

The Colonial Observer.

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Vol. I.

COLONIAL POLITICS.

THE THREE TAILORS OF TOOLEY-STREET; OR THE RECENT ECCLESIASTICAL SUSPENSIONS.

In those days of unmitigated Toryism that preceded the passing of the Reform Bill there lived in Tooley Street, London, one of the fifth or sixth rate streets of the British metropolis, three journeymen tailors who were strongly imbued with the spirit of patriotism, and who usually met together, in the back-parlour of a neighbouring ale-house, to concoct measures of Parliamentary Reform. On one of these important occasions the three tailors resolved unanimously to petition the two Houses of Parliament for such a system of Representative Government as they rightly conceived the nation entitled to. And that there might be no mistake, on the part of the Parliament, as to who or what the petitioners were, they modestly designated themselves at the head of their petition, "We, the people of England!"

Now it would seem that the three individuals who have recently been designated by a correspondent in this paper *The Three-fold cord*, and who, it seems also, have taken much unnecessary offence at the harmless designation, have formed precisely similar ideas of their own paramount importance and influence in society. These parties too are all little men, like the patriots of Tooley-street—exactly the size that is probably the best suited for sitting comfortably on a table, and for taking the measure of full-grown men; and we cannot but fancy, from various remarkable instances in our eye, that the idea of self-importance is inherent in men of such dimensions, if indeed it is not peculiar to such *abridgments* of humanity. In short, if any of our readers have ever seen a child of four years of age leading a large brewer's horse, and occasionally urging the ponderous animal with voice or whip, they will be at no loss to form an accurate idea of the ludicrous air of importance and the absurd tone of authority assumed by the three Colonial Representatives of the three patriots of Tooley Street.

We are sorry to add, however, that it is not merely for their overweening ideas of their own importance in society that the Rev. Messrs. Tait, Fullerton, and M'Intyre are distinguished—they have recently distinguished themselves afresh by the exhibition of feelings of personal malignity towards a much-injured and unoffending brother, sufficiently strong to induce them to disregard alike all the forms of common justice and all the restraints of common decency. We allude to certain recent proceedings of the Monthly Meeting of the Presbytery of Sydney and the Quarterly Meeting of the Commission or Committee of the Synod of Australia, held in Sydney during the past week. On that occasion the public are generally aware that votes of suspension from all ecclesiastical functions were passed; first against the Rev. Dr. M'Garvie, for a series of acts of disobedience to the authority of the Synod, and afterwards

against the Rev. Dr. Lang, for his recent withdrawal from that body altogether, on the grounds and for the reasons repeatedly stated in this Journal.

It is not our intention to make any remarks on the former of these acts; which, we firmly believe, there was not the slightest intention in any quarter to carry into effect. We regard it as a mere feint, a mere pretext to conceal from the public the deep and undisguised malignity of the latter. We shall therefore confine our remarks to the vote of suspension on Dr. Lang; exhibiting to the unpractised reader the gross irregularity, the monstrous injustice, and the important malignity displayed throughout on that occasion.

Dr. Lang's case, forsooth, was brought up before the Sydney Presbytery at its monthly meeting, which, however, was very thinly attended, on Tuesday the 5th instant: the only members present being the Rev. John Tait, Moderator; the Rev. C. Atchison, of Wollongong, and the Rev. Dr. Fullerton, clerk of the Presbytery; Dr. Hill, of Parramatta, and Mr. David Johnston, elders.

Now, it is a maxim of the Presbyterian Church, founded on Holy Scripture, and approved by the common sense of mankind, that proceedings against a minister of religion shall in no case be commenced on slight grounds, or conducted with precipitancy; and it is also a maxim of that Church that in all such cases no person, whether clergyman or layman, who has in any way made himself a party in the matter, either directly or indirectly, shall be permitted to take any part in the proceedings. In short, a slow, deliberate, and impartial hearing is uniformly secured to the party interested. It was, therefore, incumbent on the Presbytery to have let this case lie over for one or two ordinary meetings before taking it up at all, that there might be time for calm and deliberate reflection; and even then it would have been incumbent on them not to have brought it forward under any pretence till they had secured the largest possible attendance of members, and till Messrs. Tait and Fullerton, who had already committed themselves in the case in a public and printed document, strongly condemnatory of the party accused, had been removed from the seat of judgment. In fact, these men would have been utterly precluded from *opening their lips in such a case* in any Presbyterian Church Court in any part of the world, save and except this convict Colony.

But Dr. Lang's case was instantly caught at by the Presbytery, with the voracity of a pike; the men who had so notoriously disqualified themselves from sitting in judgment in the case, placed themselves at once as judges upon its merits; and, with a shew of justice, though without the reality, proposed to refer it *in toto* to the meeting of the Commission of Synod, which was to be held on the following day. To this proposal Mr. Atchison strongly objected, on the constitutional ground that the Commission, being a mere Committee of the Synod, had no authority to interfere in a case of proceedings against a minister, which had not been previously brought up before the Synod, and expressly committed to it by that Court; the Commission being in no respect a Court of Appeal from a Presbytery. Mr. A. was supported in this view of the case by Mr. David Johnston, elder; but Dr. Hill voting with the clerk of the Presbytery, Dr. Fullerton, the matter was referred, as in a former case detailed in this journal, to the

casting vote of Mr. Tait, the Moderator—the ecclesiastical Judge Jefferies of New South Wales—who, as also on that occasion, gave it against Dr. Lang! The monstrous, the utterly disgraceful character of such procedure, on the part of a minister of religion, it is quite unnecessary for us to point out more particularly.

Had it been practicable to procure a full meeting of the members of Synod, at the meeting of the Commission, held on the following day, the thing would not have been so bad; for when justice can possibly be done in any case, the sooner it is done the better for all parties. But the reference or appeal in this case from the Presbytery to the Commission was not, like the Macedonian soldier's, "a case of appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober;" it was an appeal from Philip drunk to Philip still drunker: for whereas there were only three ministers at the meeting of Commission, in addition to the three who had figured at the Presbytery, one of these three was the Rev. Mr. M'Intyre, who had notoriously disqualified himself for taking any part in any ecclesiastical case or cause in which Dr. Lang was concerned, by publishing a letter in the *Sydney Herald*, the very day before the meeting, in which he had the modest assurance to compare Dr. Lang to Simon Magus! It is true, Mr. M'Intyre is no magician himself, as any person of the slightest penetration may discover from his recent feeble letters in that paper, in which he continues to write against Dr. Lang, because he knows Dr. L. will not answer him in the *Herald*; but he is something better suited perhaps for the purposes of his two Tooley Street associates—he is as spiteful as he is ungrateful!

It was necessary however for these three conspirators against the character and standing of an honest man to get some *man of straw*, on whom they might shift the responsibility of the monstrous and disgraceful proceeding they were contemplating; and this they found to their hand in the Rev. George M'Fie, of Broulee, one of the General Assembly's incapables of 1837, who came out to this Colony according to his own confession to buy sheep, and to go home as soon as possible upon the profits, and who accordingly bought a flock of one of Sam Lyons' sales before he had been more than three months in the Colony, and long before he had the shadow of a congregation! This worthy pastor, (*pastor ovum*) who was rejected by the christian people, first at Windsor and afterwards at Penrith, and who had at last to go beyond the boundaries of the Colony, as a private Tutor in a gentleman's family, before he could pick up anything like a congregation in New South Wales—this was the person chosen to propose a vote of suspension from all ecclesiastical functions on Dr. Lang! It was seconded by Mr. Blain, of Hinton, who, shrewdly discovering several years ago that sheep were likely to be a bad *spec* in New South Wales, has since been very prudently dealing a little in horses; and it was then cordially acquiesced in by the three *Tooley-street* worthies, and passed accordingly. But how does the clerk of the Synod, the Rev. Dr. Whippersnapper—we beg his pardon, the Rev. Dr. Fullerton—inform the public, in the Report of the proceedings he has sent to the *Herald*, that it was *passed unanimously*? It was strongly opposed by his own elder, Mr. David Johnston, as well as by the Reverend Mr. Atchison, of Wollongong. Does Dr. Fullerton suppose that his Aberdeen degree is to serve as a substitute for honesty and truth, as well as for ability and respectability?

The prodigious haste with which this vote was come to is of itself sufficient to

characterize the whole proceeding and to fix the stigma of indelible disgrace upon all concerned. In the case of the seven ministers who had placed themselves in open rebellion against the authority and jurisdiction of the General Assembly in Scotland, at least eighteen months, if not two years, were suffered to intervene from the period when proceedings were first instituted against them, before they were suspended by the Commission in December, 1839; and when the Commission proceeded ultimately to that strong measure, they did not presume to do so in virtue of any inherent authority of their own, but in virtue of the express delegation of the previous General Assembly. *We were present at the time ourselves, and can testify to the fact.* Nay, even in this Colony, and in its fallen, fallen, fallen Presbyterian Church, votes of suspension were not passed on the Rev. Messrs. Allan and Gregor till they had been proceeded against and repeatedly warned and threatened, months before; and in the case of the proved delinquencies for which the Rev. Dr. M'Garvie was also suspended on Wednesday last, that case had been before Presbytery, Commission, and Synod, in every possible form, for fifteen months before! In short, we defy the three Tooley-street conspirators to produce a single instance in the whole history of ecclesiastical proceedings, since the days of the Star-Chamber and the Inquisition, in which such a vote was ever passed on any minister of religion by a Presbyterian Church Court of Appeal, within forty-eight hours of the time when the case was first taken up in the Inferior Court. But Dr. Lang's suspension and deposition were long since determined on, and the first favourable opportunity for proceeding in the matter was accordingly seized on with shark-like avidity. We have been told, indeed, on the very best authority, that a plan of the requisite proceedings had been sketched out by a clergyman in Scotland, and sent out to be acted on, as speedily as possible, in the Colony. As soon as we can bring home the charge a little more closely, we shall not hesitate to unmask the individual who could be guilty of such atrocious conduct, *whether he comes to this Colony or not.*

Presbyterian Church Courts are Courts of Conscience and Courts of Christ; and so long as they adhere to the Rules of Holy Scripture and the eternal principles of justice, they are worthy to be held in reverence and implicitly obeyed; but when they openly set at nought these principles, when they prostitute the sacred authority with which they are invested for the gratification of every unholty feeling and the accomplishment of every unworthy end, they can no longer be regarded in any other light than as objects of insignificance and contempt—nay, "they are high unto cursing," and are "fit only to be trodden under foot of men." When Dr. Lang discovered that the three Tooley-street conspirators were pursuing such a course towards himself, and that he could do nothing individually to stop their career, he threw the reins upon their necks, and, leaving them forthwith and for ever, gave them to understand that, if it so pleased them, they were quite welcome to repeat the farce of suspending and deposing him every fortnight. Of course Dr. L. will regard the whole performance with the scorn and contempt it merits. The announcement that was made to the Synod in the course of the recent meeting of Commission—in a letter from the Rev. Mr. Schmidt of Moreton Bay, informing them that the German Mission to the Aborigines, which had been brought out and established by Dr. L.

about four years ago, had no further confidence in that body, and were, therefore, determined to withdraw from it entirely, and to put themselves under the superintendence of a Voluntary Society in Sydney—was incomparably more disgraceful to the Synod than all the sentences they can ever pass on Dr. Lang. Those honest and christian men, to the number of not fewer than thirty-four altogether, including their wives and children, who had come to these uttermost parts of the earth for the salvation of the heathen, had taken the measure of the Tooley-street conspirators against the christianity of this Colony, and finding it miserably short, they have cut the whole corps.

Mr. Thomas Barker, it seems, is the voluntary and zealous lay-agent of the three Tooley-street worthies; and, in this capacity, it appears he has given out that they will seize upon the Scots Church by and by, and settle the amount of the large debt upon it—of which Mr. Andrew Lang and Captain Birnie of O'Connell-street are the principal claimants—at their own convenience and according to their own ideas of propriety. But as the rights of these gentlemen are secured by an Act of Council, they will scarcely require to consult Mr. Barker on the subject. We would advise that gentleman, however, before disposing of the property of others, to recollect the sensible advice of the Cook's Oracle, "First catch your fish." The process of cooking them can easily be gone through afterwards.

We presume it was in the capacity of Lay-agent to the Tooley Street conspirators that Mr. Barker valiantly broke open the door of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is an Elder and Trustee, to obtain admittance for the members of the Commission on Thursday last, when his own Minister had ordered it to be locked against them. We have no desire to enquire either into the law or the justice of such an outrage; but we have only to inform those concerned, that whoever ventures to repeat the same pranks at the Scots Church, there are parties connected with that Church who will not hesitate to have him lodged in the watch-house, if there are constables to be found in Sydney, although he were first cousin to the Governor himself.

However lamentable and distressing these events and occurrences may appear, we are satisfied they afford the best possible prospect for the Presbyterian Church, as well as for the interests of religion generally, in this Colony. The Presbyterians of New South Wales are now extensively imbued with a sincere and growing desire to have the Voluntary System fairly tried in this Territory. They are now thoroughly disgusted with the great majority of the men who have hitherto been sent out to them as State paupers, to cringe for their pitiful maintenance to Governors and Councilors, and to exhibit the most monstrous examples of clerical inefficiency and corruption. But a brighter day has at length dawned upon the Colony, and the days of these hirelings are nearly ended. Mr. McIntyre has lent himself to the impotent attempt to force Dr. Lang out of his Church—a Church of which more than one-half of the whole property belongs to Dr. L.'s own family. But let him look well to his own. The Church at Maitland and the ground it stands on are both the exclusive property of Mr. Andrew Lang, who, we are credibly informed, will hold them from henceforth for a Voluntary Minister.

We have hitherto taken it for granted, throughout this article, that in withdrawing from the Synod, Dr. Lang had committed a serious ecclesiastical offence, for which he deserved to be put on trial, and, if found guilty, to be suspended and deposed. But we make no such admission. The grounds of Dr. Lang's withdrawal from the Synod were altogether peculiar and unprecedented in the history of the Presbyterian Church. He withdrew from that body because their continuing to receive State-support from a Government that openly avowed the principle, that all religious denominations are alike and alike deserving of such support, was a virtual renunciation of their own fundamental principles, as a Presbyterian Church holding the Standards of the Church of Scotland, and a direct encouragement of idolatry—a state of things, in short, in which they were not warranted to expect the blessing of the Almighty. Now we

defy the Synod to point out a case of such a kind—a case at all similar—in the whole history of the Church of Scotland since the Reformation; and when Dr. L. and his Congregation renounced, for the sake of the principles they had thus avowed, a Government salary of 300*l.* or 500*l.* a-year, and professed their desire to give the Synod no further trouble, it was clearly the duty of the latter, and the course that honour and magnanimity, not to speak of Christianity or justice, would have dictated, to let them alone; saying with Gamaliel, "Refrain from these men, and let them alone; for if this counsel or this work be of men, it will come to nought; but if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it, lest haply ye be found even to fight against God."—Acts v. 38. 39. The question as to whether Dr. L. and his congregation had forfeited their rights to the property of the Scots Church in withdrawing from the Synod, was a question for the civil law to decide, and by that decision they were, of course, perfectly willing to abide. But to institute ecclesiastical proceedings, in such circumstances, against Dr. Lang individually, with a view to damage and destroy his character and standing as a minister of the Gospel, was a measure of sheer vindictiveness, and of unmixed malignity. Let the men have *ROPE enough*, however—they will use it to good purpose by and by, if they have not done so already!

