

The Colonial Observer.

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

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Vol. I.

COLONIAL POLITICS.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

THERE is nothing for which the "First Political Writer of New South Wales" is more remarkably distinguished, than for a certain dimness of intellectual vision which invests the objects of his political perception with a sort of mistiness or haze that in great measure conceals from the view their real size and proportions. This, we suspect, arises from his having been accustomed for so many years past to the perpetual glare of the bright sun-light of this Colony; for we confess we have felt the evil effect of this ourselves on our own tender eyes. The fact, however, is unquestionable; and as an instance of it we have only to refer to his recent and reiterated speculations on the constitution of our future Colonial Legislature. It would seem, then, that some of the members of the worthy Committee appointed to take in charge the recently manufactured petitions for a Representative Government, had proposed that our future Colonial Legislature should consist of a single House of Assembly; and the "First Political Writer of the Colony," assuming this proposal as his text, launches forth into a whole series of articles on the constitution and practice of all Representative Governments both at home and abroad; and proving that, as there are three estates in England to constitute the Government of the country, viz., King, Lords, and Commons, so there ought to be an exact counterpart of such a system in all British Colonies—a Governor to represent the Monarch, a Legislative Council to occupy the place of the House of Lords, and a House of Assembly to stand for the House of Commons. Nay, the "First Political Writer" not only discovers that other Colonial Governments are all formed on the principle of having three co-ordinate branches of Legislature; he ascertains that the Republican Constitutions of the United States of America are also constructed on precisely similar principles—there being a President for our King or Queen, a Senate for our House of Lords, and a House of Representatives for our House of Commons. And reasoning from these premises on the mathematical axiom that "things that are equal to the same thing must be equal to one another," this great Colonial authority leads us to infer that there is really no difference whatever, either in the theory or practice of the respective Governments of Great Britain, the British Colonies, and Republican America. Now this is one of those notable discoveries that pre-eminently deserve the exclamation of the Scotch pedagogue, "Pro-di-gi-ous!"

NOW, did it not occur to the "First Political Writer," that things that are essentially different from each other may nevertheless have precisely the same external forms—nay, even the very same names? What, for instance, can be more different from each other than a primitive or apostolic bishop, the pastor of a single and comparatively small congregation residing in the same diocese or neighbourhood, and a modern bishop, the spiritual autocrat of a whole province or state? And yet we are to regard the latter as the genuine representative and successor of the former! The fact is, there is no similarity between the British Government, consisting as it does of King, Lords, and Commons, and Colonial Governments generally, consisting as these do of Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly. Their identity is altogether imaginary; the resemblance is only in appearance; there is all the difference in the world between them in reality. What possible resemblance, we ask, can there be be-

tween the House of Lords and a Colonial Legislative Council, consisting of a few Government Officers and a still smaller number of Government nominees? Is such a body to be compared for one moment—we mean of course in the principle of its constitution only—with the hereditary peerage of Great Britain and Ireland? Where are there materials in the Colonies to form anything like Colonial peers of? The idea that there are such materials may be agreeable enough to the self-conceit of the would-be aristocrats—the Campbells and Macarthurs, &c.—of our convict Colony; but it is too ridiculous to be entertained for one moment by men of the least pretensions to common sense. There are absolutely no materials to make Colonial peers of; and a Legislative Council, or Upper House, pretending to be a facsimile of the House of Lords on a small scale, must consequently be a mere device to cheat the Colonists into the belief that they have a free and responsible Government when they have not. How can they possibly have either a free or responsible Government, when every act of their House of Assembly has to be reviewed and approved of by a few Government officers and Government nominees? A Colonial Government can always command a majority in a Colonial Upper House of this kind; but nobody needs to be told that the British Government cannot always command a majority in the House of Lords.

BUT if a Colonial Upper House or Legislative Council is altogether unlike the British House of Lords, it has incomparably less resemblance to the Senates of the United States of America, with which the "first political writer" of New South Wales, in the plenitude of his simplicity, artlessly compares it. The necessity for a fly-wheel to regulate the movements of a popular Assembly is universally acknowledged even in America; but there is all the difference in the world between allowing that wheel to be entirely constructed and controuled in its movements by the Imperial Government, as is done in the British Colonies, and having it constructed and controuled, as is universally the case in America, entirely by the people. Let the people have a voice in the constitution of their Legislative Council as well as in that of their House of Assembly, and we shall be the first to vote for an Upper House. Let them have no such voice, and the Upper House or Legislative Council will sooner or later prove a hateful and intolerable nuisance. In short, the only question worth agitating in the case is, whether we are to have responsible Government or not. On this subject we are happy to have it in our power to lay before our readers the following admirable remarks, extracted from the famous Report of Earl Durham on the state of Canada. After enumerating the various subjects of grievance in that country, his Lordship suggests the only practicable remedy, as follows; and his remarks apply equally to all colonies:—

IT is not by weakening, but strengthening the influence of the people on its Government; by confining within much narrower bounds than those hitherto allotted to it, and not by extending the interference of the imperial authorities in the details of colonial affairs, that I believe that harmony is to be restored, where dissension has so long prevailed; and a regularity and vigour hitherto unknown, introduced into the administration of these Provinces. It needs no change in the principles of government, no invention of a new constitutional theory, to supply the remedy which would, in my opinion, completely remove the existing political disorders. It needs but to follow out consistently the principles of the British constitution, and introduce into the Government of these great Colonies those wise provisions, by which alone the working of the representative sys-

tem can in any country be rendered harmonious or efficient. We are not now to consider the policy of establishing representative government in the North American Colonies. That has been irrevocably done; and the experiment of depriving the people of their present constitutional power, is not to be thought of. To conduct their Government harmoniously, in accordance with its established principles, is now the business of its rulers; and I know not how it is possible to secure that harmony in any other way, than by administering the Government on those principles which have been found perfectly efficacious in Great Britain. I would not impair a single prerogative of the Crown; on the contrary, I believe that the interests of the people of these Colonies require the protection of prerogatives, which have not hitherto been exercised. But the Crown must, on the other hand, submit to the necessary consequences of representative institutions; and if it has to carry on the Government in union with a representative body, it must consent to carry it on by means of those in whom that representative body has confidence.

