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Vol. I.

COLONIAL POLITICS.

INSOLVENCIES.

THERE is nothing that presents so dark a picture of the state of morals in this Colony as the vast number of cases of Insolvency that have occurred during the last eighteen months or thereby, and especially since the present Insolvency Act came into operation on the first of February last. During the latter period there have been nearly two hundred and fifty cases of Insolvency declared in the Court established for the purpose, and who knows how many more there may be ere the close of the present year? Now, making all due allowance for bad times and unforeseen misfortunes, we are decidedly of opinion that such a state of things has not been induced without great and culpable mismanagement—mismanagement amounting often to positive criminality—in the decided majority of these instances of insolvency; and it is the consequent breaking down of the moral character of the whole community which such a state of things indicates, and the morbid sympathy so generally prevalent throughout the Colony, for men whose unprincipled acts and deeds towards their unfortunate creditors merit the severest reprobation, that we contemplate in the case with feelings of alarm.

That there are cases, and perhaps not a few, among the Colonial Insolvents of the last eighteen months, whose failure is to be ascribed entirely to misfortune, we admit most willingly. Instances of this kind we happen to know ourselves; and surely whenever such cases are clearly ascertained, the unfortunate debtors should be dealt with in the tenderest manner possible. To a thoroughly honest person, and such persons we could point out in the list of Colonial Insolvents, it is a calamity of the severest kind to be unable to pay his just debts. Disappointment in the results of his business, involving the loss of all his personal property, when he had reason to calculate on a fair profit from his honest dealings, is sufficiently calamitous to a person of this character; but it is a prodigious aggravation of such a calamity to be also declared bankrupt, to be unable to meet the just demands of others. That the reasonable profits of people in almost all branches of business in the Colony have been exceedingly curtailed during the last eighteen months, is a fact too generally known and felt at present to require either proof or illustration from us; and as householders in most parts of the Colony is still as enormously disproportionate as ever to the actual profits of business and labour, the necessary result is insolvency in a number of cases, in which, in a healthier state of trade, and a sounder condition of society, it would never have occurred.

But making all due abatements from the list of Colonial Insolvents for cases of this kind, it is still clear as day-light that a large proportion of these insolvents are in reality little better than swindlers and rogues, who ought to be dealt with by the criminal and not by the civil law. And it is certainly a great defect in our national ju-

risprudence, that so little is done to establish the distinction between the two species of insolvency; the law, which its panegyrist tells us is *summa ratio*, or the perfection of reason, being too often found dealing out, with an *impartial* hand, forsooth, the same measure to misfortune as to crime. And it is a still more lamentable defect in the moral constitution and practice of society that the insolvent who has been manifestly guilty of a wilful waste of the goods or property of others, of breach of trust, or even of absolute fraud, to an extent which, if it had only been presented to the eye of the law in another form, would have consigned him to imprisonment and transportation, is, when whitewashed by the certificates of the Insolvent Court, admitted into the very best society, as if nothing disgraceful had happened.

It is impossible that any law can be so framed beforehand as to be applicable to every case of insolvency that may occur under it. The intention of the law is certainly to protect the unfortunate but to punish the criminal; but the question as to whether any particular insolvent is to be classed under the one or the other of these heads, is not a question of law but of fact; and that fact is to be ascertained by competent persons, proceeding in their enquiries agreeably to the known rules of evidence in all cases of alleged criminality. And when this fact has been satisfactorily ascertained in any particular instance, the insolvent should thenceforth be treated accordingly—that is, if proved to be merely an unfortunate debtor whom unavoidable misfortune or the pressure of the times has prevented from meeting his just demands, he should be instantly dismissed with a "clean bill of moral health;" but if found to have been guilty of wilful neglect of his business, of an unnecessary waste of his creditors' property, of extravagance and dissipation, of dishonesty and fraud, he should forthwith be branded by the hand of justice as a criminal, and punished according to the degree of his guilt. Such a person should, thenceforth, be scouted from all respectable society—for if he has neither been transported nor encased in double irons, it is not for want of the peculiar degree of merit that should entitle him to one or other of these distinctions.

Now, what we think defective either in the law or practice of our Insolvency Court is, that it does not make the proper distinction between misfortune and misconduct. It does its work too much like a steam-engine without the requisite discrimination, in a case in which, of all others, discrimination is the most urgently required. It uses the white-washing brush a great deal too frequently, and indeed, as a matter of course. It allows by far too many loop-holes for the escape of villainy and fraud, and thereby leaves society to confound the righteous and the wicked; the latter being as free of all Colonial Society thereafter, however narrow their escape from condemnation, as the former.

Now this is a great evil to the community at large; for it not only leads many to confound right and wrong, but it establishes a precedent which many will act upon—it sets an evil example which multitudes will follow. We can scarcely suppose a case, for there are really very few, in which a thoroughly honest man would be unable to account satisfactorily for his failure in business; and, therefore, the difficulty in detecting dishonesty or fraud is by no means so great as is generally supposed. A keen moral sense, on the part of the investigators, would easily detect moral delinquency under a thousand disguises, and its detection and punishment would be a service of incalculable value to society. But

under the existing system such delinquency is but rarely detected, and, we are sorry to add, still more rarely visited with the slightest reprehension. And the consequence is, that the white-washed villain returns to society with his character untarnished, and his credit entire. He returns to repeat his former depredations on society, and to encourage others who witness his impunity to profit by his example. In short, the very happiest effects would follow if every insolvent who could not give a satisfactory account of his failure should forthwith be treated as a criminal, and punished according to the degree of his guilt. For how shall the law be ever magnified or made honourable, if its wilful transgressor is ever and anon escaping with impunity? There would be comparatively few failures, if strict justice were to be administered to actual insolvents. There is doubtless a recklessness in this community about getting in debt, and, we are sorry to add, a general indifference about the ways and means of getting honourably out of it; but we are confident there is nothing that tends so strongly to induce and to confirm these feelings as the mild treatment, as well by the law as by society, of notoriously dishonest insolvents.

We are happy to find our ideas on this subject borne out by so respectable an authority as that of Mr. Dymond, a member of the Society of Friends, who, a few years ago, published two volumes of very superior essays on political subjects, of one of which the following is an extract:—

Much and very contradictory declamation is often employed respecting the treatment which is due to those who become insolvent. By our present law the debtor may be arrested, that is, he may be imprisoned; on which account it may be allowable to range the discussion under the head of penal law. Imprisonment for debt is, in effect, a penalty, although it be not inflicted by a court of justice.

One class of persons declaims against the oppression of immuring men in a prison who have committed no crime; against the cruelty of the relentless creditor who, when misfortune has overtaken a fellow creature, adds to his miseries the terrors of the law, and deprives him of the opportunity of exertion, and his family of the means of support; and all this it is said is done without obtaining any other advantage to the prosecutor than the gratification of his resentment or malignity. Another class expatiates upon the unprincipled fraud which is committed upon industrious traders by spendthrifts or villains—upon the hardship of leaving honest men at the mercy of every idle or profligate person who has address enough to obtain credit, and upon the absurdity of that philanthropy which would prevent them from deterring him from his frauds by the terrors of a jail.

