The Colomial Abserver.

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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 per-petual glare of the bright sun-light of this Colony; for we confess we have felt the evil effect of this ourselves on our own ten-der eyes. The fact, however, is unquestion-able; 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 oc-cupy the place of the House of Lords, and a House of Assembly to stand for the House of Commons. Nay, the "First Poli-tical 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 Po-litical Writer," that things that are essen-tially different from each other may nevertheless have precisely the same external -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 compara-tively 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 nose What posworld 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 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? idea that there are such materials may be agreeable enough to the self-conceit of 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 fac-simile 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? 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 ever in America; but there is all the difference in the world between allowing that wheel to be entirely constructed and controlled in its movements by the Imperial Government, as is done in the British Colonies, and having it constructed and controlled, as is universally the case in America, en-tirely 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 ve 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 emarks apply equally to all colonies:-

remarks apply equally to all colonies:—
It is not by weakening, but strengthening the inflence of the people on its Government; by confining within much narrower bounds than those nitherto 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 it revocably 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 exerci-ed. 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 unison with a representative body, it must consent to carry it on by means of those in whom that representative body has confluence.

In England, this principle has been so long considered an indisputable and essential part of our constitution, that it has really hardly ever been found necessary to inquire into the means by which its observance is enforced. When a ministry cases to command a majority in Parliament on great questions of policy, its doom is immediately sealel; 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 stoppace 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 nabit of ministers rather to anticipate the occurrence of an absolutely hostile vote, and to retire, when su

control night be combined with every advantage of vesting the immediate choice of advisers in the Crown, were the C lonial Governor to be instructed to secure the co-operation of the Assembly in his policy, by entrusting its administration to such men 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 prevent rude machinery of an executive council. The 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 corred by a refusal of supplies, or his advisers might be terrified by the prospect of impeanment. But there can be no reason for apprehending that either party would enter on a context, when each would find its interest in the maintenance of harmony; and the abuse of the powers which 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 become unnecessary. Nor can I conceive that it would be fund impossible or difficult to conduct a Colonial Government with precisely that limitation of the respective powers which has been a long and so easily maintained in Great Britain.

I know that it has been urged, that the principles which are productive of harmony and good government in the mother country, are by no me

should be carried on by persons nominated without any reference to the wishes of it- 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 administratice 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 it hus 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 interfer 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 retured by the authority of the Imperial Legislature; by the protection which the Colony derives from us against toreign euenies; 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, hy a vexatious interference on the part of the Home Government, with the enactment of laws for regulating the internal concerns of the Colony, or in the selection of the persons entrusted with their execution. The Colonists may not always know what laws are best for them, or which of their countryme are the fittest for conducting their affairs, but, at least, they have a greater interest in coming to a right judgment on these portions of the Empire. If the colonists may be able to con

point the expectations of their usrfulness, without indicting a kind of brand on their capacity or integrity.

I am 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, or 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 of the Government, have given of their loyalty, are not to be denied or overlooked. The attachment constantly exhibited by the people of these Provinces towards the British Grown 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 pat

of the mother country will be unable to impair; but I do most confidently regard it as one which may, if rightly appreciated, be made the link of an enduring and advantageous connexion. The British people of the North American Colonies are a people on whom we may safely rely, and to whom tensh people on whom we may safely rely, and to whom must not grudge power. For it is not to the lividuals who have been loudest in flemanding the change, that I propose to concede the respon bility of the Colonial administration, but to t le themselves. Nor can I conceive that any people themselves. Nor can I conceive that any people, or any considerable portion of a people, will view with dissatisfaction a change which would amount simply to this, that the Crown would incuceforth consult the wishes of the people in the choice of its servants.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The following extract from the Cape Advertiser, for which we are indebted to Murray's Review, presents a strong and highly coloured picture of the evils of the present system of Colonial government. It gives at once such an accurate idea of the incapacity of Colonial governments in general, of the fatal effects of having the moving principle of administration in the Colonies vested in Downing-street Secretaries, and of the necesstreet sity of having a responsible government at hand to take immediate and decisive measures in every emergency that may arise, that we transfer it to our columns as exceedingly apposite to our present position and worthy the best consideration of our Petition Committee, whose great anxiety seems to be to perpetuate the influence of the Crown under the proposed constitution to the same paralysing extent as it has heretofore existed. It is really to be wished. as the present Committee either do not understand the business committed to them or have violated their trust, that the matter were transferred to other hands.

There are at present some thousands of liberated Africans at St. Helena. St. Helena, so far from requiring their labour, cannot find employment, either in public or private service, for its own population, considerable numbers of whom have lately

requiring their labour, cannot find employment, either in public or private service, for its own population, considerable numbers of whom have lately emigrated to the Cape.

Provisions, including the first necessaries of life, are always high at St. Helena, the chief supply being from the Cape.

Here then we have some thousands of liberated Africans, detained at an enormous expence, in perfect idleness, fed with supplies brought from the Cape. A burden to the British Government, a heavy burden to themselves, being necessarily uneasy buth in unind and body, from want of employment—and though the Cape Colony is willing and anxious to extinguish all this absurdity, and to put an end to all this waste and suffering, at its own expense; is ready to pay their passage from St. Helena to the Cape, and has abundance waiting for thousands of them; in spite, we say, of all these favorable circumstances, from some defective arrangement in the Government, here as at home, nothing can be done. The laborers remain idle at St. Helena, at the expense of the British Government; the work remains unattempted at the Cape, at the expense of the present and all future generations.

Why? How comes it that public affairs a the Cape are in a position that no writer of farces would venture to represent on the stage, as within the range of moral possibility? Simply because no personal concern in them. The good people in Downing-street—Whig or Tory, it makes no difference to us, think it best to tie up the hands of our Governors from doing good, lest in their discretion they should do evil. No provision, it seems, is made for emergencies or what in private life are called opportunities, on which fortune so much depends. All things are regulated by General Rule, good in itself in appearance, but inapplicable to those unforeseen combinations of circumstances—to those—

"Tides in the affairs of men "Tides in the affairs of men,
Which taken at the flood, lead on to fortune;"
and the consequence is, that, to continue the metaphor of the poet, the vessel of the state is always
unready, stranded in shallows, and in a state of
ludicrous distress.

unready, stranded in snaiows, uno in a second ludicrous distress.

For, can anything be more ludicrous, anything better calculated to provoke scorn and laughter, than the spectacle of a colony perishing for want of hands to cultivate its soil, and to gather in its lauvests, cager, extraogantly eager to pay for the importation of laborers from any part of the world, yet virtually prohibited by its Rulers from supplying itself from a host of idlers waiting for masters, whome events have brought to its very door?

The British Government has resolved improperly we think—but they have resolved to send the liberated Africans to those colonies that will pay the charges of transport, without reference to climate of labora. There is the click of the

we think—but they have resolved to send the liberated Africans to those colonies that will pay the charges of transport, without reference to climate or kind of labour. There is the citick of the hammer of Economy in this regulation, which should have been nob'y disregarded in the great work of humanity. The West India colonies, having through their Legislative Assemb ies a spice of self-government, have accordingly appropriated a portion of their revenues to this service. But the Cape, pointed out as it were by the finger of nature as an asylum for these unfortunate people; in climate and kind of industry infinitely better suited to their constitutions and habits than the West India colonies—being governed exclusively by clerks, is positively what out from what ought at the very least to have been a common benefit. Three Thousand Pounds, would, at this moment, bring nearly Fifteen hundred labourers from St. Helena. To bring the same number hereafter from Europe, will cost £15,000.

This is one of the many cases constantly occurring that point directly to a change in the form of our Government. For all purposes of trade and commerce, for all purposes of internal improvement—to the agriculturists, to the grazier, the present Government, further than as a Police Establishment, is useless. It cannot assist the people in their industrial pursuits; and, by pretending to be a Government, it hinders them from assisting themselves, or from doing what is peculiarly their own work. It is an encumbrance. It has ceased to be worth a tithe of the money paid for it. Without a tincture of radicalism, disaffection, disloyal, or any other silly sentiment of discontent, we feel compelled to affirm, that without a change in the form of its government, the Cape colony not only cannot advance, but must retrograde, as it is obviously doing at this moment. It might not have been always so. Under peculiar circumstances in past times, though we do not believe it.) the Government of Citerks in Downing-street, may have been the best for the Cape. It is so no more. We are now connected with the rest of the world in ways that render thought and the power of deciding on the spot, essential to our happiness—to our safety. Hence we feel a certain deadness to all schemes for the general good, in the absence of "Vital Government" SWAN RIVER.

SWAN RIVER.

The Port Phillip Patriot of the 24th ultimo contains a variety of interesting extracts from the Perth Inquirer. It appears his Excellency had directed it to be notified that an early period of the Session of the Legislative Council he would introduce a Bill to impose an ad valorem duty on imports with a view to meet the increasing demands on the Treasury chest. The Bill for imposing a duty of 1. per cent. on the transfer of landed property was likely to pass into a law: the object of this impost was the creation of a land fund for immigration purposes. An application had been made to Government for pecuniary assistance in carrying on a second series of experiments on the effects of the poisonous herbs which have been found so destructive to cattle and sheep, and there is reason to believe the application will be attended to From this second series of experiments some hopes were entertained that an antidote would be discovered. The officer in command of the garrison, Captain Harry Rolles, died about the end of August last We append a few extracts :-

We append a few extracts:—

A fresh importation of horned stock has arrived from King George's Sound. We understand that the proprietor has sustained some loss from the poisonous plant in and about the district of Kojonup, but that such as remain are of a good sort, and in fair condition. The committee appointed to investigate the nature of the poisonous plant have given notice of their being about to meet to resume their experiments. We trust that this time matters will be so arranged that a perfect knowledge of the several effects of the poison will be obtained, and that the committee will extend their labours to endeavouring to find out some antidote, and to enquiring if by any means the plant may be destroyed. The last annual report of the Agricultural Society states that "the evil may be in a great degree, if not altogether, avoided," and we should be gad to see the committee give proof of the tru h of this opinion, by suggesting the way in which it is to be done; at present the remark stands unsupported by any fact.—Perth Inquirer.

The discovery of the beneficial effects of soda was not the result of chance, although we believe it was the first and only one among the alkalis that has yet been tried on a patient. An intusion of the plant was first tested with litmus and turmeric paper, and the effects recorded; solutions of various alkalis were then severally mixed with the infusion, and each tested in the like manner; the solution of soda was the only one among very many tried in which the least difference from the effects produced by the infusion alone was manifested on the test-paper. It was evident from this that soda would have some effect, although it was of course not known whether it would be heneficial or otherwise, and it was consequently administered to six goats in an infusion of the poisonous plant. Two out of these six recovered altogether, and are alive at this moment; and the lives of the remains now to be shown whether sods is efficacious as a remedy in casses where the poison has had tim

by astronomers in Europe as one of the periods which exhibit an extraordinary abundance of falling stars. The night of the 12th August is stated to be the time at which the phenomenon is at its height. -Ibid.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

James Hurtle Fisher, Esq., the mayor of Adelaide, had resigned his office on account of his inability to retain it in conjunction with a due attention to his private affairs. Mr. Alderman Wilson, a solicitor, had been elected his successor by a large majority. The quantity of stock in South Australia is estimated as follows: sheep, 242,055; cattle, 15,994; horses, 952 .- The produce eattle, 19,994; norses, 902.—The product is estimated as follows: wheat, 4,723 bushels; barley, 1,032 ditto; oats, 573 ditto; maize, 847 ditto; potatoes, 523 ditto; other crops, 460 ditto.—From a report of the number of poor immigrants receiving public relief, published in the Southern Australian, it appears that in one week in the month of November the number reeeiving daily relief was 2,427; on the 5th January, the latest date of the return, the number was reduced to 1,711.—The Presbyterian Church, in Gouger-street, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Drummond, a minister of the Secession Church was opened for divine service on the February.-At a cattle sale on the 11th Jan., the prices realised were cows and steers from 6l. to 8l., heifers from 4l. to 6l.—Captain Gibbs of the Fama, a ship lying at Port Adelaide, on the berth for London, had been accidentally drowned -Captain Martin, formerly of the John Pirie, one of the oldest colonists, had committed suicide. His affairs had for some been in a state of derangement.—Considerable damage had been done in Adelaide, and to the shipping in the port, by a heavy storm of thunder and lightning .- Port Phillip Patriot.

PORT PHILLIP.

The popularity of Mr. Justice Willis eems to be hardly at so low an ebb at Port Phillip as has lately been represented. This is no doubt partially to be ascribed to the incessant and ill-judged persecution of the provincial press, originating, in the first instance, in the equally ill-judged interference of his Honor with the comparatively harmless freedom of the press in the expression of opinions in regard to the decisions and deportment of the judge. Both parties, we hope, have learned a salutary lesson ;-the judge a lesson of forbearance, and the press the danger of overshooting the mark, especially when grievances real or supposed are identified with persons. We learn from the Patriot that a deputation consisting of the Rev. J. Bolden, Mr. Lyon Campbell, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Porter, Captain Brown, and Mr. Kerr, had waited on his Honor to present the following address as a public testimony by 300 of the inhabitants, of their confidence in his rectitude, wisdom, and independence.

in his rectitude, wisdom, and independence. The address was read by Mr. Kerr.