IN England, this principle has been so long considered an indisputable and essential part of our constitution, that it has rarely hardly ever been found necessary to inquire into the means by which its observance is enforced. When a ministry ceases to command a majority in Parliament on great questions of policy, its doom is immediately sealed; and it would appear to us as strange to attempt, for any time, to carry on a government by means of ministers perpetually in a minority, as it would be to pass laws with a majority of votes against them. The ancient constitutional remedies, by impeachment and a stoppage of the supplies, have never, since the reign of Wm. III., been brought into operation for the purpose of removing a ministry. They have never been called for, because, in fact, it has been the habit of ministers rather to anticipate the occurrence of an absolutely hostile vote, and to retire, when supported only by a bare and uncertain majority. If Colonial Legislatures have frequently stopped the supplies, if they have harassed public servants by unjust and harsh impeachments, it was because the removal of an unpopular administration could not be effected in the Colonies by those milder indications of a want of confidence, which have always sufficed to attain the end in the mother country.

THe means which have occasionally been proposed in the Colonies themselves appear to me to be unwise and calculated to attain the desired end in the best way. These proposals indicate such a want of reliance on the willingness of the Imperial Government to acquiesce in the adoption of a better system, as, if warranted, would render an harmonious adjustment of the different powers of the State utterly hopeless. An elective executive council would not only be utterly inconsistent with monarchical government, but would really, under the nominal authority of the Crown, deprive the community of one of the great advantages of an hereditary monarchy. Every purpose of popular control might be combined with every advantage of vesting the immediate choice of advisers in the Crown, were the Colonial Governor to be instructed to secure the co-operation of the Assembly in his policy, by entrusting its administration to such a committee as could command a majority; and if he were given to understand that he need count on no aid from home in any difference with the Assembly, that should not directly involve the relations between the mother country and the Colony. This change might be effected by a single despatch containing such instructions; or if any legal enactment were requisite, it would only be one that would render it necessary that the official acts of the Governor should be countersigned by some public functionary. This would induce responsibility for every act of the Government, and, as a natural consequence, it would necessitate the substitution of a system of administration, by means of competent heads of departments, for the present rude machinery of an elective council. If a Governor, if he wished to retain advisers not possessing the confidence of the existing Assembly, might rely on the effect of an appeal to the people, and, if unsuccessful, he might be coerced by a refusal of supplies, or his advisers might be terrified by the prospect of impeachment. But there can be no reason for apprehending that either party would enter on a contest, when each would find its interest in the maintenance of harmony; and the abuse of the powers which each would constitutionally possess, would cease when the struggle for larger powers became unnecessary. Nor can I conceive that it would be found impossible or difficult to conduct a Colonial Government with precisely the limitation of the respective powers which has been so long and so easily maintained in Great Britain.

IKnow that it has been urged, that the principles which are productive of harmony and good government in the mother country, are by no means applicable to a colonial dependency. It is said that it is necessary that the administration of a colony should be carried on by persons nominated without any reference to the wishes of its people; that they have to carry into effect the policy, not of that people, but of the authorities at home; and that a

colony which should name all its own administrative functionaries, would, in fact, cease to be dependent. I admit that the system which I propose would, in fact, place the internal government of the colony in the hands of the Colonists themselves; and that we should thus leave to them the execution of the laws, of which we have long entrusted the making solely to them. Perfectly aware of the value of our colonial possessions, and strongly impressed with the necessity of maintaining our connexion with them, I know not in what respect it can be desirable that we should interfere with their internal legislation in matters which do not affect their relations with the mother country. The matters, which so concern us, are very few. The constitution of the form of government, the regulation of foreign relations, and of trade with the mother country, the other British Colonies, and foreign nations—and the disposal of the public lands, are the only points on which the mother country requires a control. This control is now sufficiently secured by the authority of the Imperial Legislature; by the protection which the Colony derives from us against foreign enemies; by the beneficial terms which our laws secure to its trade; and by its share of the reciprocal benefits which would be conferred by a wise system of colonization. A perfect subordination, on the part of the Colony, on these points, is secured by the advantages which it finds in the continuance of its connexion with the Empire. It certainly is not strengthened, but greatly weakened, by a vexatious interference on the part of the Home Government, with the enactment of laws for regulating the internal concerns of the Colony. But it surely cannot be the duty or the interest of Great Britain to keep a most expensive military possession of these Colonies, in order that a Governor or Secretary of State may be able to confer colonial appointments on one rather than another set of persons in the Colonies. For this is really the only question at issue. The slightest acquaintance with these Colonies proves the fallacy of the common notion, that any considerable amount of patronage in them is distributed among strangers from the mother country. Whatever inconvenience a consequent frequency of changes among the holders of office may produce, is a necessary disadvantage of free government, which will be amply compensated by the perpetual harmony which the system must produce between the people and its rulers. Nor do I fear that the character of the public servants will, in any respect, suffer from a more popular tenure of office. For I can conceive no system so calculated to fill important posts with inefficient persons as the present, in which public opinion is too little consulted in the original appointment, and in which it is almost impossible to remove those who disappoint the expectations of their usefulness, without inflicting a kind of brand on their capacity or integrity.

IAm well aware that many persons, both in the Colonies and at home, view the system which I recommend with considerable alarm, because they distrust the ulterior views of those by whom it was originally proposed, and whom they suspect of urging its adoption, with the intent only of enabling them more easily to subvert monarchical institutions, and to assert the independence of the Colony. I believe, however, that the extent to which these ulterior views exist, has been greatly overrated. We must not take every rash expression of disappointment as an indication of a settled aversion to the existing constitution; and my own observation convinces me, that the predominant feeling of all the English population of the North American Colonies is that of devoted attachment to the mother country. I believe that neither the interests nor the feelings of the people are incompatible with a Colonial Government, wisely and popularly administered. The proofs, which many who are much dissatisfied with the existing administration are not to be denied or overlooked. The attachment constantly exhibited by the people of these Provinces towards the British Crown and Empire, has all the characteristics of a strong national feeling. They value the institutions of their country, not merely from a sense of the practical advantages which they confer, but from sentiments of national pride; and they uphold them the more, because they are accustomed to view them as marks of nationality, which distinguish them from their Republican neighbours. I do not mean to affirm that this is a feeling which no impolicy on the part

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

April 1.—The schooner Triton, Captain Buck, from Port Nicholson, having left the 15th March, in ballast. Passengers—Mr. G. Butcher.

DEPARTURES.

March 30.—The schooner Tamar, Captain Cuthbertson, for Newcastle, in ballast.

DISTRESSING CALAMITY!

We are truly sorry to inform the public of a serious loss which the Colonial literary world has recently sustained through the unaccommodating spirit of a party somewhat connected with this journal.

