

The Colonial Absorber.

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Vol. I.

COLONIAL POLITICS.

A TRAP FOR TENDER CONSCIENCES; OR, THE NEW SCHOOL SYSTEM.

We were somewhat at a loss what to think at hearing his Excellency the Governor declare, in his able speech at the recent *apoteosis* of his distinguished predecessor, that he earnestly desired to follow in the footsteps of Sir Richard Bourke, and to carry out in his own administration the principles of government which Sir Richard had so successfully established. Such a declaration immediately set our wits on the *Qui vive*, and led us to institute a comparison between the two Governors in some point of importance in the science of government; and the point we selected for this purpose was that of education.

Now there are certain aspects even of this question in which, it cannot be denied, there is a remarkable similarity in the course pursued by the two Governors, as well as in the actual results of their respective efforts. They have both been trying their hands at *The Schoolmaster abroad*. They have each had a *National System of Education* for some time on the Legislative anvil; and they have both been equally unsuccessful in their attempts to hammer them into shape. Every person who has been in the Colony for six or eight years past, must recollect Sir Richard's famous abortion—the *Irish System*. It would not suit the Colony; which, we are sorry to say, was at that time much more a Protestant Colony than it is now, since the Immigration process has taken so much of an Irish character and aspect, as it has unquestionably done for the last two years or thereby, through the unparalleled mismanagement of our Two Councils. But as recent arrivals in the Colony cannot be supposed to be acquainted with this chapter of our Colonial history, which it may nevertheless be somewhat interesting for them to be made acquainted with, we shall merely state for their information that a strong but unsuccessful effort was made by Sir Richard Bourke in the years 1835 and 1836, to introduce into this Colony the *Irish National System of education*—a system which carefully excluded the Holy Scriptures in the authorised version, and which was to have been sufficiently denuded moreover of everything like religion, in the estimation of Protestants at least, as to be quite palatable to the Roman Catholic Priesthood of the Colony. While the matter was undetermined, public meetings were held on the subject in various parts of the Territory, and petitions [and remonstrances against the system were addressed to the Local Government by Protestants of all communions; but nothing contributed so powerfully to give it its death-blow as the following *Jeu d'esprit*, which was published at the time in the late *Colonist Newspaper*, and which therefore constitutes rather a prominent object in the Educational history of this Colony. Our good friend, Mr. McIntyre, indeed, objects to the use of ridicule in matters of controversy, as is

always done by those who are either unable to use the powerful weapon themselves or are smarting under its severe inflictions; but we hold, with many distinguished philosophers and divines—not to speak of sacred and inspired writers, whose opinions and practice we shall take an opportunity of exhibiting, shortly—that *Ridicule is the test of truth*; and we appeal, in proof of our position, to the ultimate withdrawal of Sir Richard's favourite project, which was certainly owing in great measure, if not entirely, to

THE IRISH STEW.

I sing of good eating! There once befel
A noble feast at a Sydney Hotel!
There was plenty for me, and plenty for you;
But the pride of the *Boon* was an Irish stew.
Who it was that got up the feast I know,
Is of many important things the *last*;
For a feast there was, and that is most true,
And the principal dish was an Irish stew.
There were guests of every rank and station,
Of every possible creed and nation;
Mahometan, Christian, Turk, and Jew;
But the only dish was an Irish stew!
An Irish Roman Catholic priest
Got up in his place and blessed the feast,
And then helped himself, as he well could do,
To a trencher-full of the Irish stew.
He dived right into it all in a minute,
And showed there was no cover 'B ble in it.
"For what," said he, "had the Bible to do
Either inside or outside an Irish stew?"
There was music too, both loud and shrill,
To cheer up those who were eating their fill;
And some, it is said, took mountain dew
In plentiful draughts with their Irish stew.
Monitor H—J was the principal chanter;
He sat, like the Deil in Tam O'Shanter,
With a pair of Scotch bagpipes, and sung while he
"O there's no dish at all like an Irish stew!"
For eight long years he had sung like a starling,
"O what a tyrant was General Darling!"
But alas! that good old tune's replaced with a new,
Since he's taken to play up the "Irish stew."
Meanwhile a poor Editor, Richard Roe,
And his equally brainless friend, John D. e,
Stood up on their feet, as they used to do,
And began—"The aforesaid Irish Stew—"
But their eloquence suffered a sad eclipse:
For the Judges speedily sealed their lips
And turned them out! So all they could do
Was to beg for some more of the Irish stew.
And other Editors too might be seen
With their Tickets of Leave and their shamrocks so
green.
They may thank English juries (twixt me and you)
For their own tid-bits of the Irish stew.
But many, 'tis said, turned sick to see
So uncommonly little variety;
While Scotch and English parsons too,
Said they never would dine on Irish stew.
"A haggis for me!" cried one reverend brother,
"Roast beef and plum-pudding!" exclaimed another.
"And you'll soon ask for more of the Irish stew."
Were found to relish the Irish stew.
Then the head of the N—J I—n,
A hero of tact and eloquence,
Got up on a stool (as he needed to do),
To be seen when extolling the Irish stew.
"There are some," he said, "who turn up their nose
At the richest and daintiest dish that goes;
But show me the puny sectarian who
Has a stomach that nauseates Irish stew!"
"For upon my honour this excellent dish
Has the nature of herb, fowl, flesh, and fish.
It suits all palates. Pray, try it, sir, do,
And you'll soon ask for more of the Irish stew."
"There's English, French, Latin, and Mathematics,
Jurisprudence and *Astrologia*;
There's cod-fish, and *plaine and celeri* too,
Combined in this excellent Irish stew!"
"But as for religion," you say, what then?
Does every gentleman relish cayenne?
To season for one might poison two;
So we sha'n't season at all our Irish stew."
"But we'll have a spice-bottle at hand on a shelf,
That each may season it for himself;
Neither Pagan, Christian, Turk, or Jew,
Shall ever season my Irish stew."
But it seems he had bolted full more than enough
Of that super-excellent stuff;
For he stoop, turned pale, and began to sp—;
So here ends *Course the First of the Irish stew*.
* The *Australian* was then managed by two Solicitors, who had been previously accustomed also to practise as Barristers, but the famous *Division of the Colonial Bar* having occurred about that time, they were precluded from practising as Barristers any longer.
† The *Sydney Gazette* was conducted at the time by an *Emancipist* and a *Ticket-of-leave-man*.
‡ The Rev. H. C., a Colonial Liberal, had advertised in 1835, that he would have the Bible in his school, not as a *Class-book*, but as a *book of reference*.

Sir George Gipps has also had his National System under the consideration of the Legislative Council; and based as it was on the principles of the British and Foreign School Society's operations, viz.: that the Holy Scriptures in the authorised version, but without note or comment, should be used in the Public Schools of the Colony, we can see no reasonable objection to it—no objection whatever but such as can originate solely in sectarian jealousy. There is a great deal too much Toryism, however, in our present Legislative Council to allow of any such liberal system being either received or countenanced there—there is a great deal too much sectarianism, of a peculiarly narrow-minded and exclusive character, in that body to trust to anything like the Holy Scriptures even in the authorised version as a sufficient basis for the religious education of youth. Bishop Polding and the Roman Catholic Priests of the Territory are not more firmly persuaded that the Holy Scriptures are insufficient for such a purpose, and that *God's peculiar work—his work of divine Inspiration—cannot be placed with safety in the hands of youth without man's additions*, than the thoroughly sectarian members of our Colonial Council. But we look for a change in these quarters by and bye, and it is the prospect of such a change which alone makes the Colony tolerable to us at present in many respects. *On changeva tout cela vientot.*

Whether his Excellency Sir George Gipps is taking his revenge on the reputable schoolmasters of the Colony for the rejection of his own Educational propositions by the Legislative Council we cannot tell; but we confess that present appearances lead very much to such a conclusion. His recent proclamation on the subject of Common Schools is nothing less than *A Trap for Tender Consciences and a premium on want of principle*. The schoolmaster, for instance, has to certify his belief that the parents or guardians of every child for whom he now claims assistance from the Colonial Treasury are *unable to pay* for his education. Now what schoolmaster, having anything like a conscience, can certify anything of the kind in the case of ninety-nine out of every hundred of the children of this Colony? That a large number of parents, having children at school, do not pay the Teacher for their education and will not pay him, is most unquestionably the fact; but that these parents are *unable* to pay, what schoolmaster can testify without doing violence to his conscience? I he has such a commodity at all, he is not likely to have it long, after a course of such certificates as Sir George requires.

It is not merely the schoolmaster, however, who has to sign such certificates—they are to be signed also by the resident Police Magistrate of the district, where there is no Public Inspector of Schools; and this functionary is therefore to be constituted a sort of Inquisitor-General into the pecuniary circumstances and abilities of the whole population of his district, and to give evidence accordingly in every instance, as to who is or is not able to pay for the education of his offspring! In short the whole procedure of his Excellency, in the matter of Common Schools, stands in perfect contrast with that of his talented predecessor; for Sir Richard Bourke's object in his proposed System of National Education, was to afford a cheap and good education to the whole community without asking questions in any case as to the pecuniary abilities of parents and guardians. Unsuit-

ed as that system was for this Colony in its irreligious aspects, there were to be no District Inquisitors under it, and schoolmasters were not to be tempted to barter away their consciences for a Government salary. Let it not be supposed, therefore, that Sir George Gipps is following in the footsteps of his talented predecessor in the matter of education at least.

As to the probable results of the new arrangement, we know of two respectable Schoolmasters in Sydney already, who have refused to certify as required by the Government, although both formerly in receipt of Government Salaries—Mr. Peter Steel of Upper Pitt-street, and Mr. James White in the rear of the Scots Church. Mr. Steel's school we have always considered as one of the very best of its kind in the Colony, and we are confident, moreover, it has rendered a greater service to this community during its existence than any other school in the country. But this meritorious schoolmaster, with nearly two hundred pupils, and a house-rent of 150L a year to pay out of his school fees, is to be mulcted of his Government salary, because he cannot conscientiously certify that the parents and guardians of his little wards are *unable* to pay school fees! And who is there who receives wages for his labour who is unable to pay such fees in this Colony? The fact is the working classes are the *best* paid for their services here. We speak feelingly on this subject, being but very indifferently paid ourselves for our own Editorial exertions for the intellectual and moral welfare of this considerate community.

How very differently are the concerns of general education regulated in America—of course by the *vile democracy*! The proportion of the whole population actually at school in the States to the northward of the river Potomac, which divides the States of Virginia and Maryland, is as high as one-fourth, a proportion much higher than in any part of Europe; for as there are scarcely any restraints on early marriages in America, as there are in all parts of Europe, the proportion of children to the whole population is much higher in the United States than in any part of the old world. And how are the common schools supported in all these States? Why, uniformly by a State endowment, providing a moderate salary for the teacher from the Public Treasury, in addition to a school and dwelling-house, which are also furnished at the public expense. The amount of the salary varies in the different States, being so high in that of Connecticut as entirely to supersede the necessity for the payment of school fees by the pupils; but it seldom exceeds one-half of the whole income of the teacher, the amount paid in school fees in the State of New York being somewhat larger than the whole amount contributed by the Government. And it is worthy of remark, that this state of things in the common schools is not only the most conducive to the general advancement of education in the community, but the best calculated for stimulating the desire for higher education; for it is found that in those States in which common school education is entirely paid by the Government, a much smaller number of students proceed to academies and colleges than in those in which the cost of the common school education falls directly upon the people.

We shall conclude this paper with the following extracts from the School Returns of the State of Massachusetts, in New England, for the year 1838-39:—

Population May 1, 1837	695,550
Number of public schools	3,014
Number of scholars of all ages in Summer	122,330
all these schools	Winter 148,028
Number of persons between four and sixteen years of age	182,191

Average salary of teachers (in sterling money)	£32 10 0
Average amount paid by a teacher for his board per week	9 6
Amount of money, raised by taxes, for the support of schools, including only the wages of teachers	£37,025 10 0
Number of incorporated academies, private schools, and schools kept to prolong the course of education begun in common schools	1,100
Average number of scholars in these academies, &c.	24,548
Aggregate amount paid for tuition in these academies	£59,600 2 0
Income from local funds	2,723 10 0

It is evident from this Report that of the 182,191 persons between 4 and 16 years of age in the State of Massachusetts in the year 1838, upwards of 173,000 were actually at schools of one kind or another. It is evident also that every sixth pupil, after finishing his course of education in the common schools of that State, goes to a higher school or academy to obtain a higher education than the common school furnishes. And it is evident, finally, that this salutary state of things, so incomparably superior to anything known even in Great Britain, is induced in great measure, if not altogether, by the Government's considering it its first duty to educate the people. The system of education provided by the Government in the common schools of the North American States is precisely similar in its principles to that of the British and Foreign School Society; the Scriptures in the authorised version, without note or comment, being in common use in the schools. May Divine Providence speedily grant our Colonial Legislators wisdom enough to adopt a similar system in New South Wales!

As a proof that religious zeal, under the Voluntary System, keeps pace with the progress of education in America, we embrace this opportunity of adding, from a copy of the *New York Observer* for Sept. 11th, 1841, received since this article went to press, that the Christian people of Massachusetts, besides supporting their numerous and respectable Clergy, of all denominations, entirely on that system, had contributed not less than £15,925 to the funds of the American Foreign Missionary Society during the year 1840-41. And this is only one of the many Religious Societies of that land of Christian Benevolence!

AMERICA.

The *Caladonia* mail-steamer, which left Halifax on the 5th December, having been detained two days by thick weather, bears papers from Quebec to the 24th November, and from other towns of corresponding dates.

They are still occupied with anticipations of Sir Charles Bagot's arrival and speculations on his policy, generally in a hopeful and friendly spirit. Mr. Murdoch, the Chief Secretary under Lord Sydenham, had reached New York on his way home, when he was met by the intelligence of his reappointment under Sir Charles. He returned to Canada.

Preparations were still making for the reception of the new Governor-General, with every demonstration of cordiality.—*English paper.*

Mr. McLeod.—To the great gratification of his numerous friends, Mr. McLeod arrived at Niagara on Sunday last, looking none the worse for his long captivity among the Yankees. On Tuesday he returned to Toronto, and after settling his affairs in this province, he will, in December, leave for England, where, no doubt, he will receive, in the words of the *London Times*, a "personal salutation for his twelve months' unjust imprisonment, an indemnification for such a protracted term of cruel and arbitrary oppression."—*Niagara Chronicle*, Nov. 11.

