

The Colonial Observer.

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

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Vol. I.

COLONIAL POLITICS.

COLONIAL INSPECTOR OF WOOL.

ALTHOUGH in general it is alike the interest and duty of a Government to leave everything relating to trade and commerce—of course we do not include Custom-house duties—to be regulated by the mercantile principle of demand and supply, there are cases in which it is the bounden duty of a Government to interfere in these matters for the protection of the general interests of society. When, for instance, either the negligence or the cupidity of individuals would tend materially to compromise the general character of a country in regard to its principal export, the chief source of its commercial wealth and internal prosperity, it is clearly the duty of the Government of that country to adopt such measures as will protect the community from the injurious effects of such negligence or cupidity. And when such negligence or cupidity on the part of individuals would not only tend to deteriorate the commercial character of a country, but involve, in frequent instances, a serious loss of property and a still more serious loss of life, it would be absolutely culpable for the Government not to interfere for the protection of the public.

When Virginia was a British colony, its great staple article of produce was, as it still is, tobacco; and the Virginian tobacco being found, by the European consumer, of superior quality to that obtained from other colonies or countries, its character, as an article of commerce, stood correspondingly high in the European market. Now it was clearly the interest of the public in Virginia to maintain this high character, of their great staple article of produce, on which the wealth and prosperity of their country so greatly depended; and as individuals, either from negligence or cupidity, would have been found, ever and anon, palming an inferior article on the European purchaser, in the hope of obtaining the price it would have commanded, if of the average quality of the produce of the country, it was clearly the duty of the Virginian Colonial Government to protect the interests of the Colony generally from the injury it would thus have sustained in Europe from careless or unprincipled individuals, by subjecting the whole of the tobacco exported to a previous examination, both as to its condition and quality, in the port of shipment. And this duty was acknowledged and discharged accordingly; for under the old colonial system of the once Convict Colony of Virginia, there was a public inspector of tobacco in every shipping port of the province, whose duty it was to ascertain the quality and condition of all the tobacco entered for exportation, and to certify to its character accordingly; condemning and declaring forfeited to the crown, whatever was found unfit for exportation. And we believe the same system obtains for the same valid reason still under the present Republican Government of Virginia.

Provisions of a similar kind exist in most countries producing any exportable article of

great value, in a commercial point of view, the depreciation of the general character of which, through the negligence or cupidity of individuals, would materially affect the general interests of the country. This, we believe, is the case with the Sherry (Xeres) wine of Spain; and if we are not greatly mistaken, with the beef and butter of Ireland—all of which, if entered for exportation, must be submitted to the previous inspection of proper officers sworn to do their duty faithfully to the public, according to whose certificate or brand the article bears a higher or lower value in the foreign market. And why should it not be so also with our principal Colonial export—wool? It is by this staple article of Colonial produce we have our wealth as a community, and surely, therefore, we are just as much concerned in maintaining its high character in the European market as the Virginian Colonies were in maintaining the high character of their tobacco.

It may be said, doubtless, that every bale of Colonial wool will be sold in the European market at its intrinsic value, without regard to the general character of the wool of the Colony. And might not the very same thing have been said also of every hogshead of Virginian tobacco? It would have been quite as easy to have left the latter to be examined and valued accordingly by the European purchaser as is now done with the former. But this was not the course pursued in Virginia. The tobacco was examined *there*, and not in England—the careless planter, who had got up his article in an unmarket-like manner, was punished by having it condemned and burnt in the port of shipment—the unprincipled dealer, who would have cheated the European purchaser with an inferior commodity, and thereby lowered the character of the principal staple of the country, was detected on the spot, and his inferior production forfeited to the crown. There is no question that the character of this Colony has suffered prodigiously in the London market, not so much from the inferior quality as from the inferior condition of much of its principal export; and why should the general character and interests of the Colony, as a wool-growing country, suffer either from the negligence or the cupidity of the individuals who thus forward their inferior article to the European market? There ought, in short, to be a Public and sworn Inspector of wool for exportation in this Colony, as there was of tobacco in Virginia.

But if such an appointment is necessary, in consideration even of the general character and interests of this Colony as a wool growing and exporting country, it is incomparably more so in consideration of the serious loss of property, and the still more serious loss of life, that may arise, in many instances, from the negligence or cupidity of individuals. If a cargo of Virginian tobacco was shipped, as has sometimes been the case, notwithstanding every precaution on the part of the Government, in an unmarketable condition, the only loss to the parties concerned was that, instead of a cargo of American tobacco, they would find, on opening their hatches, that they had actually been importing into England a cargo of American manure. The loss would be comparatively small, and the risk of life and limb, in addition to the common dangers of the sea, absolutely nothing. But the case is very different with a cargo of Australian wool. Direful experience, in a considerable number of well-attested instances, has established the fact that if the latter is put on shipboard in an improper condition, it will ignite from spontaneous combustion, and one of the most direful calamities in the

whole catalogue of ills that flesh is heir to—a fire at sea—be the awful result. In such a case the consideration of the loss of property, whether to the Colonial settler or merchant, or to the underwriters in England, although otherwise a serious consideration, sinks into insignificance when compared with the probable loss of life. And, therefore, if it is the duty of a Government, in such circumstances as those in which the Government of this Colony is now placed, to protect the interests of the Colony from the negligence or cupidity of individuals, by appointing a public inspector of wool to ascertain the quality and condition of the article previous to its shipment, it would be the grossest dereliction of duty imaginable—it would be culpable in the extreme—for such a Government to leave everything connected with this branch of commerce to chance and covetousness, when there is so tremendous a risk to be run by those more immediately concerned, and so awful a responsibility lying on the authorised guardians of the public welfare. In short, if "England expects every man to do his duty," the special duty which she expects the Governor and Council of this Colony to do in the next session of the Legislative Council is to appoint a Public Inspector of Wool for each of the great shipping ports of the Colony, that no such case as that of the *Lady Raffles* may occur in future; or, if such a case should occur, that the Colonial Government at least may be innocent of blood. We say *innocent of blood*—or, in other words, "guiltless of murder;" for if through the negligence of the Government, in not passing the requisite laws for the protection of the lives and property of her Majesty's subjects in the case in question, there should in any future instance of the kind we have just alluded to, be a serious loss of property, and a still more serious loss of life, the Colonial Government would unquestionably be open, in the eye of the law of England, to the charge of culpable homicide, or murder in the second degree, as an accessory before the fact! If the Trustees of a road, drawing toll from passengers to keep that road in good repair, nevertheless allow a bridge on the said road to continue for any length of time in a dangerous condition, they will be indictable for culpable homicide by the law of the land, if an unfortunate traveller, in crossing such a bridge, is precipitated to the bottom, and either killed or drowned. Much more then will the Government of this Colony be obnoxious to a similar charge, if they sit tamely by, and see vessels going to sea on so long a voyage as the voyage to England, with cargoes of wool and numerous passengers, like the *Lady Raffles*, without taking such precautions as human foresight and sagacity can take, that so tremendous a calamity, as that from which a merciful Providence so wonderfully delivered the passengers and crew of that unfortunate vessel, may not occur in their long and dreary voyage. Let an officer, therefore—one thoroughly acquainted with the duties of his office—be appointed forthwith to inspect all Colonial wool entered for exportation, previous to its shipment, and to certify to the fitness of its condition for a voyage to England; and let a law be passed by the Legislative Council imposing a small tax on every bale of wool entered for shipment, to defray the whole expense of the appointment, as well as of whatever establishment it might render necessary to carry out its objects.

It was long a matter of question whether wool, in certain circumstances, would ignite spontaneously. It is now satisfactorily ascertained that it will, and the cause of combustion in such cases is the extreme heat generated by dampness and pressure

in a locality, such as a vessel's hold, in which there is no possibility of ventilation. If the wool is thoroughly dry when stowed on board ship, there is no fear of its ignition; but if put on board either damp or soaked with moisture, as there is reason to fear was the case with some at least of the wool put on board the *Lady Raffles*, there is the utmost danger of combustion. And to think of running such a risk in a vessel bound round Cape Horn, across the dreary Pacific, is positively frightful! Besides the *Grace*, burnt off Algoa Bay in the year 1821—the first wool-ship from the Colony that was ever burnt at sea—the *City of Edinburgh*, burnt near the Southern extremity of New Zealand, the *Dispatch*, burnt four days out from Sydney in 1839, and the *Lady Raffles*, burnt in the harbour when ready for sea, there are instances, we believe, of wool-ships from these Colonies that have never been heard of. These vessels may doubtless have struck some of those immense masses of floating ice that are so frequently met with amid the "vast solitudes" of the Southern Pacific; and in that case there would be one dreadful crash, probably at midnight, and one frightful shriek, and the gallant ship would sink forthwith, leaving none to tell the tale! But a fire at sea, in the midst of the vast Southern Ocean, is an idea more awful still; for as no boat could live for any length of time in so stormy a sea, the hope of ever reaching the land would soon be abandoned for all the horrors of despair! Let our Colonial Government therefore, as the authorised guardian of the rights of humanity in this case, do every thing in its power to prevent the recurrence of so frightful a catastrophe by appointing forthwith an Inspector of Colonial wool.

RELIGIOUS ESTABLISHMENTS.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

In a recent number we gave an extract from the Port Phillip *Gazette*, expressing the sentiments of that journal on the withdrawal of Dr. Laug and the congregation of the Scots Church from the Synod of Australia, and their adoption of the voluntary system. It must be highly interesting to the friends of this important movement, of whom our readers for the most part consist, to learn the opinions entertained of it at a distance from the seat of controversy. With a view to their gratification, we transferred to our columns on a former occasion the article referred to. We make no apology for making a similar use of the following remarkably well written and sensible article from the *Launceston Examiner*—a new paper, which bids fair to assume a very high standing among the journals of the neighbouring Colony:—

Few men in the Australian Colonies have attracted a larger share of public attention than Dr. Laug. He seems formed by nature to ride on the whirlwind of endless agitation. The acrimony of his temper plunges him into a host of adversaries; but the intrepidity of his spirit, if it does not secure him the honors of victory, preserves him from the mortification of defeat. No champion more confidently advances to the arena of conflict, or deals his blows with a more liberal hand. Every party, every sect, almost every distinguished individual, has experienced the prowess of the pugilistic divine. "Synagogues of satan," "damnable delusions," "Babylonish garments," "Gehazels," and "Judases" rise up in his imagination with magical rapidity; and if they do not meet with hot retribution it is no fault of his.

Happily for the fame of the learned Doctor, his laurels have not all been won in warfare; he has laboured hard, and not unsuccessfully, to promote the influence of religion and the cause of literature; nor is he chargeable with the sin, so liberally im-

puted to the clergy—a love of money. Had he sought secular wealth, his early connection with the colony, and his talents as a teacher, might have enabled him to give his name to some of the broad lands of Australasia. Let him then have the praise of his disinterestedness, with the blame of his eccentricities; nor do we doubt that his zeal and energy in pursuing the legitimate objects of ambition as a minister and scholar, will leave results to be gratefully acknowledged when his faults are forgotten.

Our readers are aware that Dr. Lang tendered his resignation with the purpose of settling in New Zealand, but his church and congregation have resolved to retain him on his own terms; and considering the angry representation he has given of "The Church Missionary Society," we have no doubt the clerical orders of New Zealand will very quietly acquiesce in the decision of his people. The Doctor's terms are, that his congregation shall dissolve its connection with the Synod, and renounce the day of the State.

We may now expect a worm controversy respecting the propriety of the encroachment of different sects. The old maxim on which religious establishments rested for ages—that of supporting the true faith only, or in other words, the faith of the Prince, is utterly impossible in the Colonies, where men differ so widely, if not on the great principle, yet on the detail of devotion; and he must be a bold politician who would decide on and enforce the right. The legislature has adapted its plan to the circumstances of society, and said to the heads of the different sects—"Gentlemen, we have money to bestow, but not a religion to prescribe; worship where you like—in what manner you deem most acceptable: it is our object to have moral members of society—it is your province to make orthodox Christians." Could any mode of distributing state patronage be more liberal than this? But the Doctor has scrupulous scruples, and such we honor when opposed to gain; he could not retain his salary and consistency together. He will learn by experience whether free contributions will supersede the necessity of support from the taxes, and the government will be relieved from a portion of that charge which can only be justified where the plainly indigeneous.

"The above article," says the *Port Phillip Patriot*, "is written in a spirit of candour and fairness which does credit to the author, and it is the more valuable that, without the benefit of a personal knowledge of the difficulties Dr. Lang has had to contend with, and despite the misrepresentations regarding his conduct and his motives which have been put forth to the world by ignorant and interested parties, his character is properly appreciated wherever there exists no prejudice to influence the judgment. A more intimate acquaintance with the circumstances in which Dr. Lang has been placed, and the causes which have led to the numerous contests in which he has been engaged would do away in great measure with the impression which our contemporary entertains of the acrimony of the Rev. Dr.'s temper, though it would but confirm him in the belief that like his great prototype the Reformer John Knox, Dr. Lang 'never feared the face of man.'"

To the above remarks of our contemporaries we have little to add. It is evident that the voluntary system, with which the name of Dr. Lang is now identified, is growing in popularity. Wherever an opinion has been expressed on the merits of the movement by the public press, that opinion has been favourable. A march has thus been stolen on the supporters of the present system. The power of the press in the formation of public opinion in these Colonies is rapidly advancing; and as no public journal that we know of has yet said a word in favour of the system, which is now assailed with such a spirit of determined opposition, we have no doubt, with the accession of such allies, as the respectable and influential journals above enumerated, the citadel of the antichristian system will speedily be stormed, and religion be left as it ought to be to depend for its support on its native and unaided energies. It will be a happy consummation for the interests of Truth.

