. In fact, one of the ablest of these writers denounces altogether the major proposition of the *Herald* on the subject, and of course demolishes all its superstructure at one blow; and I see that even the *Herald* is brought to confess, in accordance with your statement, that the Treasury Bills to a large annual amount, as representing the supplies furnished by the Government convicts, must be deemed exports; and surely the sea stores also, of all descriptions, taken on board the numerous vessels in the harbour, and particularly when about to sail on long voyages, such as whalers and those for England or America, although they may not figure in the Custom-house books, are really and truly exports.

The ample supply of provision likewise in Sydney itself, containing thirty thousand inhabitants, is no small proof of what is and what may be furnished by the interior; especially in the most extensive article of food—*butchers' meat*.

The whole subject in fact, as now started, is one of intense interest, and deserving of accurate investigation, as it embraces many topics bearing on the proper estimate of the progressive capabilities of the Colony, which, as a new country, you properly observe is not to be tried by the rules of political economy applicable to an old one peopled fully up to its resources.

We need, however, it must be fairly acknowledged, after all that has been said to increase and extend our articles of export—and he must be esteemed the greatest benefactor and the truest patriot to this country who can suggest additions to our productions, and lend his influence to pro-

mote and realise them. Even on the slightest view of the subject, we cannot but be surprised that we should continue to import articles that we have already in abundance of our own, such as salt beef, pork, hams, butter, and cheese; and what is still more extraordinary, that we should be taking raisins, figs, and currants from the Cape; and, stranger still, dried apples and peaches from America!

It is further obvious, that the real benefactors to this country must be those who make it completely the land of their adoption, and not such as visit it for a few years merely with the view of transferring any wealth they may acquire in it to Britain, on their return home. They, and then only, will it be, that—

“—the joyful son
Will finish what his short lived sire began.”
And those substantial improvements be effected on the production of the country at large, which require a succession of years to bring to maturity and permanent advantage.
I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
Sydney, November, 1841. W.

THE AUSTRALASIAN CHRONICLE AND SCRUTATOR.

It is quite amusing to perceive with what a swaggering and infallible tone of certainty your Popish contemporary—the Editor of the *Chronicle* replies to the article in your last number on “The origin of various Popish Errors.” The contemptuous epithets applied to the “knights of the Hermitage” and its learned Author, will be received by all who know the truth of the matter, just for what they are worth—and that is, nothing at all; for such is the value, which every lover of truth, will put on the assertions, however pompous and assuming they may be, of the abettors of Jesuitism. The work is not so much a work of fiction as it is of true history, arranged indeed in the captivating style and manner of its author. Few men too have been better qualified than he was, for expressing an opinion as to the dates of the appearance in connection with Christianity of the monstrous errors that are specified in the tabular view which I transmitted to you. For, in the investigation of the historical data which formed the foundation of his work, he could not fail to meet with the evidence on which his statements rest. His tabular view then of their rise, is no “fiction,” as this Popish defender terms it, but the faithful testimony of history, so far as he had an opportunity of investigating it.

The Editor of the *Chronicle*, I perceive, draws a distinction between Popish “practices” and Popish “doctrines.” The former, he says, “are properly speaking, no essential part of our religion,” but by competent authority, might be abolished to-morrow. This is really a very good—though astounding—Popish admission, and we shall ever not forget it. So then—kissing the Pope’s toe, saying the mass in Latin, the monastic Institute, the celibacy of the clergy, the elevation of the host, &c. are “no essential part of our religion”—that is, of a Papiist’s. Now then I hope that all the Papiists in this part of the world will remember this, in all time coming; so that if a priest should happen to take to himself a wife, like some of the apostles, or like other men in general, he would not essentially, thereby violate their religion. So says the sapient Editor of the *Chronicle*, Ah! but here is the protecting salvo which he throws in; these “practices must be abolished by competent authority,” before they can cease to be binding on every Papiist; and yet, this “wretched scribbler” tells the Australian public, that these articles form no “essential part” of a Papiist’s religion. It is a painful thing to be under the necessity of saying to a public writer that he writes and publishes as truth what he knows to be falsehood. If the Editor of the *Chronicle* knows as much as he professes to know of the nature of Popery, he knows full well that, according to Bellarmine and other standard Popish writers, the Pope is declared to be “*Deus alter in terra*”—“Another God upon earth;” and “*Idem est dominum Dei ac Papae*”—“The dominion of God and the Pope is the same.” Hence the well known declaration of Bellarmine (Lib. IV. de Rom. pont. cap. 5.) “But if the Pope should die by enjoining vice, and forbidding virtue, the Church would not be bound to believe vice to be good, and virtue to be wicked; unless she would be willing to sin against conscience.” The statement of the Editor is a perfect fallacy—one on which a Papiist never acts. His conscience is chained to the car of this “*Deus alter in terra*,” and no matter where it drags him, even should it be over every command of the Decalogue, he is bound to follow; even should he be required to believe that vice is virtue, and virtue is vice. So says Bellarmine; and after he has thus decided the point, the Editor of the *Chronicle* should learn better Popish manners, and hold his peace. The truth is, a Papiist is not even permitted to think about the only being and true God, but as this “*Deus alter in terra*” is pleased to sanction; and whatever he sanctions, or commands, no matter what it be, is part of the religion of a Papiist. We shall take leave of this “wretched scribbler” for the present, but, with your permission, shall present to the public, through the pages of your truly valuable journal, a series of articles on what he admits to be “doctrines of our Church,” that is, dogmas, alias, the relics of Roman Paganism, or the inventions of “the man of sin.”
SCRUTATOR.

P. S. In the previous article, “Disputations” are printed for Dispensations.

DISEASES INCIDENT TO PIGS, DOGS, &c.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE COLONIAL OBSERVER.
GENTLEMEN.—Amongst other diseases to which these animals are liable in this colony, is the disease occasioned by that insidious and destructive insect, commonly called a “tick.” Indeed the cases of disease arising from the attack of this insect, particularly amongst dogs this season, ap-

pears in some districts to be more than ordinarily numerous. Perhaps some of your intelligent medical, or other correspondents can inform me of the *best mode of treating this disease*, as I, in common with some of my neighbours, have lately had more than one favourite dog destroyed by it. Doubtless, any one who would favour the public with such information on the subject as would tend to lessen the dreadful sufferings of the poor animals labouring under its influence, would meet with the most cordial thanks of the humane and benevolent—Yours truly,
A FRIEND TO DOGS.
East Maitland, Nov. 13, 1841.

THE BOGAN BLACKS.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE COLONIAL OBSERVER.
GENTLEMEN—As you will be anxious to hear the result of the proceedings against the Bogan blacks who have murdered the three men in the employ of Mr. Lee and Mr. Moulder, I proceed to lay before you such information as I can gather upon the subject. It appears that when the report reached Wellington, the commissioner of crown lands, J. Allman, Esq., had just returned from the pursuit of two parties of bushrangers who had been committing depredations in his district, and from the scarcity of grass and water the horses of the police force were so much exhausted as to be unable to proceed immediately to the scene of the murders; he accordingly wrote to the officer commanding the Bathurst mounted police, but that gentleman being absent, the police magistrate directed the mounted police to proceed to the Bogan in quest of the murderers. Captain Nicholson returned to Bathurst shortly afterwards, and on learning what had transpired during his absence immediately despatched a letter to his force to await his arrival at a certain point on the Macquarie River, while he himself proceeded to join Mr. Allman, and arrange the future proceedings. In the meantime the police force, which consisted of several troopers and the corporal, having been joined by eight or nine settlers, had proceeded towards the Bogan by the Bukkenba rout, instead of the Macquarie River, and consequently did not receive the important dispatch forwarded by Captain Nicholson, but proceeded direct to the spot where the murders had been committed. On arrival at the Bogan country they fell in with a tribe of the natives, who evinced a desire of determined resistance; as however none of the tribe could be identified as being concerned with the murders, the party fired over the heads of the natives, and proceeded in quest of the tribe. On meeting with the tribe who had been guilty of the atrocious murders, the natives retired into a thick scrub, from whence they attacked the party with their spears and woomeras, which caused the party to retreat. The natives considering that they had beaten the party off, left the scrub and advanced into an open plain in a dense body to continue the attack. The party returning fired upon the natives, and very many fell. The party then charged them with large headed clubs which they had prepared (as the police left Bathurst in such a hurry they forgot to take their swords with them), and succeeded in taking prisoners three natives who were pointed out as being concerned in the murder of the Europeans. The number of the natives killed is variously stated, and it is quite impossible to come at the truth—some say fifteen, others thirty—but it is evident a great many were killed. After bringing the prisoners some distance, one of them succeeded in slipping his hands out of the handcuffs, and escaped. Several shots were fired at him, but without effect. Shortly afterwards, the other prisoners being unable, or refusing to travel, they endeavoured to tie them on horseback, but without effect, and they had to send to the nearest station (Euromeda—upwards of fifty miles) for a cart to conduct the prisoners to Bathurst. In the mean time Mr. Allman and Captain Nicholson, with part of the Wellington police force, had proceeded toward the Bogan by the Macquarie River route, and fell in with the tribe which the other party had first met. After encamping for a short time they were about to proceed, when the aborigines, conceiving that they had beaten off the other party, challenged them out to fight, which Mr. Allman of course refused; and, continuing his route, shortly after fell in with the other party returning from the scene of destruction. Mr. Allman afterwards succeeded in collecting a number of the stray cattle which had been driven away by the natives, and in bringing them across the country, they were so distressed for want of water that they were obliged to kill some of the cattle and drink the blood. It is a matter of great regret that scenes such as I have just been describing to you should still pollute the annals of New South Wales; and, unwilling as I am to concede it, yet I cannot but allow that much of this bloodshed might have been perhaps prevented if more decisive measures had been used with the natives on the lower part of the Macquarie River, where they were detected last year in the act of regaling themselves on the cattle they had speared, when seven of them were captured and sent to Sydney for trial. The men having been acquitted, although detected in the act, were loaded with presents, on which they set the greatest value, and forwarded back to the scene of their depredations. Two other natives, “Franky,” and “Prettyboy,” from this district, who were sent to Sydney about two years since for having murdered one of the aborigines, and through some technical objections were returned in like manner; and a reverend gentleman, whom I could mention, meeting them on their return, endeavouring to ascertain what impression their trial and journey to Sydney had made upon them, could elicit nothing like remorse for the crime they had committed, or any expression to guard against such conduct in future, but were in ecstasy at the treatment they had received, stroking their limbs, and showing the reverend gentleman how much fatter they were than when they went down, and producing the tomahawks and blankets they had received. It is evident that if some punishment is not inflicted upon the natives when actually known to be guilty, but through

some technicality could not be proved, they entertain the idea that we either have not the power or the will to punish crime amongst the natives. To say the least, it is most impolitic to return them to their own tribes; for if their fears and sufferings had been ever so great they will never acknowledge it, but rather endeavour to extol their own feats of bravery and courage, so as to raise themselves in the estimation of their tribe. Yours’ truly,
W. T. T.

Wellington, November 12, 1841.

POETRY.

The following is extracted from a recent volume of Miscellaneous Poems, by BERNARD BARTON, and must be particularly pleasing to the residents in this Colony who are natives of the
“Land of brown heath and shaggy wood—
Land of the mountain and the flood,”
as a tribute from that amiable and elegant writer to the poetic power of its features and scenery.

THE NORTH COUNTRY.

“And I when he was of the North Country.”
—Beattie’s *Minstrel*.

The North Country, the North Country,
Who hath not heard its fame?
From shore to shore, from sea to sea,
It bears an honoured name—
Legend and tale, and Minstrelsy,
And painters’ magic hand,
Hath made it seem to heart and eye,
A loved and lovely land.

The North Country, the North Country,
There mighty mountains rise,
And many a sweetly sheltered lea
In gentle beauty lies
There gleams the lake, and in its pride,
Is heard the torrents’ flood,
As grey rocks frowning by its side
As guardians long have stood.

The North Country, the North Country,
Full many a ruined tower,
Is there, like trunk of scathed tree,
Stripped of its pride and power—
Yet lovely to the musing eye,
Each battlement bold,
Telling a tale of days gone by,
And feudal days of old.