THE SOUTH ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL OBSERVER.

SIR—Having noticed in your last paper the "Memorial" relative to the New South Road with the "Reply" thereto, I am tempted to send you a few lines on this fruitful subject, as it is evident from your advocacy of the *New Line*, that you have formed your opinion from the Memorial addressed to the Governor on the subject.

The Memorial sets out with what is decidedly an incorrect statement as to a most important point—the *saving of distance*. From Liverpool to Lupton's Inn, either by Razor Back, (the Cowpasture Road), or the Menangle Ford, the distance is about 60 miles; while the distance via Campbelltown and Appin, by the *New Line*, is as nearly as possible 60 miles also; allowing that the *New Road*, by the Cataract and Nepean Rivers, could be made as the crow flies, in a straight line, which is utterly impossible. A single glance at either Sir Thomas Mitchell's or Dixon's maps of the Colony, will prove the truth of my statement.

The Memorialists endeavour to get round Sir George, by telling him that this new line will open up a large tract of available country. This *spop in the pan* will not do, and I am certain that instead of recruiting, it would only further diminish the Governor's already impoverished exchequer. The available country is similar to *Bargo Brush*, which is fertile in rocky and barren iron-bark bushes, and nothing else. The expense of erecting the two large bridges across the Cataract and the Nepean would be £5,000 at least, to say nothing of the smaller bridges and clearing the line. The old proverb says, "Seeing is believing;" let the Governor, therefore, when he pays his proposed visit to the South Country, endeavour to penetrate the new line for a few miles, and he will have some idea of the "available" country mentioned in the Memorial.

The Reply candidly admits that "want of means to undertake the large works at the Cataract and Nepean Rivers" is the only cause which prevents its being immediately commenced; and it is added, that should unexpected circumstances place sufficient labour at his Excellency's disposal, the work will be commenced instantly. The *English of this Reply* is, that the Governor has not the slightest idea where either the labour or the money is to come from.

There is not the least necessity for a third road to Argyle. Let the money (£12,000) which was voted by the Council five or six years ago for the erection of a bridge at the Menangle Ford, be advanced, and the road properly repaired, and no other road will be required to the South for the next fifty years.—I remain yours, &c.,

South Side of Razor Back,
April 6, 1842.

A SUBSCRIBER.

ENGLAND.

The Launceston papers contain English intelligence to the 22d November. Her Majesty and the infant Prince were doing well, and the last bulletin that would be deemed necessary by her Majesty's medical attendants had been issued on the 18th November. No improvement had taken place in the health of the Queen Dowager.—Distress continued universally prevalent throughout the country, especially in the manufacturing districts, to relieve which a subscription had been set on foot, and an extensive emigration recommended. Wilful acts of incendiarism were prevailing to a fearful extent. The winter was unusually severe, the mercury standing on the night of the 16th November so low as 16

degrees below the freezing point. Mr. Beaumont Smith, concerned in the recent Exchequer frauds, is to be admitted an approver, and it is supposed many parties hitherto considered of high respectability will thereby be implicated.

CHINA.

The intelligence from China extends to the 14th February. Hong Kong, Ningpo, Chinhae, and Amoy, continue in the formal possession of the British, who are determined to retain them till ample concessions be made by his Celestial Majesty. The Chinese territories have sustained a powerful attack from a strong army of Shiekhs, who have taken possession of the greater part of Lassa, the extensive tract of country on the western frontier. This attack is ascribed by the Chinese authorities to the instigation of the British. Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary was expected to pay a visit to Macao. The seizure of junks has, for a time, been put a stop to. The recruits are removed from the transports to barracks in Hong Kong, where the utmost activity prevails. The Chinese troops were to be concentrated on the province of Che Kiang. It was supposed that a second visit of the British troops to Canton would be necessary. The state of society among the subjects of the empire was approaching to one of disorganisation; and there can be no doubt that the empire will, in the issue, be dismembered and revolutionised.

THE PROCESSION.

The first Popish demonstration (for we can call it nothing else, however much we respect the administration of our late Governor whom it was professedly designed to honour) took place as appointed, on Monday. At an early hour immense crowds were seen proceeding towards the starting point, the Royal Hotel. Freemasons, Teetotalers, Oddfellows and Ribbon-men, respectable Inhabitants on foot and on horseback, Settlers from the country in their carriages, and the lower grades in every grotesque conveyance, made up a scene worthy of Donnybrook Fair. Sir Maurice O'Connell and his Staff headed the Procession, and the Mounted Police clearing the roads, the following positions were taken up by the parties forming the Procession:—

The Band of the 28th Regiment;
The Free and Accepted Masons, with the whole of their banners, insignia, &c.
Officers of the various Regiments.
The Committee for superintending the erection of the Statue.
The Australian Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows with their banners, &c.
The Total Abstinence Society, with their banners.
The Society of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the Manchester Unity, with their banners, &c.
The Committee and Members of St. Patrick's Society.
The Children of the Roman Catholic Schools.
The Roman Catholic Clergy.
Subscribers to the Statue.

Passing along George-street, King-street, Pitt-street, Hunter-street, and Macquarie-street, the Procession arrived at the site of the Statue, where his Excellency arrived at the same time. The Ensign, which had hitherto concealed the Statue, was then immediately removed.

The Attorney-General then addressed his Excellency by request of the subscribers to the memorial, expressing their gratitude to his Excellency for having kindly consented to take a part in the business of the day, and complimenting his predecessor whom they had come together to honour. His services to the state in opening new sources of wealth, promoting judicious measures of local and general improvement, lighting up the lamp of knowledge in the cottage of every peasant, and proclaiming to all who lighted on these shores religious liberty and equality, were honourably mentioned. The following biographical remarks are all that we can afford space to extract from the address of the Attorney-General:—

"It may not be inappropriate to state on such an occasion as the present, what is perhaps not known to many by whom your Excellency is now surrounded, that Sir R. Bourke was a near relative and a favourite pupil of the great Edmund Bourke; that, in early life, he was long an inmate of the home of that illustrious man, and that from that source, as from a rich fountain, he imbibed information and knowledge, and varied wisdom, with his sagacious mind stored up, and developed in the important, and frequently critical offices of public trust to which the confidence of his Sovereign and country had called him. By profession a soldier, he soon engaged in the active service of

his country. The honourable scar in front, which the genius of the artist (whose high reputation this noble work cannot but enhance) has with fidelity preserved in the statue, attests that he was not less brave in the battles than in the council he was prudent, severe, and firm. In the great Peninsular war of countless fights—and every fight a victory to British arms—"the great captain of the age" has borne testimony that he derived from Sir Richard Bourke important military and diplomatic co-operation."

He concluded by reiterating the thanks of the assembly to his Excellency for his presence on the occasion, and expressing a hope that at a future period a similar testimony of a people's approbation might be bestowed on his Excellency's administration.

His Excellency replied at considerable length, and in highly appropriate terms. The most apposite portion of the address we select, as we cannot insert it in full—

"My own opinion of the administration by Sir R. Bourke of the public affairs of this colony may be best gathered from the fact, which must be known to most of you, that I have endeavoured to follow out his policy; and though my stay amongst you may be very uncertain, I yet hope it may be permitted to me to complete in some degree the work which he began: I yet indulge the hope that my own administration may be marked by the introduction amongst you of the institutions which he desired to see established, those institutions of self-government, which in every part of her widely extended empire, the sons of Great Britain may claim as their birthright—as a heritage indeed devolved upon them from their Saxon ancestors. I trust that the time is at hand when the institutions of civil, no less than of religious liberty, will be fixed in this country on a solid foundation; and that thenceforward it may be said of us, not only that we live in a land in which, thanks to Sir R. Bourke, it is permitted to every man to worship his God without giving offence to his neighbour—that it is not only one in which the minds of men are free—but one also wherein their actions are controlled only by equal laws, made for the benefit of all by the representatives of their own choice."

The various bodies forming the procession then took off their several ways, according to previous arrangement, and the day passed off in harmony. We repeat it, we cordially acquiesce in the expression of respect for the administration of Governor Bourke. We are only dissatisfied that such an occasion should have been taken advantage of by any ecclesiastical clique, and that the boasted religious liberty and equality of this Colony should have been outraged by giving political prominence to any religious party. The regard due to public decency and Protestant forbearance, might have checked the Romish priests, at least, from joining in the procession. Their appearance as private individuals on the occasion, would have been in no wise unbecoming. We abstain, in the meantime, from further remark.

INSCRIPTION ON THE PEDESTAL OF THE BOURKE TESTIMONIAL.

"THIS STATUE OF Lieutenant General Sir RICHARD BOURKE, K.C.B., is erected by the people of New South Wales, to record his able, honest, and benevolent administration, from 1831 to 1837."

"Selected for the government at a period of singular difficulty, his judgment, urbanity, and firmness justified the choice. Comprehending at once the vast resources peculiar to this colony, he applied them, for the first time, systematically to its benefit. He voluntarily divested himself of the prodigious influence arising from the assignment of penal labour, and enacted just and salutary laws for the amelioration of penal discipline. He was the first Governor who published satisfactory accounts of the public revenue to a vast amount; and, from its surplus, realised extensive plans of emigration. He established religious equality on a just and firm basis, and sought to provide for all, without distinction of sect, a sound and adequate system of national education. He constructed various public works of permanent utility. He founded the flourishing settlement of Port Phillip, and threw open the unlimited wilds of Australia to pastoral enterprise. He established savings banks, and was the patron of the first mechanic's institute. He created an equitable tribunal for determining upon claims to grants of lands.—He was the warm friend of the liberty of the press. He established trial by jury, after its almost total suspension for many years. By these, and numerous other measures for the moral, religious, and general improvement of all classes, he raised the colony to unexampled prosperity, and retired amid the reverent and affectionate regret of the people; having won their confidence by his integrity, their gratitude by his services, their admiration by his public talents, and their esteem by his private worth."

Stock.—At the sale of Captain Bidulph's property by Mr. Dodds, a mixed herd of cattle of about three hundred realised 3*l.* 3*s.* per head; the mares (with foals by their sides) and horses, from 35*l.* to 50*l.*

DROWNING AT SEA.—Captain Ellis, one of the passengers by the *James Watt*, from Wollongong, fell overboard on Wednesday last, in attempting to recover his hat which had been blown off. The vessel was stopped immediately and every exertion was made to save the unfortunate man, but all in vain.

LITERATURE.

The South Australian Magazine, Nos. 6 and 7, edited by James Allen, Esq.—A. M'Dougall, Adelaide. G. W. Evans, Sydney.

This useful miscellany continues to maintain the highly respectable character which the former numbers justly obtained for it. Its literary merits are of a high order, and the subjects treated are of a less ephemeral importance than those to which a great portion of the periodical literature of the day is devoted. The articles in the present numbers are principally on subjects of practical utility. The agreeable and the useful are pleasantly intermixed; and having the charm of local association, we believe this little periodical will be perused by the Colonial population with as much gratification as any of the periodicals of the Mother Country; although its inferiority, in point of literary merit, may be admitted without any disparagement to the ability of its conductors.

The first extract we have selected, as a specimen of the usefulness of the work, in an economical point of view, relates to a subject of the most pressing importance to an agricultural community—a subject which, although now little regarded, must soon force itself on the attention of our own population. The system of exhausting one portion of the soil after another in grazing or crops may do very well where the country is comparatively unoccupied; but as the population of this territory increases in number, a different course must be adopted. The application of manure, to restore the exhausted soil, and to maintain permanent and increasing fertility, must be had recourse to much more generally and much more skillfully. The experiments to direct that application must needs be local, as theories in which local circumstances do not form an element may be expected in their application to prove as frequently injurious as beneficial; and if he that makes one blade of grass to grow where none had grown before is a benefactor to his race, the man who devotes himself to the dissemination of sound views on the subject well deserves the gratitude of the community. The following remarks on manure and the means of their efficient application are worthy of attention:—

ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE MANURES.—It is well known that the fertilising effects of these manures are caused by certain gases which they contain; that when these gases are disengaged by putrefaction or decomposition, and conveyed into the ground by the medium of fluids or moist substances, they form the food on which the plants live; and unless a sufficient quantity of that food be kept constantly supplied, as a matter of course the plant must become stunted in its growth, and ultimately perish—literally die for want of food! It cannot be too strongly borne in mind, that unless complete putrefaction has taken place, the material laid upon the ground, called manure, is not of the slightest use; and further, that if, after putrefaction, the gases are allowed to escape, before being buried in the soil, the manure is equally worthless. These two things are the principal ones to be attended to, and guarded against in a hot climate like this, it requiring much greater care and attention to do so, than was either usual or necessary in England.

To provide against the highly injurious effects of exposure to the sun, the place where the manure is collected ought to be covered or roofed over; and, in place of collecting it in a hill, it ought to be done in a pit, say four feet deep. If the bottom be not of a close impervious nature, such as a stiff clay, it ought to be puddled and paved, otherwise the best portion—indeed the essence of the manure—will be lost. One of the sides should slope, so that carts might be easily backed in, and loaded. Before proceeding to deposit or collect manure in these pits, a good layer of earth should be laid at the bottom, say six or eight inches thick—this would absorb all the superabundant liquid, which is the best portion of the manure, and be equally fertilizing with the remainder of the heap. Collections from open stock-yards or folds, or styes, ought to be made in the morning, before the sun exercises its baneful influence upon it, and all the different sorts should be spread throughout the pit equally, otherwise there will be an irregularity in its effect and value. A neglect of this will frequently account for those patches of strong rank growth which are oftentimes seen in fields of apparently equal quality of soil throughout. There should also be butts to catch the rain water at proper places round the "shed," by which water could be turned upon the pit at any time when it appeared to require it. This would tend greatly to promote putrefaction, and improve the quality of the manure. If the distance be not too great, the farmer would find it much to his advantage, to have a drain leading from the house to the pit, for the conveyance of the refuse and waste water.

A few words on liquid manures follow:—

The turnip is the grand basis of this manure,

aided by lucerne, clover, &c.; and it has been found by repeated experiments, that "cattle fed upon common white turnip will each yield about two-thirds of the weight of the turnip" in liquid—or about one gallon for every twelve pounds; and, as cattle should never receive less than from sixty to seventy pounds, or even one hundred pounds daily, two cows would consequently produce about ten gallons, or sufficient in six months to manure an acre of land—it requiring to be considerably diluted, and also to undergo considerable fermentation before use. The quantity applied to an acre should be about three thousand gallons, and turnips sufficient to produce that quantity could easily be raised on half an acre of land. In addition to the turnip, of course a proper allowance of hay, straw, clover, or other fodder, must also be given.

To preserve this manure, a large (covered) cistern should contain a division, with a valve, connecting the two together, so as to admit of its being either fermented, and diluted as required. The rain water would be sufficient for the latter purpose, and could easily be diverted into it.