O'BRIEN v. BRIGSTOCK.

Our attention has been called to a correspondence in the pages of one of our contemporaries containing reflections on the recent proceedings of the Ecclesiastical Commission lately appointed to investigate the circumstances of the above case, in which our report is taken by the writer as his text.

Why the writer should have selected ours in preference to that of any of our contemporaries, especially as a garbled account appeared in the same journal, that he himself has chosen for the medium of his pitiful special pleading in this forlorn cause, we do not pretend to divine; unless it be one highly complimentary to ourselves.—i. e.

that ours was the only full, accurate, and unvarnished report that has appeared. For this compliment we are bound to be duly thankful to "A Lover of Truth and Impartiality." The value of the compliment besides is somewhat enhanced by the circumstance that the "Lover of Truth and Impartiality" was aware of the proceedings without reference to any report whatever.

The first thing that strikes us in this correspondence is the extravagant absurdity, the monstrous ignorance of the fundamental principles of the English constitution that this writer displays. Grievous complaints are made, forsooth, "that the Rev. Gentleman's witnesses alone were permitted to be heard." How with anything like common justice could it be otherwise? Did "The Lover of Truth and Impartiality" suppose that Mr. Brigstock was put on his trial for the libel for which he had already been tried, or that Mr. O'Brien was the plaintiff in the suit? Surely no. Was he ignorant of the fact, that it is inconsistent with the rights of a British subject, opposed to the principles of the British constitution, to try a man twice for the same offence, even though he had been acquitted on the first occasion, and proof of his guilt should afterwards have come to light? Much more would it be subversive of every right that freemen inherit, to try a man a second time for an offence of which he had already suffered the legal consequences. It was not a trial, in the legal sense of the term, that the Commission had to conduct: it was merely an inquiry, to enable the ecclesiastical superiors of Mr. Brigstock to decide on the course it remained for them to follow—a course which the legal verdict, in the peculiar circumstances of the case, could not satisfactorily determine. And it indicated, on the part of Mr. O'Brien, who ought to have been satisfied with the legal award, a degree of bad feeling highly unbecoming, to follow Mr. Brigstock, even though permission were granted him, into the Ecclesiastical Court.

Really, if a Clergyman is to be thus hunted down for having in an anonymous correspondence accused Mr. O'Brien of Sabbath desecration, what punishment does the "Lover of Truth and Impartiality" deserve, who as an anonymous libeller dares impute something very like perjury to five Clergymen of the Church of England, of high character and respectability. The Commissioners were sworn to report according to the evidence; but the "Lover of Truth and Impartiality" has the hardihood to say that—

"The decision of the Court and its report are most assuredly at direct variance with the evidence on which they are founded."

We apprehend the members of the Commission individually, would have as good ground for a legal prosecution, as Mr. O'Brien had against Mr. Brigstock, and we should not be surprised were such a course to be pursued.

Anxiety is expressed by "A Lover of Truth and impartiality" as to the evidence given on the former sederunt of the commission; and as an act of justice to Mr. O'Brien we must say, that it ought to be published. It is unfair that the proceedings of an open court should be quashed in any instance. We happen to be the only parties, excepting the Clerk of Court, who can supply the desideratum; and were it not rather out of date we should most willingly do so. As it is, however, to relieve Mr. O'Brien from any anxiety on the subject, we shall sacrifice as much space as his request; and as he is a subscriber to our journal, we shall do it free of charge, and that is more than he will find many people disposed to do in these difficult times.

ADVANCE AUSTRALIA;

OR, THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.

"There's English, French, Latin, and Mathematics, Jurisprudence and Aerostatics; There's codish, and plaice and cetry too, Combined in this excellent Irish Stew!"

With pleasure we announce to the public of South Creek, Kemp's Creek, and all other creeks, bays, ponds, rivulets, &c. that a seminary has lately been opened in the neighbourhood of the above-named places, by Timothy O'Brien, first cousin to Patrick O'Doyle, and cousin *jarmin* to Mick O'Driscoll, in which the truly Irish System of Education, in all its various branches of pig minding, potatoe digging, reading made

aisy, and spelling will be taught, not forgetting varmin hunting, and other adjuncts.

The School-house, an illigant building perched on the tip-top of a hill, is already in great progress, the work of building having been carried on with great activity. Already about ten children have been collected and classified in this spacious habitation, part of which is destined for a huckster shop, the back apartment for the quarters, and the loft for the fowls; so that, between the clucking, the squalling, and the screaming, there will be no lack of music.

"There was music, too, both loud and shrill, To cheer up those who were eating their fill."

We understand that this School, so characteristic of the country from whence Timothy O'Brien derived his origin, is one under the fostering wing of the Powers that be. We hope Master Lithgow will look to the cash departments of this organ of enlightenment. We assure the inhabitants of the district, that a visit to this modern establishment would quite charm away all their antipathy to the

"Tid-bits of the Irish Stew;"

delighting them with the idea of perfect equality, so conspicuous there between the winged, the quadruped, and the biped kind.

ILLTREATMENT OF EMIGRANTS.

On Friday last, the Captain and Surgeon of the *Carthaginian*, who had been convicted on the Monday previous of an assault, committed on the passage out, on a female emigrant named Margaret Ann Bolton, were brought up for sentence. Counsel having been heard in their behalf, and a short consultation having taken place between their Honours the Judges, sentence was pronounced by Mr. Justice Burton. His Honor strongly adverted to the painfulness of their present position, and his regret at seeing persons of their standing so situated. The allegation of having committed the offence from no malicious motive was of no service. It was with acts only that they had to do. In reference to the affidavit of the Captain, in which he had stated that he considered himself as acting within the limits of the authority with which he was invested, his Honor remarked, that it only showed his utter ignorance of the duties of the responsible situation he held, and consequently, his utter unfitness for it. The extent of his powers as commander of the ship admitted of his punishing corporally, within moderation, a seaman, if it were necessary to preserve discipline; but no such power could be exercised towards a passenger. In such a case the utmost extent of his power should a passenger *persist* in violent behaviour was to put him in confinement. His Honor proceeded to remark, that in the present case there was nothing to justify the assault. At the time the woman was brought on deck and buckets of water thrown over her, she was using no violence, and required no violent restraint, and no exercise of authority. After a few further remarks, his Honor pronounced sentence on the prisoners of imprisonment for six months, and a fine of 50*l.* each, to be further imprisoned till the fine be paid. The Court was crowded to excess, during the trial, and a universal feeling of disgust at the disclosures made, much to the credit of our population, was exhibited. It is to be hoped that the present instance will act as a warning to the officers of emigrant vessels in future, who it is to be feared too often exceed their powers with the unfortunate beings placed under their charge.

DETENTION OF MAILS.—Captain Johnstone of the barque *London*, was tried before the Water Police Court last week for *knowingly* detaining the mail sent from England by his vessel. He pleaded not guilty, but admitted the allegations contained in the information filed. It appeared from the evidence of the chief mate of the vessel that the mails had been received by him in London, and further, that the duty of despatching them had been entrusted to him. That he had delivered them, as he thought, accordingly; but that afterwards a box which formed a portion of them was found by the steward. The captain in fact was not cognisant of the number of boxes on board for the post office. No other witnesses were called, and the case was dismissed.

ASPINALL v. ASPINALL AND OTHERS.—An application was made in the Supreme Court, before the three judges, for a new trial in the above case, on Saturday last. As it appeared that the defendants had other defences to bring forward besides the "partnership," on which they had formerly rested their cause, from a belief that that defence of itself would be sufficient, and as transactions had taken place which would affect the balance sued for, their honors admitted a new trial on payment of costs.

THE WEATHER.—During the past week, especially in the earlier part of it, the weather was unusually rough. The sea, at the entrance of the harbour, was dashing completely over the heads; and even within the heads severe gales were experienced. During the night of Tuesday the barque *Himalaya*, lying between Pinchgut and Garden Island, broke from her moorings, and nearly drove ashore on Pinchgut; by the most vigorous exertions and skilful seamanship, however, the good ship was saved. No arrivals or departures took place for several days.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—An atrocious highway robbery was committed a few days ago on the Newtown road, for which a man Hickey has since been apprehended and committed for trial. A man named Barret, and his wife, proceeding homeward, in company with a man named Badden, were attacked by one man, (who they have no doubt was the prisoner) and to whose assistance two others immediately came up, who knocked down Badden, and kicked him in the side and mouth. A party on horseback, attracted by the woman's screams, approached, and the assailants made off. No trace has been got of any of the three except Hickey, who had been seen jumping over a fence, and followed and secured.

THE HAWKESBURY.—On Wednesday, the 21st inst., this district was visited by a flood of unusual extent. Late on the previous evening, although rain had fallen heavily the whole day, no perceptible rise had taken place, but before morning the river had risen more than twenty feet above its level, and the whole of the valleys were laid under water. The whole district of the Cornwallis presented a succession of flats of elevated land, intersected by broad sheets of water. The water continued gradually to rise even over these, and the lives of the inhabitants were in imminent danger. All the boats except two had been washed away during the night, and one of these had been appropriated by a man who had more regard to certain property on a distant farm than to the lives of his fellow-men. A rope was conveyed from the higher ground across the stream to Mr. Cadell's brewery, on which the waters were rapidly gaining. The means of escaping were still however wanting, when a boat arrived overland on a dry. On the last trip that the boat was able to make for the night, a decrepit old man was rescued from a spot which the waters had nearly reached. The boat, however, came in contact with a large tree which had almost upset it and consigned its passengers to a watery grave: the crew of the larger boat immediately came to their assistance and saved them from their perilous situation. The rain ceased about midnight, and the flood attained its utmost height by 8 o'clock next morning. The destruction of property has been immense, but we are happy to add that only one life has been ascertained to have been lost. A man named Mickey attempting to force his horse over a bridge was drowned. The greater part of the bridges over the Hawkesbury have either been carried away or completely dilapidated. The waters rose forty feet above their usual level.

DEPARTING LICENSES.—It having been brought under the notice of the Governor that considerable arrears are due to the Government on account of Departing Licenses and the Assesment on Stock, authorised by the Act of Council, 2nd Victoria No. 27; his Excellency directs it to be notified for general information, that the respective Commissioners will be instructed to 'renew the license of any person who may fall to pay what he is indebted to the Government before the next licensing-day, and the Colonial Treasurer has been directed to issue no license in future to any person who may be in arrears for either license or assesment.—Friday's Government Gazette.

Amendment in the Penny Postage.—The only amendment I should like to have introduced into the Penny Postage Bill, would be a clause enabling any gentleman who disapproves of the new system to pay for his letters according to the old.—Blackwood for December.

HEIRS APPARENT AND PRINCES OF WALES.

(Concluded from our last.)

King Edward I. having reduced Wales, by a statute, made the 12th of his reign, united it to the Crown of England; but perceiving that the Welch were not likely peaceably to submit to the rule of strangers, he so ordered that Eleanor his Queen, on the 25th day of April, 1284, was delivered of a son in Caernarvon Castle, in North Wales; the King then called together the barons of Wales, and demanding if they would be content to subject themselves to one of their own natives, that could not speak one word of English, and against whose life they could take no just exception, they readily consented; and having sworn obedience, the King nominated this newborn son, whom in his charter, 24th March, 1305, he styled Prince of Wales, being the first of the sons and heirs apparent of the Kings of England who bore that title.

Edward, Prince of Wales, eldest son of King Edward II., was born on the 13th of November, 1312, the fourth year of his father's reign. He was afterwards King Edward III.

Edward, eldest son of King Edward III., was born on the 15th of June, 1330, and, in the parliament held the eleventh of his reign, was created Duke of Cornwall, by a charter bearing date the 17th of March, 1338, this being the first precedent for the creation of the title of duke with us in England; and from this Prince Edward the Dukedom of Cornwall has ever since kept in the Crown; for the eldest son and heir apparent of the King of England is Duke of Cornwall by birth. Duke Edward was likewise created Prince of Wales by his father, in the year 1342, as also Earl of Chester and Flint. This prince, commonly distinguished by the name of the Black Prince, from the black armour he used to wear, accompanied his father into France, and at the battle of Cressy (26th of August, 1346) killed John, King of Bohemia, and took from his casque those ostrich feathers, which, in memory of this victory, became his cognisance, and these feathers, and the motto "Ich Dien," used by the Black Prince, have been ever since borne by our Princes of Wales, with the addition, by the more modern kings, of an open coronet. Their arms now differ but slightly from those of the monarch.

Henry, Prince of Wales, afterwards King Henry V., was born 1388, 11 years before the accession of his father, Henry IV.

Henry, Prince of Wales, afterwards King Henry VI., only son of Henry V., was born 1421, the tenth year of his father's reign.

Edward V. was born 4th November, 1470, the tenth year of his father's reign, and was created Prince of Wales 26th July, 1471.

Henry, Prince of Wales, afterwards King Henry VIII., was born 28th January, 1491, the sixth year of the reign of his father Henry VII.

Edward VI. was born 12th October, 1537, the 29th year of the reign of his father Henry VIII., and in January, 1546, when all things were prepared for creating him Prince of Wales, his father died, and he succeeded him at nine years of age.

Charles, Prince of Wales, afterwards King Charles I., was born 29th November, 1600, three years before the accession of his father James I.

Charles II. was born 29th May, 1630, the sixth year of his father's reign; and in May, 1638, being then eight years of age, he was styled, by order, Prince of Wales.