To determine between these vehement and conflicting opinions, the great question is—Whether a debtor is a criminal? If he is, there is no reason why he should not be treated as a criminal, and if he is not, there is no reason why an innocent man should meet the fate which is due only to the guilty. These contradictory opinions appear to result from the circumstance, that one set of persons regard insolvents as criminals, and the other as unfortunate men. The truth however is that many are of one class and many of the other. It is therefore no subject of surprise, that when one set of persons view one side of the question and another the opposite, they should involve themselves and the subject in conflict and contradiction.

From these considerations one conclusion appears plainly to follow—that no indiscriminating law upon the subject can be even tolerably just; that to concede the power of imprisoning all debtors, is to withhold oppression; that to deny it to any, is to withhold punishment from guilt. In order therefore to attain the ends of justice, it is absolutely indispensable that discrimination should be made in every individual case.

Suppose then the first legal step towards enforcing payment from a debtor were, not to obtain a writ but to summon him before a magistrate. If he refuses to attend to the summons, a warrant might be granted for his arrest, since the reasonable inference would be, that his motives for withholding payment or the causes by which he had become unable to pay, were such as he was afraid to acknowledge. If he attended, the case would be heard—not from lawyers but from the parties themselves. Supposing it appeared that the debtor was capable of paying, but unwilling, or that although then unable, his inability had been occasioned by

manifest misconduct: let him be committed to prison. And why? Because he is an offender against public justice, and like other offenders should await his punishment.

Supposing again it appeared that the debtor could not pay, and that his insolvency involved no fault: let him be regarded as a man overtaken by misfortune, as a man whom it would be oppressive and wrong to punish, and who therefore should be set at large. His property of course would be secured.

Discrimination of this kind, whatever might be the mode of its exercise, appears to be a *sine qua non* of the administration of justice. It is exceedingly obvious, that when actions of which the external consequences may be the same, result some from innocent and some from criminal causes, they should not receive the same treatment at the hand of the law: just as he who accidentally occasions a man's death should not receive the same treatment as he who commits murder. Now this manifest requisite of justice is in no other way attainable in the case of insolvency than by investigating the conduct of every individual man.

When the criminal debtors are committed like other criminals to prison, they should be regarded as public offenders, and as such become amenable to penal administration. Courts of a simple construction might perhaps be erected for this class of offenders, which might possess the power of awarding such punishments for the various degrees of guilt as the law thought fit to prescribe. Nor does there appear any reason for deviating materially from those species of punishment which are properly employed for other offenders, because insolvency is occasioned by guilt in endless gradations, and sometimes by great crime. The number of insolvents who are entirely innocent is comparatively small, and of those who are not innocent the gradations of criminality are without end.

Some are incautious or imprudent, some are heedlessly and some shamefully negligent, and some again are atrociously profligate. The whole amount of injury which is inflicted upon the people of this country by criminal insolvency, is much greater than that which is inflicted by any one other crime which is ordinarily punished by the law. Neither swindling, nor forgery, nor robbery, in their varieties, produces an equal amount of mischief. To every single individual who loses his property by theft or fraud, there are probably twenty who lose it by criminal debtors. Such facts evidently furnish weighty considerations for the legislator as the guardian of the public welfare; and that system of jurisprudence is surely defective which allows so much public mischief almost without restraint. Justice and policy alike indicate the necessity of more efficient security against the want of probity in debtors than has hitherto been furnished by the law.

A man who begins business with a thousand pounds of his own, and who keeps a stock of goods to the value of fifteen hundred, is obliged to insure. If he does not insure, and fire destroys his goods, so that his creditors lose five hundred pounds, he surely is chargeable with a moral offence. It cannot be just knowingly to endanger the loss of other men's property which has been entrusted in the confidence of its repayment. But if such a man commits injustice towards others, upon what grounds is he to be exempted from the rightful consequences of justice? We would not speak of such a man as a criminal, nor affirm that he deserves severity of punishment; but we say that since he has needlessly and negligently sacrificed the property of other men, it is fit that the penal legislator should notice and discountenance his offence.

Another trader without any vicious intention "neglects his business." His customers by degrees leave him. Year passes after year with an income continually diminishing, until at length he finds that his property is less than his debts. This man is more vicious than the former, and should be visited by a greater amount of punishment. Another starts a proposed business and no great view, but a more expensive domestic establishment than his income warrants. His property gradually lapses away, and at last he cannot pay twenty shillings in the pound to his creditors. Can it be disputed that a man who knows that in a course of life which will probably end in defrauding others of their property, should be regarded in any other light than as an offender against justice? And can it be unreasonable for the jurisprudence of a community to act towards such an offender as if he were a dishonest man?

Another engages in speculations which endanger the property of his creditors, and which if they do not succeed will defraud them. Such speculations certainly are dishonest: and when they prove unsuccessful, he who makes them should be treated as the committer of voluntary fraud. The propriety of this is enforced by the consideration, that it is nearly impossible for creditors to provide against such fraudulence; and laws should be severe in proportion as the facilities of wrong are great.

Such gradations might be multiplied indefinitely until we arrived at those in which man contract debts,

without the probable prospect of payment; and thence up to the intentionally and voluntarily fraudulent. For such offenders the penalties should be severe. The guilt of some of them is at least as great as that of him who robs you of your pocket, and is more so. With respect, indeed, to those who pursue a deliberate course of fraud, and under pretence of business, possess themselves of the property of others, and expend it or carry it off, there are few crimes connected with property that are equally atrocious. The law indeed appears to acknowledge this, for its penalty for a fraudulent bankrupt is imprisonment for seven years, without stopping to inquire why it is so seldom inflicted, the truth appears to be plain, that a penal system, which, like ours, scarcely adverts to crimes so extended and so great, must be greatly defective. Surely there are many persons who walk our streets every day, yet who are in the view both of natural and of christian justice incomparably more guilty and more justly obnoxious to punishment, than the majority of those whom the law confines in jails or transports beyond the ocean.

We are persuaded, that if the penal law took cognizance of all insolvents, and regarded all who could not satisfactorily account for their insolvency as public delinquents—if these were prosecuted as systematically as thieves are now, and if by these means the idea of "crime" was associated with their conduct in the public mind, the deplorable mischiefs of bankruptcy would be quickly and greatly diminished. In the restraint of all crimes the power of public opinion is great. At present, unhappily, the man whose offence is justly worthy of imprisonment or transportation, obtains his certificate, and then becomes the accepted associate of virtuous men. But to forget to connect with his crime the idea not of a bankrupt but of a prisoner; not of a man who has acted dishonourably towards his creditors, but of a convicted criminal—and this association should cease. Who would admit a footpad to his table? And who would admit to his table a man who was just like a footpad? It requires little knowledge of the constitution of society to know, that when the offences of fraud and negligent insolvency are ranked in the public estimation with those of ordinary criminals, men will be influenced by a new, and a powerful, and an efficient motive to avoid them.

INSOLVENCIES IN AMERICA.

(From the New York Morning Herald, Dec. 16.)