We shall now leave agricultural operations, and betake ourselves to a subject perhaps better calculated to interest the general reader. The following is a sketch of the manners and habits of the Colonial population derived from the second of a series of letters, by a Lady. It is distinguished at once by a playful vivacity and a chastened correctness of outline, and bears the impress of a heart warmed with the universal sympathies of our kind:—

The old adage—"Where there is a will there will be a way," has been realized, and the most astonishing revolution in the migratory inclinations and habits of our population has obtained. Where formerly was only to be seen the bullock dray dragging its slow length along—no sound to break the deep silence save the rude oaths of the brutal driver, the loud crack of his oft applied whip making sad even the adamant hills, which seemed to express their reproach by the growling half articulated echo they returned—or groups of over-toiled Germans wending their way to or from the city, in either case heavily laden, almost sinking under their burthens—may now be met the well-known parson, on pious cares intent, going to visit his distant folds, where he is gladly welcomed, his sacred functions the better prized, because of the efforts required to secure them;—or parties of pleasure, more aristocratic, or more Gilpinian, just as it happens, all looking exuberantly happy, invigorated by the mountain air, feeling no anxiety respecting their whereabouts, but indicating a perfect contentment in the knowledge of some friendly welcome which awaits them, or some hospely ready to do them honour.

And the Germans—how changed their condition—now looking as much at home as though they had never left Vaterland. Their peculiar little cars, some with one pony, some a pair, busily plying the road; all looking well-to-do, yet never abating a jot of their industry and frugality, cheered by the sweet consciousness that necessity is no longer their hard task-master, but that now they labour to add cow to cow, field to field, pound to pound. A most meritorious set of people are these Germans.

Our next extract is a sketch of natural scenery, from the same source as the preceding:—

From the open plains we plunged at once into a verdant glade-like spot, delicious to tarry in, and tempting to linger as you go, the mountains on either side giving the impression of great height by the waning and varied steep from their dark summit downwards. For the time, we supposed ourselves restored to some former scene, beautiful and precious to memory, and now suddenly realized to our sensations and perception, some green mountain-land of the north. After a few miles gentle winding, we gained with little increased effort the edge of a long shooting range—a spur from the Mount Lofly chain—and were brought suddenly to the brink of a vast chasm, closely wooded, and seeming to penetrate into the bowels of the mountain. At this point I had to rally my courage, for I felt somewhat fearful and dizzy; but when I did extend my gaze—Heavens! what a goodly prospect spread around, the unbroken outline of hills as it gracefully sunk, one swelling promontory after another towards the west, disclosing the bright waters of Gulf St. Vincent.

One other extract, from "James' Letters": we take the following agreeable and romantic incident:—

We had been kindly entertained by two young friends engaged in surveying these upland ranges and districts, to visit them at their tents. Highly esteeming both, we gladly diverged a little from our route, to interrupt their solitude, and, for a brief space, enjoy their society. These young gentlemen are pleasing examples of what constitutes being a law to themselves. Living the greater portion of their time remote from society, less energetic minds would consider themselves beyond it's pale. There is not in their manner or habits the slightest approach to laying down the usages and proper restraints, the proprieties and decorum of well-regulated life. Under such circumstances, you will easily imagine how agreeable a re-union with such friends proved. Their drawings, books, &c. were produced for my amusement, and as I sat with the pen and pencil they occasionally scrawled into the regions of fancy, few drawings, however, except scraps more pleasing and interesting than were these productions—not of idleness and ease—but of moments snatched in the intervals of responsible duty, and the result of systematically seeking to restore the over fatigued body by working the mind, and exercising the intellect.

Now that the voluntary system of supporting religious ordinances seems likely to obtain in this country a pretty general prevalence, it may be useful and interesting to the religious world to show the working of the system in South Australia, where it has been resorted to from the period of the first foundation of the Colony. The following passage is extracted from a very well written article on the South Australian Pulpit:—

But a third and last point deserving of notice is, the efforts which have been made, in connexion with the pulpit in South Australia, to give full and free play, with one solitary exception, to what is now pretty generally known as the VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLE in religion. The exception to which we refer is that of the Rev. Charles Beaumont Howard, the Colonial Chaplain, for whom provision is made by the colonial government, according to the terms of the act by which the province of South Australia was established. In this respect, South Australia differs from the other dependencies of the British Crown, provision being made in all other colonies upon an extensive scale for the support of such denominations of Christians as are willing to receive aid from the State. In New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land, for instance, the aid of the colonial government is alike extended to Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics. As a proof of the extent to which the patronage of the colonial government is afforded in New South Wales to the Episcopal church, it may be observed, that at the visitation of the Bishop of Australia in October last, the names of forty-eight clergymen were called over, as belonging to that colony, the presumed, if not the whole of whom were to be presumed, are supported out of the funds of the colonial treasury. The Bishop of Australia claims jurisdiction over the whole of the Australian colonies—Swan River and South Australia included—but in each of these latter places, there are but two clergymen, namely, the Rev. Messrs. Wollastown and Wittenon in Swan River, and the Rev. Messrs. Howard and Farrell in South Australia—the Rev. Mr. Farrell, however, deriving no support whatever from the colonial government. How far the voluntary principle, as it is called, may suffice for the erection of places of worship, or for an adequate supply of the ordinances of religion, in the distant rural districts, is a matter upon which we intentionally abstain from any expression of opinion at present. As far as the experiment upon this principle has as yet been made, it argues well for its success, although it must be confessed, that we see but few objections to an application for assistance to the local government for aid in religion, which do not equally apply to those representations made to religious societies at home, and on the strength of which large sums of money for religious purposes are sent out. Were there to be a return to the constitution and order of the Church of Christ, as laid down in the New Testament, we should have no doubt of the success of the voluntary principle in this or in any other country upon the face of the globe, but so long as the different denominations of Christians depart so widely from the primitive practice in the erection of places of worship, or in the manner of dispensing divine ordinances, we are not ashamed to avow our conviction that the result of the experiment will remain doubtful.

We have extracted another article in full under the head "Literary Sketches." A very fair estimate may thus be formed of the variety of interesting and important matter furnished in the pages of this excellent miscellany. We would recommend it warmly to the perusal of our readers in the absence of any periodical of the kind among ourselves—an absence we consider absolutely disgraceful to the intelligence of New South Wales.

MORETON BAY.

His Excellency the Governor directs it to be notified, that licenses for cutting timber at Moreton Bay will be granted, on application either to the Colonial Treasurer, in Sydney, or to Stephen Simpson, Esq., Commissioner of Crown Lands, at Brisbane.

The conditions of the license will be those set forth in the Government Notice of 21st May, 1839, published in the Gazette of 22nd May, 1839; but no person will be allowed to cut timber within five miles of the town of Brisbane, measured by land, or seven miles measured by water.

His Excellency further directs it to be notified, that Stephen Simpson, Esq., has been authorized to issue annual licenses for the making of bricks on Crown Lands, at such places as may be approved by the Commissioner; the fee on each license will entitle the holder of it to employ any number of men, provided they be employed for his own use, or on his own account.

Licenses will also be issued in a similar way, authorising persons to quarry stone on government lands, at such places as may be approved by the Commissioner, the fee on each annual license of this nature will be £2 only.

Licenses for the erection of temporary buildings on Crown lands, will also be granted in cases of urgency, but the fee on each license of this nature will be £10, payable annually.

LEASE OF BUILDINGS AT MORETON BAY. His Excellency the Governor directs it to be notified, that the undermentioned buildings, or parts of buildings, will be let by public auction, at Brisbane, on or about the 20th of May next.

Each lot will be let separately, for one year, and the day of letting will be notified, at Brisbane, after the arrival of the steamer in May.

Lots Nos. 1, 2, and 3. Three rooms on the

ground floor of the right wing of the prisoners' barrack.

4. A building, consisting of four rooms, in the continuation of the same wing, and open into the court yard of the barrack.

5. A house (lately used as a public office), situated between the military barrack and the house occupied by the Rev. Mr. Handt.

6. A range (lately occupied by Mr. Marriott), of the part of buildings, situate between the post office and the prisoners' barrack.

7. The remainder of the same range, with the exception of the prisoners' cells, on the part of the range situate between the cells and the prisoners' barrack.

8.—The buildings known by the name of Barn Range, with the exception of the part of the same used as a slaughter-house.

On the arrival at Moreton Bay of the steam boat, which leaves this on the 17th instant, there will be sold by public auction, on the spot, from the government stock—50 oxen, 30 cows, 200 waddlers.—And in the month of November next, the remainder of the stock, consisting of about the following numbers, will be sold by public auction, in Sydney, of which due notice will be given:—1350 cattle, 9600 sheep.

A NEW PLAN FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF FRAUDULENT BANKRUPTCIES.

We believe at one time bankruptcy was punishable by the laws of Scotland to a degree of severity that indicated the existence of honest principle in the dealings of man with man, which we look for in vain in these degenerate days. Not only were bankrupts liable to be publicly exposed in the pillory to the detestation of their neighbours, but the law provided that for the remainder of their lives they should be marked men. A dress of divers colours, similar to that worn by the chain-gangs at Cockatoo Island, served as a badge of disgrace throughout their future lives to distinguish them from the honest part of the community, and the name *Dyvoor*, derived from the peculiarity of their dress, became in the Scottish dialect an expression of the greatest ignominy and reproach.

We find a recommendation of a somewhat similar course with fraudulent bankrupts in the *Ware Afrikaan*, a paper from the Cape of Good Hope, where the prevalence of dishonest bankruptcies, as among ourselves, points out the necessity of unusual vigilance and severity in the law and in its administration. We quote the passage for the advantage of those whom it concerns:—

Another and very important point for a chamber of commerce, is to protect the fair dealer and the public at large against all the different attempts which are almost daily made to defraud on a large and small scale. If we reflect for a moment how well the people are secured against these robberies in other countries, it will at once become evident, that the sooner we adopt the practice of other countries, the sooner we will be entitled as a commercial body, which is in duty bound to protect the trade, to that confidence enjoyed by our friends abroad. The question, how this protection can be afforded, requires several points to be considered. The principal ones are these: who has a right to trade?

If the right extended to all, and we allow for a moment that there exists no disqualified persons, what will be the security for the importer against a man once a bankrupt? You should not trust a bankrupt, the learned judge would say, and whatever credit or assets he may have acquired or his insolvency, will be available for his creditors before the surrender, as long as he has not had his certificate of rehabilitation. This is very acceptable for them, but very hard for those who trusted a bankrupt, believing him certifica'd. The members of this chamber ought thus to commence, with publishing the names of all living bankrupts, and whether they are certificated; whether they are unfortunate or fraudulent bankrupts. Surely it would be ornamental to the hall of our commercial exchange to suspend a white tablet with black names for the unfortunate, and a black tablet with white names for the fraudulent bankrupts, and men who have been denounced as "perjured villains." The merchant, the tradesman, the money-lender, would only have to go to the rooms, to see whom he can trust.

How many black sheep there would be on our insolvent list we do not pretend to say.

Force of Truth.—Dreadful limits are set in nature to the powers of dissimulation. Truth transpires over the unwilling members of the body. Faces never lie, it is said. No man need be deceived who will study the changes of expression. When a man speaks the truth in the spirit of truth, his eye is as clear as the heavens. When he has base ends, and speaks falsely, the eye is muddy and sometimes asquint. I have heard an experienced counsellor say that he never feared the effect upon any of a lawyer who does not believe in his heart that his client ought to have a verdict. If he does not believe it, his unbelief will appear to the jury, despite all his protestations, and will become their unbelief. This is that law whereby a work of art, of whatever kind, sets us in the same state of mind wherein the artist was when he made it. That which we do not believe, we cannot adequately say, though we may repeat the words never so often.—*Chambers's Edinburgh Journal.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

April 7.—The schooner *Elizabeth*, Captain Smith, from Adelaide, having left on the 21st ultimo, with sundries. Passengers—Mrs. Smith and two children, Mr. Landless, and eight in the steerage.

8.—The barque *Orwell*, Captain Hews, from China, having left the 14th February, with tea. Passengers—Captain Gwynne, royal regiment.

10.—The barque *Hope*, Captain Simpson, from Newcastle, with coals.

10.—The schooner *Thomas Crisp*, Captain Beard, from Isaacson, having left the 4th instant, with tea, sugar, and sundries. Passenger—George Eddie, Esq.

10.—The schooner *Countess of Wilton*, Captain Wheatland, from Newcastle, with coals.

10.—The brig *Ullswater*, Captain Gibson, from Clarence River, with wool.

10.—The ship *Sir Charles Napier*, Captain Hayes, from Liverpool, having left the 6th November. Passengers—Mrs. Salter and child, six intermediate, and 234 bounty emigrants under the superintendence of Dr. Tierney.

12.—The brig *Lady Margaret*, Captain Fudge, from Port Phillip the 8th instant, with sundries. Passengers—Mrs. Bell and one child, and three in the steerage.

A ship from Sweden was within the Heads at sundown, but had not come up the harbour.

DEPARTURES.

April 7.—The barque *Jane*, Captain Fairweather, for the Spurn. Sailed.

8.—The schooner *Triton*, Captain Buck, for Hobart Town.

9.—The brig *Sulus*, Captain Wilkinson, for the Isle of Lines, in ballast.

9.—The brig *Sir John Byng*, Captain Ellis, for Hobart Town, with sundries. Passengers—Mrs. Butt and child, Mr. Mall, and three in the steerage.

10.—The schooner *Bertha*, Captain Souter, for Auckland, with sundries.—Passengers—Mr. and Master Falwasser, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Davidson and two children, and seven in the steerage.

11.—The schooner *Marian Watson*, Captain Douglas, for Hobart Town, with sundries. Passengers—Mr. W. Neilson, and three in the steerage.

12.—The barque *John*, Captain Stavers, for London. Passenger—Master W. Stavers.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

April 13.—The *Mathesis*, for India; the *Whitby*, for Guam; the *Everette*, for Singapore; the *Renouin*, for Liverpool.

14.—The *Agnes*, for Madras and Bengal; the *Cairo*, for London; the *Louise*, for Guam; the *Regia*, for New Zealand; the *William Mitchell*, for India.

THE LADY RAFFLES.—On Thursday last this unfortunate vessel was destroyed by fire. She was just about to sail from this port, and one of the Harbour-master's assistants, Mr. Cook, had gone on board to remove her from her moorings; he was the first to discover the fact of her being on fire in the hold. The smoke was soon observed by the Harbour-master on shore, who went on board and took command of her. The Commanders of H. M. S. *Beagle* and *Favourite* also came promptly to her assistance, with their officers and crews; the Superintendent of Water Police and his force were speedily on the spot, and the crews of all the vessels in the harbour were ready to render every assistance. The unfortunate vessel was brought round to Carabella Point at the entrance of Neutral Bay, and every exertion made to extinguish the fire, but it was found impracticable. The sides were scuttled, and the water admitted into the hold, but for some time without any visible effect, the smoke continuing to pour out from every aperture. Part of the cargo, consisting of about sixty bales of wool, were thrown overboard into the boats alongside, but it was found impossible to save more. At about half-past ten o'clock she was sinking very fast, and in a quarter of an hour she went down; her bow is sticking out of the water, but her stern is thirty feet under. Her bottom appears to be partially resting on a rock. The following is the cargo she had on board for London, only a very small part of which we are sorry to learn has been insured:—88 bales of wool, Hirst and Co.; 80 bales ditto, Lamb and Parbury; 56 ditto, F. Ebsworth; 96 ditto, A. and S. Lyons; 50 ditto, Cooper and Holt; 119 ditto, J. and T. Armitage—in all 416 bales; also, 140 hides, J. Drew; 50 puncheons rum, Betts Brothers; 70 puncheons rum, J. Stirling; 29 casks black oil, 41 bundles whalebone, Willis, Sandeman and Company.

