

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.

THE OLD STORY;

OR, TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION I
Second Edition, Corrected and Improved.
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

WHAT a liberal Government we Botany Bay-people have the happiness to live under! They won't give us a right Colonial Parliament that we may take care of our own public money—that, it seems, the fifteen can do themselves—but they will give us a baker's dozen, if we choose, of little contemptible district parliaments, that we may have the singular pleasure and advantage of spending as much more of our own money in addition as we please. It is a liberal offer, to be sure, and it strongly reminds us of good old Izaak Walton's directions "How to bait a hook with a live frog to catch pike." "Sew up his mouth," says the tender-hearted old angler; "and then, with your needle and silk thread, stitch his leg to the hook, and use him as though you loved him." Now, our lords and masters in Downing-street have certainly "sewed up our mouth" already; for it seems we are not to have a syllable to say in the management of our own affairs, as British Colonists, for we don't know how long yet; and his Excellency the Governor is now, it seems, "with his needle and silk thread, stitching our leg to the hook" of his new Police and Roads Bill, "using us," of course, "as though he loved us." And, doubtless, when the scientific operation has been duly gone through, his Excellency will say, with a degree of self-complacency, "What an excellent bait for catching Colonial pike or gudgeon!" In sober earnest, we should be as voracious as the former of these animals, and as stupid as the latter, to be caught by any such bait as his Excellency's new Police and Roads Bill.

Not that we have much to say against the principle of the Bill. The Bill is well enough, for anything we can see in it; but, as Dr. Dousterswivel says, this is neither "the times nor the places" for having anything to do with such a bill. Our reason for thinking so we shall state in the following anecdote:—A wealthy old manufacturer, who resided in the city of Glasgow, about the commencement of the present century, had seven daughters, to each of whom, it was currently reported, he was to give ten thousand pounds as her marriage-portion. Now, a gentleman who had just commenced business in Glasgow about that time, naturally thinking that such a portion with a wife would be a very handsome addition to his available capital, and finding one of the young ladies sufficiently agreeable, settled the preliminaries of a matrimonial alliance with her in the usual way. On coming to terms, however, with the old gentleman, he found, to his extreme mortification, that the Ten Thousand Pounds were not to be payable during the father's lifetime; and this unfortunately altered the case so much in the estimation of the ardent speculator, that he broke off the match immediately, telling the old gentleman—pardon us,

ladies, for we are only reporting the case—that "he might keep his article." Now we are precisely in the situation of this rude man of business. It is the ten thousand pounds—the real genuine Colonial Parliament, the regular House of Assembly—that we want; and in default of this, we must just be plain with his Excellency, in regard to his new Police Bill, and tell him that "he may keep his article." The truth is, his Excellency and the rest of the fifteen have got themselves into the well, in regard to the Revenue and Expenditure of the Colony; and they wish, like the fox in the fable, to make the unfortunate Colonists their he-goat, that they may mount upon his back and climb out by his horns. It won't do, however; and we shall state the reasons why, as briefly as possible, joking apart.

1. In the first place, then, we cannot but regard the proposed offer of something like representation to the Colony by the Local Government and Legislative Council with great suspicion. As Hamlet says of the ghost,

It comes in such a questionable shape
That we must speak to it.

In short, as another poet says,

—Timeo Danaos, et dona ferentes.
I dread these Greeks—I dread their presents too.

For what, is the sort of present these Colonial Greeks are proposing to make us? Why, instead of paying the Police establishment of the Colony in future from the produce of the indirect taxation of the Colony, over which the Legislative Council have at present the exclusive control, they are going to shift over the whole burden of that establishment upon the Colonists, as it forms a very large item of the general expenditure, and to allow the Colonists to tax themselves to pay for it. But will the Colonists have anything to say in future in the management of the revenue arising from indirect taxation if they accede to such an arrangement? By no means. By that arrangement the Legislative Council would, doubtless, be relieved in no small degree of their present embarrassment, in providing something like tolerable government for the Colony with a revenue which is daily becoming less and less adequate to meet its enormous and constantly increasing expenditure; and they would thus be enabled to go on a few years longer than they otherwise could on the present rotten system. But the Colonists would only gain a loss by the bargain; for the period of their obtaining responsible Government would thereby be only indefinitely postponed.

But some of our readers will perhaps ask us "Do you really desire to see the Colonial Government embarrassed?" And we have no hesitation in replying, "Decidedly we do;" we have no hesitation in acknowledging the fact. It is our earnest desire to see the immortal fifteen hard up—brought to a dead-lock—unable to get on a year longer; for we have no expectation of any improvement in the system, as far as they can help it, till such a consummation arrives. The great remedy for misgovernment under the British Constitution, is to stop the supplies. This immediately brings the most arbitrary minister to his senses, and ensures a change of men and measures. Now the only way in which the people of this Colony can at present avail themselves of this constitutional check upon misgovernment is to refuse the boon, forsooth, which the Local Government are now offering them, in their new Police and Roads Bill; for it is quite evident, from the device which that bill so artfully conceals under the plausible offer of Local Representation, that if the proffered arrangement is not ac-

cepted, the supplies will be stopt at Head Quarters a great deal sooner than if it were. In short, it is not the embarrassments of the people as a Colony, but the embarrassments of the Council as a system of government, that this bill is intended to relieve. It is a sleeping draught which, if the patient take, it will be very difficult indeed to awaken him to a proper sense of his servile and oppressed political condition for years to come. Let the Colonists therefore submit to suffer a year or two longer, by doing with such roads and such police establishments as they have had for more than fifty years past, rather than purchase immediate improvements in either of these departments on such disadvantageous terms. When the Imperial Parliament laid a tax on tea in the American Colonies previous to the revolution, the American Colonists refused to use the article altogether, and a number of young men accordingly went on board the first vessel that arrived after the imposition of the tax, and emptied out her whole cargo into the harbour of Boston. This, perhaps, was going too far; but the point for our imitation was the self-denial of the American Colonists in denying themselves an indulgence, the use of which would have implied their own political degradation. In like manner let us deny ourselves the benefit of a better police establishment, and better roads for a time, as it is evident that the enjoyment of these indulgences, (which, besides, we should have to pay for out of our own pockets,) would only prolong the system of Taxation without Representation for an indefinite period. In short, although we have no objections to the principle of the Bill, as far as its objects, and the mode of working these objects out by a system of district representation, are to be understood by that expression, we do object strongly to its principle, as far as that expression may be understood to imply the Government objects it is intended to serve, and its probable bearing on the great question of Representative Government for the whole Colony. In the latter sense, the principle of the bill may be most accurately expressed in the quaint language of the old angler—"Sew up their mouths—stitch their legs to the hook; but by all means use them as though you loved them."

2. In the second place we object to this bill because the Police Establishment of the Colony being required chiefly for the restraint and correction of persons who have originally come to the Colony as convicts, the expense of it ought decidedly to be one of the very last items of the Public Expenditure that should be thrown upon the direct taxation of the Colony. If there is any branch of the public service that ought to be supported exclusively from the duties on imported spirits and the licenses to sell rum, surely it is the Police Establishment of the Colony: if it is the duty of the government to provide any thing for the benefit of the public at all in a convict colony, surely it is constables and watch-houses. Again, if the Colony is to be divided into districts for the purposes of local taxation, let the Colonists in these districts be required to tax themselves for something positive in the way of improvement, and not for something merely negative in the way of restraint and coercion. In other words, let them be taxed for the maintenance of schools and schoolmasters, and not for that of watch-houses and petty constables. Even the degenerate Jews in the time of our Saviour would not allow the price of blood to be thrown into the Public Treasury, to be appropriated for the common purposes of government. They purchased a burial-ground with it for the interment of poor foreigners.

But our paternal Government takes "the price of Colonial blood"—the duties on spirits and spirit-licenses—for the support of Churches and Schools, and proposes to leave the payment of gaolers and thief-takers to voluntary taxation!—Monstrous! Let the process then be reversed by all means—let the Government devote the whole of "the price of blood-revenue" to the maintenance of the Police and Gaol Establishments, and let them throw the support of Schools and Churches directly upon the people; empowering the latter, in their respective District Parliaments, to tax themselves first for Schools, and then for Churches, if they think proper. It is true, in the slang of certain modern writers of great pretensions to superior sanctity, it is customary to style the clergy the spiritual police of the country; but we abominate all such phraseology, first because it is a manifest and unwarrantable degradation of the sacred office to characterize it by any such term, and secondly, because the term is obviously used for the despicable purpose of proving that the clergy are entitled to a part of the Police fund—the fund raised by the Government, as "the price of blood," for the restraint and coercion of rogues and vagabonds!!!

3. In the third and last place, we are strongly of opinion that the Colony ought not to accept either Town or Country Municipalities from our present Legislative Council. We want a much greater degree both of intelligence and patriotism than that Council can boast of, to give us the model of Corporations for this whole Colony. Errors in this matter might afterwards be exceedingly difficult to correct, and of most injurious operation; and it were decidedly much better, therefore, to wait for such petty Corporations, till we get the large one we stand so much more in need of, a House of Assembly. That House, and not the present Council, will be the legitimate source of all subordinate Colonial Corporations; and let his Excellency, therefore, not think of putting the cart before the horse, or bringing the children into the world before their parent.

Should the Government persist, notwithstanding, in forcing a measure, which, for the reasons we have stated, is so evidently and so strongly objectionable, we are decidedly of opinion that there ought to be a Public Meeting held in Sydney to petition against it immediately. Let the Government be taught that as British Colonists, unjustly deprived of our rights, and subjected, by mere physical force, to the arbitrary rule of men in whom we can have no confidence, and for whom, as legislators, we can have no respect, we are too old now to be—

—Pleased with a rattle, tickled by a straw.

No, no! We must have liberty of speech. We cannot allow the authorities either here or at home, to "sew up our mouths" any longer. They don't "use us as though they loved us"—that is quite plain, notwithstanding Sir George's new Police and Roads Bill!

EFFICIENCY OF THE VOLUNTARY SYSTEM.

A Presbyterian Minister, settled in a neighbouring Colony, who declares himself averse, in existing circumstances, to the adoption of the Voluntary System, gives, at the same time, the following testimony to its efficiency:—"Do not suppose, however, that I have any dread or abhorrence of practical Voluntaryism, for I have had sufficient experience of its efficiency, in certain circumstances, to disarm me of all such feelings. In Scotland I had at one time the task assigned me of forming and

establishing a congregation in one of the Extension Churches; and when I remember the kindness and liberality, according to their means, with which my flock there met my wants and wishes, I feel, that if the necessity for doing so shall ever come, no Minister in these Colonies will throw himself more readily and cheerfully on the voluntary support of this people than I will."

It is really gratifying to hear such sentiments expressed so frankly. It indicates at once a conviction of the perfect adequacy of Christian principle to the maintenance and extension of religion, and a mind free from the secularising influence of ecclesiastical establishments, and devoted to the legitimate objects of the Christian ministry. How much more difficult would it be, in certain notable instances in our Colony, to disentangle the tendrils of clerical affections from the Colonial Treasury-chest. It will be seen from the above, that the heresy so much abominated is spreading far and wide, and that it is already more extensively disseminated among the better portion of the Presbyterian clergy, than can be altogether agreeable to our old friends, the Presbyterian State-church paupers.

JACK JUNK'S COMPLAINT FROM CHINA.

In Nelson's fleet I help'd to beat the Spaniards and Mousers;
And all the day I blazed away with Exmouth at Algiers;
I've fought again the Brazilian and lazy Fortgeeze;
And I always was lounging for a crack at the Chinese.
Some sport I had, when but a lad, at fighting with the Dutch.
But as to them their breeches men I don't remember much;
I've made, I think, some Indignus wink, and Yankee-doodles sneeze,
But yet I worn't contented, for the thoughts of them Chinese.

The Danish Town we battered down, and set their ships in flames,
But ray't it arat possible to recollect the names
Of all the nations of the air whose ships I've help'd to raise;
But all the time there was no shine along with them Chinese.

I joined the works against the Turks, the strangest ever seen O.
When with the Russians and the French we fought at Navarino;
Our shot went well—their grape-shot fell about our ears like peas.
This is the way, thinks I, we'd pay them impudent Chinese.

And then I thought as British ships would never fight again,
So, on the sly, I had a sly with Portegal and Spain;
When them had done with such like fun again I cross'd the seas,
Hearing as how there was a row along with them Chinese.

Good L—d, it was an awful sight, likewise a burning shame,
To see them pig-tail'd mandareens a playing their old game
Of domineering over us, as sarcey as you please,
And British subjects murder'd by them monkey-faced Chinese.

Then natur could'n't stand no more, so we got leave to fight,
And when the Captain told us so I could'n't sleep that night.

But out into the chains I got, and down upon my knees;
I prayed, in mercy, for a shot to have at them Chinese.
And werr'y I do believe that marcy heard my prayer,
For every junk we burnt or sunk, and smashed their crew wery rare:

We pepper'd 'em splendadously, and cut 'em up like cheese,
I think we worn't "Barbarians" then, along with them Chinese.

The worst of them there Chiney-men, they always run away,
Wishing I spose to shove their nose upon a future day;
But at Canton we jam'm'd 'em up as tight as they could squeeze,
"And now," says we, "we're sure to be alongside them Chinese."

Now, when the fight was at its height, and we was walking down,
To string 'em up like sausagers, and captivate the town.

That *Helyet* came and sold our fame for damnable ruses;
And by that trick we did'n't lick the lubberly Chinese.
And back we came with nothing done, and them there Chiney-men
A laughing out of their pig's eyes. Oh, worn't our blood up then!

They'll rise the price of rice and spice, and 'dulterate the teas;
And that's the way their debts they'll pay—I knows them there Chinese!

They say another Plenipo is shortly coming out
To send such *paupiatry* chaps all to the right about;
Now let the man see a man, and one as plainly sees
It's werry indispensable to put down them Chinese.
When we've done that, why then, mayhap, for England I will steer—
That is to say, as if so be, I aint to die out here—
But I shall never cease to pray, nor "live at home at ease."
Until we've fought, as Britons ought, and *conquered* them Chinese!