THE PETITION COMMITTEE.—The committee held their fifth meeting yesterday, in the Exchange Rooms, when the subject of two houses of legislature was brought under consideration.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES EXAMINER.—The first number of this journal made its appearance on Saturday last.

MEETING OF CREDITORS.

Those marked * take place at Bathurst; † at Maitland; and those not so distinguished, at the Supreme Court-house, Sydney.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

BEAUTY AND THE LECTURER: A METRICAL BALLAD. To the Tune of "Chevy-Chase."

MARKETABLE.

By the Rev. Dr. Lang, on the first instant, Mr. Alexander Taves to Mrs. Mary Gray, both recently from the north of Scotland.

FOR ADELAIDE.

The regular packet-ship, EMMA, Sproule, Commander, will sail on the 14th instant, at latest, being under engagement to sail at the time, with or without freight.

CHEAP EDITION FOR THE PEOPLE,

Charles O'Malley, of the Irish Dragoon. BAKER'S Australian Edition of CHAMBERS' O'MALLEY, printed and published at his Hibernal Printing Office, 19, King-street, east.

CONCLUDING SALE OF BOOKS.

MOORE and HEYDON have to announce for their next Book Sale, which will take place on FRIDAY EVENING next, at Six in the evening precisely.

- The Bridgewater Treatises The Encyclopaedia Americana The Encyclopaedia of Geography Works on Medicine Physics Morals Jurisprudence Theology Astronomy Mechanics History Poetry, &c. &c.

CIRCULAR.

MRS. SUNBOLF, Milliner and Dress-maker, lately arrived from England, having been in business for six years in Regent's Quadrant, London, in soliciting the patronage of the Indies of Sydney, begs to state, that having made arrangements with Madame Goodwyn, but recently arrived from Paris, where for four years she was designer & made to the first establishment of that world of fashion.

Coach and Gig Manufactory.

CHARLES McLAUGHLIN begs leave to intimate to his numerous patrons, that he has removed his establishment to the premises adjoining the residence of James Raymond, Esq., in York-street, where he will carry on his business in all its branches.

NOTICE TO GRAZERS AND STOCKHOLDERS.

SMITHFIELD MARKET. TOWN OF PROSPECT. We, the undersigned, will in future require all Cattle and Sheep purchased by us previous to the opening and holding of the Smithfield Fairs to be delivered at Smithfield Market, where we the Undersigned or our servants, will attend to receive the same on notice of the day of their arrival.

SUPREME COURT.—The action Smith v. Elyard, for setting aside a sale of property in the neighbourhood of St. Leonard's, on the ground of its having been sold under a false description, came before the Supreme Court on Thursday last, having been postponed from the Tuesday previous.

NEWCASTLE.—A desire for the erection of Newcastle into a free port has become pretty general, not only among the inhabitants of the town but throughout the district of the Hunter generally.

CURIOS NOTICE.—The following curious notice recently appeared on Ludford church door, Herts, and was previously read in the church:—This is to give notice, that no person is to be buried in this churchyard but those living in the parish; and those who wish to be buried are desired to apply to Ephraim Grub, parish clerk.

FURNISHED APARTMENT.

TO be let, in Upper Fort-street, nearly opposite the Flag Staff, a large and airy Bed Chamber, with the attendance of a Servant.

SIR R. BOURKE'S STATUE.—MR. BAILEY, R. A.—The Committee appointed for the erection of Sir R. Bourke's Statue deem it due to Mr. Bailey, R. A., by whom the work was executed, to inform the subscribers that they have received a representation from him setting forth a claim to reimbursement for an additional expense of £73 3s. 7d., to which he has been subjected for the freight and shipping charges on the Statue and Pedestal, in consequence of the government having been unable, from the discontinuance of transportation to this colony, to provide freight for them as originally intended.

Table with 4 columns: Description of subscriptions, Amount, and totals. Includes entries for R. Therry, Hon. Sec., and additional subscriptions.

R. THERRY, Hon. Sec. Amount of subscriptions already advertised 92 8 0. Additional subscriptions 2 0 0.

* Farther subscriptions to be paid to J. Black, Esq., of the Bank of New South Wales, will be duly announced.

SIR RICHARD BOURKE'S STATUE.—THE OPENING DAY.—The Committee appointed for Sir Richard Bourke's Statue have the gratification to announce that the progress of its erection has so far advanced, that instead of laying the foundation stone on the 11th of April, the statue will be completed, and, for the first time, exhibited to the people on that day.

PROGRAMME. Those several societies are requested to attend the Royal Hotel, George-street, at twelve o'clock, on Monday, the 11th instant; and at half-past twelve the procession will move from the Royal Hotel to the spot on which the statue is to be erected in the following order, proceeding by George-street, King-street, Pitt-street, Hunter-street, and Macquarie-street, to the top of Bent-street—'o the site of the Statue.

- 1. The Band of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, playing suitable airs to the occasion. 2. The Freemasons, with their banners and insignia, according to the order in which the officers of the respective lodges have arranged that they should march. 3. The Committee appointed to superintend the erection of the statue. 4. The Australian Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, with their banners and insignia, according to the arrangement of their respective officers. 5. The Total Abstinence Society and Societies connected therewith, with their banners and insignia, according to the arrangement of their respective officers. 6. The Society of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the Manchester Unity, with their banners and insignia, under the like arrangement of their respective officers. 7. The Committee and Members of St. Patrick's Society, with the banner of St. Patrick, and the children of the Roman Catholic Schools. 8. The subscribers to the statue.

PROPERTY OF W. C. WENTWORTH, ESQ., BETWEEN MR. HUTCHINSON'S PADDOCK AND THE REDFERN ESTATE, Fronting Botany-street.

NEAR THE NEW BUILDINGS OF L. MYLES, ESQ., J. F. MESSRS. CHALLENGER, JONES, ETC., AND THE RESIDENCE OF MRS. CHISHOLM.

MR. STUBBS announces the honour of selling by Public Auction, at the Mart, King-street, on MONDAY, the 18th day of APRIL, 1842. Sale at Twelve o'clock. All that strip or piece of land situated as above, and DIVIDED into thirty-one building plots, with frontages respectively to the above street and road of forty feet, more or less, by varying depth from sixty-three feet to one hundred and seven feet, as per plan, by Mr. Knapp, to be seen at the Mart.