To the Homorable John Walpole Willis, Resident Judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales for the district of Port Phillip.

Six—We, the undersigned, inhabitants of Melbourne and residents in the district of Australia Felix, having been informed that a petition having for its object the removal of your Honor from the province and the appointment of another Resident Judge, is in course of private circulation, think it our duty to disclaim all connexion with any such clandestine proceeding, and we take advantage of this opportunity to express our entire confidence in the wisdom of your decisions, and the impartiality and independence of your conduct on the bench. We fervently wish, moreover, that the day may be far distant which will deprive this young colony of the services of a Judge, with whose legal knowledge, sterling integrity, and pub ic and private worth, we have abundant reason to he satisfied.—We are, Sir, your most obedient servants.

His Honor said in reply—

Here follow the signatures.]
His Honor said in reply—
I thank you, gentlemen, for your good opinion, and for the confidence you repose in my administration of justice. The frank and generous course you have pursued, contrasts so strongly with the dastardly proceedings of those who have been calculate account.

dastardly, proceedings of those who have been caballing against me, and Kindling incense at a prisoner's flame, that it gives additional value to your kind address. Would 300 persons, among whom I more immediately exercise my functions, and who have had constant opportunities of observing my conduct, voluntarily and withoutany solicitation whatsoever, have come forward and declared the sentiments contained in this address, had I by my temper and demeanour, or by any act of partiality dishonoured the administration of justice? Yet's use, gentlemen, is the accusation against me; an accusation I pronounce to be both foul and fal-e, But
'It's a purpos'd thing and grows by the title is the boast, gentlemen, of the countries of our birth, that their judges are alike independent of the grown and of the people. If the acquire civium prawa

crown and of the people. If the arder civium prava

jubentium be permitted in this district in anywise jubentium be permitted in this district in anywise, to control your Resident Judge, be he who he may, then I would suggest, in this age of improvement and economy, that a contract be eniered into for the performance of his duties by steam, for, in sad truth, gentlemen. Justice must then dissolve into a vapour, and exist but in its name. I have never courted popularity; I well know that One self-approving hour whole years outweighs Of stupid starers and of loud huzzas:

but I have ever endeavoured so to act as to merit the good opinion of my fellow-subjects, and I now receive with honest pride your gratifying address. Once more I thank you.

In the affair between Mr. Fawkner and

the printer of the Gazette, on its being moved he Supreme Court that the rule nisi be made absolute, his Honor explained the matter, excusing the printer on the ground of his having acted by the authority of Mr. Arden, and stating that he had promised to print nothing libellous in future. Mr. J. Stephen, late assistant editor of the Gazette, also stated that Mr. Arden would make an apology, and Mr. Fawkner being inclined to arrange the matter in that way, further proceedings were put a stop to. Mr. Arproceedings were put a stop to. Mr. Arden, it appears, has expressed a wish to be put on his trial for perjury, and Mr. Justice Willis has signified his readiness to issue a writ of Habeas Corpus for that purpose. In the Insolvency Court the swindling

character of the transactions of C. S. Barrett, whose arrival in Sydney was mentioned in our last, was fully exposed. After having disposed of a considerable amount of goods for cash, far below cost price, he had left his affairs in the hands of a shooman named Hemphill, quite as great an adept apparently in his profession as himself who had finished the job. The evidence of this man was of the most shifting character, and his Honor promised to provide lodgings for him gratis. The case was not adjudicated on at our last advices.

The mechanics' institution, we are sorry to learn, is at present slightly encumbered, claims to the amount of 700% requiring to be liquidated.

claims to the amount of 700\(ltheta\). requiring to be liquidated.

The Sax Horse.—Mr. Boyd, the owner of this vessel has decided that so soon as the Velocipede, steamer, arrives from England she is to take her place; the former vessel will be taken off the present line between Melbourne and Sydney and proceed to China, where, in the present state of affairs in that quarter, she will likely meet with ready employment, the more especially as the Madagasyan has been wrecked.—Heradd.

PortLAND BAY.—By private letters received from this district, we are put in possession of some items of important intelligence. Mr. Boyd, of the Royal Bank, generally known as the "Goliath Bank," had arrived in Portland via Swan River, from England, and it is supposed, although nothing definite had transpired upon the subject, that he intended establishing a Branch in that township, which of course would be of incalculable advantage to the settlers. We regret that the detachment, which it was some time since deemed necessary to forward thither from Sydney, on account of the numerous robberies and acts of violence committed tehre, is to be recalled immediately, by which orders the district will be almost entirely deprived of every protection. There are only two troopers in the interior and four constables in the township, and it cannot be expected that their services, however zealous they may be in the execution of their duty, will be of much avail in a district of about 800 inhabitants, and where the blacks are particularly troublesome and dangerons. We would, therefore, suggest to the authorities the prudence, in fact the justice of suspending the order for the with-drawal of the detachment, at least for some time.—

Ibid.

PortLand Bay, 18th March, 1842.—There are

drawal of the detachment, at least for some time.—

Ibid.

FORTLAND BAY, 18TH MARCH, 1842.—There are
at present lying in the bay, the barque Lady of the
Lake, loading for London; the Velocity, from
London; the Minerva, Essington, and Willwatch,
from Launceston; the cutter Jone and Emma, and
the schooner Ellen and Elizabeth, from Port Phil.

Ip.—Thursday last being St. Patrick's day, the
bay was one scene of gaiety, and the vessel's were
decorated with all their rolours: a salute was fired
from the Lady of the Lake. The shamrock was to
be seen displayed on the hats of several of the sons
of Erin, who joined athers of the inhabitants in a
game at cricket, which took place on the clift, and
there was much skill and activity shown on both
sides. On the whole we have not seen a more
lively day, nor one spent more pleasantly since the
formation of the township — Patriot.

THE MURDERER LYNCH .-- A strange discovery has just been made tending to throw some light on the mysterious disappearance of the Mulligans. A man named Gordon had called on the Mulligans shortly after the premises had been taken possession of by Lynch, and was surprised on finding the new occupant in possession: Lynch had been out when Gordon called, but the woman Barnett went and called him in, when he fabricated a story about the Mulligans. He had been standing beside a large fire which he was feeding at the time Mrs. Barnett called him.—On digging at the spot where the fire was burning several human bones have been found, and it is supposed that it was for the purpose of consuming them that the fire had been kindled.

THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY AND MR. o'CONNELL.

We have often said that Popery and Liberalism in politics could not naturally be allied; and though it might suit the interests of the priesthood to rank themselves for a time under the liberal banner, it was only for a temporary object, and the unnatural coalition could not possibly be permanent. As illustrative of the correctness of these views we quote the following from the Dublin Evening Packet. It appears that the political predilections of the Irish Catholics have now undergone a material alteration, and it is not at all unlikely, that after having wielded at will the fierce de mocracy of Ireland for the greater part of his life, the great Agitator, unless he changes sides in conformity with the times, may be left alone in his glory to fight the battles of "Repeal":-

The Earl of Shrewsbury, our readers need no The Earl of Shrewshury, our readers need not be told, is the head of one of the most ancient Roman Catholic families in the empire, and as wealthy as it is ancient. Besides his English Earldom he is also Earl of Wexford and Waterford, as well as Hereditary Lord High Steward of Ireland. Such is the individual, the father-in-law of Prince and the Description of the Descript Princes, and the personal friend of the Pope of Rome, who now comes forward to avow himself a Rome, who now comes forward to avow numsel's friend of the new Administration, and denounce O'Connell's present agitation! Unwelcome new this to the wretched hangers on of the Corn Eachange, but it will be hailed by all beside with unmingled joy and exultation. It affords, indeed, a pregnant sign of the times, and holds out an ex hilarating prospect of better days to unfortunate

Ireland.

The evidence alluded to in these remarks is contained in a letter addressed by the noble Earl to a friend, "On the Present Posture of Affairs," and just published in the form of a pamphlet. The pamphlet itself we have not yet had before us, but a proper of the pamphlet is the

just published in the form of a pamphlet. The pamphlet itself we have not yet had before us, but enough of it has been given to the world in the shape of extracts by the London papers of Saturday, to satisfy the most sceptical of the sentiments now entertained by the second Roman Catbolic nobleman in all England.

"There are many," writes Lord Shrewsbury, "who make the presumed interests of religion a plea for the extreme violence in their political opinions and conduct. We hear from all sides a call for Catholics to unite against 'Tory tyranny,' against 'the inveterate and virulent enemies of Ireland and of Catholicity,' against the abettors of 'white slavery' among the Irish people, in defence of 'that faith for which we are still suffering so much.' &c, &c. But I am much more inclined to consider—first, whether the new government may not administer the affairs of the country full as much for the true interests of religion as the old. At all events," his lordship adds, "we have now a strong Government to contend against the evils which are assalling the best securities for the peace and well-being of society."

As to the evils here complained of, we are not at all left to conjecture. His lordship points them

have now a strong Government to contend against the evils which are assailing the best securities for the peace ard well-being of society."

As to the evils here complained of, we are not at all left to conjecture. His lordship points them out with a distinctness and precision which leave not the slightest room for mistake. They are the evils flowing from the unceasing course of agitation kept up in Ireland by Mr. D. O'Connell and his worthless followers. If this be not so we shall leave our readers to judge, when they shall have read these very remarkable words—"Who," continues the noble Earl, "is the main mover in these schemes? Who is it that has given the great in judge to the movement party—that has drawn it again out of nothing, organised it in the most formidable array, and placed it even in a menacing attitude, and made Radical Reform the watchword of millions, whom he has excited by every striring picture of Exacernation woxoss that a vivid and fertile imagination can conjure up? The answer can be no other than the Garat Actratoo. And this is the personage, and this is the cause that, as Catholics, we are often called upon to support!"

In another passage the noble Earl represents the Irish Mendicant as calling into action "all the elements of strife and disaffection, to make a common crusade against England and the English;" and proclaims to his co-religionists that the dements of strife and disaffection, to make a common crusade against England and the English; and proclaims to his co-religionists that the dements of strife and disaffection, to make a common crusade against England and the English; and proclaims to his co-religionists that the dements of strife and disaffection, to make a common crusade against England and the English; and proclaims to his co-religionists that the dements of strife and disaffection, to make a common crusade against England and the English; and proclaims to his co-religionists that the dements of strife and disaffection, to make a common crusade against England and th

The Earl of Shrewsbury thus remarks on O'Connell's

The Earl of Shrewsbury thus remarks on O'Connell's mock recommendations to obey the law:—
"It avails little to prench peace while we excite to war—to exhort to patience while we goad on to anger and indignation—to recommend submission to the laws when we bring those laws into contempt and execution. Will it avail to caution the people, however lovingly, against any outbreak of violence, when you call upon them to trust to the strength of their numbers for redress from wrongs which you paint in the deepest hues, and represent under the most hideus forms? Will the cooling recipe contained in the declaration, that 'no political amelioration was everyworth one drop of human blood,' suffice to allay the feverish rancour produced by the constant cry of—
'Hereditary bondsmen, know ye not
Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow?'
Or why all this waste of fuel if no fire is to be kindled? Foul words are no true accompaniment to fair deeds. And how are we to judge amongst such discrepancies? The inference must be, either that Mr. O'Connell means more than he tells us, or that all is Charlatanism."

EMIGRATION BREAKFAST AT PAISLEY. Yesterday morning, a public breakfast was given in the George Inn and Hotel, to the female emigrants to Port Phillip and Sydney. Grace was said by the Rev. Dr. Burns, and thanks returned by the Rev. Mr. Banks. After the cloth was drawn, the healths of her Majesty and her Majesty's Ministers were given and warmly responded to. Mr. John Crawford, who was in the chair, in a neat speech, alluded to the female emigrants who were leaving their native land and braving all the dangers of the seas to settle in Port Phillip, where he was sure their services would be well remunerated. He characterised their conduct as showing a laudable independence; and after complimenting them upon their good behaviour and industrious habits, begged leave to propose their health, and success to their EMIGRATION BREAKFAST AT PAISLEY.

their good behaviour and industrious habits, begged leave to propose their health, and success to their undertaking, coupled with Mr. Chisholm their active and zealous secretary.

Mr. Chisholm shortly responded, and hoped that their conduct in the place whither they were going, would reflect credit on those individuals who had sesisted to and them there. He trapped the ssisted to send them there. He proposed the

health of their worthy honorary chairman.