There will be terrible work this winter and the ensuing spring, in commercial matters. The bankrupt law, which comes into operation the 1st of February next, will sweep out of existence a large number of rotten institutions and firms; and the explosions, and defalcations, and developments that will occur will astonish both this country and Europe. Already the ball has been opened in Philadelphia, where the grand jury have presented Nicholas Biddle, Samuel Jaudon, Cowperthwaite, and others, for conspiracy and fraud, and ask the Criminal Court to have warrants issued, and direct bills of indictment to be found against them.

This has occasioned a terrible stir in Philadelphia particularly among the pious and fashionable financiers of that city, and if properly persevered in by the Judges of the Criminal Court, and the prosecuting law officers, may yet lead to some strange developments. We thus can show England that our juries at least are upright. Judge Gridley astonished the people of England by his impartiality in the trial of M'Leod, and we will yet show our forefathers of the old world that their children have not degenerated, but are as virtuous as ever they were. It only remains for the judges in Philadelphia to do their duty, regardless of consequences, and thus wipe away the odium from this country, which the numerous bank frauds have heretofore cast upon it.

THE PUSEY PLUM-PUDDING.

At this merry season of the year, when ladies and cook-maids are searching family recipes and cookery books for the best means of concocting that truly English dish, a plum pudding, we, out of kindness to the sex, beg to save them an infinity of trouble and anxiety, by giving them a recipe which we have extracted from the magazine devoted to "Tracts for the Times," and "the Tractarians." We have not tasted it ourselves, but from the ingredients, we think it cannot fail to go down.—Take of pure, uncorrupted Anglo-Catholicism, four pounds, and be careful to pick out every bit of Protestantism, without any reserve; make a great stir of it with four pounds of *Arcular Confession*, and seven large wax candles. Put these ingredients on an altar—not a table, mind—and rub in four ounces of *Confession*, one quart of *Holy-water*, fresh from Rome or Maynooth; beat it well with a spitala, in form of a cross—leave it in limbo for a suitable time, and when the mass is properly prepared, put it into a vessel over a *Huguenotte*, and boil it with *purgatorial fire*, until it is done brown. N. B.—It is to be eaten after a *vigil* or a *fast*, as the flavour is much improved thereby. Garnish with a little *Poetry-Professorship*, and it will be much relished by everybody who likes an *exciting* dish. We beg leave to add, that we think the sooner it is *dished* the better it will be.—*Ags.*

EPISCOPAL ORDINATION.—The following gentlemen are candidates for admission to orders at the ordination to be held by the Bishop of Australia, on the 22d June next:—Mr. William Lisle, late of the county of York, England, for deacon's orders; and the Rev. B. L. Watson, A. M., late of St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, for priest's orders. We know not whether or not the latter gentleman possesses any of the Oxford Tractarian leaven, but it is to be hoped that due investigation on that point will not be neglected.

St. PHILIP'S CHURCH.—The mode in which the occupation of pews is permitted in this Church has now become a matter of general complaint. We are informed that

there are many pewholders who seldom, if ever, attend divine service in the forenoon. The consequence is that the aisles are frequently crowded with respectable persons, who are unable to obtain a seat, while the vacant pews are suffered to remain unoccupied and untenanted.—*Examiner.*—[This is a second edition of St. James.]

PARRAMATTA.—The Bishop of New Zealand preached in St. John's Church, on Sabbath last, to a numerous congregation. We understand his Lordship leaves shortly for his future diocese. A dinner will be given to-morrow, by the Australian Diocesan Committee to his Lordship and the other Clergymen destined for New Zealand, who accompanied him from England.

PORTLAND HEAD.—The Rev. George MacFie, of Broulee, has received a call from the Presbyterian church here. Besides Mr. MacFie, the Rev. Mr. Stewart and the Rev. Mr. Comrie preached before the congregation as candidates for the charge.

THE ABORIGINES.—Two native black children, adopted by Mr. and Mrs. C. Moore Wilson, of Parramatta, were baptised in St. John's Church in that town, on Thursday last, after the ritual of the Episcopal Church, by the Rev. Mr. Bobart. The one is a girl of the age of seven years, whose parents are supposed to have been killed, on the occasion of the police and some settlers going out to punish a tribe on the Clarence River, for the murder of Mr. Pagan; the other is a boy of four years, who was found deserted on the beach under the Solitary Islands, where a large body of blacks had been dispersed by a party of gentlemen, after a daring attack and robbery had been made on the party of Mr. C. Moore Wilson, while surveying in that neighbourhood.

WOOL INSPECTION.—A correspondent, whose attention has been drawn to this subject by the remarks that lately appeared in our paper, informs us that his attention some time ago was directed to the construction of an instrument for extracting a sample from the heart of a bale of wool, for the purpose of ascertaining its state before shipment; this is an important object and deserving the attention both of wool brokers and wool growers, the shipping interest and the community generally: and, whether the government take the subject into consideration or not, we trust those more immediately concerned will duly feel its importance. In the mechanical skill of our correspondent and his ability to construct such an implement we have great confidence. He has already constructed a model of the instrument proposed.—We may here mention a circumstance elicited before the late parliamentary committee on import duties, as showing the importance to the community in an economical point of view, apart altogether from the danger of combustion, of allowing no wool to be shipped in a damaged state, without being marked as such. It appeared, on evidence, that Irish flax, of a given quality, would not fetch the same price as flax of the same quality from Holland, because the character of the former had been injured by carelessness in packing, and by the fraud sometimes practised, of increasing the weight of the bale by the addition of stones and other heavy materials. The consequence was, buyers had less confidence in the quality, and the article became depreciated. It is the interest of all the dealers in any commodity to maintain the character of that commodity by making its quality patent to the purchaser.

LOAN COMPANY.—A rumour prevailed on the arrival of the *Kelso* that that vessel had brought intelligence of the scrip having sold at par in the London market. Scrip-holders were accordingly in high spirits. We are sorry to say, however, that the rumour was incorrect. A meeting had been held in London, at which it was proposed to open negotiations with the Australian Trust Company, to receive the scrip; but the result of these negotiations was still problematical. Parties interested in the Company, however, had expressed an intention to purchase, for the purpose of getting it in some way into the market. The meeting in Sydney did not take place on Saturday, as anticipated—some further preliminary arrangements being necessary, a further postponement has taken place.

FRENCH CONSUL.—M. Taramond has arrived by the *Kelso*, in the capacity of French Consul for Australia and the Polynesian Islands. Seventeen French emigrants arrived by the same vessel.

EMIGRATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN.—According to the abstract of the late population returns preparing to be laid before parliament, which was lately read before the meeting of the Statistical Society, it appears that while the population of England and Wales in 1821 was 11,978,875, there had emigrated in the next ten years 124,888. In 1831 the population was 13,897,187, and the emigration from that period to the present year was 394,105. The population of Scotland in 1821 was 2,093,456, and in the first decennial period there were 20,969 emigrants; in 1831 it was 2,365,114, and the emigrants in the same period 66,173. These details are taken from the Custom-house reports, which, however, only include those who have left in the emigrant ships, while a large portion of passengers embark for the colonies and foreign lands in trading vessels, of whom no account is preserved.

IMMIGRATION.—The Female Immigrants Home closed on Thursday last. The Barracks are now occupied by immigrants with families, and these too are rapidly getting off.