PURCHASERS are requested to observe that the northern point of these allotments (or junction of Botany-street with the Botany Bay Road) opens upon Redfern-street, the leading street of approach to the projected prolongation of George, Pitt, Castlereagh, and Elizabeth-streets, south. The reduced extent of this property, on the map, also discovers an endless connexion with all parts round Sydney, evidently springing up from its own intrinsic valuable locality, relative in extent; and compassing everything that is desirable in so contiguous a selection of town property, and unrivalled town and country scenery.

Materials and mechanic labour never will be cheaper for many years; and it is only to look at the eagerness with which house building is carried on in the neighbourhood of this property, and the other side of Parramatta-street, to be well certain that there is something more than mere enthusiasm in all this rivalry and speculation.

ITEMS. 1. Where the frontages and depths are corresponding, a man runs up a house for sixty pounds, lets it off, and then he keeps a portion for himself to work up as he likes. 2. Convenience to Sydney, which cannot go further north, but must, as an increasing town, increase onwards to this part, south. 3. Vegetables and garden stuff can be in Sydney for sale by seven o'clock any morning, in a doukey-cart.

POSITIVE SECOND SALE OF THE PIPERSTON ESTATE.

MR. STUBBS announces the honour of being instructed by the Proprietor, to submit the REMAINING LOTS to public competition, on FRIDAY, the 15th day of APRIL, at the Mart, King-street, Sale at Twelve.

- DESCRIPTED, (as surveyed by Mr. Knapp), situated between E-wick, the estate of James Norton, Esq., westerly; Robert Johnson, Esq., of Annandale, on the east; and bounded northerly by those of Captain Perry, Messrs. McKenzie, Ryan Brennan, and Lloyd's, Grant; and south east by the properties of Titterton and others. The Chart displays the following disposition of the allotments, viz.— LOTS 15 to 18 Front a new street, called Piper-street, which runs from the new Balmain Road to Johnston's Creek. Lots 19 to 27 Have frontages on a new street, intersecting the property, called High street, with access to Parramatta-street by a reserved road. Lots 28 and 30 Are irregular plots of land, with frontages to the same reserved road leading to Parramatta-street. Lots 31 to 37 Are upon High-street, with Johnston's Creek at their back. Lots 38 to 40 Are with frontages on Piper-street, with same access. Lot 41 Is a large corner piece of land of twelve acres, with reserved access to Piper-street, and appears the commencing point of head of Johnston's Bay. There are several water courses described on the property, two of which are crossed by High-street. The land westerly of High-street is stated as good forest ground, whilst on the easterly side of the same street it inclines towards the creek side to a light sandy soil; Lot 41 being partially a flat tea tree brush, as before stated, a small farm of twelve.

TO PURCHASERS GENERALLY AND SPECULATORS INDIVIDUALLY.—This estate is popularly known as PIPERSTON AND BIGGER'S GRANT, than which, as a portion of the Petersham estate, none can stand in higher public estimation, or can be more valuable as an original or prior selection, chosen especially as a fixed and certain situation for some future benefit and advantage to the inhabitants of the metropolis, who are daily showing their predilection for residences in this pleasant part of its suburbs.

SCOTTISH SOCIETY.

THE Members of this Society are reminded, that the MONTHLY MEETING takes place on TUESDAY next, the 12th instant. 5th April, 1842.

ROYAL EXCHANGE COMPANY, (Under the Act of Council 7 and 8 William IV.) SECOND INSTALLMENT.

THE Committee of Management of this Company, in pursuance of their powers under the Deed of Settlement and Act of Council, do hereby call for a Special Instalment of TWO POUNDS upon each Share therein, to be paid at the Bank of Australia, in George-street, Sydney, on the said Committee's account, on or before Saturday, the Thirtieth day of April next.

NEWCASTLE.

MR. A. DODDS has to announce for sale, by Auction, on the ground, at Newcastle, on TUESDAY, the 26th of April, A Building Allotment in the above important township.

The allotment is next but one to Priest's cottage, and nearly opposite Usher's, in the immediate vicinity of the New Court-house. This sale holds forth many and very great inducements to the inhabitants generally; the man of family is particularly invited to speculate, and builders would do well in becoming purchasers, as houses and cottages rent well in such a situation, in short it is generally recommended, as it is not likely such another opportunity will ever again present itself for the general benefit of the community.

Title—a grant from the crown. Terms liberal, at sale. The auctioneer will be in attendance early on the day in question, and give all further particulars. Maitland, March 29.

PATERSON RIVER. In the Estate of George Townshend, Esq.

MR. A. DODDS Has been honoured with positive instructions to sell by Auction, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of April, on the estate of Trevalyn, Paterson River, by order of the Trustees,

THE whole of the EFFECTS belonging to the said estate, comprising a most extensive assortment and variety of agricultural implements &c., viz.—Drays, carts, ploughs, harrows, complete sets of bullock harness, yokes, bows, and chains, &c.; a winnowing machine, a large quantity of tobacco screws, truss hoops for tobacco kegs, screw presses for ditto and for wool; also a large quantity of cedar and pine, in flitch and scantling; machinery for a water mill, steel mill, millstones, &c.; carpenters' and smiths' tools; a quantity of iron; large beams and scales, weights, &c.; dairy utensils; several articles of household furniture, such as tables, chairs, mattresses, pillows, &c.; a large quantity of wheat, seed barley, and prime lucerne hay; together with all the working bullocks, cows, heifers, steers, and calves.

At Belgrave Farm, adjoining the above Estate.

- AFTER WHICH, Eight working bullocks, about four hundred and thirty bushels of wheat, fourteen head of cattle, (a mixed lot), a Timor pony, three ricks of hay (lucerne) one hundred thousand bricks, carpenters' forge, and coopers' tools; boxes of glass, oils, paints, &c.; also, household furniture. And the following effects at Mr. Penfold's:— Six and a half acres of standing corn, eight working bullocks, and two hundred bushels of wheat. At Gygallington:— Twelve hundred weight of tobacco stems. At Penshurst:— Forty bushels of wheat, a quantity of cedar, and three tobacco presses. At Gressford Village. Seventy thousand bricks, brickmaker's tools, and a quantity of cedar. The articles mentioned on the three last farms will be sold at Trevalyn, so that intending purchasers had better examine them prior to the sale. All parties on the Hunter, Paterson, and William Rivers, and new comers, would do well not to lose sight of this important and bona fide sale. Every requisite for carrying on farming operations on an extensive scale will be found, and of the best description, and complete in all respects. It would be impossible, within the limits of an advertisement, to enumerate the whole of the articles intended to be submitted for sale. Refreshments will be provided. Terms liberal, made known at sale. Maitland, March 26.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF HORSE STOCK, &c., WITHOUT RESERVE, At Anambah, near Maitland, the residence of Robert Pringle, Esq.