IMMIGRATION.—We are glad to observe that the tents are gradually disappearing from the Immigrant Barracks. We understand there are now few of the immigrants disingaged.

AMERICA.

With the exception of the President's Message to the Senate and House of Representatives, the news from the United States are of little general interest.

The case of McLeod has given rise to an impression in some quarters, that the transference of the judicial authority, where a question of international policy is involved, from individual States to the federal judiciary of the union, is expedient and necessary; and the President himself seems to think some such provision desirable.

I cannot fail, he remarks, to suggest to Congress the propriety, and in some degree, the necessity, of making such provisions by law, so far as they may constitutionally do so, for their removal at their commencement, and at the option of the party, of all such cases as may hereafter arise, and which may involve the faithful observance and execution of our international obligations, from the State to the Federal Judiciary. This Government, by our institutions, is charged with the maintenance of peace and the preservation of amicable relations with the nations of the earth, and ought to possess, without question, all the reasonable and proper means of maintaining the one and preserving the other. Whilst just confidence is felt in the Judiciary of the States, yet this Government ought to be competent in itself for the fulfilment of the high duties which have been devolved upon it under the organic law, by the states themselves.

It is worthy of remark as a refutation of the calumny that democracy is distinguished by a restless desire for innovation, that the conservative principle has so far the ascendancy in the Senate of the greatest democracy of modern times, that the majority prefer that in this particular no organic change should be admitted.

The *Caroline* affair remains unadjusted to disturb the harmony of international relations with Britain. On this subject the President says:—

In the view taken by this Government, the inquiry whether the vessel was in the employment of those who were prosecuting an unauthorised war against that Province, or were engaged by the owner in the business of transporting passengers to and from Navy Island in hopes of private gain, which was most probably the case, in no degree alters the real question at issue between the two governments. This Government can never concede to any foreign Government the power, except in a case of the most urgent and extreme necessity, of invading its territory, either to arrest the persons or destroy the property of those who may have violated the municipal laws of such foreign Government, or have disregarded their obligations arising under the law of nations. The territory of the United States must be regarded as sacredly secure against all such invasions, until they shall voluntarily acknowledge their inability to acquit themselves of their duties to others. And in announcing this sentiment, I do but affirm a principle which no nation on earth would be more ready to vindicate, at all hazards, than the people and Government of Great Britain.

In regard to the detention of American vessels by Great Britain, on the plea of preventing the slave trade, the President expresses the determination of the American Government to demand "full and ample remuneration for all losses to which American citizens may thereby be subjected." The slave trade, however, he repudiates in the strongest terms. No progress had been made towards the final settlement of the boundary question.

The markets at Valparaiso, according to the latest accounts, were in the worst state possible. American and English goods of almost every description are bought ten per cent. lower than in the United States or in England.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

By the *General Scott* from Boston, which brought the American intelligence above furnished, and which touched on her passage at the Cape of Good Hope, news from that colony extending to the 11th of March have also been received. The military expedition for the coercion of the Port Natal Settlers had commenced its journey towards that district, while it appears the hardy Dutchmen, determined not to submit, had come to the resolution of quitting the ceded territory of Britain, and founding in some other part of Africa an independent republic. As will be seen by an extract under another head, the influx of negro labourers captured by H. M. S. cruisers from the slave ships on the Atlantic was affording no inconsiderable accession to the population of the colony. The expense of their introduction, amounting to 4*l.* per head, was defrayed by private subscriptions among the Colonists. H. M. S. the *North Star*, of 26 guns, and a war brig had touched at the Cape on their way to China. Mr. Gregory, late of Van Diemen's Land,

was expected from England to fill the situation of Colonial Secretary.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

The *Ware Afrikaan* of the 8th March, contains the following shipping intelligence:—

The *Hamilton Ross* arrived in Table Bay on Saturday last, from St. Helena, having on board 249 captured negroes for this colony, who were landed on the following morning.

The *Mary Hartley*, Webb, from Calcutta to Demerara, which left Table Bay on the 4th December had called at St. Helena, and taken on board 140 negroes for conveyance to Demerara, having disposed of a quantity of her cargo of rice, to make room for them and to pay for their clothing. There were about 200 negroes left when the *Hamilton Ross* sailed.

NORFOLK ISLAND.

Regarding the success of the "Soothing system," pursued by Captain Maconochie, in reclaiming to some extent the criminals under his charge, there can be little doubt, if the diminution of crime, during the period of the experiment, can be held as a criterion. A correspondent of one of our contemporaries, writing from the Island, gives the following facts, illustrative of the beneficial results of the system in this respect:—

During 1839, (the year immediately preceding the arrival of Captain Maconochie,) the number of charges at the Police Office, were eight hundred and eleven, and the number of lashes inflicted, eleven thousand four hundred and twenty: there were one thousand three hundred and forty-one prisoners on the Island. From March, 1840, when Captain Maconochie took charge, to the present month, (being a period of two years, and the convict population having increased to upwards of eight hundred,) the total number of charges was eight hundred and twenty-seven, and the number of lashes inflicted, one thousand nine hundred and six: thus the whole amount of crime, (the increase of population being taken into consideration,) during the two years, bears but the proportion of one-third of that of the very year preceding.—*Free Press.*

Very different statements have been published, but, accompanied by no statistical data, they are less worthy of credit, and they possess besides internal evidence of being influenced by jealousy, or interest or both. Discipline indeed may be relaxed to an extreme, and that ought to be avoided, but so far as leniency can be exercised consistently with a due regard to discipline, however degraded the objects of that leniency may be, it should be exercised: and so far as we have learned the leniency of the gallant captain has not been to any extent abused.

MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of this Association, held at their office, King-street, on Wednesday last, the following statement of their affairs was presented.

	£	s.	d.
Amount now insured by the association,	£629,	57s.	
Cash deposited in Sydney Bank, at 7 per cent.	5000	0	0
Ditto New South Wales - - - - -	800	0	0
Current account Sydney Bank - - - - -	526	7	3
Interest due - - - - -	124	0	0
Total	6450	7	3

	£	s.	d.
<i>Cash received for the half-year.</i>			
Entrance premium - - - - -	491	10	0
Annual payment - - - - -	2500	15	0
Policies - - - - -	53	10	10
Interest - - - - -	220	13	0
Total	3256	8	10

Expenses paid during half-year, ending 31st April - - - - - 597 19 7

The adoption of the above report was opposed by Messrs. McDermott and Flood, as being neither sufficiently explicit nor correct. The disrespect occasionally shown by the actuary towards the directors was severely commented on by these gentlemen; the actuary Mr. Sillito, having on one occasion threatened to put Mr. Flood out of the room on account of some remarks he had made in regard to the manner in which the affairs of the Society were conducted. The adoption of the report was moved by Mr. Hunter and seconded by Mr. Chisholm; Mr. Windeyer and several others speaking on the same side. The report was, after a stormy discussion adopted, by a considerable majority.

SMITHFIELD MARKET.—On Tuesday week this market was held for the first time. The day proved very fine, and a pretty numerous assemblage was early congregated. A considerable quantity of live stock exchanged hands at fair prices, and a number of allotments were put up and disposed of by Mr. Stubbs, bringing no less than 50*l.* an acre. A sumptuous entertainment was provided on the spot by the proprietor, and the day was spent with the greatest hilarity.

INTERCOLONIAL STEAM NAVIGATION.

We are sorry to state, that the *Seahorse* has been removed from the Port Phillip trade, at least for the present. She has not in any respect received the encouragement she was entitled to, either from our parsimonious Government, or from the mercantile community. Both will only discover the benefit derived from this medium of communication when deprived of it. The *Junco*, it is said, is about to be despatched for China, if some unexpected opening does not occur for her nearer at hand. Our contemporary the *Examiner* suggests the Van Dieman's Land trade as likely to furnish lucrative employment for this vessel. Our own opinion coincides with that of our contemporary; and we should like much to see direct steam-navigation established between Sydney and Hobart Town. Meantime a third steamer, the *Cornubia*, belonging to the same firm, is shortly expected from England, while the arrival of Mr. Boyd, the principal of the proprietary, is also anticipated about the same time. We understand that on his arrival, the destinations of all three will be finally determined on.

A TROPHY OF AUSTRALIAN VALOUR.—Captain Wall, of the *Queen* steamer, a native of this Colony, has presented to the Australian Museum a handsome Chinese flag and pendant, taken by him from the ramparts of a fort in the island of Chusan.

THE WOODBRIDGE.—A rumour has gone abroad during the week that this vessel had been detained in harbour on account of certain weighty charges amounting, according to the account given in the journal in which the report first appeared, to homicide, about to be preferred against the captain of that vessel. The rumour, it seems, originated with one of the emigrants of the ship, named Morris, one of those captious individuals apparently, from whom the best of officers frequently derive irreparable and undeserved injury. The origin of this man's animus is found in the fact, that the captain had refused to liquidate a pretended claim on the London agents for 10*l.* In reference to this claim he had written to the chief mate, making this remarkable threat:—"Let my money be refunded, and then we part as we met, but if not, I again repeat, I am determined on a course which will not be to the interest of the ship or parties."—The circulation of this infamous report is the course he has adopted in fulfilment of his threat.

SHIPWRECK.—There has been a report circulated about our town of a vessel of a large size having been shipwrecked on the coast, midway between this port and Reid's Mistake. Upon the information reaching Mr. Scott's ear, he with laudable promptitude made off for the scene of the reported disaster, accompanied by ourselves and five soldiers. It was rather late in the afternoon when we started, and after walking over eight miles of a sandy and rocky beach we found a rudder painted red, of about five feet by two, but could not see any other part of the wreck. As the evening was drawing on we deemed it advisable to return home, and such another drilling no one ever got in that short space of time; one of the soldiers became so fatigued that he could not keep up with the party—Mr. Scott humanely lingered behind to bring him on. We made the best use of our legs to get home, and feeling not unlike a man suffering from a burning fever in a tropical climate, deluded by the imagination in quenching our thirst with nice refreshing beverages but, alas! it was all imaginary. There must be some foundation for the report, which we expect to have confirmed from Sydney, as we saw no less than four steamers on the afternoon in question, which appeared to be engaged in exploring the inlets along the coast. We however hope to learn that whatever may have happened to the vessel, no lives have been lost.—*Newcastle Correspondent of the Hunter's River Gazette.*

INSUBORDINATION AT SEA.—Eight seamen of the barque *John Brewer*, who had been brought into port in irons, were sentenced on Friday last, at the Water Police Court, to forfeit twenty-six days pay each for refusing to work the vessel on the passage from Hobart Town. They were also ordered to be returned on board.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

(From the Port Phillip Gazette.)

On several late occasions we have published quotations of the neighbouring markets, where, however, with the exception of Sydney, the prices appear to be all but nominal. In the latter place manufactured goods are reported to be getting scarce, and late importations of sugar, tea, and a novel cargo of sandal-wood from the Isle of Pines, seem to have returns, a million of deposits are shown to be locked up in the banks and their branches, of which at least £200,000 are lodged in Melbourne. These circumstances indicate that the re-action will commence in the great colony, and spread itself, slower or faster, into the colonies, according to their present position, and of which we may describe the relative character in a few words.

New Zealand from the capital and labour [simultaneously] flowing into its different ports, will be the next to pursue the lead made by New South Wales and Port Phillip, and indeed will be the first general outlet for our overabundant stock. The wants of its residents, and their means to purchase, will be taken advantage of immediately on the return of life into the inter-colonial trade.

Van Diemen's Land is in the most critical position of the whole group of colonies, and it is only from the steady perseverance of the residents in working out their agricultural resources that the island can resume its place. Three parts of the estates are said, upon the authority of the *Hobart Town Advertiser*, to be heavily mortgaged with the banks, whose policy has been that of giving cash credits, and discounting on such collateral security. Immigration for several years must be extremely scant; and indeed their funds will never be adequate to the demands for labour, without the precarious assistance of re-emigration from Port Phillip; and as the assignment system is materially checked, its pursuit in the wake of fortune will, we fear, be slow and uncertain.

South Australia has the most energetic population in this territory, and much may be expected from their enterprise; so fearfully however have her interests suffered from her character as an "experimental colony," that we confess the danger which attends her progress is more to be dreaded because hidden and uncontrollable. The latest views report this colony in an appalling state of destitution, and we should look for her recovery as tedious as that of Van Diemen's Land, but for the report, which has not reached us without authority, of the large grants to be made in her favour by the British Parliament. It is only fair, indeed, that if the home government reserve the province of South Australia as an object of experiment in colonial legislation, the losses so likely to accrue should be made good from the same quarter.

Swan River, from its obscure position, has escaped, we are of opinion, the reverses which have overwhelmed her more ambitious and fortunate neighbours, and is rather in a state of steady progress out of original difficulties, than of recovery from any sudden and severe monetary prostration.

Whatever may be their future career, past occurrences have taught the colonists of all the Australasian States to prepare for the future, that mischievous spirit of emulation, which, stepping beyond the legitimate bounds of rivalry, aims at mutual injuries at interests that should have been common to all, and cherished by each alike.

EFFECTS OF FREE TRADE.

(From the London Advertiser.)