EXECUTION AT NEWCASTLE.—The execution of Thomas Homer for the murder of his overseer, took place at Newcastle on the day appointed. He made a confession of his guilt to the chaplain of the gaol, and both while in prison and at the place of execution exhibited marks of sincere penitence.

BIRTH.

On Tuesday, the 12th instant, the lady of F. L. S. Merewether, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATH.

At his residence, 25, George-street, on the 7th instant, after a short but severe attack, dysentery, Mr. John Wilson, jun., aged 25 years.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE INTRUSIONISTS !!!

Sydney, Sabbath Morning.

REV. SIR—Having, as you are aware, been appointed by the Commission to preach to day in the Scots Church,* as it is by you the key is held, and the arrangements of the congregation are regulated, I am led by obvious considerations to request that you will inform me by the bearer whether any opposition will be offered on your part to my occupation of the pulpit.

I am, Rev. Sir,

your most obedient servant,

WM. M'INTYRE.

The Rev. Dr. Lang, &c., &c.

Sydney, Sabbath Morning.

REV. SIR—I beg to inform you, in reply to your communication of this date, that it is not my intention to surrender my pulpit this day either to you or to any other person; and I beg to inform you, moreover, that certain parties connected with the Scots Church, believing that a breach of the peace would be likely to ensue if any attempt should be made, either by yourself or by any of your friends, to carry into effect the alleged commission you have received, have applied to the Civil power to protect the congregation from all intrusions, and constables are in readiness accordingly to take into custody any person who may create disturbance.

I am, Rev. Sir,

Your most obedient, Servant,

JOHN DUNMORE LANG.

The Rev. W. M'INTYRE,

&c. &c. &c.

Being thus precluded from entering the Church, Mr. M'Intyre, accompanied by his friend, MR. WYTLAW, read the vote of the Commission in the public-street in front of it, when the ringing of the bell had just ceased, and told the people present that he would preach in the Exchange Rooms. Mr. W. and two or three others who had come up as witnesses, of course followed him. The rest entered the Church peacefully as on other occasions.

'Twas strange! 'twas passing strange!
'Twas pitiful! 'twas wondrous pitiful!

* Of course to intimate Dr. Lang's suspension from all ecclesiastical functions to his congregation.—EDIT.

CHURCH PROPERTY.—We understand that the Rev. Dr. Lang has been applied to by the proprietor of the Maitland Presbyterian Church to preach it vacant, it being the desire of the proprietor to have it occupied hereafter by a voluntary minister.—Some folks give out that the Government has recognised the new trustees of the Parramatta Church, but this is not the fact. The Government refused to recognise them, because they had not been appointed by the Synod; and though the Commission pretends to exercise all the functions of the Synod, we apprehend the Government will have the same objection as before, so that the present trustees may rest secure in their tenure of office till October next.

THE GOVERNOR A DECIDED VOLUNTARY.—The newly arrived Presbyterian ministers of Port Phillip, we understand, have been refused the government allowance that had been anticipated. This, we apprehend, is another step, trifling as it is, toward the grand consummation which many concurrent events are rapidly hastening. We should be sorry that Messrs. Laurie, Mowbray, and Gunn should be deprived of a decent and sufficient maintenance, and much more sorry that the important districts to which they have been appointed should be left destitute of the ordinances of religion; but we believe there is sufficient liberality among the Presbyterians of Port Phillip to prevent either of these calamities; and if the Governor only carries out with other denominations the same system as he has adopted in this instance, as he is in justice bound to do, we see no reason for dissatisfaction in any quarter, but the reverse.

WINE NOT SPIRITS.—In the Vice Admiralty Court on Saturday last, before Sir James Dowling, Chief Justice, the case of the Queen v. James Cockburn, came on for hearing. The libel alleged that in August last a quantity of Benecarlo wine (containing about 30 per cent. of alcohol,) had been landed from the *Margaret*, at Dunlop and Co's Wharf, and seized by the officers of her Majesty's Customs, because it was not wine, as it purported to be, but coloured spirits; and being landed as wine it should be condemned. It was argued by Mr. Windeyer that it was wine, designated Benecarlo wine in commerce; and that the name given to articles by those who traded in them was the name, according to a pre-

cedent advanced by the learned counsel, by which those articles were to be denominated. Alcohol formed to a greater or less extent an ingredient in all wines imported into England; and Edinburgh and Burton also contained no inconsiderable proportion of the "knock-me-down" principle in their composition; and if the importation of Benecarlo wine were to be prohibited on account of its possessing alcoholic qualities, the same embargo, on the same principle, should be put on the importation of the ale. It was replied to the remarks of Mr. Windeyer and the evidence for the defendant, by the Solicitor-General, that though the addition of spirits to wines and other liquors, for the purpose of preservation in hot climates, was allowable, it was not so to an unlimited extent. According to McCulloch, a commercial though not a legal authority, 20 per cent. only was allowed for this purpose. The evidence adduced went to show that the wine in question possessed more alcohol than is usually mixed with Benecarlo wine. The court adjourned to consider the judgment, which is to be pronounced on Wednesday next. The case involves some very important question. We shall report progress on the earliest occasion.

O'BRIEN v. BRIGSTOCK.—We had in type a full report of the proceedings of the Ecclesiastical Commission appointed by the Lord Bishop, to investigate the circumstances of the above case; but at the request of Mr. James, the Bishop's secretary, we withhold it in the mean time. We understand the proceedings begin again today, some quibble having been taken advantage of by one of the parties concerned to set aside the Commission's report. Some of the witnesses had left town before this was made known, but several of the gentlemen, who, at their own expense, have generously come forward at a great sacrifice, to vindicate the character of the Rev. Mr. Brigstock from any imputation that may be supposed to attach to it, from the recent decision of the Supreme Court, are still in town, and will await the result. We shall take an early opportunity to submit the whole case to the public.

THE AMENDE HONORABLE.—We beg to say that we were misinformed in regard to the residence of a party referred to in our last, as having pledged himself for ten shares of the *Jaehole*. We trust this explanation will be ample satisfaction to the individual concerned.—We are always ready to make such amends for any incorrectness or misstatement into which Rumour, with her ten thousand tongues, may betray us. We thought our informant might be depended on in this instance, but we have reason now to think otherwise.

DELIBERATE MURDER.—On Saturday last a dreadful murder was deliberately committed by a man named Carr, a publican, on the Liverpool Road. One Frost, a bullock driver, who had been drinking or gambling in the house, having made some demur about the reckoning, Carr threatened to shoot him, and going into the house, brought out his gun, took deliberate aim, and shot the man dead on the spot!

MANNING RIVER.—The steamer *Sovereign* has lately visited this River, the largest vessel and the first of her class that has ever done so. The captain of the *Sovereign* entered without a pilot, although the passage is very intricate. The Steamer grounded on one of the numerous flats that occur at the mouth of the River, but was got off after a few hours delay, and came up as far as Tarree Wharf. She then took on board a cargo of ninety-four bales of wool, and a quantity of wheat. This river affords great facilities for steam navigation, and as the country on its banks and the numerous islands with which it is dotted, are composed of an exceedingly rich and fertile soil, large quantities of agricultural produce could be raised on it. The forest on the banks of the river abound with rosewood, cedar and hardwood, of a very fine description. This country is well adapted for being let out in small farms to industrious immigrants of small capital, and the landholders should turn their attention to this. If they would exert themselves, this place would very soon export a regular steam communication with Sydney.—*Hunter River Gazette.*

LATEST FROM PORT PHILLIP.

It will be seen from our shipping list that the *Lady Margaret* has arrived from Port Phillip in the unusually short space of four days.

We learn from the *Patriot* that the Secretary to the Permanent Committee on the Separation Question has received the following letter from his Honor the Superintendent, enclosing a despatch from Lord Stanley acknowledging the receipt and presentation of the address of the colonists of Port Phillip to her Majesty:

Melbourne, 23rd March, 1842.

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to forward to you the enclosed copy of a despatch, dated 2nd October, 1841, No. 9, from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State, respecting a Petition addressed to Her Majesty by several of the inhabitants of this district, praying that the province of Australia Felix may be formed into a separate Government.—I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

C. J. LA TRIBUNE.

Downing street, 2d December, 1841.

SIR,—I have received a petition addressed to her Majesty by several of the inhabitants of Port Phillip, praying that the province of Australia Felix may be formed into a separate Government. I beg that you will acquaint the petitioners that I have laid the petition before the Queen, and that her Majesty has been pleased to receive it very graciously.—I am, Sir, your Honor's most obedient servant,

STANLEY.

Governor Sir George Gipps.

FAWKNER VERSUS ARDEN.—This day an application will be made in court for the removal of Mr. Arden under the act of *habeas corpus* from the eastern watch-house to show cause why leave should not be given to John Pascoe Fawkner to file a criminal information against Mr. Arden. The principal affidavits will go to prove that Mr. Arden, at the intercession of the Hon. Mr. Murray and Mr. Eldon, had consented to arrange the difference to Mr. Fawkner's satisfaction, but refused to receive as part of the correspondence to be published an unwarranted and unnecessary letter from the plaintiff. Mr. Arden will also show that the plaintiff does not come into Court with clean hands, and that a civil action would satisfy justice in the case, if offended by defendant's act. We hardly think that after such an explanation the Crown Prosecutor will consent to lend his name to the contemplated prosecution.—*Gazette.*

MYSTERIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.—A man arrived yesterday from the immediate neighbourhood of the original station at Mount Rouse, states—that ten days ago, the Protectors Robinson and Sieve right went to that spot for the purpose of apprehending the Black murderer of Mr. Codd, who they heard had been seen in the neighbourhood, taking with them a friendly native to act as interpreter. On the fourth day from the time of their leaving, the Black returned and stated that the horse had fallen and thrown the Protectors both out of the rig, and that they had sent him back and proceeded onwards and would soon return. Five days have elapsed since the return of the Black, and neither Mr. Robinson nor Mr. Sieve right had been heard of up to the time our correspondent left Mount Rouse. Various rumours are therefore afloat relative to the absence of these gentlemen, and at Geelong, it was generally asserted and believed that they had fallen victims to the treachery of their interpreter, but nothing certain is known upon the point. The foregoing was sworn to in an affidavit, before his Honour the Superintendent, yesterday morning.—*Herald.*

INCLUDED IN THE EVENING'S SALE.
LUNDY'S TERRACE, PYRMONT.

It is instructed positively that the whole of that valuable range of EIGHTEEN STONE BUILDINGS OR TENEMENTS, situated near the HOTEL, PYRMONT, be put up by Public Auction, by

MR. STUBBS, at the Mart, King-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at seven o'clock P. M., with all the weekly news, yielding or producing about £727 12s. per annum. This Property is almost right abreast the Commercial Wharf, the very chosen place of a 1 others for the bustling business and waterside connexion of the town.

The whole craft trade of Darling Harbour is interested in Pyrmont property, which now has, (what was always anticipated) assumed the importance of a rising Town, populous, and much preferred by reason of its economical domestic position, and for resources it brings to every proprietor of property here.

The public scarcely require to be reminded what price land on the Pyrmont side sells at per foot, in advance upon late sales. It is well and fully borne out, not only by the rapidity with which it has grown in its Township character and importance but by the fact of the great convenience and advantage attached to it from its water side locality; its proximity to Sydney, and access to Parramatta-street, adjacent places, properties, and public roads, all around it.

There is no excess of speculation or overtrading here. A man buys the whole property for paper, and he not only gets the value back again in money by weekly rental, but he gets the land, besides, into the bargain.

It may be recommended strongly to a party of mechanics to club together and buy it. It will make each of them freeholders, and the day is not far distant when the corner stone of the building of reputation must be laid; and where can there be a vote better polled than that of an honest industrious tradesman, putting his fist down, black and white, in the register of Australia's first Parliament?

Let every man, then, attend this day's sale, and buy not only for his own interest as pocket matters, but in character as a citizen.

Terms liberal, at sale, as it is positive.

REMAINDER OF THE STOCK IN TRADE

OF THE LATE FIRM OF MESSRS. MACDONALD & DIXON. With Two Ullage Casks of Sherry Wine, positively Without Reserve.

BY AUCTION, LARGE SPIRIT AND TOBACCO SALE, Will take place at the Mart, King-street, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of April, 1842, by MR. STUBBS, when these important Investments will be put up in the following order:—

Table with 4 columns: Lots, Nos., Gals., O. P. Includes items like Four Punchons Rum, Bonded 20th September, 1840, in Wilson's.

Nineteen Punchons Rum, ex "Broxbournebury," Burnett, master, a London, Bonded in Unwin's Store, July 2,

Table with 4 columns: Lots, Nos., Gals., O. P. Includes items like One Puncheon of Whiskey, ex Charlotte, Forrester, a Leith, bonded in Unwin's, 30th Janu., 1840.

One Puncheon of Whiskey, ex Charlotte, Forrester, a Leith, bonded in Unwin's, 30th Janu., 1840.

One Hoghead Brandy, ex "Bengal," Curson, master, London, bonded in Unwin's, 6th March, 1841.

Twenty-three Hogheads Rum, ex "Broxbournebury," Burnett, master, a London, bonded in Unwin's, 2nd July, 1840.

Table with 4 columns: Lots, Nos., Gals., O. P. Includes items like Eight Boxes of Tobacco, ex "William Harris," Terry, from London, bonded in Wilson's, September 29, 1840.

Eight Boxes of Tobacco, ex "William Harris," Terry, from London, bonded in Wilson's, September 29, 1840.

Table with 4 columns: Lots, Nos., Gals., O. P. Includes items like Twenty-one Hogheads Geneva.

Twenty-one Hogheads Geneva.

Table with 4 columns: Lots, Nos., Gals., O. P. Includes items like Per "Premier," Ware, from London, bonded in Unwin's, July 10, 1840.

Per "Premier," Ware, from London, bonded in Unwin's, July 10, 1840.

Table with 4 columns: Lots, Nos., Gals., O. P. Includes items like Per "Mary Anne," Bolton from London, bonded in Campbell's, September 8, 1840.

Per "Mary Anne," Bolton from London, bonded in Campbell's, September 8, 1840.

Lot 87 WD No. 2 565 pounds nett. P. S. It is noticed in a late London paper, that a very great change is expected on the reshipment and exportation of fermented liquors; and that the pressure will be materially relieved by a graduated increasing scale of Export Duties on Rums and other Spirits. If so, the trade will be obliged to raise the market to a very high figure.

LA RENAISSANCE DES MODES. MESSIEURS PEYRAS and CO., opposit Messrs. BURNARD & CO., Pitt-street.

MESSIEURS PEYRAS & CO. beg most respectfully to inform the Fashionable World that they have secured the services of

one of the first Modistes of Paris, late premiere assistant to Madame Le Roy, Couturiere de la Reine, Rue Saint Honor, who has brought with her patterns of the denier Modes Parisiennes, in ball, full, and undress; Co-tunnes; Toilet, Walking, and Wedding Dresses; with every description of fashionable Millinery.