George, Prince of Wales, afterwards King George II., only son of George I., was born 30th October, 1683, 31 years before the accession of his father.

George, Prince of Wales, afterwards King George IV., eldest son of George III., was born 12th August, 1762, the second year of his father's reign.

THE DUKE OF CORNWALL.

The county of Cornwall is under peculiar jurisdiction, namely, that of the "Duke of Cornwall." The duchy of Cornwall was created in 1337, in favour of Edward the Black Prince, and settled by act of Parliament on the eldest son of the Sovereign of England. The Duke thence enjoyed large revenues arising from the lordship of castles, boroughs, and manors, granted to him in Cornwall and Devonshire, the profits arising from the "coinnage" of tin and various other sources. The annual revenue from the average of the three years subsequent to the death of the Black Prince, was

£2498 7s. 3d., the clear revenue in the fifteenth year of Henry VII. amounted to £10,095 11s. 9d., in the forty-fourth year of Queen Elizabeth, in 1602, it had fallen to £4569 2s. 2d.; and at the publication of Messrs. Lysons's "Magna Britannica," in 1814, the gross amount was estimated at £22,000, of which £8500 arose from the tin duty in the county of Cornwall, and £3500 from the rents of manors, fines, &c., in the same county. The sources whence the remainder was derived are not there enumerated. Before the war of 1793 the tin duty had amounted to £14,000 per annum. The immediate government of the county was vested in the Duke, who still had his Chancellor, Attorney-General, and Solicitor-General, and his Court of Exchequer; he also appointed his Sheriffs. The mining trade is under the separate jurisdiction of the Stannary Courts, the Lord Warden of the Stannaries and the Vice-Warden are at the head of this jurisdiction, with a final appeal to the Duke and his Council. The miners claim to be free from all jurisdiction, except that of the Stannary Courts, except in cases affecting land, life, or limb. The Vice-Warden's Court is held once a month, is a court of equity for all matters relating to the tin mines and trade. No writ of error lies to the Court at Westminster, but there is an appeal to the Warden, and from him to the Duke in Council, or, when the duchy is vacant, to the Sovereign in Council. Issues are frequently directed by the Vice-Warden to be tried in the Stannary Courts, which are held at the end of every three weeks before the steward of each of the four stannaries, or mining districts; namely, Foymore, Blackmore, Tywarnhaile, and Penwith and Kerrier. In those courts all civil actions, in which either plaintiff or defendant is a privileged tinner, are tried before the steward and a jury. From those courts an appeal lies to the Vice-Warden, and from him as in other cases. The stannary laws are revised, or new ones enacted, by the Duke and his Council, with the consent of what is called "the Stannary Parliament," consisting of twenty-four stannators, gentlemen of property in the mining districts, six being chosen for each stannary. Those for Foymore are chosen by the Mayor and corporation of Lostwithiel; those for Tywarnhaile, by the Mayor and corporation of Truro; and those for Penwith Kerrier, by the Mayor and corporation of Helstone. The last Stannary Parliament was held in 1752, at Truro, and continued by adjournments to September, 1763. The stannary laws have been repeatedly published. The stannary prison was at Lostwithiel, but by the act of William IV. is now at Bodmin. The ancient records of the stannaries were kept at Lostwithiel till they were burnt in 1644 by the Parliamentary army in the civil war of Charles the First's reign.

An act was passed in the 6th and 7th William IV., chap. 106, entitled, "An Act for the better and more expeditious administration of justice in the Stannaries of Cornwall, and for enlarging the jurisdiction and improving the practice and proceedings in the Courts of the Stannaries." By the fourth section of that act the equitable jurisdiction of the Vice-Warden is extended to all matters connected with the working of lead, copper, or other metal or metallic minerals within the county of Cornwall. By the sixth section the Stannary Courts were consolidated, and were to be held before the Vice-Warden, who was to have the same authority that the stewards had. The Vice-Warden, by section 14, is authorised to make rules and orders for the regulation of the practice and proceedings of his court. Such rules as relate to the equity side of his jurisdiction are to be confirmed by the Lord Chancellor; and such as relate to the common law side by one of the judges of the superior courts of common law at Westminster. The Vice-Warden's court is constituted, by section 21, a court of record, and is held at Truro.—*English paper.*

POPEY IN OXFORD.

(From the Oxford Chronicle.)

Professor Keble's Sermon at St. Mary's.

—Mr. Keble, Professor of Poetry, and one of the Tractarian triumvirate, preached the University sermon on Tuesday last; the substance was such as to remind us most forcibly of Mr. Sibthorp's University sermon, preached only a few months before his conversion to the Roman Catholic religion. The public are anxiously looking for the publication of the Episcopal charge of a sixth Bishop, (Winchester), the diocesan of Mr. Keble. The trumpet of his spiritual overseer has blown no uncertain sound, and the rev. gentleman is in this awkward dilemma—he must either retire, or will show that, when, in his letter to Mr. Justice Coleridge, he spoke of "feeling deeply the slightest word of his bishop," he meant to frighten the bishop out of speaking (just as his Lordship of Oxford is dumb,) or not to heed his voice, should he be so rash.

Monachism at Oxford.—Mr. Newman, Vicar of St. Mary's the Virgin, is building several sets of chambers for the reception of young men (candidates for orders, or for monastic institutions in contemplation) in his parish at Littlemore. And we beg to direct the heads of colleges to an investigation of the fact, whether several young men, bound by oath to celibacy and monastic vows, are not now receiving a gratuitous education in the University, from parties who have no special interest in them. The Bishop of Oxford, where is he?

The Rev. Isaac Williams, candidate for the Poetry Professorship, has published a defence of his doctrine, that the "Atonement is not the centre of the Christian System, and is to be preached with reserve." It is in the form of a reply to the censures of Bishop Monk, and is said to be "by the writer of the Tract." It would be inconvenient just now to say by the Rev. Isaac Williams!

Mr. Palmer is still continuing his tracts against Romanism—a sixth, on the subject of purgatory, has made its appearance. We observe that, while attacking with much vigour and success the doctrines of purgatory, as generally held by the

Roman Catholic Church, Mr. Palmer at the same time declares his belief in a purgatory according to the express terms of the Council of Trent.

Galignani's Messenger contradicts, "on authority," the alleged conversion of Lord and Lady Holland to Popery.

The Frankfort Gazette, under date the 3rd inst., states that on the day of the celebration of the anniversary of the Protestant Reformation, two great grandsons of Luther assisted at the ceremony. A flag used by Gustavus Adolphus figured on this occasion.

CONVERSION OF A ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIEST IN FRANCE.

(Abridged from a French correspondence in the New York Observer.)

An extraordinary fact, and one which has produced a great sensation, has lately occurred in a village of the department of Ariège, in the south of France. I have in my hands several original documents, and I have also conversed with several eye-witnesses upon the affair, so that I can give the most accurate information respecting it.

The village of Serres had a Curate, called the *Abbe Maurette*. He is a man in the prime of life, who had received a good education, and who, during the whole course of his ecclesiastical duties, had borne an irreproachable character. His enemies themselves (and he has many among the Priests since his conversion,) have not been able to accuse him of failing in any duty of his calling. So far from it, Mr. Maurette, placed at the head of a church difficult to manage, owing to the turbulence of its members, succeeded in winning and preserving the affections of all. He was universally respected and beloved. His disinterestedness especially was remarkable. He had never sought, as other Priests, to make money by the performance of religious ceremonies; he refused all money which his parishioners wished to give him, and he preferred a painful poverty to those illicit gains which degrade the gospel ministry.

For a long time, the *Abbe Maurette* had felt doubts upon certain doctrines and practices of Popery. Reading the Bible seriously and prayerfully, he was forced to acknowledge that the Church of Rome teaches many things which are not found in the Word of God. To remove his doubts he corresponded with a venerable Protestant pastor, Mr. Chabrand, of Toulouse, who explained to him the principles of the Reformation. Mr. Maurette soon found that the truth was *there*, and not in the traditions of Catholicism. He resolved, therefore, to quit openly the Romish church; but, by the advice of his new friends, he reflected long, and prayed fervently to God, before making this solemn abjuration. At last, the favourable moment being come, he confessed the Gospel before his flock, and wrote to his Bishop to inform him, that he had entered into the bosom of the Reformed church.

You can judge of the noise this conversion made, and of the anger it excited among the members of the Romish clergy. What! a Priest renounce Popery! A Priest openly embrace *heretical* opinions! This was the abomination of desolation for the Bishop of Pamiers. He sent some Curates, friends of Mr. Maurette, to threaten him, and at the same time, to urge him to return to Catholicism, but all their entreaties were in vain; Mr. Maurette, sustained by the grace of the Lord, remained firm in his new sentiments, and bore more and more distinct testimony to the truth which is in Christ.

The Bishop of Pamiers employed soft words to coax, and threats to intimidate him. But the new convert was neither to be coaxed nor intimidated; he wrote to the prelate a letter, of which the following is an extract:—

"You call the reasons assigned for my conversion in my letter *folle*, and a *thousand times refuted*; allow me to tell you, that it would be more for the honour of the Romish church to refute these reasons satisfactorily, than to make use of epithets which convince nobody * * * I know that you have power to launch against me the anathemas with which you threaten me. Well! it is your pleasure, strike! For myself, I shall go nowhere else for consolation, than to the Word of God; I desire to meditate upon it constantly, because in it I find strength, peace, life, joy and courage. It teaches me to render good for evil, love for hatred, kindness for injury. A word more, sir. Since you desire to open your arms to me, and take an interest in the salvation of my soul, allow me to express wishes for your own salvation. Believe me, I pray ardently that you may be enlightened by the Holy Spirit upon your eternal interests. What will become of your soul after quitting this transitory state, if you

have not followed Him who alone is the *Way, the Truth, and the Life*; if, putting your trust in a church which can do nothing for you, you never invoke the Only Name by which we can be saved? Open then your heart to the Gospel of peace, and this peace shall descend and rest upon you."

The Bishop of Pamiers saw plainly that he could not bring back Mr. Maurette to Popery. So he answered by act of excommunication, containing the most terrible anathemas. The document resembles those which the inquisitors of the middle ages put forth against the heretics, when they could not imprison nor burn them. Mr. Maurette sent back this act of excommunication to the Bishop, merely saying to him that he no longer belonged to the Roman Catholic church.

But this is not all. The converted Priest remains in his old parish; and several inhabitants of the commune of Serres, led by his instructions and exhortations, have also abandoned Popery. They have purchased copies of the Bible to learn from the Word of God what is the true religion. Feeling a desire to open a Protestant chapel, they petitioned the general consistory of their department to send them a pastor to preach the gospel. The petition was favourably received, and the president of the consistory, the Rev. Mr. *Vieu*, went to the village of Serres to perform public worship, which, it is expected will be regularly observed in future, in this interesting locality.

THE NIGER EXPEDITION.

(From the Hampshire Telegraph.)

The *Horatio* transport, arrived yesterday (Friday), from Ascension, which she left on the 27th of October, with invalids from the African squadron. She brings sad accounts of the disastrous effects of the climate on the crews composing the Niger expedition, no less than one-third of them having been invalidated, of whom about twenty-two have died. The *Soudan*, on quitting the Nun River, with thirty-six invalids on board, fell in with the *Dolphin*, and transferred them to that ship. Eight of these died on board the *Dolphin*; and with the remainder she proceeded to Ascension, where they were put on board the *Horatio*, and have returned home. The havoc made by the climate on the crews had greatly disheartened the expedition, and it was considered doubtful whether it could proceed. It is somewhat singular, that the blacks who went from England with the expedition were the first to fall a prey to the sickness on entering the river. The former accounts received from the expedition mentioned that the steamers entered the Nun River on the 13th of August. We now learn that this river is two miles wide, and that it is thought to be the chief of the many mouths of the Niger. The vessels with the *Amelia* tender did not do more than about a dozen miles until the 20th, on which day they did about thirty; the 21st, thirty miles more; the 22d (being Sabbath,) they rested. The 23d was wasted in looking after the *Wilberforce*, which had gone up (without Capt. Trotter's knowledge) by a different channel. The 24th they did twenty miles; the 25th thirty-five miles; and on the evening of the 26th they all four arrived at the island of Ebor, 130 miles up the river, according to its course. The river here is about 200 yards wide, and of good depth, the bank to the water's edge covered with vegetation, with the cotton, umbrella, palm, bamboo, and many other trees of the kind. The depth of water varies from thirteen fathoms down to very shallow indeed, the current against them going up the river at four; thus fast up the river its width varies from one hundred yards to a mile and a half. The next thirty or forty miles they passed several villages, then, for some miles, fewer inhabitants again, and latterly none. The town of Ebor is very large, not on the main rivers but up the creek; the King went on board the *Albert*, dressed like a merchant, and the natives were quite peaceful towards them; indeed the merchants there; they had provided them with vegetables and some bullocks on the day the last letter was dated, viz., the 12th of September. They have very large canoes carrying forty or fifty men each.

The following is an extract, dated Mount Stirling, close to the confluence of the Niger and the Zehadia, September 18, 1841, her Majesty's ship *Amelia* (tender.) (This point is 300 miles from the sea, and being above the delta of several rivers, is comparatively healthy):—

"The pestilence has broken out; fifty or sixty are ill in the squadron; ten or twelve have died, and many more will die, I fear. The *Soudan* takes the middle of the river, the *Wilberforce* goes up the Zehadia; the *Albert*, with Captain Trotter and Captain Bird Allen, goes up the Niger. Mr. Horatio Colman, acting assistant surgeon of the *Soudan*, is left in the medical charge of the *Amelia*, and the settlement which is forming on shore here under Mr. Carr, by the Society. Mr. Nightingale, assistant surgeon of the *Albert*, died; and also Mr. Marshall, acting surgeon of the *Soudan*."