Prior to the era of Mr. Huskisson, our noted navigation laws were looked upon as the supreme source of national prosperity, and were pronounced the cause of all our maritime greatness—of all our commercial glory. During two centuries they had been considered the very essence of human wisdom, and the man who was rash enough to propose their abolition or their modification, would have been expected to follow up his experiments by abjuring the use of the sextant, or throwing overboard his compass before he set out on a distant voyage. The wisdom of our ancestors was in no instance deemed so conspicuously displayed, both in the estimation of shipowners, and in that of the general mercantile community, as in these immortal laws; and when Mr. Huskisson first broached his proposal for their abrogation, many men, supposed to be possessed of sound sense and superior sagacity, gravely began to inquire whether he had not escaped from St. Luke's, while the more charitably disposed members of society felt inclined to recommend his next of kin to take out a writ of *habeas corpus inquisitum*. Nevertheless, in spite of calumny, ridicule, and every species of abuse, that gifted man persisted in his course. He saw—that the narrow views of others prevented them from discerning—that our selfish code of restriction had compelled other maritime nations to adopt a like illiberal policy; and he pointed out the fact that the United States of America, in particular, had, in consequence of our avaricious system of exclusion, been forced to adopt such measures of retaliation that two sets of vessels were necessary for carrying on the intercourse between the respective countries. In his own words (we quote from memory) "British ships were, by this impolitic code, required to bring American produce to our ports; American ships were compelled to carry out British goods; and the vessels of each country, at a time when there was full occupation for all, were actually obliged to leave their own ports in ballast, both parties being too jealous of their fancied interests to admit another laden with the productions of its soil." Our merchants at once saw the impolicy of the system, when laid before them in this common sense view; and the Americans were equally aware of its imprudence, but still they refused to be the first to give way. Britain accordingly yielded with the dignity that became her as the first of commercial nations, and the advantages that flowed from the concession were so obvious, that Prussia and other maritime powers in the

north, immediately demanded a similar system of reciprocity. Our shipowners, however, again took the alarm; for their ideas of reciprocity have almost invariably resembled those ascribed to the Ishmael, who maintained that it ought to be wholly on one side. A fierce outcry of impending ruin was raised. "If," said they, "these nations, who can build vessels so much cheaper, and navigate them for so much less, obtain such privileges they will monopolise the whole carrying trade, and British shipping will exist only in name." But notwithstanding such gloomy predictions, Huskisson, confiding in the soundness of his policy, and bold from the success with which, in the instance of America, it had already been attended, persisted in his resolution. The privileges accorded to the United States were extended to Prussia and to every nation that agreed to reciprocate them; and so far from the threatened ruin having followed the concession, we find that British shipping has in consequence, in the short period of a quarter of a century, been more than doubled in extent, the whole of the vessels which, in 1815, entered our ports being only 1,372,000 tons, while only 1,398,000 left in the same period; whereas, in 1839, upwards of 3,000,000 in tonnage entered, and 3,095,000 were outward bound. Nor was the amazing increase thus produced brought about at the expense of British interests; for during that period our own shipping has maintained its former proportion with foreign, notwithstanding the disadvantages with which it had to contend in consequence of our injurious system of admeasurement and registration, which made our vessels more like floating hulks than a fabric designed, as Byron says,

"To walk the waters like a thing of life;" and since the new mode was adopted it has materially increased, British ships, as well as British sailors, now maintaining their proverbial supremacy on the ocean.

From these facts we hold it proved that a system of liberality is, both with nations and individuals, in the end most conducive to true prosperity.

Climate of New Zealand.—The climate

of New Zealand is as salubrious as it is favourable to production. It has been stated in many of the settlers' letters which have been published from time to time, that although exposed to wet for days together, they never experienced the slightest ill effects. I can confirm this statement to the letter; indeed, the superiority of the climate is a fact upon which all the settlers agree. I have been frequently exposed first in fresh water, and then in the sea, and then again in fresh water, and have allowed my clothes to remain on, without the least inconvenience. For the first three months that I was in Port Nicholson I was incessantly occupied in the water, and yet I never had a cold. Then our tents and houses were not at first very well calculated to keep out the rain. In England the consequence of this would have been serious disease, and yet I have heard of no case of illness from exposure. At Port Nicholson the temperature in winter seldom sank below 45 deg. On one or two mornings before day-break, there was a thin film of ice upon shallow water in pools, but it did not remain. Snow never fell at Wellington, though it can be seen on the highest mountains in the neighbourhood. Some of the highest peaks, such as Mount Egmont and some of the mountains on the South Island, are above the line of perpetual snow; but in the plains the snow seldom falls, and never remains.—*Hon. E. Petre's new work.*

Regard for the Sabbath.—A petition

has been circulated and extensively signed by inhabitants of the midland counties of Virginia, praying the General Assembly to change the time of commencing the county courts from Monday to Wednesday, "under the present arrangement a large number of the citizens of the state, whose business calls them to the courts, are compelled to devote a portion of the Sabbath for preparation for court, or in travelling to the court houses."—*New York Observer.*

Duelling on the Austrian Frontier.—

On the borders of Austria and Turkey, where a private pique or quarrel of an individual might occasion the massacre of a family or village, the desolation of a province, and perhaps even the more extended horrors of a national war, whenever any serious dispute arises between two subjects of the different empires, to terminate it recourse is had to what is called "the custom of the frontier." A spacious plain or field is selected, whither, on an appointed day, judges of the respective nations repair, accompanied by all those whom curiosity or interest may assemble. The combatants are not permitted to choose or number of their arms, or in the method of their fighting, but each has liberty to employ whatever he conceives is most advantageous to himself, and avail himself of every artifice to ensure his own safety and destroy the life of his antagonist. One of the last times that this method of deciding a quarrel on the frontiers was resorted to, the circumstances were sufficiently curious. The phlegmatic German, armed with the most desperate weapon in the world—a rifle pistol, mounted on a carbine stock—placed himself in the middle of the field; and conscious that he would infallibly destroy his enemy, if he could once get him within shot, began coolly to smoke his pipe. The Turk, on the contrary, with a pistol on one side and a pistol on the other, and two more in his holsters, and two more in his breast, and a carbine at his back, and a sabre by his side, and a dagger in his belt, advanced like a moving magnet, and galloping round his adversary, kept incessantly firing at him. The German, conscious that little or no danger was to be apprehended from such a marksman with such weapons, deliberately continued to smoke his pipe. The Turk at length perceiving a sort of little explosion, as if his antagonist's pistol had missed fire, advanced like lightning to cut him down, and almost immediately was shot dead. The wily German had put some gunpowder into his pipe, the light of which his enemy mistook, as the other had foreseen

would be the case, for a flash in the pan; and no longer fearing the superior skill and superior arms of his adversary, fell a victim to them both when seconded by artifice.—*Flowers of Anecdote.*

Decline of English Country Towns.—

Country towns are daily losing their physiognomy. The surface becomes smoother and smoother, like that of our current coin, till, by the evenness of the superficies, the value is lessened. Mail coaches did much, and railroads are doing more, to destroy all local characteristics and distinctions. The two capitals of the sister kingdoms are divided by only four-and-twenty hours each, from the great metropolis, and the interstitial towns, now that they receive the gossip of London wet from the press, and new fashions and new follies bright from the mint, have flung aside those quaint old garments of individuality, which rendered Winchester as different from York, as Chester from all other cities of the United Kingdom. It may be doubted whether they alter for the better. A man may cease to be the yeoman without becoming the gentleman. Superficially, he is often acquired, when the nature is not intrinsically improved. The heartiness of the country disappears, but the politeness of the capital lags behind. The common run of towns resemble a blunt razor—or a single-barrelled gun—or a sailing-packet—or any other antediluvian thing which, instead of begetting the time, by looking like the time, looks like times better forgotten. Its society is a shoal of minnows, among which the most moderate fish becomes a Triton. Accustomed to receive its laws and opinions, like its ribbons and other manufactured goods, from London, if you ask a question, people are as slow in answering, as if waiting the arrival of the coach to make up their minds. A century ago, ere roads and newspapers had established an electric chain betwixt the capital and her satellites, every country town was the capital of its province, as in the old mansion-houses now, figuring as boarding-schools and manufactories, attest that, aforesaid, the winter migration of the squireship extended no farther than the limits of their shire. The wealth thus concentrated brought refinement and progress. Now, all who have money to spend, spend it in London; country towns are consequently restricted to a secondary order of civilisation. The great manufacturing towns are distinguished by a certain flashiness of taste, in addition to their smoke, noise, and unwholesome-looking population. The cathedral towns pretend to higher gentility, are blue and scandalously addicted to whist and green tea. Garrison towns are gay and flirtatious, inclining to theatricals, and boasting a capital circulating library. But the genuine country town is the one that neither canon nor curate, neither parson's black nor red coat, neither barrack nor cathedral close—nor even a manufactory, beyond a slender steam-engine chimney or two, starting up, like asparagus running to seed, in the suburbs—or perhaps a few mills, half hidden among the shallows of an un navigable river.—*Mrs. Gore in the New Monthly.*

Christian Villages in Southern India.—

The following is part of a charge by the Bishop of Madras, sent home to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel:—"Among many sources of comfort during my journey through Tinnevely, one of the greatest has been a sight for which I candidly confess I was not prepared—the sight of whole Christian villages. He, alone, that has passed some time in a heathen land, engaged in the work of the ministry, can understand the delight at finding myself met, welcomed, and surrounded by crowds of native professing Christians, whose countenances spoke a most intelligible welcome, for it was impossible to mistake the language of their happy faces. They were at peace; the peace of God had been made known to them at least, if not fully brought home to their hearts; and when I observed their look of joyful recognition upon perceiving their clergyman, I almost felt myself at home. It is a very great advantage, both to minister and people, when the latter are enabled to come out and entirely separate themselves from their heathen countrymen. As long as they dwell together in the same village, they are exposed to frequent and most alarming temptations, as the unclean thing is almost always before their eyes. We all know the force of old associations and first impressions; and for the uneducated just awakened native Christian, the pagoda or the temple, will always be a dangerous neighbour to the church. Wherever, therefore, it is practicable, I would most strongly encourage the founding of native villages. I would rather have one village entirely Christian, than congregations in two villages where Christian and heathen dwell together; and what has been already done in this work, assures me that in the course of time much more will be accomplished; and that where we have now isolated Christian villages, our successors will see marked on the map of India, a Christian district. It will, however, be long before this blessed state of things is brought about; and in the meantime it is for us to continue patient in well-doing, hoping all things for the future, and endeavouring all things for the present. This, I say, is our part; for to fully identify myself with the above, and the hopes of my clergy, and am proud to bear the title of a missionary bishop."

Mesmerism.—In the year 1784, when

animal magnetism made considerable noise in the world, particularly at Paris, it was thought a matter of such importance, that the King appointed commissioners to examine into the foundation of this pretended science. Dr. Franklin, at the particular request of his Majesty, signified to him by a letter from the minister, consented to be one of the number. After a fair and diligent examination, in the course of which Dr. Delon, a pupil and partner of Mesmer, repeated a number of experiments in the presence of the commissioners, some of which were tried upon themselves, they determined that it was a mere trick, intended to impose on the ignorant and credulous; and gave in their report accordingly to his Majesty, which was after-

wards published for the information of the public. Mesmer, and his associate Delon, were thus interrupted in their career to wealth and fame; and a most insolent attempt to impose upon the human understanding baffled. Some time after, Dr. Franklin, in a letter to his friend Dr. Ingenhousz, thus notices the subject:—"Mesmer continues here, and has still some adherents, and some practice. It is surprising how much credulity still subsists in the world. I suppose all the physicians in France put together have not made so much money during the time he has been here, as he alone has done! And we have now a fresh folly. A magnetiser pretends that he can, by 'astral' what is called a *report*, remove from any person an *acromioclavicular*, put in the power of that person to direct the motions of the *somnambule* by a simple strong volition only, without speaking or making any signs; and many people daily flock to see this strange operation."—*Life of Dr. Franklin.*

Wonders of Physiology.—The polypus,

like the fabled hydra, receives new life from the knife which is lifted to destroy it. There are four thousand and forty-one muscles in a caterpillar. Hook discovered four thousand mirrors in the eyes of a drone; and to effect the respiration of a carp, thirteen thousand three hundred arteries, vessels, veins, and bones, &c., are necessary. The body of every spider contains four little masses pierced with a multitude of imperceptible holes, each hole permitting the passage of a single thread; and all the threads, to the amount of a thousand to each mass, join together when they come out, and make the single thread with which the spider spins its web; so that what we call a spider's thread consists of more than four thousand untwined. Lewenhook, by means of microscopes, observed spiders no bigger than a grain of sand, which spun thread so fine that it took four thousand of them to equal in magnitude a single hair.

Paris Academy, Oct. 18.—A communication

was read from M. Gaudin, descriptive of his method of preparing photographic plates of metal with the bromure of iodine, instead of the chlorure of iodine. This made the photographic surface so exceedingly sensitive, that perfect impressions could be taken, not instantaneously, but in a quarter of a second! He had thus succeeded in taking impressions of objects while in rapid motion; and, among others, had produced a beautiful plate of the Pontneuf, from M. Lerebours' balcony, with all the people, horses, and vehicles while in motion. He had also taken portraits in this way, in which all the expressions of the lips and eyes, while the persons were speaking or smiling, were perfectly given.—*Athenaeum.*

The Sister of Murat.—The sister of the

celebrated Murat died a few days ago at Paris in a wretched garret in the Rue de Valenciennes. For years she led a most miserable existence, and was attended in her last moments by a grocer, her sole relative, and a portress, the only friend that remained to her. "This woman," says the *Monitor*, "whose strongly marked features resembled those of her brother, had nothing about her belonging to her sex; her habits, tastes, and even pleasures, were those of a man. She lived a long time without watch needles, in which it appears she excelled; she was versed in the Latin language, and played pretty well on the flute. After selling by degrees everything she had inherited from her brother, age coming on, with its accompanying infirmities, she fell into a state of the most profound misery and abandonment. She had just completed her eighty-third year when she died. Four neighbours followed her mortal remains to the cemetery where they were deposited in the common fosse."

The Tower of London.—The following

is a correct list of the different casualties and accidents that have occurred in the Tower from the period of its erection to the present day:—In 1512, the Chapel in the White Tower was burnt to the ground and other apartments injured, but the exertions of the warders fortunately confined the flames to the spot where they originated. In 1622, a similar fire occurred, but it was speedily extinguished. In 1693, one Abraham Godman, who had been committed to the Tower for an attempt to murder the Duke of Buckingham, in gaining possession of a torch, attempted to fire the building, in which he partly succeeded, but the fire did not spread to any serious extent. In 1701, the tide rose to a remarkable height, and washed away part of the Tower embankment; whilst in 1724, a similar inundation, caused by boisterous north-east winds, took place, and did considerable damage to the out-buildings. During the great earthquake at Lisbon, several shocks were felt within the Tower, and part of the outer gate gave way. From that year till the present the Tower of London had escaped all accidents of a like nature, the recent conflagration being the most destructive that has ever occurred within its walls.