Their Show Rooms will present, at all times, models of Bonnets, Caps, Finesses, Mantelletes, Robes, &c., in every variety, from which orders will be executed with every attention and punctuality in these departments.

Their Stock will consist of rich Pompadour Satins, figured and plain Gros de Naples, Velours, for Bonnets, Garnitures, Ceintures, and Ribbons, in every variety; a most beautiful assortment of French Flowers, Plumes, Blonde Thread Lace, Muslins, Capes, Collars, black and other Cashmere Shawls, with rich ribbons, lace, &c.; Satin ditto, with real Chantilly black lace; a very extensive assortment of real French Kid, Cordonne Net, and Silk Gloves.

TEN CASES CONTAINING A complete assortment of genuine Paris Perfumery, Eau de Cologne veritable, Essences, Huile Antique, Pomades, Eau de Quina—a safe and certain cure for the eyes and headache; Lait Vaginal et Eau Lustral—for preserving and giving a most beautiful polish to the hair, Tooth Powders, Lip Salves, Extracts, &c

PREPARATORY NOTICE. ST. MARY'S. THE ESTATE OF SIR MAURICE O'CONNELL, SOUTH CREEK.

MR. STUBBS has been honoured with instructions to bring under public competition, as soon as the necessary survey is filled up and completed.

ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND, The Post Town of St. Mary's,

Thirty miles only from Sydney, possessing the quality of land suitable for grazing or agricultural purposes, with abundant Water at all seasons.

ONE DIVISION OF THE PROPERTY has been planned out especially to meet the absolute wants of the up-country settler, from ten to fifty acre paddocks each, considered by far the most convenient quantities, as resting places for their stock, and equally so for the butcher or grazier; certainly on that portion of the estate pointed out and commonly known in the district as the FATTENING PADDOCK.

The remaining part (on the banks of the Creek) will be left open for

TOWN ALLOTMENTS, as will be more particularly described in a future advertisement. But for that, simply making known this estate for public sale would be all-sufficient to ensure that spirited competition which such a sound and distinguished freehold deserves.

P.S.—A large map is in preparation, and will be ready for public inspection in a short time.

In the Insolvent Estate of Thomas Cade Battley, of Yuggerah Beach, Brisbane Water.

[BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.] MR. STUBBS will sell by auction, at his Mart, King-street, on MONDAY, the 18th day of April, at Twelve o'clock, a mixed herd of 308 head of Cattle (more or less), among which are from 35 to 49 cows now milking; for bullocks and steers see Stock Book, at Mr. Stubbs' Auction Rooms.

A team of five working bullocks, together with a shaft dray, chains, bows, and harness. One stock horse, with saddle and bridle. Fifteen pigs, about 50lbs. average. Eighteen pigs, from 2 to 4 months old.

After which the farm, consisting of six hundred and forty acres (640) two hundred and twenty acres of which are fenced in into three paddocks, fifty acres have been in cultivation, and six acres are now in maize crop.

The buildings thereon, consist of a four-roomed brick-built Verandah Cottage, with brick partition walls, the ceilings are plastered, but the walls are not plastered; a sunk dairy, a large slabbed and shingled barn, a slabbed and shingled stable, slabbed kitchen, mens' hut, milking shed, two large stock yards with calf pens, milking-pails, &c., sundry pigsties. There is supposed to be about two miles of fencing.

The farm and buildings thereon are now mortgaged to the Sydney Savings Bank for £500, and there is about £40 interest due thereon; arrangements may be made with the Savings Bank, that the principal will not be called in so long as the interest is paid.

The purchaser of the Farm may take the agricultural implements, dairy utensils, and six acres of growing maize, at a fair valuation. Terms for the cattle: under £30, cash; above 30l., approved bills for three months and upwards according to the amount of purchase.

For the farm and buildings thereon, liberal credit on approved bills, to be arranged with the purchaser, who is to pay his own conveyance.

By order of WILLIAM CAPE, HENRY ROBERTSON, Trustees to the Estate.

NOTE.—It is most improbable that there ever will be a better chance for any one lately arrived to begin farming pursuits than this Farm, Premises, and Stock offers.

The Run is said to have the advantage of some eleven miles, and when it is considered the proximity of Gosford, and the advantages of water communication, everything is desirable for practical reasons.

The Dairy alone should meet all the expenses of the concern, and would, no doubt, if properly looked after; and as to demand and supply, if one places more than another is better located in contact, it is said this is the place. And it most assuredly will be sold! The sooner the new arrival makes up his mind to buy this, the sooner he will be comfortably settled in life.

PROMPT.

BY MR. STUBBS. THREE CONSECUTIVE WEEKLY SALES, On following evenings, at seven.

1st, WEDNESDAY, THE 20TH DAY OF APRIL, 1842, AT HIS MART, KING-STREET.

IN calling public attention to the annexed scale of LAND and TOWN SALES, MR. STUBBS is desirous of relieving himself from the anxiety he has felt for some time, in having too scrupulously withheld from his friends and the public in general, the opportunity of attending his Rooms, at Evening Sales.

The several proprietors, therefore, in accordance with this suggestion, have approved his resuming by public evening competition, the disposal of their different interests, on terms so liberal, that it is impossible that the public should not be sensible of the momentous opportunity, and profitable consequences, resulting from the mode adopted.

TO THE LANDED ENQUIRER, Such are the numerous and well disposed localities of the different Estates and Farms enumerated in the list, that his beneficial interest is secured by the simplest calculations.

It will soon come about, that all Landed Estates whatever will be fixed by Act of Parliament, (unalterable by any Secretary of State,) at not less than 12s. to 20s. per acre; and this applicable to wild, uncultivated parts of the Colony, unseen by the immigrant, untraced by human foot. How different the land of this sale!

OF TOWNSHIP PROPERTY. The field here for speculation, if not so wide in extent of possession, is nevertheless equally important in the compass it embraces, amongst a great and numerous class of buyers, interested deeply in prospective profit, on a present small and trifling outlay.

The extent to which this remunerating venture is carried on is well understood by marking the success which has followed most of our wealthy citizens and respectable townsmen, who steadfast in the path of prudent undertaking, in continual and repeated purchases, are independently reposing upon snug incomes; a striking lesson for others to come and do likewise.

SYDNEY PROPERTY Is so firmly stamped in value, by reason of the immense weekly rental it provides, that it is only trifling with public opinion and popular feeling, to reiterate, over and over again, the avidity with which every bit of ground in it is looked after and bought up; particularly so, when, as in the present instance, the payment leans so lightly on the pocket of the purchaser.

Public competition, after all, is the open door of equalty, where the poor man is just as free as the rich.

THE INDUSTRIOUS MECHANIC AND OPERATIVE, Who works his skill and labour with his judgment in any purchase of Town Allotment, is yet better off still. He puts in his pocket all the heavy expenses of building, which another has to pay for, so that, in fact, every house or tenement erected by him, on a building lot, he does at half-price, and receives back by rent full cost.

Taking this arrangement or scale, then, in any way you will, should attend and secure himself, according to his views, such portion of property as best suits his purpose. The deposits are but small compared to the extent of remuneration. The residue will not be felt, as the length of time will give the greatest latitude for a purchaser to bring himself round upon.

The reimbursement derivable from landed possession is sure and immutable. The only real property yet known upon a p.ich, that is available upon mortgage, as the Loan Companies witness every day.

EVERY MAN should attend and secure himself, according to his views, such portion of property as best suits his purpose. The deposits are but small compared to the extent of remuneration. The residue will not be felt, as the length of time will give the greatest latitude for a purchaser to bring himself round upon.

THE REINBURSEMENT derivable from landed possession is sure and immutable. The only real property yet known upon a p.ich, that is available upon mortgage, as the Loan Companies witness every day.

FIRST SALE, OF SYDNEY PROPERTY. No. 1.—House in Windmill-street, producing 16s. per week.

2.—Stores and Wharf, (three floors,) Duke's Wharf, where the Jane is now discharging, lately rented to Messrs. Duke & Co., at 100l. per annum.

4.—Lundy's Terrace, comprising eighteen houses, producing 7s. per week—stone built.

REDFERN ESTATE. 5.—One allotment, Cleveland-street, sixty-four by two hundred feet in depth.

6.—One ditto ditto, forty-four by two hundred feet ditto.

7.—One allotment in Cleveland-street, forty-four by one hundred feet ditto.

8.—One ditto ditto, forty-four and one hundred feet ditto.

9.—One ditto in Market-lane, Elizabeth-street.

10.—House and ground in O'Connell-street.

11.—Allotment in High-street.

12.—House and ground in Macquarie-street, Hyde Park.

13.—House to let in Pitt-street. Terms at sale.

LOCHFINE HERRINGS.

JUST LANDED, and on sale at John Sirdling's wholesale and retail Grocery and Provision Stores, Lower George-street, Fifty barrels Lochfine Herring, One hundred half ditto ditto Six hundred boxes English Soap, which will be sold at a low price March 17.

COALS! COALS!! COALS!!! GOOD MEASURE AND NO HUMBBUG!

If you want the Best Coals, and full measure, send your orders to Mr. Leggatt, at the corner of Sussex and Druit-streets; Mr. Allward, corner of Bathurst and Kent-streets; Mr. Blackwell, corner of George and Goulburn streets; or to Mr. Dawson, at the Foundry, Lower-George-street, where you will be supplied with fourteen bags, containing twenty-eight bushels of Good Newcastle

COALS, NOT RUBBISH. Twenty-eight shillings, delivered; Twenty-six shillings on the wharf.

N.B. Orders sent to any of the above places will be punctually attended to. THOMAS HARPER, Agent.

UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Union Assurance Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 14th day of April next, at twelve 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 inst.

By order of the Board of Directors, ADAM WILSON, Secretary.

Sydney, 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.

LADIES' STAYS, 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

UMBRELLAS Silk, gingham, and cotton Bonnet shapes, ladies' and children's Artificial flowers

Infants' christening hats, bonnets, hoods, and splendid short robes

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' and boys' cloth suits, blouses, ditto ditto, men's blue cloth jackets and trousers, waistcoats, and waist-coatings; cambric chintz dresses, muslin ditto, mouseline de laine ditto, low price printed ditto; calicoes, shirting, sheeting, flannels, blankets, Russia duck, green baize, dungaree checks, brown holland, haberdashery, and hosiery of every description; A. B. HORDERN'S, Wholesale and Retail Warehouse, 12, King-street, Sydney.

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 Subscribers decline, by giving timely notice, and paying 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 Diemen's Land and New Zealand:—

Mr. JOHN M'KAY, Parramatta. ROBT. DAVIDSON, Wollongong. A. W. LARRYMORE, Murrumbidgee. THOMAS BROWN, Fort Macquarie. WILLIAM KERR, Fort 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 and Sixpence, and One Penny for every line above eight lines, for each 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 concerned. N. B. All letters must be post-paid, or they will not be taken in.

SUPERIOR BLACK TEAS.

JUST LANDED, and on sale at JOHN STIRLING'S Wholesale and Retail Grocery and Provision Stores, Lower-George-street, Ex Conrad,

Fifty Chests superior Congou Fifty ditto ditto Souehong Fifty ditto ditto Clarendon.

Two Hundred chests superior Congou Two hundred half ditto ditto One hundred boxes Souehong One hundred ditto Young Hyson.

The above are one of the finest parcels of teas ever offered for sale in the Colony. Just landed from the Brothers, Forty tons Tahiti Sugar, the quality of which is superior to anything in the market. March 17.

BRIEF LITERARY SKETCHES.

Reminiscences of Father Looney.

CHAPTER II.—THE GRAVE-YARD MEETING.

Many were the strangers, but few the relatives, whose love for the departed, or sympathy for the survivors, drew us to the graveyard. Indeed, of all my father's friends, only one came. His whose relationship was so distant that it was almost worn out; in fact, from his formality and coldness, and difference, mental and bodily, from all the Looines I had ever seen, I almost fancied that there was as little of their genuine blood in his veins, as there was of family likeness in his face. The only reason that I could assign for his shyness, and that of his people, was, that my father's marriage had been contrary to their wishes; and also, that their purses were a little heavier than ours—a thing which too often, even in families, like a canker-worm, gnaws the last threads of affection and kindred which should bind them together. Be that as it may, there is one certainty connected with it, that from my father's marriage until his death, our new visitor was the first Looney to cross our threshold, and I consequently looked upon his arrival, as the dawn of a new and happy era in the civil history of the Looney family, and greeted him, despite his reserve, with a hearty welcome as the melancholy occasion of his visit and my sorrows permitted. Even my poor mother—widowed and broken hearted as she was—smiled upon him, as he entered, a silent "ead mhille a fathae," and as the funeral was to be performed on the morrow, he was invited to remain for the night. The procession started very early, as the family burying ground was two miles distant; and never, in the memory of the oldest village, did an assemblage so numerous or affected leave the hamlet of Ballydun, or were conveyed together so many of the cleaveans (distant relations) of my mother's side, the O'Connors of Balrathery and Glenduffin, whether uncles, great uncles, cousins, or nephews, who all, according to their relative affinity to the deceased by my mother's marriage, followed the carriage, while my poor mother, who could not be persuaded to accompany us, followed the body. It was a cold bleak day in September, when we arrived at the chapel-yard of Killvara, and the wind, as it whistled and rustled around the ivied walls and grave stones, smote my heart with as mournful an impression as if it were the portentous wail of a banshee over the last dark resting-place of all my people. We stopped at the appointed place of interment, and there was the grave-digger sitting quietly smoking his dudheen, and his spade and pick-axe lying beside him: but the grave was undug; a tall man whom I recognised as Looney, stood opposite him with one foot on the place marked out as the grave, apparently to arrest the digger. His countenance, as we approached, seemed much excited, and I concluded that it must have arisen from the negligence of the digger, and accordingly reached my hand forward, in silent acknowledgment of his seeming attention; but a look of drunken contempt and defiance repaid mine, and he proudly put his hand in his pocket. "Why have you not the grave ready, as we ordered?" enquired a dozen voices as one of the astonished functionary. "Bekase that gint. is a fatter tellin me not," replied the man. "And why did you stop for any one?" cried my uncle, warmly. "Why, thin, he's ather sayin that ground is the Looney's, and that ye must get some more convenient subterfuge for yourselves, and that there is no provision for the O'Connors here."

"No what?" enquired the officiating priest, who just arrived in time to hear the final flourish of Barney's eloquence. "Why, thin, yer reverence, can't jist remind her his role words, but he told me jist to sit down here, and make myself asy, as there was no pur—" "Silence, sir," interrupted the priest; and he turned to the representative of the Looney's—"Now, what may be your objection, young man, to us burying here?" "Because this is our family ground, and no one ever joined to a Connor shall be here, begging your reverence's pardon," replied Looney. "The fact is, this," said my uncle, "if ye will not let us bury with yer consent, we must jist try to bury without it; so here goes, come on, boys." "Hands off," shouted Looney, evidently afraid of his earthly tribune being molested by the dense throng of O'Connors, whom curiosity and rage had brought about him. "Silence," cried the priest, "do not attempt to molest the man if he goes off peaceably; and you, Connor dhia and Long Paddy, if I see your crooked fingers near him again, I'll break every knuckle on them; this young man is on his father's ground, and with God's assistance, it shall be his—so Barney to work." "Aye, and Mister Looney," added Barney, as he jumped to work, "it will be his ancestors after him, so here goes—I'll slip the head of the first man dares to say stop, Barney."