ESTATE OF JOHN THOMAS WILSON.—An action was brought before the Supreme Court in equity on Tuesday the 3d instant, the Chief Justice presiding, to obtain on behalf of Burdekin, a creditor, a judgment against the trustees of the above estate, for the payment of certain monies alleged to be due to him as part of the proceeds of the estate of John Thomas Wilson. The claim of the plaintiff amounted to 51,994*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* and he now sought to obtain a dividend on that amount, similar to that which had been allowed to the other creditors from the estate. For the defendants, it was urged that J. T. Wilson did not stand indebted to the plaintiff in any such sum, and that there were counter claims to set off any debt which might justly be due to him. The case was gone into at great length, and judgment ultimately passed for the plaintiff. The Court directed that the amount of the plaintiff's claim should be determined before the Master; and should he err, the Court would set him right.

ROBERTS, CAVE, AND CO.—At a meeting of creditors in this estate, held in the Royal Exchange Rooms, on Friday last, Mr. Morris, accountant, was appointed to prepare a statement of affairs to be ready for inspection before the 15th inst. There is now a balance in hand available, of between 5,000*l.* and 6,000*l.*; a dividend of 4*s.* in the pound will be paid to the creditors on the 1st June next.

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.—The only case in which anything out of the usual routine of proving debts, &c., has occurred during the week, is that of John Bushelle; who, on Thursday last, appeared before his Honor Mr. Justice Burton, to show cause why he should not pay into court for the benefit of his creditors the sum of 5*l.* per week, the insolvent having an engagement at the Theatre such as would enable him to do so. Although the insolvent represented that that engagement was about to terminate, the Judge said he would make a permanent order that the sum mentioned should be paid into court every Monday morning between ten and twelve o'clock, otherwise the insolvent would be committed to prison. His Honor also remarked that under the present act an insolvent could only be discharged by his creditors, or at least two-thirds of them; and at the second meeting of the creditors, in all cases where it was necessary, the insolvent could be brought up for examination.

THE LICENSING MEETING OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.—On Wednesday, Mr. Foster having obtained leave to make a pressing motion from the Court, (ex-parte G. R. Nicols,) moved for a rule to shew cause why a Writ of Mandamus should not issue against the Justices of the Peace, sitting in Petty Sessions, commanding them to admit G. R. Nicols; Esq., to be present at the annual licensing meeting of the said Justices now being held. Mr. Foster said that his client made this application in order that he might, as a Solicitor and Attorney, be admitted to practice in his professional calling at the li-

censing meeting of the Petty Sessions. It was clear that the number of these licenses was not a mere ministerial proceeding, evidence being taken as to the character of persons requiring licenses, constituted a judicial proceeding, and as such, the public had a right to be there. The Licensing Act was, he believed, sufficient to prove this, but he had a work in his hand which had passed through three editions in England, which shewed it to be of good authority, which clearly said, that all persons had a right to attend at such meetings, in order that if they had any objections to make, they might have an opportunity of so doing. His Honor granted a rule nisi, for the Justices to shew cause, but said he did not feel authorised to make a peremptory order.—*Australian.*

PETITION COMMITTEE: SIGNATURES AT A DISCOUNT.—A meeting of this Committee was held on Friday last. From an announcement made on the occasion it appears that the people have had more common sense than ratify by their concurrence the proceedings of a Committee who had betrayed their trust. The number of subscriptions obtained does not amount to a thousand. After some conversation on the subject, Mr. Holden proposed, that it was expedient to detain the petition for some time, in order to obtain a larger number of signatures; that those gentlemen of the Committee who had volunteered their services as collectors should be requested to continue their exertions for obtaining subscriptions only; and that in order to obtain signatures, a collector in each district should be employed, who should be paid at the rate of five shillings per hundred names for all the signatures he obtained!!! Colonel Shadforth seconded this resolution, and it was adopted! How unpopular must be an object that requires such means to be resorted to for its support.

PRIVATE BILLS.—His Excellency the Governor has directed it to be notified for general information, that in the approaching session of the Legislative Council, no private bills will be presented after the first day of July next.

LAND—MORETON BAY.—His Excellency has directed it to be notified for general information, that it is intended to offer for sale, in Sydney, on an early day, the land at Moreton Bay, known as Eagle Farm, divided into suitable allotments, which will not be less than forty, nor more than one hundred and sixty acres each.

THE FIELD OF MARS.—This beautiful property will be put up for competition to-day by Mr. Stubbs, at his mart, King-street. A brisk contest is expected.

QUARTER SESSIONS.—A Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, will be held at the Court House, at Maitland, on Tuesday, the 31st day of May instant, at which time all persons under recognizances to appear either as prosecutors, defendants, or witnesses, or who may have appeals to interpose, or other business to transact, are required to be in attendance at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

DEATH BY FIRE.—A girl named Alice Fitzsimmons, aged 2 years, met her death by fire on Thursday last, at Parramatta. She had been left alone in her father's house, on the 18th April, and attempting to take a kettle from the fire, her clothes ignited, and before the flames could be extinguished, she was injured beyond recovery. She lingered till the day above mentioned, when she expired. The verdict of accidental death was returned at the inquest held on Friday last, at the Wellington Inn, Parramatta.

BATHURST.—On Tuesday, 3rd inst. the execution of John Walsh, convicted of the murder of Caroline Collett, his sister-in-law, on Mount Victoria, took place here. The culprit continued to protest his innocence of the deed for which he was condemned, to the last moment of his life. The wretched man had, however, been three times tried for murder, and the evidence, on which he was convicted, was of the most conclusive character.

ACCIDENT.—A lamentable accident occurred at Bathurst, on the 3rd instant. A man named Boyles, returning on horseback from the Bathurst side of the river, was thrown from his horse, and so severely injured that he died on the following morning

YASS.

"Dissension," says *A Lover of Truth*, who has recently been figuring in the columns of the Sydney press, "has for a long time prevailed between the resident gentlemen of this district. The word between, I presume, can only refer to two persons or parties, and in this sense the *Lover of Truth* is perhaps not so far astray in this sentence as in the rest of his libellous communication. That much dissension has prevailed between certain resident gentlemen of Yass, it would be difficult to deny, unless the two persons or parties were distinctly named. I am happy to say, however, that the good people of this district are generally on the most harmonious terms.

"By the bye, a singular circumstance has arisen out of the recent proceedings of the ecclesiastical commission, which deserves publicity. Would you believe it? A poor ticket-of-leave man, Dr. Ellis's servant, (John Williams, who gave his evidence in corroboration of the other witnesses) has been had up before Mr. Hardy here, for slandering Mr. O'Brien's huntsman, so called, (a ragged urchin who goes about with his dogs and a cow-horn,) by stating that he had seen him in the neighbourhood of the Township with his dogs, on a Sunday? And this in the face of the mass of corroborating evidence already before the public on that point; and what would you think of the summons being written, dated, and served on a Sunday evening, commanding this unfortunate fellow's appearance at 10 o'clock on Monday Morning, to answer this grave charge of slandering Mr. O'Brien's (J. P.) ticket-of-leave huntsman and his dogs!!! No small interest has been excited in Yass by this unique proceeding; but were I to express the general sentiment on the subject, I might possibly implicate myself with the offence of contempt of Court, or libel, both of which, I assure you, I not only have the most extreme respect for, but particularly wish "to steer clear of."