MR. A. DODDS will sell by Auction, on the estate of Anambah, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of April, at twelve o'clock precisely, The following valuable Horse Stock, &c., viz.:

- GALLOWAY LAD, a Clydesdale entire, imported by J. H. Pagan, Fsq., in 1837. BASSANO, a blood horse, entire, imported by Mr. Dawson. BLACK PRINCE, by Beverly, out of an imported Arab mare. Three mares, with foals by their sides, rising four years old. Ten mares, rising three years old. Ten colts, rising three years old. Fifty head of cattle, comprising cows and bullocks. Fifteen dairy cows, in calf to an imported bull, some with calves by their sides. Six hundred ewes, running on the estate. Sixty half bred Leicester rams. Fifty half-bred Lord Western's lambs. [The ewes are in lamb to the above] An imported short-horned Durham bull. A Dover colt, bay, four years old, broken to harness. A lot of stock horses and working bullocks. Fifteen tons of oats, wheat, canary hay. AFTER WHICH, Six geldings, broken to saddle, two to harness or plough. Two teams of working bullocks (six each), in capital condition; also, yokes bows and chains. A small flock of maiden ewes. One mare; a Diver colt, entire, four years old, broken in to double or single harness. A lot of fillies (three by Bijou), two and a half years old. Fourteen half bred Leicester rams, eighteen months old. The mares are very superior, and their stock is by Galloway Lad and Bassano. Terms at sale. Refreshments will be provided. East Maitland, March 29.

HINTON, HUNTER'S RIVER. IMPORTANT SALE OF HINTON ESTATE.

MR. A. DODDS, In accordance with instructions, and in pursuance of a previous notice, has the honor of announcing, that he will submit to Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of April next, on the Estate,

The above splendid property, which forms one of the richest agricultural farms in the district. It is divided into portions suited to capitalists, industrious agriculturists, and mechanics. A glance at the map will show the advantage of the situation; accessible on all sides by water, the agriculturist and mechanic will find alike the advantage of settling there. This property forms the key to the extensive and fertile districts of the Paterson and Upper William, &c. It commands daily communication, and is within ten hours sail of Sydney, steamers passing and repassing daily; these facilities also afford a ready transit for produce to market, and a ready supply of everything requisite for the wealthy resident. The advantages of situation are scarcely surpassed by the fertility of the soil; but it is needless to enter into a lengthened detail of all the advantages which this property possesses, as any one at all acquainted with the locality knows the great value of this Estate; but in order to give those who are not acquainted with it an opportunity of appreciating its real value, the auctioneer feels obliged to point out, although inadequately, these facts to the public. At the same time, recommend parties to inspect the property to form a just and unbiased estimate of its real value.

LOTS 1 to 17 contain about one rood and upwards each, in the township of Hinton.

- Lots 18 to 25 vary from one rood sixteen perches to two roods eight perches. Frontages to the Paterson River, and the high road to Morphett. Lots 26 to 45 vary from one rood ten perches to two roods twelve perches. All frontages to the Paterson River. Lots 46 to 70 contain about one rood each. Lots 71 to 83 vary from two acres two roods to three acres. All frontages to the Hunter and the high road to Morphett. Lot 84 contains about twelve acres two roods. Lot 85 contains about ten acres two roods. Lot 86 contains about eight acres two roods. Lot 87 contains about six acres two roods. Lot 88 contains about six acres two roods. [Lots 84 to 88 are situated on a gentle rising eminence, and command a delightful prospect.] Lot 89 contains about thirty-five acres. Lot 90 contains about thirty-five acres two roods. On this is erected the homestead, containing dwelling house, barns, stables, piggeries, men's huts, &c. Lot 91 contains about thirty-five acres two roods. Lot 92 contains about twenty-seven acres. Lot 93 contains about twenty-seven acres one rood eight perches. [Lots 91, 92, and 93, are splendid farms.] ALSO, Will be let on lease, for a term of years farms varying from twenty-five to fifty acres each, all fenced in and well situated. AFTER WHICH, The whole of the Working Bullocks, Drays, Farming Implements, Dairy Utensils, a lot of Pigs, &c. A clear and unexceptionable Title to the property will be shewn. Plans exhibited, and further particulars from the Auctioneer. Terms, very liberal, made known at the sale. Maitland, March 26.

SYDNEY BETHEL UNION.

The meeting of Wednesday night last presents one of the most cheering triumphs of voluntarism that has yet occurred in this Colony—such as may well strengthen the hands and encourage the hearts of those who rely on its efficiency for the support of religious ordinances. What do those who cannot rely on the voluntary system exhibit but either on the one hand a species of practical infidelity, a want of trust in the inherent power of Christianity in opening the hearts of men, or, on the other, a conviction of the utter want of religion in the community? Fears on either of these points prove to be groundless. Even in this community there is sufficient Christian principle, sufficient attachment to religious ordinances, to ensure their continued support. We need nothing more to assure us of the existence of such principle somewhere, and of its adequacy, if brought into full and unfettered operation, to meet the religious wants of the community, than to look at the result of the public meeting for relieving the Sydney Bethel Union from its embarrassments. It was expected, we understand, to pass off, as such meetings have too frequently done here, with a cold and barren expression of interest in the welfare of the institution, and the necessity of engaging the liberality of the Christian public in its aid. Nay, it was confidently anticipated in highly respectable quarters, that the result of the meeting would demonstrate the necessity of breaking up the institution altogether, and the expediency of Mr. Adam's returning forthwith to America. Now this, as remarked by Dr. Lang, would certainly have been a positive disgrace to this community; a proof, in fact, that the people were utterly destitute of Christian principle: but, happily, such a reproach cannot now, with any degree of justice, be cast on a portion at least of the inhabitants of this town.

It is known to the greater part of our readers that in consequence of arrangements made by Dr. Lang in New York and London, Mr. Adam about a year ago came to this Colony to raise the Bethel flag, and invite the sailors visiting this port to attend the celebration of religious worship, the American Bethel Union engaging to pay one-third, and the London Institution another third of his salary, while the remainder was to be furnished by a branch society, to be established in Sydney. Such a society had been established accordingly, and at the present meeting its first annual report was read. The society had engaged not only to pay the remaining third of Mr. Adam's salary, but also the additional sum of £1,000 in name of house-rent. These engagements, however, the society had not found, during the past year of pecuniary depression, the means of cancelling. It became, therefore, urgently necessary to make a strong effort on the present occasion.