The North Country, the North Country,
There spectral visions dwell,
And superstition holds the key
Of fancy’s wizard cell.
There weird and brownie linger still
For belldame or for bairn,
On barren moor or lofty hill,
Beside the Chieftain’s cairn.

The North Country, the North Country,
There knowledge sheds her light,
And soon before its beams must flee
The shades of Error’s night.
Yet long the memory of the past,
O’er glen and cavern drear,
A dim and shadowy spell shall cast,
To wardaway fancy’s fear.

Thou bonnie North, thou bonnie North,
If Southron hearts can feel
Of all thy blended charms the worth,
And own their fond appeal—
How must thy children love each grace
That crowns their “ain country,”
And well may poit proudly trace,
His kith and kin to thee.

A NEW ODE.—TO TRUTH.

(TRANSLATED FOR THE COLONIAL OBSERVER FROM A CONCERT OF SPIRITS IN THE WOODS NEAR —)

First Spirit.

Daughter of Heaven! Goddess fair,
Whose bright effulgence few may scan—
We trace thy progress—ocean, air,
And earth, have hailed thee—when will man?
The elements obey thy call—
Their spirits aid thy fixed career—
Light heralds thy approach—and all
The shades of darkness disappear;
By slow degrees they pass away,
And shall not mar thy dawning day.

Second Spirit.

Parent of Wisdom! Hope’s best child,
Whose worth makes all her promise true;
Thy sister Faith—from thee exiled—
Grown weak in sight—will bless that view.
The demons tremble as they see
Thy chariot through you azure shed
A brightening lustre, that will haze
O’er darken’d systems overboard—
And mingling with earth’s former ray
Revised—will form Millennium Day.

Chorus by Spirits.

She comes! the orient rays appear;
Her beams already reach us here—
And see! her human champions wake!
And weapons for the warfare take.
Fly! ye! to bid them speed ere hate
Hath poison tipp’d her barbed dart—
Ere malice—struggling ’gainst her fate
In vain—hath wounded one true heart:
Haste we! to bid them banish fear—
To guard—Be all good spirits near.

ARMINELLA.

Parramatta, 3d Nov. 1841.

COURT OF CLAIMS.—The commissioners will proceed in the investigation of claims to land and town allotments, on Monday, the 29th of November, and following days at eleven o’clock.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

STATISTICS.—The agricultural population of the United Kingdom, or the number of persons actually engaged in the production of corn and in tilling the land amounts to 9,227,365. The number of persons engaged in the production of manufactures of 11 kinds in the factories and mines of the United Kingdom are only 2,176,127. The agricultural districts paid in support of the poor in 1836, 4,250,000*l.* The manufacturers and millowners only 500,000*l.* Not more than one-fifth of the manufacturing population consists of able-bodied men of twenty years of age, and upwards; the remaining four-fifths are women and children, whose wages vary from 2s. 6d. to 12s. per week. Skillful and clever workmen find no encouragement in factories; on the contrary, manufacturers say, "the principle of the factory system is, to substitute mechanical science for hand skill. On the handicraft plan, labour more or less skilled was usually the most expensive element of production; but on the mechanical plan, skilled labour gets superseded, and will eventually be replaced by mere overlookers of machines."

Dr. Ure. IMPORTATION OF WHEAT.—The excess of imports of wheat above exports is—in the ten years ending 1800, 4,266,963 quarters; in the ten years ending 1810, 5,996,352 quarters; in the nine years ending 1820, 5,481,994 quarters. The records of the year 1813 are imperfect, and that year is omitted altogether. In the ten years ending 1830, 9,413,459 quarters; in the ten years ending 1840, 14,953,413 quarters. During the war the importation was never interrupted; there was no one year in which there was not more or less of wheat imported. In 1800, 1801, 1805, and 1810, there were imported 1,264,520 quarters, 1,424,765 quarters, 920,834 quarters, and 1,567,126 quarters respectively. The total amount of wheat entered for home consumption from 1815 to 1828 (both inclusive) has been 5,452,190 quarters, giving an annual average of 389,442 quarters. The total amount of wheat entered for home consumption from 1829 to 1840, both inclusive, (*i. e.*, under the operation of the present law), is 12,303,005 quarters, giving an annual average of 8,025,250 quarters.

EXPORTS OF ALE AND PORTER.—An account has been laid before the House of Commons of the quantity of ale and porter exported to foreign countries and the British colonies, from the United Kingdom, for the years 1839 and 1840, distinguishing each year separately, and the countries to which exported. The following are the returns of the quantity exported to the principal places, with the total quantity for two years. It will be seen that in the last year more was exported to the Australian settlements than to any other part of the world:

Table with 2 columns: Country, Quantity. Rows include Russia, Prussia, East Indies and China, Australian Settlements, British North America, etc.

of the General Assembly, and against every measure similar to the declaratory act introduced by the Earl of Aberdeen.—From a Correspondent of the Standard.

LORD MELBOURNE A STRATHBOGIE SYMPATHIZER.—We have the following *morceau* on good authority:—At an interview with Lord Melbourne, which the Strathbogie ministers obtained after their suspension, his lordship said he was not certain if he understood precisely the nature of their situation. Upon hearing them explain their position betwixt the civil and ecclesiastical courts, his lordship remarked—"Now if I understand your case aright, it is this, that while the civil courts protect you in the emoluments, the General Assembly prohibits your discharging the duties of office." "Precisely," said the ministers. "Would to God," rejoined his lordship, "it were possible for me to become similarly situated!"—*Dumfries Courier*.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. The *Hero of Malown* has brought distressing intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope of the loss of the *Prince Rupert*, with emigrants for New Zealand. The vessel was wrecked at the entrance of Table Bay. It is ascribed in a great measure to the culpable negligence manifested by the commander. The boats of the *Bucephalus*, East Indiaman, took up the passengers, but in the fourth trip the boat was capsized, and the enterprising first officer of the ship, Mr. Merewether, son of Mr. Sergeant Merewether, with four men, were drowned.

BRAZILS. Magnificent preparations were being made at the date of the last advices (received via Port Phillip) for the coronation of the young Emperor Don Pedro II. It is hoped that by his assuming the reins of government, the dissensions by which the empire has been distracted will be brought to a close.

The following is an abstract of the revenue of Rio de Janeiro, for the five years mentioned respectively. We recommend its perusal to our contemporary the *Herald*:

Table with 2 columns: Customs Import, Customs Export. Rows show values for 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840.

No. of bags of coffee exported from Rio. 1836. 1837. 1838. 1839. 1840.

Each bag contains on an average four arrobas, or 128lb.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA. THE ADELAIDE BANKING AND TRUST COMPANY.—Last evening, a meeting was held in the town Council room, to receive the report of the Directors of the above company, which recommended that its operations should for the present be confined exclusively to the Trust department, and that those operations should be commenced as soon as there was a subscribed capital of 2000*l.*, but not sooner. The report was received unanimously, and the directors were re-appointed to carry out the objects of the company in its new form. A new prospectus is shortly to be issued, by which the present views of the company will be laid before the public in a more definite shape.—*South Australian*, Oct. 19.

THE MILITARY.—The detachment of the 96th regiment, so long expected from Hobart Town, arrived by the *Eudora*, on Saturday last, and are now safely lodged at the quarters provided for them in Messrs. August and Cooke's late stores, in Grenfell-street.—*Ibid*.

THE HARVEST.—On Saturday last, two or three persons, we are informed, commenced cutting their barley on the banks of the Torrens, and the returns, it is said, are highly satisfactory, both as to quality and quantity. From all parts of the country, the most encouraging accounts continue to reach us; the early crops in all directions advancing towards a fit state for the scythe and sickle.—*Ibid*.

SLATES.—The brig *Emma* has been chartered by Mr. Newman to take the slates to Sydney, which were to have gone in the *John Pirie*. She went down to Aldinga Bay to load, on Thursday last, and is hourly

expected to arrive in Holdfast Bay, to take in passengers for Port Phillip and Sydney.—*Adelaide Chronicle*, October 20.

HOBART TOWN MARKETS.—As we believed would be the case last week, the price of wheat still continues as at our former quotation, the agriculturists hesitating to come extensively to market, in hopes of the Sydney demand inducing high prices. They deceive themselves. The moment the price exceeds 10*s.*, away will the Australians go to the foreigner; and the abundant harvest which Providence promises to bestow upon us, cannot but reduce the price to a very low rate. The following is the Market return:—Wheat, 8*s.* to 8*s.* 6d. per bushel; Oats, 6*s.* to 6*s.* 6d. ditto; Barley (Cane) 5*s.* to 5*s.* 6d. ditto; Ditto (English) 7*s.* to 8*s.* ditto; Maize, 4*s.* to 4*s.* 6d. ditto; Flour (fine) 20*s.* per cwt.; seconds, 18*s.* ditto; Hay 7*s.* to 7*s.* 6d. per cwt.

THE WEATHER.—This has been the finest spring for some years; scarcely a day without rain, and on no occasion more than is required to supply the vegetation and fill the rivulets and watering places. After a splendid day yesterday, this morning the barometer has fallen a little, and the nebular appearances promise a renewal of the rain. The crops are thus rendered most productive and the feed for cattle abundant. Barometer at noon 29. 7. (falling), thermometer 66.—*Murray's Review*.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

November 21.—The barque *Asia*, Captain Peterson, from Leith, having left the 6th July, with merchandise. Passengers—Mrs. Bruce, and fourteen in the steerage.

21.—The ship *Hero of Malown*, Captain Jackson, from London via the Cape of Good Hope, having left the former port the 14th July, and the latter the 2nd October, with merchandise. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Alexander and servant, Miss Sarah Alexander, Miss Glenn, Mr. and Mrs. Skinner, child and servant, Miss Simms, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Miss Susan Thompson, Miss Sophia Thompson, Miss Elizabeth Thompson, Mr. Crossingham, Mr. Graham, W. J. Bretten, Esq., surgeon, and thirty-two stowage.

21.—The brig *William Hughes*, Captain Hoskin, from Port Phillip, having left the 12th instant, in ballast. Passengers—Mrs. Spellman, Mr. and Mrs. Casey and child, Mr. Ross, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Hebblewhite, Mr. Bradley, Miss Thornton, fifty in the steerage, two females, and eight prisoners.

21.—The brig *Fox*, Captain Irvine, for Launceston, having left the 15th instant, with flour, wheat, &c. Passengers—Mr. A. M. Allan.

22.—The brig *Liverpool*, Captain Ord, from Port Phillip, having left the 18th instant, with sundries. Passengers—Mr. Cox and Mr. Joseph Lane.

22.—The brig *Mary and Jane*, Captain Puddicombe, from Swan River, with sundries. Passengers—Mrs. Peche, Dr. and Mrs. Bartlett, Mr. Master, and six stowage.

23.—The brig *William*, Captain Le Grand, from Launceston, having left the 15th instant, with sundries. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Scoupe and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Strode, two children, and servant, Mr. John Lane, Mr. Lane, Mrs. Massa and servant, Mr. Andell, Mr. Carrington, Mr. Robinson, and fifteen stowage.

DEPARTURES.

23.—The brig *Julia*, Captain Milne, for Auckland, with sundries. Passengers—Dr. Johnson, Mr. Abercrombie, Mr. Mackey, and eighteen in the steerage.

23.—The barque *George*, Captain Fenwick, for Batavia, in ballast. Passengers—Mrs. Fenwick and Mr. Secretan.

23.—The barque *Nimrod*, Captain Hereford, for the Whale Fisheries, with stores, &c.

23.—The brig *Sarah Birkett*, Captain Atkin, for Valparaiso, in ballast. Passengers—Mr. F. Losack, Mr. H. Losack, Miss M. Losack, Miss Ellen Losack, Masters G. and E. Losack.

23.—The barque *Canton*, Captain Crouch, for Guam, in ballast.

24.—The schooner *Shanrock*, Captain Daldy, for Auckland.

24.—The barque *Cocque*, Captain Jones, for Guam. Passengers—Mr Gyron and Dr. Scott.