Amidst among its gloomy dwellings—the silent despoitories of the departed. As I was impatient to meet my relative, I looked around the ruins, and behind every tree or stone where he might possibly have taken shelter, but still there was no trace of Looney. Concluding, therefore, that he could not be distant, I took my own place of refuge beneath the deep fretted archway of the building. An hour rolled tediously over—the rain clouds had cleared partially off the horizon—I waited another hour, but no Looney appeared among the grave-stones, except myself. Surely, thought I, he has not forgotten his promise—or perhaps it was a drunken potherzy: this doubt at once sealed my determination to return, and half unbending myself for relying on the faith of a drunkard, I was proceeding and my foot on the stile, when I beheld a strange looking figure approaching. The shoulders and arms of the stranger were so completely enveloped by an empty potato sack, in lieu of a cape, that they appeared to be actually sewed up in it; and into it, where it met in front, his face was so buried, that I concluded it must have been instinct, rather than sight, which guided him along the narrow footpath, the windings of which he deliberately followed, for all his visage was to me invisible, except the extreme point of his nose, which was very red, and of no ordinary length, for it stood out boldly from the shade behind, and seemed to measure inches with the short dudheen or pipe underneath, the other end of which could alone tell where the mouth was: over all was a rimless hat, almost sans crown, and turned up at the edges, in Killvare fashion, and under all, on either leg, from knee to brogue, a huge hay rope or saggan was twisted, with such elegance, closeness, and ingenuity, as to bid defiance to either rain, mud, or shade. "Gho mahli Dhea ghud," exclaimed the man, as he stood before me, who, until that instant, I did not recognise as Barney the grave digger. "Oh! thin Gho mahli Dhea ghud a Barney," I responded in his native tongue (God save you, Barney, "you are early out at Killvare." "Och, an isn't this the thunderin' day in arrest, God bless it! yer rivrance," turning his hand toward the place where the rim of his hat should be, "and isn't it myself that's drowned alive coming out to tetch these poverising goats of Jim Hoonan's—ill fortune till them, every saggan length iv them, they have ate up all the roses and laurels off Squire Doolan's grave! yer rivrance, aye, and, savin' yer prisance, they would eat the chin-stay off a corpse, the divils." "Grav'd they would, Barney," said I, endeavouring to turn the discourse from the subject of home, to that of the day. "You meet or see Mr. Looney here this morning?" "Och then, and maybe I didn't, and maybe I don't know yer rivrance too well to be joked that way so asy—och, and isn't it on your own mother's son I'm looking now—Isn't it you, Mister Looney, of Hollydell—a isn't mahli mahli machree?" "Light of my eye and heart," "Feasthalagh," (nonsense) said I, impatiently—"Barney, I am not joking about myself or another, I am really serious. Did you see my namesake, Looney, of Dramulla, here this morning?" Barney seemed uncertain. "Why you must remember," I continued, "the person who prevented you from digging my father's grave last week; he has promised to meet me here this day, and as it is now three hours beyond the time appointed, I suppose that the rain has prevented him." Barney's countenance during the interrogation underwent a most extraordinary change—from mirth to gravity, and from gravity to melancholy; but at the conclusion, the extraordinary evolutions of his visage gave place to words. "Ich, wirra, wirra!" and the sack fell from his shoulders as he struck his clasped arms across his bosom; but such a rueful looking being I never since beheld as he at that moment appeared. "Och, thin, wirra dheelish, he has not desaved you. Long enough, and could enough he has waited for you; he has been beside your father's grave these three days; come, and I'll shew yer rivrance." The digger accordingly led the way by a short route, through the rank grave weeds which, round the beached headstones and narrow hillocks, were sent high; and I followed my conjectures as to Looney's fate as I followed his solitary guide, were fully verified. He pointed to a newer grave, beside my father's. "There said he, emphatically," he has kept his promise; he broke his neck off his horse this day week, in going home, and there he is now." "Ah said I, "such was the one said is death—what was promised in the life is unbroken in the other; he has met the lady in the grave of his father; it is a black meeting, but differences are ended. HENRY H. BLACKHAM.

Grenfell-street, Adelaide.

THE FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES IN THE YEAR 1841.

(From the New Monthly Magazine.) Mind, now, M. Thiers is the orator; for the noise has again terminated, the hubbub is once more at an end, the deputies having regained their seats. Mark how he turns to the left, then looks up and smiles at the tribune of the newspaper reporters; then sneers at the centres; then bows to the President; and then looks at himself! There is one eye he never seems anxious to meet, but rather seems to avoid—it is that of Guizot. The pale, staid, calm, contemplative face of M. Guizot is seldom lighted up with a smile, but it was so just now when Thiers talked of his own present as his self denial. When Thiers said this, he looked up at the newspaper reporters that they might catch and record his words. But there he stands; he has been talking away for an hour—and has said all sorts of things in the most amusing manner; and no one is fatigued. He has the knack of *palavering*, better than any public speaker we ever heard in any public assembly; his speech is a fine spun conversation, *de omnibus rebus*; and would serve for a lecture, a romance, a history, a piece of autobiography, or a sermon. Now again comes confusion, because a member of the centres contradicted a statement of the orator at the tribune by a sneer!

There is indignant: the extreme gauche pretend to believe him; la gauche and a portion of the centre gauche rise for him. "Oui! oui! c'est vrai!" cries Arago, with the voice of Vulcan. "Vive la France!" shrieks a voice in the public tribune. "Ring—ting—ting," goes the bell of the President; whilst his eyes are raised towards the scene of such disrespect to the majesty of the chamber; and the offender is not discovered. "Silence! silence!" cried the hussiers of the assembly, whilst the secretaries and quosors aid these official admonitions in securing order. Berryer laughs aloud; the Duke de Valmy smiles his smile of half suppressed merriment. "Magnain satirically exclaims, "Nous Verrons," (he is of no party but his own.) "Oui c'est vrai," repeats Thiers, as he reassures the house that if his present plan had been adopted by the empire, the Bourbons would never have returned to France. The centres do not believe their antagonist: murmurs which assail him drown his voice. But he is not to be defeated; he is not speaking to the Chamber but to the press. He cares not for the power of the house, but for the fourth power of the state—the newspapers—which tonight and to-morrow are to repeat his allegations to "listening and attentive France." There he stands, in the midst of the storm now raging around him, wholly indifferent to the cries and exclamations of those who differ from him amongst the deputies, for he knows that when he shall have said, he shall be able to command a majority. Still he goes on; nothing intimidates—nothing daunts him. The hands of the clock move not so rapidly as his tongue, and Berryer exclaims "C'est admirable!" As Thiers is approaching the close of his harangue he is pungent, nervous and astounding. He has concluded—there he is, master of the house. He looks through his auditory; and now all is again commotion. His friends press around him—his admirers in the public tribunes are vehement in his favour. "Vive Thiers!" is a shout which proceeds from the gallery of the journalists, and Thiers is in his glory. What a scene. Bears in china shops would be orderly and mathematical in their movements when compared to these deputies. O what a collection of men! How badly they are dressed! O how they never wash! another never brushes his coat; and a fifth wears, one would think, the same boots from one year's end to the other, without ever being blacked. The name of Warren has evidently never reached their ears.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The Elizabeth, from Adelaide, brought our usual files up to the 18th ultimo, but on this occasion they contain a very meagre amount of intelligence. A Marriage Act was in progress on a somewhat similar principle to that of Van Dieman's Land. The Bill for the Amendment of the Resident Magistrate's Court was unpopular, as involving the appointment of a new Board or Court, and thus incurring additional public expenditure. A meeting had been held accordingly to memorialise the Government. The criminal sittings of the Supreme Court had commenced, but the cases on the calendar were all minor offences. An investigation was still going forward as to the right of property in the *Ville de Bourdeaux*. And the supposed owner of the vessel perished for her forfeiture, M. Jubert, had arrived at Adelaide to be present at the investigation. Intelligence had arrived from England of the liquidation of the Treasury Bills, but its authenticity could not be relied on. The *Gaiana* had arrived from London via the Cape de Verde Islands and the Cape, out 185 days. Apprehensions had been entertained for her safety, as the *Caleb Anyus*, which had left after her, had arrived some time before.

PORT LINCOLN.—The inhabitants of Port Lincoln, men, women, and children, are about 150, the Government expending about £1500 per annum; this is rather at variance with our present economical way of Government. A magistrate without a clerk, and a sergeant without a policeman are all the officers required, or the place entitled to, until the proprietors of No. 1 Survey, do something towards its improvement. Of the harbour I have never heard two opinions, and the place is a mere landing place, occupied with stock from the head of Spencer's Gulf across to Streaky Bay, and down to Sleaford Bay, the present expenses incurred at Port Lincoln would be sufficient for the whole. But as a one hundredth part of this, including "the very extensive tracts of available land that have been discovered by that persevering and enterprising explorer, J. B. Harvey, J. P.," is of no use, the present expenses at Port Lincoln are shameful.—*Southern Australian*.

SAVINGS BANK.—The total number of depositors has been ninety-six. Of these forty-one have withdrawn their whole balances, so that the number remaining is fifty-five. The sum at the credit of the credit of the depositors is £235 4s. 11d., which, being divided by 55, gives 42s. 3d., as the average value of deposit per head. The largest sum at the credit of any one depositor is £55 9s. 10d., the smallest, 1s. 6d. The number of existing depositors, which has never exceeded fifty-seven, was in January last as low as fifty-two. It has of late been slowly on the increase. The following Table shows the number of existing deposits, and the amount of deposits as at the beginning of each month from 1841, to the 31st, 130l. 0s. 2d.; May 3, 47, 221l. 3s. 7d.; June 7, 52, 322l. 4s. 4d.; July 5, 51, 370l. 2s. 4d.; August 2,

55, 501l. 12s. 10d.; September 6, 55, 520l. 2s. 10d.; October 4, 54, 530l. 13s. 1d.; November 2, 57, 476l. 7s. 11d.; December 5, 57, 571l. 16s. 11d.; 1842, January 3, 52, 441l. 16s. 0d.; February 7, 58, 480l. 11s. 8d.; March 7, 55, 468l. 9s. 11d.—*Secretary's Report*.

PRICES AT THE MILLS.—Flour, South American, fine, per 100lbs., 30s.; seconds, ditto, 25s.; thirds, ditto, 20s.; bran, per 20lbs., 2s.; wheat, South Australian, 10s.; Indian, 6s.—*Southern Australian*.

SWAN RIVER.

The annual report of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, addressed to his Excellency the Governor, as Patron of the Society, contains a very gratifying account of the state and prospects of the Colony. The following are the opening paragraphs of the report:—

We have the honor to present to your Excellency our tenth annual report, at the close of one of the finest seasons for agricultural pursuits the colonists have experienced. The crops of grain are beyond the ordinary average, and hay unusually abundant. The rains have continued to the present time, and grass is therefore still green and plentiful, and stock in consequence is generally in fine condition. The knowledge we have attained, from the experience of twelve years, of our admirable climate, seems to warrant an almost implicit reliance on the regular succession of favourable seasons.

This cheering prospect, however, continues damped by a painful feeling, that the absence of a sufficient supply of labour will not enable us to avail ourselves of the resources of the country. It is true that the arrival recently of above one hundred emigrants, male and female, has improved our position; but the number has not been found sufficient, either to supply the wants of the settlers, or to cause any material reduction in the present high rate of wages. The large quantity of stock imported in the early part of the year, and the rapid increase of our own flocks and herds, without any proportionate addition to the population, have occasioned a considerable depreciation in the value of stock. The favourable opinion, however, which is now entertained of our colony abroad, leads us to hope that the vast field for profitable investments which we possess, will, ere long, be fully occupied by many capitalists, and that a reaction will take place. However distressing and injurious this temporary alteration in the value of stock may be to the actual owners, we conceive that nothing could show more clearly the prosperity and increasing wealth of the place, or could be more encouraging to capitalists who may be desirous of investing money in the colonies. The observations may be more equally applied to the general productions of the Territory, our population being numerically too small to create an adequate demand for its increasing products. It may, therefore, be safely inferred, that at no time since the establishment of Western Australia, have we been in such a condition to invite, and receive, a large accession of emigration, in the shape of both capital and labour.

The importation of flour in these circumstances is bitterly complained of, as depressing the agricultural interest by a competition of cheap labour with dear, while that competition is unnecessary, as the production of the Colony is more than adequate to its consumption. The uniform price system in selling Crown lands is strenuously opposed by the Society. Agricultural stock is rapidly increasing in number and improving in quality, and the agricultural and horticultural productions are attaining a high degree of excellence, from the introduction of new varieties and the adoption of an improved mode of culture. The Government has granted the pecuniary aid sought, for the prosecution of the experiments on the vegetable poison. The cultivation of the tea plant, several specimens of which have been introduced from Assam, promises to be abundantly successful. The following is a comparative statement of the stock and crops for 1840 and 1841 respectively:—

	1840.	1841.
	Aeres.	Aeres.
Wheat,	1,760	1,899
Barley,	343	33
Oats,	48	130
Rye,	—	33
Hay,	40	706
Gardens,	91	226
STOCK.		
	No.	No.
Horses,	506	868
Horned cattle,	2,318	2,917
Sheep,	30,961	44,651
Goats,	4,604	5,547
Swine,	1,933	8,161

PORT PHILLIP.

We are glad to learn, by the overland mail, that the disagreeable collision between the Bench and the Press, which has led to such painful consequences, is likely now to be smoothed over. The *Gazette*, which must still be understood to express the sentiments of Mr. Arden, has adopted a much more conciliatory tone towards the resident Judge, who, we have no doubt, will show his good sense, by obtaining the release of Mr. Arden, who although at times fiery and impetuous to a degree that cannot but be condemned, is well fitted by

his activity and spirit materially to serve the public interest.

As might have been expected, the troubles and dissensions of the Presbyterian Church here occupy at Port Phillip a considerable share of public attention. We may, en passant, inform those Rev. Gentlemen of the Presbyterian Church, who pretend, in their corporate capacity, to some sort of divine right of controlling the press, that they will find their puerile assumption to possess more of the character of burlesque than anything else. We are happy to inform them, that by the public press of Port Phillip, of every shade, the same view is taken of their ridiculous assumption of authority, and its tyrannical exercise. We are not in the habit of quoting the compliments paid us by our contemporaries; but in the circumstances in which a Rev. Gentleman, whose supposed connexion with us has so much excited the envy of these consequential gentlemen, it is only justice to him to insert in our pages the following brief notice of recent transactions, from the pages of the Port Phillip Gazette. The worth of the compliment is the more enhanced by the circumstance, that the conductors of that paper have shown throughout anything but a bias in favour either of us or of the Rev. Doctor Lang. It expresses the judgment of an unprejudiced observer:—

DOCTOR LANG.