"The last flood did not extend here. We had two days' fine rain, affording all its advantages without its disadvantages.

NEW CHURCHES.—INEFFICIENCY OF ENDOWMENTS.

The 21st annual report of the Commissioners for building New Churches states as follows:—

258 churches and chapels had been previously built, affording seats for 328,253 persons, of which 182,479 were free seats for the poor.

23 churches, with 21,636 seats, of which 10,933 are free, have been added in the bygone year, making the number of churches and chapels completed 281, accommodating 349,889 persons, including 193,412 free seats.

16 churches are in course of building. There are 11 others for which plans have been approved of.

And of which the plans are under consideration. Applications for further church accommodation have been received from 106 places.

The fund consists of £1,500,000 in two grants, with accruing interest; but, of the sum already expended, and the balance remaining in hand, the report says nothing. In the interval between 1815, when the scheme commenced, and 1841, England has added 4,900,000 souls to the number of its inhabitants. During this period the Church, with more than two millions sterling (including interest) of public money placed at its disposal, has built 281 places of worship, and provided accommodation for 350,000 persons—that is, for one-fourteenth part of the additional population! What has become of the other thirteen parts? for England is as well supplied with religious instruction at this day as it was in 1815.

In the first place, individual Churchmen, acting on the *Voluntary principle*, have erected, at their own expense, probably as many chapels as the Church Commission, making together, say 560. Secondly, the Dissenters have silently built 2500 chapels from their own resources, without seeking a shilling from the public purse. Thus, nearly the whole supply of church accommodation, or 13 parts out of 14, has been provided by the *Voluntary principle*. Suppose the two millions of public money had been saved, does any one believe that the agency which provided religious instruction for thirteen-fourteenths of the additional population would not have provided it for one part more?—so feeble in their power, so costly in their operation, are State endowments, when compared with the native energy of the *Voluntary principle*, even in a half-instructed community.—*Scotsman*.

A proud man and an humble man will both admit that "humility is a virtue." Nothing is more common than a similarity of sentiment in opposite characters. I dare say a fox and a goose, if they could speak, would both concur in saying that poultry ought to be well fed.

Insult not another for his want of a talent you possess: he may have others, which you want.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

SIR FRANCIS CHANTREY.

This greatest of British sculptors was the son of a farmer in Derbyshire, and born at Norton, a village in that county, on the 7th of April, 1782. Early in life he was destined for a lawyer, and it was while his friends were conducting him to Sheffield to be articled for that purpose that his genius accidentally received that bent which he afterwards became so pre-eminent. He happened to arrive in the city a few hours before them, and while gazing in the streets, his attention was so arrested by the figures in a carver's window, that on their arrival he expressed a resolution to pursue this profession, and was accordingly apprenticed to the proprietor, a Scotsman named Rogers, with whom he remained for nearly three years. Carving on wood, however, was not his forte. Before he had attained the age of sixteen, he devoted himself to modelling in clay, and the accidental candle burning in his chamber displayed the young student's devotion to that art in which he soon became so proficient that after a short interval he entered on the career of a sculptor. Dublin and Edinburgh were visited by him with this view; but in the former he received little patronage, and the latter was blind to his genius. In the year 1808 accordingly, he arrived a friendless artist in London.

The exhibitions of the Royal Academy afford an opportunity for artists which the members of no other profession possess. The abilities of a first-rate lawyer or physician may languish in obscurity, as both are indebted almost exclusively to chance for an occasion of display. But with the artist it is otherwise; he has the opportunity, and if he fortunately possesses ability to sustain it, his road to fortune is secure. A bust which Chantrey sent to the Academy attracted the attention of Nollkens, who, whatever may have been his follies, was never blind to kindred art. He instantly said: "That's a splendid work, let me be known; remove one of my busts, and put this in its place, for it well deserves it." The words proved prophetic; the bust (we believe that of John Raffael Smith) was universally admired; and Nollkens's admiration was not confined to mere words. He immediately took the artist under his protection, and to the last declared, "If you want a bust, Chantrey's the man," when he himself was applied to on this subject.

The opportunity once secured, Chantrey's genius did the rest. The busts of Sir Walter Scott, Sir Joseph Banks, Lord St. Vincent, the Duke of Sussex, Sir W. Curtis, Wardour, Southey, George III., George IV., William IV., Canby, Watt, Northcote, Nollkens, and Wellington, with a host of others, evince his excellence. Of these, those of Scott, Watt, and George III. and IV., are perhaps the best. His statue to the memory of Lady Louisa Russell is said not to be equalled by any thing of the kind done in Britain. She is represented standing on tip-toe, fondling a small bird in her bosom; and the youthful eagerness, yet natural ease, with which she does it, has long attracted the admiration of visitors to Woburn Abbey. "The Sleeping Children," which formerly so riveted attention at Somerset House, and now adorns Lichfield Cathedral, are not less celebrated. A mother is said to have wept over the group while surveying this emblem of infant beauty.

A curious anecdote is told of Chantrey, from which we may conclude that, although already known to the west end, his fame had not penetrated the city. When, along with a number of others, he sent in his model for the statue of George III., proposed to be erected in the Guildhall, the wisacres there intended to reject it on the supposition that the artist was a painter; and it was not until Sir W. Curtis sent for him to be examined on this point, that the preference was given to the superiority of his design. Chantrey, we may add, was a painter, and of no inconsiderable power; but the splendor of his chief work threw the execution of his painting into the shade.

Sir Francis was often unlucky about his works. The statues of General Boves and Colonel Cadogan, when conveyed to be placed in St. Paul's, experienced an accident by the breaking of a rope, which proved fatal to one, and with difficulty allowed the other to remain an object of repose to the eye, wearied of surveying the absurd allegorical groups in the cathedral. But to another temporary misfortune those who visited his atelier were indebted for one of their choicest pleasures. The beautiful statue of Marianne, only daughter of Johannes of Stafford, the translator of *Pierrot*, was allowed to remain in the hands of the artist, in consequence of a calamity which overwhelmed the father.

In the year 1819, Sir Francis proceeded to Italy, where he spent several months in examining the productions of the ancient masters. In 1821 and the following year we believe, he visited the Louvre, for the purpose of studying the spoils of art which Napoleon had there collected from all quarters of Europe. What influence these may have had in forming his taste it is needless to say; but it may be observed, that both in his designs and his execution he is eminently British, and has formed an English school if we may so term it, which is celebrated all over the Continent, and is almost equally esteemed with Thorwaldsen's and Canova's own.

In 1826 Sir Francis commenced the formation of his statues in Bronze. The statue of George IV., at Brighton, was the first of his productions; and it attracted such general admiration that he was engaged to execute one in marble for Windsor, and another of larger dimensions in bronze for Edinburgh. His statue of Pitt, in Hanover Square, is considered the finest specimen of his productions in this branch; and it must be owned that nowhere, excepting perhaps in his sitting figure of Watt (in marble), has the inelegant appearance of modern days been so artistically concealed.