Mr. Webster.—There is a rumour in Washington that Mr. Webster is about to retire from the Cabinet. We have been impressed with the belief that as soon as the McLeod trial was finished, and our foreign relations assumed a more settled aspect, Mr. Webster would retire. It is, moreover, rumoured that Mr. Webster may make this city his residence, and resume the practice of the law here, instead of Boston. During the ensuing five years there will be important legal cases, involving vast amounts, in this city and state, in which a man of his high legal standing would be generally engaged. As a matter of profit or influence, his office at Washington is scarcely worth retaining.—*New York Times.*

Attempt to destroy our War Steamers on Lake Erie.—We mentioned briefly, in a recent number of this paper, a desperate attempt which was made on the morning of the 17th ult., to destroy H. M. steam vessels *Toronto* and *Minos*, then lying at anchor at Chippewa. The following particulars may be relied on as strictly correct:—At about ten minutes before 3 A.M., the entry on the fore-castle of the *Toronto* saw a light approaching the vessel, apparently two or three hundred yards ahead. He hailed it twice, but received no answer; he was in the act of calling the attention of the sergeant of the watch, when it exploded with a tremendous noise, shaking the ship to her centre—and as it afterwards appeared, breaking the windows in several houses on shore. As

the smoke cleared away a boat was seen pulling with great swiftness towards Grand Island. She was immediately pursued by a boat from the *Toronto*, but without success. The next morning a cask was seen sticking in the mud close to the bank near the spot where the explosion took place. On examination it was found to be full of gunpowder, ingeniously fitted into a kind of platform to make it float steadily, and with a fuse half burnt, fixed to the bung hole: to the cask was attached several fathoms of whale line, by which it must evidently have been connected with the one that exploded—and the use of which was no doubt to take across the bows of the vessel, to as to bring a cask on either side as they floated down with the stream. On the arrival of Commodore Sandon, on the 23d ult., an inquiry by a board of magistrates took place, and several depositions of parties were taken; the only circumstance of importance that was elicited was, that on the same morning a farmer on Grand Island in going round his fields found four men lying asleep in a shanty, and a boat hauled up on the beach close by; the men were armed, and one of them he knew to be from Buffalo, and an accomplice of the notorious Lett—who has since openly expressed his regret at the failure of the attempt. The barrel bore the mark of a brewery in Buffalo, and contained upwards of one hundred pounds of gunpowder. A musket shot was fired from the upper part of Navy Island, at the *Toronto's* boat, as she passed in pursuit.—*New York Herald.*

Cuba.—Rumours continue to circulate of a design on the part of Great Britain to get possession of the Island of Cuba. We doubt if there is any foundation for them. That Great Britain is urging upon Spain the necessity of fulfilling her treaty obligations in respect to the slave trade, is unquestionable; and that in case of the indisposition or inability of the Spanish government to force upon the Cubans the execution of the laws made for the fulfilment of said treaty, England may take the staff into her own hands, is possible. But England is perfectly aware that the possession of Cuba by any other Power than Spain would be regarded by the United States with great uneasiness. The energetic declaration made by President Monroe, with the concurrence, it is since understood, of Mr. Canning, then Prime Minister of England, in regard to European Powers making conquests on this continent, would, if we mistake not, be essentially applicable to an attempt upon the island of Cuba. We trust, however, that no such design is contemplated. We have already questions enough in dispute with England, (although less than we had a week ago,) and it is devoutly to be hoped that no more may be added to the number.—*Journal of Commerce.*

ISLE OF FRANCE.

The intelligence by the *Ann Gales* extends very shortly beyond the period of the death of the late Governor. Colonel Stavelay is carrying on the administration with a vigorous hand. One of the latest acts of Sir L. Smith's administration was the introduction of a bill for increasing the duties on spirits, with the double object of checking their excessive use, and creating a land-fund—one only of which objects, we may remark, could he expect to realise. A tax of £35 per annum on each still, and of £20 on rectifiers' stills was resolved on, and a duty of six shillings per gallon on spirits sold in the Colony. The high rate of stamp taxation to which the press was subjected was matter of general and just complaint.

ASCENT OF THE YUNGFRAU BY PROFESSORS AGASSIZ AND FORBES, &c.

(From the *Scottish Guardian*.)

An erroneous account of this ascent has already appeared in some English papers. The accuracy of the following account may be relied upon:—The party consists of six travellers and seven guides. Out of the party which started, four of the travellers, comprising Professor Agassiz of Neuchâtel, Professor Forbes of Edinburgh, M. Chatelier of Nantes, and M. de Laune of Neuchâtel, and also four of the guides, reached the top. They left the Grimsel, a house of refuge among the snow, on the 27th August, and crossed the vast mass of glacier between the Oberland and the Valais, crossed the upper glacier of the Aar, and over a cold icy summit of 11,000 feet high. Descending with much labour for about five hours the glacier of Veisich, they reached the chalet on the glacier of Aletsch, where they passed the night. This glacier they crossed early on the 28th, being all tied together by ropes, and passing some of the crevices of unknown depth, and too wide to leap, upon a ladder laid across. Some of them were very dangerous, from their coverings of soft snow, which concealed them; and from the edge of one they had to mount a wall of snow, to which they clung by digging their feet into it. This was soon succeeded by a slope of smooth hard ice, the greater part of an angle of 45 deg., and about 800 feet high, with precipices of immense height, descending to Grindelwald and the Roth-Thal on either side. Upright they mounted by cutting with a hatchet a place for each footstep as they ascended, which required above two hours. From the top of this an inclined plane led them to the summit, which was a point, from which they cut off the snow, to enable each in succession to stand upon it. They reached it at four P.M., a height of 13,768 English feet. The view was partially clear and very magnificent, intersected by clouds rising from the valley, and some of them above 12,000 feet in height. The thermometer stood at 25 deg. Fahrenheit. They placed a flag on the top, and descended backwards by the icy stair they had cut, crossing the glacier by moonlight, and again reaching the

chalet at half-past eleven, after a walk of nearly eighteen hours. In 1812, two guides reached the summit, and in 1828, two Grindelwald peasants; but until the present ascent, no traveller has ever attained its inaccessible peak, which obtained for it the name of the *Yungfrau*, or *Virgin Alp*.

THE SABBATH IN LIMERICK.

(From the *Scottish Guardian*.)

While we are struggling to preserve the Scottish Sabbath against the inroads of Sabbath railway travelling and its fatal consequences, it is instructive to contemplate the consequences of the extreme of Sabbath violation, in a letter addressed by an English gentleman of the highest respectability.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LIMERICK CHRONICLE.

SIR.—As an English stranger passing through your ancient and interesting town, I should feel thankful if you will allow me to draw the attention of the friends of religion to the very glaring and most shameful violation of the Sabbath in this city.

After attending morning service in the cathedral I strolled through the English and Irish town, both inhabited by the lower classes. The following state of these populous and extensive districts most astonished every Christian, every lover of the Sabbath, and every friend to public decency and morality.

The whole of the shops were open, and a busy trade was going on in provisions of all kinds: in the Irish town in particular, to all appearance it was *market-day*; the streets were thronged with hundreds of people, purchasing not only from the shops but the numerous hucksters' stalls, which almost blocked up the way; in one part, a crowd of market-women were collected selling vegetables; and adjoining them, a considerable number of labourers, from all parts of the adjacent country, were waiting to be hired—these were in their *working dresses*, and provided with sickles and mattocks; to crown the whole, a public meat market was opened.

I will not attempt to describe the scene further; suffice it to say, the parallel cannot, I think and trust, be exhibited in any other part of the United Kingdom.

As to the state of the poor of Limerick, I shall merely observe, it would be a libel upon the animal race to compare them with the human beings that are to be seen in thousands in these quarters.

To an inquiring, unprejudiced, and benevolent mind, two things must be evident—1st, The lamentable neglect of duty, and utter disregard of that responsibility which is attached, not only to the possessors of the property, but to every person moving in a sphere superior to that of the poor creatures whose condition is thus briefly noticed.

And, 2dly, The extent of degradation to which the human race is capable of being reduced.

Your obedient servant,

AN ENGLISH STRANGER.

We admire the candour of the English stranger, in assuming that unhappy Limerick stands alone in moral degradation; we would even hope that it is so, for the credit of the Irish nation, and the veracity of those who laud "the finest peasantry in the world." May God in his mercy put it into their hearts to feel for the people perishing for lack of knowledge of gospel truth, and consequently immoral!

Launch of the Precursor Steam Ship.

The launch of this magnificent steam ship, the largest which has ever been built in Scotland, took place on Wednesday afternoon, from the building yard of Messrs. Heddervale and Rankine, at Kelvinhaugh. Unfortunately the weather was exceedingly unfavourable, there being almost constant rain, but, nevertheless, the attraction of a launch, on so unwonted a scale, had the effect of bringing together a large crowd to witness its occurrence.—The vessel took the water in magnificent style, amid the reiterated cheering of the onlookers, who, as she floated proudly in the stream, regarded her gigantic proportions and beautiful symmetry with the most intense admiration. A better time for the launch of a vessel of such extraordinary dimensions could not well have been selected, for not only was it high water, but, there being a flood in the river, it rolled from bank to bank, and ample scope was thus given to her movements, without any danger of her striking either upon the bottom or the opposite bank. After the launch the *Precursor* was towed up the Broomielaw; but we understand it is the intention to take her to Greenock to have her coppered, after which she will be brought up to Napier's dock to receive her engines. Our readers are already aware that the *Precursor* has been built by the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, and it is the first of a line of mail and passenger packets, intended to ply between Calcutta, Bombay, and the Red Sea, in connection with the route by the Isthmus of Suez. The following are her dimensions:—

	Feet.	Inches.
Length over all, allowing 17 feet projecting to the outwater	261	0
Length of keel	230	0
Length from stem to taffrail	244	0
Extreme breadth over deck	41	6
Breadth over paddle-boxes	62	0
Depth of hold in midships	35	0

Register tonnage, estimated at 1780 tons. Her engines are to exceed 600 horse power. The *Precursor* is built of the strongest and most enduring materials, and, in point of strength, is at least equal to ships of the line.

Bishop of Jerusalem.—The Rev. M. S. Alexander, professor of Hebrew and Rabbinical literature, King's College, London, was on Sunday last, the 7th instant, consecrated "Bishop of the United Church of England and Ireland in Jerusalem." The bishops who assisted at the consecration were the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops of London, Rochester, and New Zealand. It may be as well to add, to correct a very common misapprehension, that the new bishop has no authority to ordain any clergymen but those who sign the Thirty-nine Articles.—*Globe*, Nov. 9.

ECCLIASTICAL INQUIRY.

We promised in our last to lay before our readers the particulars of the inquiry instituted in the Bishop's Court, into the conduct of the Rev. Mr. Brigstock, in writing, and publishing in the *Herald*, an anonymous letter, reflecting on the magisterial character and conduct of Mr. Cornelius O'Brien, of Yass. Our readers will remember that the latter gentleman, having instituted an action at law against Mr. Brigstock, which, from a variety of causes, the rev. gentleman did not defend, obtained a verdict with damages, to the amount of 50l. The Lord Bishop, in these circumstances, appointed a Commission of inquiry, as this legal verdict affected the character and standing of one of the clergymen of his diocese, with a view to discover to what extent, if to any, the moral guilt of publishing a false statement, knowing it to be false, might attach to Mr. Brigstock. The Commission, as mentioned in our last, sat on Monday, and having heard evidence, agreed on their report; but some informality having occurred—Mr. O'Brien, whose character was incidentally affected by the inquiry, not having been present—the Bishop, in order to furnish him with an opportunity of hearing and cross-questioning the evidence, annulled the proceedings, and instructed the Commission to resume the investigation *de novo*.

The Court sat accordingly on Wednesday last, and the following Commissioners were duly sworn to try the case, and report thereon, according to the evidence, to the Lord Bishop; viz.—The Rev. Robert Allwood, B. A.; Commissary, the Rev. H. H. Bobart, M. A.; Rev. W. B. Clarke, M. A.; Rev. Robert Forrest; and the Rev. G. E. Turner, S. C. L.

Mr. Michie appeared in defence of Mr. Brigstock, and the Attorney-General and Mr. Foster, to cross-examine the evidence in behalf of Mr. O'Brien.

The Commissary shortly but distinctly stated the points for the consideration of the Commission, and read the rules of court. The evidence was then proceeded with.

Hamilton Hume, Esq.—I reside at Yass; I lived there early in 1841. I know Mr. C. O'Brien and Mr. Brigstock; it may be a quarter of a mile from my house to Mr. O'Brien's. On two occasions I have seen the Yass subscription hounds out on the Sabbath-day. On the first occasion a man passed from the direction of Mr. O'Brien's shearing shed, through Mr. O'Brien's paddock, across the Yass river, and through my own paddock, my own private property, trailing something which I believed to be a drag; the hounds passed that way soon after; to the best of my recollection that was at the latter end of March; the hounds were at that time under Mr. O'Brien's care and kept on his premises; the hounds were in full cry; it was about 10 or 11 o'clock in the forenoon; if they went any distance they would be out during divine service. The second occasion was in April, 1841, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon; I first heard the cry of the hounds at the bottom of Mr. O'Brien's property; I did not see them off his property at all on that occasion; they were making the same noise as if they were after game; I did not see that any one was with them. I did not see them on more occasions than two; I saw no drag on the second occasion; I know it was not before the 15th of April; Mr. O'Brien was at Yass on both occasions, as I saw him on both the days. On the second occasion he must have seen the hounds, as they passed his house, and he must have heard the noise they made, as they were no more than a hundred yards from his house; at that time I believe the hounds were kept in the yard. I was told by Dr. Allen last Thursday week, that months back Mr. C. O'Brien had applied to him for the loan of a horse for the purpose of hunting on a Sunday; a horse was accordingly sent, but was in a short time returned, the party stating that it was not required.

By the Chairman.—The two occasions I refer to were before the publication of the letter in the *Herald*; I believe that it is the general opinion at Yass that the hounds were not taken out afterwards, in consequence of that letter.