Mr. Crawford thanked them for this expression Mr. Crawford thanked them for this expression of their confidence. Some had thought that he was acting in the capacity of an emigration agent. It was not so. He was acting as an amateur colosiesr, fully assured that the cure for the evils of this country—for redundant population—was to he found in a contacting the country. of this country. be found in an extensive system of scientific and systematic emigration. The services that he had be found in an extensive system of scientific and systematic emigration. The services that he had rendered to the Port Phillip and Sydney emigration Society, he had done with great pleasure. From a letter he had received from Lord Stanley, he was afraid that the other emigrants would not get away till March ensuing. Mr. Crawford here read letters from Lord Stanley and Mr. Patrick Maxwell Stewart, M.P. He concluded by proposing the health of Dr. Burns and the other clearwarm present.

Maxwell Stewart, M. P. He concluded by proposing the health of Dr. Burns and the other clergymen present.

Dr. Burns returned thanks in the name of himself and his brethren, and, in eloquent terms, enlarged upon the great good which would result from emigration. In addresing himself more particularly to the female emigrants, he said that they were sent by a number of their townsmen who had a deep interest in them, who desired their health and welfare, and their preservation amid the winds and waves of the ocean, and who would be delighted to hear of their welfare, both in a physical and moral point of view. He wished them to accept of their kind wishes in their behalf, and they might rest assured that they would not be forgotten in their prayers. This must be a most drawn of the control of their townsmen were settled and a colony which bids fair to be one of the most flourishing under the sun. Although located in another land, they must not forget their kind friendshere. Let them remember that while they are far away, their friends at home might be assembled round their firesides, and commending them to the care of Heaven. During their passage they would have much spare time on their hands, and he entreated them that they would by diligence and due attention to all the proprieties of life, make their residence on ship board profitable to themselves and others. He exhorted them to remember, that amid all the changes of life, and amid storms and tempeats, God saw them, and that they should live as in his eye. He exhorted them to remember, that amid all the changes of life, and amid storms and tempeats, God saw them, and that they should live as in his eye. He exhorted them to the propose of their residence on ship board profitable to themselves and others. He exhorted them to tremplay a portion of their time morning and evening, in reading the Word of God. He entreated them not to give way to despondency. Having formed their resolution, let them act up to it firmly. They must not form too high expectations: their clergymen present.

Dr. Burns returned thanks in the name of him stances where that could not be attainable, let them then seek to associate with emigrants who, from a pious motive, might assemble themselves in their own houses, or in schools, for the purpose of private devotion. Wherever they were, let them remember that they were pilgrims in the earth, that they must look forward to a better world, and by diligence in their several duties here, set their affections on things above, living soberly, righteously, and godly, in this present evil world, looking for the blessed hope and glorious appearing of our God and Saviour Jesus Christ. And more, he recommended them all to God, that he might preserve them in health and strength, and prosper them in the land where they were going, and that their friends at home might hear favourable accounts of them, and that God might be with them in their pilgrimage through life, and bring them into that place where no storms raged, and no seas divided, where the spirits of just men reposed in peace in their eternal rest. During the delivery of this address the emigrants were much affected, and several of them shed tears.

After thanks had been given to Dr. Burns for his able address, the Rev. Mr. Banks read from an Australian paper some information regarding the wages which at present were received there.

The health of the Provost and Magistrates of the town, Lady Redfern, Lord Kelburn, Sheriff Campbell, Mr. John Scott, as treasurer of the fund, Arch. Hastle, Esq., M. P., and P. M. Stewart, Esq., M. P., were drunk with great applause.

A letter of apology, sent by Sheriff Campbell, was then read to the meeting.

The female emigrants go off to-day for Greenock, on their way to Port Phillip. It was a painful, yet pleasing sight, to see these emigrants sitting round the table, surrounded by their fellow-townsmen, before their setting off to a foregn land, to earn that subsistence for themselves which, from stagation of trade, serve them in health and strength, and prosper

the table, surrounded by their fellow-townsmen, before their setting off to a foreign land, to earn that subsis-tence for themselves which, from stagnation of trade, and other causes, they are unable to earn at home. The party of emigrants consists of ten young women, a married man, his wife and four children, and a young man. We wish them God speed in this their laudable desire to improve their circumstances in life.—Paisley Advertiser of October.

IMPORTANT INVENTIONS FOR NAVIGATION.

IMPORTANT INVENTIONS FOR NAVIGATION.

The imperfection attending the action of the log in ascertaining the rate at which ships are sailing has long been felt, and other means of attaining hes ame object have been anxiously desired by all captains of ships. An apparatus has been contived and patented by M. Clement, of Rochefort, called a Sillometer, or watch for indicating the speed of a ship, which has so successfully accomplished the purpose, that the French Admiralty have ordered its immediate application to the ships in the Royal Navy of France. M. Clement has taken out patents in England for this invention, and also for two others connected, the operation of which we willendeavour to describe as shortly as possible. The Sillometer consists of a piece of of which we will endeavour to describe as shortly as possible. The Sillometer consists of a piece of copper, called by the inventor the agent, against which the water acts. This agent is attached to a moveable plug of the same metal, which slides on a copper tube fixed through the centre of the vessel to the keel; to this plug is attached a lever, which, by means of a vertical rod, acts on a second lever placed on the deck of the vessel, and communicating with a spring; the tension of the spring constitutes an equilibrium with the presence of the water on the agent, and serves to measure the rate at which the ship is moving by means of a hand, the movement of which on a graduated dial indicates, at every moment, not only the speed of the ship, but also the distances passed any given time, by marking all the distances passed the speed of the ship, but also the distance run in any given time, by marking all the distances run in any given time, by marking all the distances passed within short intervals. A table annexed to the instrument allows the officer of the watch to note the distance traversed at the moment when his watch is relieved. The Sillometer resolves many problems of great importance. It gives every moment the rate of theship's sailing, and also the space traversed in any given time. It indicates positively either he influence of a sail furled or unfurled, of a change in the placing of the ballast or of the guns, and what is the most favourable direction of the wind for its action on the sails which is very important either in giving chase or endeavouring to get away. It offers also the advantage of measuring, when at anchor, the force of currents on the keel. The second of M. Clement's inventions is called a Derivometer, or watch to secretain a ship's ing, when at anchor, the force of currents on the keel. The second of M. Clement's inventions is called a Derivometer, or watch to sacertain a ship's lee-way. It is moved by a paddle that may be placed under the keel at will, and is supported by a plug sliding in a tube like that of the Sillometer, but turning with the paddle and the rod. This motion is produced in two semi-circles, one of which indicates the lee-way to larboard, the other to satrobard. When at anchor, the instrument will show clearly the directions of the currents. The third invention is a sub-marine thermometer. It appears from the thermometrical observations of many scientific navigators, that in seas of unfathomable depth the water is not so cold as over banks; and that over banks near the shore it is less cold than over those at a greater distance, but colder than in the open sea. M. Clement, by making use of his Sillometer tube, places at the bottom of the plug which sustains the agent of the Sillometer and entaillie thermometer formed of a stripe composed of two metals, and turned in a spiral shape, which is fixed by one end to the plug, and by the other to a vertical rod, which is so adapted as to turn two hands; one of which moves at the least alteration of temperature; the other follows the angle of rotation of the rod. In the experiments made on the coast of France, results have been obtained which show the great services this instrument may render to navigation.—From a French Correspondent of the Inventor's Advocate.

der to navigation.—From a Frenca Corresponaent of the Inventor's Advocate.

ANTERIOR OF AN INDIAN TEMPLE, AND A PEEP AT THE CEREMONIES.
While at Wallajahbad, I became acquainted with a Brahmin, to whom Major C.— had rendered some little service, and he was frequently at our house, and endeavoured to teach me the game of chess, in which he himself was a great proficient. On one occasion, when he was in high good humour, having beat me game after game for a whole week, I mentioned to him the great desire I had to see the inside of one of the Conjeveram pagodas, no Europeans being ever allowed to go in. He hesitated a great deal, and at last told me it was impossible to grant my request; however, I still persevered, and at length carried my point. The following day a feast or ceremony was in the largest and most beautiful off the temples. My Brahmin told most beautiful of the temples and he would see what he could do. I gladdy and readily availed myself of this permission, and accordingly was conveyed in my palanquin to Conjeveram, and had it placed under a row of fine trees opposite the great

domed pagoda. I had gone in a very long white nuslin dress, and had braided my hair across my forehead, and twisted it behind like the natives, to be as little conspicuous as possible, while a large musin dress, and had braided my hair across my forehead, and twisted it behind like the natives, to be as little conspicuous as possible, while a large and thickly sprigged black veil was over my head and face; I had also black silk gloves and stockings. I alighted and walked into the outer circle of the pagoda, with two of my bearers close to me, the tomtoms, drums, and cymbals, making a most deafening noise. I had stationed myself near the door of the grand entrance, where I had not remained above a few minutes when my venerable friend made his appearance; he told me be had consulted with one of the head people, and I might be permitted to see the place before the grand deremony commenced, provided I would enter without my shoes, and give ten rupees to one of the gods, both which conditions I agreed to. I hastened back to my palanquin and took off my clothes, and, accompanied as before, resumed my place within the grand entrance. My bogs were ordered to remain behind, being of a different caste, they were not allowed to go further. I followed my conductor through many long and dark passages, where I heard shrieks and groans, apparently proceeding from recesses that were close by me. My heart beat very quickly. I heartly repented of my curiosity, and vet felt ashaued to turn back. At not allowed to go inther. I 10:10 we my consumptor through many long and dark passages, where I heard shrieks and groams, apparently proceeding from recesses that were close by me. My heart beat very quickly. I heartily repented of my curiosity, and yet felt ashamed to turn back. At length we arrived in one of the most beautiful vestibules I had ever beheld, or my imagination could even picture; it was lighted from the top of the dome, and the mid-day sun cast his piercing rays down upon us. The pavement was of the finest white marble, inlaid with coloured stones, in the shape of hideous monsters; under what class or description to place them it is impossible to say. The walls were also of marble, to the height of 150 feet; they were shaped so as to form recesses of about four feet broad, and about ten feet between each other, in which were placed images, or, as they call them, swamey. These were alternately of silver and gold, some of them ten or twelve feet high, with emerald and ruby eyes, and some of them seemed to stare down upon us in the most awful manner. Before many of these were men lying flat on their faces, who, from fear of calling down the vengeance of the god, or to avoid a glare from their precious eyes, would crawl on their stomachs like snakes till they were out of sight. I had scarcely time to glance over the whole of the magnificent gilding and images, before a sound of music, accompanied by the most diabolical yells, burst upon my ear. My conductor hurried me into a recess behind some pillars of jet black marble, and then, from the opposite side, entered 12 dancing girls, arrayed in the most gorgeous dreases. They wore a kind of short petticoat, which reached very little below the knee, some of them were made of gold, others of silver kin-koab, which fastened round the small of the waist, just above the hip; they had also a little boddice of satin with a sleeve tight to the elbow; this boddice just confined tightly round the head, on the top of which was placed a large gold plate studded wi pagoda, and the girls were decked in them every restival. It is needless to add that these girls are remarkable for their beauty. Their dance consists of a succession of graceful movements with the arms and head, turning into different figures, and resting in picturesque attitudes and groups, but the whole effect was much spoiled by the horrid discord of the music. Tongs, poker, shovel, and pan-lid, would have been nuch more harmonious! discord of the missic. Tongs, poker, shovel, and pan-lid, would have been much more harmonious! and yet the natives consider that they only excel us in one thing, which is music! I My Brahmin friend, I saw clearly, began to be anxious for my departure, and though I felt much inclined to rebel against his authority, he conducted me once more through the dark and narrow passages, and we reached the outer court just as a crowd of Brahmins and dancing girls were entering the great gates. I hurried to my palanquin, being anxious to put on my shoes, for, although a very bot day, I felt chilled by standing so long on the marble pavement. I enquired the next day of my conductor whether I had been mistaken in imagining that I heard shrieks and groans as we passed along the dark passages. He said I had not, and that they were occasioned by some members of the community inflicting penance on their bodies.—Mrs. Major Clemon's Manners and Customs of Society in India.

Turkish Wives.—There is a very general idea prevalent in this country, that the Turks have a pluraity of wives, but such a custom has no existence in reality. It is true that the Koran allows the Sultan seven wives, and every other Mussulman four: but there are few instances in Turkey at the present day, of Turks having more than one wife; and I am assured by a bey, that with the exception of the Sultan and three or four of the wealthiest pachas, there were notified Turks in Constantinople who had more than one wife. On one occasion I asked an old effendi how many wives he had. He replied, "One is all I can afford." I said it would be almost as cheap to keep four in a house as one, and his answer was, "Probably four English wives might have separate houses; and a man must have as many establishments as he has wives, for if they were to live in the same house they would scratch one another's eyes out." I was, however, acquainted with one effondi who, getting tired of his wife, sold her, and bought two Black ones with the money he got for her. *Reid's Turkey and the Turks.

The use of Money.—It is not the plenty Turkish Wives .- There is a

The use of Money .- It is not the plenty of meat that nourishes, but a good digestion, neither is it abundance of wealth that makes us happy, but the discreet using it.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

April 1.—The schooner Triton, Captain Buck, from Fort Nicholson, having left the 15th March, in ballast. Fassenger—Mr. G. Buttler.