British Manufactures.—There were in

this country, about a year since, not fewer than 14,000 steam-engines at work, some of them of 1,000 horse power; but taking them at the low average of 25 horse power each, this would be equal to 400,000 horses; and five and a half are equal to the strength of one horse; thus the country possesses a power, through the medium of this vast number of steam-engines, nearly equal to that of 2,000,000 of men. Each horse for his food a year, consumes the produce of two acres of land; and thus 800,000 acres are to spare for human subsistence, more than there would be if steam-power were not employed in the produce of the manufactures for which England is now so celebrated.

Cost of Locomotive Power.—The North

Midland locomotive power costs 145d. per mile; the Birmingham and Gloucester is stated to cost 234d. per mile; the North Midland, however, gets the coke at 12s. per ton. Very different is the case with the Birmingham and Gloucester. The London and Birmingham appears to cost 2s. 9d., and they ought to get coke quite as cheap as the Birmingham and Gloucester; we can only make this latter line to cost not quite 18d.—the miles including the Lickey, being 132,747, and the cost 10,138l.—*Railroad Monthly Journal.*

SHIPPING INEFLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

April 28.—The brig Dorset, Captain Walsh, from Adelaide, via Hobart Town, having left the latter port on the 22d ult., with sundries. Passengers—Messrs. Kennedy, Mannon, and Joubert.
29.—The brig General Scott, Captain Cunningham, from Boston, via the Cape of Good Hope, having left the former port on the 20th December, and the latter on the 13th March, with a general cargo. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Hathaway, child, and servants.
30.—The barque Honduras, Captain Weller, from London, having left the Downs the 26th December, with merchandise. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Bransby, Miss Scott, Miss Anderson, Mrs. Stallard, Mrs. Weller and child, Messrs. Hold, Forsyth, Sparrow, Murphy, McGregor, Thorpe, and Clay.
31.—The schooner Velocity, Captain Browning, from Hobart Town, having left the 26th ult., with sundries. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Bradley, Mrs. Salting and child, and Mr. M. Laren.
32.—The brig Brothers, Captain M'Kenzie, from Hobart Town, on her passage to India, in ballast.
May 1.—The barque Persian, Captain Miller, from China, having left the 26th February, with tea. Passengers—Captain Hill and Mr. Green.
2.—The barque Isabella Anna, Captain Thompson, from China, having left 26th February, with tea.
3.—The barque General Grant, from Launceston, the 28th April. Passenger—Mr. James Welsh.
3.—The schooner Countess of Wilton, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

April 27.—H.M.S. Beagle, Captain Stokes, on a cruise.
27.—The schooner Planter, Captain Griffiths, for Lombok.
27.—The barque Conrad, Captain Campbell, for Batavia.
28.—The U.S. ship St. Lawrence, Captain Drinker, for Guam.
28.—The barque Lord Amherst, Captain Hopkins, for Guam.
28.—The schooner Albatross, Captain Cook, for the Mauritius.
29.—The barque Flora Kerr, Captain Clift, for India.
30.—The barque Adele Marquard, Captain Brittan, for Calcutta, in ballast. Passengers—Major Thompson and lady.
30.—The barque Cecilia, Captain Burrell, for Newcastle, in ballast. Passenger—Mr. H. Sea.
May 2.—The ship Carthaginian, Captain Robertson, for Callo, in ballast.
2.—The brig Brothers, Captain M'Kenzie, for India, in ballast.
2.—The ship Royal George, Captain Richards, for Manilla, in ballast.
The schooner Waterlily, Captain Brown, for Hobart Town, with sundries. Passengers—Captain Liddell and lady.
2.—The barque Proteus, Captain Fowler, for the South Seas, with stores.
2.—The brig Agnes, Captain Cobb, for New Zealand, with sundries. Passengers—Mrs. Wade, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Miss Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Newman, Messrs. Smith, J. C. Riddell, Virtue, G. Newman, and Shapter.
The barque Matiland, Captain Thomson, for Lombok, has dropped down the harbour, and will sail to-day. Passengers—Mr. Lowe, surgeon, and Master Ross.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THIS DAY.—The Woodbridge, for India; the Magasha, for Hobart Town; the Middlesex, for London; the Abercrombie, for Port Phillip.
TO-MORROW.—The Standerings, for London; the Eagle, for New Zealand.

ENGLISH SHIPPING.—At Portsmouth, on Wednesday week, the remaining portion of the troops ordered to embark for China, consisting of 420 men of the 26th, and 110 of the 54th regiments of foot, arrived. The whole of the troops intended to be conveyed from that port, by the Sapphire and Apollo, are now on board, 800 strong. Most of them are quite young men.—The large steamer British Queen, purchased by the Belgian government from the Transatlantic Steam Company, has been on fire, but it was discovered in time to prevent any serious injury.—Aberdeen Herald, Dec. 11.

ENGLISH NEWS.

By the Honduras, from London, news from England of a few days later than by the Tomatin, have come to hand; but nothing of importance had occurred in the interval. Her Majesty and the infant Prince were continuing in good health. Queen Adelaide was rapidly improving, and out of danger. The Government of Sir Robert Peel had it in contemplation to effect some alteration in the corn laws; but the nature of that change had not yet transpired. We perceive in the Duke of Wellington's reply to the deputation from Paisley, on the subject of destitution, the following singular sentence:—

He begs the deputation to observe that he is not in the Queen's political service—that he does not fill any political office, and exercises no power or authority.

The case of the Garioch Presbytery, who had put themselves in the same position of disobedience to Ecclesiastical law, as was some time ago assumed by the Strathgibbie Presbytery, continued the prevailing subject in Scotland.

Despatches from the Governor of New South Wales were received at the Colonial Office on the 10th December.

TRA.—By the arrival of the Persian and Isabella Anna, upwards of 7,000 chests of tea are added to the general stock.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
" F. L." in our next.
The communication from Yass is too lengthy for insertion; but we shall not lose sight of the Chief Constable expectant and his Wife.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—The general objects of two bills about to be brought before Council—the one to incorporate the inhabitants of Sydney, and the other to extend the same municipal institutions to Melbourne, are published in yesterday's Government Gazette. In Sydney the corporation is to bear the title—"The Mayor, Aldermen, Councillors, and Burgesses of the town of Sydney." The qualification for a Burgess, in the first instance, to be three years' previous occupancy of premises, within the town or within seven miles of it, of a value to be fixed by the act. The town to be laid out in six wards, each to return four councillors, to be elected annually by the burgesses on the roll. The councillors once elected are to meet in the Market Shed, letter A, and with closed doors to elect six aldermen from their number—three to continue in office for three years, and the rest for six, and each to be alderman of the ward in which he resides, unless two reside in one ward: in which case the one with the majority of votes shall be the alderman of that ward. After the election of the aldermen, which is to be conducted by ballot; they, at the same place, and on the same occasion, shall elect a mayor, to continue in office for one year. We cannot at present enter further into detail. The bill for Melbourne has the same general objects, and differs only in the number of wards, councillors, and aldermen—the number of wards proposed for Sydney being six, and that for Melbourne four. The justices of the peace, in both instances, will cease to have jurisdiction within the mayoralty. One great object of the bill, we may remark, is, like that of the Police and Roads' Bill, to relieve the Government of expense, and to make the Colonists tax themselves to meet, as we may presume, the present emergency.

LOAN COMPANY.—A meeting of parties interested in the affairs of this company was called for yesterday, to be held at the Royal Hotel, but was postponed in consequence of an intimation from Mr. Wright, of his intention to form a board of local directors—the members of which he would be prepared to announce on Saturday next.

LEVEE.—His Excellency will hold a levee, in honor of her Majesty's birth-day, on Tuesday, the 24th May, at one o'clock.

THE MAGISTRACY.—Thomas Hood, of Wellington, Esq., and George Thomas Palmer, of Parramatta, Esq., are appointed magistrates of the territory and its dependencies.

THE BANKS.—The quarterly averages of assets and liabilities of the Union Bank of Australia, and the Port Phillip Bank, have been published since our last. The results are as follows:—Union Bank, liabilities, 218,890; assets, 594,354l. 12s. 3d., paid up capital 575,930l., of which 144,580l. has been paid up in the Colonies, the remainder in London.—Port Phillip Bank, liabilities, 17,424l. 10s. 4d.; assets, 70,967l. 14s. 4d.; paid up capital, 51,865l.—The half-yearly average of the liabilities and assets, within the Colony, of the Bank of Australasia has also been published in yesterday's Government Gaz. The liabilities, consisting of notes (50,137l. 3s.), and bills (36,386l. 16s. 5d.) not bearing interest, and cash deposited (243,553l. 15s. 5d.) amount to 330,077l. 14s. 10d.

The assets within the Colony are—
£ s. d.
Gold, silver, and other metals .. 116,625 0 1
Landed property 13,771 5 4
Dtds., including bills, notes, &c. . 627,260 12 8
Amount 757,656 18 1

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL OBSERVER.
Sir.—There was a little *jeu d'esprit*, published in your paper a few weeks ago, under the title of Beauty and the Lewturer. It was well-timed, as I thought, and well merited, and as far as I have learned, exceedingly well taken. For when a literary man, with the rank and standing of a quondam Professor from one of the great Academical institutions of the mother-country, descends to the miserable clap-trap of a fourth or fifth rate sporting club, and lectures to a community like this on such subjects as Personal beauty, shape, attractions, gait, dancing, &c. &c., LIKE A MAN-MILLNER, he brings the whole corps of literary and college-bred men in the Colony, to whom he professes to belong, into contempt, and richly deserves to be shewn up to the public. As an individual, therefore, I sympathised entirely with the writer of the *jeu d'esprit* I allude to, and so I believe did the public generally.

But there was a second poem on the subject in your last paper—apparently by the same hand and from the same quarter—and you will permit me to state that the general impression is that they were both the production of a certain reverend gentleman who is known to have some connection with your paper. Now, Mr. Editor, if this was the case, I must tell you it was too bad. Either of the poems by itself would have been well merited and well received; but two in succession, from the same hand—it looks too much like a personal attack, it savours of vindictiveness, and requires a little explanation, which, I beg, therefore, you will give your readers in your next number; for I should be sorry, indeed, to think meanly of any of the parties connected with your paper, which is certainly calculated to do much service to this Colony.—I am, Sir, your constant reader,

NE QUID NIMIS.

29th April, 1842.

Without deeming it necessary to inform our respectable correspondent, *Ne quid nimis*, (whose Latin name signifies too much of one thing good for nothing) who it was that wrote the first of the two poems he alludes to, we can assure him that they were not both written by the same person, and that Dr. Lang, at least, never either saw or heard of the second till it had issued from the press. Dr. L.'s connection with this journal is of a somewhat different kind from what the public generally apprehend it is, and we flatter ourselves our readers will be gratified to learn that we have the talents of other writers, of no inferior ability, both in prose and verse, at our command for their special service. Dr. L. does certainly furnish us with occasional contributions, chiefly in the form of essays on some subject or other of importance to the general welfare and improvement of the Colony; and such communications may be written, as we happen to know they often are, by literary men of experience and observation, as well as of long practice in the art of writing, in the course of an evening after tea or of a morning before breakfast, or during a few hours stolen from the night. But to suppose that Dr. L. has to overhaul all the other Colonial and foreign journals that come to our office, for suitable extracts for this paper, or to read the extensive correspondence addressed to us from the interior, or to decide as to whether such and such articles are to be inserted or not—all this is altogether out of the question. We repeat it, our respectable correspondent and the public generally are quite mistaken both as to the nature and extent of Dr. Lang's connection with this journal. As to the propriety of recurring a second time to the subject of our two poems, and publishing a second *jeu d'esprit* on that subject (by a different hand, however, from the writer of the first) it is a mere matter of opinion, on which *Ne quid nimis* must allow us to differ from him. At all events it is evident that the extreme incongruity of certain recent semi-theatrical exhibitions has struck more than one of our literary correspondents.

INSOLVENTS.—From the 1st of February, when the new Insolvent Act came into force, till the date of our last publication, no less than 225 insolventcies had been declared. To these we have now to add Richard Cornelius, Thomas Bird, Edward Greenland, Henry Doyle, and Henry Tucker, all of Sydney, who filed on the 30th, ult., making in all 230 insolventcies in a quarter of a year.

RELIGIOUS ESTABLISHMENTS.—Dr. LANG delivered his first lecture, embracing the history of religious establishments in Europe, in the School of Arts, on Wednesday last; but, from the press of other matter, we are precluded from giving a report of it. The second will be delivered on Wednesday next.

EDUCATION.—Mr. Slatterie's first lecture at the School of Arts has been postponed to Friday next.

BATHURST.—About a fortnight ago the heaviest fall of snow took place, in the district of King's Plains and Campbell's River, that has ever been known. The snow lay six inches in depth.

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND WHEAT.—By the arrival of the *Socrates* from Launceston 2,880 bags of wheat, and 1,769 of oats have been brought into the market.

LAUNCESTON MARKETS.

(From the Launceston Examiner.)
Wheat has been purchased at 5s. per bushel, cash; but the sample was tipped. 5s. 6d. to 6s. may be quoted as the market price for a fair sample, but there is little doing.—Barley, English, from 5s. 6d. to 6s.; Cape, 4s. 6d. per bushel.—Oats, feed, 4s; for seed, 5s. per bushel.—Flour, first quality, £18; second, £16; third, £14 per 200lbs.

MARRIAGE.

On Friday last, by the Rev. Dr. Lang, Mr. James Charles Thornton, of Pitt-street, widower, to Miss Sarah Winnett, late of Dublin.