The meeting was numerous and respectably attended. Mr. Allan, in the absence of Mr. Jones, on the motion of the Rev. Dr. Lang, was unanimously called to the chair. On the Committee benches were the Rev. Dr. Ross, Dr. Lang, Mr. Sweetman, Mr. Threlkeld, Captain Pearson, Captain Gillet, Captain Drinker, Mr. Williams, American Consul, Mr. Caddell, &c. The report, detailing the operations of the society, and the promising fruits of Mr. Adam's labours, was read by the secretary, the Rev. Mr. Saunders. Its adoption and publication was moved by Dr. Lang and seconded by Captain Gillet. Several other resolutions were then moved and adopted, and after the routine of a public meeting was got through, they were on the point of breaking up, when the Rev. Dr. Lang rose, and begged to say a word before the meeting separated.

He felt called on to take a prominent part in the proceedings of this meeting, from his having been the means of inducing Mr. Adams to come to this colony to occupy the highly important field of labour in which he had so zealously, and with such a measure of success been engaged, and he could not think of sending home his friend and brother with fair promises, only to reap the bitter fruits of disappointment. The rev. gentleman concluded with an appeal to the charities of the Christian public, on which, he said, he was himself forthwith to be entirely dependent; and with a personal

pledge to raise within three months the sum of £20 as his portion of the debt of the institution. The example thus set had a powerful influence: Mr. Peacock immediately gave a similar pledge. Subscriptions from £5 to half a guinea were made in succession till the whole amount necessary to liquidate the debt (upwards of £100) was virtually raised on the spot—a standing testimony to the efficiency of the voluntary system.

It is in prospect to build a church for seamen on shore, towards which object a considerable sum has been raised by contributions from seamen and others attending divine service in the Bethel ship. Several seamen at the meeting also gave subscriptions of £1, others of £5 in name of the crew to which they belonged; and one poor labouring man, who has been in the habit of attending the Bethel service, gave a subscription of two pounds! It is to be hoped that the institution, now relieved from its burdens, will proceed in its operations with increased vigour and success.

The following gentlemen form the Committee for the present year:—Treasurer, Thomas Caddell, Esq.; Auditors, Messrs. F. Mitchell and Garrard; Committee, the Revs. W. P. Crook, Dr. Fullerton, Dr. Lang, Dr. Ross, W. Schofield, E. Sweetman, and J. Saunders; with Messrs. Crook, Gillet, Mitchell, Watson, Weiss, and Williams.

THE INSOLVENT LAW.

The following remarks of Mr. Justice Burton, in regard to the method to be followed in apportioning the assets of insolvents in cases of partnership among the creditors of the firm, and of those individuals of whom the partnership consists respectively, are deserving of notice. If they contain the law on the matter their evident tendency is to weaken the credit of partnership concerns, by rendering uncertain the extent of responsibility by each individual partner.

The principle laid down and recommended in chapter 6th of the publication on the Insolvent Law, and as exemplified in the Appendix N, 12, is as follows:—That all the creditors of a man are entitled to share equally in the distribution of his assets. Now, if joint creditors prove against the estate, and separate creditors against the separate estate, one set of creditors may receive 20s. in the pound, and the other get nothing, or according to circumstances, but always one more than the others. But a man's creditors are those to whom he is indebted jointly with another (or others) and those to whom he is indebted alone; when, therefore, there are two partners and two sets of creditors, and joint debts and joint assets, each party's assets are one-half the joint estate, and the whole of his separate estate; his debts are one-half of the joint debts, and the whole of his separate debts. Therefore, one-half of the debts of the joint creditors should be proved against his share of his joint estate plus his sole estate, together with the whole of his debts due by him alone.

In the same ratio, when there are three or four partners, the share of each will be one-third, or one-fourth of the joint estate, which is to be carried to the credit of each; and the aggregate formed of that share together with his sole estate will be chargeable with one-third, or one-fourth, as the case may be, of the debts of creditors on the joint estate, and with the whole of his sole debts. This is the only fair principle of proof of debts between estates in partnership and individually.

It may happen, that the joint and separate creditors of one partner, may thus get a better dividend than those of another partner, but this can only arise from the separate creditors of one being greater than of the other, or his separate estate being less; which is exactly what ought to be the case, for their joint estates and their joint debts are equal.

It remains to be observed, that it may happen that all the creditors of one partner may be paid in full out of his aggregate estate, and surplus left: in that case, it is clear that such surplus must go to pay in full the whole of the creditors on the partnership estate, in so far as the partners fall short; for each partner is liable for the whole of the joint debts as far as his means extend; but no partner is liable for the separate debts of his partner. As to the mode of taking the proof in such cases, the creditors of the partnership estate should prove their debts in that estate, and each person having so proved should be admitted to charge half the amount (in case of two partners) against each estate of the partners.

Pungent Preaching.—An old man, being asked his opinion of a certain sermon, replied, "I like it very well, except that there was no pinch to it." It was reminded of this anecdote by the remark of a son of Neptune from Nantucket, whom I met in the gallery of the church last Sabbath evening. He said it was a handsome sermon, "but he would have liked it better, if it had stuck the harpoon into the conscience of the sinner."—(American paper.)—This reminds us of a conversation we heard one morning, between two tradesmen at a shop door at Stirling. They were discussing the sermon delivered on the preceding Sunday, when the one said to the other, "Eh' man, but he was close on the conscience."

PETITION COMMITTEE.

The fourth meeting of these political scavans was held on Friday last in the Royal Exchange Committee Rooms, Mr. W. C. Wentworth in the chair. The greater part of the committee were present on the occasion.

Mr. Macarthur again brought forward, in a corrected form, his proposed plan of representation, to which we merely alluded in our last. We shall now furnish our readers with the plan in detail. Mr. Macarthur proposes that not less than thirty representatives should be elected for the town and country constituencies under-mentioned.

Table with columns: COUNTY, INHABITANTS, MEMBERS, COUNTY, TOWNS. Lists various counties like Cumberland, Northumberland, Camden, etc., with their respective population and proposed number of members.