1.—The barque Mary Anne, Captain Polton, from Fort Nelson, having left the 19th March, in ballast.

1.—The birg Sir Jahn Byny, Captain killis, from Newcastle, with coals.

Newcastle, with coals.

1.—The steamer Shamrock, Captain Gilmore, from Moreton Pay. Passengers—His Excellency the Governor, Mr. Merewether, Mr. Private Secretary Parker, Colonel Parnew, Mr. G. F. Wise, Mr. Eiggs. Mr. H. Macdermott, Mr. Sheppard, Mr. Wikon, Mr. Graham, Dr. Barlow, Mr. Gammine, Mr. Bow, Mr. Dontffant, and nine in the steerage.

2.—The barque Hinadvya. Captain Burn, from Prillip, having left the 26th tilmo, in ballast. Passengers—Mrs. Grylls, Miss A. Grylls, Miss A. Grylls, Miss A. Grylls, Miss P. Grylls, Miss M. Master Grylls, Messrs. Adams, Sullivan, Remp, Dr. Day, and twenty-five in the steerage.

2.—The barque Eagle. Captain Puckley, from

2.—The barque Eagle, Captam Puckley, from Port Phillip, having left the 20th ultimo, with a general cargo. Fassengers—Mr. Willis and Mr. Ramsden.

2.—The brig Eleanor, Captain Mossman, from ort I hillip, having left the 23rd ultimo, with

2.—The brig Emms, Captain Sproule, from Adelaide via Port Phillip, having left the latter port the 26th ultimo, with a general cargo. Passengers from Adelaide—Wessrs. Murray, Campbell, Kinchela, Ross, Lockhead, Newton, Samuel, and I leutenant Sweatman. I assengers from Fort Phillip—Mr. Edwards, aed thirteen in the steerage.

2.—The barque Cecilir, Captain Burrell, from Launceston, having left the 2ith ultimo, with wheat, &c.

5.—The schooner Nancy, from Moreton Pay, with colonial produce.

5.—The schooner Edward, Captain Chambers, from Moreton Bay, with sundries.

DEFARTURES.

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

31.—The barque Affred, Captain Flint, for Iondon, with colonial produce. Passengers—Mrs. Chapman and servant, Captain Pearson, Messrs. Tindall, Rees. Isaacs, Garard, Mr. I. Simmons and sou; steerage, Mr. Cahill.

April 2.—The brig Saerne, Captain Inner, for New Zealand, with sundries. Passenger—Samuel Revans, Esq.

2.—The brig Brothers, Captain Mackenzie, for Hobart Town, with sundries.

3.—The schooner Queen Victoria, Captain Brend, for Singapore, in ballast.

for Singapore, in bellest.

3.—The barque Jupiter, Captain Hicks, for New Zealand via Broulee, with sundries Passengers—Captain King, R. N., Mr. Ross, Master Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, and Master Liston.

3.—The schooner Timbo, Captain Bentley, for Port i hillip, with coals, 4.—The barque William Jardine. Captain Crosby, for I ondon, with colonial produce. Fassengers—Charles O'Connell, Fsq., and lady, Mrs. Gregory, Master Gregory, Master Gregory, Master W. J. Gregory, Captain Liardet, R. N., I ieutenant Himsley, R. N., Lieutenant Vignolles, 28th regiment, Mrs. I ord and four children, Miss Stubbs, Miss A stubbs, H. Stubbs, Miss Clarke, H. Clarke, R. Holt, Esq., Mr. W. Colman, Mr. A'Peckett, M. Highett, Fsq., J. Eardlett, Is 1s., surgeon 51st regiment, and hady, and ainc in the steerage.

in ballast.
4.—The schooner Countess of Wilton, Captain Wheatland, for Newcastle, in ballast.
5.—The steamer Senhorse, Captain Tallan, for Port Phillip, with sundries. Passengers—Miss Crook, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Eeswick, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Levy, Mr. Euckley, Mr. Smith, Mr. Ross, and fourteen steerage.

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. Counsel on both sides were heard at great length; Mr. Donnelly and Mr. Windeyer for the plaintiff, and Mr. Manning and Mr. Broadhurst for the defendant. It appeared that the property had been falsely described. It had been represented that eight vessels could lie alongside the allotments to load or unload, whereas only one vessel could do so at a time, and ships of the tonnage mentioned in the description could not come up the harbour at all on ac-count of a bar, all mention of which had been studiously avoided. The property was described as being three miles distant from St. Leonard's, while in reality it was found to be eight. It was described as suited for the growth of vegetables of every description, while the greater part was only a rock of sand. The property had not been seen previous to purchase, and the conveyance hadbeen made within eight or ten days after. The principal argument used by the Counsel for the defendant against setting aside the sale was, that though the description might have been incorrect there was nothing to make it appear as a fraudulent description. The Court took time to consider what

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. It is now nearly two months since the Rev. Dr. Lang delivered the Address to his Congregation which was afterwards published in this paper, announcing his determination to proceed to New Zealand. Now, although that announcement was received with unfeigned sorrow in certain quarters, it is not to be denied that it excited quite the opposite feelings in others; and we have the best authority for stating that the highest expectations were entertained on the occasion by certain honest people in Sydney, in regard to the future "great and good deeds of the Daues," when the sturdy Scot, who has long been in their way, was to be off the field. The Colonial Presbyterian Church we are told, was to have risen all at once into prominence and importance, like a mushroom after an autumnal shower. The Australian College, which has certainly long been flat enough, under gross misma nagement in some quarter or other, was to have started into new life under the fostering superintendence of a whole corps of Incapables. And the whole establishment of this journal was to have been purchased right off by a company of Ten pound shareholders; a sin le gentleman residing in this street having pledged himself for not fewer than Ten shares. For the hated name of The Observer, the elegant designation of The Jawhole was to have been substituted, as a more besitting title for the future character of the paper; and, instead of our present Editorial staff, Mr. Simon Sobersides was to have been installed as Editor, and the Rev. Dr. Whippersnapper as Censor of the Press! Now what a serious loss to fiterature and the Colony has there not arisen from these plans having been all so cruelly nipped in the bud through Dr. Lang's not going to New Zealand! Langs not going to New Zearand: It was unkind, certainly, to deprive so many people of so favourable an opportunity of rising into eminence! It is easy indeed to say that the field is clear for them yet; but this is not the fact, for as they have literally nobody to bell the cat, it would be the worst possible policy for them to come out of their holes yet. Let Dr. Lang only go to New Zealand and they will soon shew the Colony what they will do! Honest men!

There is one rather important piece of information to be learned from all this. It was not the objects that Dr. Lang was engaged in promoting that excited the violent opposition and malignity of certain parties in the Colony. These objects, it has now been virtually acknowledged, were all perfectly legitimate. It was the man—the man who was identified with these objects, and whose identification with them served to throw certain little men into the shade-it was this that stirred up the pitiful feelings that have been exhibited throughout in this case, and that have led to such unexpected

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. The inconvenience arising from its being obligatory on the commanders of vessels loading there with coals to call at Port Jackson to obtain their clearance, acts as an unnecessary impediment to the progress of the port in wealth and importance. The erection of Newcastle into a free port would cause a great increase to its commerce, which would act materially towards 'the advantage of the Hunter's River district; and the slight outlay that would thereby be necessary in the Custom-house department would speedily be compensated by the duties arising from increased navigation. It is much to be hoped that this object will be speedily at

CURIOUS 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 ut those living in the parish; and those judgment should under these circumstances to Ephraim Grub, parish clerk." who wish to be buried are desired to apply

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. We regret that the very limited space we have reserved on the present occasion renders it impossible to give any detail of the proceedings. Our readers, however, we flatter ourselves, will find in our pages political and general matter of much more importance, to compensate for the omission.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES EXAMINER. The first number of this journal made its appearance on Saturday last. It is impossible, however, from the present number to say anything of its political character, If its conductors have political opinions at all, they have not yet given them expression, except on the subject of transportation. to the revival of which they are opposed. As a commercial journal a fair field is open for it, and we wish our new-born, or rather Phœnix contemporary—for it has partly arisen from the ashes of a former periodical-every success.

MEETING OF CREDITORS.

Those marked * take place at Bathurst; at Maitland; and those not so distinguish-

† at Maitland; and those not so distinguished, at the Supreme Court-house, Syduey. Webnssbay, This Day. - Of John Whitelaw, storekeeper†. of James Metcalf, carpenter, first meetings; of D. Duncombe, farmer*, first and second meetings; of E. Gates, coach builder*, first meeting; of Charles Banford, carpenter, first and second meetings; of Thomas Turner, elerk, of Robert Osborne, bui der, first meetings; of Abraham Jacobs, dealer, second meetings.

Thussday, April 71:.-Of W. M. Brownrigs, surveyor, of John Lord, merchant, first meetings; of J. B. Wrixon, settler, of Samuel Jenner, horsedealer, first and second meetings; of S. W. Wallace, of Thomas Grono, farmer, of Henry Scrope, builder, of H. E. Mitchel', settler, second meetings.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

BEAUTY AND THE LECTURER: A METRICAL BALLAD.

To the Tune of "Chevy-Chase."

To the Tune of "Chevy-Chase."
Said Beauty to The Lecturer,
"What have I done to thee,
That thou should'st hire the School of Arts,
To lecture upon me."?
"I did it to set off thy points,"
The Lecturer replied,
"And to spread the knowledge of thy charms,
O'er land and ocean wide"!
"Thou did'st it to set off thyself;"
Beauty indignant swore,
And she reddened as she spoke, and looked
Far lovelier than before.
"Thou did'st it to set off thyself."

Far lovelier than before.

"Thou paltriest of men!
And I swear I'll have you up to Court,
If you treat me so again."

"Go home. I tell you, to your wife,
And lecture upon her.;
Nor waste your words on me, again;
Go home, I tell you, Sir!

Go home, I tell you, Sit?

"For I am an Australian born,
And want no praise of thine;
Go herd, I say, with your own friends,
And let me keep to mine."

"Veterinary Surgeons usually describe the qualities
of their subjects under the name of points. Horsedoctors are likely to do the same in lecturing on
Beanty.
† Household Lecturing is generally done by the
other party; but we make it a rule in our office never
to ask by whom a thing is done, if it is done in the
finnity. We have given several noble examples of
this lately.

Fy the Rev. Dr. Lang, on the first instant, Mr. Alexander Tarves to Mrs. Mary Gray, both recently from the north of Sectland.

Also, by Dr. Lang, on the second instant, Mr. Charles kiley, of Nydney, to Mary MrKinlay, recently from Newry, in the north of Ireland.

Also, by Dr. Lang, yesterday evening, Mr. Henry Chapman, of Sydney, to Magdalene Armstrong, lately from Armagh, in the North of Ireland.

At her residence, Fagle Vale, on 22d. ultimo, Mrs. Jenkins, after a very sudden illness,

FOR ADELAIDE,

FOR ADELAIDE,

The regular packetbritz, EMMA, Sproule,
Commander, will sail on the
lith instant, at latest, being
under engagement to sail at the time, with or
without freight.

Passengers wishing to go by her are requested
to apply as early as possible; several cabin passengers being already engaged; and from her known
superior accommodation, (having in her last trip
conveyed forty five passengers,) as well as her
Commander having been engaged for a long
period in the trade, affords advantages to passengers selfom obtainable in coasting voyages.

For freight or passage apply to the Captain, at
Thom's Wharf, Patent Slip, or
T. & M. WOOLLEY,

16, George-street

CHEAP EDITION FOR THE PEOPLE,

Charles O'Malley, the Irish Dragoon. BAKER'S Australian Edition of CHAR-DAKER'S Australian Edition of Charaths Hibernian Printing Office, 19.King street, east. W. BAKER having, at the solicitation of several of his friends, made arrangements for the publishing of an Australian Edition of the above work, in weekly numbers, begs respectfully to inform the reading part of the community that the first number will appear early in the ensuing month, (April) should sufficient encouragement be held out to him to incur the expense necessarily attendant upon such an undertaking. Of the sterling merit of the above humorous work, it must be unnecessary for W. B. to say more than that it has had a most expense in Engiand and Ireland, and has been reprinted in America. W. B. therefore hopes that the Australian Public will evince the same taste for titerature as their American brethren have done, and by thus supporting him in his present effort to cuply the public at a cheap rate, with good and instructive reading, enable him to condinue the undertaking with energy. As only a limited number of copies will be struck off, parties desirous of becoming subscribers are requested to enter their manes at W. Baker's, where a list now lies open for the purpose.

names as viroses.

For the purpose,

Subscription, per No., Illustrated, Sixpence.—

Not Illustrated, Fourpence.

Advertisements will be received for the wrappers.

CONCLUDING SALE OF BOOKS.