By the Attorney-General—I believe the statements in the letter to be true in a great measure; Mr. O'Brien and myself are not on speaking terms; I never saw Mr. O'Brien with the hounds; I never heard him hallooing in chorus with his dogs and his assigned servants on a Sunday; I never told Mr. Brigstock that I had seen Mr. O'Brien out with his dogs; I never gave him any information which might lead him to believe that Mr. O'Brien was hallooing in chorus with the dogs; on the second occasion I saw no person with the dogs; I did not see Mr. O'Brien on either occasion. If a pack of hounds were kept in my back yard, as Mr. O'Brien's were, I must have seen or heard them when taken out. I do not know that Mr. O'Brien had forbidden them to be taken out on a Sunday; I was not a subscriber at that time; I believe that the hounds could not be taken out without Mr. O'Brien's knowledge; I should consider it hard to be made responsible for acts committed by my servants, if, for instance, done by stealth at midnight; but not when done at noon-day, in sight of my house; I am generally aware what my servants

do; I said nothing of what I had seen to Mr. Brigstock until after Mr. Brigstock had written the letter.

Re-examined—In April Mr. Brigstock told me that he had called upon Mr. O'Brien, and remonstrated with him on the impropriety of either hunting himself or allowing his servants to hunt on a Sunday; I did not see the hounds out on a Sunday after that time.

John Watson, Esq., of Yass—I know Mr. C. O'Brien and the Rev. Mr. Brigstock; I am not now acquainted with Mr. O'Brien; I have frequently seen the hounds under Mr. O'Brien's care out on the sabbath day; they generally were in full cry, apparently running on a scent; as far as I can recollect I have generally seen them out in the afternoon, but my memory is not very distinct on that point; they were generally inside Mr. O'Brien's paddocks, within sight of his house; I have seen some of Mr. O'Brien's men with the hounds; I believed them to be Mr. O'Brien's men, I saw one man whom I knew to be Mr. O'Brien's, with a dog; I have on some occasions seen one or two persons with them; I have sometimes heard a horn; I resided about a quarter of a mile from Mr. O'Brien's house; I knew generally that Mr. O'Brien was living in Yass at the time; I have seen him moving about his premises both before and subsequent to the hounds being out on the same days; I resided on an eminence about a quarter of a mile from Mr. C. O'Brien's residence; I never saw him out with them; I think they were then kept about Mr. O'Brien's house; I saw the letter which was published in the *Herald*; from my knowledge of the facts which had occurred in the neighbourhood I believed the leading points in the letter to be true; my impression is that I have seen the hounds out a score of times; I believe the party who wrote the letter could not have been conscious of its being false, and my conviction arises from what I have seen myself.

By Mr. Foster—As far as Mr. O'Brien was said to be with the hounds, I cannot say that I knew that part to be true; I won't swear positively that I have seen more than one person with the hounds at once; on one occasion I saw one of Mr. Cornelius O'Brien's servants running with a dog, where the hounds afterwards followed; I will speak positively as to that fact; I knew him to be one of some men Mr. O'Brien had that year received from the lock-up at Yass; I never heard Mr. O'Brien hallooing with his assigned servants on a Sunday; I do not consider it to be the same imputation on a man to say he was out in company with his assigned servants, and to allow his servants to go out with the hounds; I was not one of the many who saw Mr. O'Brien out with the hounds; I heard the horn blown near Mr. O'Brien's house; I could not swear whether I have seen the man with the horn running on a Sunday, but I would not swear it was not on a Sunday. I am not now on speaking terms with Mr. O'Brien; I have no objections to state the reason why I quarrelled with Mr. O'Brien, if the Court decide the question relevant, but as it appears to me unconnected with the subject before them, I do not feel disposed to do so. If I were to say that I had seen a party doing a certain act, which was only done by his servants, I believe I should be guilty of telling a lie; I draw a distinction between a man doing an act himself and permitting it to be done by another.

In allusion to a remark from the Attorney-General, in regard to the unfriendly feeling of witnesses towards Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Michie asked witness whether it would be easy to find respectable parties at Yass who were on friendly terms with Mr. O'Brien? This question was objected to by Mr. Foster and the Attorney-General; and the objection being sustained by the court, the question was withdrawn.

G. Macdonald, Esq., J.P.—I was in the commission of the peace at Yass in 1849 and 1841. I was intimately acquainted with Mr. Brigstock; I was not on terms of intimacy with Mr. O'Brien; I have repeatedly seen the Yass subscription hounds under Mr. O'Brien's care out on a Sunday; I do not precisely recollect the time, but I have seen them both before and after the time that Mr. Brigstock remonstrated with Mr. O'Brien, which was before the publication of the letter; I have seen them out in the morning and in the afternoon; in the morning probably about three o'clock; I once saw them all running in a body towards a fence which parted one portion of Mr. O'Brien's property from another; I have only seen one man with them at a time; I have read the letter in the *Herald*, and at the time I read it I was impressed with an idea that the writer had stated the truth, being consistent with my own observation and the remarks of others of my acquaintance; the man whom I saw with the hounds was sometimes running and sometimes standing still; on one occasion the hounds must have been upon a scent; not being a sportsman I cannot say whether it was a regular hunt or not; I thought what I saw was a desecration of the sabbath.

By the Attorney-General—I only saw one man with them; I am not aware that it is usual to have a dog, and cause the hounds to run after it for a mile or two as exercise; as a magistrate, I abstained from calling Mr. O'Brien's huntsman or servant to account, because I deemed that his own master being a magistrate, it was more his province than mine; I never saw Mr. O'Brien out with them; I never heard him halloo with his assigned servants with the hounds; not being a sportsman I do not know whether they were out for the purpose of exercising or hunting; if for exercise only, it was not so bad as hunting, but still I think it was a profanation of the Sabbath; I am not on speaking terms with Mr. O'Brien; he has grossly abused me on two occasions and used the most ungentlemanly language to me without any provocation and without my taking any notice of it; I have no ill feeling against him further than that I shall take care to steer clear of him. (We could not help remarking the energetic simplicity with which this witness expressed his anxiety to steer clear of Mr. O'Brien.)

The following depositions were then read:— Samuel Agnew Ritchie, being duly sworn, deposes—I am a settler residing about five miles from Yass; I remember on one Sunday, about the end of the year 1838, seeing the Yass hounds, then under Mr. C. O'Brien's charge, leave his house, accompanied by a man who I supposed was the huntsman; they went towards Yass Plains; I do not remember actually seeing them out except on this occasion, although I have frequently on other Sabbath days seen the huntsman's horn at a distance, and can further positively swear that the fact of the said hounds being so frequently taken out on the Sabbath was long the subject of frequent remark from many persons, and of severe comments from all.

(Signed) S. A. RITCHIE.

Sworn before me, at Yass, this 31st day of March, 1842.

(Signed) J. R. HARDY, J.P.

At Yass, this thirtieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, appeared before me, John Richard Hardy, Esq., one of the Commissioners of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, John Williams, servant to James Ellis, Esq., surgeon, Yass, and deposes as follows:—

About a fortnight before the last Yass Races, which I believe were in October or November last, I saw the Yass pack of hounds, which I know to be under the charge of Mr. Cornelius O'Brien, out on Sabbath, hunting, on a drag; I know it was a drag because I saw a man running with it, and M'Kiver, Mr. O'Brien's huntsman, told me so. I saw it, and it was a dog's skin wet with turpentine; I was invited by M'Kiver some days previous to join them at Mr. O'Brien's on the above hunting excursion on the succeeding Sabbath; M'Kiver told me they were to run the drag across before Captain M'Donald's house round the Plains by the township, and by Mrs. Hanley's station, a mile on the other side of Yass; Mr. O'Brien's house, from whence the hounds started, is about three miles from Yass; I joined them at Yass, and followed them for about nine miles and a half, but they went further; M'Kiver was mounted on a cream-coloured horse of Mr. O'Brien's, and there were several other persons on horseback with them.

(Signed) JOHN WILLIAMS.

Sworn before me at Yass, this thirteenth March, 1842.

J. R. HARDY, J.P.

At Yass, this thirtieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, appeared before me, John Richard Hardy, Esq., one of the Commissioners of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, James Burleigh Sharp, of Adallog Creek, and deposes as follows:— I am a settler at Adallog Creek, Tumut River, and one of the trustees of the Protestant Church at Yass; I was residing at Cooma, Yass Plains, the residence of Hamilton Hume, Esq., in the months of February, March, and April, 1841, and while there, I saw, on two or three separate occasions, on the Sabbath, the Yass pack of hounds which were then, and are now, under the charge of Mr. Cornelius O'Brien, out running, on one occasion, about three o'clock in the afternoon, in full cry, in pursuit of something, whether a dog or what I cannot say; I should say from the noise they made and the situation in which they were that it could not have been done unknown to Mr. O'Brien, or whoever was in charge of the place; I believe he was at home; I am aware that it is a matter of common notoriety in the neighbourhood of Yass that the above-mentioned hounds were very frequently out on the Sabbath.

(Signed) J. B. SHARP.

Sworn before me, at Yass, this 30th day of March, 1842.

(Signed) J. R. HARDY, J.P.

James Ellis, Esq., being duly sworn, states—I am a surgeon practising at Yass; was formerly in her Majesty's Navy; I was living at Yass in the year 1841; I know Mr. Cornelius O'Brien and the Rev. Mr. Brigstock; I was once intimate with Mr. O'Brien; I remember having on one occasion seen the Yass subscription hounds out on the Sabbath day, but I cannot swear that Mr. O'Brien was with them. Mr. O'Brien calls them his hounds; they are under his care. I cannot state the precise date when I saw the hounds out on a Sunday, but it was previous to the publication of a letter signed "A Lover of Justice and Consistency," which appeared in the *Herald* newspaper (between January and May, 1841); it was early in the year; I cannot name the party who had the hounds out, nor the precise time, but it was either before or after church. My acquaintance with Mr. O'Brien had terminated at the time I refer to. We have subsequently been on unfriendly terms; I am aware that Mr. O'Brien's magisterial conduct is not approved of by the respectable settlers at Yass. The dogs were running and making a noise; they went past the back of my house, I saw two or three persons following; there might have been more; I made the remark that Mr. O'Brien might as well have kept the hounds at home on that day; I reside two miles from Mr. O'Brien's residence.

Sworn before me. (Signed) R. ALLWOOD.

This closed the case, and the chairman said the commissioners would give their report at four o'clock.

The Attorney-General said, on the part of Mr. O'Brien, he wished to be allowed to make a few remarks on the evidence which had been given, previous to the Commissioners giving their report, but this was opposed by the Commissary on the ground that Mr. O'Brien was not in any way before them, and it was only an act of courtesy to allow of his being present to cross examine the witnesses. The Attorney-General then alluded to the manuscript letter, which he wished to come under the notice of the commissioners, but as the published letter was attached to the commission of the Lord Bishop, the Commissary insisted that it alone could come before the notice of this court.

The Attorney-General said it was manifest, from a letter which he held in his hand, that his lordship the Bishop wished to arrive at the whole truth in the matter, and on that point he thought the

missioners should be in possession of Mr. Brigstock's own letter. He might remark that originally a plea of justification had been placed upon the record by Mr. Brigstock, but that plea was subsequently withdrawn, and it had been alleged that there was no plea of justification; it was no doubt withdrawn because it could not be sustained.

Mr. C. Cowper explained that he had withdrawn the plea of justification on his own responsibility, and without Mr. Brigstock's knowledge.

The Attorney-General resumed—If the commissioners would allow him to offer a few observations on the evidence, he should be able to point out where it failed; but if not, he must of course submit to their decision. But he entreated them to consider what would be the effect upon the public mind if five learned and reverend gentlemen should decide without being in full possession of those facts which he could produce, for though Mr. O'Brien might have the full benefit of the legal verdict which he had obtained, the moral verdict would be against him; he was particularly anxious upon that point, and it was but right that he should be allowed the benefit of his legal advisers' assistance.

The Chairman said the court was bound down by the terms of the commission, and all they had to inquire into was whether at the time of writing the letter Mr. Brigstock had sufficient grounds for believing the statements he had made to be true. They were there merely as judges on the part of the church, and he thought it would be unjust towards Mr. Brigstock to allow any evidence against him; they had nothing to do with Mr. O'Brien except as he came incidentally before them.

The Rev. Mr. Clarke said the court was a private one, except the accused party wished to have it open, and it was a matter of courtesy to allow Mr. O'Brien to be present, but he certainly could not be allowed to bring any witnesses.

The Attorney-General said, if he was not allowed to offer a few remarks on the evidence, he could not see why they had been brought there at all.

After some further conversation, the commissioners consented to hear the Attorney-General, on condition that he should confine his remarks strictly to the evidence which had been taken before the court.

The Attorney-General then proceeded to remark on the evidence at considerable length. He dwelt on the anonymous nature of the letter, the character of its contents, the profession it contained of scrupulous fidelity in its statements, and the unkind spirit, to say the least of it, which it displayed if those statements were not well founded. He would direct their attention then to those statements, and he would ask if any member of this rev. court could lay his hand on his heart and say, that the writer had adhered to truth with the scrupulous fidelity he professed. Could anything in the evidence support such statements as these, which the writer professes to make with a scrupulous regard to truth? "The only independent magistrate" too, (Mr. C. O'Brien) who now acts with Mr. Hardy, diverts himself with taking out the Yass subscription pack of hounds, (which are under his charge), on the Sabbath-day; and as long as he can get a dog and hollow in chorus with the dogs, in company with his assigned servants, he cares little of the outrage he is committing, or the profanation he is guilty of. This I know is a startling accusation to bring against any man, particularly a magistrate, but it is nevertheless true, too true; for I have, in common with many others, witnessed it more than once." Not one of the witnesses brought forward had ever seen Mr. O'Brien present with the hounds;—not one would say that he had seen or heard Mr. O'Brien hallooing in chorus with the dogs in company with his servant servants; and this constituted the gravamen, the sting of the charge, as it affected Mr. O'Brien. The fact of the hounds having been out, under the charge of a servant, he considered but a minor offence, and one of the witnesses had expressed an opinion to the same effect. As none of the witnesses had shown that there had been anything resembling a hunting party, he contended that the hounds might have been out only for exercise, and that, even in the opinion of a very moral man, might be regarded as no profanation of the day. The question, in fact, came to this, whether a small sprinkling of truth being preserved, a man might be justified in exaggerating the circumstances to any extent. Taking the statements of the independent magistrate, he must say there was not one fact made out;—if taking the whole case into view, the commissioners could not arrive at the conclusion, that Mr. Brigstock was conscious of the truth of what he was writing. He need say nothing of the impropriety of such conduct in a clergyman. His proper course was, if aggrieved by what he considered a profanation of the Sabbath, to have remonstrated with Mr. O'Brien, and then, whether or not that remonstrance had its desired effect, remained satisfied with the consciousness of having faithfully discharged his duty. The spirit displayed in the letter was neither dignified nor charitable. It was, however, for this rev. court to judge of the impropriety of such conduct in a clergyman; and come what may, he would say, let justice be done.