The towns which would send members, would be Sydney, 29,973 inhabitants, four members; Parramatta, 5,389, one member; Maitland and Newcastle, 4,145, one member; Windsor and Richmond, 1,954, one member; Port Phillip, 4,933, two members. In the event of the erection of Port Phillip into a separate Colony, the number of representatives should be kept up either by increasing the representation of some constituency already existing, or by the enfranchisement of some other district. This scheme Mr. M.A. submitted for the adoption of the Committee as a preliminary resolution before entering on the consideration of the franchise.

Mr. Macarthur then after a great deal of rignarole about the necessity of conforming in regard to the franchise as nearly as possible to the provisions of the English Reform Act—an Act for which, by the bye, our Colonial Tories now evince an unaccountable partiality—proposed the following franchise, which was seconded by Dr. Nicholson:—

FOR COUNTIES.—Freehold lands or tenements of the clear yearly value of 10l. sterling. Leasehold lands or tenements, the original term of the lease being not less than 20 years, liable to a bona fide yearly rent of 20l. sterling. Leasehold lands or tenements, the original term of the lease being not less than 7 years, liable to a bona fide yearly rent of 30l. sterling. Leasehold land or tenements, the original term of which being under 7 years, liable to a bona fide rent of 50l. sterling. Tenants at will not to be qualified until after one year's occupancy, 50l. sterling. That for the purposes of this resolution, departing Licenses and Assessments to the amount yearly of 20l. qualify.

FOR TOWNS.—Freehold Lands or Tenements of the clear yearly value of 10l. sterling. In Sydney and Melbourne, the occupation of a house or premises liable to a bona fide yearly rent of 15l. sterling. In all other towns the occupying of a house or premises, liable to a bona fide yearly rent of 15l. sterling. That in carrying into effect the foregoing general principles for the exercise of the elective franchise, this Committee would suggest that the enactments and provisions of the Reform Act, 2 of Win. 4th, chap. 45, should so far as the circumstances of the colony will admit, be adopted.

Mr. Holden expressed his intention of pressing the amendment he had formerly made in regard to a personal qualification; and Mr. O'Brien justly arguing that the franchise proposed would give an undue preponderance to the emancipist interest, by excluding from the electoral privilege persons newly settled in the Colony, moved a second amendment to the effect, that in the counties, the franchise should be conferred on freeholders of 20l.; tenants of 21 years, of 20l.; of seven years, of 10l.; in all the minor towns, having a bench of magistrates, on freeholders of 15l., or tenants of 10l.; holders of bank shares to the amount of 100l.; in educational institutions of 50l.; deposits in the saving's bank of 30l., the same being the bona fide property of the holders, for twelve months, before the day of election; and in the towns of Sydney and Melbourne, on freeholders of 20l., or tenants in occupancy of a house rented

at 20l.; in the towns of Parramatta, Windsor, and Maitland, at 15l.; and on squatters paying an assessment and license charge of 20l. yearly. Both of the amendments however were withdrawn, and Mr. M'Arthur's resolution adopted.

Dr. Bowman then proposed, and Dr. Wallace seconded the resolution that the qualification for a representative for a town or county should be possessed of bona fide property in the colony to the amount of 300l., and should have been a resident in the colony for three years.

Dr. Nicholson gave notice that at the next meeting he should bring forward the subject of two houses of legislature.

HUMOURS OF THE AUCTION MART.

A grass-cutter complaining at the Auction Mart that he could not find a "single stake" on any of the splendid "grazing" allotments he had bought, had his surprise softened down by being assured that it was very likely, as a bullock had not been seen near the place for many years.

A remarkably good judge of the first masters, after quizzing a painting the other day at the Mart for about an hour, drewled out in the most condescending manner imaginable "do you mean to assert that this painting is warranted a "Teniers"? was answered "I don't know, all I can say is, it has been with us only about Ten days."—Communicated.

Geological Discoveries.—It is the beautiful and philosophic remark of the admirable Lavater, that we cannot pick up a pebble by the way-side but we find all nature in connection with it. It is a fact which, suspected only a short time since by some observers more acute and more intelligent than the rest, is now fully confirmed by more recent investigations, that the whole mass of chalk is derived from animal substances. It is found, for instance, that if we grate a piece of chalk and expose the particles thus obtained to the microscope, we find them all to be of organic origin, they are small shells, corals, or conchylites, or fragments of these objects, while a still closer inspection proves that the remaining mass is largely made up of infusoria creatures, too minute for the unassisted eye to discover. The fact, that masses of this rock, which are often 1000 or 1200 feet in thickness, are thus singularly composed, constitutes one of the most striking discoveries of modern science, particularly when we add that the flint imbedded in the chalk is conceived to be similarly composed, and, like the chalk itself, literally to have been once alive. Nor is the phenomenon confined to the chalk; the vast beds of the oolite formation which yields the Portland, the Bath stone, the free-stone, and most of the materials for the builder's use, are found to be similarly constituted, and it is a singular and instructive fact that we are actually building our palaces and temples from the skeletons of creatures which existed in the primeval eras of our earth, and which, after having fulfilled all the functions of life, have been destined by the Almighty, after the extinction of their existence, to furnish the materials for the solid strata of the globe, and the ease and enjoyment of mankind.

Dr. Franklin's Code of Laws.—The following list of moral virtues was drawn up by one, Dr. Franklin for the regulation of his life.—Temperance—Eat not to fulness; drink not to elevation. Silence—Spend not but what may benefit others or yourself; avoid trifling conversation. Order—Let all your things be in their places; let each part of your business have its time. Resolution—Resolve to perform what you ought; perform without fail what you resolve. Frugality—Make no expense, but to do good to others or yourself; that is waste nothing. Industry—Lose no time; be always employed in something useful; keep out of all unnecessary action. Sincerity—Use no hurtful deceit; think innocently and justly; and if you speak, speak accordingly. Justice—Wrong none by doing injuries, or omitting the benefits that are your duty. Moderation—Avoid extremes; forbear resenting injuries. Cleanliness—Suffer no uncleanness in the body or habitation. Tranquility—Be not disturbed about trifles, or at accidents common or unavoidable. Humility—Imitate Jesus Christ.

Average Mortality of all Mankind.—

The population of the whole earth has been variously estimated between eight hundred and a thousand millions of souls. If we fix upon an intermediate number, say 946,080,000, and assign 30 years for the continuance of each generation, we shall find that the "children of men" come into the world and out of it at the following average:—

- Every Second,
- Minute,
- Hour,
- Day,
- Week,
- Month,
- Year,
- Generation every 30 years,

Every tick of the clock a soul departs, and a new birth takes place at the same time. Thus, by the wise dispensation of the Creator, is the world perpetuated.—English paper.