OORE and HEYDON have to announce for their north Book Sale, which will take place on FRIDAY EVENING next, at Six in the evening precisely,
The LAST INVOICE of the LATE IMPORTATION, which will, as usual, comprise Works of the best Authors in every department of Literature, as

ture, as

the hest Authors in every department of Literature, as

The Bridgewater Treatises
The Encyclopedia Americana
The Encyclopedia of Geography
Works on Medicine

"", Physics
"", Morals
"", Jurisprudence
"", Theology
"", Astronomy
"", Optics
"", Mechanics
"", Mechanics
"", Mechanics
"", Mechanics
"", Mechanics
"", History
"", Poetry, &c. &c.

And have to recommend. among a host of others, the names of Lord Nolingbroke, Lord Bacon, Brougham. Canning, Thiers, Jefferson, Napier, Herschel, Brewster, Reid, Bird, Scott, Dickens, Bulwer, Cooper, Smollett, Goldsmi h, Fie ding, Co'eridge, Pope, Mrs. Hemans, Irving, Moore, Howit, Lady Montague, Milman, Miss Leslie, Keats, Ainsworth, Lady Blessington, &c., &c.

Terms, Cash.
Ca'al'ogues ready, and books on view, two days with the sele.

Cata'ogues ready, and books on view, two days

CIRCULAR.

CIRCULAR.

IN RS. SUNBOLF, Milliner and Dressmaker, 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 à la mode to the first establishment of that world of fushion. She (Mrs. 8.) feels no hesitation in saying that the utmost satisfaction will be given and appreciated by those ladies favouring her with a call.

a call.

Ladics dresses, consisting of morning, evening, promenade, robes du bal, des capotes, et des manteaux pour l'hiver, and millinery of every description, made to order, and in the newest style of Parisian and London fashion, upon moderate terms

for each.

N. B. A variety of patterns of every description.

to be seen on the premises.

Park street, two doors from Castl. reagh-street. Sydney, April 4.

Coach and Gig Manufactory.

CHARLES M'LAUGHLIN begs leave HARLES M'LAUTHLIN uegs teare
to intimate to his numerous patrons, that he
has removed his establishment to the premisea adjoining the residence of James Raymond, Esq., in
York-street, where he will carry on his business in

York-street, where he will carry on his business in all its branches.

He takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to the public for the liberal support he has received since he commenced business; and he hopes by strict attention and moderade charges, to give satisfaction in future.

Vehicles will be made and repaired in the best manner and newest style. All orders will be punctually attended to.

Verk-street Sulpus, March 20

York-street, Sydney, March 29.

NOTICE TO GRAZIERS 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, place, where we the Undersigned or our servants, will at tend to receive the same on notice of the day of their arrival. And we further give NOTICE, that we or our respective buyers, will regularly attend the mounthly Fairs or weekly Markets proposed to be held at Smithfield, and there purchase such Cattle and Sheep as we may require.

Hughris & Hosking.

G. Hill.
I. K. Cleevs.

John Neale.

E. O'Haba.

Morei 3.

FURNISHED APARTMENT.

TO be Let, in Upper Fort-street, nearly opposite the Flag Staff. a large and alry Bed Chamber, with the attendance of a Servant.—Por particulars apply to H. B. at the Office of this Faper.

Faper.

IR 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. It appears that as soon as Mr. Railey received the promise that freight would be provided by the government, he resolved on enlarging the dimensions of the Statue, in order to render it more striking and effective as a national monument, and actually incurred an additional expense in doing so to the extent of £150, exclusive of the £73 3s. 7d. above referred to. Under these circumstances the Committee consider that Mr. Bailey has a strong claim to be paid the latter sun, which is all he asks, and therefore the Committee hope there will be no difficulty in raising it. He has indeed done such ample justice to the important commission with which he was entrusted, that merely viewed as a work of art, it could not probably have been excelled by any living artist. A small additional sun from the subscribers, with the amount already in hand, will be sufficient to defray this and every other expense incident to the erection and suitable maintenance of the Statue.

By order of the Committee.

R. THERRY, Hon. Sec.

Amount of subscriptions already advers £ s. d. Additional sun form from the subscribers, will the Purefoy (barrister).

20 9 Edward Faulkes. R. BOURKE'S STATUE.

Total £98 8 R. THERRY, Hon Sec

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

SIR RICHARD BOURKE'S SIR RICHARDBOURKE'S
STATUE...THE OPENING DAY...The
Committee appointed for Sir Richard Bourke's
Statue have the gratification to announce that the
progress of its crection 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. The
procession, therefore, which it was originally proposed should attend to witness the commencement of
the work, will now attend to witness its completion.
It only remains for the committee to publish a
short programme of the arrangements of the day,
in order that the several public societies, which
have evinced a disposition to testify, by their attendance, their respective places in the procession with a regularity and order suitable to the
occasion.

sion with a regularity and order suitable to the occasion.

Those several societies are requested to attend the Rayal Hotel, George-street, at Twelve o'clock, on Monday, the 11th instant; and at haf-past Twelve the procession will move from the Royal Hotel to the spot on which the statue is to be receted in the following order, proceeding by George-street, King-street, Pitt-street, Hunterstreet, and Macquarie-street, to the top of Bentstreet, and Macquarie-street, the top of Bentstreet, and Macquarie-street, the the top of Bentstreet, and Macquarie-street, the top of Bentstreet, or 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 o'der 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

practice officers.

5. The Total Abstinence Society and Societies connected therewith, with their banners and insignia, according to the arrangement of their respective officers.

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.

On the procession arriving at the site of the statue, the several societies are requested to form a circle round the pedestal so as to admit of a passage for his Exel'ency the Governor and the committee. The statue will hereupon be exhibited to the people. A short address, suitable to the casion, will be then spoken by the Secretary, to which his Excellency the Governor has been pleased to intimate his intention of replying.

The band will play a few appropriate airs, concluding with the autional anthem of "God save the Queen," which will serve as signal for the conclusion of the ceremony. Afer which, the several societies forming the procession will proceed to their Lodges and hener, sa may be arranged among stamselves and their respective officers.

By order sf he committe,

T. THERRY, Hon. Sec.

By order of the committe,

R. THERRY, Hon. Sec. April 4, 1841

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 RE-SIDENCE OF MRS. CHISHOLM.

MR. STUBBS announces the honour of selling by Public Auction, at the Mart, Kint-street, on MONDAY, the 18th day of APRIL, 1842, Sale at I welve 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

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
Plicablath treats coult. Elizabeth-streets, south.

The reduced sketch of this property, on the map also discovers an endless connexion 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.

The building world know full well, and others may at least take a "hint" from another's success, that nothing pays better than allotments on a public road of Sydney.

Materials and machanic labour nears will be

that nothing pays better than allotments on a public road of Sydney.

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. In truth it is nothing more nor less than the simple fact that a small outlay on building ground at first, is well repaid by handsome weekly returals coming in after—and this is the whole secret.

Sometimen wishing to withdraw from the ducies of public life; merchants, tradesmen, and persons of small income, who contemplate retiring from the toil and lag of town business, will find these allotments of all others most suited to their wishes, and are strongly advised to purchase any portion, as being by far the most eligible in locative, as to its convenience with any part of the town of Sydney, it being but a pleasant recreative daily walk necessary to health, in and out.

TIEMS.

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.

cart.

4.—Immigrants give anything to get away from the inside of town, and rent at the end of it, besides being away from temptation and harm's way.

5. What is £80 or £100 ontlay upon building ground upon such easy terms as the following:—
TERMS—Cash deposit of ten per cent.; residue by approved bills at three, six, nine, and twelve months, without interest.

POSITIVE SECOND SALE

OF THE PIPERSTON ESTATE. PETERSHAM.

Yumerous applications and enquiries respecting a further sale of this valuable suburban property, having been repeatedly made,

MR. STUBBS announces the honour of being instructed by the Proprietor, to submit the

submit the

REMAINING LOTS
to public competition, on FRIDAY, the 15th day
of APRIL, at the Mart. King-street, Sale at Twelve.

DESCRIBED,
(as surveyed by Mr. Knapp), situated between
E-swick, the estate of James Norton, Esq.,
westerly; Robert Johnson, Esq., of Annandale,
on the east; and bounded northerly by those of
Captain Perry, Mesers. M'Kenzie, Ryan Brenan,
and Lloyd's, Grant; and south east by the properties of Titterton and others.
The Chart displays the following disposition of

Chart displays the following disposition of

The Chart displays the following disposition of the allotments, viz:—

LOTS 15 to 18

Front a new street, called Piper's-street, which runs from the new Balmain Road to Johnstone'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 23 and 30

Are irregular plots of land, with frontages to the same reserved road leading to Parramatta-etreet. Lots 31 to 37

Are upon High-street, with Johnstone's Creek at

Lots 33 to 40

Are with frontages on Piper-street, with same ac-

coss.

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 Johnstone's Bay. There are several water courses described on the

property, two of which are crossed by High-stree. 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 teatree brush, as before stated, a small farm of twelve.

To Purchasers Generally and Speculators Individually and the subject of the property of the pr

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 INSTALMENT.

THE Committee of Management of this HE 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 hefore Saturday, the Thirtieth day of Aprilnow next.

By Order of the Committee of Management, R. MANSFIELD, Secretary. Sydney, 31st March.

NEWCASTLE.

MR. A. DODDS has to announce for castle, on TUESDAY, the 26th of April,
A Building Allotment in the above important

township.
The allotment is next but one to Priest's cottage The allotment is next but one to Priest's cottage, and nearly opposite Usher's, in the immediate vicinty 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 as been honoured with positive instructions to sell by Auction, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of April, on the estate of Trevallyn, Paterson River, by order of the Trustees,

THE whole of the EFFECTS belonging THE whole of the EFFECTS belonging to the said estate, comprising a most extensive assortment and variety of agricultural implements' &c., viz.:—Drays, earts, 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 flich and cantiling; machinery for a water mil, 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 lucerue hay; together with all the working bullocks, cows, heifers, eteers, and calves.

AFTER WHICH.

AFTER WHICH,

At Belgrave Farm, adjoining the above

At Belgrave Farm, adjoining the above Estate,
Eight working bullocks, about four hundred and thirty bushels of wheat, fourteen head of cattle, (a mixed lot.) a Timor poney, 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 week.

Penfold's:—
Six and a half acres of standing corn, eight working bullocks, and two hundred bushels of wheat.

At Guygalling:—
Twelve hundred weight of tobacco stems.
At Penshurst:—
Forty bushels of wheat, a quantity of cedar, and three tobacco usesses

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 besold at Trevallyn, so that intending purchasers had better examine them prior to the cale.

All parties on the Hunter, Paterson, and William All parties on the Hunter, Paterson, and William Rivers, and new comers, would do well not to lose sight of this important and bona fade 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.

At Anambah, near Maitland, the residence of Robert Pringle, Esq.

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

a Clydesdale entire, imported by J. H. Pagan, Faq.,

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

Three mares, with foals by their sides, rising four years old
Ten mares, rising three 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
Six hundred ewes, running at Carrington Park
Fitty 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

ness lot of stock horses and working bullocks

Fifteen tons of oaten, wheat, canary hay.

AFTER WHICH,
Six geldings, broken to saddle, two to harness or

arteen 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 noice, has the honor of announcing, that he will submit to Public Auction, on WED.
NESDAY, the 20th day of April next, on the

NESDAY, 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 copitalists, industrious agriculturist, and mechanies. A glance at the map will show the advantage of the situation; accessible on all sides by woter, the agriculturist and mechanic will find acite the advantage of setting there. This property forms the key to the extensive and fertile districts of the Potes on and Upper William, &c. It commands daily communication, and is within ten hours sail of Sydney, steemers passing and repassing daily; these ficilities 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 supply of everything requisite for the wealthy resident. The advantages of situation are scarcely suppassed 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 ony 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 read value, the auctioneer feels colled upon to point out, although inadequately, these facts. He would also, at the same time, recommend partles to inspect the property to to form a just and unbiassed estimate of its reat value.

OTS 1 to 17 contain about one rood

Lot 82 contains about tone roods.

Lots 71 to 17 contain about one rood and upwards each, in the township of Hinton.

Lots 18 to 29 vary from one rood sixteen perches to two roods eight perches. Frontages to the Paterson River, and the high road to Morpeth.

Lots 26 to 49 vary from one rood ten perches to two roods twelve perches. All frontages to the Paterson Biver.

Lots 46 to 70 contain about one rood each.

Lots 71 to 83 vary from two acres two roods te three acres. All frontages to the Hunter and the high road to Morpeth.

Lot 84 contains about twelve acres two roods.

Lot 85 contains about ten acres two roods.

Lot 86 contains about four acres two roods.

Lot 88 contains about four acres two roods.

Lot 88 contains about four acres two roods.

Lot 88 contains about thirty-five acres.

Lot 90 contains about thirty-five acres two roods.

On this is crected the homested, containing dwelling house, barns, stables, piggerries, men's huts, &c.

Lot 91 contains about thirty-five acres two roods. OTS 1 to 17 contain about one rood

Lot 91 contains about thirty-five acres two roods.