HERO OF MALOWN.—On Wednesday last arrived in Table Bay the ship *Hero of Malown*, bound to Sydney, Christopher Jackson, commander, eleven weeks from Portsmouth, having on board the following cabin passengers:—James Alexander, Esq., wife, child, and servant; T. Skinner, Esq., daughter and child, and servant; B. Simms, Esq., wife and three daughters; J. W. Bretten, Esq., surgeon; and forty-one intermediate and steerage passengers—one of this number is Mr. W. Grayham, a very intelligent engineer, having under his care thirty-two adults and children sent out by the Australian Mining Company, intended to work the coal mines at Newcastle. We are much indebted to the Captain for his nautical skill in conducting the vessel safely into harbour, after encountering many adverse winds and much thick weather. We have great pleasure in stating that the passengers and crew appear in good health. Great credit is due to such a well-sick, several of whom laboured under severe indisposition, but are now restored to health. And we feel great pleasure also in ascertaining that a more agreeable and pleasant party could not be in a cabin on board ship.—*South African*.

From the following extract from the log of Captain Osborne, of the *Lady Raffles*, it would appear that the existing laws often place the commanders of vessels in very critical circumstances. The dangerous nature of the coast of New Zealand is well known,

and it is of importance that no unnecessary impediment should be thrown in the way of the efficient working of vessels there. In cases of mutiny or disobedience, the master of a vessel in that quarter, especially when a storm is threatening, is placed in the most painful position that we can conceive. Law affords him no help in maintaining his authority. If he have recourse to it at all, it only renders the matter worse, by depriving him of hands at the very time they are most requisite. We will not suggest any improvement in existing regulations; but some one better acquainted with such matters may devise a remedy adapted to the circumstances:

"On Friday, 10th Sept. 1841.—The ship detained in Auckland in consequence of the crew refusing to proceed to sea. Two of my men, on having deserted, one of them was apprehended on shore, and sentenced to one month's imprisonment. I then shipped another in his place, who was afterwards taken on shore by the police, in consequence of being subpoenaed, at the instance of the Chief Magistrate, to whom I wrote a letter, explaining the difficult position in which I was placed, and begging for his co-operation, but received no satisfactory answer. After considerable difficulties proceeded to sea.

"On Saturday, Sept. 25, arrived in Hawk's Bay, for the purpose of loading oil from the wreck of the *Lapwing* schooner. ***** The last raft was now on deck. On my arriving on board, I found most of my crew intoxicated; and being most anxious to get out of this dangerous bay, went on shore to try and procure hands to clear the decks and stow the hold. Could not succeed till morning. My own people still refused to work, and made use of much abusive language to me, and also to the boat's crew. The boat's crew, however, cleared the decks, stowed the oil, placed the long boat, and got up the main top gallant mast and yard. I several times ordered the ship's crew to get up the anchor; but they positively refused, and gave abuse to Mr. M'Farlane, (a passenger) and myself, although the danger was repeatedly pointed out to them—there being every appearance of the wind setting into the Bay, and the barometer falling. We were, therefore, obliged to remain until morning in our critical position."

NOTICE TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

As we understand that one of our Messengers, last week, was guilty of great neglect in omitting several of our Subscribers, we shall feel obliged if those who have not received their papers, or those who may not receive it in future on the morning of publication, will be so good as let us know.

DOMESTIC.

NEWS AND RUMOURS OF THE DAY.—The Lord Bishop of Australia will hold an ordination in St. James's on Sunday, the 19th Dec.—Redmond Barry, Esq. has been appointed Commissioner of the Court of Requests at Melbourne.—A number of individuals have recently suffered from the use of mackerel.—The sales effected by Mr. Stubbs, in the estate of Mr. Peterson, in Jamison-street, amounted to 4,128*l.* 3*s.*—A murderous assault was committed on a constable on Tuesday evening by a man named Neill, a drayman, who once before was called to answer a charge of murder in the colony. He had been drinking in a public house, near the Hay-market, and had quarrelled with another man. The constable interfered, when Neill knocked him down, and struck him senseless with his own baton over the eyebrow, causing a concussion of the brain, which caused almost instant death.—Neill has been apprehended.

FINE ARTS.

We have been favored with a copy of a prospectus of a course of lectures, on the principles and practice of Painting, to be delivered by Mr. J. S. Prout, member of the London Society of Painters in Water Colours, in the Grammar School, Philip-street, the use of which has been kindly granted to him by the Lord Bishop of Australia.—Gratified as we are at the announcement of these lectures, as a preliminary step to the formation of an annual Exhibition of Paintings here; and satisfied, at the same time, of the humanising effect of such subjects to all classes of the community, we cannot do better than borrow the language of the prospectus, with which we fully concur:—"The advantages to be derived by any community from the ennobling influence of the FINE ARTS are universally acknowledged. And if this be true with respect to old countries, where science and literature have made considerable advances, much more so it is true, with regard to a country like our own adopted one, which, within the memory of the present generation, was a waste howling wilderness, untrod by the foot of civilized man, and inhabited by a race of human beings in the lowest scale of savagism, but now rescued, by European enterprise, from this degrading condition, and

hearing in its bosom the seeds of an intelligent people—the germ of a mighty empire. A conviction of this truth has suggested to several of the Artists of Sydney the propriety of establishing an Annual Exhibition of Paintings here. to be conducted on the same principles as similar institutions in England; and, from the favour with which the design has been viewed by His Excellency the Governor, and many of the leading gentlemen in the colony, there cannot exist much doubt of its thorough success. As a preparatory step to the formation of this institution, and as a means of awakening the public mind to the advantages to be derived from it, Mr. Prout proposes to deliver a Course of six Lectures on the principles and practice of Painting, in the Grammar School, St. Philip-street, and, by throwing his lectures into a popular form, and illustrating them fully by Drawings and Paintings, he hopes to render them in some degree worthy of the distinguished patronage with which they have been honoured.

The patronage alluded to is that of His Excellency the Governor, who will honour with his presence the opening lecture, to be delivered on the evening of the 1st December, at half past-seven o'clock. The other lectures of the course will be delivered at the same hour on the evenings of the 3rd, 7th, 10th, 14th, and 17th December. The ticket for the course is only a guinea, which must be considered a trifle by all who love the fine arts for the pleasures they bestow, and the real and extensive benefit which their cultivation confers on society. The acknowledged abilities of Mr. Prout, both as an artist and a lecturer, are the surest guarantee that his lectures will be at once amusing and instructive, and not unworthy of the distinguished patronage with which they have been honoured. There is plenty of talent and plenty of taste among us for the liberal arts, which require merely proper opportunities for development; and there are thousands in Australia who require merely to know of these lectures to come forward and support them. We think we are, therefore, doing a service to the arts and to the community to which we belong, by making these lectures publicly known and calling on our fellow-colonists, for private and public reasons, to support them.

SCHOOL FRIENDSHIP.

The world is cold and selfish! I would fain Upon the wings of memory backward fly, And reach the glorious fairy-land again Of boyhood bright, with its unclouded sky— Rejoice its happy spirits, and beguiled smile— The weary present with the thoughts of youth; Eschew the hollow for the happy smile— The semblance for the sterling ore of truth. Vain is the wish! The world hath passed between; And time, deceit, and death have done their parts; While few remain of all its honest hearts Unaltered now from what they once have been. But these are dear—and I would fain repay Affection's tribute by a grateful lay.

F. M.

DECLAIMERS AGAINST THE WORLD.— They declaim most against the world who have most sinned against it; as people generally abuse those whom they have injured.

VIRTUE.—It is more difficult to convince the vicious that virtue exists than to persuade the good that it is rare.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

Table with 4 columns: Item, £ s. d., £ s. d., £ s. d. Rows include First Flour per 100lbs., Second ditto, Third ditto, American ditto, Dantzic ditto, Sydney Wheat, Van Diemen's Land ditto, Valparaiso ditto, English Barley ditto, Cape ditto, Maize ditto, Bran per bushel, Oats ditto, Oatmeal per lb.

LECTURES ON EARLY PIETY.— The Third Lecture of this course will be delivered on Sabbath Evening, in Dr. Lang's Church, by Rev. Mr. Adam. Subject—The Advantages of Early Piety.

SEAHORSE.



THE SEAHORSE Steamship leaves Sydney for Port Phillip, on Tuesday, 30th November, instant, at noon precisely. Apply to Boyd and Co., Temporary Office, Unwin's Buildings, Custom-house, or at Thom's Wharf.

N.B.—The steerage accommodation has been recently remodelled, enlarged, and improved. The 'CORSAIR' Steamer is now plying regularly between Port Phillip and Launceston. November 22, 1841.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE SYDNEY HERALD. GENTLEMEN.—In confirmation of my statement that Mr. Malcolm Colquhoun is not one of the Presbyterian Ministers of New South Wales, I beg leave to say that he, Mr. M. Colquhoun was solemnly deposited from the ministerial office by the late Synod of New South Wales, previously to its dissolution in 1840. He was then deprived of all his ministerial functions, and he never can become a Presbyterian Minister again. The minutes of the late Synod of New South Wales are in my possession; they contain a full and accurate account of Mr. M. Colquhoun's delinquencies, trial, and deposition; and I will cheerfully produce them for the inspection of any who may wish to examine them.—I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your humble servant,

JAMES FULLERTON, Clerk of the late Synod of New South Wales. Sydney, November 23, 1841.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.—Fifth and last Night.—On Monday evening the Debating Society will resume, at the School of Arts, the adjourned discussion of the question—"Was the career of Napoleon Bonaparte beneficial to Europe?" Mr. David Taylor will lead the debate for the negative; and many speakers who have a claim to be heard, namely, Mr. J. P. Hill, Mr. Slaterie, Mr. Allen, &c., will be expected to take part in the discussion before it is closed by the organ and the summing up of the reverend president.

JAMES RENNIE, Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN AUCTION COMPANY.—A Meeting of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Royal Hotel on Wednesday, the 1st December next, at Two o'clock p. m. Sydney, November 22, 1841.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—A person named JOHN WALTER WALKER, formerly a Clerk in this Bank, and who is supposed to be residing in Sydney, having succeeded in obtaining money for checks, purporting to be drawn by the undersigned, in imitation of his signature, and the said checks being Forgeries, the Public is cautioned against cashing or receiving checks, except given personally by me.

Bank of Australia, Sydney, November 22, 1841. Description of the said J. W. Walker—Bald head, dark whiskers, stutters in speaking, about five feet six inches in height, and about forty years of age.

STANDARD PROPERTY. CANTERBURY.

Adjoining the Australian Sugar Company's Works, only a part of Ninety-five Allotments, in quarter, half, and acre, cash.

MR. STUBBS has the honour of announcing that he has been instructed, to bring to public competition, The second portion of the TOW ALLOTMENTS OF CANTERBURY, (as per plan at Mart), well adapted for Tradesmen and others, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of December, 1841, at the Auction Mart, King-street, sale at twelve o'clock precisely.

The Property—All ready—pegged, marked and streets opened, viz.:— 82. Thirty-two acres of land, divided into (72) Seventy-two allotments, in quantities as above described, and eligibly situated in Jeffrey-street, Union-street, Minter-street, North and South Tongombe-street, Sugar-house Road, and George-street.

CANTERBURY. On the new line to Cook's River, by Prout's bridge, leading to George's River and Liverpool country, is, according to the parish map, about four miles and a half from Sydney town.

THE FRONTAGES. Of each lot contains about one hundred feet on the various streets. The quarter acre measures 102 x 107, the half acre 102 x 105, and the streets are all completely cleared and fenced, except two or three straggling trees near the dividing line from R. Campbell's Esq., M. C., cultivation paddock.

A SCHOOL, Used also on Sunday for the purposes of Divine Worship as a CHAPEL, has classes as many as forty children deriving all the benefit of a useful and religious education. This gratifying establishment has promoted great harmony and excellent demeanour throughout the township, and the Tradesmen and mechanics have encouraged the opening of a store for their convenience; which, however, is not sufficient for what is required on so large a concern, and there are butchers and bakers (particularly) with Grocery shops and small soap stores, are very much wanted. The wife could be carrying the shop on at home, while the husband was earning a good thing abroad; but what is the most seriously felt, and the want of—is the absence of a Manager. PRACTITIONERS, none being anywhere near for so large a population on the spot, independent of the neighbourhood. Indeed, two might very well establish themselves in this district. The fitness of the climate, and healthiness of the families, arising from honest industry and sober habits, give the practitioner full employment in one branch of his business, if not in the other.