Mr. Michie, on the part of the Rev. Mr. Brigstock, contended that the Court was bound to adhere strictly to the terms of their Commission; the limits of their investigation were clearly and distinctly defined in the Commission of the Lord Bishop. The only subject for them to consider was, whether or not Mr. Brigstock, in writing the letter, was morally guilty of writing what he knew to be a false and malicious libel. The impression which all the parties who had been called had declared they entertained of the truth of the statements contained in the letter at the period of its publication, was of itself sufficient presumptive proof to satisfy the Commission that some grounds existed for those statements which Mr. Brigstock had made from his own knowledge of the circumstances. As for the comparative guilt of hunting on the Sabbath on the one hand, or of employing a convict servant to do it on the other, of which

so much had been made by the Attorney-General, (he Mr. Michie) was disposed to form a different estimate; he considered the guilt in the latter case more aggravated than in the former; it was, as it were, carrying the principle of selfishness into the other world. It exhibited an utter disregard to the spiritual welfare of his servants, and formed in his estimation, the only moral difference in the circumstances of the case between the one act and the other. It had been said, that there was not in all the evidence a single word of Mr. Cornelius O'Brien having been seen by any of the witnesses engaged personally in the hunt; and that therefore the statement that Mr. Brigstock had made was a malicious falsehood, which the evidence only served to expose. But this by no means followed. Mr. Brigstock had seen him: they could not call on Mr. Brigstock to prove that he had, for he was a party in the present inquiry; but the fact that the published statement was generally believed at the time of its publication showed that similar circumstances were matter of common occurrence. Was there any reason to suppose then, that because none of the witnesses had themselves seen Mr. O'Brien engaged in this manner, this reverend Court could believe that Mr. Brigstock was guilty of putting together a string of lies, because he had admitted that he himself, in company with many others, had witnessed it more than once? This Court, it must be remembered, could not command the attendance of witnesses; they could not, as in a court of law, subpoena those whose evidence might be necessary to come at all the facts bearing on the case. Indeed it was no slight proof of the high respect entertained for Mr. Brigstock, that so many gentlemen of the highest respectability should, at so much personal inconvenience and sacrifice, have made their voluntary appearance on the present occasion. It was, therefore, all the less likely, that the person thus highly respected should be guilty of a false, wilful, and malicious libel. He was much surprised at one remark that had fallen from his learned friend. One would have supposed, from the remarks of the Attorney-General, that no remonstrance had been made on the subject by Mr. Brigstock; but that that rev. gentleman had all at once resorted to a public exposure, which he had resented, however, was distinctly proven in the evidence. In the exercise of his duty as a minister of religion, he had taken private means to prevent a repetition of transactions, which, however venial in the estimation of a person of Mr. O'Brien's religious faith, he (Mr. Michie) and much more his rev. friend, belonging to another communion, could not but regard as a desecration of the Sabbath. These means had been found ineffectual, and Mr. Brigstock had a right—may, perhaps, not have been judicious in him to have availed himself of it—but he had a right to have recourse, for the prevention of such improprieties, to the last grand preservative of the morals and good order of society, the public press. Mr. Brigstock may have committed an error in judgment, but that could not involve any imputation of moral guilt, and would exercise no disturbing influence on the judgments to which this Rev. Court would arrive, and he therefore anticipated for him a triumphant acquittal.

The Court then adjourned for an hour, and on re-opening at 4 o'clock, the following report was read by the Commissary:—

We, the undersigned members of a Commission appointed by the Lord Bishop of Australia, in accordance with the course pointed out in the act for the better enforcing Church discipline, for the purpose of making inquiry into the grounds of scandal alleged against the Rev. Charles Ferdinand Brigstock, clerk, incumbent of Yass, in the county of Murray, by the verdict of a Jury in the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in the cause O'Brien v. Brigstock, having duly heard evidence really delivered upon oath, and received depositions attested upon oath before the Police Magistrate of Yass, have found as follows:—

That there is proof that the Yass Subscription Hounds, whilst under the care of Mr. Cornelius O'Brien, and kept upon his premises, have frequently been seen in full cry, as if in chase, upon the Lord's day.

That there is proof that Mr. O'Brien's convict servant have been seen in one or more of these occasions, trailing a dog before the hounds.

That there is proof of a horn having been blown, as usual upon occasions when hounds are actually hunting.

That there is proof, that Mr. O'Brien's huntsman, mounted upon a horse belonging to Mr. O'Brien, has taken out the hounds on the Lord's Day. The deponent, John Williams, hunting with them.

That there is proof that the continual occurrence of these practices was the subject of general complaint at Yass.

That there is proof that Mr. O'Brien was at home on the days mentioned.

That there is evidence that Mr. Brigstock remonstrated with Mr. O'Brien upon the subject.

That there is proof that there was a general impression on the part of the witnesses, that Mr. Brigstock's letter was in the main true.

That there is proof that the practice of taking out the hounds on the Lord's day, though continued after the remonstrance, was not continued after the publication of Mr. Brigstock's letter.

That there is no proof that Mr. O'Brien was seen on any of the above occasions out with the hounds.

Duly weighing and deliberating on the proofs and evidence thus brought before them, and considering that Mr. Brigstock's evidence has not been taken as to the latter fact, which he has asserted he could prove, and viewing his conduct in remonstrating with Mr. O'Brien as the proof of having so far discharged his duty; and, inasmuch as no reason has been adduced, imputing cause of malice to Mr. Brigstock, regarding also the desecration of the Lord's Day which has been proved before them, the Commissioners have to report to

the Lord Bishop their unanimous and conscientious opinions.

That there is no *prima facie* ground for instituting further proceedings against Mr. Brigstock in the Ecclesiastical Court.

That Mr. Brigstock is not guilty of having written and caused to be published a false and malicious libel, knowing at the time of writing and publishing that it was false. The Commissioners feel it their duty to express their regret, that Mr. Brigstock should have been induced to prefer a charge of so grave and serious a nature in the form of an anonymous correspondence.

Given under our hands and seals, this fourteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-two.

(L. S.) ROBERT ALLWOOD,
HENRY H. BOBART,
W. B. CLARKE,
ROBERT FOREST,
GEORGE E. TURNER.

SHIPPING INEFLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

April 13.—The barque *Louisa*, Captain Pallot, from London, having left the Downs the 4th November, with merchandise. Passengers—Lieut. Dent, R.N., Mr. and Mrs. Curbey and family, Mr. Cox, Mr. Willis, Mr. Martin, and two steerage.

13.—The barque *Ann Gates*, Captain Giller, from China, via Mauritius, having left the latter place on the 1st Feb., with tea and sugar.

14.—The barque *Tonatin*, Captain Macpherson, from London, having left Plymouth the 26th December, with merchandise. Passengers—The Right Rev. Dr. Selwyn, Bishop of New Zealand, lady, and son, Mrs. Martin, lady of the Chief Justice of New Zealand, Rev. C. Dudley and lady, Rev. W. C. Cotton, Rev. T. Whitehead, Rev. W. C. Reay, Rev. W. Cole, Rev. B. L. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Lisle, Mr. and Mrs. Brainbridge, Mrs. Smith and son, Messrs. Farmer, James, Butt, Evans, Fisher, Nichol, Smith, Hunt, Arden, Trotter, Goode, Monsieur Deloitte, Mr. and Mrs. Souter, and sixteen in the Steerage.

15.—The brig *Guide*, Captain Jones, from Newcastle, with coals.

16.—The schooner *Waterlily*, Captain Brown, from Hobart Town, having left the 10th instant, with sundries. Passengers—Major Thomson, Mrs. Brown, Miss Little, Miss Davis, Miss Richardson, Messrs. Hall, Osborne, Orr, Mathewson, Cotton, Doward, and Cayter.

16.—The brig *Caroline*, Captain Rogers, from Batavia, having left Jan. 24, with sugar, &c. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, and Mrs. Flaherty and two children.

18.—The schooner *Fair Barbadian*, Capt. Johnson, from China via Singapore, having left the former the 21st Jan. and the latter the 1st Feb., with 150 tons of sugar, &c. Passengers—Mr. Dunlop and Mr. Lane.

18.—The brig *Bristolian*, Captain Thomas, from Port Nicholson, having left the 1st instant, with sundries. Passengers—Lieut. Lugard, R.E., and seven in the steerage.

A ship signalled to the Southward at Sunset.

DEPARTURES.

April 13.—H.M.S. *Favourite*, Captain Sullivan, for New Zealand.

13.—The barque *Renown*, Captain Hosking, for Liverpool, with colonial produce. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Boham, Mr. J. Lane, Mr. Collie, Mr. Garratt, Dr. Hampton, R.N., Mr. Perry, Mrs. Rose, and seven in the steerage.

14.—The ship *Eweretta*, Captain Darley, for London, with colonial produce. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Semple, Miss Semple, Miss Agnes Semple, Messrs. F. and J. Semple, Mr. and Mrs. S. Murray and child, Mrs. Butter and family, Mr. Fattie, Mr. Dobie, surgeon, R.N., Master John Manning, and five in the steerage.

14.—The American ship *Robert Pulsford*, Captain Clough, for Boston, in ballast. Passengers—Mr. Clark, Captain Merrithew, Mr. Harding, and one in the steerage.

15.—H.M.S. *Beagle*, Captain Stokes, for Hobart Town.

16.—The barque *William Mitchell*, Captain Harvey, for India, in ballast.

16.—The barque *Sarah Dotsford*, Captain Wallace, for Singapore, in ballast.

16.—The barque *Richard Webb*, Captain M'Lachlan, for India, in ballast.

17.—The barque *Cairo*, Captain Wardle, for London, with colonial produce. Passengers—Mrs. Wardle, Mrs. Williams and son, Captain Browne, Mr. Fitzgerald, Dr. Sinclair, Captain Boards, R.E.

17.—The ship *Nabob*, Captain Wilson, for Calcutta, in ballast. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. John Lang and two children, and Jonas Winpenney, Esq., surgeon.

17.—The barque *Mathesis*, Captain Gordon, for Guam, in ballast.

17.—The barque *Whitby*, Captain Lacey, for the Isle of Pines, with sundries. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Benson.

CATTLE SLAUGHTERED IN SYDNEY.—From the returns prepared by the Inspector, it appears that the number of cattle slaughtered in Sydney in the year 1841 was thirteen thousand and eight. The number killed in the different months was as follows:—January 844, February 872, March 853, April 943, May 1,131, June 1,722, July 1,341, August 1,029, September 1,165, October 908, November 871, December 1,329. In the present year the cattle slaughtered were, in January, 894, February 819, and March 983. It will be seen from this that the number of cattle slaughtered in the first quarter of the present year exceeded those slaughtered in the corresponding quarter of last year by upwards of two hundred head. This is accounted for by the increase which has taken place in the population during that period. *Herald.*

OURSELVES.

We have been strongly advised by some of our respectable Town Subscribers to publish twice a week; and we confess we are rather inclined to do so for the following reasons. First; a weekly newspaper is conducted at a considerably greater expense in this Colony than one published more frequently, as regular employment cannot easily be found during the rest of the week for the number of hands absolutely necessary for the day or two before publication. Secondly, a weekly paper, having so long an interval between its publications, is less valuable to the mercantile community as an advertising medium, and therefore less resorted to in that way. Not that we wish to transform our Journal into a mere sheet of advertisements, like some of our contemporaries; but, to tell the downright truth, a periodical press in this Colony requires something else to support it than a certain number of subscribers, and such a consideration is not to be entirely disregarded. We shall hear, however, what our friends think of it before the end of this quarter, of which there are still more than two months to run, and shall take our measures accordingly.

PROGRESS OF THE VOLUNTARY SYSTEM.

We understand that Mr. David Johnston, the ruling elder in the Rev. Dr. Fullerton's congregation, who voted with the Rev. Mr. Atchison of Wollongong, in the recent cases before the Presbytery of Sydney and Commission of Synod, disgusted at the unworthy conduct of his minister and his two associates, the Rev. Messrs. Tait and McIntyre, and feeling that in such company he was not likely to be of much service to this community in advancing the interests of religion and the Presbyterian Church, has since resigned his eldership in Dr. Fullerton's congregation, and attached himself to the congregation of the Scots Church. Mr. Johnston is a Scotchman, and we understand that some of the other Scotchmen—and they are not many—belonging to the congregation he has left, intend following his example with all convenient speed, being equally dissatisfied with the proceedings of the *Little Irishman*. We suspected this would be the case some time since; for Scotchmen are not fond of enlisting in an Irish Regiment. By the way, is it true that Messrs. Tait and McIntyre are talking of going home? Certainly, if they are, it exhibits a degree of common sense somewhat greater than they have been in the habit of displaying of late. They have discovered probably that, since their recent manifestations, the Colony could spare them. At all events if they have not, many others have.

ENGLISH POLITICS.

By the completion of our English files we are enabled to add to what is already contained in our columns of English intelligence, a few particulars of a political character.

From an article in the *Times* we learn, that two Commissions have been appointed for the purpose of effecting useful reforms. The object of these commissions is deserving the attention of our Colonial authorities. The design of the first is—

"To inquire into the charge of collecting the public revenue, and of considering whether it will be possible to effect any reduction in that charge, either by the consolidation of offices or by the suppression of them, or by new arrangements for the receipt and transmission of the revenue. And, farther, whether any additional facilities can be given for carrying on the commerce of the country, without loss or risk to the revenue."

The object of the second is—

"To examine into the forms and modes of proceed-

ing in the courts of equity, with a view of rendering the system less cumbrous, and the progress of a suit less tedious and expensive."

These Commissions have been formed solely with the view of effecting public good. The labours of the Commissioners will be gratuitous.

Colonial commerce is at present a prominent subject of discussion between the great political parties of the mother country. The free trade advocates are usually stigmatized as the enemies of Colonial interests. The abolition of protecting duties will not enhance, we dare say, their popularity in the Colonies; but the broad general principle of which that abolition is a practical result, is one so obviously in accordance with universal justice as to claim unqualified approbation. We shall allow the free traders to speak for themselves on the subject of Colonial commerce:—"We are never disposed," says the *Globe*, "to undervalue colonial interests; but there is a very fallacious way of estimating the superior advantages of colonial trade, by omitting all reference to the costly privileges which we submit to give to certain privileged interests in our colonies, and which render the people of this empire tributary to those interests much more truly than the most unbounded freedom of trade could render them to Prussia and Austria." This fallacy is admirably exposed as follows, in the Lectures on Colonization and Colonies, by Mr. Merivale, the Professor of Political Economy at Oxford.