In person Sir Francis Chantrey was under the average height, but possessed a compact form, and a highly intellectual countenance. His disposition

beneficent, and his conversation eminently engaging. He was possessed of great energy, although in the sixtieth year of his age, and suffering from the disease by which he was so suddenly removed from the field of his fame.—*Times*.

The following we copy from the *Spectator*:— Sir Francis Chantrey had finished the model of the head of the Duke of Wellington for the colossal equestrian statue for the city of London, having had a last sitting from the Duke just before he went to Ham; and he had recently given the finishing touches to an admirable bust of Lord Melbourne. These were the last models he put his hand to; and we are informed by one whose judgment is entitled to respect, that they both rank amongst his finest works. Mr. Allan Cunningham, who originally filled the humble office of rough-hewer of marble, and up to the present time was occupied with the business of the studio—his numerous literary effusions being the produce of his leisure hours solely—has been with Sir Francis twenty-eight years; and Mr. Hefferman, who has cut in marble almost every one of Chantrey's busts, literally from the first to the last, has been engaged during thirty years.

DR. BIRKBECK.

The grave cannot be permitted to close over the remains of this estimable man, without some tribute of respect for his worth being paid in the columns of a public journal. He was a Liberal in his politics—but science is of no party—over it and its votaries the storms of party war and civil strife should alike roll innocuous. The subject of this sketch never allowed party motives to influence the exercise of his beneficence; and those who have exerted themselves to ameliorate the condition of their fellow-men are entitled to commemoration, whatever be their political or religious creed.

Dr. Birkbeck was the son of a merchant and banker of considerable eminence at Settle, in Yorkshire, where he was born in the year 1776. After receiving the usual amount of education at a village in the neighbourhood, during which he displayed a strong inclination for those mechanical pursuits to which he afterwards became so devoted, it was determined by his friends that he should embrace the medical profession. This choice was perhaps to be regretted, for such a pursuit was undoubtedly unsuited to his natural bent. Had he been encouraged to follow his inclination, he might have rivalled the discoveries of Arkwright or Watt. But unhappily at this period, and for nearly half a century afterwards, it was customary for every man who had three sons, to bring up one as a lawyer, a second as a medical man, and a third for the church; as if the mental, physical, and moral state of the community could ever be in such a lamentable condition as to afford employment to such a disproportion.

After studying his profession in the first instance at Leeds, he removed to London, where he had the good fortune to become a pupil of the celebrated Dr. Baillie, whose friendship he retained until death put an end to that illustrious man's career. Afterwards he removed to complete his education in Edinburgh, then in the zenith of that fame as a school of medicine, which, by means of nepotism, mismanagement, and conceit, it has subsequently lost. Here also he had the happiness to form a friendship with Brougham, Horner, Jeffrey, Scott, and others of the race, who were then beginning to blaze in the northern capital with a splendour such as has past annals had not seen, and its future was not likely to see. But while cultivating this brilliant society, he did not neglect his scientific pursuits, and in these he had made such attainments, that before the twenty-second year of his age he was appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Andersonian Institution of Glasgow.

It was while in this situation that Dr. Birkbeck laid the basis of those mechanics' institutions, in association with which his name has chiefly attracted present notice, and will engage future remembrance. With a liberal view of such quarters, he perceived the mechanics of the city to a gratuitous attendance on his lectures; and it was in consequence of their grateful acknowledgment and the benefit that flowed from the practice, that he was induced, on his removal to London, to project the foundation of mechanics' institutions in the metropolis and throughout the country. Not until it was alone that was devoted to this laudable object—his purse was not less freely bestowed. We believe he lent £3000 to establish the London Institution in Chancery Lane; and by a singular coincidence, the members of that body were to meet for the purpose of celebrating its eighteenth anniversary within a few hours of the period when its founder had ceased to exist.

As a medical man, Dr. Birkbeck enjoyed considerable practice, much more so than is generally bestowed on those given to scientific or literary pursuits.

In personal appearance, Dr. Birkbeck was a man between sixty and seventy years of age, with a quiet, unobtrusive, but a venerable and very unpretending aspect. In his disposition he was mild, and in his department unassuming. As a public speaker he acquitted himself with credit; his ideas were always sound and practical, conveyed in appropriate language. These remarks have been drawn from one not accustomed to bestow undue praises on a man of the faculty; but in the language of Junius, "the pænegric will wear well, for it has been nobly earned."—*Times*.

VARIETIES.

A Duellist Baffled.—After this abortive revolution, no political event had agitated the north of Italy, until the unexpected occupation of Ancona by the French. An occurrence which recently took place there was the occasion of much merriment. It appears that among the French officers, was one who prided himself greatly upon his skill with the broadsword. In order to give scope to this talent he had deliberately bullied nearly all his colleagues, besides a large number of Italian gentlemen into quarrels, and having invariably come off triumphant, his arrogance was proportionally increased. At length, weary of the peaceful life he led, and impatient for a new vicin, he entered the principal Cafe in Ancona, one evening, when it was fully occupied, and for want

of a better subject, fixed his regard upon an athletic and handsome priest who was quietly reading at a table. Monsieur took a seat by his side. The priest soon after called for a cup of coffee, which the officer immediately took possession of. The latter not doubting it was done through inadvertence, renewed the order; the Frenchman eagerly grasped the second cup, also. Without losing his patience in the least, the Priest for the third time repeated his demand, and again his tormentor unceremoniously appropriated the beverage to himself. By this time, the singular behaviour of the duellist had attracted the attention of every one present; and the Priest in an elevated but calm tone, turning to his tormentor, exclaimed, "How unworthy a man of your courage, to insult one whose profession forbids resentment!" The officer started to his feet in a rage—"Priest or no Priest," said he, "you have called me a coward, and I demand satisfaction." The Priest had now also risen, and folding his robes about him with dignified coolness, he addressed his adversary—"Sir, you shall be satisfied. I believe among those of your profession, it is customary for the challenged party to choose the place, time, and weapon. Accordingly, sir, let the place be here, the time now, and the weapon this," and with a single blow he buried him upon the floor in the centre of the room. The crest-fallen bully was glad to make his escape, amid the jeers of the company.—*Rambles and Reveries*.

Enough.—How many toil on, disquiet, and harass themselves, as if desperately struggling against poverty, at the same time that they are surrounded with abundance!—have not only enough, but more than enough—far more, in fact, than they actually enjoy. Still they go on, worrying themselves incessantly in the endeavour to grasp at increase of superfluity, as if under the influence of a fatal spell. To the tasks of labour there are seasons of intermission, but to the toils imposed by the vain endeavour to satisfy imaginary wants, there are none; it is like attempting to fill the cup of the Danaides, or to destroy the fabled Hydra by cutting off its head. For one wish of the kind that is gratified, two others, at least, more desperately craving still, start up in its stead. It would be better were we more frequently to look at those below and gaze less at those above, than we now do. It is true, we often turn our eyes in the first-mentioned direction, but then it is generally to look down with unplying indifference or contempt on those less favoured than ourselves—rather for the purpose of indulging our pride and self-conceit, than with feelings of gratitude at perceiving how much our worldly portion exceeds our deserts, when compared with that of numbers whose real merits may far exceed our own. The praise of the envious is far less creditable than their censures; they praise only that which they surpass; but that which surpasses them they censure. To be happy in old age, it is necessary that we accustom ourselves to objects that can accompany the mind all the way through life, and that we take the rest as good in their day. The mere man of pleasure is miserable in old age; the mere drudge in business is but little better; whereas, natural philosophy, mathematical and mechanical sciences, are a continual source of tranquil pleasure; and, in spite of the gloomy forebodings, and narrow-mindedness of superstition, the study of those things is the study of true theology; it teaches man to know and to admire his Creator, for the principles of science are in the creation—are unchangeable, and Divine.