Also, by Dr. Lang, on the 2d instant, Mr. James Stewart, free mariner, to Hannah Reid, late of Liverpool.

Also, by Dr. Lang, on the same day, Mr. William Anderson, late first officer of the brig *Mathews*, of Aberdeen, to Mrs. Agnes Stewart, an immigrant by that vessel from Dundee.

Thursday, 26th day of May, two days after the Birthday of Her Majesty, QUEEN VICTORIA.

Positive Sale.—*Sir Mary's*. The Property of Sir Maurice O'Connell. SOUTH CREEK.

MR. STUBBS has now the honour of notifying to the inhabitants of Penrith, Bathurst, Nepean, Wellington, Mulgoa, Mudgee, and the inhabitants of Sydney, that he will submit to public competition on THURSDAY, the 26th day of May, 1842, at the Mart, King-street, sale at Twelve o'clock precisely.

All that One Thousand Acres of Land, situated at St. Mary's, thirty miles only from Sydney, divided as per chart, into ten and fifty acre paddocks, besides a portion into Town Allotments.

ST. MARY'S
With regard to this property, the auctioneer finds some difficulty in so framing an advertisement as to avoid the imputation of puffing. And yet, at the same time, be enabled to do justice to its claims on the consideration of purchasers.

It is situated on the Great Western Road, just thirty miles from Sydney. It is plentifully supplied with water from the South Creek, which runs through it, and the character of the soil in its entire extent is of the first quality, part much resembling the soil of Prospect Hill.

This estate has claims on the attention of various classes of Purchasers; it has attractions for the Grazier, the Capitalist, the Butcher, the small Farmer, and though last, not least, the prosperous and thriving Citizen.

TO THE GRAZIER
In the western district it affords a convenient resting place for the Stock he sends to Market. A paddock here might save the up-country settler many a pound sterling in the price of his fat wethers or bullocks.

THE BUTCHER
will here find grazing land of the very first quality, on which to leave his bullocks till the day arrives on which they are forwarded for slaughter.

THE CAPITALIST,
who seeks a secure investment for his money, can here purchase land that lets readily at one pound per acre, and the demand for which is daily increasing. Let him recollect that the interest of money must fall, whilst the rent of land of superior description like the present must rise.

ASMAL FARMER.
may sit himself down on Land that will assuredly yield a profitable return for the skill by labour he bestows on its cultivation.

The prosperous or wealthy citizen who seeks occasionally a snug retreat from the smoke and bustle of the Metropolis can nowhere find a more enticing spot on which to build his cottage.

It is just sufficiently distant to be considered quite a country residence, and yet he may be in Sydney any morning by eleven o'clock.

A NEAT CHURCH
is newly erected in the village, and a Daily Pos is regularly established with Sydney. The Auctioneer will say nothing further, but to invite inspection.

The steamer to Parramatta, with a drive of fourteen miles, brings you to the ground.

Let intending purchasers satisfy themselves. P. S. The Pans will shortly be ready for inspection, and the sale will positively take place on Wednesday, the 26th May.

POSITIVE SALE,
By Permission of the High Sheriff.
MR. STUBBS is instructed to Sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, the 4th May,

1842, without reserve, at the Mart, King-street sale at twelve, several SMALL FARMS at the Little Forest, viz.:-

Table with 3 columns: Lot, A. R. P., and value. Rows include Lot 1 (Small Farm), Lot 2, Lot 3, Lot 4, Lot 5, Lot 6, Lot 7, Lot 8, Lot 9, Lot 10, Lot 11, Lot 12, Lot 13.

Total. 13 Farms 320 Acres. This is a capital situation for a first-rate Inn or General Store—both being much required; and this section is suitable for either agricultural or grazing purposes; the Land at the LITTLE FOREST having, from its position and quality, been set apart by the Government for small Settlers. It is partly brush land, fit for cultivation, and partly open forest land, adorned with the finest timber for splitting or sawing (stringy-bark, butt, and box-wood).

HOUSE AND PREMISES. PART OF PETTY'S HOTEL, CHURCH-HILL.

FIFTY FEET FRONTAGE TO YORK-STREET, Opposite the Scots' Kirk, BACK ENTRANCE FROM CLARENCE-STREET. MR. STUBBS announces instructions received from the proprietor, to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, At the Mart, King-street, on MONDAY, the 9th day of May, at twelve o'clock, All that most eligible situated and well-known valuable Dwelling-house and Premises, (part of Petty's Hotel), with carriage entrance at the Barrack gate (including the vacant plot of foreground) having frontage of 50 feet 8 inches by 166 feet running depth, back to Clarence-street, with yard, &c., as per plan, embracing, viz.:- THE HOUSE, WITH VERANDA.

Comprises—Arched entrance hall, one large sitting room, a small ditto, and a closet, all neatly fitted up and finished off en suite.

THE UPPER FLOOR Has three very nice airy bed-rooms, with 'closet, commanding a splendid view over Darling Harbour and the Port, fit for the immediate reception of a family of the first pretensions.

THE KITCHEN Is detached, with other premises, as stabling, &c. &c.

Every body knows that this Property is of itself, distinctively considered, the most complete and admirably situated of any in Sydney, as a town residence or a gentleman's family, situated in the most agreeable healthy aspect, as a prolonged elevated site of Church Hill, and catching the refreshing breeze from both sides the Harbour.

It is, moreover, perfectly free from intrusion, and cannot be overlooked, which is a great desideratum in domiciliary matters.

THE PERSON, however, who buys it, may be assured of a handsome remuneration in his outlay, as it is calculated for the most important advantages. Since the piece of ground in front might be built upon and converted into a famous store or first-rate shop, which, being close to the Barracks, would necessarily partake of the immense ready money custom constantly moving from that quarter. An ingress and egress, by the carriage entrance, conduces to the house, premises, yard, and back communication in Clarence street.

Upon the whole, it is recommended strongly to every person in Sydney, as a most valuable purchase and prospective of great profitable return. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, King-street.

Terms at sale—liberal.

[PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.] DUKE'S WHARF and ALBION HOUSE, &c.—Highly important Investment of Great Magnitude and Value, without any limits as to price! By order of the Mortgagees.

MR. STUBBS feels honored in being selected to offer to public competition, in the undermentioned days, at the Mart, King-street.

SALE NO. 1, ON TUESDAY, the 17th day of May, 1842. THE ENTIRE PROPERTY—Albion House and Grounds, extensive tier of Warehouses, with the Whaling Wharf, Establishment, Counting house, and other premises thereto attached.

SALE NO. 2, ON FRIDAY, the 13th day of May, 1842, DUKE'S MARINE VILLA COTTAGE, Balmain, with all the ground and improvements; followed by

SALE NO. 3, Same Day, Friday, the 13th day of May, That beautiful VILLA COTTAGE ORNÉE and LANDS, in the parish of Botany, adorned by the splendid waters of that district.

P. S. A more minute account through all the newspapers, will be given after a personal survey, when the several properties will be fully and fairly represented to the public.

INTERIM.—The titles are derived by grant and purchase from the crown, and the properties have been improved and completed, at intervals, by means of immense outlay, comprehended and designed as the most complete establishments ever yet offered at public or Private sale.

AUSTRALIAN DRAPERS' ASSOCIATION. THE Temporary Reading Room is now open at Mr. WYLER'S, Draper, George-street. Members can obtain cards of admission from Mr. Rickards, the Treasurer. DAVID PEDEN, Hon. Sec.

SCOTTISH SOCIETY. THE Members of this Society are requested to take notice that the Monthly Meeting will be held on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, in the Chapel in Pitt-street, first door from Bathurst street; in which place all meetings of the Society will be held in future. 3rd May, 1842.

BOARD AND LODGING. A FEW Young Gentlemen can be accommodated with board and lodging in a respectable family, in a very convenient part of the town. Particulars may be learned by applying (if by letter post-paid), to C., at this office.

SHARES AND MONEY. FOR SALE, Shares in the Sydney, Australian and Union Banks. Also, Alliance General Assurance Shares. WANTED Shares in the Commercial and New South Wales Banks. 1,000l. to be lent on mortgage of town property. W. BARTON, George-street, opposite the Post Office.

NOTICE.—THE EBENEZER COALS are sold by the Imperial Standard Ton weight of 2240 lbs., being thirty two bushels contained in sixteen bags to the ton, each bag weighing one hundred weight and a quarter. Price delivered in town 28s., or 26s. per ton at the Depot, Davies' Wharf, Sussex-street. Shipping Supplied.

WHALER'S ARMS—REMOVAL. MR. P. BYRNE begs to inform his numerous Friends, that he has removed from his late residence in Windmill-street, to those spacious premises lately erected at the corner of York and Broughton-streets, nearly opposite the Police Office, where as hitherto he will always have on hand choice stock of Wines, Spirits, Ales, Porter, &c. Excellent accommodation for Up-Country people, and his Seafaring friends may rest assured of finding at his house at all times, a snug berth and good treatment. May 2.

PRIME AMERICAN FLOUR. ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned, Prime American Flour, branded "Beach and Co.," at 22s. per barrel, by the single barrel, or to the trade in quantities at 21s. cash. ALSO, A few 7lb. and 14lb. tins of the finest English Biscuit assorted, well worthy the attention of respectable families. GEORGE WILKIE, Opposite the Police Office. George-street, April 27.

STORAGE. TO LET, in a business part of the Town, and near the Wharfs, a Store capable of containing from four to five hundred tons of goods, well calculated for a bonded store. Also a dwelling house attached. HENRY N. DISNEY, Macquarie-place.

COMMISSION AGENCY. MR. HENRY FERRIS, having found it necessary to remove into more commodious Premises, begs to say, that he has taken those with the Stores, &c., lately occupied by Mr. Samuel Russell, Druitt-street, and that he is now ready to receive any quantity of farm and dairy produce for sale, or to execute any commission he may be favoured with. Respectable references can be given in town to all parties requiring it. N. B.—On sale, a quantity of very superior Colonial Tobacco, either by the keg or ton. Also, a quantity of Tobacco Steins in bales of two hundred and fifty pounds each. April 29.

DENTAL SURGERY. MR. PHILLIPSON, Surgeon and Dentist, begs respectfully to inform his Patients and Friends that he has recommended his practice in all its branches, at No. 1, Colanode, Bridge-street; Mineral or Natural Teeth fixed on the most approved principle. The progress of decay effectually stopped with the Mineral Succedaneum. Hours of consultation from eleven till four o'clock daily.

FOR SALE. ONE very superior and highly finished dress Chariot, built by one of the first makers in London, perfectly new, and fitted up in the most elegant manner, the lining of rich figured silk, curtains and sun blinds, with Colling's patent axles, dress Lamps, with cut crystal shades, hung upon C springs, under springs, with harness, &c., complete. Also, an excellent light Britzka, with patent enamelled leather to head and side wings, Colling's patent axles, lamps, &c., complete. One headed gig in good condition. The proprietor will have no objection to take a part payment or the whole in broad mares, cattle, or sheep; if sheep, to be delivered on the Hunter River, free of disease; horses or cattle to be delivered in Sydney or on the Hunter. Application to be made at Scott and Martyn's Carriage Bazaar, Pitt-street, where the carriages can be seen. Sydney, April 26.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF PARRAMATTA. THE First of a Series of Three Lectures, on the "Impolicy and Injustice of Religious Establishments in the Colonies," will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Lang, in Mr. Nash's large Room, Parramatta, THIS EVENING, at seven o'clock. The subject of the first Lecture will be "The History of Religious Establishments in Europe." Tickets of admission, at one shilling each, to be had at Mr. Oliver Ewing's, Mechanics' Library, George-street, Parramatta. The proceeds, after paying the expenses of the Room, &c., will be appropriated to the Funds of the Presbyterian Church Society of New South Wales. Sydney, April 29.

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 11th and 18th day of MAY. 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.

EDUCATION. MR. SLATTERIE having been compelled to postpone his first Lecture on Education, begs to announce that it will be delivered on FRIDAY EVENING, May 6, in the Theatre of the School of Arts, at half-past 7 o'clock. Single tickets for the course, 6s.; family tickets, to admit six, One Guinea; to be obtained of Mr. Slatterie, and at the School of Arts. Gratuitous admission to the first lecture.

ESTATE OF ROBERT'S, CAVE, AND CO. THE Creditors (and all concerned), in the above Estate, are requested to meet at the Royal Exchange Rooms, on FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of inquiring into the Estates, Affairs, and to adopt such measures, as will cause an early dividend (from the monies now in the hands of the Trustees,) to be paid to those Creditors who have just claims. SAMUEL PECK & CO., DUNLOP & CO., CAMPBELL & CO., A. & S. LYONS, WM. HIRST & CO., ROBERT THOMPSON & CO.

TO MERCHANTS, SALTERS, BUTCHERS AND OTHERS. THE undersigned begs leave to intimate, that he will contract for any quantity of beef terrors, of the best materials, and on the lowest terms possible. A constant supply of spirit casks and dairy work on hand. Four thousand pipe and puncheon staves for sale, apply at JOHN WILLIAMS'S, Cooperage, Lower George-street, opposite the Old Jail.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL. W. BAKER, Engraver, Lithographer, Stationer, &c. intimates to his Friends and the Public, that he has taken those commodious Premises lately occupied by Mr. Moses Brown, King-street, East, opposite Mr. Stubbs' Auction Mart, where he intends to remove his Establishment, and trusts to receive the same liberal support which he has experienced these eight years past. N. B.—W. B. will be ready to treat with any party for the goodwill of the Lease of his present house, known as the Hibernian Printing Office. April 30.