NOTICE. 1. One hundred pounds per acre has been paid for the various allotments, in the proportion of fifteen acres, with twenty per cent deposit, vouchers for which have been sent. 2. The Company have already expended in wages in the colony near 9000l. 3. Those now building on their allotments look

as if they were setting to work in earnest, having chosen stone for the purpose. 4. But those who prefer bricks can easily buy them at the kiln on the estate, at a reasonable rate, with little expense of carriage. 5. The Company propose Minter-street to run right through to the water's edge of Cook's River, that every one may participate in water advantages. 6. Nevertheless, water is obtained on the property at fifteen or sixteen feet. 7. The operation of boring for coal was carried to the extent of thirty-five feet, where the coal ground was struck into. The undertaking, however, is suspended for the present, to wait the result of experiments in other quarters. 8. The lots towards the river are not of that alluvial quality suited for farming purposes, but consists of a large proportion of stone for building purposes, and form a desirable acquisition to any purchaser of the upper lots, who, by securing one of these, with the others, cannot well do wrong in his speculation. 9. From these lots, through Minter-street, the soil right and left is of the best forest quality—quite a grain soil, and in every respect bears a corresponding comparison as of agricultural character, with the well cropped paddocks adjoining—perhaps cooler, being nearer the river.

TO BE OBSERVED. That whenever employment is plenty, neighbourhood must increase, and with that belongs all the advantages derivable from mutual want and general necessity. Families will not spend their earnings in Sydney, if they can be satisfied at Canterbury; and when we behold such an immense concern as the Sugar Company's, with such a capital float upon the spot, it is but a reasonable conclusion that this must be the place, above all others, for tradesmen, operatives, and all industrious classes. Living at half the expense, and apart from the temptations of a town, they may just as well be independent and happy as others are already before them.

Terms liberal, at Sale.

NOTICE TO THE INHABITANTS OF PARRAMATTA AND ITS VICINITY. G. AND F. OAKES take this opportunity of informing the heads of families, and others, who have hitherto favoured them with order since they have embarked in the general business of BUTCHERING, that although it was their original intention to carry it on for a short period only, that now they have determined to extend and continue the same. They tender thanks for past favours; and hope by assiduity and attention to afford general satisfaction, having already made such arrangements as will ensure a constant supply of the best Beef and Mutton from the Western and Southern Districts. Parramatta, November 22, 1841.

POSITIVE RE-SALE.—MACARTHUR'S POINT, PYRMONT.

(By order of the Trustees.) Mr. STUBBS is instructed to sell by public auction all the right, title, and interest, of Mr. Thomas Harper in the above estate, sold in allotments by auction, on the 19th August last, at the Mart, King-street, by Mr. Stubbs; but the sale not having been made good, the whole will be put up and positively sold in "One Lot."

MR. STUBBS, on MONDAY, the 29th day of November, at the Mart, King-street, Sale at Twelve o'clock precisely.

N.B.—This portion of the Pyrmont Estate has a very local and peculiar feature described belonging to it; and a very remarkable projection of land, stretching forth parallel with the Sydney side, gives it all the appearance of value, as the waterside property especially. As commercial property it promises at some early date to be of as much importance as any in the harbour of Port Jackson. Several circular openings present themselves in rounding the point, eligibly situated for wharves, warehouses, and ship-builders premises.

Terms at sale.

By order of the same Trustees, same hour of sale, Banks' Town Farm and Allotments, comprising sixteen acres of land, situated between the properties of Messrs. Farrell and Keilly, having frontage on a branch of the Great Liverpool Road. The Allotments 1 to 5 fronting the same (as in the description) are included. Banks' Town is the first stage through Brighton to Liverpool. These sixteen acres are in the very midst of all the surrounding properties of Messrs. Thornton, Campbell, Ryan, Eldridge, Weyland, Potts, and others, with a thickly increasing population. There cannot be a more promising situation than this place for establishments of every description of public accommodation. Banks' Town bids fair to monopolize all the trade and traffic of the adjacent districts; therefore, its advantages remain to be met by a fair competition on the day of sale.

Terms—Ten per cent. cash deposit, and residue at three and six months approved bills.

Same hour of sale, in the town of East Maitland two Building Allotments, viz:—

Lot 1—Is situated and described in the map as a corner allotment, having one frontage opposite the Bank of Australasia and Cattle Market, in Newcastle-street, leading to West Maitland; the other frontage nearly facing the Court House and New Stores in Melbourne-street.

Lot 2—Is another allotment in Melbourne-street, described as the ninth allotment from the former, and has a back frontage on Bank's-street.

Terms at sale.

PRICE CURRENT.

Table with 4 columns: Item, £ s. d., £ s. d., £ s. d. Rows include Ale (English) per hogshead, Ditto (Bass) per barrel, Ditto in bottle, per dozen, Ditto (Scotch) per hogshead, London Porter ditto, Brandy per gallon, Rum B. P., Ditto Bengal per gallon, Hollands, in wood, ditto, Ditto in cases of 4 gallons, English Gin per gallon, Scotch Whisky ditto, Irish ditto ditto, Sherry per pipe, Ditto in bottle, per dozen, Port per pipe, Ditto per dozen, Terrapin per pipe, Mackerel ditto, Lisbon ditto, Cape ditto, Champagne per dozen, Claret per dozen, Hyson-skin Tea per chest, Hyson per quarter ditto, Gunpowder ditto, Bohea per chest, Ceylon ditto, Souchong per quarter chest, Peake ditto, English refined Sugar per lb, Mauritius Sugar, 1st quality, per ton, Ditto, 2nd ditto, Manila ditto, Java ditto (fine), Bengal white ditto, Manila Coffee per lb, Java ditto, London Soap (Crown) ton, Liverpool ditto (Steel) ditto, Scotch ditto ditto, American Tobacco per lb, Brazil ditto, Lavannah Cigars per 1000, Manila ditto, Currants per lb., Raisins per lb., Vinegar per gallon, Mess Pork per barrel, Ditto Beef per tierce, Hams per lb., Liverpool Salt, Irish Butter per lb., English Cheese per lb., Dutch ditto, Patna Rice per lb., Java ditto, Oil boiled per tin, Ditto raw ditto, Turpentine in tins, per gal, English Mould Candles per lb., Ditto Sperm ditto, Ditto Wax ditto, Ditto Stearine ditto, American Sperm ditto, East India Wax ditto, Iron assorted per ton, Copper Sheathing per lb., Rolled Zinc per ton, Lead per ton, Tin Plates per box, Shot assorted per cwt., Rope assorted per cwt., Manila ditto, Cord ditto, Bleached Canvas per built, Unbleached ditto, White Lead, ground, in kegs, per cwt., Black Paint ditto, Green Paint ditto, Stockholm Tar per barrel, American ditto, Coal ditto, Pitch per barrel, Oil Shooks, white oak, for pipes, per tun, Ditto for barrels ditto, Norway Deal Plank per foot, American ditto, Blasting Gunpowder per lb., Gunster ditto, Glass ditto, Muskets, for New Zealand, each, Kent Hops per lb., American ditto, Mustard per dozen, Pickles—quarts, per dozen, Biscuit, No. 1, per cwt., Ditto, No. 2, ditto, Butter (fresh) per lb., Ditto (salt) ditto, Ditto (junk) ditto, Cheese per lb., Bacon ditto, Eggs per dozen, Lard per lb., Beef per carcass ditto, Ditto per joint ditto, Mutton per carcass per lb., Ditto per lb., Veal ditto, Pork ditto, Roasting Pigs, each, Geese ditto, Ducks per pair, Fowls ditto, Turkeys, each, Pigeons per pair.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

SYDNEY.

EDUCATION.—*Sui* of himself—*Sibi* to himself, &c. &c.—Such was the lesson we have an indistinct recollection of learning at school. Not at Eton or Harrow, good public, but at a plain Scotch parish school—an institution which, with all due deference to the B. A.'s, and the other learned pundits that have recently been, with such unsophisticated simplicity, holding up their farthing candles, to enlighten the unlearned world of New South Wales on the vital subject of popular education—has proved more generally useful, than institutions—one great design of which, according to a doctor of their own, is to enable the young scions of aristocracy, who are there congregated to acquire *l'esprit du corps*—can ever be expected to prove. But apropos of our lesson aforesaid, *sui*, of himself. A very singular illustration of its general application has just passed in review before us as we have been sitting in our great elbow chair, observing the movements of the principal actors in the farce of life. First of all we heard a voice from the Australian wilderness—vulgarily called “the bush”—and it proclaimed the advantage of rustication for the advancement of education. Our ear caught the Arcadian strain, and while we listened we heard the voice of J. K. W., who we suppose “had commenced residence” there, gently insinuating in a newspaper advertisement “come and see.” But in the midst of our reverie—for the witching strain that reminded us of the happy days of youth, when *sui sibi* was only theoretical, and when we would almost have gone out to the wilderness to see—had almost lulled us into a soft delicious nap. In the midst of our reverie a harsher tone grated on our ear, and we listened in order to distinguish the voice from which came that discordant note. And lo! it came from the drill sergeant of the Sydney juvenile corps, *Umquhile*, as the Scotch lawyers would say, *Parens Australis*, who having recently doubled the Cape, (the *Capo Tormentoso* of Camoens, gentle reader) has brought with him the voice and somewhat of the spirit of the storm, which he generously purposes to expend (like *Aeolus* in a certain description of a hall,) by way of producing a *movement*, which (we refer it to the learned debaters) must necessarily be beneficial. And here again our old lesson stood drawn in lines of phosphorus on the wall *forment us*, *Sui* of himself, *Sibi* to himself, and we turned away our eyes from the *garing* truth, and we sighed a deep and heavy sigh; and when we found words to utter the groanings of our spirit, we cried out, alas for the cause of Education! But here the Printer interrupted us, calling out “copy,” else we might have broken out into some incoherent rhapsody on the selfishness of mankind, which would have proved highly edifying to our readers, and the public at large, and for the loss of which we cannot, in the meantime, make suitable amends—but more of this anon. NOT THE “OMNIBUS.”

ROBBERIES.—Robberies and thefts are now very frequent in the town and neighbourhood. The increase of this species of crime is generally ascribed to the arrival in Sydney, of a considerable number of Norfolk Island ex-pees, who are said to derive considerable assistance in the prosecution of their calling by the Port Macquarie Special constables. Very vigorous measures are necessary in existing circumstances for the security of property. On Thursday evening last, property to the amount of 30*l.* or 40*l.* was abstracted from the house of Mr. William Ford, of Sussex-street, by two *Gentlemen* who drove up in a gig, and were very fashionably dressed. An assault and attempt at robbery was committed at the corner of Hunter and Elizabeth-streets, by a person of the name of Wood, now in custody; several houses in the neighbourhood of Darling Harbour, have been entered and robbed to a considerable extent. Mr. Grey, light-house Inn, Sussex-street, having gone out with his family and locked up the house, on returning found that the sum of 26*l.* had been abstracted from a drawer. A quantity of luggage was carried from the Commercial

Wharf, which had been landed there by the emigrants of the *Ayrshire* and left under the superintendence of one of themselves; part of the property was found concealed on the North Shore, in the bush, and some of the guilty parties have been apprehended. They are well known hands, and of considerable colonial experience in their craft. Whether they had served their apprenticeship at home we have not ascertained. The North Shore seems to be a favourite resort of this sort of characters, and it is rather astonishing that the efficiency of the police in this quarter does not receive more attention from the authorities.