Home.—The only fountain in the wilderness of life, where man drinks of water totally unalloyed with bitterness, is that which gushes for him in the calm and shady recess of domestic life. Pleasure may heat the heart with artificial excitement, may delude it with its golden dreams; war may eradicate its fine fibres, and diminish its sensitiveness, but it is only domestic love that can render it truly happy.

Providence and a Policeman.—The late Rowland Hill understood human nature well. His chief having been indicted upon a pickpocket, he took occasion to remind the congregation that there was an all-seeing Providence, to whom all hearts are open, and from whom no secrets are hid; "but best," he added, "there be any present who are insensible to such reflections, I beg leave to state that there are also two Bow-street officers on the look out."

Books.—In conversing with books we may choose our company, and disengage without ceremony or exception. Here we are free from the formalities of custom and respect. We need not undergo the penance of a long story from a top of figure; but may shake off the haughty, the impertinent, and the vain, at pleasure. Books, well managed, afford direction and discovery; they strengthen the organ, enlarge the prospect, and give a more universal insight into things than can be learned from men in person. Books are a guide in youth, and an entertainer in age. They support us under solitude, and keep us from being a burthen to ourselves. They help us to forget the crossness of men and things, compose our cares and our passions, and lay our disappointments asleep. When we are weary of the living we may repair to the dead, who have nothing of peevishness, pride, or design in their conversation.—*Pearls of great Price*.

Whoever has gone through much of life, must remember that he has thrown away a great deal of useless anxiety upon what was much worse in his apprehension than in reality.

It is said there are realities in life more sad and wild than the boldest inventions of fancy, and when they occur at the gate almost of the calm dwelling, and near the happy fireside, they startle us far more than if met with on wilder scenes, on the stormy wave, or on the desert shore.

Bulwer says, that pleasure, like the genius in the fable, is the most useful of slaves while you subdue it. The most inoperable of tyrants the moment your negligence suffers it to subdue you

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

May 5.—The schooner *Deborah*, Captain Wing, from the Bay of Islands, having left on the 20th ult., in ballast. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Holman, Messrs. Smart, Emsley, Eastcoote, Berry, Atherton, and fifteen in the steerage.

5.—The barque *Bright Planet*, Captain Morrison, from Port Nicholson, having left on the 15th ult., in ballast.

6.—The ship *Kelso*, Captain Roxburgh, from Plymouth, having left on the 23d January, with merchandise. Passengers—Monsieur J. Garamond, French Consul, Monsieur U. T. de Sales, Mr. and Mrs. Thacker and family, Messrs. Gardner, Lewis, Deane, Thompson, Graham, W. and C. Bagot, Wait, Everrett, Daniel, Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, seven intermediate, and thirty in the steerage.

6.—The brig *Terra Nova*, Captain Marsh, from Batavia, having left on the 24th of February, with sugar. Passengers—Lieut. Edw. Martin, H.E.I.C.S., and servant, and Mr. Stork.

6.—The schooner *Waco*, Captain Culbertson, from Launceston, having left on the 30th ult., with wheat.

7.—The schooner *Nancy*, from Moreton Bay, with fifty bales of wool and twenty-two passengers.

8.—The ship *Novelle Ermanca*, Captain Margotin, from Bourbon, having left the 3th March, with sugar. Passengers—Messrs. H. and G. Adams.

8.—The barque *Jane Goudie*, Captain Goudie, from Liverpool, having left the 28th December, with merchandise. Passengers—Mrs. Goudie, four children, and servant. Messrs. Connell, Phillips, Croger, Steel, Hilton, Nilage, Brimelow, and Latham.

9.—The brig *Llangathlan*, Captain Rogers, from Matilla, having left 14th February, with sugar, &c. Passengers—Mr. Hooper.

11.—The ship *Grotius*, Captain Mufgord, from Hobart town, 1st May, with sundries. Passengers—Mr. Brown, Mrs. Coffin and son.

DEPARTURES.

May 4.—The barque *Maitland*, Captain Thompson, for Lombock, in ballast. Passengers—Mr. Lowe and Master Ross.

4.—The barque *Woodbridge*, Captain Dobson, for Gun, in ballast.

6.—The schooner *Abercrombie*, Captain Devlin, for Port Phillip.

6.—The brig *Dorset*, Captain Walsh, for Port Phillip.

7.—The brig *William*, Captain Le Grand, for Launceston, with sundries.

7.—The barque *Eagle*, Captain Shell, for New Zealand, via Newcastle, with sundries and cattle.

7.—The barque *Standerings*, Captain Batty, for London, with colonial produce. Passengers—Mr. C. Appleton, Miss E. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Bass, Captain W. Ware, and Mr. Wainwright.

8.—The schooner *Thomas Lord*, Captain Johns, for Port Phillip, with sundries.

9.—The barque *Andromache*, Captain Butchard, for Java, in ballast.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THIS DAY.—The *Fair Barbadian*, for Isle of France; the *Cairo*, for London.

12th inst.—The *Governor Phillip*, for Norfolk Island; the *Bristolia*, for Auckland; the *Tyne* and the *Middlesex*, for London.

14th.—The *Hops*, for London; *Sir Charles Napier*, for Lima.

15th.—The *Coquette*, for Norfolk Island; the *Burley*, for Liverpool.

16th.—The *Nancy*, for Moreton Bay; the *Jean*, for Port Phillip.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received *Paul Pry's* communication in regard to the figuring of a certain so-called Gentleman, and a Lady of questionable reputation, in the boxes of the Theatre; but our columns are unfortunately closed up for this week. The scene was certainly in fine contrast with the previous occupation of those boxes by his Excellency and suite. *Paul* asks us where were the Argus-eyed gentlemen of the press on that occasion? We suppose they were present too, but very probably, blinded by a slip of advertisements.

Jucenia possesses poetical taste, it requires, however, careful cultivation.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Yesterday the Legislative Council met at 12 o'clock, pursuant to announcement. All the members were present.

F. L. S. Merewether, Esq., took the oaths as Clerk of Council, and entered on the duties of that office.

His Excellency then read an address, advertising shortly to the principal topics of political interest relating to the Colony.

He vindicated the principle of the Police and Roads Bill, as tending to check extravagance in police and road expenditure. Under the present system every one was eager to get as large a share as possible from the Government, while, had they the management of their own funds for this purpose, each would be more frugal in its outlay.

If the Government already received sufficient revenue to meet police and road expenses, the fact when proved would be an argument for the reduction of taxation, but no argument against the people taking the management of their own affairs into their own hands.