The *Horatio* has also brought to England the following invalids:—Lieutenant Somerville, late of the Persian; Lieutenant Harston, late of the *Albert*; Mr. Belam, acting master of the *Soudan*; Mr. Rees, second master of the *Dolphin* (recently promoted); Mr. M. C. J. Brown, late of the *Erish*. The *Dolphin* has been sickly, and lost about ten men; among whom was Mr. Penny, the gunner; but when the *Horatio* left, all were well on board. The *Champion* left Sierra Leone on the 1st of October, and Ascension on the 26th, for Rio Janeiro, all well.

Waterloo Wheat.—At a meeting of the Baintree Agricultural Association, a few days since, Mr. Maunby, an old farmer, stated that a friend of his showed him some wheat grown on the field of Waterloo, and although the ground had been fattened by the blood of thousands of men, a more miserable sample he never beheld.

SHIPPING INEFLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

April 22.—The brig *Magusha*, Captain Taylor, from Hobart Town, having left the 17th instant, with timber and sundries. Passengers—Mrs. Elliott and two children, Mrs. Parsons and two children, Mrs. Turner, and one in the steerage.

23.—The steamer *Seahorse*, Captain Tallan, from Port Phillip, having left the 19th instant, with sheep and sundries. Passengers—Rev. Mr. Geoghegan, Rev. Mr. Maginnes, Miss Edwards, Miss Rea, Miss M'Lauchlan, Messrs. Manton, M'Nab, Wire, Orr, Simpson, White, Laing, Heape, Smith, and Goodwin.

24.—The brig *William*, Captain Le Grand, from Launceston, having left the 12th instant, with wheat, &c. Passengers—Dr. and Mrs. Salmon, Miss M'Leod, Messrs. Cox, Baker, Roberts, and thirteen in the steerage.

25.—H.M.S. *Beagle*, Captain Stokes, from a cruise to the northward.

26.—The ship *John Brewer*, Captain Brown, from Hobart Town, leaving left the 16th instant, with troops from England. Passengers—From England, Captain Armstrong, Ensign Armstrong, Dr. Galbraith, Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong, one sergeant, twenty-eight rank and file of the 93rd regiment, four women, and two children; from Hobart Town, Mrs. Slobin, and one male prisoner.

27.—The schooner *Governor Phillips*, from Norfolk Island.

28.—The barque *Eleanor*, Captain Johnstone, from London, the 15th November, with merchandise. Passengers—Mrs. Johnstone, Mr. Holt, and Mr. Edgar. The barque *Cairo*, returned to port yesterday.

DEPARTURES.

April 23.—The barque *Clarkstone*, Captain Stewart, for the *Wahle* Fisheries, with stockers.

24.—The brig *Louisa*, Captain Tucker, for Guam, in ballast.

25.—The ship *Timandra*, Captain Skinner, for Madras, in ballast.

26.—The barque *Pathfinder*, Captain Metcalf, for Guam, in ballast.

27.—The barque *Sultan*, Captain Robertson, for Guam, in ballast.

28.—The barque *Agnes*, Captain Davidson, for Guam, in ballast.

29.—The schooner *Elizabeth*, Captain Smith, for Port Nicholson, with sundries.

30.—The brig *Guide*, Captain Jones, for Newcastle, in ballast.

31.—The barque *Himalaya*, Captain Burn, for Guam, in ballast. Passengers—Dr. Monk, Dr. Melville, and Mr. Nicholson.

32.—The barque *Mary Ann*, Captain Bolton, for the East Indies, in ballast.

33.—The barque *Sir Edward Paget*, Captain Tait, for Calcutta, in ballast. Passengers—Dr. Groves and J. Barnes.

34.—The brig *Emma*, Captain Sproule, for South Australia, with sundries. Passengers—Messrs. M'George and Fauding.

35.—The *Lord Amherst*, for Guam; the *Al ligator*, for Mauritius; the *Planter*, for Lombok; and the *Conrad*, for Batavia.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This day.—The *Agnes*, for New Zealand; the *St. Lawrence*, for Guam.

26th inst.—The *Woodbridge*, for India.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—It is announced in yesterday's *Gazette* that the Police and Works Bill is about to be brought under the consideration of the Legislative Council; and the general objects of the bill are published for general information. These are, to provide for the maintenance of Police and the construction and repair of public works. It is also proposed to bring in a bill in the ensuing session to continue in force the jury act and the act for preventing influenza and catarrh in sheep and lambs within the Colony.

LAND CLAIMS.—A Court of Claims will be held on Thursday the 5th of May next and following days.

THE LOAN COMPANY.—We have purposely refrained from meddling with the concerns of this Company, for this good and solid reason, that we do not understand the subject sufficiently; it is hard, we should think, that Mr. Wright, who is merely the agent of others, should bear the blame, if there is blame to be imputed. He has promised explanations, it seems; but the holders of the Company's Scrips and that mysterious personage the public, who, it seems also, has the interests of the Scrip-holders greatly at heart, are beginning to think that these explanations are too long of coming, and they are both now looking hard at Mr. Turner, (whose name, it appears, is conjoined with Mr. Wright's in all the Company's Mortgages,) as the people in a theatre do at the manager when there is something requiring to be explained. Of course as shall leave the stage clear for Mr. Turner, who, as a Colonist of older standing than Mr. Wright, is doubtless called on to enlighten the Scrip-holders and the public on the subject of the Company's concerns.

BANK ABSTRACTS.—During the week the quarterly abstracts of the liabilities and assets of the New South Wales and the Commercial Banks have been published in terms of the act, in the *Government Gazette*. The following results are given:—Bank of New South Wales, liabilities,

247,991. 19s.—assets, 458,060. 8s. 11d. paid up capital 196,375.1.—Commercial Bank, liabilities, 245,571. 1s. 5d.—assets, 608,955. 15s. 11d.; paid up capital, 542,090.

THE SEAHORSE.—It will be seen from our advertising columns that the trip of the *Seahorse* to-day, and its being kept on the station at all, depends on the public encouragement that the Directors may receive. Its removal from this highly important station we would regard as a public calamity, and we still trust that means may be taken to retain it. It is positively disgraceful to our Government that its scheme for the encouragement of steam navigation should prove such an abortion as the celebrated postage amendment act has done. We understand that the raising of the sea postage to Port Phillip from 4d. to 1s. 3d., intended to increase the post-office revenue, has done so to a very limited extent, from the practice of sending letters by private hands—a practice which might easily have been foreseen, had our legislators possessed even an ordinary knowledge of human nature. The *Seahorse* Company, for whose advantage the increase was professedly made, have yet received nothing, and have very little to expect from this source.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Temperance Society was held last night in the hall of the Sydney College, at seven o'clock. His Excellency the Governor presided on the occasion, and addressed the meeting in highly appropriate terms, congratulating the Society on their position and prospects, on the diminution of intemperance, and the general melioration of the manners and habits of the community, which their operations had been partly instrumental in producing. The Hall was crowded to excess, and the assembly seemed to take great interest in the proceedings. His Excellency was frequently and enthusiastically cheered.

NEW MAGISTRATES IN YESTERDAY'S GAZETTE.—William Adye, Esq., of Yass; William Bowman, Esq., of Richmond; William Forster, Esq., of Brush Farm and Clarence River; David Forbes, Esq., of Muswellbrook; James Garland, Esq., of Lachlan Vale, Appin; Hamilton Hume, Esq., of Yass; Evan Mackenzie, Esq., of Moreton Bay; Allan Macpherson, Esq., of Liverpool Plains; John Milne, Esq., of the Clarence River; John Nicholson, Esq., of Bong Bong; Edwin Park, Esq., of Bathurst; Thomas Augustus Perry, Esq., of New England; John Charles Whitty, Esq., of Tumut River; George Ranken, of Salt-rum, Bathurst, Esq., and Charles Griffith, and James Moore, both of Glenmore, in the district of Port Phillip, Esqs.

NEW INSOLVENTS.—William Jackson Speakes of Campbell-street, Sydney, dealer; John Ball of the Manning River, ship-builder; Luigi Dalle Case, professor of gymnastics, Sydney; Thomas Black of Rosebank, Paterson, settler; Geo. Rust, Ward Stephens, and William Wright of Sydney, butchers; Robert Murray of Hinton, farmer; Henry Hewitt of the Wol-lombi, licensed victualler.—In yesterday's *Gazette*: Richard Kemp, Windmill-street, Sydney, sailmaker; James O'Neile of Canterbury, plasterer; James Abbott of Maitland, farmer; Edward Chester of George-street, Sydney; Robert Neil Hodge, auctioneer, Sydney; Thomas Llewellyn, accountant, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

OH, WHAT A FALL WAS THERE!—We regret to perceive, that Mr. Tegg has at last commenced the publication of the catch-penny pamphlets of quack-doctors. Even the infallible cures effected by brandy and salt, which we remember were some years ago promulgated in England, without gaining credence from any person of an ordinary share of common sense, are ushered into the world again from the colonial press, and sage newspaper editors in this gullible community declare it "the most miraculous medicine that has ever been discovered;" for "it is impossible," says one sagacious oracle, "that all the statements on the subject can be inventions, and we are therefore inclined to think that it must possess some property which chemists have not yet discovered." This is really too bad, unless meant as a burlesque.

CHURCH EXTENSION.

The Rev. Messrs. Tait, Fullerton, and McIntyre are now—at the twelfth hour—threatening to agitate for Church extension. It will not do, however. They are a post too late. There are others in the field now—we mean the Colonial Presbyterian Volunteers—men whom they have themselves conjured up into sudden existence by their own consummate folly and heartlessness, and whom, moreover, they have neither the intellectual nor the moral energy to cope with, either in town or country. Besides, we do not think it likely to be very serviceable to the Colony to extend a church which is to be under the governance of men of such exceptional principles as those which these Scots and Irish worthies have lately exhibited. But do they seriously suppose that young men so deficient in missionary zeal as the great majority of the General Assembly's Colonial preachers are, are going to come to this Colony now to contend for every inch of ground with Colonial Volunteers? At all events, we promise them a warm reception if they do; for not only have we heard a voice in Sydney for the Voluntary system, and no connection between Church and State in *New South Wales*; we have heard similar voices also from Hunter's River, Bathurst, and Argyle. In short, the Christian people are everywhere opening their eyes to the necessity for an entire change in the ecclesiastical system of the Colony, in regard to the method of supporting ministers of religion. Apropos—a favourite method of procedure with the small fry we allude to, whose main object in their Church extension scheme is to put Voluntaryism down, is to endeavour to persuade ill informed and weak minded people that Dr. Lang and his congregation have renounced all connection with the Church of Scotland, and can no longer be in communion with that Church. To put this assertion to the proof, however, we have only to observe that it is the characteristic of the Church of Scotland, as a Protestant Church, to protest against Popery in every form, and in every country, and in this character it is at the present moment protesting against the paltry Government grant to the Popish College of Maynooth in Ireland. Now we put it to the Colony, whether are Dr. Lang and his congregation on the one hand, or the three worthies above-mentioned, on the other, carrying out this principle of the Church of Scotland—the former in saying, "We will rather have no Government salary at all than have it on condition that the Government shall be at liberty to create and support a powerful Popish establishment;" or the latter in saying, "only give us our Government salary for God's sake, and then make the Colony a Popish Colony or whatever ye like."

RELIGIOUS ESTABLISHMENTS.—We need hardly remind our readers that the Rev. Dr. Lang will deliver the first of the series of Lectures on this subject already announced, this evening, at seven o'clock, in the Mechanics' School of Arts. The subject, we understand, will be "The History of Religious Establishments in Europe;" a subject fraught with the deepest political as well as religious interest.

INUNDATIONS.—The accounts from the interior bring intelligence of floods from almost every quarter, and to a greater extent than has occurred for many years. The Macquarie at Bathurst rose 20 feet above its usual level. We are sorry to add that the postman of the district in attempting to cross to obtain the services of a medical attendant to one of his neighbours, was drowned, leaving a wife and family to deplore his loss. At Berrima, also, a great destruction of property took place, and a man named Connor was drowned in attempting to cross the creek. At Illawarra, also, an excessive flood occurred, but we have not yet learned the extent of loss of life and property.

HIGH TIDE.—On Thursday last the tide in the Hunter rose to a height that has never exceeded in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The strong southerly gales that prevailed during that and the previous day were no doubt the cause of this extraordinary rise, by pressing up the waters of the ocean into the embouchure of the river. The storm on the coast has, we understand, been very severe.—*Hunter River Gazette*.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

OH! JEMMY THOMSON! JEMMY THOMSON, OH!