It is not the export of so many millions' worth of cotton goods which benefits England; it is the acquisition of the sugar and coffee, the wines, tea, silk, and other numberless objects of value, which we receive in return. Our best customers are not those who take most of our produce, but those who give us the greatest amount of value in exchange for it.

It is very true that our colonies are by far our best consumers, and if the value of our trade is to be reckoned by the consumption of our produce, by far our best customers. But a customer who consumes what I produce injures instead of benefiting me, if he makes me no return, or a bad one. Now, how stands the case as to the intercourse between ourselves and those colonies whose productions we are forced by fiscal regulations to purchase?

"If I am forced to carry on a traffic in which I sell cheap and buy dear.—If I buy coats with hats manufactured by myself, and giving my own hats at the market price, am bound by contract to take the coats for twice as much as they are worth—surely I should be reckoned a strange calculator, if I persisted in estimating the value of my trade by its amount, boasted of the number of hats which I had sold, when I had parted with them for half their value, and measured the value of the coats I had purchased, by setting them all down at the fictitious and exaggerated price I had agreed to give for them. Yet this is precisely, and without any exaggeration, the ordinary line of argument adopted by the advocates of the colonial system. Three millions and a half of British exports to the West Indies in 1838, purchased less than half as much sugar and coffee as they would have purchased if carried to Cuba and Brazil. Goods to the amount of 1,750,000, were, therefore, as completely thrown away, without remuneration, as far as Britain is concerned, as if the vessels which conveyed them had perished on the voyage. Yet this sum of 1,750,000, is gravely set down, along with the remainder, as part of the annual value of our Colonial trade."

The Scotch Presbyterians will be anxious to learn what policy the new Administration are likely to adopt towards the Scottish Church in her present position. The non-intrusionists expected much at their hands; but according to the correspondent of the *Dundee Warder*, generally well informed on such matters, all that Sir Robert is likely to do "is to re-produce, and re-introduce into Parliament Lord Aberdeen's bill, with some very slight and unimportant modifications, or, to use the phraseology of a leading member of his government, "a little gilding." And in what, "he proceeds," is the gilding referred to consist? Just let me tell you first what the leading provisions of the new bill, or rather the old bill with a new visage, are to be. It is to be one of the essential principles of the measure—and from that there is to be no departure on any account—that the people shall assign reasons for their objecting to any particular presentee—that the Presbytery shall be the sole judges, in the first instance, of the validity of those reasons—and that, should

they hold them to be futile or invalid, they will intrude the unpopular presentee on the parishioners, by proceeding forthwith to his settlement. It is true that the people may appeal from the Presbytery to the Synod, and then to the General Assembly, in the event of the Synod confirming the decision of the Presbytery; but of what a world of procrastinatory, angry feeling, and local quarrelling would this be productive? The Veto, as a matter of course, is, first of all, to be abolished. Now for the "gilded" part of the measure. There is no appeal from the decision of the General Assembly to the Civil Courts, either on the part of the parishioners or the presentee. As far as regards the former, such a provision, I should suppose, would be quite unnecessary. The patron, as before, is to name several preachers. Whether the number is to be three, four, or six, is not yet absolutely determined on; and from the least so presented them, the parishioners must take their choice. You will see, therefore, that the intended measure is scarcely a whit better than the bill of 1839—that, in fact, in all essentials it is the same bill. I leave it to your editorial columns to show that such a measure is altogether incompatible with the free choice of a minister by the people of any parish." The only course, therefore, by which the Church of Scotland can retain her independence, and preserve to her people intact that privilege, the deprivation of which was the origin of Presbyterian dissent, is to reject at once and for ever, the unholy alliance that fetters her energies, mars her beauty, and destroys her usefulness.

NEW ZEALAND.

By the brig *Bristolian*, from Port Nicholson, we are put in possession of our usual files to the 12th ult. At that period the Legislative Council was sitting, and several measures of high importance, were under their consideration. A second Land Claims bill, containing a modification of the provisions of its predecessor, was the measure of primary importance: the fate of the present bill was uncertain. The fate of the Church bill was less equivocal. Our readers will, we doubt not, be surprised to learn, that one clause of that bill provides that—"one-seventh of the estimated revenue of the year should be set apart for religious purposes." This clause was put and unanimously carried. The bill was expected to pass through Council without any alteration.

In regard to the fate of the murderer Makatu, we are informed by the *Gazette* that—

"On the 7th March last soon after 12 o'clock, the ball of the gaol was tolled at minute time. A strong military guard had been drawn up in front of the gaol, where the scaffold was erected. A large square was left clear, on the four sides of which were assembled about a thousand spectators. The prisoner, on being cast off, died almost instantly. There were a few Maories present. This perished Makatu, a great chief of the Aborigines."

An affair of honor had arisen out of the violent writings with which the pages of the *Gazette* have lately teemed. Mr. Earp, a member of Council, had, through this medium, assailed a brother Councillor, Mr. Clendon. The publisher had given up the MS. to Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Clendon's attorney, without consulting the Editor! The Editor in vain demanded its restitution. A challenge from Dr. Martin was not attended to. A meeting subsequently took place between Fitzgerald and Earp. A vote of censure was very properly passed on Mr. Earp in Council for his share in the transaction. The newspaper company have silenced Dr. Martin, and are about to wind up the affairs of the establishment.

Our correspondent writes us—

***** Editor of the *Herald*, seconds his arguments not only with "Watts' Logic," but with a couple of Wosley's duelling pistols. Those who will not believe *must*, or else abide the consequences. This fervid apostle of the Broadsheet is joined by several Patriots of the "Wentworth school," raging and clamouring most furiously that Government should attempt to interfere with their vested rights—that is with the millions of acres which they had purchased from the Chiefs at extravagant, nay, ruinous prices! Some of the Missionaries on the Island are truly of apostolic disinterestedness. As an instance, two tribes of natives, who were on the eve of a war in consequence of a dispute that had arisen, relative to some uninhabited land, agreed, as a better alter-

native, to offer the land in question to the missionaries for their private benefit. This offer the natives made to one, who would have nothing to do with it; to a second, with a like result; to the third, at first unsuccessfully; at last, however, his humanity induced him to accept of the proffered tract of country (several square miles), sooner than that the natives should imbrue their hands in each other's blood. If time permit I shall be happy by and by to furnish some information to intending emigrants; in the meantime I may say, if Sydney be bad, Auckland is much worse. New Zealand is far less desirable in its present state than New South Wales.

By way of giving both sides of the picture we subjoin a description of Auckland and its prospects from the *Standard*, a new paper, which, we believe, owes its existence to the necessities of government, and the unscrupulous attacks of the opposition press.

That Auckland will continue to prosper no rational doubt can be entertained. Accounts recently received warrant us in anticipating the arrival of ships, with immigrants and goods direct from the mother country, almost immediately. Arrangements, we know, have been entered into by enterprising settlers to procure machinery for the establishment of Saw-mills, and the dressing and preparing of the native Flax for exportation. Several extensive brick-making establishments are already in operation, and preparations are being made for the commencement of others. Within a short distance of the Capital, it is now ascertained, there are extensive beds of coal, in convenient situations for shipment, which can be won and worked with but little difficulty. Springs of the purest water are found in most parts of Auckland, at a few feet from the surface, and even in the most elevated situations, by boring 20 or 30 feet. The Thames, and the streams that flow into it, abound with the finest fish; the market is abundantly supplied with fresh meat, and the Natives, who are at present the most extensive cultivators, sell their potatoes, pumpkins, melons, and other agricultural and horticultural produce, at lower prices than articles of a similar description and quality could be procured in Covent Garden market. The weather, for the last three months has been charming;—no intolerable heats, but an atmosphere mild, equable, and healthy, with sufficient rains to irrigate the soil, and keep up the vigour and luxuriance of vegetation.

We may here remark for the advantage of our contemporaries at Auckland, that it is not quite consistent with the rules of propriety to avail themselves so extensively of our labours as they do, without acknowledgement; and we trust we shall not have this ground of complaint in future.

THE BANKS.—The quarterly statement of the liabilities and assets of the Bank of Australia, the Bank of Australasia, and the Sydney Bank, were published in yesterday's *Gazette*. The liabilities of the Bank of Australia are, 131,024l. 9s. 3d.; the assets, 307,376l. 14s. 3d.; the paid up capital, 223,670l. Bank of Australasia, liabilities, 334,060l. 7s. 11d.; assets, 763,802l. 8s.; paid up capital, 600,000l. The Sydney Bank, liabilities, 46,560l. 19s. 3d.; assets, 205,698l. 0s. 1d.; paid up capital, 150,821l.

THE REVENUE.—The amount of the revenue for the quarter ending 31st March, 1842, presents a net increase over that for the same quarter in 1841 of 5,894l. 1s. 7d.; the income in the former instance being 80,530l. 15s. 6d., and in the latter 74,636l. 13s. 11d. We regret to add that the principle increase is on imported spirits. On this item alone there is an increase of 7,259l. 1s. 9d. On Foreign goods, subject to an *ad valorem* duty, there is a decrease of 5,257l. 5s.

MORETON BAY.—His Excellency has directed that no licenses be granted for the occupation of land or cutting of timber, on the land to the northward of Moreton Bay, in which the Banyia Bunya tree grows. This is a fruit-bearing tree, and the aborigines at certain times of the year resort to the district where it is found, for the purpose of obtaining the fruit. The commissioners are instructed to remove any person who may be found in the unauthorised possession of such lands.

THE MURDERERS OF THE ABORIGINES IN THE PORTLAND BAY DISTRICT.—His Excellency has offered a reward of 100l. to any free person, or a free pardon and a passage to England, to any prisoner of the crown, (excepting in both instances the actual perpetrator) who shall give information that shall lead to the conviction of the parties concerned in the murder of the three aboriginal women and male child, who

had been surprised while asleep in the neighbourhood of Smith and Osbrey's station in a tea-tree scrub, by a party of six Europeans, and barbarously put to death.

NEW INSOLVENTS IN YESTERDAY'S GAZETTE.—J. S. Evans, of Guyong, licensed victualler; Robert Russell, of Sydney, engineer; Benoit Peyras, of Pitt-street, Sydney, draper; George Blackett, of Collingwood, miller; Sarah Robson, of Singleton; Charles McLean Creighton, of Clarence-street, Sydney, engineer; James Buckler, of Goulburn River, late of Hunter's River; and William Henry Edmonds, of Sydney, agent.

MODEL OF SYDNEY.—We are sorry that the enterprising individual who has devoted so much time to the construction of this beautiful and interesting work of art, has hitherto failed in obtaining that degree of public patronage which would render the work remunerative. Mr. Lowe has now constructed a theatre of arts, which is open during the day to the inspection of the public. A visit, we are sure, would afford great gratification, as well as advantage to our young friends; and we hope Mr. Lowe will be encouraged to persevere in his efforts to furnish a rational and harmless amusement.

HEIRS APPARENT AND PRINCES OF WALES.

The second in dignity to the King is his eldest son, who, as among the Romans, is the heir apparent. Our Saxon ancestors named him Atheling, that is, noble; but after the Norman Conquest no certain or special title of honour was assigned to the heir apparent further than the King's son, and the first-begotten of the King of England, until Edward I. introduced into the High Court of Parliament his son Edward, under the title of Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, to whom he afterwards granted the dukedom of Aquitaine; and the same prince, when he became Edward II., called his young son Edward, then not quite 10 years old, into parliament, by the title of Earl of Chester and of Flint. But the last named Edward, on his becoming Edward III., created his son Edward Duke of Cornwall, since which time the King's eldest son, from the hour of his birth, is reputed Duke of Cornwall; soon after he bestowed upon the same son the title of Prince of Wales, and gave the principality of Wales in the following words:—"To be held of him and his heirs kings of England." So thenceforward the heirs apparent of the kingdom of England were entitled Prince of Wales, a title which was continued down to the reign of Henry VIII., when Wales was fully united to the kingdom of England, and which is still assumed by the King's eldest son. The following heirs apparent to the crown of England since the Norman Conquest have died natural deaths, or by violence, during the life of their ancestors, so that they have not attained the Crown:—

William, the only son of Henry I. was drowned on his passage from Normandy, his father reigning.

Eustace, King Stephen's only son, died mad, to the great grief of the King, his father.

William, the eldest son of King Henry II., died in the fourth year of his age, and in the third year of his father's reign.

King Henry the Second's son, Henry called Curtmantel, was in his father's lifetime crowned King, by the name of King Henry the Younger, but died in the lifetime of his father.

Geffry, the fourth son of the same King, died during the reign of Richard Cœur de Lion, his third brother, which King Richard had no son, and Geffry was heir apparent to the Crown.

King Edward I. had issue, John, Henry, and Alphonso, but all three died in their childhood, during their father's life.

Edward the Black Prince, of famous memory, eldest son of King Edward III., died before his father.

Edward Prince of Wales, only child of King Henry VI., was murdered during the lifetime of his father.

Richard III. had issue only one son, named Edward Prince of Wales, who died without issue, before his father.

Arthur Prince of Wales, the eldest son and heir apparent to King Henry VII., died in the lifetime of his father.

Henry Prince of Wales, eldest son of King James I., died before his father.

Frederick Prince of Wales, son of George II., also died before his father.

Various other heirs apparent, as well as those in possession of the Crown, have been defeated by usurpers.

The Prince of Wales, heir to the Crown of England, is, next to his father, chief of the realm, and is to sit at his right hand in all solemn assemblies of state and honor; but he has no kingly prerogative by the laws of Britain, in the lifetime of his father, but acknowledges a reverence, not only as to a father, but also as to his sovereign; and to that purpose continues the motto "Ich Dien," I serve. "To imagine or compass the death of the King's eldest son and heir, is high treason." Since the Union his title is Magne Britannicæ Principes. He is born Duke of Cornwall, and immediately entitled to all the rights, revenues, &c., belonging thereto, as being deemed in law at full age on his birthday. He is afterwards, at the pleasure of the King, created Prince of Wales, when he has given to him letters patent to hold the principality of Wales, to him and his heirs, Kings of England; by which words the separation of this principality is forever prohibited. His revenues as Duke of Cornwall, are computed at about 14,000l. per annum. The revenues of the principality were estimated, about 330 years since, at 4680l. per annum.