WIGS. W. SHARP, Perfumer and ventilating Wig Manufacturer, opposite the Commercial Bank, George-street, begs to inform the wearers of these light and useful articles, that he has received from the House of TRUEFIT, BOND-STREET, LONDON, the largest and most beautiful assortment of GERMAN AND SPANISH HAIR ever imported into this Colony, which he continues to manufacture to suit the style and taste of the most fastidious wearer, weighing only three drachms, and admitting of the most free circulation of the pores of the skin. From W. Sharp's long experience in London, he feels assured that he cannot be surpassed in the art of Wig Making, by any one in the Colony; and as to the articles imported, it is impossible they can be made in England to fit the wearers at the Antipodes. He has also fitted up his Saloon for cutting Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair, in a style of elegance not inferior to the first houses in London or Paris, where will be found every article suitable for the toilet, and perfumes of the choicest fragrance, consisting of Pett's Victoria and Albert bouquets, entirely new and choice articles. Essences of Hovenia, of the Rondellia, Verbena, d'Eglantier, Cereolum, Mignonette, Sweet Briar, Jasmine, Marochille, &c., &c. Delcor's Esprit de Lavende aux Millleuets, double distilled Lavender Water, &c., &c. Ivory and Tortoiseshell goods in great variety.

S. PECK AND CO. HAVE RECOMMENDED BUSINESS

TERMS as usual, liberal; and their mode of doing business based upon the principles of strict integrity and remunerating prices. George-street, Sydney.

- Capers
Olives
RAISINS—
Muscatel
Pudding
Currants
Orange and lemon peel
Citron
Best pudding spice
ALMONDS—
Jordan
soft shell
VINEGAR—
Best London
French
American
MUSTARD—
Pounds
Half-pounds
Peas, split
Blacklead, in packets
Blacking
Bath bricks
Groats, patent
CORNS—
Wine
Porter
Ink, black and red
Candle wick
Lamp cottons
CANDLES—
Sperm
Wax
Dips
Moulds
HERRINGS—
Red
White
Oatmeal, first quality
Pearl barley
Tapioca
Soda
Pearlash
Liquorice
Roll brimstone
Epsom salts
Vermiculite
Macaroni
Cocoa
Chocolate
Carraway seeds
Mace
Nutmegs
Cinnamon
Pimento
PEPPER—
Black
White
Ground
Cayenne
Jams, assorted
Jellies, ditto
Anchovy paste
Potted butters
Anchovies
PRESERVES—
Soups and meats
Game
Vegetables
Salmon
Other fish
Arrowroot, West India
Curry powder
Blacklead
Whiting and chalk
Paper and string
Dates
Blue, first quality
Starch, first quality
Lucifer matches

As this firm is not connected with any other, persons having occasion to write will please to be particular in their directions.

MAPPING & CO. FROM WEISS'S, 22, STRAND, LONDON.

MAPPING & Co. the only Manufacturers of Trusses in the Colony, respectfully inform the Public, that having engaged the best workmen in this line, they are now prepared to execute all orders with punctuality and despatch. The Patent Elastic Steel Trusses, for the relief and cure of Hernia, by which the pressure is properly adjusted, are highly recommended by the most eminent members of the medical profession, as superior to the articles in use prior to the invention. They combine strength with lightness and elasticity, and are particularly remarkable for the quality of supplying a sufficiently resisting power without resting on the part affected. Mapping and Co. beg particularly to impress on those requiring these articles, that every part of the Truss is manufactured under their immediate inspection, and from the very best material. The Trusses are adjusted and fitted so as to remove the slightest inconvenience, which cannot be done by persons supplying Trusses of English manufacture, made upon speculation and for importation. M. & Co. are the sole manufacturers of the newly invented ELASTIC LACED STOCKINGS, for venereal virus, weak legs, &c. M. & Co. take this opportunity to return thanks for the patronage already bestowed on them, and to assure their friends that no exertion shall be spared to secure the best material and the steadiest workmen to ensure first-rate articles, and punctuality. N. B.—Wanted immediately; a first-rate WORKING CUTLER. Hunter-street, opposite the Olympic Theatre, April 28.

IMPUDENT FALSEHOOD.

The *Sydney Herald*, of Wednesday last, contained the following paragraph:—

THE LATE ECCLESIASTICAL ENQUIRY.—In our copy of the report in this case, the following typographical errors occurred: *Really for orally, have for has; and as for has.* We should not deem these worthy of correction, (as the Commissioners may be supposed to be able to write English) had not the *Observer*, in its copy of our article, actually printed all these blunders, letter for letter, thereby perpetuating the mistakes, without considering they were such, and giving importance to them.

The animus that dictated the above envious effusion we know perfectly well how to estimate. Indeed the writer himself in the concluding sentence, has fully disclosed it, by the admission that the insertion of anything in our columns gives it an importance that it would not possess, if left to the obscurity of the *Sydney Herald*. We are, of course, much obliged to the conductors of that journal for the unintentional compliment, which, we are well aware, is perfectly just. The fact is, the gentlemen of the *Herald* are every day becoming the more sensible of our growing influence and popularity, and like all other envious and little-minded men, instead of meeting us in the fair field of open and honorable competition, attempt to injure us by contemptible detraction. They see the position we occupy; they imagine too, perhaps, that our rise may accelerate their fall, and therefore it is that

"Malignity on her last legs
Girnin' looks back."

We give her the female gender, as the *Herald* is generally known in this community as a garrulous old wife.

The extract we have quoted above is designed to lead to the inference, that our report of the proceedings at the late Ecclesiastical Commission is copied from the *Herald*. A more impudent falsehood never was penned. A gentleman in our establishment was present at the inquiry, and took notes of the proceedings. There was only one reporter present, and that reporter was from the *Australasian Chronicle*, a paper whose internal arrangements, and the ability and zeal of its conductors would do credit to a better cause. Mr. Kemp was present, but took no notes. Our report was in type two days before that of the *Herald* appeared; and we can produce proof of this fact, as a proof was asked from us, for the purpose of comparing with the report which was afterwards furnished to the *Herald*!! We leave these facts to speak for themselves.

We here disclaim all intention or desire to come into collision with any of our contemporaries, in anything calculated to injure their mercantile character, or to detract from their general usefulness, if they remain within their legitimate sphere of operations, and leave us to do the same; but if put on the defensive in these matters, our motto is, and the aggressor will find it to his cost—

"On, Macduff!

And we shall see who first cries, 'Hold! enough!'"

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN PORT PHILLIP.

An esteemed correspondent thus writes us from Port Phillip, in regard to the prospects of the Presbyterian Church in that district—

If you are not in the way of hearing from Port Phillip upon the subject, you will, I doubt not, be glad to learn from me that the Presbyterian Church here is highly prosperous. There are now five ministers in the colony. Of the three recently arrived, M. Lawrie is succeeding well at Portland Bay; his congregation is already large and respectable, and there is every prospect of its continued prosperity. Mr. Gunn, the Gaelic minister, is busily engaged in gathering a second congregation in Melbourne, and is receiving weekly accessions to the number of his hearers. Mr. Mowbray has received a unanimous call to Campbellfield Church, about ten miles distant from town on the Sydney road. He begins his labours there next Sabbath, and a place of worship is to be erected immediately. It will be the first experiment of the kind, I believe, in New Holland; for it will be a completely rural church, there being no township in the whole district, which, however, is rapidly filling up with a highly respectable class of settlers. We have in deed every reason to be thankful to divine providence for the present aspect of things. Everything seems to denote that his blessing is with us. There is peace and unanimity among ministers and people. The former are going on quietly but actively, in their pastoral labours, making frequent excursions into the surrounding country, and opening up fresh and fruitful fields of usefulness; and next year I trust that you will hear of several ministers and congregations being added to our present number.

Our readers will be glad to learn the pro-

missing state of things which the above correspondence presents. We may remark, however, in regard to Campbellfield Church, that it is not the first experiment of the kind which has been tried in this Colony, as our correspondent supposes. The Presbyterian Church at Portland Head, the earliest in the Colony, was also a rural Church, remote from any township.

POLICE AND PUBLIC WORKS.

The following is an abstract of the general objects of the proposed Bill to authorise the election of Directors of Police and Public Works in the Colony of New South Wales, and to provide, by Assessment, for the maintenance of a Police, and for the construction and repair of Public Works or Buildings within the same.

1. The appointment of Directors in each public district, in number proportioned to the population as under:—

	Directors.
Less than 7000 souls.....	9
From 7000 to 10,000.....	12
From 10,000 to 20,000.....	15
From 20,000 to 40,000.....	21

The number being reducible by the Governor, on the application of the majority of the Magistrates.

2. The Directors to be annually appointed on the 2d of February in each year. The qualification of Electors being property to the amount of 500*l.*, or rental of 20*l.*, provided the elector is not more than six months in arrears of the Police and Works rates. The Directors to have a property qualification of at least 1000*l.*

3. The Magistrates are to appoint a person to preside at the Election. Each Elector is to vote for the number of Directors required. If such Election fail to take place at the time specified, from the negligence of the Magistrates or the absence of a presiding officer, the Governor shall then appoint such an officer, and the Election shall take place within three months thereafter.

4. The Electors to be registered at the Petty Sessions, thirty days before the Election, and to receive a certificate of registration—fee, one shilling.

5. The register to be revised by the Magistrates ten days before the Election.

6. The presiding officer and his assessors shall declare the result of the poll, and cause the names of the persons elected to be published in the *Government Gazette*.

7. The Directors to make a declaration in form before entering on the duties of their office, and to make that declaration and accept office within ten days after notice of election, under a penalty of 50*l.*

8. Bankruptcy shall disqualify a Director. A disqualified person acting shall be subject to a penalty of 50*l.*

9. One-third of the Directors to go out annually by rotation.

10. Vacancies in the Board of Directors to be filled up by the same cause as for an ordinary election; but the person elected shall remain in office only during the term that it would have been occupied by his predecessor.

11. Districts may be subdivided, or joined together, for the purposes of the bill, by the Governor, on the application of the Justices at Petty Sessions.

12. The Directors shall nominate a Chairman. The name to be recorded in the Supreme Court within thirty days.

13. The Directors are empowered to appoint the necessary officers, and to affix salaries. To levy rates not exceeding 6*d.* in the pound, and not often than four times in the year, on all properties within their district: for the purpose of valuing which they, or the person they may appoint, may enter upon any land, having given three days' notice to the proprietor. Even waste lands are to be valued for the purpose of assessment, at 1*s.* per acre; and male convicts in assignment are to be rated at 10*s.* per head, on occasion of every assessment of 6*d.* in the pound on other property.

14. The money to be collected by a person for that purpose appointed, who may in the event of a refusal, levy by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the defaulter. The Collector to pay over the money to the Treasurer, who shall, from the fund thus created, pay, on the order of a given number of Directors, such *Police Expenses* as the Governor and Council by any act or

ordinance may direct; and the remainder is to be applied to the construction and repair of public works.

GOVERNMENT BOTANIST.—We understand that Mr. Kidd, the assistant gardener, under the late Government botanist, with whose valuable services in that capacity for the last thirteen years the public are too well acquainted to require any remark from us, is a candidate for the vacant appointment. The experience he must in the course of that time have acquired, and the uniform assiduity with which he has devoted himself to the duties of his office, point him out as a highly eligible successor to Mr. Anderson, and we doubt not his claims will meet with due consideration at head quarters.

AN ITALIAN INN.

We hope our last visit has been paid to the Black Eagle at Foligno, one of those Italian inns where one's patience, wound up for a journey, is sadly at fault. We reluctantly entered its long *salle a manger*, redolent of ammoniacal gas elaborated in a stable beneath—a very common arrangement for the traveller's comfort in Italy. At the end of its long table, dimly lighted by the single wick of a three-beaked brass lamp, sat a courier and an English ladies' maid, with a vinegar cruet between them. Rejecting without hesitation all the bed-rooms on this floor, we go up stairs, hoping the volatile alkali may not, or that a storey higher may make it somewhat less pungent. So much for the bed-rooms; as to beds, we know the same detestable contrivance awaits us everywhere. All the beds in the locandias of Italy are as broad as they are long, and high in proportion, and appear higher when viewed from the table land on the top. The room on which we were billeted was so far like a bed-room as to contain two chairs, one on each side of the bed, a deal tripod holding a basin, a jug with no water, a tumbler on the stone chimney-piece, to indicate that such a thing had already been asked for, and a leaden crucifix to suggest resignation. The litter of Indian corn, which, with a single mattress, represents a bed in your albergo "de la posta," would hold three or four *voyageurs* abreast, and its accessories render it unfit for any other tenants. Below we found, as usual, two greasy functionaries, in soiled cotton dresses and paper caps, beginning to prepare something offensive for which we knew the folly of waiting, but waited, nevertheless, enduring the assaults of fleas by the score, out of the crevices which separate the brick pavement of the saloon; but we are not to be alone in our misery. Too much travelling for that! A shaking of *grelots* below, declare that other *voyageurs* have arrived, and we soon hear the usual demonstrations of authority and determination to be attended to, while plenty of transpire voices, bass and treble, are heard approaching—enter a party large enough for a company of comedians! To each, like ourselves, is quickly assigned his separate truss of straw, to be reached through some of the many doors constantly open, and then a long silence ensues, and for about an hour we bear nothing to disturb our musings except some difference of opinion in the stable as to the precedence of stalls, and the occasional snort of horse or mule. The very lamp begins to be weary of lending us its light, when an omelette of meagre *minestrone*, and some greasy macaroni, come to our relief. The first is an infusion of some animal matter in hot salt water; the second as hard as before it was put into the pot. The loaf is damp, sour, stale, and has been handed till one revolts at the very sight of it, and for the wine, though we were travelling among, and quoting one's best passages about vineyards, the red stuff in the dull decanter before us is too intolerable to be swallowed under that or any other pretence. Supper ended, we must go to bed, where the fleas and mosquitoes have been long expecting us. For the fleas—patience the candle!—out, the mosquitoes drop on us like little devils. We always make our bed at them in the wrong place. We may box our ears till they tingle and at last, perhaps, crush one tiny enemy on our cheek; but the returus of killed and wounded will not pay the expense of the war, and there we lie to be sucked and poisoned till morning. As to the fleas, once warned by the presence of their victim, they wax frolicsome, and become active as he becomes lethargic; finally, if anything were wanting to make sleep impossible, a scuttling army of mice overhead begin their evolutions—for be it known, that every night, after supping in the long public room below, where we cannot sup at all, the *figlio mio* give a ball up stairs, and whisk their tails in this healthy exercise till day-break—accursed devils, when the tired dog snores in concert with his master, and the very cat has composed his mustache, and crept out to sleep under the tiles, still keep their supernatural and most unbecoming scuffling. Two o'clock has struck, and three; a brief hiatus of oblivion between three and four may perhaps be obtained; but then let him sleep who can, for it is now full time for Italian travellers to be stirring. Our neighbours are roused by gruff voices and strange dialects. The horses are shaking in their loose harness, or snorting to some distant friend before they start; carriages are grating against curb-stones as they go out; and hostlers are swearing their first devotional words to the saints or to a virgin. Such is a night's lodging in Foligno (Palunna, or what not in the old geography of Italy), and almost any where else.—*Blackwood*.