SUICIDE.—It is painful to record another case of suicide, which occurred on Thursday evening last. A young woman named Goodwin, an immigrant by the *Trinidad* barque, which arrived at this port some few days since, destroyed herself by leaping overboard from the vessel, then lying in the stream. A person on board the *Trinidad* witnessed the occurrence, and immediately threw himself into the water with the intention of saving her: this, however, he failed to effect, as the miserable woman sank immediately. She had obtained a situation, but not finding it suitable, as frequently occurs in such circumstances, she had left the house where she was employed, and going on board, appears to have committed the fatal act in a fit of desperation.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Saturday morning, a man employed in the Darling Nursery, Surry Hills, was found lying dead in his bed. The deceased was in his usual health on Friday evening. The body was brought to the dead house of the Benevolent Asylum, on Saturday.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held on Saturday, at the Three Tuns tavern, corner of King and Elizabeth streets, on the body of Patrick Kelly, a convict attached to the ironed gang on Cockatoo Island, who was found dead in his hut on Thursday afternoon. It appeared that the deceased being subject to palpitation of the heart had been kept at light labour ever since his disease became known. On the afternoon of Thursday a release of between thirty and forty convicts landed from Sydney, when the deceased enquired of his overseer if his (Kelly's) name was not in the list of those to be relieved, as he was led to believe that he was among those who had been selected to receive this indulgence. On being told that his name was not in the list, he appeared much grieved and went to his hut, where he was found lying dead shortly after. A verdict of “died by the visitation of God” was returned.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held on Thursday afternoon, at the “Flower Pot” public house, on the body of a man named Lewis Hart, who had been for some time employed by Mr. Levy, in the capacity of a salesman. It appeared that the deceased had been found at an early hour the same morning, suspended to the bannisters in Mr. Levy's house, where from the appearance of the body, he must have been hanging for some time. The deceased had been subject to frequent fits of melancholy and despondency, and several times had declared his intention of destroying himself. A verdict of self-destruction, while labouring under temporary insanity, was returned.

SALE OF OCCUPATION LICENSES.—At Eleven o'clock on Thursday, the 16th day of December next, the Colonial Treasurer will put up to Auction, at the Colonial Treasury, the Licenses to occupy, under the regulations of 21st August, 1841, for one year, from the 1st January next, portions of land, which are at present under lease, but the leases of which will expire on the 31st December next. The upset price of each license will be 5*l.* per section.

TEN POUNDS REWARD, OR A CONDITIONAL PARDON.—Whereas it has been represented to the Government, that about five o'clock on the evening of the 4th November instant, as Charles Fowler, per *Waterloo*, holding a ticket-of-leave, overseer to Captain Geary, was returning to his master's farm, along the Ballingarra Road, Port Macquarie, he was fired at by two men, and both himself and his horse were wounded. His Excellency the Governor directs it to be notified that a reward of ten pounds will be paid to any free person or persons who shall lead to their conviction; or if the person who may bring such parties

to conviction be a prisoner of the crown, application will be made to her Majesty for the allowance of a conditional pardon to such prisoner of the crown.—*Gazette*.

COMMITTAL.—On Friday last, a man named John Harrison was committed to take his trial on a charge of stealing six pairs of shears and a quantity of crockery, the property of Mr. J. G. Cohen, in George-street.

THEFT.—On Thursday last, Joseph Salt, an assigned servant to Mr. Galloway, surveyor, Botany Bay, was convicted of having stolen several bars of soap, when receiving some stores at Messrs. Hughes and Hosking. The prisoner was sentenced to be worked in an ironed gang for the period of twelve calendar months.

INSOLENCE.—On Friday, a man assigned to Mr. Wilcox, resident at the Surry Hills, was charged with drunkenness and with insolence to his master, and being convicted, was sentenced to receive a punishment of fifty lashes.

MUSQUITOES.—Mr. Rennie, at the School of Arts, on Monday, before the commencement of the debate, stated some very interesting circumstances relative to the reproductive process of the musquitto, and illustrated his remarks by diagrams. He pointed out the means by which, with a little care their numbers might be greatly diminished, or rather their increase prevented. The musquitto deposits its eggs on the surface of water, where they may be seen floating in little clusters aggregated in the form of a boat. These eggs are hatched sooner or later, according to the degree of temperature; when hatched the shell opens and forms a little boat, on which the new born insect floats away into the air. By merely skimming all the water-butts, cisterns, &c. every morning, immense numbers of those eggs might be destroyed, and an important good accomplished. Mr. Rennie regards the musquitto we have here as an *importation from Britain*. This is a precious tit bit for one of our contemporaries, who has recently exhibited a great aversion to importations from that or any other quarter.

IMMIGRANT BARRACKS.—Great complaints are made of the lax state of discipline among the female immigrants. Considering the class of persons lately introduced into the colony by the London and Cork ships, the very filth and off-scouring of the streets of Cork, we cannot expect anything else. A number of gents who arrived by those ships, and who seem not to be gifted with very great self respect, may frequently be seen lounging about the female immigrants' barracks. Such a state of things ought not to be. Drunkenness prevails, also, to some extent, and strong measures should be taken to check this vice. Two of the inmates have recently been before the police bench, having been found concealed in an old building in the domain, during the night. All measures to be taken now, however, are out of place; instead of corrective measures we require preventive.—Emigration must proceed from another source before we can expect to acquire a virtuous population of the lower classes of society.

RUMOURS.—It is rumoured that among other useful things to be introduced in the next Session to the notice of the Legislature will be the laying down of several new roads:—1. A near cut to the office for licensing publicans, through Garry Owen. 2. A way by the cheap flesh market, through Marrow-bone-lane, to the office for lending out assigned servants. 3. A smooth and level road to all the government offices through *Tipperary*. 4. A very convenient cut to the assignment board by Macdonald's Terrace. This is a fine situation for establishing a pound or two pounds, and, if it can be managed, will afford considerable accommodation to the public.—*Omnibus*.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.—His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Henry Thomas Crozier, of Gordon Brook, Clarence River, and Robert Fitzgerald, of Windsor, Esquires, to be Magistrates of the Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

THE REV. THOMAS HASSALL.—The Lord Bishop of Australia has appointed the Rev. Thomas Hassall, of Denbigh, to be a Surrogate, within this diocese, for granting episcopal licenses of marriage.

TENDERS.—Tenders are required by the Commissariat Office, from individuals de-

sirous of contracting for the supply of provisions, forage, &c., for the military and convict services in the districts of Liverpool, Campbelltown, and Bathurst, from the 1st January, to the 31st of March, 1842, inclusive. Tenders to be lodged on or before the 20th instant. Tenders will also be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office, until noon of Monday, 29th of November, from persons willing to undertake the erection of a Court and Watch House, as also a Barrack and Stable for the Mounted Police, at Ailsa. Tenders will also be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until Monday the 29th of November, for providing conveyance from Newcastle to Sydney, for such quantities of Coals as may be required for the Colonial Government. Tenders will also be received, at the Colonial Secretary's office, until Monday the 6th December next, at noon, for furnishing, for the Colonial service, the supplies which may be required in the undermentioned districts, during twelve calendar months, commencing 1st January, 1841.—Broulee, Queanbeyan, Brisbane Water, Wollombi, and Macdonald River, Paterson, Patrick's Plains, Merton, and Muswellbrook, Scone, Murrurundi. Tenders will also be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office, until Tuesday the 1st of December next, at noon, from persons willing to contract for building certain brick barrelled Drains, on the Road between Ireland's and Liverpool. Applications for particulars is to be made at the Office of Mr. Lennox, Superintendent of Bridges, Parramatta.

DISCOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—The house of Mrs. McLeod, of Waterview, Balmain, was plundered of property to a considerable amount. A few days ago a hut, occupied by one James Doyle, residing in that vicinity, was subjected to a search under the authority of a warrant, when a considerable portion of the articles stolen were found. Doyle was immediately taken into custody.

THE STREETS.—Captain Innes has made arrangements for a gang of about forty convicts to be kept in the streets of Sydney, in order to get them levelled and metalled. They have resumed their operations in Campbell-street.

THE DEBATING SOCIETY.—The question “Was the career of Napoleon beneficial to Europe” was again taken up on Monday last. In the absence of Mr. Bourne, Mr. Rae led for the affirmative, and delivered a very philosophic exposition of his views of the question. The improved state of society by which that career had been succeeded indicated its beneficial character. The lessons which that career proclaimed to all the future generations of the world were a standing benefit conferred on society. These were the principal arguments brought forward by Mr. Rae; he said that we were to look on the career of Napoleon from the vantage ground of futurity; the immediate consequences of that career were a temporary injury, but more than compensated by the advantages that have resulted from it and will result from it in future ages. Mr. Baillie followed for the negative side of the question. He admitted an improved state of society, but affirmed that that improvement was not due to the career of Napoleon, but to principles previously diffused—to the principles that produced the French revolution. The career of Napoleon we should separate from the French revolution, a movement of which, after having been suppressed by the career of Napoleon, we now enjoy the benefits. The light of liberty had dawned on the world, and although it had blazed to intolerable intensity in the French revolution, time would have moderated its intensity had it not been entirely extinguished by the career of Napoleon. Mr. Fletcher very ably took up the question, and showed that the light of liberty had not been extinguished by the career of Napoleon, that it shines on still, and will continue to cheer with its radiance a greater and enlarging circle. That the important lessons held out to posterity by that career, were lessons worthy to be purchased at a great sacrifice—that that career had evidently given rise to a great intellectual movement which had, within the limited period that has since elapsed, carried society forward at a rate altogether without a parallel in the annals of the world. Mr. Rennie maintained that the career of Napoleon did not promote nor encourage that

intellectual movement—that neither Knowledge, nor its dress, Taste, owed anything to the patronage of Napoleon—that the paintings of the French school were very inferior—that the collection in the Louvre has contributed little or none to the formation of a high order of artists among the French—that the models of ancient sculpture and the paintings of the great masters are totally neglected by the French students, whose productions are mere copies from lifeless, soulless originals. He said it was impossible to separate from the career of Napoleon the motives by which he was influenced, and that they cannot be separated in the present discussion.—The present question referred to the promotion of human happiness. That happiness consisted in the abundant supply of his physical wants, in the free exercise of his intellectual faculties, and in the cultivation of his religious nature. In not one of those points of view, had the career of Napoleon contributed to the happiness of man. He alluded under the last head, particularly, to the falsity that had been introduced into the French Philosophy to gratify the caprice of Napoleon, which even to the present day, renders the reports of the French Scientific bodies liable to suspicion. The absurdities of the Lamarckian philosophy, legitimately traced to this source, show the result of the influence thus introduced and exercised by the career of Napoleon, on what we may call the morality of science; and its disastrous consequences it is difficult to over-estimate.—In giving the above outline it will be borne in mind that it is impossible to do perfect justice to a debate, that occupied nearly three hours, and as our columns are not adapted for full reports, we hope that the debaters will excuse the imperfection of our sketches. The debate on this most important subject has been again adjourned, and will be resumed on Monday, when the public may expect a very interesting discussion.

COMMERCIAL.—A damp has been thrown over the commercial world by the failure of Duke and Co., and fears are naturally entertained that that failure may lead to others. One of our contemporaries, on Saturday, even condescended on a case of bankruptcy, which he appeared to think inevitable; but declined giving the name. The subject has not since been mooted by the press, and the bankruptcy has not yet been announced. We trust the present storm will soon blow over, and that a healthy system of trade will by and by be restored. The liabilities of the house of Duke and Co. have been ascertained, after a minute examination, to amount to 116,818*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*—the assets to 101,037*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*, shewing a deficiency of 15,781*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* Some of the creditors hold securities which will indemnify them. Mr. S. Lyons has security for the sum of 10,000*l.*, included in the above amount of liabilities. The press has been occupied during the last week in visiting the transactions of this house with the severest reprehension.

VALUE OF LAND IN SYDNEY.—The Broughton property has been sold by Mr. Stubbs to great advantage, considering the horrid bad times. Lot one, 20 feet frontage to George-street, brought 32*l.* per foot; lot two, 20 feet ditto, 26*l.* per foot; lot three, 20 feet ditto, 24*l.* per foot; lot four, 21 feet ditto, 28*l.* per foot. Three allotments in New George-street, which were also sold by Mr. Stubbs, produced 15*l.* per foot.