'E'en thus the bards of other days did rail,
And Jemmy Thomson with their wit assail,
When that sweet bard, by tragic muse inspired,
And with a wild, unvoiced passion fired,
Thus breathed the passion of his heroine's "Joe"—
Oh, Sophisticated, Sophisticated, Joe!
And thus must we, in these degenerate days,
Display our wonder, and record our praise,
When the Professor, wonder of the age,
Profoundly learned, eloquent, and sage,
Does to the gaping crowd his giant view,
In science, art, and literature diffuse.
Well we remember, the days gone by,
When first we heard him raise his voice on high.
In J—'s class room * * * * *
* * * * *
But now St. Mungo's learned fame we leave,
To hear a Pitt-street lecturer profanely rave;
Bazzy his horse, raving, on the job,
The question grave—to smoke, or not to smoke;
Of various arts we hear him next profess;
On landscape, gardening, cookery, and dress—
A most strange medley. But to higher aims
He next the notice of the public claims.
He sees the Press, its low and grovelling state,
And sighs at the degradation of the poet's lot,
Resolved to make 'th' admiring world his creditor,
And nobly condescends to turn an Editor.
How shall the muse admire his efforts then,
Or praise the varied offspring of his pen?
Are they not all within the *Herald* wr't,
That grand receptacle of sense and wit,
Where treatises on education trip,
Or essays on horse-racing, or the zip.
Pass we with silent awe those themes abstruse,
(The lills besetting barn-door fowl or goose.)
The wonderful Professor, see once more,
Address the throng, and in the rostrum roar.
Hear him ye sons of Australia! attend,
And to his precepts grave in silence bend.
Hark how the learned raves on the laws,
Prescribing genteel speech its proper bound,
Pruning each error, chastening every twang,
In his precise anatomy of slang.
And you, ye lovely daughters of the land,
Go! in the temple of his presence stand;
Go! learn no more, in frivolous employ,
Of dull domestic trifles, and of joy,
Let higher themes your giddy hearts possess,
Than tales of gossip, or the modes of dress.
Go listen lectures learned and abstruse,
On arts of which you'll never find the use,
And then go home and seek your lonely attic,
And study Virgil and the mathematics.
Or if the same, as when the world began,
Ye still will spend your charms to conquer man,
Do it upon a systematic plan.
Try the Professor's scheme of renovation,
His philosophic modes of captivation,
He kindly more than any glass provides,
To mirror the defects of your insides;
And teaches the best method of the cure,
The hidden blemish of the heart to trace.
These are the themes which claim our R— now,
The laurels these that circle on his brow;
And whilst around the thick and wondrous crowd,
Greet their instructor with applauses loud,
I let none presume to wonder if o'erpowered,
By all the stores of learning on a shalvered;
Ye murmur forth our praises faint and low,
Oh, Jemmy * * * * *! Jemmy * * * * *! Oh!

Since rival authors first began
To scribble, it has been their plan,
For want of other better matter,
To cavi at each other's chatter.
The good old practice holdeth yet,
Vide *Examiner* and *Gazette*.
There, peers of glowing eloquence,
Breathing contemptuous ire intense,
Expose in high indignant rage,
Each others' structures on the stage.
This, in an ostentatious bile,
Attacks its neighbour's grammar vile.
Whilst that, its wounded pride revealing,
Holds up its rival's envious feeling;
One, of its pet critique is tender,
Whilst t'other argues for its gender
And to the public pleads as suitor
Its claims to masculine or neuter;
Whether the pronoun, *tis*, or *who*,
Has with its nature most to do.
This worldly strife would most incline
Ourselves to vote for *feminine*,
But as we would remain "in pace"
With both our friends so cross and crazy,
We would suggest in friendly spirit
That it of both may claim the merit;
And if the masculine don't please,
And feminine and neuter teaze,
Its rival's terms might only mean
To shew its gender epicure.
PETER PICKLE.

The late Rev. Thomas Brisbane, of the parish of Dunlop, Ayrshire, Scotland—a distant relative of his Excellency Sir Thomas Brisbane, one of the former Governors of this Colony—was a man of great wit, but of unbounded integrity, who lived to a great age, and retained to the last the affections of a numerous and grateful people. During his prime he used to amuse himself by writing epigrams for any of his brethren, whose deviations from the straight line of clerical propriety exposed them to the lash of his satire. On one occasion a pompous clergyman in the neighbourhood had preached a funeral sermon on the death of an individual of rank in his parish, whose life had been notoriously inconsistent with the requisition of scriptural Christianity. The courtly clergyman, however, to ingratiate himself with the surviving members of the family, gave him a passport to heaven, to the great sorrow and annoyance of Mr. Brisbane, who immediately honoured the clergyman himself with the following epitaph, for which, we understand, there might occasionally be found some use, even in this Colony.
Stop, traveller! Beneath this grassy sod,
Lies a layman's sceptre, and a bishop's rod,
Who, if he gets to heaven himself, will stare
To find some people out whom he sent there.

POLITICAL CHANGES.

The *Cornwall Chronicle* has the following:—"We are favored with a communication from England from a member of Parliament, who states, that the appointment of a Governor-General for these colonies is all but determined upon, and that, should the berth be made, Sir George Arthur will have it offered to him. We learn, likewise, that Sir George has signified his willingness to accept the appointment, and that his head-quarters will be at Hobart Town. It is more than probable that should such an arrangement be carried out, the Governor-General would reside an equal portion of the year in Hobart Town and Launceston."

The above announcement, says the *Review*, is confirmed by Sir Compton Domville, Bart., who, at a splendid entertainment given on the occasion of the recent marriage of his eldest son, Capt. Domville of the Grenadier Guards to Miss Arthur, mentioned the approaching departure of the new married couple,—Capt. Domville being about to accompany Sir G. Arthur to New South Wales as A.D.C. on Sir George assuming that Government, and the concomitant command of the Forces vacant by the promotion of Sir Maurice O'Connell. Capt. Arthur of the 4th Regt. will be the Military Secretary.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

THE "VILLE DE BORDEAUX."—Captain L'Evêque, of *L'Heroïne*, has now taken his departure for Bourbon, carrying with him the official correspondence with this Government on the subject of the seizure and forfeiture of the *Ville de Bordeaux*, to lay before the Commodore in charge of the French squadron lying in those seas. As far as the Government of South Australia is concerned, we have little hesitation in saying, that the correspondence has been conducted in such a way as to uphold its dignity, and reflect credit upon its authorities, and it would afford us unfeigned pleasure to be enabled to state the same in reference to Captain L'Evêque—a pleasure, however, which, we regret to say, we are denied. The visit of Captain L'Evêque, however, has had one good effect, namely, that of throwing some additional light upon the act of "Barratry," which was committed in reference to this vessel, at Sydney, and, in virtue of which, M. Joubert has put in his extraordinary, but illegal claim. The Collector of Customs, and officers of the Crown, could not have acted otherwise than they have done, without a gross dereliction of duty, alike to their own Government and to the real owner of the vessel.—*South Australian*.

THE PORT LINCOLN MURDERS.—By the *Hero*, just arrived from Port Lincoln, we have received the melancholy intelligence of the murder of Mr. John Brown, a large sheepholder at that settlement, and his hut-keeper, a boy of the name of Lovelock, by the natives, on the 2nd instant. At the commencement of the affray, in which this melancholy occurrence took place, Mr. Brown, we understand, knocked one of the natives down with the butt-end of his gun; but, as the party was numerous, he was soon overpowered, and fell wounded in many places. On reaching the ground he got upon his knees, and placed himself in the attitude of prayer, in which position, we are informed, he was despatched. An inquest was held on his body, and a verdict of "wilful murder against some native or natives unknown" was returned.—*Ibid*.

THE CORPORATION SCRIP.—A few individuals, we understand, have expressed some difficulty in reference to taking the Corporation Scrip, on account of the line at the bottom, which states, that "the Corporation reserve the right of paying off these Scrips whenever they may think proper." Now, the object of this line is simply to put it into the power of the Corporation "to call in" the Scrips, at any time in which they may be in the possession of "funds applicable to their liquidation," and, as it is probable that the recent arrangements with respect to the market, will put them "in funds" at an earlier period than was before thought likely, instead of operating to the prejudice of the Scrip, it should in our opinion operate in

its favor. As so large an interest as ten per cent. is allowed on the Scrip, it was thought likely, that persons might get it into their hands, and hold it over, and to prevent this, after the Corporation was "in funds," was the only object with which the line in question was introduced.—*Ibid*.

LAND OF PROMISE.—We arrived here and found South Australia to be in reality the land of promise. We had to live, and did live on promises; inasmuch as bills and promissory notes were the circulating medium of the place. The land produced nothing but grass; but promised every thing if it were only tilled. We were promised ships bringing cargoes of sovereigns, and emigrant capitalists by every breeze. Many things were promised—many remain yet to be performed. Times became bad. Still we have promises to eat, promises to drink, and promises wherewithal to clothe ourselves. The land promises fruitfulness; the debtor promises to pay when he can; the banks promise forbearance; the Governor promises to do all he can as soon as he receives instructions from England. The vine-cutting-association promise us some grape leaves next season; the sheeps' backs promise us exports of wool amounting to nearly half the imports for brandy and rum. The teetotallers promise a miracle, to convert wine into water, and prevent droughts.—*Adelaide Examiner*.

DEATH.

On the 22nd instant at his residence, Botanical Gardens, Sydney, Mr. JAMES ANDERSON, aged 46 years, much and justly respected by a numerous circle of friends and the public in general, who deeply regret his loss, as a worthy friend, a valuable public officer, and a zealous and indefatigable Botanical collector.

One Hundred Head of Prime Mixed Cattle.

MR A. DODDS will sell by auction, on Tuesday, the 10th May next, at the Sale Yards East Maitland,

One hundred Head of prime Cattle, comprising cows, heifers, bullocks and steers.

Terms at sale.

MR. SLATTERIE begs to announce his intention of delivering a course of FOUR LECTURES ON EDUCATION, in the Theatre of the School of Arts, Pitt-street. The first Lecture will be delivered on Friday Evening next, April 29, and the remainder on successive Friday Evenings, at half-past seven o'clock.

Single Tickets for the course 7s. 6d.; family tickets, to admit three, one guinea.—to be obtained of Mr. SLATTERIE, and at the School of Arts.

PURE SAXON AND SAXON MERINO RAMS.

FOR SALE, at Lower District of Mudgee. May be selected out of a Flock of aqove 600 at 30s. each, for any number under 20; and 25s. each for 20, or upwards.

BATHURST.

MR. EDWARD BROWN, Tinsmith and Brazier, lately from Dublin, begs leave to inform the Public that he has commenced business in Hewitt-street, and will also dispose of fine and ration flour, butter and cheese, at the lowest terms, the produce of the farm of Killoshiel, well-known for the celebrity of its cheese. Bathurst, 22nd April, 1842.

TO LET, for the Term of Seven or Eight Years, Kelso Cottage, situated within one mile of the town of Bathurst, contains four rooms, with detached kitchen, store room, two servants' rooms, with harness room and stable—a good well of water at the kitchen door, a yard containing 20 perches, with a spacious slatted shed, and a good garden, containing one acre and 20 perches; the whole well fenced in with a close paling fence.—For particulars apply to J. H. Bassden, at Mr. Joseph Walford's Stores, George-street, Sydney, or to the proprietor, Mr. J. A. Crowther, Kelso, Bathurst.

RAINBOW TAVERN,

Corner of King and Pitt Streets. WILLIAM TOOGOOD having, at the solicitations of his former Patrons, removed his license from the Parramatta Road to his present new and commodious residence, begs leave to inform the public that he has established a RESTAURANT upon his old established principle.

On hand a very superior and choice assortment of wines and spirits, imported for first rate mercantile houses. Sydney, April 8, 1842.

IN THE SUPREME COURT. Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 23d April, 1842. Thompson and Another v. Nichols.

ON this day, (WEDNESDAY) the 27th instant, at noon, at the Parramatta Steamboat Wharf, the Sheriff will cause to be sold Five bales of Wool, unless this Execution is previously satisfied. CORNELIUS PROUT, Under Sheriff.

SALE POSTPONED.

In consequence of the Weather, from Thursday last, to THIS DAY, the 27th April, 1842, at the Mart, King-street, sale at Twelve. To Wine Merchants, Hotel Keepers, Ironmongers, and Others.

VERY EXCELLENT MADEIRA AND CLARET.

MR. STUBBS

Will offer for sale by auction, without the least reserve, Sixty-six casks assorted Nails, consisting of bat-ten, paling, and rafter. Terms at sale.

AFTER WHICH,

Sixty-six casks assorted Nails, consisting of bat-ten, paling, and rafter. Terms at sale.

DAY SALE.

[NO RESERVE]

On the Premises lately occupied by Mr. Moses Brown, King-street, by order of the Landlord, Mr. Brownlow.

OPPOSITE THE AUCTION MART.

MR. STUBBS

Will Sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th of April, at the Mart, King-street, sale at Twelve o'clock precisely,

- THE following Goods, remaining property, distrained for rent, viz. :—
- 2 Counters, with Drawers
 - 3 Glass cases
 - 3 Sets of Shelves
 - 2 Glass Cases, with drawers for counters
 - 8 Shew Boards
 - 1 Printed ditto
 - 28 Watch Bags
 - 2 Knots of Gut
 - 1 Tin Pail
 - 15 Lamp Glasses
 - 6 Pieces of Plated Glasses
 - 2 Lots of Sundry Articles
 - 3 Large Time-piece Covers
 - 1 Ditto broken
 - 8 Ditto second size
 - 33 Ditto small
 - 1 Lot of Old Watch Springs
 - 1 Lot of Glass Fittings.
- 21 Barrels Herrings SHED
1 case of Jackets. CELLAR.
2 Cases of Lamp Glasses, containing 10 gross. Terms at Sale.

PROMPT SALE.

On Wednesday Evening, 27th April, LUNDY'S TERRACE, PYRMONT, BY MR. STUBBS,

EIGHTEEN Stone Buildings or Tenements, let as under:—

First Building.