A number of events, hurried on by the agency of illegitimate passions and prejudices, have placed this talented writer and remarkable minister in a position so much at variance with the Presbyterian Church at Sydney, as to threaten the termination of his useful career in this colony. In a former issue we published an address, in which Dr. Lang announced his intention of leaving the colony for New Zealand, having been impressed with a feeling of disgust for the accumulated annoyances to which he had been subjected. His own congregation, however, stepped forward and assured him of their confidence. Even in this assembly persons have not been found wanting to promote the spirit of envy and detraction, which has made him, in his own words, "a sick" of the community.

Doc or Lang has always been a high-handed disputant; as a minister, talented; and as a politician, active and influential. At any other juncture than this, we might have been tempted to express and argue our reasons for dissenting to a conjunction of pursuits, which cannot amalgamate without suspicion or danger; but we only see now the man who is at the head of colonial literature—whose personal exertions for his Church, and in the cause of Education, have been immense—and whose determination and energy have overturned hitherto everything like factious opposition.

Doctor Lang is the first, and, as yet, unsurpassed historian of the colony.

Doctor Lang is the founder and president of the first college in the colony.

Doctor Lang was the founder of two most able newspaper periodicals, the Colonist and Observer. Doctor Lang, it cannot be forgotten, was the means of rooting out the felon gang that had before him controlled the Sydney press, and calumniated men and measures without incurring the concomitant responsibility.

It is not to be wondered at that a man of superior standing and influence should be made the object of envy and spleen; but at the same time that we admire the sensitive as well as lofty feeling that has made him seek to sever further connection with his annoyers, we may venture to advise his remaining in order to frustrate their desire, and to record his triumph over such despicable acts.

The MILITARY DETACHMENT stationed at Port Phillip, has received a new commandant in the person of Captain Lewis, who arrived by the Seahorse steam ship from Sydney, on the 19th instant, to succeed Captain Beers, lately deceased. Captain Lewis is an officer of old standing, and is now on his second appointment in the colonies.—Ibid.

LAUNCH OF A NEW STEAMER.—The beautiful new iron steam-boat, imported by Messrs. Manion and Co., and put together at their shipyard, on the south bank of the basin in the Yarra Yarra, will be launched to-day at one o'clock. The vessel possesses the best proportions of a river boat; long, light, and small in the draught, she combines great speed, we may venture to add, with movement, and will be a boast to the harbour where she runs. Messrs. Manion intend her for the river trade. She will constantly ply as a luggage and passengers' boat between Melbourne and the shipping at Williams Town. Every Sunday she will run between Geelong and Melbourne, at the reduced fare of ten shillings each way; as this delightful trip can be thus performed in one day, at a cost of about thirty shillings, the numbers that will take advantage of the arrangement to visit Corio and its neighbourhood will make the returns as lucrative as the anticipation of her owners may wish or deserve.—Ibid.

Mr. PHILIPPS, Nephew of the Bishop of Exeter, has arrived in the colony as a settler for Port Phillip. It is a matter of congratulation that a near relation of the talented Prebendary, whose opinions of colonial society has always been imbued with a strongly expressed suspicion of its character, should have made choice of this district out of the several of Australia's provinces open to his free selection. Mr. Philipps came a passenger by the Eagle, and has brought with him,

we are given to understand, a considerable amount of capital.—Ibid.

NEW PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—It is a pleasing to find society in the rural districts of the port cemented by the formation of churches and religious communities. We had in the Gazette the erection of a house of worship on the Darroin Rivulet: now another is subscribed for in the vicinity of Campbellfield, where a considerable sum under the hands of the Rev. Mr. Forbes has been collected, amounting in all to £551., and a minister of the Presbyterian Church is prepared for duty. Mr. Campbell, of Campbellfield, has handsomely presented the subscribers with a grant of five acres, as a site for the intended church, school, and minister's dwelling.—Ibid.

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE MR. KEMMIS have been entrusted by Mr. Gosling of Sydney to Mr. Harper, as attorney for Mrs. Kemmis, who has obtained letters of administration for the estate. By the will of Mr. Kemmis, which was found in Sydney, and which was prepared ten years ago, the whole of his property was bequeathed to his widow in case of his prior decease; but as the signatures of the two witnesses were not sufficient to validate its contents according to the new act for making wills, the real estate will pass to the eldest surviving male heir, and the personal property only will become available under the letters of administration.—Ibid.

PORT PHILLIP BANK.—Meeting of the shareholders of this bank was held on the premises Collins street, at noon, when the propriety of obtaining a charter of incorporation was discussed. To show the favorable state of the only bank solely supported on provincial interests, we publish the latest authentic statement of their affairs:—Liabilities.—Notes in circulation, £4,662 10s. 9d.; balances due to other banks, £1,459 10s. 6d.; deposits, £23,112 13s. 11d. Total liabilities, £29,235 4s. 2d. Assets.—Coin, £2,859 3s. 3d.; landed property, £4,332 17s. 7d.; notes and bills of other banks, £1,179 0s. 11d.; balances due from other banks, £3,957 15s. 4d.; notes and bills discounted, and all other debts due to the bank, £69,861 2s. 3d. Total assets, £62,189 19s. 4d. Capital and profits—Capital paid up, £49,602; rate per annum of last dividend, 10 per cent; amount of dividend, £2,450 2s. 4d.; amount of reserved profits after paying dividend, £610.—Ibid.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

The only intelligence of any importance from the neighbouring colony is contained in the following extracts. It will be seen that the all-engrossing subject continues to be the quit-rent exaction. The extract from the Hobart Town Courier gives a new view of the subject. It will be impossible to maintain the claim where informal grants only have been obtained; and to unsettle the rights of property to such an extent as the late threat of Government would imply, would obviously be the unwise policy that any Government could adopt. We are therefore in hopes of soon hearing of some amicable adjustment of these claims. It would be folly in the Government, unless impelled by some more urgent emergency than we are aware of, to persist in the enforcement of claims, which have arrayed against them such a hostile, and such a general opposition.

THE GOVERNOR.—His Excellency, accompanied by Lady Franklin, left town yesterday for New Norfolk, from thence to Hamilton, and so by Marlborough and "the New Country" to Macquarie Harbour. His Excellency and his party will have to traverse about eight miles of scrubby country on foot. They will, we understand, be absent probably two months. In the meantime, the long pending water contracts for both Hobart Town and Launceston, and the proposed bridges over the Derwent, are in abeyance. This is surely to be regretted. It would have been much better to have decided one way or the other—yes or no. Expectation so long deferred naturally creates dissatisfaction. We understand that His Excellency has considered it right to ascertain what may be the profits of the contractors. Would the same enquiry have been made as to what may be their losses? The proneness to incautiously exhibit in these delays would essentially damage any Government.—Review.

QUIT RENTS.—"Reverence a nos montans," says the witty Count Antony Hamilton in his Memoires de Grammont, whose adage being rendered in our native idiom may signify, let us sit down again to our Quit Rents, for that subject we feel pledged, by the main interest of the Colony, not to desert while we can treat of it with the hope of good effect. In looking again over the Downing-street Regulations, the tetrinnia causa belli of the occasion, we notice that in the superabundant grounds which constitute the righteousness of our cause, the Press has hitherto given no heed to the 13th section of those regulations, enacting (for the full force of law is assumed for them) that "such Quit Rents will not commence to be levied until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding the issue of such grant; and at the expiration of the above-mentioned seven years the Grantee will become possessed in fee-simple of the Grant, subject to the payment of the Quit Rent, or he will be entitled to redeem such Quit Rent if he prefer the alternative." In this important regulation we have lively tokens afforded us that the impost, which seems about to burst upon us with the fluent and destructive force of the new percussion bomb or projectile, was actually designed at its creation to fall very softly upon the head of the landowner. A sort of moral tale or course of "Three Warnings" was to prepare us, longo post intervallo, for the final incidence of the locution order being the first—the issue of the grant deed the second warning—and the seven years grace thereafter the third. Under this guarantee the threatened claim can arise only upon Grants actually executed and delivered to the

locatee, and then with the generous provision of a seven year's perspective to attune his mind to the exaction. Let those proprietors, therefore, who have been satisfied for a title with the nine points of the law, commonly supposed to belong to possession, be of good cheer, since the levy cannot come nigh to hurt them, though the learned Treasurer be armed cap-a-pie with instructions, until their respective acres, as part and parcel of the parent earth, shall have performed seven revolutions round the sun, or the former planet, involving the acres aforesaid, small turn about and wheel about three hundred and sixty-five times seven on her axis from and after the issue of the conveyance under sign-manual.—Hobart Town Courier.

W. H. BRETON, Esq.—It reflects the greatest credit upon our Police Magistrate, that he was the first who presented a donation to the newly formed Mechanics' Institution in this town; it consisted of seventeen volumes of books. We hope so good an example from such a quarter will not be without its proper effect, and that others will follow in the footsteps of a gentleman who, in this as well as every other respect, is an excellent model for imitation. Mr. Breton is a true lover of science, and indeed a perfect virtuoso. We understand that he is at present absent upon an exploring expedition to the Oakden caverns, and intends, if possible, to penetrate farther in that direction than any one has yet ventured.—Launceston Advertiser.

SYDNEY NEWS, DISCOVERED BY THE "LUNCESTON COURIER."—The Rev. J. B. Mansfield had brought an action for libel against the Australian Chronicle—damages one shilling; the judge certified for costs.—A meeting had taken place relative to the erection of Sir Richard Bourke's statue; only about £120 more would be required to complete the undertaking.—The bushrangers were continuing their depredations in some of the interior districts; several had been captured.—The Sydney Herald, in acknowledging the receipt of Van Diemen's Land news, adds, "that no government office had been removed for several days." Our contemporary may well be surprised; and we are here to be told that the alterations since that time, THE WEATHER.—The Equinox passed; with unusual tranquillity. There was one heavy gale on Sunday, but it was of short duration and un-healthy unaccompanied by rain, the drought still continuing without the slightest appearance of change. When the atmospheric demonstrations promise rain borne out by nebular appearances, strong, arid gales follow, and the barometer rises to the former point about 30 inches. It fell however yesterday evening, and there were a few slight showers. The appearances denote rain, which we hope will be fulfilled. The temperature falls as the winter approaches: the nights are cold, but the average noon thermometer of the week has been 68.—Review.

THE MARKETS.—There appears to be a perfect stagnation in the wheat market. A contract for 10,000 bushels of the north side, and having been taken up by Mr. C. Reid at a fraction less than 7s. has tended to check the advance. Van Diemen's Land wheat is much in demand at Sydney, where all that is sent readily produces 10s. at the least, but the want of money keeps purchasers here back, and although large quantities could be sold on condition of drawing down the money by instalments, the holders are unwilling to sell on those terms. If the existing demand continues much longer, agricultural operations will be so impeded as to injure the prospect of the crops next year. What with the want of water and pasturage, both of which are generally dried up, much loss will be experienced in cattle stock, which, with the low price of the most common, whereby great quantities of sheep and cattle will be consumed. Keeping out importation, the best hopes are entertained of an advance next year, the following are the market prices:—Wheat, 8s. to 8s. 3d. per bushel; English barley, 6s. to 6s. 6d. ditto; Cape ditto, 5s. to 5s. 6d. ditto; oats, 5s. 9d. to 6s. ditto; hay, 4l. 10s. to 5l. per ton; straw, 3s. ditto; potatoes, 6s. to 8s. per cwt; onions, ditto; Port Arthur coals, 25s. per ton delivered; Sydney ditto, sea oak, 16s. per ton; gum wood, 12s. ditto.

LAUNCESTON MARKET. Return of Grain and Flour exported from the Port of Launceston, during the week ending 19th March, 1847. Bushels. Oats, 1534 ditto. Barley, 42 ditto. Return of Grain and Flour imported into the Port of Launceston, during the week ending 10th March, 1847.—Nil. The depressed state of the money market, has effectually damped the ardour of our Corn speculators, and the general market, in relation to grain is, for the present, at an end. There are many who would yet venture upon the dangers of Corn monopoly, were the prospect at all cheering.

Wheat - - - - - 6s. to 7s. per bushel. Barley - - - - - 4s. to 5s. 6d. ditto. Oats - - - - - 4s. to 5s. 6d. ditto. The general market, with the exception of sugar, remains the same. Tea, 84. 8s. per chest. Sugar, 35l. to 37l. per ton. Loaf ditto, 40l. ditto. Tobacco, 1s. 3d. per pound. Rum, 4s. per gallon. Brandy, 5s. ditto. Bottled Ale, 11s. per dozen. Ditto Porter, 12s. ditto. Potatoes, 8s. per cwt. Price of Stock remains unaltered.

BREAD, FLOUR, AND GRAIN. Bread per 2lb. loaf. £ s. d. £ s. d. Biscuit, No. 1, per cut 1 5 0 . . . 1 6 0 Ditto, No. 2, ditto 1 0 0 . . . 1 1 0 First Flour per 100lbs. 1 0 0 . . . 1 1 0 Second ditto ditto 0 17 0 . . . 0 18 0 Third ditto ditto 0 15 0 . . . 0 16 0 American ditto, in barrel 1 10 0 . . . 1 15 0 Antarctic ditto ditto 0 0 0 . . . 0 0 0 Sydney Wheat, per bushel 0 6 0 . . . 0 7 0 Van Diemen's Land ditto 0 9 0 . . . 0 10 0 Yalparaiso ditto 0 6 0 . . . 0 7 0 English Barley ditto 0 4 0 . . . 0 5 0 Cape ditto ditto 0 3 0 . . . 0 4 0 Maize ditto 0 5 0 . . . 0 6 0 Bran per bushel 0 1 8 0 . . . 0 1 10 0 Oats ditto 0 5 0 . . . 0 6 0 Oatmeal per lb. 0 2 0 . . . 0 2 4 Patna Rice per lb. 0 1 0 . . . 0 1 1 1/2 Java ditto ditto 0 0 0 . . . 0 0 0

COLONIAL MERCHANDISE. Butter (fresh) per lb. £ s. d. £ s. d. Ditto (salt) ditto 0 2 0 . . . 0 2 6 Ditto (junk) ditto 0 0 0 . . . 0 0 0 Cheese per lb. 0 8 0 . . . 0 1 0 Bacon ditto 0 9 0 . . . 0 1 0 Eggs per dozen 0 2 3 0 . . . 0 2 6 Lard per lb. 0 10 0 . . . 0 1 0 Beef per carcass ditto 0 24 0 . . . 0 4 0 Ditto per joint ditto 0 4 0 . . . 0 5 0 Fatton per carcass per lb 0 23 0 . . . 0 4 0 Ditto per lb. 0 4 0 . . . 0 4 1/2 Veal ditto 0 6 0 . . . 0 7 0 Pork ditto 0 7 0 . . . 0 8 0 Roasting Pigs, each 0 4 6 0 . . . 0 6 0 Geese ditto 0 6 0 . . . 0 7 0 Ducks per pair 0 5 0 . . . 0 7 0 Muscovy Ducks 0 10 0 . . . 0 12 0 Fowls ditto 0 4 0 . . . 0 5 0 Turkeys, each 0 8 0 . . . 0 9 0 Pigeons per pair 0 2 6 0 . . . 0 3 0 Potatoes per cwt. Colonial 0 8 0 . . . 0 10 0 Soap per ton, 1st quality 40 0 0 . . . 0 0 0 Ditto ditto, 2nd ditto 35 0 0 . . . 0 0 0 Ebenezer Coals per ton 1 4 0 . . . 1 6 0

PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTED MERCHANDISE. Ale (English) per hoghead £ s. d. £ s. d. Ditto (Bass) per barrel 4 0 0 . . . 5 0 0 Ditto in bottle, per dozen 0 9 0 . . . 1 1 6 Ditto (Scottish) per hoghead 4 0 0 . . . 4 8 0 London Porter ditto 4 0 0 . . . 4 10 0 Ditto in bottle, per dozen 0 8 0 . . . 0 11 0 Brandy per gallon 0 4 6 0 . . . 0 5 0 Rum B. P. 0 3 3 0 . . . 0 4 0 Ditto Bengal per gallon 0 10 0 . . . 0 0 0 Hollands, in wood, ditto 0 2 9 0 . . . 0 3 3 Ditto in cases of 4 gallons 0 14 0 . . . 0 15 0 Ditto in ditto of 2 ditto 0 7 0 . . . 0 8 3 English Gin per gallon 0 0 0 . . . 0 0 0 Scotch Whiskey ditto 0 5 0 . . . 0 6 0 Irish ditto ditto 0 0 0 . . . 0 0 0 Sherry per pipe 18 0 0 . . . 40 0 0 Ditto in bottle, per dozen 1 0 0 . . . 1 6 0 Port per pipe 25 0 0 . . . 55 0 0 Ditto, per dozen 1 4 0 . . . 1 12 0

Table listing various goods and their prices, including items like Teneriff per pipe, Marsala ditto, Lisbon ditto, Cape ditto, Champagne per dozen, Claret per dozen, Hyson-skin Tea per chest, Hyson per quarter ditto, Gunpowder ditto, Bohea per chest, Congou ditto, Souchong per quarter chest, Pekoe ditto, East India refined Sugar per lb, Mauritius Sugar, 1st quality, per ton, etc.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including items like Raisins per lb, Vinegar per gallon, Mess Pork per barrel, Ditto Beef per tierce, Lams per lb, Lard assorted per cwt, Irish Butter per lb, English Cheese per lb, Dutch ditto, Oil boiled per tin, Ditto raw ditto, Turpentine in tins, per gal, English Mould Candles per lb, Ditto Sperm ditto, Ditto Wax ditto, Ditto Stearine ditto, American Sperm ditto, East India Wax ditto, Iron assorted per ton, Copper Sheathing per lb, Rolled Zinc per ton, Lead per ton, Slat Plates per box, Shot assorted per cwt, Lead assorted per cwt, Manila ditto, Coir ditto, Bleached Canvas per bolt, Unbleached ditto, White Lead, ground, in kegs, per cwt, Black Paint ditto, Green Paint ditto, Stockholm Tar per barrel, American ditto, Coal ditto, Pitch per barrel, Ships, white oak, for pipes, per ton, Ditto for barrels ditto, Norway Deal Plank per foot, American ditto, Floating Gunpowder per lb, Consister ditto, Glass ditto, Muskets, for New Zealand, each, Kent Hops per lb, American ditto, Mustard per dozen, Pickles—quarts, per dozen.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including items like Bread per 2lb. loaf, Biscuit, No. 1, per cut, Ditto, No. 2, ditto, First Flour per 100lbs, Second ditto ditto, Third ditto ditto, American ditto, in barrel, Antarctic ditto ditto, Sydney Wheat, per bushel, Van Diemen's Land ditto, Yalparaiso ditto, English Barley ditto, Cape ditto ditto, Maize ditto, Bran per bushel, Oats ditto, Oatmeal per lb, Patna Rice per lb, Java ditto ditto.

PROPERTY OF W. C. WENTWORTH, ESQ.

MR. HUTCHINSON'S PADDOCK AND THE REDFERN ESTATE, Fronting Botany-street.

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

MR. STUBBS announces the honour of selling by Public Auction, at the Mart, King-street, on MONDAY, the 18th day of APRIL, 1842, Sale at Twelve o'clock, all that strip or piece of land situated as above, and DIVIDED

into thirty-one building plots, with frontages respectively to the above street and road of forty feet, more or less, by varying depth from sixty three feet to one hundred and seven feet, as per plan, by Mr. Knapp, to be seen at the Mart.

PURCHASERS are requested to observe that the northern part of these allotments (or junction of Botany-street with the Botany Bay Road) opens upon Redfern-street, the leading street of approach to the projected prolongation of George, Pitt, Castlereagh, and Elizabeth-streets, south.

The reduced sketch of this property, on the map, also discovers an endless connexion with all parts round Sydney, evidently springing up from its own intrinsic valuable locality, relative in extent: and compassing everything that is desirable in so contiguous a selection of town property, and unrivalled town and country scenery.

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 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 enterprise 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 rentals coming in after—and this is the whole secret.

Genlemen wishing to withdraw from the duties 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 locality, 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.

ITEMS.

- 1. Where the frontages and Jepsis 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 donkey-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 outlay 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. Numerous 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

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

DESCRIBED, (as surveyed by Mr. Knapp), situated between Eswick, the estate of James Norton, Esq., westerly; Robert Johnson, Esq., of Annandale, on the east; and bounded northerly by those of Captain Perry, Messrs. McKenzie, Ryan Brennan, and Lloyd's, Grant; and south-east by the properties of Titterton and others.

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

- LOTS 15 to 19 Front a new street, called Piper-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 28 and 30 Are irregular plots of land, with frontages to the same reserved road leading to Parramatta-street.
Lots 31 to 37 Are upon High-street, with Johnstone's Creek at their back.
Lots 33 to 40 Are with frontages on Piper-street, with same access.

Lot 41 Is a large corner piece of land of twelve acres, with reserved access to Piper-street, and appears the commencing point of head of Johnstone's Bay. There are several water courses described on the property, two of which are crossed by High-street. The land westerly of High-street is stated as good

forest ground, whilst on the easterly side of the same street it inclines towards the creek side to a light sandy soil; Lot 41 being partially a flat tea tree brush, as before stated, a small farm of twelve. TO PURCHASERS GENERALLY AND SPECULATORS INDIVIDUALLY.—This estate is popularly known as PIPERSTON AND BIGGER'S GRANT, than which, as a portion of the Petersham estate, none can stand in higher public estimation, or can be more valuable as an original or prior selection, chosen especially as a fixed and certain situation for some future benefit and advantage to the inhabitants of the metropolis, who are daily shewing their predilection for residences in this pleasant part of its suburbs.

FOR ADELAIDE, THE regular packet-brig, EMMA, Sproule, Commander, will sail on the 14th 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 seldom obtainable in coasting voyages. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, at Thom's Wharf, Patent Slip, or T. & M. WOOLLEY, 76, George-street.

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 despatched immediately. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to the Captain, on board, to J. H. ECCLESTON, or A. B. SMITH & CO., Agents. 2nd March, 1842. Bank of New South Wales, 31st March, 1842.

ROYAL EXCHANGE COMPANY, (Under the Act of Council 7 and 8 William IV.) SECOND INSTALLMENT. THE Committee of Management of this Company, in pursuance of their powers under the Deed of Settlement and Act of Council, do hereby call for a Special Instalment of TWO POUNDS upon each Share therein, to be paid at the Bank of Australia, in George-street, Sydney, on the said Committee's account, on or before Saturday, the Thirtieth day of April next. By Order of the Committee of Management, R. MANSFIELD, Secretary. Sydney, 31st March.

LAND SURVEYING. MR. WELLS'S OFFICE, in King-street, East. Terms, One Guinea per day. All communications to be addressed as above. OBSERVE!!!—TUESDAY, 26th APRIL SMITHFIELD, TOWN OF PROSPECT. THE First Fair in Australia!!! will take place on TUESDAY, the 26th April next, at SMITHFIELD, when the whole of the Stock-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 Paddocks, previous to sale and after, are as follows:—

Horned Cattle,.... 1s per head per night
Sheep, 4 per head per night
Horses,..... 3 per head per night

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.

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 attend 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 monthly Fairs or weekly Markets proposed to be held at Smithfield, and there purchase such Cattle and Sheep as we may require.

HIGGINS & HOSKING. C. SMITH. T. HOLMES. J. K. CLERVEY. JAMES CHAPMAN. JOHN NEALE. W. SAMUELL. E. O'HARA. March 3.

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

MR. A. DODDS will sell by Auction, on the estate of Anambah, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of April, at twelve o'clock precisely. The following valuable Horse Stock, &c., viz: GALLOWAY LAD, a Clydesdale entire, imported by J. H. Pagan, Esq., in 1837. BASSANO, a blood horse, entire, imported by Mr. Dawson. BLACK PRINCE, by Beverly, out of an imported Arab mare. Three mares, with foals by their sides, rising four years old. Ten mares, rising three years old. Ten colts, rising three years old. Fifty head of cattle, comprising cows and bullocks. Fifteen dairy cows, in calf to an imported bull, some with calves by their sides. Six hundred ewes, running at Carrington Park. Fifty half-bred Leicester rams. Fifty half-bred Lord Western's lambs. [The ewes are in lamb to the above.] An imported short-horned Durham bull. A Dover colt, bay, four years old, broken to harness. A lot of stock horses and working bullocks. Fifteen tons of oats, wheat, canary hay. AFTER WHICH, Six geldings, broken to saddle, two to harness or plough. Two teams of working bullocks (six each), in capital condition; also, yokes bows and chains. A small flock of medium sized sheep. One mare; a Dover colt, entire, four years old, broken in to double or single harness. A lot of fillies (three by Bijou), two and a half years old. Fourteen half bred Leicester rams, eighteen months old. The mares are very superior, and their stock is by Galloway Lad and Bassano.

Terms at sale. Refreshments will be provided East Maitland, March 29.

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

MR. A. DODDS, in accordance with instructions, and in pursuance of a previous notice, has the honor of announcing, that he will submit to Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of April next, on the Estate, The above splendid property, which forms one of the richest agricultural farms in the district. It is divided into portions suited to capitalists, industrial agriculturists, and mechanics. A glance at the map will show the advantage of the situation; accessible on all sides by water, the agriculturist and mechanic will find alike the advantage of settling there. This property forms the key to the extensive and fertile districts of the Paterson and Upper William, &c. It commands daily communication, and is within ten hours sail of Sydney, steamers passing and re-passing daily; these facilities also afford a ready transit for produce to market, and a ready supply of everything requisite for the wealthy resident. The advantages of situation are scarcely surpassed by the fertility of the soil; but it is needless to enter into a lengthened detail of all the advantages which this property possesses, as one of us acquainted with the locality knows the great value of this Estate; but in order to give those who are not acquainted with it an opportunity of appreciating its real value, the auctioneer feels called upon to point out, although inadequately, these facts. He would also, at the same time, recommend parties to inspect the property to form a just and unbiased estimate of its real value.

- LOTS 1 to 17 contain about one rood and upwards each, in the township of Hinton. Lots 18 to 25 vary from one rood sixteen perches to two roods eight perches. Frontages to the Paterson River, and the high road to Morpeth.
Lots 26 to 45 vary from one rood ten perches to two roods twelve perches. All frontages to the Paterson River.
Lots 46 to 70 contain about one rood each.
Lots 71 to 83 vary from two acres two roods to three acres. All frontages to the Hunter and the high road to Morpeth.
Lot 84 contains about twelve acres two roods.
Lot 85 contains about ten acres two roods.
Lot 86 contains about eight acres two roods.
Lot 87 contains about six acres two roods.
Lot 88 contains about four acres two roods.
[Lots 84 to 88 are situated on a gentle rising eminence, and command a delightful prospect.]
Lot 89 contains about thirty-five acres.
Lot 90 contains about thirty-five acres two roods. On this is erected the homestead, containing dwelling house, barns, stables, piggeries, men's huts, &c.
Lot 91 contains about thirty-five acres two roods.
Lot 92 contains about twenty-seven acres.
Lot 93 contains about twenty-seven acres one rood eight perches.
[Lots 91, 92, and 93, are splendid farms.]

ALSO, Will be let on lease, for a term of years farming varying from twenty-five to fifty acres each, all fenced in and well situated.

AFTER WHICH, The whole of the Working Bullocks, Drays, Farming Implements, Dairy Utensils, a lot of Pigs, &c. A clear and unexceptionable Title to the property will be shewn.

Plans exhibited, and further particulars from the Auctioneer. Terms, very liberal, made known at the sale. Maitland, March 26.

NEWCASTLE.

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

The allotment is next but one to Priest's cottage, and nearly opposite Usher's, in the immediate vicinity of the New Court-house. This sale holds forth many and very great inducements to the inhabitants generally; the man of family is particularly invited to speculate, and builders would do well in becoming purchasers, as houses and cottages rent well in such a situation, in short it is generally recommended, as it is not likely such another opportunity will ever again present itself for the general benefit of the community. Title—a grant from the crown. Terms liberal, at sale. The auctioneer will be in attendance early on the day in question, and give all further particulars. Maitland, March 29.

CIRCULAR. MRS. SUNBOLF, Milliner and Dress-maker, lately arrived from England, having been in business for six years in Regent's Quadrant, London, in soliciting the patronage of the ladies of Sydney, begs to state, that having made arrangements with Madame Goodwyn, but recently arrived from Paris, where for four years she was designer to a mode to the first establishment of that world of fashion. She (Mrs. S.) feels no hesitation in saying that the utmost satisfaction will be given and appreciated by those ladies favouring her with a call. Ladies dresses, consisting of morning, evening, promenade, robes du bal, des capotes, et des matieux 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 cash. N. B. A variety of patterns of every description, to be seen on the premises. Park-street, two doors from Castlereagh-street. Sydney, April 4.

CHEAP EDITION FOR THE PEOPLE, OF Charles O'Malley, the Irish Dragoon. BAKER'S Australian Edition of CHARLES O'MALLEY, printed and published at his 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 extensive sale in England and Ireland, and has been re-printed in America. W. B. therefore hopes that the Australian Public will evince the same taste for literature as their American brethren have done, and by thus supporting him in his present effort to supply the public at a cheap rate, with good and instructive reading, enable him to continue 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 names at W. Baker's, where a list now lies open for the purpose. Subscription, per No., Illustrated, Sixpence.—Not Illustrated, Fourpence. Advertisements will be received for the wrappers.

Coach and Gig Manufactory. CHARLES McLAUGHLIN begs leave to intimate to his numerous patrons, that he has removed his establishment to the premises adjoining the residence of James Raymond, Esq., in York-street, where he will carry on his business in all its branches. 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 moderate 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. York-street, Sydney, March 29.

TO FARMERS, GRAZIERS, &c. J. M'GUIGAN, Wheelwright and Agricultural Implement Maker, begs to return his grateful thanks to his friends and the public generally, for their long and continued patronage; 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 approved construction, and first-rate workmanship. No. 68, Pitt-street, March 16, 1842.

CETTA AND HUGHES, Carvers and Gilders, superior looking glass and picture frame makers, beg to inform their friends and the public that they are enabled 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.

SYDNEY.—Printed by E. ALCOCK—and Published at the OBSERVER'S Printing Office, College-street, (commonly called Jamison-st.)—Wednesday, April 13, 1842.