MONEY.—The *Hero of Malown* has brought 10,000*l.* for the Commissariat office.

PARRAMATTA.

A BANK.—We have received a communication from a correspondent, in regard to the propriety or rather the urgent necessity of establishing a branch bank in Parramatta. Our correspondent says, that he has frequently a large sum of money lying unproductive for a week at a time. We doubt not there may be many similar cases, and we think it is a subject that ought to receive attention from our banking companies.

DRUNKENNESS.—On Tuesday, the 16th, an inquest was held in this town, before Charles Bethel Lyons, Esq., coroner, upon view of the body of a woman named Jæe Castello. The deceased had been an habitual drunkard, and when under the effects of her dreadful propensity, she was subject to fits, and totally unconscious of

her acts; she had been confined in the factory for a month previous, and had hardly been liberated a day, when she returned to her old habits. The excessive use of raw rum, added to the heat of the weather, and the circumstance of her having been deprived of all stimulants for a month, entirely deprived her of her reason, and led her to plunge herself into the river close to the town. A private in the 80th regiment saw her commit the rash act, and used every exertion to save her, but without effect. The verdict given was self destruction from insanity, caused by drunkenness. On the same day, an inquest was held at the Roan Horse, on the Windsor road, on view of the body of John Callaghan, aged nearly eighty. The deceased had lately been confined to his bed, and was found dead on the previous day by a person who was in the habit of assisting him. Verdict accordingly. On Friday, at the Field of Mars, another inquest was held on view of the body of James Warburton, an old pensioner, who had been indulging his taste for rum, and was found dead by his fellow lodger the previous day. Verdict—suffocation, caused by intemperance.

FEMALE FACTORY.—State of the Female Factory, Parramatta, on Tuesday, the 16th of November, 1841:—First class, 482; second ditto (nursing children), 153; third ditto, 242; in solitary confinement, 13; in hospital, 24. Total number of women, 914. Total number of children, 305.

BOULEE.

THE POST OFFICE.—The Postmaster at Boulee had better bear in mind that our eye is upon him. Official delinquencies in any department we will not allow to pass unnoticed. And although the little Post Office at Boulee, may seem too remote to fall under our observation, there are observers there who will not fail to report every instance of neglect; such an instance has just been laid before us by a friend in the following correspondence: "I am sorry to inform you that I have only received one paper since I ordered the *Colonial Observer*, although from what I can learn you are not to blame—it is the neglect of the postmaster. I have taken the *Sydney Herald* for some time, and frequently only got three or four papers in the week instead of six. I am very much annoyed at only getting one number of the *Colonial Observer*, as I wanted particularly to have the whole of the papers. Several complaints have been made of the Boulee postmaster about similar things, and when you speak to him he is quite insolent, and says he wishes he was done with it. He is a most unfit person for the situation. We have little or no news here just now. We are all very poor—no money amongst us. The wheat crops in this district are not good in general, although I have an excellent crop myself. Maize, barley, and potatoes look well; plenty of grass for cattle."

PATERSON.

A few days ago we paid a visit to Dungog, and were much pleased with the reports given by the settlers of the state of their crops. The harvest is upon the whole later than in our locality, but very promising both in quality and quantity. The Williams River has been for a considerable period a nesting place for cattle stealers, and cattle killers. The respectable settlers have suffered greatly from these wholesale plunderers; one gentleman showed us his loss during a period of, we think, three years, which amounted to upwards of three hundred head of cattle. This is only one instance of many that might be adduced, one would almost suppose that these cattle takers, held lineage of the famous Rob Roy, and that they were disposed to imitate his example, though in a less bold and honourable style. Their camp, however, has been broken up; the notorious Ford slipped the leash, and the prey has been secured; seven were committed by the Paterson Bench, after two days investigation, and since their committal, evidence has been obtained, which we understand, bids fair to send the whole body beyond seas, a happy riddance to their plundered neighbours. On the 13th a sale took place at Trevallyn on the upper Paterson, at which good prices were realized considering the bad times. It is melancholy to allude to sales now-a-days, as they tell the tale of misfortune, the scat-

tering of the relics of fallen prosperity and departed greatness. The stir of our district is but faint in comparison with what it was not long ago; however, there is little use in reiterating a sound, that is heard loud and long through all the Australian World, from the lordly mansion of the man of thousands of acres to the bark hut of the settler on twenty. Though a thick cloud has gathered over our land, and misfortune seems ready to start with ruinous train from its lowering folds, Australia has resources yet to retrieve herself, and rise prosperous and beautiful as ever, from her depression, if the enterprising spirit of her sons be carried forward with the steadiness of economic effort, and not with the fitful starts of heedless speculation, as in by-gone days. The truth of the motto *Advance Australia* emblazoning our standard, will then be confirmed—and the present crisis will prove a salutary lesson for the future. Then we may sing the *Per contra* of Burns, with the following alteration:—

Go Fame and canter like a filly,
Thro' a' the streets an' neuks o' Sydney
Tell every social, honest Billie
To cease his grievin';
For yet unskaited by death's gleg gullie
Au-tralla's livin'!

CORRESPONDENT.

COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

PORT PHILLIP.

OUR readers, we doubt not, will be glad to observe, from the following extract from the *Port Phillip Patriot*, that the Rev. Dr. Lang had arrived there, in the prosecution of his great object, an object in which it is to be hoped for the sake of the best interests of this and the neighbouring colonies he will eventually succeed.

THE REV. DR. LANG.—By the *Seahorse*, on Monday last, the Rev. Dr. Lang, the senior Minister of the Colonial Presbyterian Church, and the Principal of the Australian College, Sydney, arrived on his first visit to the province. The immediate object of the Rev. Dr.'s visit to Melbourne is fully developed in his able address to the Presbyterian Colonists of Port Phillip, which appears in another column, and to which we invite the earnest attention of our readers. Dr. Lang left for Launceston by the *Corsair* on the morning following his arrival, when he will proceed to Hobart Town in furtherance of the objects of his mission, but he purposes returning to Melbourne by the *Corsair* in the beginning of next month, and he will then have time to bring the matter fairly before the provincial public. In connection with this subject it is worthy of remark, that the owners of the *Seahorse*, when apprised of the nature of the mission on which Dr. Lang was about to proceed to Melbourne, generously presented him with a free passage from and to Sydney; and, at the same time wrote to the Directors of the Port Phillip Steam Navigation Company, requesting a similar indulgence by the *Corsair* to and from Launceston, which was readily complied with.

THE PRESS.—The *Sea Horse* carries to Sydney the memorial of the Editors and Proprietors of the Melbourne journals, praying that his Excellency will, in accordance with his promise when in Melbourne, introduce a Bill, at the ensuing sittings of the Legislative Council, to relieve them from the operations of the Act 8th Geo. IV., No. 2, and place the Press of the Colony on the same footing as the Press in Great Britain.—*Patriot.*

A GOOD JOKE.—A number of literary gentlemen have it in contemplation to commence with the beginning of the year a monthly periodical, to be called "*The Melbourne Magazine*," on the plan of *Blackwood*, the *Dublin University*, and other leading periodicals of the mother-country. From the extent of literary support already ensured, there is every reason to expect the complete success of the undertaking in a literary point of view—and we are sure there is enough of public spirit in the province to ensure a sufficiency of pecuniary support to the spirited projectors.—[What next?—a newspaper, we presume, on the plan of the *London Times*!!!—Ed.]

NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—We are happy to inform our readers that the Rev. Mr. Wilson has succeeded in making provision for the maintenance of the ordinances of religion, according to the forms of

the Episcopal Church, in the eastern division of the town.—Mr. Wilson preaches for the first time in Mr. Beaver's new building on the Eastern Hill, on Sabbath forenoon.—*Patriot.*

THE "DIAMOND."—The boy Jones whose repeated intrusions into Buckingham Palace excited so much attention in England some months since, has arrived an immigrant by the *Diamond*, the government having availed themselves of this plan to rid themselves effectually of the presence of a youth whom no precaution they could take sufficed to exclude from the presence of royalty, and from whom danger to the person of our most gracious Sovereign was with some reason apprehended. Jones was offered a handsome salary to exhibit temporarily on the boards of a minor theatre some time before his departure from London, but his father very wisely objected to the engagement, unless the agreement were more permanent. We have not heard how master Jones is to dispose of his services in the colony, but as we have no Queen here, nor any one who may not be approached without difficulty, we apprehend his peculiar talent for undertakings of this nature will avail him very little.—*Patriot.*

THE BLACKS.—Mr. Powlett, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, returned to town on Friday evening last, after having been unsuccessful in the attempt to capture Mr. Robinson's Van Diemen's Land blacks, who have recently been committing serious depredations in the neighbourhood of Western Port. On one occasion Mr. Powlett and his party had the ruffians actually in view, but the intervention of a low swampy scrub between the pursuers and the pursued, enabled the blacks to make their escape. Mr. Powlett has again resumed the search, and there is every reason to believe many days will not elapse ere the marauders will be captured or destroyed.

COLONIAL PRODUCE.—RETAIL PRICES.—Beer per hogshhead, 5*l.*; per gallon, 2*s.*; Bran, per bushel, 2*s.* 6*d.*; bread, per 4*lb.* loaf, 1*s.* 2*d.*; beef, per lb., 4*d.*; mutton, per lb., 4*d.*; veal, per lb., 9*d.*; pork, per lb., 9*d.*; lamb, per quarter, 4*s.*; butter, per lb., 2*s.* to 2*s.* 4*d.*; candies, dipa, 9*d.*; fat bullocks (65*lbs.*), 6*l.* to 7*l.* 7*s.*; working ditto, per pair, 22*l.* to 28*l.*; milch cows, each, 6*l.* to 9*l.*; cheese unsaleable, hay, per ton, 10*l.* to 12*l.*; ewes, clean (per flock), each, 15*s.* to 20*s.*; fat wethers, each, 14*s.* to 16*s.*; seed wheat, per bushel, 15*s.* *Exports*—Hides (salted), 8*s.* to 10*s.*; wool (choice flock) per lb., 1*s.* 3*d.*; ditto good ordinary, ditto, 1*s.* 2*d.*; ditto broken, ditto, 1*s.* to 1*s.* 1*d.*; ditto in grease, ditto, 7*d.* to 8*d.*

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

THE COUNCIL.—On Monday the Council assembled, when the report of the Committee (of the whole Council) on immigration was presented to the Governor. On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, 50,000*l.* was voted for male immigrants, and 10,000*l.* for females, recommended to be household servants. The Council then adjourned *sine die*.—*Murray's Review.*

THE BANKS.—It has been the report of the week, and we believe with some truth, that the three Colonial Banks of Hobart Town have it in contemplation to merge into one great establishment. It is argued in its favor—first, that the expense of the management will not exceed one half of that of the present management of the three. Second, that supposing the capital of the three Banks paid up is equal to 300,000*l.*, being in one Bank, it can be used with more confidence, and will enable the new Bank to give the public greater facilities, than whilst it is divided in the hands of three separate establishments. These arguments may be very plausible, and perhaps to a considerable extent, true; but in the present state of the money market, we think it would do harm, although several other difficulties were obviated, which we are of opinion cannot be done. There is a want of unanimity in our community, which has, and for some time will, impede commercial enterprise.—*Colonial Times.*

COALS.—We learn that the Government in sinking for coal at Richmond, have found a seam of the best quality, which may be expected to come shortly into the market. Dr. Inlay is also boring on his estate at New Town, for the purpose of discovering whether there is any coal; the bore has reached 60 feet, in the course of which a great variety of minerals has been penetrated.—*Ibid.*

M'LEODS CASE.

The following is a statement of the facts connected with the case of Alexander M'Leod, by Sir Francis B. Head; extracted from the *Times*.