The New York Mirror says that a Yankee down the Bay State, has invented a musical-clock, and that he has attached to a cradle, hung on pivots. The pendulum rocks the cradle, and the musical department sings the baby to sleep!!

PORT NELSON, NEW ZEALAND.

The ship Lloyds, with female emigrants, had arrived; but considerable dissatisfaction prevailed among them in regard to their treatment...

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

The Government and a large body of the settlers remain in the same hostile position in regard to the quit-rents as before.

The cry of commercial distress continues to be heard, and it is apprehended that the crisis is not yet over; the Banks, however, continue to prosper in an extraordinary degree.

At the close of the year 1834 the debts due to the Banks, which composed nearly the whole debt of the land, foreign commercial affairs alone excepted, was in round numbers £250,000.

ing inhumanity, is further extending its Himalayan arm; by adding, unlimited in number, one hundred and five pounds shares to all applicants...

The following notice of the late lamented Daniel Robertson, Esq., who had been drowned when on a fishing excursion on the north Esk, and whose name appeared in our last week's obituary, is extracted from the Cornwall Chronicle:—

The sudden and melancholy death of Mr. Robertson has thrown his family and connections, by whom he was much beloved, into the deepest affliction. Less poignantly, of course, than by his nearer connections, but still greatly will his loss be felt by a large circle of friends and acquaintance...

LAUNCESTON MARKETS, MARCH 19, 1842.—Union Steam Mills—Wheat, 6s. to 6s. 6d. per 60lbs.; flour, first quality, £20 per 2000lbs.; ditto, second ditto, £18 ditto; ditto, third ditto, £15 ditto; bran, 1s. 4d. per 20lbs.; pollard, 1s. 3d. per 20lbs.

HOBBART TOWN MARKETS.—Our grain market is exceedingly dull, the excitement caused by reports from Sydney being for the present allayed. Two hundred bushels of wheat, of a very superior quality, were disposed of on Friday last at 8s. 6d., but the fair quotation at present is from 7s. 9d. to 8s. 3d., the average being 8s.

COUNTRY NEWS.

EXECUTION.—Yesterday was the day fixed for the execution at Newcastle, of Thomas Horner, who was convicted at Maitland for the murder of his overseer; no intelligence, however, has yet reached Sydney of the event.

THE BARWAN.—A very melancholy occurrence took place in this part of the country a few days ago. A man, assisted by a black boy, was bringing up a herd of cattle from the Macquarie to this river, and on their way they were obliged to pass over a plain forty miles in extent without water.

CAMPBELLTOWN.—A meeting of gentlemen interested in the formation of the great south road, was held here on the 26th ult. The sum of £80 was subscribed, and a committee appointed to watch over the progress of the measures taken for the attainment of this object.

PORT MACQUARIE.—A great fuss was

made at Port Macquarie in making preparations to receive his Excellency. A meeting was held, when a vote of thanks to Major Innes was actually passed, for his generosity in volunteering to bring his Excellency from the Shamrock over the bar in the steamer Maitland.

THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO MORETON BAY.—The Shamrock encountered, on her voyage to Moreton Bay, a number of very severe gales, so that she did not arrive for two days later than had been calculated on. The Rev. Mr. Schmidt who, it will be remembered, proceeded to the station by the Shamrock, conducted divine service on board on Sabbath. On Thursday his Excellency and suite landed, and proceeded to Brisbane Town, and thence to other places in the district, particularly to Limestone Plains, at the head of the Navigation.

RAYMOND TERRACE, 29TH MARCH, 1842.—To-day a very melancholy and fatal accident occurred at the Steam Mills. The engineer, William Milton, whilst engaged overlooking some part of the machinery, accidentally got caught in the fly wheel, and received such severe injuries that he died an hour afterwards.

BATHURST CIRCUIT COURT.—MARCH 28. His Honor, Mr. Justice Stephen, having taken his seat on the bench, the panel of jurors was called over, when the following fines were imposed for non-attendance: John Jagers 2l., Andrew Smellie 2l., Thomas Turner 2l., Robert Bonner 2l.

Charles Hunt was indicted for an assault alleged to have been committed on the person of Anne Barber, at Woodlands, near Bathurst, on the 10th February, 1842. The prisoner was discharged, it being found impossible to obtain the evidence of the girl, who was committed to the custody of the sheriff to be imprisoned for six months.

Thomas Smith was indicted for having, on the 1st April, 1839, stolen an ox, the property of Lawrence Foley, from Piper's Flat, but the ox could not be identified, and the prisoner was discharged.

James Weatherstone and John Lyons, were indicted for forging and uttering a cheque, purporting to be drawn by Mr. Gow, superintendent over the establishment of J. T. Hughes, Esq., for the sum of £7 8s. 6d., with intent to defraud William Staplyton, publican, of Bathurst. The uttering was clearly proved, as was also the forgery. Weatherstone confessed his guilt, and exculpated Lyons. The jury returned a verdict of "guilty" against Weatherstone, who was sentenced to transportation for life.

Michael Burke was indicted for wilful and corrupt perjury, alleged to have been committed by him at the Police Office, Hartley, on the 5th October, 1841. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to transportation for seven years.

John Smith was found guilty of stealing a horse, the property of Thomas Icely, and another, his partner, on the 26th December, 1841, and sentenced to be worked in irons for three years. Two blacks were arraigned for murder. Considerable time was occupied in a fruitless attempt to discover whether they understood for what purpose they were brought into court. They appeared to understand the interpreter, but he did not understand them.

January last, at Mount Victoria, near Hartley. Our space prevents us giving the details of this horrid affair. The prisoner was convicted on strong circumstantial evidence, and sentenced to death.

FRIDAY, APRIL 1. Andrew Ego, charged with forgery, was brought up and remanded to the next sessions for trial. The aborigines were brought up and discharged. Joseph Rogers, for theft, was discharged.

The civil causes disposed of were all of an unimportant nature.

PRICE CURRENT.

Table with columns for Imported Merchandise, Ale, Ditto, Brandy, etc., and columns for price in £ s. d.

BREAD, FLOUR, AND GRAIN.

Table with columns for Bread, Biscuit, Flour, etc., and columns for price in £ s. d.

COLONIAL MERCHANDISE.

Table with columns for Butter, Ditto, Cheese, Bacon, Eggs, etc., and columns for price in £ s. d.