Lot 92 contains about twenty-seven acres.

Lot 93 contains about twenty-seven acres.

Lot 93 contains about twenty-seven acres one
ood eight perches.

[Lots 91, 92, and 93, are splendid farms.)

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 tha

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 voluntaryism 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 inhe-rent 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 that the intermediate Children was a conviction of the community of the munity there is sufficient Christian principle, sufficient attachment to religious ordinances, to ensure their continued sup-port. We need nothing more to assure us of the existence of such principle some-where, 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 demon-strate 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 east on a portion at least of the inhabitants

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 re-mainder 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. 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 numerously 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., &c. The report, detailing the opera-&c., &c. The report, detailing the opera-tions of the society, and the promising fruits of Mr. Adam's labours, was read by the secretary, the Rev. Mr. Saunders. 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 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 labour-ing 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 victor 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 Wil-

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. 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.

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 No. 12, is as follows:—That all the creditors of a man are centitled to share equally in the distribution of his assets. Now, if joint creditors prove against the separate estate, one set of creditors may receive 20s. in the state, 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 alone; when, therefore, there are two partners and two sets of creditors, and joint debts and joint assets, each partly assets are one-half the joint estate, and the whole of his separate estate; his debts are one-half of the debts of the joint credit-ors 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 point estate, and with the whole of his 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 creditors of one partner, may thus get a better dividend than those of another partner, having and infull out of his aggregate estate, and surplus must go to pay in fall the whole of the creditors of one being greater than of the other, or his separate creditors of one being greater than of the other, or his separate creditors of one being gr

PETITION COMMITTEE.

The fourth meeting of these political scavans was held on Friday last in the Royal Exchange Committee Rooms, Mr. 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 undermentioned.

COUNTY.	INHABITANTS.	MEMBERS.	COUNTY.	TOWN.
Cumberland	58018	11	5	6
Northumberland	9975	3	2	3
Camden	6286	2	2	0
Durham	6236	2	2	0
Argyle and King	3995	1	1	. 0
Macquarie and Gloucester	3989	1	1	0
Cook	2892	1	1	0
Bathurst, Georgiana, and } Westmoreland	3823	1	1	0
Murray and St. Vincent	3873	1	1	0
Hunter, Brisbane, & Bligh	3105	1	1	0
Roxburgh, Wellington, and } Phillip	2483	1	1	0
Australia Felix and Port	9107	5	3	2
-		_	_	-
		30	21	9

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 en-franchisement 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 rigmarole 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 unaccountpartiality-proposed the following franchise, which was seconded by Dr. Nicholson:-

cholson:—
For Counties,—Freehold lands or tenemen's 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. That for the purposes of this resolution, depasturing 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 Melbourue, the occupation of a house or premises liable to a bona fide yearly rent of 15l. sterling. In all other towns the occupation of a house or premises, liable to a bona fide yearly rent of 15l. sterling. In all other towns the occupation of a house or premises, liable to one of the counties of the elective franchise, this Committee would suggest that the enactments and provisions of the Reform Act, 2 of Wm. 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 FOR COUNTIES .- Freehold lands or tenements of

Mr. Holden expressed his intention of pressing the amendment he had formerly made in regard to a personal qualification; and Mr. OBrien 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 201.; tenants of 21 years, of 201.; of seven years, of 101.; in all the minor towns, having a bench of magistrates, on freeholders of 151, or tenants of 101. holders of bank shares to the amount of 1001.; in educational institutions of 501.; deposits in the saving's bank of 30%, 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 201, or tenants in occupancy of a house rented

at 201.; in the towns of Parramatta, Windsor, and Maitland, at 15L; and on squatters. paying an assessment and license charge of 201. yearly. Both of the amendments how-ever 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

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" allot-ments 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, drawled out in the most condesending 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 zoophytes, 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 imbedd 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 colite 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 fallilled all the Geological Discoveries .- It is the beaupances and temples from the skeletons of crea-tures which existed in the primeval eras of our earth, and which, after having fulfilled all the functions of life, have been destined by the Aimlghty, after the extinction of their existence, to furnish the materials for the solid strata of the globe, and the use and enjoyment of mankind.

Dr. Franklin's Code of Laws.—The following list of moral virues was drawn up by Dr. Franklin for the regulation of his life—Temperance—Eat not to fulness; drink not to elevation. Silence—Speak not but what may benifit others or yourself; avoid trilling 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 expence, 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 unnessary 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 uncleanliness in the body or habitation. Tranquility—Be not disturbed about trifles, or at accidents common or una avoidable. Humility—Imitate Jesus Chirst.

Average Mortality of all Mankind.— Dr. Franklin's Code of Laws .- The

Average Mortality of all Mankind. The population of the whole earth has been variously estimated between eight hundred and a thoustand 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

y secona,	1
Minute,	60
Hour,	3,600
Day,	86,400
Week,	604.000
Month,	2.592 000
Year,	31,536,000
neration every 30 years	046 090 000

Generation every 30 years,... 946.080,000 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 per-petuated.—English paper.

The New York Mirror says that a Yankee down the Bay State, has invented a musical-clock, and that he has it 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 treatment, and it appears that several improprieties had been committed by the officers in charge. The certificates entitling them to their bounty, Captain Wakefield, the company's agent, has accordingly refused to sign.—The Brougham had also arrived from Port Nicholson, via the French Passage, where she narrowly escaped, by the assistance of the *Fifeshire*, from being wrecked on a reef on which she stuck for eight hours: comparatively little injury, however, had been sustained. Col. Wake--field was a passenger by the Brougham.— The New Zealand Company's agent has been authorised by his Excellency Governor Hobson to select the usual public reserves at this new settlement. — The suitableness of the harbour at Port Nelson engages the primary attention of the settlers. It is generally allowed not to possess as a shipping port any great recommendations. Within the haven there is ample accommodation, and perfect security, but without a breeze it is found difficult to enter it from the danger of being drifted on the rocks by the tide. On the whole, how-ever, the settlers seem satisfied with their selection, and a considerable town has already arisen bearing a westerly frontage of about three quarters of a mile to the harbour. Its progress may be judged of by the fact that a newspaper has already been established at the settlement called the Nelson Examiner, from whose columns the above particulars have been derived. It appears to be conducted with superior ability.

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. To one individual, a Mr. Abbott, the Government has intimated that if he shall have recourse to the means threatened to evade payment of the claims of Government, the Government in self-defence will prosecute the defaulter on another ground-the defective nature of the tenure on which he holds his property—being an informal grant of Governor Macquarie. In terms of this grant the quit-rent was intended to be reserved for the Crown; but the law officers of the Crown admit that from its informality the quit-rent cannot be claimed on this ground. The question is every day assuming a more serious aspect, and threatening to unsettle the security of property to great extent throughout the Colony.

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. It is proposed to reduce the in-terest on deposits, as it appears there is no small proportion of these of which the Banks cannot avail themselves, from the uncertainty of the large deposits being allowed to remain in their coffers for any length of time, so many opportunities being presented to large capitalists to lay out their money to greater advantage. The growing wealth and influence of the Banking establishments is adverted to in the following terms by the Editor of the Review, who ascribes to this circumstance in some degree the distress elsewhere prevalent.

who ascribes to this circumstance in some degree the distress elsewhere prevalent. At the close of the year 1834 the debts due to the Banks, which composed nearly the whole debt of theisland, foreign commercial ghärs alone excepted, was in round numbers £250,000. In six years, that is to say, at the close of the year 1840, it had reached in amount to £741,000, but at the close of last year it arose to the frightful sum of one million one hundred and six thousand pounds, the ratio of increase of debt to the Banks alone being upwards of one hundred thousand pounds per annum! To this is to be added four hundred and seventy thousand pounds debt upon mortgage, chiefly to absentess, the interest of which, like that sent out of Ireland, is annually transmitted from the Colony either to England or elsewhere. The principal creditor is that gigantic establishment, the Derwent Bank, which wields a power, and therefore commands an influence paramount to that of even the government or all others united. One fact will prove this incontestably: It has invested in actual securities available at any moment, being of the most carefully selected and approved nature, one hundred and twenty-two thousand pounds, at an average rate of interest of twelve per cent, without the issue of a single shilling in paper money, its notes having been all selled in, and that without he shadow of a risk to ling in paper money, its notes having been all called in, and that without the shadow of a risk to the shareholders; yet this already powerful esta-blishment, not content with its existing over whelm.

ing immensity, is further extending its Himalayan arms by adding, unlimited in number, one hundred and five pounds shares to all applicants; thus extensively increasing its capital and with it its power and influence.

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:-

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, to whom he had endeared himself by his unassuming and courteous deportment, and by his unostentations benevolence. The mortal remains of the deceased were deposited in the Scotch burial ground on Thursday afternoon, followed by the largest number of mourners we recollect to have seen assembled on so melancholy an occasion, since our residence in Launceston. Most of the shop windows were partially, and many were entirely closed as the procession passed, in testimony of respect for the deceased. Long indeed may it be before we are again called upon in the discharge of our duty as a journalist, to record the departure of a member of our community, who lived so deservedly esteemed, and whose sudden death occasioned such universal regret.

Launceston Markets, March 19, 1842.—Union Steam Mille—Wheat, 5s. to 6s. 6d. per 60lbs.; flour, first quality, £20 per 2000lbs.; ditto, second ditto, £18 ditto; ditto, third ditto, £16 ditto; tran. 1s. 4d. per 20lbs.; per 50lbs.; seconds ditto, £17 ditto; twelve per cent. ditto, £18 ditto; bran, 1s. 5d. per 20lbs.; per 50lbs.; Land ditto, \$1. 6d. ditto; As. 6d. to 4s. ditto; oats, 4s. to 4s. 4d. per 40lbs; fine flour, £20 seconds ditto, £18, thirds ditto, £16; bran, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. per 20lbs.; pollard, 2s. 6d. per 30lbs.—Cornwall Chronicle, March 24.

Hobart 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. Oats, per bushel, 5

Wheat, 7s, 6d, to 8s.: Oats, 5s, 6d, to 6s; Cape Barley, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; English ditto, 6s. to 7s. per bushel; Hay, 4s. 6d. to 5s.; Straw, 4s. to 4s. 6d. per cwt.—V. D. L. Chronicle, March 18.

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 sentence of death passed on Stephen Waters, for an unnatural offence, has been commuted to transportation for life.

THE BARWAN. -A very melancholy oc currence took place in this part of the country a few days ago. A man, assisted country a rew 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. A few days afterwards their bodies were found under a tree, and the cattle, which belonged to Mr. Lowe, dispersed.—A man in the employment of Mr. White was missing for several days; his body was at last found in the bush, and from its appearance there can be little doubt that the unfortunate man must have been murdered by the blacks.—Two men in the employment of Mr. Rouse were travelling on the river, and having stopped to feed their horses, had fallen asleep. In this helpless condition two blacks came upon them. They speared one of the men in the cheek, and also threw a spear at his companion, which fortunately missed him. The wounded man is very ill by the last accounts. There had been abundance of rain on the river.-The settlers here, whose lives and property are almost entirely unprotected, wish to enquire to what purpose the go-vernment apply the funds arising from squatters' licenses, and the assessment on stock? and also, whether her Majestv's subjects on this river have not a right to a police force?—Communicated to the Hunter River Gazette.

CAMPBELLTOWN.-A meeting of gentlemen interested in the formation of th 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.

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. All these loyal demonstrations, however, were but "love's labour's lost," for his Excellency did not

make his appearance.

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 Ex-cellency 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. The country was looking in the highest de-gree beautiful. We understand his Excel-lency was highly gratified by a visit to the mission station, and expressed his approbation in the most encouraging terms. are sorry to learn that Mr. Parker, the private secretary of the Governor, met with a serious accident, having his collar-bone broken by being thrown from his horse. The good steamer brought back again his Excellency and suite to our shores on Friday, altogether highly delighted with their excursion.

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. The deceased was a married man, but fortunately has no family .- Correspondent.

has no family.—Correspondent.

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 21.
His Horor delivered a long and impressive address, and a Jury having been sworn, Alexander Kinghorne was indicted for having, on the 12th December last, fired at one James, Jonas, or Joseph Backhouse, his assigned servant, with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm.
The jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.
John Burns was indicted for stealing a cow, the property of one William O'Neale, at Piper's Flat. near Hartley, on the 11th September. The prisoner, who was an aged man of seventy years, was acquitted and discharged.
The Court then adjourned till Tuesday morning. Tuesday, March, 29.
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 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 in

discharged.
James Weatherstone and John Lyons, were in-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 Stappiton, 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.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30.

WEDINSDAY, MARCH 30.

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

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.

derstand them.
Mr. Justice Stephen said he could not try them under such circumstances, nor did he believe that any judge would. He would not, however, decide in mediately, but wait until the indictment was pre-

ferred.

John Snow out on bail, charged with horse-stealing, was discharged, the Solicitor General declining to prosecute.

Thursday, March 31.