(To be Continued.)

One of the gentlemen in our office having asked what sort of a trap the Governor's *Trap for tender consciences* was, we told him it was a *Steel trap*.

Edward Beaumont Smith.—This gentleman, who is charged with being principal in the frauds in Exchequer bills, is son of C. D. Smith, Esq., who was Governor of Prince Edward's Island, from 1816 to 1823. He was removed from the government of the island, in consequence of his execution of quit-rent contrary to royal instructions. Notwithstanding his disgrace, and a strong remonstrance from the inhabitants of the island, Sir R. Peel granted him a pension of £500 per annum, during the time he was in office in 1834, which he still enjoys. Sir Robert justified the grant of a pension, on the ground of Mr. C. D. Smith being the brother of Sir Sidney Smith, the hero of Acre—Globe.

RELIGIOUS ESTABLISHMENTS.

THE REV. DR. LANG proposes to deliver THREE LECTURES on the *Impolicy and Injustice of Religious Establishments in the Colonies*, in the Mechanics School of Arts, Pitt-street, at seven o'clock, p.m., on the evenings of Wednesday the 27th inst., and of the 11th and 18th of May next. Tickets of Admission to each of the Lectures may be had, at the rate of ONE SHILLING each, at the *Observer Office*, or at Mr. Robert Andrews, Hunter-street. The subject of the First Lecture, for the evening of Wednesday next, will be, The History of Religious Establishments in Europe.

N. B. The proceeds, after paying the expenses of the Room, will be given to the Funds of The Presbyterian Church Society of New South Wales. Sydney, 10th April, 1842.

FURNISHED LODGINGS.

TO Let, in Upper Fort-street, nearly opposite the Flag Staff, a Large and airy Bed Chamber, with or without a Sitting Room; also the attendance of a Servant. For particulars apply at the Office of this Paper.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

THE Annual Meeting of the New South Wales Temperance Society, at which HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE GIPPS will preside, will be held at the Hall of the Sydney College, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 26th inst. The attendance of Ladies is respectfully invited. The Chair will be taken at SEVEN O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

NOTICE.

MR. W. SHERWIN intimates to his friends and the public generally, that he has disposed of his business at No. 16, Pitt-street, to MR. AMBROSE FOSS, and requests a continuance of their support to his successor.

MR. AMBROSE FOSS, in re-assuming the Old Established Drug and Grocery Business, begs respectfully to solicit a share of their patronage. The greatest accuracy in the Drug and Dispensing Department may be relied on. 18, Pitt-street, Sydney, April 14.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
THE MISSES JENNINGS, deeply grateful for the flattering encouragement they have received since their arrival, from the Ladies of Sydney, beg to inform them that they have removed from No. 1, Terry's Buildings, Pitt-street, to No. 74, same Street, four doors from Market-street, exactly opposite the Willow Tree, as a temporary residence. A more extensive establishment is in course of preparation for them, in a more central situation, so as to suit the convenience of their increased connexion. The Misses J. have received from London, by the last vessel, some new and beautiful Caps, exact patterns of those worn by her *gracious Majesty the Queen* in demi toilette; also, the most approved and newest patterns in the Dress and Cloak department.

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 FRIDAY, the 22nd day of April next, on the Estate of Anambah, 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. Two colts by Bassano, an imported blood horse. Two colts Muleyson, an imported horse. 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 Bulls. Fifteen dairy Cows in calf to an imported Bull, some with calves by their sides. Six hundred Ewes, ewes running on the estate. Six hundred ditto, running at Carrington Park. Fifty half bred Leicester Rams. Fifty ditto Lord Western's ditto. 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. Thirty fat Bullocks. Fifteen tons of oaten, wheat, and 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, Haws and Chains. A small flock of maiden Ewes. One Mare. A Dover Colt, entire, four years old, broken to double or single harness. A lot of Fitches, three by Bijon, 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. A mixed herd of five hundred head of Cattle with station on the Gwyder. Stock Horses and Stations. Saddle, &c. Four Bulls, half and three quarter bred Durham ALSO

A good family Dwelling-house with a detached kitchen. N.B.—All Calves (in the herd of cattle) under four months, given in, and the cattle are very superior. Terms, three and six months, approved endorsed bills. Refreshments will be provided.

IN THE SUPREME COURT. Sheriff's Office, Sydney, April 12, 1842. (S. MACKAY, M'KENZIE.)

ON WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at noon on the premises of defendant, near Pitt Town, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, two mares, two foals, thirty sheep, sixteen pigs, one cow and calf, one plough, one cart, one stack of hay; after which, a quantity of Household Furniture, unless this execution is previously satisfied. CORNELIUS PROUT, Under-Sheriff.

IN THE SUPREME COURT. Sheriff's Office, Sydney, April 15, 1842. THUREL P. PEARSON.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at noon, at the residence of defendant, Pitt-street, Sydney, the sheriff will cause to be sold a quantity of Marble Mantel-pieces, Table-tops, &c., unless this execution is previously satisfied. CORNELIUS PROUT, Under Sheriff.

IN THE SUPREME COURT. Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 14th April, 1842. RODD V. HEWITT. MANSFIELD V. SAMP.

ON THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at the Royal Hotel, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold by public auction, all the right, title, interest, and estate, of the above defendant in and to, All those thirty acres of Land at Wollombi Brook, in the county Northumberland, near the brook, commencing at the western extreme of the south boundary line of H. Hewitt's forty-acres purchase, and bounded on the north by that boundary line, bearing east twenty seven chains from the Wollombi Brook to the High North Road; on the east by the High Road, thence to the Wollombi Brook; and on the south and west by the Wollombi Brook downwards, to the western extreme of the south boundary. Unless these executions are previously satisfied. CORNELIUS PROUT, Under Sheriff.

ENGLISH INTELLIGENCE.

The cry of general distress from the Mother Country prevails over every other. The most soul-harrowing pictures of wretchedness are furnished by the late arrivals. The manufacturing districts are in a state of extreme destitution. A similar state of things prevails in the mining districts of Scotland and of South Wales, where, from the dull state of the iron trade, great numbers of miners are out of employment. Outrages on property are the natural result. Anti-corn law agitation is the principal feature of the political world. A meeting of Dissenting ministers, similar to that lately held in Manchester, for the purpose of furthering the agitation of the abolitionists, was about to be held in Edinburgh, and was expected to draw together the majority of the Dissenting clergy. Even the national joy that would in other circumstances have prevailed at the interesting event of the birth of a future Sovereign, gives place to the all-engrossing and all-pressing experience of universal distress. We subjoin from the *Spectator* the account of a meeting, purposely called to address her Majesty on the birth of the Prince. It is a painful indication of the deep-seated and wide-spread evil—an evil of a much more portentous character than Chartist discontent. The most dangerous humours and discontents of the body politic, says a great political authority, are those which arise from the stomach; and when the labouring population approach such a state of famine as appears to prevail at present in our father land, unless a powerful and efficient remedy is immediately applied with a vigorous hand, there is reason to apprehend the complete disorganization of the social system. The extract from the *Spectator* is as follows:—

An unexpected turn was given to a public meeting in Southwark, on Tuesday. It was called to adopt addresses of congratulation to the Queen and Prince Albert on the birth of the Duke of Cornwall: the High Bailiff presided, and resolutions expressing the thanks of the meeting to Almighty God for the safe delivery of her Majesty and declaring that an address should be presented to the Queen, were duly passed. An address was then moved; and to that Mr. John Meynard moved an addition by way of amendment.—

At the same time, we cannot but acquaint your Majesty, that thousands of virtuous and modest women, your Majesty's subjects, are passing the like natural extremities upon beds of straw, without even a pillow whereon to lay their heads; that starvation and misery are pervading the whole length and breadth of the land; and we attribute this state of things to class legislation, and therefore pray your Majesty to instruct your Ministers to pass a law, that every male twenty-one years of age untainted with crime, may have a vote in the election of representatives in the Commons House of Parliament.

This extraordinary amendment was carried, and a committee consisting of several members of Parliament, and other gentlemen, were appointed to present the address. The state of Nottingham and Blackburn is thus described in the *Blackburn Gazette*:—

Hundreds are starving on straw beds, without food, fire, or covering; and these are people who would work if they could get it. Each day parties of men, with starvation in their looks, and dressed in absolute rags, have been parading the town in processions of ten, three, or four hundred, carrying a board, on which is printed in large letters "distressed and out of work." Other parties, to the number of thirty or forty, drag carts loaded with sand through the streets, and beg from door to door. The relief-list at the Union Workhouse contains 3,600 recipients. The house itself has 900 inmates crammed within its walls. • • • Besides those receiving parish-relief, upwards of 2,000 are starving. Distress and gaunt misery haunt the whole town. Trade is dead; not a single master employs full hands.

Meetings to devise measures of relief are going on. The situation of the poor in Blackburn and neighbourhood is at present truly deplorable. Even in full work, the condition of the hand-loom weaver is such as to excite commiseration; but at the present moment, when wages are unusually low, labour scarce or unobtainable, and the season the most inclement, their sufferings appear to have reached the last stage of human endurance. We are glad to learn, therefore, that steps are about to be taken with a view to afford them some temporary relief. A meeting of our most affluent fellow-townsmen is about to be held, to open a subscription to alleviate their sufferings.

With one other passage on the same subject from the *Glasgow Chronicle*, we close this fearful picture of general privation.

The ironmasters of Scotland have resolved to blow out for six months one-fourth of their furnaces. This is a resolution of dire necessity on the part of the masters, and will of course be felt by all connected with this branch of industry in the West of Scotland. Again, the early advent of the winter throws completely idle, considerably before the usual period, that industrious body the masons, and other out-door workers in connexion with them.

The city-missionaries, secretaries of the different charity societies, and clergymen in populous districts of the suburbs, are all soliciting aid of every description, to relieve the distress they daily come in contact with. The calico-printing business is in the most hopeless state; and we are certain we do not exaggerate when we say that in the West of Scotland one-half of the workers are idle, and the same number of masters would be bankrupt had they not capital to fall back upon. As to the weaving population, they have for so long been reduced to a state of misery, and we have so frequently had occasion to state the helpless state they are come to, that we do not feel inclined to say more about them. The distress is now taking a general direction, and it is to this fact that we wish particularly to direct attention. The small dealers in many of the manufacturing districts now find their capital represented by debts owing by operatives, who are utterly unable to pay, and in these circumstances to realize money or shut up shop is in either case hopeless; they must hold on till both money and credit are gone, and then their next step is—ruin. How long this state of matters will continue, is now the question asked by every one.

We are sorry to add that the failure of the Tweed Bank has involved the agriculturists of the South of Scotland in general embarrassment.—A crisis has arrived, such as has, perhaps, never been experienced before.

"Look on this picture and on that." We confess we have a sickness of heart on reviewing the sufferings of the poor, as they appear even on the surface of society, and in the pictures of individual distress and starvation that imagination involuntarily conjures up, that unfit us for relishing the pageantry of State. However, that we may not be thought disloyal, we will now turn to a more agreeable subject.

The Christening of the Infant Prince of Wales was to have taken place in the end of January, at St. George's Chapel, Windsor. The sponsors invited were, the King of Prussia, the Duke of Cambridge, Ferdinand Duke of Saxe Cobourg, the Princess Sophia, and the Duchess of Saxe Cobourg. It is said that the omission of the Duke of Sussex is the result of party spleen.

Letters patent have been issued, creating the young Prince, Prince of Wales; and it is said, that her Majesty, averse to his being addressed by the same title as his Royal father, is anxious to have the crown matrimonial conferred on Prince Albert.

The *Times* informs us that—When the Duke of Cornwall is shown to the visitors privileged to behold his Royal Highness, he is dressed *en grande tenue*, viz., with a purple velvet robe and ermine, and a lace cap with a rosette."

We subjoin a little nursery gossip from the same source—

The apartment set apart as the nursery of the infant Prince immediately adjoins the chamber of the Queen, and is frequently visited by Prince Albert, who, with the natural pride of paternity, often takes persons into the room to see the heir to the throne. The general opinion of all who have been admitted to a sight of the royal infant is that he is a finer child than many healthy children at two months old. His features are larger than those of the Princess Royal. The nursery breakfast is at half past seven, and the Prince is dressed immediately afterwards.

The person fortunate enough to have obtained the situation of wet nurse is the wife of Brough, an under servant at Claremont, who is herself, before her marriage, a housemaid in the establishment. Several persons, many of whom were ladies of ample means, were desirous of having the honour of nursing the Prince, but her Majesty expressed a wish that the person discharging this office should come from the neighbourhood of Esher. Mrs. Brough had no idea of being chosen for the situation, but going up to London with her husband, she thought there would be no harm in presenting herself at Buckingham Palace, where numerous candidates, with no better recommendations than her own, were soliciting the appointment. The Queen recollected having previously seen her, and the four medical men having agreed in pronouncing her to be the most eligible person that had come before them, promised her the situation provided the birth of the Royal Infant should occur within three weeks, but if the event was delayed beyond that time it was intimated to Mrs. Brough that another wet nurse must be chosen. This was about a fortnight before the *accouchement* of her Majesty.

Mr. O'Connell, as Lord Mayor of Dublin, attended the first levee at the Castle, held by the new Viceroy. As might have been expected, the appearance of a Roman Catholic Lord Mayor on such an occasion, for the first time since the Revolution of 1688, excited an extraordinary sensation. On being presented, we are informed by a Dublin paper, "his Lordship approached his Excellency with marked and reserved formality." The assemblage presented an extraordinary amalgamation of political parties.

The Church question in Scotland remains *in statu quo*.

Mr. John Marshall, of emigration celebrity, has resumed operations. Government is contemplating an extensive plan of emigration.

We regret to notice the death of a veteran in the scientific world—the celebrated Dr. Birkbeck, the father of mechanics' institutions—a name that will be revered by future ages as one of the greatest benefactors of the human race. Among the illustrious personages who followed the remains of the deceased to their last resting-place were, the Turkish Ambassador, Lord Brougham, and Dr. Conquest. The procession was joined by crowds of the populace.

Among the promotions in the military brevet we observe that Sir T. M. Brisbane and Sir R. Darling have been made Generals, and Sir M. C. O'Connell a Lieutenant-General. The promotion, it is said, will remove Sir Maurice from his command in this Colony. Sir T. L. Mitchell and Major Cotton are to be Lieutenant-Colonels, and Captain Hunter to be Major.