- 1 William Short..... 7s.
 - 2 New tenant..... 7s.
 - 3 Mrs. Coleman..... 7s.
 - 4 For occupation..... 7s.
 - 5 Ditto..... 7s.
 - 6 Niven..... 7s.
- £109 4s.

Second Building.

- 1 J. Williams..... 7s.
 - 2 Fitzgerald..... 7s.
 - 3 Prosser..... 7s.
 - 4 Mr. Carroll..... 7s.
 - 5 For occupation..... 7s.
 - 6 Ditto..... 7s.
- £109 4s.

Third Building.

- 1 T. Bryson..... 7s.
 - 2 W. Connor..... 7s.
 - 3 J. Summer..... 7s.
 - 4 J. Coyle..... 7s.
 - 5 For occupation..... 7s.
 - 6 J. Crump..... 7s.
- £109 4s.

ADJOINING THE PYRMONT HOTEL, WITH VACANT PIECE OF GROUND.

This property is almost right abreast; the Commercial Wharf, the very chosen place of all 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 there.

The public scarcely require to be reminded at 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 convenience and advantage attached to it from its waterside locality, its proximity to Sydney, and access to Parramatta street, adjacent places, properties, and public roads all around it.

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

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

SEAHORSE.

PASSENGERS intending to pass by the SEAHORSE STEAM SHIP, on its next contemplated voyage from Sydney to Port Phillip, are requested to intimate their intention at the office on or before Wednesday next, the 27th instant; for unless sufficient inducement be offered, the *Seahorse* will for the present be withdrawn from the Sydney and Port Phillip Station. Apply to

BOYD and CO., Temporary Office, Unwin's Buildings, Custom House.

Notice to the Creditors of W. H. Tyrer. A SECOND DIVIDEND of Two Shillings in the Pound will be paid, on demand, by the undersigned.

T. G. GORE, Trustee.

Sydney, April 26.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership heretofore carried on by George Coke, and Daniel M'Laren, the younger, at Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, as engineers, under the style or firm of Coke and M'Laren, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent; and in future the business will be carried on by the said George Coke, on his separate account, who will pay and receive all debts due and owing to and from the said partnership, in the regular course of trade. Witness our hands this seventh day of April, 1842.

GEORGE COKE, DAVID M'LAREN.

Witness to the signature of both parties, JOHN SMITH, Solicitor, Sydney.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will recommence business in the old way about the middle of this month, when they solicit the support of their numerous friends in Sydney and elsewhere.

S. PEEK and CO.,

Premises in George-street, three doors south of King-street, between the *Chronicle* Office and Holdsworth and Co.

ALBION BREWERY.

HAVING on the 12th instant let the Whole of those extensive premises known as the Albion Brewery, and disposed of the stock in trade to Messrs Gavin Ralston & Co., the business from that time will be conducted by them. As it is the intention of Messrs. G. R. & Co. to attend personally, and from the knowledge of the trade, and business habits, coupled with advantages which the work possesses unrivalled by any other of the kind in the Colony, I recommend them to the notice of my friends and the public with the greatest confidence. All casks now out belonging to the Brewery are requested to be returned, they being the property of Messrs. G. R. & Co.

JOHN TERRY HUGHES.

From the flattering recommendation of the proprietor of the Albion Brewery, and the interest evinced by him on our behalf, we are induced to expect a full share of public patronage. We will study to give satisfaction to our customers by attention and punctuality to their orders, and supplying them with a pure wholesome beverage of the best description, and we solicit continuance of the extensive connection enjoyed by our predecessor. Our agents in various parts of the province will be notified in a future advertisement, meantime, orders from any part of the colony will be attended to.

A constant supply of yeast always on hand.

GAVIN RALSTON & CO.

Albion Brewery, Elizabeth-street.

NEW GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT,

YORK-STREET, two doors south of King-street. O'ELLIS begs respectfully to apprise the public that he has commenced business in the above premises, and hopes, by unremitting attention to business, and carefully selecting none but the best articles, which he has determined to sell at the lowest possible prices, to merit a share of public patronage.

N. B.—C. E. particularly invites a trial of his TEAS, which will be found of a very superior description.

SPERM CANDLES.

Just Landed, by the Undersigned, TWO HUNDRED BOXES SPERM CANDLES, 4, 5, and 6.

- ALSO,
- Four hundred hams
 - Four cases best Spanish annatto, for cheese colouring
 - Thirty cases jams and jellies
 - Two hundred ditto pickles
 - One hundred ditto mustard
 - Fifty ditto sauces and Paté du Diable
 - Twenty ditto concentrated white wine vinegar, in portable packages, suitable for long journeys
 - Ten ditto Westphalia sauce, universally approved of
 - Fifteen ditto imperial plums, in zinc packages
 - Twenty hogsheds loaf sugar, in patent lumps
 - One hundred cases bottled fruits, in three and six dozen cases
 - Twenty cases of preserved meats, including game of all sorts
 - Fifty cases covers
 - Forty cases emollient old brown Windsor soap
 - Twenty tons Liverpool soap
 - Thirty ditto Bristol ditto
 - Ten cases marking ink, direct from Arnold, the patentee
 - Ten cases ink powder
 - Twenty cases black and red ink
 - Ten bales foolscap and letter paper
 - Forty cases assorted blacking.
- EDWARD CAMPBELL AND CO., 73, George-street.

PROSPECTS OF POPEERY.

A late number of the Edinburgh Witness contains a well written article on the rapid dissemination of the doctrines of the Puseyite School in the Church of England, the causes which have accelerated the progress of that heresy, the political aims of its supporters, and the prospects which the present portentous state of things holds out of the ultimate elevation of Popery to all its original dignity and power. We regret that the length of this article prevents our transferring it to our columns, but we have selected a few of the most important passages. The following statements are hardly credible. Mark, too, says the writer—

The amazing strides which the almost recently awakened principle has been making within the last few years—both as regards the exhibition of its true character, and the extent of its spread. Arduous confession is already advocated in the sister kingdom from Protestant pulpits, and already introduced into the families of Protestant divines. There are churches of the Establishment in which tapers are lighted at noon-day, in which incense is burned, and prayers for the dead are openly offered up; and the dealers in Roman Catholic breviaries are experiencing, it is said, a mightily increased demand for that article of their trade. Mark, farther, the extent to which Puseyism has spread within the last few years. An English correspondent of the Witness—a man of great sagacity and intelligence—states, that already a majority of the English clergy are tainted by its beliefs. The London correspondent of the Caledonian Mercury mentions, that the controversy is extending to nearly all the provincial journals of England, and that though much discussion exists on the point, the "preponderance is in favour of Dr. Pusey and his associates."

The writer proceeds to advert at some length to what he justly considers as the most ominous of all the extraordinary signs of the times—the fact that the Times newspaper, the most influential organ of public opinion in the world, has taken up the Puseyite cause, and among other suggestions recommends the Government of Sir Robert Peel to endow the Catholic Priesthood—a suggestion on which it is possible Sir Robert and his political partisans may act. Our prediction of the breaking up of the incongruous alliance between Popery and Liberalism is thus rapidly approaching its fulfilment. The spirit of inveterate hostility which Popery has ever breathed against civil as well as religious liberty, it is much to be feared, will soon find abundant scope for its exercise. The writer in the Witness sums up with the following prospective glance at the issue of the present eventful crisis in the religious condition of Great Britain—

With a Roman Catholicism in Ireland enjoying new endowments—with a Romanism scarce less extreme in England firmly entrenched amid old ones—with the established Evangelism of Scotland either crippled and worn down by the fines and persecutions of the encroaching secular court, or perchance disestablished altogether—with Methodism wrapped up in the usual indifference and secularity, and determined only on suffering for no principle, civil or sacred—with no small amount of the religion of dissent absorbed in mere political feeling—with only the apathy of infidelity outside the Christian Church on the one hand, and only the militant fierceness of Chartism, wild in quest of the unattainable and the visionary, on the other—can we doubt that in such a state of things a very brief period would suffice for the elevation of Popery to all its original dignity and power? That it will be one day so elevated we can entertain little doubt; nor, as we have already said, are there signs wanting which at least seem to indicate that that time is near. Anticipating no unfair or unsatisfactory settlement of the Church question from a Conservative Ministry—with certainly no reason to hope, and with yet no wish to suspect, we cannot help thinking how very portentous a sign it would be to the country and the world, were the Popery of Ireland to be endowed, and the Evangelism of Scotland to be trampled under foot by the same set of rulers—were the same men to put down with the one hand all to which the country has owed its character of intelligence and worth, and to raise and cherish with the other all that has given to the other country its cast of brutality and vice. Be this as it may, the duty of the Church of Scotland is clear. Her present struggle may be but a mere beginning of her troubles—it may be but a mere separating process like that which Gilead had recourse to; but all may depend, under God, on the manner in which her position in it is maintained. It may be the first preliminary skirmish of a protracted battle—the first taking up of a line of defence in a long and wearisome blockade; but if she be destined to sink in it, she will have assuredly but little heart or strength left, after her defeat, to grapple with enemies still more formidable than those which now surround her.

DESTRUCTION IN PAISLEY.

At a county meeting held at Paisley to consider the means of alleviating the fearful distress to which this devoted town is at present subject, the following remarks fell from one of the speakers, the Rev. Mr. Baird, a minister of the Secession Church. They pre-

sent a picture of social derangement which, dark though it be, we believe is not too highly coloured. A portentous cloud has gathered in the political horizon of Britain, which in its bursting threatens to overturn the institutions of civilised life. Extensive emigration is the only expedient that can avert the coming storm, and it is to be hoped, for the sake of humanity, that no considerations of false frugality, on the part of Government, will prevent that expedient from being speedily resorted to. Every interest in Great Britain is concerned in the promotion of emigration.

"There were moral points in the present state of things which he feared to contemplate; tending to alienation from all that was the object of firm and devoted attachment in the people of this land. He would ask any man of common sense and feeling, if placed in the circumstances in which many of the operatives now were, and seeing so many starving around him, if he could feel inclined to cherish those social institutions which would leave him in such circumstances? It was not within the limits of human nature, and he had no hesitation in regarding it as one of the most benignant features in the providence of God, that there were limits beyond which humanity could not be pressed. If there were not, he did not know what would be the result. These were facts men ought to look to in every condition of life, but which ought to weigh much more heavily with those whose stake in the country rendered it a serious question to them personally. He came to Paisley nearly seventeen years ago, and during the first twelve, amidst all the painful depressions of trade in town, he was sure they could not have found one out of fifty wishing to emigrate. What was the case now? Why he did not believe they would find one man out of a hundred willing to stay at home. The affections of the people were all alienated from the land that gave them birth, although never was there a class of people more attached to their father-land, than the people of Paisley. That attachment was now annihilated, and when such was the case, a community was not very far removed from a storm which ought to make them tremble. He had just another subject to refer to, that which his friend Dr. Burns had alluded to—Education. The cause of religion—the highest interests of man were at stake in this matter. He held that their labours were to a great extent neutralised—that as ministers of the gospel they were rendered powerless? How could they enter into the houses of families to give religious instruction, when the cravings of nature were subduing every principle of soul and body? Of what effect were it with men starving to talk to them of the high interests of eternity. It has been well said, send six philosophers to a barren island of the sea, and in six days they will become cannibals, and try to eat one another. This was not such a state of things as that the lessons of religion could be inculcated with any hope of success. Friendly societies were breaking up, in order that the individual members might fall upon the sums originally intended for the support of the old and infirm. If time allowed he would declare himself an advocate for the rights of property. He did not believe any country was worth living in where the rights of property were not protected. But no class should be protected over the other. He would ask what was the poor man's rights of property? What was the property of the millions—the masses, which was firmly rooted, and which was the basis of the social pyramid? It was their labour, and before humanity, and in the eyes of God, that property was as much deserving protection as any kind of property in the land.

SHOWERS OF METEORIC STONES IN HUNGARY.

We have abridged the following account of a meteoric shower at Iwan, in Hungary, from another much more circumstantial, communicated by an eye witness, to the Allgemeine Zeitung. It records a meteorological phenomenon, altogether without a parallel in the physical history of our globe.

The circumstances attendant on this meteoric shower are entirely different in all respects from any that are known to have taken place. Generally speaking, they occur accompanied with fire and flames, thunder, &c., and the stones fall hissing and smoking to the earth. Nothing of this kind took place at Iwan. On the contrary, so dense was the darkness that the horse-bed complained he could scarcely see his way home. No light at all was visible. Instead of a warmth the stones brought cold along with them, and the maize-tender assured me that the balls he felt were not only quite cold, but that the temperature became at the same time quite frosty. This account was confirmed by the clergyman M. Tatay. As is well known, the 10th of August is one of the days celebrated for shooting stars, and this is of course considered to be in some way connected with the phenomenon. The weather at Iwan was very fine in the morning. At noon a heavy shower formed themselves, and between four and five o'clock in the evening a wind sprung up, which increased into a storm and regular whirlwind, which continued for some time accompanied by violent rain. Between eight and nine o'clock all was again tranquil, and the weather remained so till ten o'clock, when the shower before mentioned took place. Curious enough, notwithstanding the air was quiet, the stones fell at a considerable angle, which shows some other power must have been working on them as well as their gravity.