John Walsh was indicted for the murder of Catherine Collitts, his sister-in-law, on the 3d.

Soap per ton, 1st quality .. 40 o o .. o Ditto ditto, 2nd ditto. 35 o o ... o Ebenezer Coals per ton 1 4 o ... 1

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

death.

Faidly, 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.

IMPORTED MERCHANDISE.

	IMPORTED MERC		AN	DIS	Œ.			
1		£	8.	a	!.	£	s.	d
1	Ale (English) per houshead	5					5	
Į	Ale (English) per hogshead Ditto (Bass') per barrel Ditto in bottle, per dozen	4	4				ŏ	
1	Ditto in bettle per dozen	ō	9					
1	Ditto in outile, per dozen						11	
1	Ditto (Scotch) per hogshead	4	4				8	•
١	London Porter ditto Ditto in bottle, per dozen	4	0	0	٠	4	10	
1	Ditto in bottle, per dozen	0	8	0	٠.,	0	11	- 1
1	Brandy per gallon	0	4	3		0	4	
ı		0	3	0		0	4	i
J	Ditto Bengal per gallon Hollands, in wood, ditto	ō	10	Ü		Õ	ô	7
I	II-ll-u-la in sucod ditto	ŏ	2	g		o		•
ı	Dinanas, in wood, anto						.3	
1	Ditto in cases of 4 gallons	õ	14	0	• •	0	15	•
1	Ditto in cases of 4 gallons Ditto in ditto of 2 ditto	0	7	0	• •	0	8	:
۱	English Gin per gallon	0	0	()	••	0	0	(
ı	Scotch Whiskey ditto	0	5	0		0	6	(
I	Irish ditto ditto	0	0	0		0	0	(
l	Sherry per pipe 1	8	0	0		40	0	C
ı	Ditto in bottle, per dozen	ī	ō	ō		ĩ	6	Č
ı	Port per pipe 2		ŏ	ŏ			ŏ	ò
ł		i	4					
ı	Ditto, per dozen	-		0	••	1	12	0
ţ	Teneriffe per pipe		0	0	• •	0	0	0
ı	marsaia aicio		0	()		0	0	U
ı	Lisbon ditto	0	0	0		0	0	Ü
ł	Cape ditto	9	0	0		10	0	0
ı	Champagne per dozen	2	15	0		4	15	0
ı	Claret per dozen Hyson-skin Tea per chest	o	0	0		0	0	Č
ĺ	Huson, skin Tea ner chest	7	7	ō			10	ō
ı	Hyson per quarter ditto	2	4	ŏ		ò	ő	ŏ
ſ	Gunpowder ditto	2	10	ŏ	••	ŏ	ŭ	
İ	D. I	7	,0		••			0
Ī				0	• •	0	0	G
ļ		8	0	0	••	0	0	0
l		2	4	6	• •	0	0	U
l	Pehoe ditto	2	4	0		Ü	0	0
ĺ		0	0	5		0	0	6
ı	Mauritius Sugar, 1st quality,							
l	per ton 32		0	0	3	5	0	0
ł	Ditto, 2nd ditto, ditto 30 Manilla ditto ditto 30)	0	0	3	2	0	Ū
ł	Manilla ditto ditto 30	0	0	0	3	32	0	ō
ŀ	Java ditto ditto (fine) 35	,	0	0		0	0	ō
١	Bengal white ditto 30 Manilla Coffee per lb)	0	ō			ŏ	ŏ
l	Manilla Coffee ner lh	Ó	ŏ	8		0	ŏ	9
ŀ	Java ditto ditto		ŏ	9		ŏ		
۱	London Soap (Hawes) ton 3		Ö	ő	• •	ŏ	ō	ΙŲ
١	Linaun Soup (Hawes) ton So				• •			0
l	Liverpool ditto (Steel) ditto 25		0	0	• •	0	0	O
ļ	Scotch ditto ditto		0	0	• •	0	0	U
I	American Tobacco per lb. (0	10	••	0	1	1
ŧ	Brazil ditto ditto (0	6	•••	0	0	9
ı	Havannah Cigars per 1000 2	2	0	0		0	0	0
ł	Manilla ditto ditto Currants per lb	ı	15	0		0	0	0
I	Currants per lb 0)	0	7		0	Ó	8
ı	Raisins per lb		ō	5		ŏ		ıŏ
			ì	6	::	ŏ	2	ŏ
l	Mess Pork per barrel 3		3	ŏ		3	7	
ı	Ditto Beef per tierce 4			ŏ	••			G
l	True of feet theree 4		15		• •	5	0	0
•	Vinegar per gation		0	0		0.	0	0
١	Liverpool Salt 2		10	0			5	0
١	Irish Butter per lb 0		1	0	• •	0	1	6
	English Cheese per to t		0	0	٠.	0	0	0
ŀ	Dutch ditto ditto 0		0	5		0	0	6
ı	Oil boiled per tin \dots 0		4	4		0	4	6
ſ	Ditto raw ditto 0		4	0		0	U	0
ı	Turpentine in tins, per gal. 0	ŀ	4	0	1	U	5	6
ı	English Mould Candles per							
ı	_ <i>lb</i> 0		0	10		0	0	0
	Ditto Sperm ditto 0		2	6		ĕ		9
Г	4		-	_			-	-

BREAD, FLOUR, AND GRAIN.

	æ	8.	d.	£	s.	d,
Bread per 2lb. loaf	0	0	5	0	0	6
Biscuit, No. 1, per cwt	1	5	0	ı	6	o
Ditto, No. 2, ditto	1	0	0	1	1	9
First Flour per 100lbs	1	0	ο	1	.1	o
Second ditto ditto	0	17	0	0	18	
Third ditto ditto	0	15	о	0	16	o
American ditto, in barrel	1	10	ο	1	15	o
Dantzic ditto ditto	0	0	ο	o	0	ō
Sydney Wheat, per bushel	0	6	ο	0	7	0
Van Diemen's Land ditto	0	9	0			ō
Valparaiso ditto	0	6	6		7	a
English Barley ditto	0	4	0	0	5	
Cape ditto ditto	0	3	o	0	0	ŏ
Maize ditto	o	5	0	o	6	٥
Bran per bushel	0	ì	8	0	1	10
Oats ditto	0	5	o	0	6	0
Oatmeal per lb	0	0	2	o		4
Putna Rice per lb	0	0	ī			14
Java ditto ditto	0	0	0			- 2

COLONIAL MERCHANDISE.

٠	COLOLILLE MEDIC	J	Tree T	102.			
	į.	£	8.	d.	£	s.	
•	Butter (fresh) per lb	0	2	0	0	2	
•		0	2	ο	0	2	
	Ditto (junk) ditto		o	ο	0	0	
	Cheese per lb	0	0	8	0	1	
	Bacon ditto	0	0	9	0	1	
٠,	Eggs per dozen	0	2	9	0	3	
1	Lard per lb	0	0	10	0	1	
	Beef per carcase ditto	0	0	$2\frac{1}{3}$	0	0	
	Ditto per joint ditto	0	0	4~	0	0	
1	Mutton per carcase per lb	0	0	$2\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	
ı	Ditto per lb	0	0	4		o	4
1		0	0	6	0	0	
ł	Pork ditto	0	0	7	0	0	
	Roasting Pigs, each	0	4	6	0	6	
	Geese ditto	0	6	0	0	7	
1	Ducks per pair	O	5	ο	0	7	
Į	Muscovy Ducks	0	10	о	0	12	
1		0	4	0	0	5	
ı	Turkeys, each	0	8	ο	0	9	
1	Pigeons per pair	0	2	6	0	3	
1	Potatoes per cwt,. Colonial	0	8	о	o	10	
İ		0	0	ο	0	0	
ŀ	Ditto ditto, 2nd ditto 3	5	o	0	0	O	
1	Change Carle non ton	1	4		•	r.	

A POSITIVE SALE.

NOTICE OF SALE, No. 3.

BY MR. STUBBS.

In the Estate of the late William Broughton,
Esq., D.A.C.G., &c.

MR. STUBBS announces that he has
had the honour of receiving instruction. R. STUBBS announces that he has had the honour of receiving instructions from Mrs. Broughton, and the trustees and devisees acting under the will of the late William Broughtees, beg., to sell by public auction, at the Mart. King street, on Wednesday, the 13th day of April, 1842, early a tracked of the influential and valuable possessions belonging to that Estate, namely:—THE MACQUARIE DALE ESTATE

THE MACQUARIE DALE ESTATE

SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES,
Originally granted to the late Wm. Broughton,
Esq., D.A.C.G., at Appin, lying between the town
and the Nepcan; distant from Sydney, forty-five
miles; from Campbelltown, twelve; from Appin,
between two and three. Through Appin, the inended new line for the Great Southern Road with
be brought by Broughton's P.ss, within a short
distance of this property, being the line "approved"
of by the Commissioners appointed by "Royal authority," and now forming by a road party. This
Estate is situate on the Nepean, and is bounded on
the one side by Ousedale Creek, on another by a
second creek, and on the remainder by Andrew
Byrne's larm.

LOT 1,

LOT 1.

Byrne's tarm.

LOT 1,

About one hundred and seventy acres; comprises the homestead, the verandah cottage, situate on a pleasant rise, lately occupied by W. H. Broughton. Esq. which is brick-huilt, contains five rooms—it is rendered ornamental by vines, toses, trelles work, crepers, &c.—there is a detached kitchen, with oven, store-house, stable and loft over, slaughter-house, stork-yard, sheds, &c., and other coveniences of the farm-yard; an excellent orchard well stocked, and two gardens judiciously laid out, in one of which is a good well of water. The soil of the cultivation padocks is good, and has produced fine crops—there is a considerable exten: of fencing. A reserved road to the other lots passes through this in a convenient direction—about twenty-cight acres of forest land is included in this lot. On the whole, it would form a desirable spot for any respectable party seeking for a residence and pretty farm.

LOT 2,

About one hundred and twenty acres. On this

LOT 2,

About one hundred and twenty acres. On this lot is a slabbed Cottage, occupied by Mr. Moor, men's hut, cart-house, rick and slaughter yards, piggery, &c. This lot uncludes a part of the cultivation paddocks, runs from creek to creek, and has also a great extent of lencing, the soil is rich. For about an equal quantity of this farm Mr. Moon has been paying 50ℓ. a-year rent; ahout twenty acres of forest land is included in this lot, two reserved roads pass through it, one being for access to water. being for access to water.

LOT 3,

About one hundred and twelve acres, running from

creek to creek, takes in about sixty acres of cul-tivated land, and a space where the timber is fallen, the remainder is forest land; the soil is fallen, the remainder is forest land; the son is good, besides fronting two creeks, it includes some water-holes. On this spot is that beautiful hill called "Moon's Hill," from whence the prospect is truly delightful; there is some fencing on it, two reserved roads pass through it, one for access to water.

access to water.

LOT 4.

About one hundredand fourteen acres; bounded by Onsedale Creek on one side, and reserved roads on two other sides. This lot takes a part of Mr. Broughton's Old Race Course, is good forest land thinly timbered. On this are pleasant sites for building on.

LOT 5.

sant sites for building on.
LOT 5.
About one hundred and twenty six acres, bounded on one side by a reserved voad, and the remainder by the River Nepean and the Creek. This is als forest land, and has some fine brick earth on it LOT 6.
About one hundred and twelve acres, has an immense frontage to the Nepean, includes part of the Old Race Course, and would make a good farm.
LOF 7.
About ninety acres, has a frontage to the river and a long frontage to Ousedale Creek, including a part of the Old Race Course; is bounded by a reserved road on one side. This would form a valuable addition to let 6; care has been taken to give each lot the right of water and reserved roads.
The lots are all marked out, and a plan by Merica.

roads.

The lots are all marked out, and a plan by Mr. Armstrong, can be seen at Mr. Stubbs' Rooms.

NOTE.

Untwisted of the many doubts which occasionally entangle many off-handed descriptions of property, the above analysis will prove most satisfactory to those who really wish to become purchasers, and take the foregoing particulars as a proper scale to indge by.

judge by.

It is a matter purely of judgment for persons at all acquainted with agricultural advantages, or who

all acquainted with agricultural advantages, or who wish to become so.

And all the hanging back, on account of momentary pressure on the landed interest, can never eventually alter the real value of land, which ever must be the best position of outlay a man can be placed in.

All he has to do is to be particular in what district he takes it, and its contiguity to the mercopolis for market purposes. And, certainly, it either one or other of these objects be obtained, surely every person must see, by the map, that he cannot be better off, or do better, than hy purchasing a portion of this estate as described.

He accomplishes a most enviable purpose, and mixes in a society of neighbourhood which is not to be enjoyed in other parts of the Colony.—Who does not know Appin?

Terms—Ten per cent. cash deposit; residue

Terms—Ten per cent. cash deposit; residue three, six, and nine months approved bills without laterest.

PRINCE OF WALES TOWN.

DARLINGTON. PATRICK'S PLAINS.

PATRICK'S PLAINS.