It is a case deeply affecting the personal rights of all the subjects of her Majesty, in the colonies, as well as the honour of the British Crown, and deserves the most serious attention:—

"The case of M'Leod is considered by the loyal inhabitants of all our North American provinces as the last blow, the *coup de grace* by which the parent state has deliberately determined to sever its connexion with its colonies. This gallant soldier (for previous to his becoming a settler in Canada he had been an old sergeant-major in one of our dragoon regiments) was seized by the American Authorities, and, in violation of the laws of nations, was thrown into prison, charged with having under the orders of the Queen's Government in Upper Canada, assisted in defending his country, from the invasion of American citizens. As soon as his arrest was known in this country, Captain Drew and I lost not a moment in apprising the Secretary of State, that from our personal knowledge we could certify that Mr. M'Leod had not belonged to the party that had captured the *Caroline*; nevertheless notwithstanding this knowledge of his innocence, her Majesty's Government deemed it necessary, in pursuance of their fatal policy, to allow this gallant British subject to lie for months and months as a malefactor in an American gaol, as a warning to our North American colonists, never again on the confines of America to presume to raise in arms against democracy.

"Whether Mr. M'Leod be eventually hanged or not, I firmly believe no man on earth cares less than himself; but, even supposing he be not murdered, it must surely be quite evident, that if the principle be once admitted by us, that after the British Sovereign has taken upon herself the responsibility of an act of self-defence, those who gallantly defended her territory are liable to be imprisoned or tried for their lives by the foreign nation whose unwarrantable aggression they had repulsed, the precedent becomes established, and from that moment Great Britain leaves that station in the world and that unsullied character which it has cost so much blood and money to maintain: in fact, monarchy constitutionally dies '*foto de se*' the moment the Sovereign formally refuses to give that protection to her subjects, in return for which she is entitled to claim from them the fulfilment of their oaths of allegiance.

"With reference, however, to this noble compact how degrading to our country is the contrast which at this moment exists between the manner in which British subjects and American citizens have been protected by their respective Governments!

"In February, 1838, when a band of American ruffians, armed with muskets from the United States arsenals, invaded Upper Canada, shot down 30 of our brave soldiers of the 32nd Regiment, and then ran back into their republic, no notice whatever was taken by us of this cowardly and infamous murder—no reparation was demanded, no indignation evinced—indeed, if our soldiers had been so many dogs, their carcasses could not have been less regarded by the British Government; in short, their murder was so little noticed, that to this day it is scarcely even known to the public. On the other hand, after the Americans had forcibly wrested from us Navy Island, after they had fired from this portion of the Queen's territory upon her Majesty's subjects for a fortnight with 22 pieces of artillery taken from the United States arsenals, and after our forbearance had been thus completely exhausted, no sooner did we strike a single blow by capturing the *Caroline*, which, before our faces, was transporting cannon to our invaders, than the President of the United States, as the protector of his people, immediately stepped forward to demand from our Minister at Washington "reparation" for the act of self-defence we had committed; and, not satisfied with this, but as if determined "to make security double sure," he is at this moment authorizing at New York the imprisonment and trial of a British subject, who, after all, bore no part in the act; and

to this outrage—to this unheard of insult—our Government ignominiously submits, though every inhabitant of our North American colonies, and though every nation of the civilized globe is calling SHAME upon us!"

THE APPRENTICE.—A youth requested the notorious robber Cartouche to engage him in his band. "Where hast thou served?" asked he. "Two years with an attorney, and six months with an inspector of the police." "Well," said Cartouche, "that whole time shall be reckoned as if thou hadst served in my troop."—*Anglo-Germanic Advertiser*.

BARBAROUS PUNISHMENT.—A wretched negress, who was condemned to death during the writer's sojourn at Boni, by something like a jury of old men, was brought out for execution. She was rubbed with honey from head to foot, and then lashed to the trunk of a gum-tree. In this state swarms of muskitoes and venomous insects instantly lodged themselves in her ears, nostrils, and eyes, and, attacking her breast, inflicting the most horrible torture upon her. Two days afterwards, the body of this unfortunate woman was become a mere misshapen mass, covered with myriads of bleeding insects. The name of this species of punishment by the natives themselves is the musquito tree.—*Cobiere's Narrative of a Visit to the Western coast of Africa*.

RICHARD THE THIRD'S BED.—Richard the Third slept at the Blue Boar Inn, opposite the Grammar School, Leicester, the night before the battle of Bosworth Field, and the bedstead whereon he is supposed to have lain is still preserved, and its history is thus handed down. In the year 1613, Mrs. Clarke, keeper of that inn, was robbed by her servant maid and seven men and the relation is thus given by Sir Roger Twissen, who had it from persons of undoubted credit, who were not only inhabitants of Leicester, but saw the murderers executed:—"When King Richard III. marched into Leicestershire, against Henry, Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., he lay at the Blue Boar Inn, in the town of Leicester, where he left a large wooden bedstead, gilded in some places, which after his defeat and death in the battle of Bosworth, was left either through haste, or as a thing of little worth (the bedding being taken from it) to the people of the house; thenceforward his old bedstead, boarded at the bottom (as the manner was in those days), became a piece of standing furniture, and passed from tenant to tenant with the inn. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, this house was kept by one Mr. Clarke, who put a bed upon this bedstead, which his wife was going to make hastily, and jumbling the bedstead a piece of gold dropped out. This excited the woman's curiosity; she narrowly watched this antiquated piece of furniture, and finding it had a double bottom, took off the uppermost with a chisel, upon which she discovered the space between them filled with gold, part of it coined by Richard III. and the rest in early times. Mr. Clarke concealed this piece of good fortune, though by degrees the effects of it were known, for he became rich from a low condition, and in the space of a few years, Mayor of the town; and then the story of the bedstead came to be rumoured by the servant. At his death he left his estate to his wife, who still continued to keep the inn, though she was known to be very rich, which put some persons upon engaging the maid servant to assist in robbing her. These folks, to the number of seven, lodged in her house, plundered it, and carried off some horse loads of valuable things, and left a considerable quantity of valuable things scattered about the floor.—As for Mrs. Clarke herself, who was very fat, she endeavoured to cry out for help, upon which her maid thrust her fingers down her throat, and choked her, for which the maid was burnt, and the seven men, who were accomplices, were hanged at Leicester some time in the year 1613.

EXHIBITION—MODEL OF SYDNEY.

ADMISSION ONLY ONE SHILLING.

FOR the sake of uniformity, Mr. Lov begs respectfully to inform the Public that he has reduced the charge of a single visit in all cases to One Shilling.

The exhibition will in future be open every Monday Evening, when the Pavilion will be brilliantly illuminated.

November 17th, 1841.

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING.

PRINTING of every description executed with NEATNESS and DESPATCH, in New and FANCY TYPE, with Coloured Inks, if required, at THE OBSERVER OFFICE, College-street, (formerly Jamison-street.)

In the Estate of Kirk and Son—by order of the Trustees.

MR. STUBBS is instructed to Sell by public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 26th of November, at Twelve o'clock, on the ground, Paddington Wharf, Sussex-street, without reserve. Valuable Saw Mills, and other Machinery, &c.

1. One supercilious London made vertical saw frame, with saws, driving gear, &c., complete.

2. One circular saw bench, with saws, &c., and a number of new circular saws.

P. S. The above are well worth the attention of parties having timber at New Zealand or in the country.

Also,
3. A stone saw mill, made in the most substantial and approved manner, adapted for sawing stone or marble.
4. Three railway trucks.
5. A very powerful bone crushing machine
6. A quantity of shafting and other machinery
7. Two snuff mills and driving gear
8. A quantity of papier mache, architecture ornaments, consisting of centres for ceilings, flower-cornices, mouldings, &c.
9. Three cases of lithography
10. Office furniture, and other effect

Terms at Sale.

GREAT PROPERTY AT SURRY HILLS,

THE KENSINGTON OF SYDNEY. Near the residence of Messrs. Pauley, Smith, Wiltshire, and others; Clarke and Baptist, vintners, botanist, nursery, and market gardeners; with street access to Bourke-street.

KENSINGTON. MR. STUBBS has been instructed to bring to public competition, on TUESDAY, the 30th November, 1841, at the Mart, King-street, at Twelve o'clock.

All that piece or parcel of land, comprising about ten acres, now in the occupation of Mr. Baptist, Surry Hills, (as a Market Garden) in allotments either as garden grounds or building lots.

The character give of the soil almost amounts to a superfluity of excellence. Assurance gives it as the rich and most valuable description of ground within many miles of Sydney.

This appears to be the most rational way of forming an idea of purchasing such kind of property, that "as the present proprietor has made a monstrous good thing of it in the way of pocket, in his time, there is the best reason in the world why other purchasers should do exactly the same, by simply following his steps in theirs. The same rule applies precisely as to the convenience of gardening business to Sydney. The vegetables that are fresh from the cart of Mr. Baptist now, would be equally so from Mr. St. John, or any body else hereafter.

What Kensington is to London, such are the Surry Hills to Sydney, as it supplies our markets with the choicest fruits and freshest vegetables. So applicable are its resources to market cultivation that persons would hardly believe the profits of the undertaking in a large scale; and any active or industrious man having the trifling addition of a horse and cart, or even a wheelbarrow, could from the produce of his garden lay by a comfortable weekly sum. Every one knows that fertility of soil requiring only moderate labour, returns an abundant crop. See the predication shown lately for the exhibitions of Mr. Baptist, who carried off premiums for the specimens of production, and the need of praise for his science and skill. For locality it is not to be surpassed, surrounded on all sides by a most influential society, the neighbourhood is daily taking a prominent direction towards forming a circle of the first stamp and respectability.

THE TITLE. For the satisfaction of the public, the proprietor begs to assure them that the allotments now offered form no portion whatever of any of the lands at the Surry Hills to which Mr. E. S. Hall may lay claim to, and that the title to it is one of the very best in the colony.

Possession will be given on the 1st of January, 1842, at which period Mr. Baptist's lease expires.

TERMS. Fifteen per cent. cash deposit, and bills at three, six, and nine months, for the residue, with security on the property if required.

All parties, however, who may render approved and bonded bills will have unencumbered claims directly on the being subject to the inconvenience of giving a mortgage; and those persons who may prefer paying cash for the whole of their purchase, will be entitled to an allowance for interest on the unexpired credit at the usual bank interest.

Plans, lithographs, and other particulars made known at the Mart, King-street.

SADDLE AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

JOHN PATTERSON begs leave most respectfully to acquaint the inhabitants of Port Macquarie, and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business near the Commercial Bank. Gentlemen wishing to allow themselves and their horses that comfort which a well fitted article invariably produces, would do well to call at J. P.'s, where they may avoid the delay, great expense, and the necessity of sending to Sydney for the articles, which can be procured at his establishment. They can be supplied by him at as low a figure, and with as good an article, as in the metropolis itself, having always on hand a general selection of those goods required in his line. N.B.—Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. 16th November, 1841.

BATHURST MONTHLY SALES.

MR. LISCOMBE begs to inform the Public of his intention to commence holding monthly sales by auction.

The want of such an opportunity of disposing of live stock has been long felt, particularly by those who, residing far in the interior, have not often the means of knowing, in sufficient time, when a stock sale takes place. By this plan, however, the difficulty will be obviated; and parties will have a better chance of realizing a fair value for their stock; by submitting the same to public competition; and thus avoid those miserable sacrifices of property to which at present they are too often compelled to submit.

The Sales will be held at Mr. Arthur's Inn on the First WEDNESDAY in every month, and the first sale will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 3d of NOVEMBER. Mr. Arthur is making considerable improvements by adding to, and securing his present yards. Mr. A. will also be on the spot, and personally superintend the management, and will afford every facility to parties bringing in Stock for sale.

A charge of one and a half per cent. will be made on all property bought in.

Stock put into Mr. Luscomb's hands for sale, and afterwards disposed of by the owners, by private contract, will be charged a commission of two and a half per cent. on the amount realized.

Persons having Stock to dispose of are requested to furnish particulars at Mr. Liscombe's Office on the day previous to the sale.

Bathurst, September 10.

FOR HOBART TOWN.

THE fine fast sailing brig, *SIR JOHN BYNG*, 170 tons, E. BELLIN, COMMANDER, is now loading for Hobart Town, and having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will positively sail in a few days. For freight or passage, apply to the commander on board, or to **BOYD and CO.** Temporary Office, **Unwin's Buildings, Custom-House.**

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M'LEODS CASE.