The well known meteoric of Agram was driven many yards deep into the earth; this was not the case here, in consequence of the bodies being much smaller; but at Iwan they were driven in some in-

stances half an inch deep into the moist soil. The size was very various, I have some which are as big as a hazel nut; most are as big as a pea, or grain of Millet; but I saw many thousand on the ground no so big as a poppy seed. The colour is in general blackish brown on the exterior. The interior is partly grey brown, partly blackish blue and mixed besides with a yellow and sometimes reddish substance; between these are shiny metallic substances; the superficies is, contrary to the generality of meteorolites, not of a drossy nature, which circumstance agrees with the fact of their having fallen without any of its accompaniments. Their form is spheroidal, but with many irregularities; but few are quite globular; most of them are blunted at the corners, and like hailstones. Their conformation is clearly in concentric coverings, and there is also a nucleus, round which consecutive layers were placed, and so little firmness have they, that most can be broken through with the thumb-nail. Many of them make a slight stain, very few are hard, and scarcely any have a smooth surface. The specific gravity, in consequence of many porosities discoverable in the interior, is irregular, and varies from two to three. They have no effect upon the magnet. As yet there has been no time for a regular chemical analysis, but this will immediately take place. The chief ingredients are oxide of iron, oxide of iron, and oxyhydrate of iron, as well as flint, lime, and clay earth. The oxyhydrate of iron is very astonishing, and perhaps never heard of in the history of meteorolites. It is said that on every half-inch of ground there was one of the stones, and computing the extent of country covered it appears that about 350,000,000 must have fallen. Ten thousand of these, of all sizes go to a pound; and therefore the weight of all those fallen must have been about 350,000 quintals. The writer of the original account goes into lengthy speculation on the origin of this phenomenon, and he considers the stones to be planetary bodies of the same age as Jupiter, Saturn, &c., and even thinks this most extraordinary phenomenon will prove an epoch in geological as well as astronomical observations.

THE CENSUS OF 1841.

(From a Correspondent of the Times.)

I see, for the first time, in a provincial paper of Saturday last, a summary of the recent census for the whole United Kingdom, which summary is as follows, exclusive of the army, navy, and merchant seamen afloat, viz:—

Table with 2 columns: Region and Population. England and Wales: 15,901,981; Scotland: 2,624,586; Ireland: 8,205,382; Guernsey, Jersey, and Man: 124,079.

Total population of the United Kingdom: 26,856,028

The census of 1831 gave the whole population of the United Kingdom, exclusive of the army, navy, and merchant seamen afloat, at 24,133,412; and this included the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man; therefore, assuming the statement to be an accurate one, the increase in the population during the last ten years amounts to 2,722,616, or upwards of two millions and a half. The average annual rate of increase during that period appears to be 272,261.

In 1821, the population amounted to 20,977,858, exclusive of the army, navy, &c., and assuming (for want of a more accurate account) that the numbers in respect to Guernsey, Jersey and Man, were the same in 1821 as 1831, the increase of 1831 upon the census of 1821 amounted as near as possible to 3,155,544, which increase is greater than that which has taken place during the ten subsequent years, that is, between 1831 and 1841, by 431,928.

This comparison has reference to the population of the whole United Kingdom, but it may also be interesting to know the rate of increase in England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, respectively; and, assuming the data furnished by Messrs. Baines to be correct, I subjoin the following table, which will exhibit the amount of increase in each of those portions of the British dominions, (for in this country we never seem to contemplate any decrease in regard to the population.)

Table with 3 columns: Region, Population in 1821, Population in 1831, Population in 1841. Includes sub-tables for 1821-1831 and 1831-1841 for England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland.

The numbers of the army and navy, and merchant seamen afloat, and of the population in the Channel Islands, are omitted in

this table, from inability to rest on their accuracy in each of the three given periods. We have already had occasion to observe that the increase of the whole population of the United Kingdom has been considerably less between 1831 and 1841, than that between the preceding ten years. In the foregoing table, however, it is shown that, as it regards England and Wales, the increase between 1831 and 1841 is greater than that which occurred between 1821 and 1831. In Scotland, the increase between 1831 and 1841 is less by 12,186, in comparison with that between the preceding period. But in Ireland, the increase between 1831 and 1841, in comparison with that which took place between 1821 and 1831, is less by 527,593, or upwards of 50 per centum. It would be interesting to know the causes which have led to so sensible a declension as this in the increasing ratio of the Irish population: for example, how far it is owing to the emigration which has been going on in that country within the last few years, and how far to any improvement in the habits of the people, or to what other causes and influences.

PORT PHILLIP.

Our readers will learn with much pleasure that his Honor the Resident Judge at Melbourne has been kindly pleased to remit the remainder of the sentence of imprisonment been given to the local executive for the payment of the fine to the Queen, Mr. Arden was released from confinement on Saturday the 16th inst.

Every body knows by this time that Mr. Solicitor Carrington was turned out of the Supreme Court on Saturday, by order of the Resident Judge; but every body does not know the why and the wherefore, because the reports published are not quite so correct as they might have been. The case before the court was that of a lad named Tempest Parker, formerly in the service of Mrs. Larimour, the boarding-house keeper, who was tried for stealing a quantity of porter, the property of his former mistress, and a number of porter bottles being found in his possession, it was of course material that the jury should judge whether the similarity of the bottles and the brand on the corks was not a corroborative proof of the guilt of the prisoner. A bottle and cork was handed to the jury for this purpose, and some of the jurymen were in the act of examining the bottle when Mr. Carrington, who was not engaged in the case, and had nothing whatever to do with it, made some remarks as to the abundance of similar bottles and corks in town, which, whether spoken to the jury or not, were spoken sufficiently loud for them to hear. Now, to give utterance to any remark within hearing of a jury which is calculated to influence their verdict, is an offence which even in a mere bystander no judge would overlook, and which has repeatedly, within our recollection, been summarily punished by imprisonment; how much more deserving of punishment, therefore, is Mr. Carrington, who, as an officer of the court, must know the importance of giving utterance to such a remark. The Crown Prosecutor did but his duty in reproving Mr. Carrington for so far forgetting himself, and the Judge would have been to blame if he had tolerated Mr. Carrington's insolent reply. The truth is, Mr. Carrington forgets that he is not cock of the walk in the Supreme Court, as he has all along been in the Police Court and Courts of Petty and Quarter Sessions.—Port Phillip Patriot.

CAMPBELLFIELD CHURCH.—The election of a minister for the projected Presbyterian Church at Campbellfield, on the Sydney road, took place on Thursday last. The Rev. Thomas Moubray, A.M., recently arrived by the Robert Benn, was elected by a large majority of the subscribers. The only other candidate on the list was the Rev. Peter Gunn, also recently arrived. The sum of £300, which is required to entitle them to Government aid to that extent, is already nearly raised; the building, therefore, will speedily be commenced.—Ibid.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.—A branch of the Union Bank of Australia is about to be established at Geelong. Dr. Thomson is to be the Manager.—Ibid.

THE QUARANTINE STATION.—We are happy to state that the immigrants by the Manlius, with the exception of one, who still lies dangerously ill, are in a state of convalescence, and will speedily be released, his Honor the Superintendent having given instructions for the Board of Health to inspect the camp with a view to that result. The captain, who was so dangerously ill that his life was despaired of, is convalescent, and rapidly regaining his health. The cabin passengers by the Manlius are—Mr. Donald Smith, (died in quarantine), Miss Smith, Misses Barbara, Alice, and Isabella Smith, and Mr. John Smith, (the family of the deceased), Mr. Duncan Smith, and Mr. William Nicol.—Ibid.

STEAM NAVIGATION.—The most remarkable features connected with our mercantile progress during the "year of depression," are the advancement of steam navigation, and the "increase of exports." During the year 1841, a local Steam Navigation Company was formed, by whose capital and enterprise steam communication has been established between Melbourne and Geelong, and between Port Phillip and Launceston.—The Aphrasia Corvus has been purchased, laid on in the first line, the Corsair chartered for the second. Mr. Boyd, a wealthy gentleman who is coming out to Sydney, to take the management of the Royal Bank, has established, by the means of his agents, Mr. Fennell of Melbourne, and Mr. Laurie of Sydney, the Sea-

horse, steam-ship, as a regular trader between Sydney and Port Phillip. Messrs. Manton and Co. have imported a beautiful iron steam-boat to ply on the river between Melbourne and Williams Town; Mr. Walker, of Hobart Town, having previously put the *Governor Arthur* on the same line. The subjoined table will show at a glance the extent of the provincial steam trade:—

Aphrasia, 70 horse power, Melbourne and Geelong.
Corsair, 150 horse power, Melbourne and Launceston.
Faeta, 70 horse power, Melbourne and Williams Town.
Governor Arthur, 25 horse power, Melbourne and Williams Town.
Seahorse, 251 horse power, Melbourne and Sydney.

Independent of the *Vespa* mentioned in this schedule, steam power has been applied to two extensive mill works, constructed one by Messrs. Alison and Knight, the other by Messrs. Manton and Co., for grinding flour and sawing timber. A flour mill, to be turned by a water power, has been erected on the Yarra Yarra, by Mr. Dight and one or two more of a similar nature have been projected for establishment in the neighbourhood.—*Gazette*.

MELBOURNE WATER WORKS.—Mr. Howe, a gentleman lately arrived, and an engineer by profession, is engaged in drawing up a proposition, which we long shall have the pleasure, we trust, of introducing to the public, for the establishment of waterworks for the supply of the town. It will be in the recollection of several of our readers that the prospects of a company to supply the town with water was circulated at the commencement of 1841, but abandoned for the want of sufficient capital to start it. It appears to us that the abundance of capital accumulated in the district will find no securer or more profitable means of investment than in the shares of such an association; if we may judge by Mr. Howe's explanations on the subject, his plan for establishing and carrying on the operations of the company will be much more economical than that formerly made public, and will ensure certainly twelve or fifteen per cent. profit!—*Ibid*.

FLY FISHING.—The lovers of this gentle art, this sequestered pursuit, and Isaac Watson in his love of the avocation distinguished the amusement, will find some sport in the capture of a fish now abundant in the Yarra Yarra, generally known as the herring. The fish, which is slender in shape and delicate in taste, has more the appearance of a smelt than any other fish, of the physical formation of which we are cognizant. It is, however, as we are told by a frequenter of the river bank, exclusively a fresh water fish, and that shoals are now coming down the river to spawn; in about two months the stream will swarm with the delicious fry; meanwhile, the parent fish may be caught in abundance with the fly or worm—the red hackle, we understand, is the bait at which the fish rises most readily, particularly when a gentile is put on to conceal the naked barb.—*Ibid*.

THE WEATHER, since our last notice, has exhibited one of those sudden extreme contrasts for which, in these regions, it is so remarkable. The oppressive heat has been succeeded by squally weather and stiff sea breezes; considerable quantities of rain had fallen during the past week, bringing relief to nature, animals and inanimates. Through the whole of Wednesday and Thursday, it blew a fresh gale from the south-west, which is now succeeded by a more genial state of atmosphere.—*Ibid*.

CAPITAL.—Upwards of twenty thousand pounds have been added to the capital of the Colony by the arrival of the *Two Sisters*.—*Patriot*.

MONEY.—The passengers by the *Two Sisters* have brought considerable capital for investment in our province; one gentleman alone has about 11,000 sovereigns on board.

CATTLE.—Mr. Atkinson sold on Friday last, by private contract, 150 head of mixed cattle at 25 per head, half cash, and half by a bill at three months. The sample of twenty head sent into the Cattle Market brought 46 each each. This is decidedly the best sale of cattle that has been effected for some time.—*Ibid*.

SALE OF LAND.—The agent of the Union Bank has purchased, for the use of the branch establishment in Melbourne, the corner portion of the allotment facing Collins and Queen-street, known as the property of A. Willis and Co., for the sum of £30 per foot—the price reminds us of the transactions of days that we thought had gone.—*Ibid*.

THE MARKET.—The following is the price current for garden produce sold in the market on Saturday last:—Potatoes, per cwt., 8s. to 9s.; ditto, per lb., 1d. to 1 1/2d.; cabbages, 2d. to 3d. each; pickling ditto, 4d. ditto; cucumbers, 2d. to 3d. each; carrots, per bunch, 3d. to 4s.; turnips, 2d. ditto; leeks, 2d. ditto; radishes, 2d. ditto; root, 4d. each; pumpkins, 1s. to 1s. 6d. each; vegetable marrow, 6d. to 1s. each; beans, 6d. per quart; peas, 8d. ditto; onions, 4d. per lb.; damsons, 1s. 6d. per lb.; grapes, 1s. to 2s. ditto; apples, 8d. to 10d. ditto; rock melons, 1s. to 2s. 6d. each; water melons, 1s. to 1s. 6d. each; artichokes, 10s. each; ducks, per couple, 8s.; fowls, 4s. to 5s.

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

The *John Brewer* had arrived at Hobart Town from London, bringing news up to the 7th of December. By this vessel his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor received official intelligence of the birth of the Prince, and orders were immediately issued for celebrating the event with appropriate honors.

New Battery.—The new battery at Hobart Town is to be called the Prince of Wales Battery. His Excellency has given directions to have it in a state of forwardness to fire the salute on the official announcement of the birth of the Prince of Wales.

Obituary.—The death of the Rev. J. Waterhouse is a bereavement, not to his friends alone, but to the public at large. He was beloved as an amiable man and pious Christian, even by the members of other denominations. The zeal with which he entered on the mission designed to extend civilization and christianity in the surrounding islands, justified the choice of those who entrusted him with it; and his early removal from his sphere of labour will be a severe disappointment. The Rev. Mr. Waterhouse has left a numerous family to inherit the honour which will ever descend on the children of the just.—*Launceston Examiner*.