His Excellency, Sir George Gipps, has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Royal Engineers.

The recently appointed Bishop of New Zealand arrived in Sydney by the *Tomatin*. The grant of Chatham Island has been purchased from the New Zealand Colonisation Company, by M. Sieveking, of Hamburgh, for 10,000*l.* for the purpose of settling a German Colony.

A dreadful storm had been experienced on the Eastern coast of Britain, particularly in Scotland. Much shipping has been destroyed and life lost.

To the general astonishment even of the best informed circles in the mercantile world of London, Mr. Beaumont Smith has pledged guilty of the Exchequer frauds, which have so much engrossed public attention: he has been sentenced accordingly to transportation for life; and it is said that many other guilty parties have thus been screened from Justice.

It has at last been ascertained that the fictitious paper issued by our Loan Company, is unsaleable in the London market, and that the purchasers have been successfully gulled. It is also asserted by the *Times* that parties have been represented as connected with the company who had actually resigned. The Sydney manager, however, denies knowledge of this fact. A meeting of shareholders was about to be held in London for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of dividend that might be realised.

The wool trade was in a healthy state. The principal samples in the market were Scotch. The prices remained firm.

The foreign news are not generally interesting. *Murray's Review*, in an abstract of English intelligence, contains the following:—

A conspiracy of a very extensive nature, to effect the restoration of the Kingdom of Belgium to Holland, and expel King Leopold, has been discovered by the vigilance of the French police. When Louis Philippe made known its existence to his son-in-law, the intelligence was treated with scorn, nor was it even entertained until proofs positive were transmitted, which had been detected by intercepting letters in the post-office, which, although in cypher, were readily developed by the ingenuity of the French agents. In consequence several of the leading nobility and statesmen of the Belgic Government have been arrested, the city of Brussels has been placed under strict surveillance of both military and police, a French *corps d'armée* has concentrated on the frontier within a day's march of the capital, and the most active measures are adopted to effect the security of Leopold and his family. The event took the British Tory administration quite by surprise, to the great annoyance, it is said, of Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, and the Queen.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL FOR PORT PHILLIP.

We have before explained, that the last Bill brought before the Legislature, by Sir George Gipps, was abandoned on account of the strong opposition it met with in Council, but that a charter might even at that time have been obtained for Melbourne, without reference to other parts of the Colony, had a proper demonstration to that effect been made. Indeed, his Excellency, when conversing with a deputation from Port Phillip, which waited on him in Sydney, expressed on learning the public desire for a Municipal Council in Melbourne, surprise that a memorial had not earlier been presented on the subject, and his pleasure at the disposition of the inhabitants.

In drawing public attention to the topic, we wish them to consider more particularly these two points:—

1. The attainment of a charter for Melbourne under any circumstances.
2. As great an extension of its privileges as possible.

The bill that Sir George Gipps recommended

was deemed too exclusive in the opinion of the official members of Council, and was consequently rejected; but the necessities of our position would make it highly impolitic to refuse unconditionally any charter, having for its objects the privilege of self-taxation, for the purpose of local improvement.

But the opinions of his Excellency having received considerable modification, are now open to any suggestions upon the clauses of the original bill, and thus many of its obnoxious points might be amended; those which were principally objected to in Sydney, were, 1st—the principle of supporting the town policeforces, but excluding no control over their movements; 2nd—the want of endowment in town lands, for the purpose of raising a revenue, and erecting public edifices; and 3rd—the appointment of the first Mayor by the Governor, and the deprivation of all magisterial power in the persons of the Mayor and Aldermen. To discuss these points fully would carry us far beyond our present limits; but, while we are willing to admit the questionable propriety of relieving the Government and its officers of the entire management of the police forces, we may venture to assure respect for any objections raised against the 2nd and 3rd.

There are other points, however, to which the provisions of the charter might with advantage to the Government be extended; the support of the lower Courts of Judicature, the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Requests should, we suggest, be included in the duties of each municipality. The former would be a relief in its expenses to the Government and in its proceedings to the Resident Judge, while the latter would remove another item from the very complex estimates of the Governor's budget. In addition, we would propose that the whole Gaol establishment should be placed under the control of the Council, and that the Sheriff and Coroner of the Municipality should both be officers of the Corporation.

With these extended privileges a local legislature would be no longer so great a requisite as it has been made, rather from the expectation of an earlier attainment of such popular measures, than the inefficiency of the Sydney Government; it would, as we have constantly advocated, be preferable for our interests to have a share in the Representative Legislature of the middle district, than go through all the preliminary forms of local nominated councils, restricted in power and unpopular in constitution.

We consign to the provincialists the task of maturing the system which we have imperfectly outlined.—*Port Phillip Gazette*.

COLONIAL STATISTICS.

AUSTRALIA FELIX V. SOUTH AUSTRALIA. About this time last year we instituted a comparison between the statistics of this province and those of the elder, and so far as assistance from without was concerned, the more favoured Colony of South Australia. We have resolved upon the same course this year, even at the risk of offending our Adelaide contemporaries, who seem to have no relish for "facts based upon figures," especially where the balance is so largely against them.

We take our returns relative to Australia Felix from the forthcoming *Melbourne Almanac and Port Phillip Directory*, and as these are in every instance compiled from the most authentic sources we can vouch for their accuracy. We take our returns relative to South Australia, chiefly from a Report of a deputation of the Colonists of South Australia appointed to confer on the financial affairs of the Colony, which was read at a public meeting convened by the Chamber of Commerce, and held in the Town Council Room, at Adelaide, on the 27th January last, and partly from official documents published in the Adelaide Journal's. The accuracy of these documents we presume there is no reason to doubt; at all events, if there be misrepresentation, it is chargeable upon the South Australians themselves.

The following is the state of matters on the 31st December, 1841:—

Australia Felix.—Sheep, not including lambs, 800,000; cattle, 60,000; horses, 30,000; wheat, 47,840 bushels; barley, 47,350 ditto; oats, 2,982,520 ditto; maize, ditto, 1,340 ditto; potatoes, 932 tons; sown grass or hay, 900 tons.

South Australia.—Sheep, not including lambs, 242,505; cattle, 16,696; horses, 12,527; wheat, 47,235 bushels; barley, 10,320 ditto; oats, 573 ditto; maize, 847 ditto; potatoes, 523 tons; sown grass or hay, 440 ditto.

Balance in favour of Australia Felix.—Sheep, not including lambs, 557,495; cattle, 43,304; horses, 17,483; wheat, 43,117 bushels; barley, 8,353 ditto; oats, 2,925,220 ditto; maize, 493 ditto; potatoes, 409 tons; sown grass or hay, 440 ditto.

This result will scarcely be palatable to the Southern Australians who have been so long in the habit of vaunting of their superiority over every Colony of modern growth, and their vanity we suspect will be still more grievously wounded by what follows. The province is divided into two districts—the district of Western Port and the district of Portland Bay; there are also the Counties of Bourke, Grant, and Normanby, a portion of each of which is sold, and consequently not included in either of the two districts. The returns furnished by the Commissioners of Crown Lands include therefore only the amount of stock pastured, and grain, &c., grown on the waste or unold lands of the Colony, and have no reference to the more densely populated portions of the province. Between each of these districts and her Majesty's thriving Colony of South Australia, we shall institute a comparison similar to the above.

WESTERN PORT DISTRICT V. SOUTH AUSTRALIA. District of Western Port. Sheep, not including lambs, 36,864; cattle, 3,558; horses, 1,481; wheat, 1,800 bushels; barley, 2,000 ditto; oats, 9,000 ditto; maize, 600 ditto; potatoes, 700 tons; hay, &c., 300 ditto.

Her Majesty's Colony of South Australia.—Sheep, not including lambs, 232,505; cattle, 16,696; horses, 12,527; wheat, 47,235 bushels; barley, 10,320 ditto; oats, 573 ditto; maize, 847 ditto; potatoes, 523 tons; hay, &c., 440 ditto.

Balance in favour of Western Port.—Sheep, not including lambs, 126588; cattle, 18872; horses, 229; wheat, 13277 bushels; barley, 968 ditto; oats, 8827 ditto; potatoes, 177 tons.

Balance in favour of South Australia.—Maize, 247 bushels; hay, &c., 140 ditto. With the exception of the sale of maize and hay, the balance is sadly against South Australia and in favour of the enterprising squatter of the district of Western Port.

PORTLAND BAY V. SOUTH AUSTRALIA. District of Portland Bay.—Sheep, not including lambs, 413640; cattle, 15269; horses, 891; wheat, 15800 bushels; barley, 2400 ditto; oats, 11550 ditto; maize, none; potatoes, 1410 ditto; hay, &c., none. Her Majesty's Colony of South Australia.—Sheep, not including lambs, 22205; cattle, 16396; horses, 1252; wheat, 4723 bushels; barley, 1032 ditto; oats, 573 ditto; maize, 847 ditto; potatoes, 523 tons; hay, &c., 460 ditto.

Balance in favour of Portland Bay.—Sheep, not including lambs, 171535; wheat, 11077 bushels; barley, 1368 ditto; oats, 10977 ditto; potatoes, 887 tons.

Balance in favour of South Australia.—Cattle, 1427; horses, 361; maize, 847 bushels; hay, &c., 460 ditto.

It thus appears that in all the elements of Colonial wealth, South Australia, though considerably the older Colony, and fostered by foreign aid since its earliest settlement, falls immeasurably short of Australia Felix, which has never been benefited by a sixpence from without, and short either of the squating districts of Western Port and Portland Bay. The fact will doubtless form "a bone to pick" for Gibbon Wakefield, and the London Colonization Directors.—Port Phillip Patriot.

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

AN AWKWARD ARRANGEMENT.—His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor will not return to Hobart Town until after the completion of the proposed tour. It is to be regretted that many difficulties will occur which no preparation can enable his Excellency's party to overcome. The rivers Franklin and Gordon, both of which will have to be passed, are at this period of the year, no matter how arid the season in the eastern part of the island, invariably of considerably increased volume; no raft can be constructed upon which to pass them—no other means of doing so would be practicable. The "stations" from Lake St. Clair to the Gordon are we believe ten in number, the distance being each eight miles, which can only be traversed on foot and with great exertion, although paths have been completed under the able superintendence of Mr. A. Surveyor Calder. There are also several gullies of difficult passage, which will become probably impassable by the fall of rain ordinarily to be expected at this time of the year. The Breeze, Captain Briggs' little schooner, hired to bring back his Excellency from Macquarie Harbour, is to depart from thence on the 18th, should his Excellency or his party not have arrived. What if after her departure the party should arrive? How will they be provisioned? How will they return? There are, we understand, but two or three days' provision at each of the stations we have before mentioned, and how will even those stations be reached should the advancing winter cause the rivers (and the Gordon is a fearful torrent in winter) to have risen, as they are known to do even in a few hours, from twenty to thirty feet? These circumstances have of course been well considered and properly provided against; but, nevertheless, we sincerely regret that his Excellency suffered the season to be so far advanced, although we are quite aware that his departure could not have been earlier, the path not having been completed.—Review.

THE VAN DIEMAN'S LAND INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of this Company was held at their office on Monday last, Mr. Dunn in the Chair. Mr. M'Pherson, the Actuary, read the Report of the state of the Company presented by Messrs. Lewis, Watchorn, Sherwin, Swan, Davis, and Fenkin, the Directors, which exhibited their affairs in the most flourishing condition. The Directors proposing to vote a dividend of two pounds upon each share, Mr. Sherwin in order to give rise to discussion as to the propriety of increasing that sum, moved that five pounds per share be the dividend, which he thought could be well afforded, the available capital of the Company being near seventeen thousand pounds, and he considered that five thousand would be sufficient for the Directors to work with, the remainder being invested in good bills and other securities which in the event of any extraordinary losses occurring, their Banker would immediately discount for them. A long discussion ensued, but the sense of the proprietors was so decidedly in favour of the original proposition that Mr. Sherwin withdrew his amendment. The thanks of the Company were then voted to the Directors for their excellent management of the Company's affairs, particularly for the firm and unbending resistance to the demand made in the case of the Paul Pryn, a demand subversive of every principle upon which Insurance Companies were established. The proprietors pledging the Directors their support, the Meeting then adjourned.

LAUNCESTON.—We regret to state that the wheat

market at Launceston is depressed to 7s. per bushel. The Launceston Advertiser of this morning states that the general market assumes an improving aspect—we trust it is so on both sides of the island.

THE MARKETS.—We are unable to report any favourable change in the markets, which continue as last week. The demand from Sydney is just as before, but the want of confidence prevents sales on credit, and the want of money prevents other sales. The following is the market report of this morning:—Wheat 7s. 6d. per bushel; fine flour 20s. 6d. casks ditto 18s. per cwt.; oats 6s. 6d.; Cape barley 4s. 6d.; English ditto 6s. per bushel; hay 4s. 6d.; straw 2s. 6d.; potatoes 6s. 6d. per cwt.; Port Arthur casks 30s. she ok 16s.; gum wood 12s. per ton; eggs 1s. 9d. per dozen; fresh butter 2s. per lb.; shingles 8s. per thousand.

THE WEATHER.—Sir Thomas Brisbane's prediction having been accurately fulfilled as to the three years' drought, it promises to be so also as to the wet seasons consequent. We mentioned in our last meteorological report that the barometer had fallen considerably. On Tuesday the depression had reached so unusually low as 28.7, and on Wednesday evening the indication was fulfilled by copious showers of rain, which continued all night, and although the barometer has risen this morning to 29.4, yet there is every promise of a wet season. The thermometer average at noon for the week has been about 62°.