Mechanics' Institutes.—There are 216 mechanics institutions in England, comprising 26,651 members and subscribers, of whom about half belong to the class of workmen. The average

number of members, therefore, is 119. The number of Lectures delivered yearly in those institutions is about 2,198. The three great means of usefulness in mechanics' institutions are—1st, Classes for regular instruction; 2nd, Lectures; and 3rd, Libraries. The Liverpool Mechanics' Institution cost no less than £15,000, contains upwards of 3,300 members—850 pupils in three day schools—600 pupils in 15 or 16 evening classes—has 50 teachers regularly employed, whose salaries amount to £5,000 a year—a library of 7,000 volumes, with 1,300 readers, and a daily distribution of 200 volumes—and public lectures twice a week, attended by audiences varying from 600 to 1,300.

Geological Surveys.—During the last seventeen years geological surveys have been commenced in nineteen of the states and two territories of the Union. This embraces an area of nearly seven hundred thousand square miles. During the last four years the general or state Government have employed twenty-five principal geologists, and forty assistants.—*Ibid*.

Value of Labour at Toronto.—Females going out usually get married after a short service, and settle, either as the wives of mechanics or farmers; and men or boys obtain so much wages as mechanics or labourers, that it is obviously their interest to seek such employment. A good mason or carpenter may stipulate for 6*s.* or 7*s.* 6*d.* a day; a labourer gets constant employment at from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 9*d.*, according to the nature of his work; and many of them, by keeping a horse and cart and a cow, may double that amount. Considering that from eight to ten dollars a month (forty or fifty shillings currency) are the highest wages given to men servants, and from four to six dollars to women (I mean as an average, for some of the higher classes give more, in order to keep their servants with them), with their daily food, it is not to be wondered at that, in a cheap country, they seek labour with a view to ultimate rest, on property independently derived.—*Sir R. Bonycastle's Canadas* in 1841.

POPULATION OF SCOTLAND.

(Correspondent of the *Mercury*.)

A statement of the present population of Scotland, amounting to 2,824,586 persons, is inserted in several public journals. The numbers during fifty years, in this portion of the British empire, stand thus, viz. :—

Statement by the Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair in 1791		
	1791	1,514,999
By census in	1801	1,599,098
do.	1811	1,805,638
do.	1821	2,053,456
do.	1831	2,305,114
do.	1841	2,624,586

The ratio of periodical increase, or rates per cent of augmentation every ten years, are as follows:—

At the year	1801	54 per cent.
do.	1811	13 per cent.
do.	1821	16 per cent.
do.	1831	13 per cent.
do.	1841	11 per cent.

CONFESSIONS OF LYNCH THE MURDERER

At Berrima on the 22nd instant, Lynch and Kleighran, who had both been convicted of murder at the late assizes, underwent the extreme penalty of the law. They were attended to the place of execution by the Rev. Mr. Sumner, a Roman Catholic priest. Both of the criminals showed signs of penitence, and both confessed their guilt of the crimes for which they were about to suffer. The disclosures of Lynch present a series of cold-blooded atrocities, without a parallel in the criminal annals of this country. He made an open confession to the Police Magistrate of no less than ten murders—the first, a man named Smith, who was in the employ of Mr. Barton, of Oldbury, near Berrima, and for which he stood his trial about six years ago, and was acquitted. He next murdered a man and a black boy on Razorback, who were going to Sydney in charge of a dray belonging to Mr. Cowper. He then took charge of the dray on to Sydney; he was overtaken, however, by Mr. Cowper, who inquired about his men, when Lynch said that his bullock-driver had broken his leg, and the black boy went with him to the Hospital at Parramatta. He then proceeded with the dray into Sydney; disposed of its contents and returned with the team. He next murdered two persons of the name of Fraser, father and son, in the employ of Mr. Bawtree; their bodies were afterwards found in the place he described, about three miles from Berrima. The next murders he committed were the family of the Mulligans, consisting of Mulligan, his wife, son, and daughter. As young Mulligan went out for some wood with Lynch, he took the opportunity of murdering him by striking him a mortal blow with a tomahawk on the head. He then covered him with bushes and returned into the house. The Mulligans, suspecting that all was not right, made some efforts to discover his intentions; after which Mrs. Mulligan went out of the house to seek her son; she was followed in a few minutes by Mulligan, with a gun in his hand, which he was going to discharge as a signal for

young Mulligan to return to his family; Lynch however remarked that it would be very rash to fire as it would bring the police upon them; Mulligan acquiesced, and put down the gun. He then went a short distance from the house to meet his wife, when Lynch struck him a deadly blow on the head with the same weapon with which he had just murdered his son. Lynch afterwards went out and meeting with Mrs. Mulligan, she shouted out "The police are coming." Lynch exclaimed "Ah!" and turning about struck her also a deadly blow. He then returned to the house where Mulligan's daughter was standing at the fire-place with a carving-knife in her hand; he told her to lay down the knife, and he would allow her ten minutes to say her prayers; she laid the knife down, when he immediately seized and murdered her. After this he collected the bodies, made a large fire, and consumed them, then buried their remains. He said he executed in the large fire he had made about them, and was much pleased with the peculiar brilliancy with which it burned. He immediately put himself in possession of all Mulligan's property, and had every thing branded and marked in his own name. His next and last murder was that of Kearns Landreag, at a place called Ironstone Bridge, for which he has suffered the last penalty of the law.

MR. MANNING, LATE REGISTRAR.

In the Insolvent Court on Friday last, this faithful servant of the public underwent an examination in regard to the accounts of intestate estates, of which he was the constituted guardian. Mr. Mechie and Mr. Darvall appeared in that behalf. The following papers were given in by Mr. Manning, as exhibiting a correct account, with the exception of a few unimportant errors, of the intestate estates which had passed through his hands in accordance with the rules of Court, viz:—

An alphabetical list of Intestate Balances in the hands of Mr. Manning, under orders of the Court, November 8, 1841, and produced by Mr. Manning to the Judges on 1st January, 1842:—

William Atkinson, 1077. 14s. 10d.; Robert Ayres, 9t. 2s. 10d.; James Bates, 103t. 2s.; George Brett, 365t. 4s. 7d.; G. G. Berrie, 556t. 2s. 1d.; James Chapman, 7t. 13s. 1d.; George Clarke, 3t. 1s. 6d.; Rev. J. Cleland, 37t. 14s. 7d.; Henry Colson, 115t. 17s. 4d.; Morgan Donoghue, 168t. 19s. 3d.; John Doyle, 104t. 17s. 2d.; David Davis, 61t. 4s. 7d.; E. C. Fell, 225t. 17s. 10d.;— Fitz, 47t. 17s. 10d.; Hodson Goode, 100t. 8s. 8d.; James Gibb, 42t. 15s. 11d.; J. J. Gregory, 98t. 16s. 2d.; Edward Hodgson, 98t. 16s. 11d.; George Hamstead, 1t. 13s.; Gregson Hayley, 880t. 4s. 9d.; James Kipper, 386t. 4s. 7d.; George Kendal, 68t. 5s. 2d.; Timothy Leydon, 83t. 12s. 2d.; James Luker, 34t. 16s.; Captain McAuliffe, 505t. 8s. 5d.; James Maher, 81t. 4s. 9d.; M'Namara, 13t. 2s.; John Matthews, 86t. 10s. 9d.; James Minton, 194t. 5s. 6d.; William M'Eachnie, 387t. 15s. 9d.; Thomas M'Ritchie, 1460t. 15s. 4d.; William Morris, 14s.; Francis Moore, 521t. 16s. 10d.; Hugh Niven, 263t. 17s. 10d.; Patrick Nugent, 15t. 8s. 4d.; James Nicholson, 32t. 7s. 3d.; Paul Pachlman, 302t. 17s. 3d.; James Quin, 34t. 18s. 7d.; J. W. Richardson, 33t. 19s. 6d.; Moses Rochetz, 18t. 13s.; Francis Shen, 4t. 0s. 3d.; Duncan Sinclair, 19t. 17s. 10d.; G. N. C. Stapledon, 30t. 11s. 8d.; Ann Still, 21t. 8s. 8d.; George Thompson, 84t. 1s. 1d.; Elinor Turner, 27t. 4s. 7d.; William Waker, 130t. 2s.; Captain Webster, 419t. 8s. 11d.; William Wilton, 229t. 4s. 10d.; James Winton, 358t. 7s. 9d.—Total, 9,492t. 12s. 2d.

April 29.—Report further engagements, viz:— To M. Donoghue's estate, a bill of Mr. Nowland's due, but not paid, but held by bankers; proceeds to be credited to the estate of M. Donoghue, intestate, 137t. 13s. 4d. To Hodson Goode's estate, a further remittance, from assets, and not credited, of clear 177t. 7s. 4d. To the executors of John Murphy, of Maitland, a balance of 40t. 2s.

Credit was claimed by the insolvent for several unimportant amounts paid, and also on account of commission, which, he said, was allowed by the Judges about three years ago, and to which he considered himself entitled, both on giving and receiving.—[that, by-the-by, is something like Irish reciprocity, all on one side—but to proceed.]—In the course of the investigation, this honest man made the following admissions:—"I never kept two accounts at the bank; I kept the intestate estates' money, and my own indiscriminately. The money came to my hands almost all in bills, and they were afterwards turned into money. The money which is due to the intestate estates has not been invested in any way; I did not consider myself liable for any amount, until it had been actually received, nor bound to pay any creditor of any estate unless I had the cash actually in my hands." And again:—"I did not comply with that part of the rules which requires the publication of an account of the estates." Very good! what next?—"I admit that the moneys which I drew from the Bank and applied to my own use were partly intestate moneys. The intestate moneys were paid by me into the Bank, and I drew cheques when I wanted money for any purpose." Now, there is a public servant whom our irresponsible government has allowed for a series of years

to carry on, unquestioned, a system of wholesale frauds, perpetrated too on parties whom every principle of humanity calls on society specially to protect—the widow and the orphan; and there is reason to fear we must still continue the victims of such culpable negligence and incapacity on the one hand, and such swindling on the other, for an indefinite period, without a voice in our own affairs, and without the means of protecting our social interests; while those who may like Mr. Manning, from time to time, violate the most sacred public trusts, instead of bearing through life the brand of infamy, may at anytime get white-washed in the Insolvent Court, and be restored to society forthwith. There is really something rotten in the state where such things are tolerated.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.—On Thursday and Friday last a very important case was brought before the police court. It appeared that Mr. Evans, bookseller and stationer, had tendered to the Government some time ago for certain articles in his trade, which tender had been accepted. He had subsequently, however, obtained from Mr. Hayes, of the Colonial Storekeeper's department, the original documents, and altered some of the figures. Mr. Evans was committed to take his trial for forgery, but admitted to bail, himself in the sum of 500t., and two sureties in the sum of 250t. each.

INTELLECTUAL LABOUR.—It is one of the favourable indications of the improving state of society among us, however disagreeable it may be to the mechanical portion of the community, that a high estimate is put on intellectual labour. Within the last week two verdicts had been given in the Supreme Court, for remunerating labour of this kind, with which the persons suing have certainly every reason to be satisfied. We refer to the verdicts given in the actions Langley v. Hughes, and Wallis v. Templeton. The former was an action brought to recover an account for surveying and plans executed by the plaintiff, at the request of, and for the defendant. A difference had arisen between the plaintiff and defendant as to the liability of the latter to pay for a second plan that had been executed of the Maryvill estate—the first not suiting the taste of the defendant. The verdict of the jury was given in favour of the plaintiff, and the sum of £70 assessed, in addition to £40 which the defendant had paid into Court. The other, (Wallis v. Templeton) was an action to recover the amount of work and labour done by the plaintiff for the defendant in drawing out plans and specifications for certain houses in Caslereagh-street. In this case the plans and specifications had not been of any service, and the defendant had paid £6 to the plaintiff, which the builder of the houses considered a fair remuneration for the work, but the jury nevertheless gave a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, £40. In this latter case, indeed, the assessors, in our own estimation, have fairly overshoot the mark.

THE GOVERNOR.—His Excellency and suite attended the Victoria Theatre on Thursday evening last. The band of the 28th regiment was in attendance on the occasion. We confess we look for little in the way of elevating the character of the stage in our colony from this or any other event of a like nature. The visit, however, exhibits on the part of his Excellency, a laudable desire to learn by actual observation, the state of public morals amongst all classes of the community, and in every aspect in which that condition can be viewed.

IMPROVED PRICES FOR STOCK.—We are happy to learn, that Mr. Stubbs has just effected a sale of 3,800 sheep at 8s. per head, and a mixed herd of cattle at 3t. 5s. per head, which, considering the ruinous prices they have lately been "going" at, is somewhat cheering, and shows an improvement in the market, which may shortly lead to a still higher rise in the price of sheep and cattle, and a corresponding advance in every department of Colonial enterprise and industry.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A distressing accident took place on Saturday afternoon, from the upsetting of a cart. Three boys, the eldest only thirteen, left the house of their father, Mr. Hill, cabinet-maker, of Pitt-street, with the intention of riding in a

close cart to their grandfather's at Woolloomooloo. The horse, having taken fright at something, started off, upsetting the cart, and the boys were thrown from it with violence. The eldest was injured so seriously that he died shortly after, and the second is not expected to recover. The youngest was bruised, but not seriously. The distress of the unfortunate parents exceeds description. The horse was by far too spirited to be put into a cart containing young children; but such reflections are now unavailing.