The following is a statement of the facts connected with the case of Alexander M'Leod, by Sir Francis B. Head; extracted from the Times.

It is a case deeply affecting the personal rights of all the subjects of her Majesty, in the colonies, as well as the honour of the British Crown, and deserves the most serious attention.

"The case of M'Leod is considered by the loyal inhabitants of all our North American provinces as the last blow, the coup de grace by which the parent state has deliberately determined to sever its connexion with its colonies. This gallant soldier (for previous to his becoming a settler in Canada he had been an old sergeant-major in one of our dragoon regiments) was seized by the American Authorities, and, in violation of the laws of nations, was thrown into prison, charged with having under the orders of the Queen's Government in Upper Canada, assisted in defending his country from the invasion of American citizens. As soon as his arrest was known in this country, Captain Drew and I lost not a moment in apprising the Secretary of State, that from our personal knowledge we could certify that Mr. M'Leod had not belonged to the party that had captured the *Caroline*; nevertheless notwithstanding this knowledge of his innocence, her Majesty's Government deemed it necessary, in pursuance of their fatal policy, to allow this gallant British subject to lie for months and months as a malefactor in an American gaol, as a warning to our North American colonists, never again on the confines of America to presume to raise in arms against democracy.

"Whether Mr. M'Leod be eventually hanged or not, I firmly believe no man on earth cares less than himself; but, even supposing he be not murdered, it must surely be quite evident, that if the principle be once admitted by us, that after the British Sovereign has taken upon herself the responsibility of an act of self-defence, those who gallantly defended her territory are liable to be imprisoned or tried for their lives by the foreign nation whose unwarrantable aggression they had repulsed, the precedent becomes established, and from that moment Great Britain leaves that station in the world and that unsullied character which it has cost so much blood and money to maintain: in fact, monarchy constitutionally dies "*felio de se*" the moment the Sovereign formally refuses to give that protection to her subjects, in return for which she is entitled to claim from them the fulfilment of their oaths of allegiance.

"With reference, however, to this noble compact how degrading to our country is the contrast which at this moment exists between the manner in which British subjects and American citizens have been protected by their respective Governments!

"In February, 1838, when a band of American ruffians, armed with muskets from the United States arsenals, invaded Upper Canada, shot down 30 of our brave soldiers of the 32nd Regiment, and then ran back into their republic, no notice whatever was taken by us of this cowardly and infamous murder—no reparation was demanded, no indignation evinced—indeed, if our soldiers had been so many dogs, their carcases could not have been less regarded by the British Government; in short, their murder was so little noticed, that to this day it is scarcely even known to the public. On the other hand, after the Americans had forcibly wrested from us Navy Island, after they had fired from this portion of the Queen's territory upon her Majesty's subjects for a fortnight with 22 pieces of artillery taken from the United States arsenals, and after our forbearance had been thus completely exhausted, no sooner did we strike a single blow by capturing the *Caroline*, which, before our faces, was transporting cannon to our invaders, than the President of the United States, as the protector of his people, immediately stepped forward to demand from our Minister at Washington "reparation" for the act of self-defence we had committed; and, not satisfied with this, but as if determined "to make security double sure," he is at this moment authorizing at New York the imprisonment and trial of a British subject, who, after all, bore no part in the act; and

to this outrage—to this unheard of insult—our Government ignominiously submits, though every inhabitant of our North American colonies, and though every nation of the civilized globe is calling SHAME upon us!"

THE APPRENTICE.—A youth requested the notorious robber Cartouche to engage him in his band. "Where hast thou served?" asked he. "Two years with an attorney, and six months with an inspector of the police." "Well," said Cartouche, "that whole time shall be reckoned as if thou hadst served in my troop."—*Anglo-Germanic Advertiser.*

BARBAROUS PUNISHMENT.—A wretched negro, who was condemned to death during the writer's sojourn at Boni, by something like a jury of old men, was brought out for execution. She was rubbed with honey from head to foot, and then lashed to the trunk of a gum-tree. In this state swarms of musktoes and venomous insects instantly lodged themselves in her ears, nostrils, and eyes, and, attacking her breast, inflicting the most horrible torture upon her. Two days afterwards, the body of this unfortunate woman was become a mere misshapen mass, covered with myriads of bleeding insects. The name of this species of punishment by the natives themselves is the musquito tree.—*Cobiers's Narrative of a Visit to the Western coast of Africa.*

RICHARD THE THIRD'S BED.—Richard the Third slept at the Blue Boar Inn, opposite the Grammar School, Leicester, the night before the battle of Bosworth Field, and the bedstead whereon he is supposed to have lain is still preserved, and its history is thus handed down. In the year 1613, Mrs. Clark, keeper of that inn, was robbed by her servant maid and seven men and the relation is thus given by Sir Roger Twissem, who had it from persons of undoubted credit, who were not only inhabitants of Leicester, but saw the murderers executed:—"When King Richard III. marched into Leicestershire, against Henry, Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., he lay at the Blue Boar Inn, in the town of Leicester, where he left a large wooden bedstead, gilded in some places, which after his defeat and death in the battle of Bosworth, was left either through haste, or as a thing of little worth (the bedding being taken from it) to the people of the house; thenceforward his old bedstead, boarded at the bottom (as the manner was in those days), became a piece of standing furniture, and passed from tenant to tenant with the inn. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, this house was kept by one Mr. Clarke, who put a bed upon this bedstead, which his wife was going to make hastily, and jumbling the bedstead a piece of gold dropped out. This excited the woman's curiosity; she narrowly watched this antiquated piece of furniture, and finding it had a double bottom, took off the uppermost with a chisel, upon which she discovered the space between them filled with gold, part of it coined by Richard III. and the rest in early times. Mr. Clarke concealed this piece of good fortune, though by degrees the effects of it were known, for he became rich from a slow condition, and in the space of a few years, Mayor of the town; and then the story of the bedstead came to be rumoured by the servant. At his death he left his estate to his wife, who still continued to keep the inn, though she was known to be very rich, which put some persons upon engaging the maid servant to assist in robbing her. These folks, to the number of seven, lodged in her house, plundered it, and carried off some horse loads of valuable things, and left a considerable quantity of valuable things scattered about the floor.—As for Mrs. Clarke herself, who was very fat, she endeavoured to cry out for help, upon which her maid thrust her fingers down her throat, and choked her, for which the maid was burnt, and the seven men, who were accomplices, were hanged at Leicester some time in the year 1613.

EXHIBITION—MODEL OF SYDNEY.

ADMISSION ONLY ONE SHILLING.

HONOR the sake of uniformity, Mr. Low begs respectfully to inform the Public that he has reduced the charge of a single visit in all cases to One Shilling. The exhibition will in future be open every Monday Evening, when the Pavilion will be brilliantly illuminated. November 17th, 1841.

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING.

PRINTING of every description executed with neatness and dispatch, in New and Fancy Type, with Coloured Inks, if required, at THE OBSERVER OFFICE, College-street, (formerly Jamison-street.)

In the Estate of Kirk and Son—by order of the Trustees.

MR. STUBBS is instructed to Sell by public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 26th of November, at Twelve o'clock, on the ground, Paddington Wharf, Sussex-street, without reserve. Valuable saw Mills, and other Machinery, &c. 1. One superior London made vertical saw Frame, with saws, driving gear, &c., complete. 2. One circular saw Bench, with saws, &c., and a number of new circular saws.

P. S. The above are well worth the attention of parties having timber at New Zealand or in the country.

- Also,
- A stone saw mill, made in the most substantial and approved manner, adapted for sawing stone or marble.
 - Three railway trucks.
 - A very powerful bone crushing machine
 - A quantity of shafing and other machinery
 - Two snuff mills and driving gear
 - A quantity of papier maché, architecture ornaments, consisting of centres for ceilings, flowers, cornices, mouldings, &c.
 - Three casks of litharge
 - Office furniture, and other effect
- Terms at Sale.

GREAT PROPERTY AT SURRY HILLS, THE KENSINGTON OF SYDNEY.

Near the residence of Messrs. Pawley, Smith, Wiltshire, and others; Clarke and Baptist, s. esmen, botanical, nursery, and market gardeners; with street access to Bourke-street.

KENSINGTON.

MR. STUBBS has been instructed to bring to public competition, on TUESDAY, the 30th November, 1841, at the Mart, King-street, sale at Twelve o'clock.

All that piece or parcel of land, comprising about ten acres, now in the occupation of Mr. Baptist, Surry Hills, (as a Market Garden) in allotments either as garden grounds or building lots.

The character of the soil almost amounts to a superfluity of excellence. Assurance gives it as the rich and most valuable description of ground within many miles of Sydney.

This appears to be the most rational way of forming an idea of purchasing such kind of property, that "as the present proprietor has made a monstrous good thing of it in the way of pocket, in his time, there is the best reason in the world why other purchasers should do exactly the same, by simply following his steps in theirs. The same rule applies precisely as to the convenience of gardening business to Sydney. The vegetables that are fresh from the cart of Mr. Baptist now, would be equally so from Mr. St. John, or any body else hereafter.

What Kensington is to London, such are the Surry Hills to Sydney, as it applies our markets with the choicest fruits and freshest vegetables. So applicable are its resources to market cultivation that persons would hardly believe the profits of the undertaking in a large scale; and any active or industrious man having the trifling addition of a horse and cart, or even a wheelbarrow, could from the produce of his garden lay by a comfortable weekly sum. Every one knows that fertility of soil requiring only moderate labour, returns an abundant crop. See the prediction shown lately for the exhibitions of Mr. Baptist, who carried off premiums for his science and skill. For locality it is not to be supposed, surrounded on all sides by the most influential society, the neighbourhood is daily taking a prominent direction towards forming a circle of the first stamp and respectability.

THE TITLE. For the satisfaction of the public, the proprietor begs to assure them that the allotments now offered form no portion whatever of any of the lands at the Surry Hills to which Mr. E. S. Hall may lay claim to, and that the title to it is one of the very best in the colony.

Possession will be given on the 1st of January, 1842, at which period Mr. Baptist's lease expires.

TERMS. Fifteen per cent. cash deposit, and bills at three, six, and nine months, for the residuum, with security on the property if required.

** All parties, however, who may render approved endorsed bills will have unencumbered conveyances directly, without being subject to the inconvenience of giving a mortgage; and those persons who may prefer paying cash for the whole of their purchase, will be entitled to an allowance for interest on the unexpended credit at the usual bank interest.

Plans, lithographs, and other particulars made known at the Mart, King-street.

SADDLE AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

JOHN PATTERSON begs leave most respectfully to acquaint the inhabitants of Port Macquarie, and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business near the Commercial Bank. Gentlemen wishing to allow themselves and their horses that comfort which a well fitted article invariably produces, would do well to call at J. P.'s, where they may avoid the delay, great expense, and the necessity of sending to Sydney for those articles, which can be procured at his establishment. They can be supplied by him at as low a figure, and with as good an article, as in the metropolis itself, having always on hand a general selection of those goods required in his line. N.B.—Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. 16th November, 1841.

BATHURST MONTHLY SALES.

MR. LISCOMBE begs to inform the Public of his intention to commence holding monthly sales by auction.

The want of such an opportunity of disposing of live stock has been long felt, particularly by those who, residing far in the interior, have not often the means of knowing, in sufficient time, when a stock sale takes place. By this plan, however, the difficulty will be obviated; and parties will have a better chance of realizing a fair value for their stock by submitting the same to public competition; and thus avoid those miserable sacrifices of property to which at present they are too often compelled to submit.

The Sales will be held at Mr. Arthur's Inn on the first Wednesday in every month, and the first sale will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 3d of NOVEMBER. Mr. Arthur is making considerable improvements by adding to, and securing his present yards. Mr. A. will also be on the spot, and personally superintend the management, and will afford every facility to parties bringing in Stock for sale.

A charge of one and a half per cent. will be made on all property bought in.

Stock put into Mr. Liscombe's hands for sale, and afterwards disposed of by the owners, by private contract, will be charged a commission of two and a half per cent. on the amount realized.

Persons having Stock to dispose of are requested to furnish particulars at Mr. Liscombe's Office on the day previous to the sale.

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