SUPREME COURT.—The Court sat on Monday the 11th inst., and following days, for the trial of criminal causes. There were no cases of importance, however, on the calendar. Wm. Shields pleaded guilty to the charge of having stolen a mare, the property of Charles Smith; and James Sheils to the charge of having stolen, at Curryjong, a mare and filly, the property of the Crown. Captain Gordon, of the Mathesis, was acquitted of the charge of an assault, said to be committed on Henry Van Wyrup, on the High Seas, during the passage from Rio de Janeiro. Cavenagh, Brown and Johnstone, of bushranging notoriety, were found guilty of shooting at Captain Hunter, on the 11th February last, in the neighbourhood of Woolloomooloo, with intent to murder. William McKenzie and James Doyle were acquitted of the charge of stealing a mare, the property of Captain Scarville. Charles Hart was acquitted of the charge of having forged a cheque on Samuel Lyons for £55, with intent to defraud one William Clugstone. John Crow, a freed man, was found guilty of forging the name of Mr. Lithgow, the Auditor-General, to a promissory note, and sentenced to three years in an iron gail. John Finningham was sentenced to fourteen years' transportation to Van Dieman's Land, for stealing a horse at Patrick's Plains, on the 5th January last. Charles Obie, of Paramatta, was also indicted for cattle stealing, but the evidence did not substantiate the charge. Thomas Joseph Taylor was convicted of having forged the name of William Patten to an order on the commercial Bank, and sentenced to be transported beyond seas for his natural life. Robert Robertson, captain, and Richard William Nelson, surgeon, of the emigrant ship Carthaginian, who had some time ago been tried at the Water Police office for maltreating a female emigrant, named Margaret Anne Bolton, on the passage, by throwing buckets of water on her, and placing handcuffs on her hands, and had then been committed to take their trial, were brought up on Tuesday, and evidence gone into at some length. Both the prisoners were found guilty of an assault. Eight seamen of the Bermansley, named John Wm. Peake, Francis Moore, Thomas Stephens, Frederick Landmark, John Williams, John Robinson, David Nightingale and Richard Elford, who had been in prison since 8th March last, on the charge of a misdemeanor, were brought up, and after examining evidence the jury returned a verdict of guilty. They were sentenced to be imprisoned till 11 o'clock next day.

VEXTATIOUS PROCEEDINGS.—The sheriff's bailiff, in execution for costs of Mr. O'Brien's action against Mr. Brigstock in the Supreme Court, arrested a gig at Johnstone's livery stables, the property of the Rev. Mr. Forrest, on suspicion that it belonged to Mr. Brigstock. Finding after some argument, that its lawful retention was somewhat doubtful, he proceeded to Weaver's and arrested another, the property of one of Mr. Brigstock's witnesses, in the face of remonstrance and warning from Mr. Weaver to the effect that he knew the gig did not belong to Mr. Brigstock. This

gentleman was consequently detained in Sydney, and put to much trouble and some expense in procuring restitution of his property thus vexatiously interfered with. The case requires no comment. In such a place as Yass it could not be known that Mr. Brigstock does not keep a gig.

ST. JAMES CHURCH.—The Bishop of New Zealand preached a sermon at St. James Church on Sabbath last, in aid of the funds of the Benevolent Asylum, from Psalm 107, 30. We are informed that as a preacher his Lordship possesses talents of a superior order; but not knowing whether we might have been obliged to stand in the aisle, we did not attend St. James on the occasion, and cannot therefore give our own judgment in the matter.

THE PETITION COMMITTEE.—This committee closed its labours on Friday last, the only business remaining for them to do to complete their own stultification being to obtain signatures to those petitions whose spirit and import they had systematically, though we still hope unsuccessfully, laboured to counteract. The obtaining of subscriptions, to defray the necessary expenses, is the only other point to which their attention remains to be directed. The next meeting is fixed for Friday, the 30th inst.

MUSIC.—The celebrated air, Dal tuo stellato soglio, from the opera of Moisé in Egitto, by Rossini, perhaps the most sublime of that eminent composer's works, has been arranged by Mr. Duncan, for the Hymn of St. Thomas, to be used in the service of the Roman Catholic Church. We have to apologise to Mr. Duncan for our unavoidable delay in noticing this production. Of its adaptation to the service of the Roman Catholic Church, we do not, of course, however, does not detract from the merit of the original composition; and, with the exception of the line "Cujus una stilla" &c., the subject accords in energy and sublimity with the air. The typography of the work claims our most favourable notice. It is executed in the new style of musical printing, with moveable type, and is quite a credit to the colonial press.

SALE OF TOWN ALLOTMENTS AT MORETON BAY.—At Eleven o'clock of Thursday, the 14th day of July next, the Colonial Treasurer will put up to Auction at the Colonial Treasury, Fifty-seven Building Allotments, in the Town of Brisbane, on the terms authorised by Government; the upset price of each Allotment being at the rate of £100 per acre. Further information may be obtained from the Surveyor General, and respecting the conditions of sale, from the Colonial Treasurer.

LAND SALE.—A sale of town allotments took place at the Colonial Treasury on Thursday last. Nine allotments at Soldier's Point were sold as follows:—Michael Burn, £65; L. Gordon, £75; W. Bury, £67; W. Bury, £70; G. T. Smith, £74; G. T. Smith, £76; R. Webb, £80; James Greenfield, £103; &c. The allotments at the corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on which the old Guard-house formerly stood, the upset price of which was £20 a foot, were sold as follows:—Anthony Hordern, £34; Alexander Douglass, £26; John Richards, £20; John Kingdon, £23. The average price of this piece of land was £21,000 an acre, while the corner lot purchased by Mr. Hordern was at the rate of more than £30,000 an acre. The total amount of the sale was £2700.

ROBBERY OF THE SUPREME COURT AT PORT PHILLIP.—Early on Monday, the 21st instant, the news was spread over the town that the Supreme Court had been robbed on the night of Sunday.—Upon enquiry we were informed that the evidences collected show that the men, for there must have been two or more, forced open the window of the Judge's chamber looking into the court-yard of the Clerk of the Works' office, and getting at the iron box of the Registrar which is usually deposited in the room, carried it through the court-house, and made their exit by the folding doors in front, the key of which had been inadvertently left inside. The safe was then conveyed to a spot beyond Batman's Hill, and having been forced, all the cash was extracted, but the papers and documents left untouched. Mr. Pincock, the Registrar, will be a loser to the amount, it is said, of about sixty pounds by this nefarious transaction. The robbers had searched, it appears, the Judge's desk, a half-brim tallow candle having been left close to the place where his Honor usually sits.—Port Phillip Gazette.

PRICE CURRENT. IMPORTED MERCHANDISE.

Table with 4 columns: Item, £ s. d., £ s. d., £ s. d. Items include Ale (English) per hoghead, Ditto (Bass) per barrel, Ditto in bottle per dozen, Ditto (Scottish) per hoghead, London Porter ditto, Ditto in bottle per dozen, Brandy per gallon, Ruxi B. P., Ditto Bengal per gallon, Hollands, in wood, ditto, Ditto in cases of 4 gallons, Ditto in ditto of 2 ditto, English Gin per gallon, Scotch Whiskey ditto, Irish ditto ditto, Sherry per pipe, Ditto in bottle, per dozen.

Table with 4 columns: Item, £ s. d., £ s. d., £ s. d. Items include Port per pipe, Ditto, per dozen, Tenerife per pipe, Marsala ditto, Lisbon ditto, Cape ditto, Champagne per dozen, Claret per dozen, Hyson-shin Tea per chest, Hyson per quarter ditto, Gunpowder ditto, Bohia per chest, Congou ditto, Souchong per quarter chest, Pekoe ditto, English refined Sugar per lb., Mauritius Sugar, 1st quality, per ton, Ditto, 2nd ditto, ditto, Manila ditto ditto, Java ditto ditto, Bengal white ditto, Manila Coffee per lb, Java ditto ditto, London Soap (Haves) ton, Liverpool ditto (Steel) ditto, Scotch ditto ditto, American Tobacco per lb, Brazil ditto ditto, Havannah Cigars per 1000, Manila ditto ditto, Currants per lb, Raisins per lb, Vinegar per gallon, Mess Pork per barrel, Ditto Beef per tierce, Hams per lb, Liverpool Salt, Irish Butter per lb, English Cheese per lb, Dutch ditto 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, Ditto Stearine ditto ditto, American Sperm ditto ditto, East India Wax ditto ditto, Iron assorted per ton, Copper Sheet per lb, Rolloe Zinc per ton, Lead per ton, Tin Plates per box, Shot assorted per cwt., Rope assorted per cwt., Manila ditto ditto, Coir ditto ditto, Bleached Canvas per bolt, Unbleached ditto ditto, White Lead, ground, in kegs, per cwt., Black Paint ditto, Green Paint ditto, Stockholm Tar per barrel, American ditto ditto, Coal ditto ditto, Pitch per barrel, Oil Shooks, white oak, for pipes, per ton, Ditto for barrel, Norway Deal Plank per foot, American ditto ditto, each, Kent Hops per lb, American ditto ditto, Mustard per dozen, Pickles—quarts, per dozen.

BREAD, FLOUR, AND GRAIN.

Table with 4 columns: Item, £ s. d., £ s. d., £ s. d. Items include Bread per 2lb loaf, Biscuit, No. 1, per cwt, Ditto, No. 2, ditto, First Flour per 100lbs, Second ditto ditto, Third ditto ditto, American ditto, in barrel, Dantzic ditto ditto, Sydney Wheat, per bushel Van Diemen's Land ditto, Valparaiso ditto, English Barley ditto, Oats ditto ditto, Maize ditto, Bran per bushel, Oats ditto, Oatmeal per lb, Patna Rice per lb, Java ditto ditto.

COLONIAL MERCHANDISE.

Table with 4 columns: Item, £ s. d., £ s. d., £ s. d. Items include Butter (fresh) per lb, Ditto (salt) ditto, Ditto (junk) ditto, Cheese per lb, Bacon ditto, Eggs per dozen, Lard per lb, Beef per carcass ditto, Ditto per joint ditto, Mutton per carcass per lb, Ditto per lb, Fat ditto, Pork ditto, Roasting Pigs, each, Geese ditto, Ducks per pair, Muscovy Ducks, Fowls ditto, Turkeys, each, Pigeons per pair, Potatoes per cwt, Colonial, Soap per ton, 1st quality, Ditto ditto, 2nd ditto, Ebenezer Coals per ton, Hay Colonial, per ton, Straw ditto, ditto.

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 RENTS, yielding or producing about £727 12s. per annum.

This Property is almost right abreast the Commercial Wharf, the very chosen place of a 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 into Township character and importance but by the fact of the great conveniences 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 freholders, and the day is not far distant when the corner stone of the building of representation 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 to pocket matters, but in character as a citizen.

TERMS liberal, at sale, as it is positive.

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 abundance of 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.

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, waste, uncultivated parts of the Colony, unseen by the immigrant, and traced 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 stud-

fast 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 equality, 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,

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

FIRST SALE,
OF SYDNEY PROPERTY.

- 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.
- 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 Bligh-street.
- 12.—House and ground in Macquarie-street, Hyde Park.
- 13.—House to let in Pitt-street.

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

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

NOTICE is hereby given, that no further Deposits at Seven per Cent. will be received at this Bank.

And that after three months from this date no higher rate of Interest will be allowed on Deposits than Four per Cent. per Annum.

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

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 Installment 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 now next.

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

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,..... 1½ per head per night
Sheep,..... ¼ 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,
Prospect, March 22, 1842. Resident Agent

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

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

The above splendid property, which forms one of the richest agricultural farms in the district. It is divided into portions suited to capitalists, industrious agriculturists, and mechanics. A glance at the map will show the advantage of the situation; accessible on all sides by water, the agriculturist and mechanic will find alike the advantage of settling there. This property forms the key to the extensive and fertile districts of the Paterson and Upper William, &c. It commands daily communication, and is within ten hours sail of Sydney, steamers passing and repositing 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 long detail of all the advantages which this property possesses, as any one at all acquainted with the locality knows the great value of this Estate; but in order to give those who are not acquainted with it an opportunity of appreciating its real value, the auctioneer feels called upon to point out, though 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 73 contain about one rood each. Lots 74 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.]

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

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

Plans exhibited, and further particulars from the Auctioneer.

Terms, very liberal, made known at the sale.
Maitland, March 26.

NEWCASTLE.

MR. A. DODDS has to announce for sale, by Auction, on the ground, at Newcastle, on TUESDAY, the 20th 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 Goodwin, but recently arrived from Paris, where, for four years she was designer à la 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 manteaux pour l'hiver, and millinery of every description, made to order, and in the newest style of Parisian and London fashion, upon moderate terms for cash.

N. B. A variety of patterns of every description, to be seen at the premises.
Park-street, two doors from Castle-street.
Sydney, April 4.

FOR TAHITI DIRECT.
OR, IF ENCOURAGEMENT OFFERS, TO TOUCH

AT AUCKLAND,
THE beautiful fast-sailing schooner *Coquette*.—
First-rate accommodation for Passengers.
For Freight or Passage apply to C. H. Bell, at Messrs. Campbell, Hill & Co., Jamison-street. Sydney, 14th April.

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.
2nd March, 1842.

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 the 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.

MODEL OF SYDNEY.

MR. FRANCIS LOW has much pleasure in informing his subscribers and friends that although the pressure of the times has been such as greatly to retard the progress of the Model of the Town, yet he still feels every confidence in yet being enabled to complete his arduous task.

After great exertion on his own part, and by the kind permission of his Excellency the Governor, Mr. Low has succeeded in erecting a Petit Theatre, and constructing a great variety of Mechanical Figures and Automotons, which will be exhibited for the amusement of the Juveniles, and having engaged the services of Mr. Holland, the celebrated fantoccinist, who with the assistance and under the direction of Mr. Low, will conduct the entertainments. Mr. Low will now be enabled to resume his labours on the model, which he will commence forthwith between Bathurst and Liverpool-streets, he therefore earnestly requests the patronage of the heads of families to his Petit Theatre, the innocent character of which he pledges himself to maintain free from the objections even of the most fastidious, and trusts to make it a powerful auxiliary to enable him to complete a work of art which is universally acknowledged will be of great benefit to the Colony at large.

The model, in its progress, now comprising upwards of three thousand buildings, and thirteen miles of streets may be inspected daily, as usual, admission (non subscribers) one shilling.

Visitors are particularly requested to spend a considerable time in their inspection, viewing the model from all sides, first without, afterwards with the glasses provided for that purpose, as the immense number of objects embraced by the eye at one time, precludes the possibility of seeing it to advantage until the eye becomes familiarised to the scale.

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 of 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 Dieman's Land and New Zealand:—

MR. JOHN M'KAY, - Parramatta.
- ROBT. DAVIDSON, - Wollongong.
- A. W. LARREMORE, - Morpeth.
- THOMAS BROWN, - Port Macquarie.
- WILLIAM KERR, - Port Phillip.

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

The terms for Advertisements are for eight lines and under, Two Shillings 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 be taken in.

SYDNEY:—Printed by E. ALCOCK—and Published at the Observer's Printing Office, College-street, (commonly called Jamison-st.)—Wednesday, April 20, 1842.