The Census.—The public is anxious to ascertain the result of the census; sufficient time has elapsed, surely, since it was taken, to add together the several returns. It will be satisfactory to ascertain it; an impression being prevalent that the inhabitants of this Colony do not exceed the number in it when Sir John Franklin assumed the Government.—*Cornwall Chronicle*.

On Dit.—That Van Diemen's Land (Hobart Town side of course) will be made a naval depot; that a military depot will be established at Launceston, which will be the head-quarters for the military intended for service in the colonies; and that the "probation" plan is to be abolished, and the assignment system again to be adopted.—*Ibid*.

King's Island.—We learn that Captain Smith, lately Commander at Flinders's Island, has received permission from the local government to locate King's Island, which he has taken possession of, and is about sending to it a number of sheep and cattle. The King's Island is intended for a penal settlement shortly.—*Ibid*.

Flinders Island.—The commandant of this prison-place for the remnant of the aboriginal natives of Van Diemen's Land, is entrusted to a Dr. Jeanneret, who has in consequence been appointed to the Commission of the Peace.—*Ibid*.

The River Derwent.—In consequence of the long drought, this river above New Norfolk, has become fordable in many places.—*Ibid*.

The Carrington Estate.—This fine estate was sold yesterday by Mr. Lowes to Mr. Esh Lovell, of Murray-street, at the low price of 2l. 10s. per acre. The mansion and buildings erected by the late Dr. Ross cost above 2000l. The greater part of the property is fit for the plough, and about two hundred acres are already under cultivation. It appears our wealthy colonists do not yet properly appreciate the value of agriculture, when they would allow such an estate to pass through their fingers at one-third its value.—*Colonial Times*.

Port Arthur.—Some of the unhappy beings undergoing the utmost severity of punishment at Port Arthur recently made their escape. They were chiefly men sentenced to life transportation from Sydney, *Jacky Jacky*, as he was called, a very heavy criminal, amongst them. By the vigor of the Commandant, Captain Booth, and the activity of the military under his orders, they have all been recaptured; we regret to state with the loss of one life, one of the runaways having been shot.—*Review*.

New Vessel.—A fine craft of about 300 tons burthen, built by the Government at Port Arthur, arrived at Hobart Town on Sunday last. She is christened the *Lady Franklin*. We believe the timber of this colony to be very fit for ship-building. The British Government might turn the prison labour at Port Arthur to a good account, by building first-class frigates.—*Id*.

The Crops.—The potatoe crop is now the only one possible to be affected by the weather, but it would seem that the hopes of the farmer are to be disappointed, even at the eleventh hour. The long continued drought has deprived the farmer of hope, even for the late crop, to which he looked forward for remuneration for the bad success of the early ones. They too have suffered almost beyond the possibility of recovering. Some of our readers expressed doubts of the correctness of our opinion on the wheat and early potatoe crops. They are now convinced of its correctness. We mention this, not to rejoice in our prescience; but the general state of the crops is most useful information, both to the seller and speculator, and we have taken particular pains to obtain the most correct intelligence.—*Hobart Town Advertiser*.

Hobart Town Markets.—The market prices of every article of Colonial produce remain as last week. Wheat has rather improved, but not sufficiently to notice. There are no purchasers for Sydney, (although Derwent wheat is known to be much in demand,) for the only reason that there is no money to purchase with. The prices are as follow:—Wheat, 7s. 6d. per bushel; flour fine, 18s. per cwt.; seconds, 16s. per ditto; oats, 5s.; Cape barley, 4s.; English ditto, 6s. per bushel; hay, 4s. 6d.; straw, 2s. 6d. per cwt.; Port Arthur coals, 35s. per ton; she-oak, 14s. per ditto; gum, 10s. per ditto; potatoes, 6s. 6d. per cwt.; shingles, 8s. per thousand; posts and rails, 34s. per hundred; inch boards, 10s. per hundred feet.—*Murray's Review*, April 15.

The Weather.—We had stated last week that the barometrical indications promised rain. They were amply fulfilled by a copious fall on Monday and Tuesday, which we learn has been general on this side the Island. The agricultural operations are proceeding now with spirit, and although the barometer is fluctuating at 29.8, yet the nebular appearances afford every prospect of renewed rain. Thermometer at noon, 62.—*Ibid*.

The Weather.—During the last two or three days this side of the island has been visited with a succession of most delightful showers of rain, which have been of great assistance to the farmers. The plough is now busily at work in all directions, and the aspect of agricultural affairs assumed quite a fresh appearance. Pasture will soon be plentiful, and the cattle in many parts of the interior are already improving. Such a want of rain at this season has not been known for many years.—*Launceston Advertiser*.

Launceston Markets.—Barley—English, may be quoted at from 5s. 6d. per bushel; Cape barley, 4s. 6d. ditto. Oats—feed, 4s. per bushel; for seed, 4s. 6d. ditto. Flour—first quality, 18l.; second, 16l.; third, 14l., per 2000lb. Return of grain and flour exported from the port of Launceston, during the week ending 26th March, 1842, inclusive—oats, 2741 bushels; wheat, 2774 ditto; flour, 32l. tons. Return of grain and flour imported at the port of Launceston, during the week ending 26th March, 1842, inclusive, nil.—Rum 4s. 6d., brandy 5s. 6d. per gallon; case gin, 21s. ditto; sugar, Manilla, 32l. per ton; Mauritius, 35l. ditto; tea, 8l. per chest; soap, 40l. ditto; tobacco, 1s. 3d. per lb.; salt, 4l. per ton; bottled beer, 11s. per dozen; London porter, 5l. per hhd.—*Launceston Examiner*.

BENECARLO WINE.

On Wednesday last the Chief Justice gave judgement in the cause, the Queen v. James Cockburn, to which we shortly adverted in our last. After a short but lucid review of the evidence on both sides, his Honor concluded—

The whole point turns upon whether this is a case which comes at all within the words and the intent of the 20th section of the Act, on which the libel is founded, as being an improper description of the goods reported and entered at the Custom-House. Trying the question by the argument so fairly put by the learned advocate for the claimant, I am driven by the irresistible weight of the evidence, to the conclusion, that this is not fermented liquor, called wine, but is essentially, that is substantially, *distilled spirits, coloured or mixed with wine*. As the *onus probandi* lay on the claimant, and he has, in my opinion, failed to make out his case, the goods must be condemned and forfeited to the Crown for a violation of the local ordinance, 2 Vic. No. 3, s. 20, with costs, on paying expenses of storing.

After the judgement had been delivered, Mr. Windeyer, counsel for the defendant, intimated that his client intended to appeal, and requested that the sale of the property might be delayed until the time for lodging an appeal was expired. His application was complied with on the usual terms.

The value of the wine thus condemned was nearly six thousand pounds.

A SCRAP FOR THE TREETALLERS. We have been furnished by a correspondent with the following statement of Malt Liquors exported from Great Britain to Sydney:—

	IN WOOD.	Hhds
From 1st Jan. till 31st Oct., 1841,	5,802	5,802
For same period in 1840,	11,594	11,594
Deficiency in 1841,	5,792	5,792
	IN BOTTLE.	Casks.
From 1st Jan. till 31st Oct., 1841,	22,131	22,131
For same period in 1840,	33,782	33,782
Deficiency in 1841,	11,651	11,651

We learn also from another source that the diminution of consumption which the above figures indicate is not confined to this sober portion of her Majesty's dominions. The decrease in the consumption of malt from the 10th of October, 1840, to the 10th of October, 1841, in London and its vicinity, amounts to no less than 41,924 quarters, the quantity used in 1840 having been 776,219 quarters, and in 1841 being 734,295 quarters.

The following is a correct list of the quantities of malt consumed by the undermentioned brewers during the past year, distinguishing those that brew porter and ale also, by the letter B, implying both, and those that brew porter only with the letters P. O., implying porter only:—

	Quarters.
Barclay, Perkins, & Co.	B. 106,245
Hanbury, Buxton, & Co.	B. 88,132
Whitbread & Co.	B. 51,457
Reid & Co.	P.O. 47,980
Meux & Co.	B. 39,797
Coombe & Co.	B. 36,460
Coburn & Co.	B. 30,615
Hoare & Co.	B. 29,450
Elliot & Co.	B. 25,379
Thorne & Co.	B. 23,413
Taylor & Co.	B. 21,424
Charrington & Co.	B. 17,840
Goding & Co.	B. 16,018
Broadwood, Mundell, & W. & E. Higgin.	B. 15,791
Gardner & Co.	B. 13,127
Lamont & Co. (recently bankrupts)	B. 13,087
Courage & Co.	B. 12,928
Mann and Co.	B. 12,111

PARRAMATTA.—A rather curious circumstance took place here the other day. Two convicts having escaped from a probationary gang employed in sinking a well between the factory and the river, and committed a series of depredations in the neighbourhood of Camden, his Excellency stopped the indulgence of the whole gang. Sometime after his Excellency received a memorial, purporting to have come from the gang, and implicating two soldiers of the military guard in the escape of the prisoners, having sent them on a stealing excursion to some of the neighbouring gardens, to furnish their table with fruit on St. Patrick's day, by way of doing honor to the memory of the Saint. His Excellency ordered an investigation into the affair, when it was discovered that some such feast as had been described had been prepared, but nothing could be discovered as to the persons for whom it was designed, nor did anything appear to criminate the soldiers implicated, nor to discover the persons from whom the memorial had proceeded.

THE LATE SIR FRANCIS CHANTREY, R.A.

The mortal remains of this celebrated sculptor were consigned to their resting place in the chancel of Norton Church, in his native village, in Derbyshire, on Monday last, whither they had been removed from his house in Eccleston-street, Fimlico. Sir Francis wished that his funeral should be as private as it might be, yet it was attended by many sincere friends, and the carriages of several of the nobility and gentry. The weather was very unfavourable, but as the procession approached Norton it was met by thousands of the inhabitants of the neighbouring districts for many miles round, who came to offer the last tribute of their respect to their highly gifted and admired countryman. George Jones, Esq., R.A., Keeper of the Royal Academy, and several other members of the council, were present, as also twelve boys, the number in the school which he had founded and endowed, and the whole scene was one of great interest and solemnity. It does not appear that Sir Francis realised either 200,000l., or even half that amount; perhaps from 50,000l. to 60,000l. much nearer the truth. This sum, however, except a few legacies, it appears, is settled upon Lady Chantrey for her life, with a reversionary interest to the Royal Academy in perpetuity, under trusteeship, the interest and profits to be expended on improving and enlarging the present modes of studying the arts, and for the purchase of the most valuable works of sculpture and painting that can be obtained, such works to be deposited in a public gallery for the improvement of general taste, and it is hoped that Government will meet this liberal conduct by building a suitable place for their reception, to prevent a portion of the original sum being laid out in building, which would divert the means from the purchase of works as stated.

PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTED MERCHANDISE.

Table listing various goods such as Ale, Ditto, London Porter, Brandy, etc., with prices in £ s. d. and columns for quantity and price.

BREAD, FLOUR, AND GRAIN.

Table listing bread and flour items like Bread per 2lb loaf, Biscuit, etc., with prices.

COLONIAL MERCHANDISE.

Table listing colonial goods like Butter, Ditto, etc., with prices.

Table listing eggs, lard, beef, mutton, etc., with prices.

EX "ANDROMACHE."

HENDRIES' PERFUMERY, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

MILK OF ROSES. Vegetable Extracts. Lavender Water. Perfumed Spirits of Lavender. etc.

T. & M. WOOLLEY.

76, George-street, and 4 and 5, King-street.

BRONZE AND ORNOLU GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED.

DRAWING-ROOM INKSTANDS

Thermometers. Watch-stands. Paper weights. Lusters. etc.

ELEGANCE AND ECONOMY COMBINED!

J. FIELDING, Pastry Cook and Confectioner, No. 33, Pitt-street.

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.

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.

CIRCULAR.

MRS. SUNBOLY, Milliner and Dress-maker, lately arrived from England, having been in business for six years in Regent's Quadrant, London, in soliciting the patronage of the Ladies of Sydney, begs to state, that having made arrangements with Madame Goodwyn, but recently arrived from Paris, where for four years she was designer 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 on the premises. Park-street, two doors from Castlereagh-street. Sydney, April 4.

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.

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.

Coach and Gig Manufactory.

CHARLES M'LAUGHLIN begs leave to intimate to his numerous patrons, that he has removed his establishment to the premises adjoining the residence of James Raymond, Esq., in York-street, where he will carry on his business in all its branches. He takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to the public for the liberal support he has received since he commenced business; and he hopes by strict attention and moderate charges, to give satisfaction in future. Vehicles will be made and repaired in the best manner and newest style. All orders will be punctually attended to. York-street, Sydney, March 29.

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 Automations, which will be exhibited for the amusement of the Junivales, and have engaged the services of Mr. Holland, the celebrated fanaticist, 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.

FURNISHED LODGINGS.

NO 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.

NOTICE.

MR. W. SHERWIN intimates to his friends and the public generally, that he has disposed of his business at No. 18, 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.

FOR VALPARAISO AND LIMA,

THE fine new first-class fast-sailing ship SIR CHARLES NAPIER, 638 tons register, Coppered and Copper-fastened, has first-rate accommodation for Passengers. For Passage apply to Captain HAYES on board, or to GILCHRIST & ALEXANDER, Sydney, April 22, 1842.

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, or to J. H. ECCLESTON, A. B. SMITH & CO., Agents. 2nd March, 1842.

LAND SURVEYING.

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

ROYAL EXCHANGE COMPANY,

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

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. DAVENSON, - Wollongong. - A. W. LARRYMORE, - 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 not be taken in.

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