A CASE FOR THE CHARITABLE.—The family of the Frasers, of whom the father and son were murdered by the atrocious monster Lynch, are thereby left entirely destitute. A subscription has been opened in their behalf, and donations for that object will be received by Dr. M'Garvie, and also at the Banks. We would press the claims of this unfortunate family on the consideration of the public.

PORT MACQUARIE.—An inquest was held on the 25th of April last, on the body of James Backhouse, stud-groom to Major Innes, who put a period to his existence the morning before by taking poison. A post mortem examination of the body was made by Dr. Fattorini, when it was discovered that the deceased had taken a quantity of arsenic. A verdict of died from the effects of poison was accordingly returned.—The town and district were visited on Wednesday evening, the 20th ult., with a violent hurricane from the southward, which continued with unabated fury till Saturday morning. The rain was incessant during the whole of the time, and has caused a considerable fresh in all the rivers.

PENRITH.—The Penrith punt is now lying high and dry at Emu Plains, the late floods having floated it over the banks of the river. The delay and inconvenience this casualty causes, is inconceivable. The mail is, in consequence, compelled to stop on the Plains' side, and despatch the letter bags and passengers in a small boat. Upwards of one hundred teams are waiting on each side of the river, some laden with stores for their stations, and others with wool for the Sydney market; thus for a time, all communication is cut off. The road between Campbelltown and Liverpool, is in an awful condition; the bridges are broken in, and the runs so deep, that accidents must occur.—Australian.

COAL.—A coal mine worked by Mr. Keddie, of East Maitland, is now in successful operation, and affords a mineral of a very pure description, at the very moderate price of thirteen shillings per ton. At a local undertaking, calculated to bring the district into notice, we have no doubt Mr. Keddie will be supported in his mining operations by the inhabitants of Maitland and its neighbourhood; and to this success the low price of the material which he furnishes will, above every thing else, contribute.—Hunter's River Gazette.

INQUEST.—On Monday last a coroner's inquest was held on the body of Catherine Coombes, residing at Mulberry Creek, who was burnt to death on Thursday week. Several witnesses were examined, and amongst them were two ticket-of-leave holders, named Tyrrel and Taylor, who positively swore that both the deceased and her husband were perfectly sober on the day in question, and they could not tell how the accident occurred. The jury not being satisfied with the evidence, adjourned until the next day, when they re-assembled, additional evidence was procured, and it appeared from the statement of the husband himself, corroborated by other witnesses, that the deceased and he were drinking all day at the house of a notorious sly-grog-seller named Parker; that they returned home in a beastly state of intoxication; and that the deceased must have fallen into the fire whilst in that state. She lingered through the whole of the next day, and then expired. Verdict, "Burnt to death whilst in a state of intoxication." The two ticket-of-leave men were placed in custody, to be dealt with by the police magistrate for prevarication, and the depositions were also forwarded, to see if a case could be made out against Parker.—Ibid.

PRICE CURRENT. IMPORTED MERCHANDISE. £ s. d. £ s. d. Ale (English) per hogshead 5 0 0 to 5 5 0. Ditto (Bas) per dozen 4 4 0 to 0 0 0. Ditto in bottle per dozen 0 9 0 to 0 11 6. Ditto (Scotch) per hogshead 4 4 0 to 4 8 0. London Porter ditto 4 0 0 to 4 10 0. Ditto in bottle, per dozen 8 0 0 to 11 0 0. Brandy per gallon 0 4 6 to 0 5 0. Rum B. P. 0 3 0 to 0 3 5. Ditto Bengal per gallon 0 10 0 to 0 0 0. Hollands, in wood, ditto 0 2 9 to 0 3 3. Ditto in cases of 4 gallons 0 14 0 to 0 15 0. Ditto in ditto of 2 ditto 0 7 0 to 0 8 3. English Gin per gallon 0 0 0 to 0 0 0. Scotch Whisky ditto 0 5 0 to 0 6 0. Irish ditto 0 0 0 to 0 0 0. Sherry per pipe 18 0 0 to 40 0 0.

Port per pipe 25 0 0 to 55 0 0. Ditto, per dozen 1 4 0 to 1 12 0. Tenuifer per pipe 15 0 0 to 0 0 0. Marsala ditto 18 0 0 to 0 0 0. Lisbon ditto 0 0 0 to 0 0 0. Cape ditto 9 0 0 to 10 0 0. Champagne per dozen 2 2 0 to 2 5 0. Claret per dozen 0 0 0 to 0 0 0. Hyson-skin Tea per chest 6 10 0 to 0 0 0. Hyson per quarter ditto 2 4 0 to 0 0 0. Gunpowder ditto 2 10 0 to 0 0 0. Bohea per chest 15 0 0 to 0 0 0. Congou ditto 6 10 0 to 0 0 0. Souchong per quarter chest Pekoe ditto 2 0 0 to 0 0 0. English refined Sugar per lb. Mauritius Sugar, 1st quality, per ton 31 0 0 to 35 0 0. Ditto, 2nd ditto, ditto 30 0 0 to 32 0 0. Manila ditto ditto 30 0 0 to 32 0 0. Java ditto ditto (fine) 35 0 0 to 0 0 0. Bengal white ditto 30 0 0 to 35 0 0. Manila Coffee per lb 0 8 0 to 0 9 0. Java ditto ditto 0 9 0 to 0 10 0. London Soap (Haves) ton 36 0 0 to 0 0 0. Liverpool ditto (Steel) ditto 25 0 0 to 0 0 0. Scotch ditto ditto 0 0 0 to 0 0 0. American Tobacco per lb. 0 10 0 to 0 1 1. Brazil ditto ditto 0 6 0 to 0 6 9. Havannah Cigars per 1000 2 0 0 to 0 0 0. Manila ditto ditto 1 15 0 to 0 0 0. Currants per lb. 0 5 0 to 0 8 0. Raisins per lb. 0 6 0 to 0 10 0. Vinegar per gallon 1 6 0 to 2 0 0. Meats per barrel 3 15 0 to 3 17 6. Ditto Beef per tierce 4 15 0 to 5 0 0. Hams per lb. 0 0 0 to 0 0 0. Liverpool Salt 2 10 0 to 2 15 0. Irish Butter per lb. 0 1 0 to 0 1 6. English Cheese per lb. 0 0 0 to 0 0 0. Dutch ditto ditto 0 0 5 to 0 0 6. Oil boiled per tin 0 4 4 to 0 4 6. Ditto raw ditto 0 4 0 to 0 0 0. Turpentine in tins, per gal. 0 4 0 to 0 5 6. English Mould Candles per lb. 0 6 0 to 0 10 0. Ditto Sperm ditto 0 2 3 to 0 2 6. Ditto Wax ditto ditto 0 2 0 to 0 2 6. Ditto Stearine ditto ditto 0 1 0 to 0 1 3. American Sperm ditto ditto 0 2 6 to 0 2 9. East India Wax ditto ditto 0 0 0 to 0 0 0. Iron assorted per ton 0 0 0 to 0 0 0. Copper Sheathing per lb. 0 1 3 to 0 0 0. Rolled Zinc per ton 35 0 0 to 0 0 0. Lead per ton 25 0 0 to 0 0 0. Tin Plates per box 1 12 0 to 2 2 0. Shot assorted per cwt. 1 0 0 to 1 5 0. Rope assorted per cwt. 2 10 0 to 2 17 0. Manila ditto ditto 1 15 0 to 2 0 0. Coir ditto ditto 1 12 0 to 0 0 0. Bleached Canvas per bolt 1 15 0 to 2 0 0. Unbleached ditto ditto 1 10 0 to 0 0 0. White Lead, ground, in kegs, per cwt. 1 0 0 to 1 5 0. Black Paint ditto 1 8 0 to 0 0 0. Green Paint ditto 2 2 0 to 0 0 0. Stockholm Tar per barrel 1 5 0 to 1 7 0. American ditto ditto 1 0 0 to 0 0 0. Coal ditto ditto 15 0 0 to 0 0 0. Pitch per barrel 1 5 0 to 0 0 0. Oil Shooks, white oak, for pipes, per tun. 1 10 0 to 0 0 0. Ditto for barrels ditto 0 0 0 to 0 0 0. Norway Deal Plank per foot 0 6 0 to 0 0 0. American ditto ditto 0 4 5 to 0 0 0. each. 0 14 0 to 0 16 0. Kent Hops per lb. 0 1 9 to 0 2 0. American ditto ditto 0 8 0 to 0 0 0. Mustard per dozen 0 16 0 to 0 17 0. Pickles—quarts, per dozen 0 16 0 to 1 1 0.

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

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

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.

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.

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.

ELEGANCE AND ECONOMY COMBINED!
J. FIELDING, Pastry Cook and Confectioner, No. 33, Pitt-street, (next door to Messrs. Pite and Preston), Sydney, from the numerous applications made to him, informs those families, and single gentlemen who do not keep a full establishment to provide amply for occasional parties, that he can supply them with the personal services of a professed MAN COOK, who is competent to get up entertainments of the very highest order, and at a cost which will satisfy the most scrupulous of the advantage in resorting to this convenient mode of elegant repast for their friends.

At the establishment of J. Fielding every luxury in his line of business is constantly provided for the taste and pleasure of his patrons—including soups, dressed ham and tongues, oyster and savory parties, custards, jellies, &c., &c.

Dish tarts always on hand, or made to order at an hour's notice.

Wedding, christening, and other cakes; junks tops and bottoms, and biscuit powder for infants; and muffins, crumpets, and tea cakes of the best quality, as usual.

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

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

By Order of the Committee of Management,
R. MANSFIELD, Secretary.

EX "ANDROMACHE."
HENDRIES' PERFUMERY, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

MILK OF ROSES
Vegetable Extracts

Lavender Water
Perfumed Spirits of Lavender
Merechalo
Victoria Perfume
An assortment of extracts and essences
Eau de Cologne, very superior
Volatile Salts
Sal-Volatile
Lip Salve
Tooth Powder
Windsor, shaving, and Fancy Soaps
Pastilles
Court Plaster
Toilet and Ladies' Smelling Bottles
Toilet, Nail, Shaving, Hair, Whisker, Baby's Hair, Fesh, Hat, and Cloth Brushes in great variety
Black, Side, Pocket, Small Tooth, Back, and Crop Combs, in horn and tortoiseshell
Slaving and Toilet Glasses.
T. & M. WOOLLEY,
76, George-street, and 4 and 5, King-street.

FOR TAHITI DIRECT.

OR, IF ENCOURAGEMENT OFFERS, TO TOUCH AT AUCKLAND,

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

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE new British-built barque *BURLEY*,
R. Miller, Commander, 280 tons register, and a very fast sailer, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will be despatched immediately. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to the Captain, on board, to
J. H. ECCLESTON,
or
A. B. SMITH & CO., Agents,
2nd March, 1842.

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.

BRONZE AND ORMOLU GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED,

DRAWING-ROOM INKSTANDS

Thermometers
Watch-stands
Paper weights
Lustres
Candlesticks
Tapers, and taper-stands
Candelabras
Chimney ornaments
Busts
Flower-stands
Tea bells
Toilette bottles
Piano candlesticks
Pedestal and suspension lamps
Bracket ditto ditto, &c., &c.
T. AND M. WOOLLEY'S,
76, George-street, and 4 and 5, King-street, Sydney.

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 his 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 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 Automata, which will be exhibited for the amusement of the Juveniles, and having engaged the services of Mr. Holland, the celebrated fantocciniist, 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.

APPEAL

TO THE CHARITABLE.

AN Individual accustomed to hold a respectable position in society, lately arrived in this Colony from Ireland, with a wife and interesting family dependent on his exertions for their support, after spending his little all, and occupying a period of nine months in a fruitless attempt to obtain a situation here, is reduced to such circumstances as urgently claim the consideration and charitable assistance of a Christian community.

His prospects in Britain, however, are such as to induce him, despairing of finding employment here, to return, if the means of doing so could be raised. For this object the gentlemen undermentioned have kindly undertaken to receive contributions, and would strongly press on the public the urgency of the case, and solicit for it the attention of the charitable. Further particulars will be given to parties desirous of contributing.
Rev. Dr. Fullerton, Pitt-street; Rev. Mr. M'Kenzie, College Buildings; Lieut. Small, Elizabeth-street; Mr. Thompson, Argyle-street; and Mr. Alcock, Upper Fort-street.

PURE SAXON AND SAXON MERINO RAMS.
FOR SALE, at Lower District of Mudgee.

May be selected out of a Flock of above 600 at 30s. each, for any number under 20; and 25s. each for 20, or upwards.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will re-commence 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 country 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.

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

NEW GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT,
York-street, two doors south of King-street.

C. 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 Pate 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 plum, in zinc packages
Twenty hogheads loaf sugar, in patent lumps
One hundred cases bottled fruits, in three and six dozen cases
Twenty casks of preserved meats, including game of all sorts
Fifty cases capers
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 casks black and red ink
Ten bales foolscap and letter paper
Forty cases assorted blacking,
EDWARD CAMPBELL AND CO.,
73, George-street.

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.

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,
DANIEL M'LAREN.

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

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 slated shed, and a good garden, containing one acre and 20 perches; the whole well fenced with a close paling fence.—For particulars apply to J. H. Bardsley, at Mr. Joseph Wallford'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.

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 Diemen's Land and New Zealand:—

Mr. JOHN M'KAY, - Parramatta.
— ROBT. DAVIDSON, - Wollongong.
— A. W. LARKYMORE, - Murrumbidgee.
— THOMAS BAKER, - 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.

SYDNEY:—Printed by E. ALCOCK—and Published at the OBSERVER Printing Office, College-street, (commonly called Jamison-st.)—Wednesday, May 4, 1842.