AND CHARCES OF THE HUNTES.

If any thing were wanting to clear up the visual defectiveness or rouse the indifference of some men in respect to the statistical character of the River Hunter, besides the spiendid Estates and Farms of the wealthy and infinential proprietors spreading their territorial rights along an immense winding course of its Banks; it is only to look at the tonnage and shipping interest it supports by its agricultural and pastural resources—giving life and energy both to sailing and Steam power, to an extent and importance in one week, more than all the rest of the Colony put together!

one week, more than all the rest of the Colony put together!
We see the French Institute have recommended as a natural law and sound basis of civilisation, in their conquest of Africa, "Ligaric auture et la colonization sont tout un"-and, if this lea a tue principle, then the Hunter districts deserve well of the Colonization strengths as the surplus that were given to the colonization of the colonization. of the Colony for the stimulus they have given to both; and the protection they afford to the industrious in the cultivation of the soil, from whence alone all true national strength is de-

M. STUBBS has the honour of an-

NR. STUBBS has the honour of announcing instructions received from the proprietors James and Alexander M'Dougall, Esqs., for the sale of a portion of their valuable Hunter's River Estate, Patricks Plains.

BY PUBLIC COMPETTION,
On MONDAY, the 11th day of April, 1842, at the Mart. Kinz-street, sale at 12.

ILLUSTRATED THUS ON THE MAP.
12 SECTIONS.

(247) Two hundred and forty-seven Township Allotments, more or less half-acre each.
(28) Twenty-eight splendid alluvial Suburban Farms, from three to twenry acres each.
(29) One ditto ditto ditto thirty-nine acres.

TO THE PUBLIC.

In recommending this property to public patronage and purchase Mr. Stubbs totally di-claims aldea of foisting up, under the semblance of a township any accidental purchase or getting up of some "jib bung scrub," or "salt water swamp." He, therefore, most seriously and advisedly, calls uponevry person at all interested in the good recognised landed property of the Colony, to think, for a movent what the one in question really is where situated, and in what way beneficial to their best interests. They need scarcely be told that this special area of garden like alluvial land of the Messrs. J. M'Dougall, is now disposed (as it ought to have properly been by Government years and years ago) into a township, as by far the most eligible site.

lt commences on the bank (opposite Singleton's Steam Mills, Patrick's Plains,) directly you arrive

It commences on the bank (opposite Singleton's Steam Mills, Patrick's Plains,) directly you arrive at the top, after crossing the ford.

The Great North Road equally divides the property, giving road frontages to hoth sides, having intersecting streets right and left; and so you proceed through the allotments, converging to the foot of the range, proceeding on a level place of ground, superlative in soil, and ready for turning to account. The elevation assumes a most uncompromising comparison with the other side. Being louded is "out of the question!" Whenever that happens it will be a settler, indeed; and only when the mighty waters come over the face of the carth again—but, as Byron savs, "not till then."

AS A TOWN.

Positive and infinite are the advantages accruing and surrounding it.

1. The substantial and most important buildings in Singleton are of brick from this side.

2. All the stone there used bas been drawn through this property from its adjacent quarries.

3. Timber, for tuel and general uses, has been continually taken from thence for the n-cessities and supply of Singleton.

4. Abandance of coal has been noticed about a mile off to the westward. An important discovery.

5. Water is plentifully supplied by the river; and what uner can nossibly be wanted to make a

discovery.
Water is plentifully supplied by the river; and
what more can possibly be wanted to make a
town and people comfortable, free, and independent?

The neighbouring districts are wonderfully conthe neighbouring districts are wonderfully contiguous, and in parts thickly inhabited; so much so that tradesmen, mechanics, and others, invariables to the Plains for employment and business. There is yet a point of great moment to be raised, as it regards the up-country settler and

ness, as it regards the up-country settler and squatter.
Would he keep his drays from being robbed?—his men from wrangling hours away, or sotting in a public hone?—his Bullocks from being either planted out, or under risk of trespass fine every time his drays pull up for the night (which they must do nere?)—if he wishes not to be penny-wise and "pound" foolish—he will buy as many of these small farms for pablocks as he can; and thus save himself a world of trouble, time, feaful expence, court business, endless delay, and perpetually "drawing of orders!"—To be wise in time is an old lesson and putting off the buying of a splendia valuable property like this till another day is like to-morrow "that never comes."
Terms will be made known at sale; and will be most Liberal. A large map, fully describing the township and farms (by Mr. Wells) is at the Matt for public inspection, showing all particulars required; lithographs will be circulated immediately

CETTA AND HUGHES, Carvers and Gilders, superior looking glass and picture frame makers, beg to inform their friends and the public that they are enribled to supply a great variety of Chimney and Pier Glasses of every description, made to order on the shortest notice. Barometers and Thermometers made and repaired. Old glass re-silvered, and frames re-gilt. N. B. The trade supplied on the lowest terms. King-street, Sydney, March 14. FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE new British-built barque
BURLEY,
R. Miller, Commander, 280 tons register, and a very fast sailer, has the
greater part of her cargo engaged. and will be
deepatched immediately. For freight or passage,
having excellent accommodations, apply to the
Captain, on board, to
J. H. ECCLESTON,

2nd March, 1842. Agents.

MASONIC BALL,

THE united fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons will have a Masonic Ball Berother Clarke's Assembly Rooms, King street, East, on the 11th April, in commemoration of laying the foundation of the Statue of Sir Richard Bourke

ing the roundation of the Stewards
Bourke.

Tickets, £1 is. each, to be had of the Stewards
and at Brother Clarke's.
R. Fitzgerald,
S. Fox,
Windson.
L. Moore
W. F. Hillyard
J. Pashley

S. Fox,
R. Leworthy
J. Lovecroft
H. M'Dermott

L. Moore W. F. Hillyard J. Pashley H. Gain G. Wyer.

April 6.

MASONIC.

THE Members of the Sydney Lodges
will meet at the Royal Hotel on the Morning of the 11th April next, at Twelve o'clock, and
proceed thence to join the procession for the purpose of laying the Foundation Stone of the Statue

proceed thence to join the procession for the pur-pose of laying the Foundation Stone of the Statue of Sir Richard Bourke.

The Members of the Country Lodges, and all Brethren who can coveniently do so, are requested to attend.

By order of the W. M. W. T. HILLYARD, Secretary, 266, W. T. COWPER, Secretary, 260, THOS. ASPINWALL, Secretary, 548.

TO FARMERS, GRAZIERS, &c.
J. M'GUIGAN, Wheelwright and A. Agricultural implement Maker, begs to return his grateful thanks to his friends and the public generally, for their long and continued participated anytoges the present conportunity of prome generally, for their long and continued pa-tronage; and embraces the present opportunity of informing them that he has lately engaged several superior workmen, and that he still continues to manufacture, and has now on hand, drays, carts, ploughs, &c., of the best materials, the most ap-proved construction, and firet rate workmanship, No. 68. Pitt.street, March 16, 1842.

No. 68. Pirt-street, March 16, 1942.

SUPERIOR BLACK TEAS.

JUST LANDING, and on sale at JOHN STIRLING'S Wholesale and Retail Grocery and Provision Stores, LowerGeorge-street, Ex Corrad,
Fifty Chests superior Congou Fifty ditto ditto Souchong
Ex Clorindo,
Two Hundred chets superior Congou Two hundred half ditto ditto ditto One hundred boxes Souchong
One hundred ditto Young Jiyson.
The above are one of the finest parcel of teas ever offered for sale in the Colony.
AlSO,
Just landed from the Brothers,
Forty tons Tahiti Sugar, the quality of which is superior to anything in the market.

March 11.

JUST LANDED, and on sale at John Stirling's wholesale and retail Grocery and Provision Stores, Lower George-street, Fitty barrels Lachfine Herrings One hundred half ditto ditto Six hundred boxes Enlish Soap, which will be sold at a low price March 17.

JUST LANDED, the undermentioned goods, all well made good shapes, and will be old at very low prices for cash.

SHOES
Men's, boys', women's, children's
Fancy boots and shoes.

which for elegance of shape and durability cannot be equalled

PARASOLS

A choice selection of plain and figured

BONNETS
uscan, Dunstable, and Straw, of the latest fashion

uscan, bunstable, and Straw, of the latest lashion
UMBRELLAS
Silk, gingham, and cotton
Bonnet shapes, ladies' and children's
Artificial flowers
Infants' christening hats, bonnets, hoods, and
splendid short tobes

splendid short tobes
Work boxes, writing desks, and dressing cases
CHILDREN'S BEAVER HATS Black, white, and coloured, all richly trimmed with plumes
Youths' cloth caps
SHIRTS

Men's white and regatta ditto

Boys' ditto ditto Gentlemen's dress and frock coats, youths' enticemen's circus and frock coats, youths' and boys' cloth suits, blouses, ditto ditto, men's blu-cloth jackets and trousers, waistcoate, and waist-coatings; cambric chintz dresses, muslin ditto-mouselaine de laine ditto, low price printed ditto; calicoes, shirting, sheeting, flameis, blankets, Russia duck, green baize, dungaree checks-brown holland, haberdasbery, and hosiery of every description; at A. HORDERN'S,

Wholesale and Retail Warehouse, 12, King-street, Sydney.

Bank of New South Wates, 31st March, 1842.

OTICE is hereby given, that no fur-

ther Deposits at Seven per Cent. will be received at this Bank;
And that after three months from this date no bigher rate of Interest will be allowed on Deposits than Four per Cent. per Annum.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN BLACK, Cashier

OBSERVE!!! TUESDAY, 26th APRIL SMITHFIELD.

TOWN OF PROSPECT.

THE First Fair in Australia 111 will take place on TUESDAY, the 26th April next, at SMITHFIELD, when the whole of the Strck-yards will be completed; and the necessary arrangements are now made for the receiving and keeping the Stock sent for Sale. And in future a FAIR will be regularly held at Smithfield on the first Tuesday in every Month, throughout the Year and a Weekly Market held every Friday throughout the Year, for the Sale of Stock of all kinds.

The terms or charge for the Stock in the Pad-docks, previous to sale and after, are as follows.—

No charge for standing in the Market yards for the first fair. Further particulars in a future Advertisement, GEORGE ENNIS,

Resident Agent.

Prospect, March 22, 1842.

LAND SURVEYING.

R. WELLS'S Office, in King-street,
Terms, One Guinea per day. All communications to be addressed as above

COALS! COALS!! COALS!!!

GOOD MEASURE AND NO HUMBUG!

IF you want the Best Coals, and full
measure, send your orders to May London. measure, send your orders to Mr. Legast, at ne corner of Sussex and Druit-streets; Mr. Ailward, corner of Bathurst and Kent-streets; Mr. Blackwell, corner of George and Gouldburn streets; or to Mr. Dawson, at the Foundry, Lower-Georgearteet, where you will be supplied with fourteen bags, containing twenty-eight bushels of Good Newcastle

COALS, NOT RUBBISH.

Twenty-eight shil ings, delivered; Twenty-six shillings on the wharf.

N.B. Orders seat to any of the above places will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS HARPER, Agent.

UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY OF

A GENERAL MEETING of the Umon Assurance Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 14th day of April next, attwelve o'clock precisely, to elect three Directors in room of

Mr. HASLINGDEN and Captain Nicholson,

who have resigned; and of Mr. Pearson,

who is about to proceed to England.

Candidates for the Office of Director are required to give intimation of their intention, in writing, to the Directors, on or before Wednesday, the 30th instant.

day, the 30th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,

ADAM WILSON,

Secretary. Sydney, March 17.

THE COLONIAL OBSERVER.

THE terms of Subscription to this Journal, which is published every Wednesday morning, are Six Shillings and Sixpence per quarter in Sydney. if paid in advance—and Eight Shillings in the Country, unless paid at the time the order is given.

The quarters end 31st of March 30th of June 30th of September, and 31st December, at which periods only can Subscibers decline, by giving timely notice and paying the amount due for the current march.

timeny notice, and puying the amount due for the current quarter.

The following Gentlemen have engaged to act as Agents in the districts undermentioned, and others will be forthwith appointed in the other districts of this Colony, and also in Van Dieman's Land and New Zealand:—

w Zealana :—

Mr. John M'KAY, Parramatta.

— Robt. Davidson, Wollongong.

— A. W. Larramore, Morpeth.

— THOMAS BROWN, Port Macquarie.

— WILLIAM KERR, Port Phillip.

It is particularly requested, that no Moneys be paid, except at this Office, to persons not thus authorised.

The terms for Advertisements are for eight lines and under, Two Shillings an! Sixpence, and One Penny for every line above eight lines, for each insertion.

cash insertion.
Orders for Advertisements should specify the number of times they are to be inserted, as otherwise unless out of date, they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the parties con-

cerned.

N. B. All letters must be post-paid, or they will

SYDNEY: —Printed by E. ALCOCK—and Published at the OBSERVER Printing Office, Collegestreet, (commonly called Jamison st.) — Wednesday, March 30, 1842.