His Excellency considered it desirable that the mounted police should remain under the control of Government, each district to receive for the support of this body a sum from the treasury in proportion to the amount of local taxation.

The ordinary revenue for the past year had been the largest ever collected. The land revenue, however, had dwindled down

from 316,000*l.* (in 1840), to 90,000*l.* (in 1841); and during the last quarter 4000*l.* only had been derived from this source, a sum insufficient to pay the survey department and the protectorate, leaving nothing for emigration.

In accordance with an act of council passed last session, his Excellency had drawn on the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury for the sum of 40,000*l.*, advanced to New Zealand; he had also issued immigration debentures to the amount of 65,000*l.*, which remain to be provided for.

By the impetus given to immigration by the increase in the rate of bounty, the number of the immigrants introduced under the new regulations was so great as 26,456, at an expense of 468,000*l.*, of which the debentures above-mentioned, and about 10,000*l.* in England, is all that remains unpaid. The apprehension entertained in England of a demand being made on the Mother Country for the deficiency, the result had proved to be unfounded.

The recent depression in mercantile affairs his Excellency attributed to a spirit of speculation and over-trading—to the influx of capital to the Colony, without a simultaneous influx of labour to employ it—capital which accordingly either fell into the hands of persons willing to engage in hazardous speculations, or was invested in such a manner as to yield no immediate return.

This game of speculation had continued through 1839 and 40. In the latter year, the discussions in Council on the proposed insolvent law, had partially exposed the unsound state of things thus introduced, and the month of October in that year gave the first indication of the coming storm.

His Excellency proposes to revive the Immigration Committee, which may now be considered as a standing one.

He expressed a belief that to whatever further trials the Colony might be subjected, with energies devoted to the pursuits of sober industry, it would ultimately surmount them all; and no emigrant of active, moral, and industrious habits, will have cause to regret having made this Colony the land of his adoption.

His Excellency concluded by intimating that the income and expenditure for 1841, and the estimates for 1843, would be laid before the Council on an early occasion.

His Excellency having concluded, a despatch was read, announcing the birth of the Prince of Wales; whereupon the Bishop moved, and Mr. Jones seconded a resolution, that a congratulatory address be forwarded to her Majesty and the Prince Albert; and a committee consisting of the Bishop, the Attorney-General, Mr. Jones, Mr. Blaxland, and Mr. H. Macarthur, were appointed to draw up the address.

Another despatch was read relative to the minimum price of crown lands, fixing that price at 12*s.* throughout the Colony, and 20*s.* in the district of Port Phillip. We have some disclosures to make on this head, but want of space prevents us in the present number.

Another despatch was read relative to the sum of 3,000*l.*, for which the Government of South Australia had some time ago drawn on this Government. The despatch intimates that it would forthwith be announced how the money referred to should be reimbursed.

Several bills were introduced to further continue certain bills of minor importance about to expire, such as the catarrh and influenza bill. A bill was also introduced to amend that oppressive enactment, "the bushrangers' act."

After some other unimportant routine business, the Council adjourned.

It is a mark of great ignorance in the "First statistical and political writer of the colony," *alias* "the man what does the writing for the *Herald*," to object to the use of the word "town," in the forthcoming Municipal Corporation Bill, on the ground of its being an Americanism, and to propose to substitute the word "borough."

We cannot see the shadow of a reason for such a substitution. "Incorporated towns" is a phrase of constant occurrence in England—now, especially, since the passing of the famous Reform Bill. But "the first political writer" having unfortunately left England long before the passing of that

Bill, can recollect of nothing in the shape of Incorporations, but the old rotten boroughs. Who ever talks of the recently incorporated towns of Great Britain under the designation of boroughs? The borough of Leeds, for instance, the borough of Manchester, the borough of Greenock, the borough of Kilmarnock! Borough is *vox signata*, a relic of feudalism, and there are no boroughs created now, or rather the name is never applied to a modern town.

Besides it is not the fact that "town" is an Americanism. The word *town* in America signifies a township or incorporated parish, whether it has any considerable collection of houses in it or not. If it has what we call a town in it, and that town is incorporated, it is no longer called a town but a city. Thus the city of Salem, in Massachusetts, with sixteen thousand inhabitants—never the town of Salem; the city of New Haven in Connecticut, with thirteen thousand; the city of Tray, in New York, with twenty thousand; the city of Washington, with thirty thousand; and the city of Charleston, with thirty thousand also. The city of Sydney, we think, would not be an inappropriate designation for our good town; but the borough of Sydney. Bah! People ought to read a little more before they begin to write.

By-the-by, we would recommend the borough authorities, when once fairly installed, to bestow, as a mark of their regard for the great services of the "first political writer," the situation of mace bearer on that gentleman, should he persuade them to create such an antiquated appendage to their body corporate.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL OBSERVER.

Maitland, May 5, 1842.

Sir—Can ye gie the folk hereabout any word anent our Hielan' Minister, Mr. M'Intyre. He spens yera little o'time here now—aye in Sydney, tryin' to pit Dr. Lang out, the silly body! and gainin' about frae door to door among's folk, like a gaberlunzie seekin' an amvoun, to pit ill in a's frim's' heads about the deont man! Heard ye ever the like o't? They tell here too that he gaed down to Sydney to open the Jawholve, and that he has been pittin' in for the Editorship, I think they ca't. But ye'll ken better yourself. A weh-an o' us happen't to meet the tither nicht at Jamie Shearer's, (the stockin' weaver,) and when Nanny his dochter began her Hielan' laddie—ye ken she aye sings't when she's pittin' up to the singin'—

Whar' hee ye been o' day,

Bonnie laddie, Hielan' laddie?

What d'ye think? Big Baldy Thomson, the heckler, strack in, and taunk the wout o' her mouth, singin', like the bars o' Ayr,

I hae been in Sydney town,

Bonnie lassie, Maitland lassie;

Tryin' to pit some folk down,

Bonnie lassie, Maitland lassie!

Than your auld frien' Ringan Johnston—he buit to hae in a stave too, and syne sang like a mavis in haer'st,

Wasn't yera heavy wark,

Bonnie laddie, Hielan' laddie?

Didn't I sweat ye to the ark?

Bonnie laddie, Hielan' laddie?

Syne Baldy strack in again—

Wow! I but yon's an awsome chiel,

Bonnie lassie, Maitland lassie!

He'll rook your laddie in a reel,

Bonnie lassie, Maitland lassie!

"Fient ma care," said wee Nanny, like a new-litcht spunkie—for Baldy and Ringan had been jokin' her, ye ken, wi the M—r; "gif he gangs stravaingin' about the kintra this gait he may come hame when he likes for ought I care." An' syne she sang—

Mit ye, I hae done w' thee,

Hielan' laddie, Hielan' laddie!

Ye may gang to France for me,

Hielan' laddie, Hielan' laddie.

An' that stappit the singin'. Now, gif ye hear any word anent the Hielan' Minister, ye'll aeblins drap a line any ilka day to your frien',

SAUNDERS M'NEILLAGE.

Ye'll min' an' direct to me at Lucky Spence's, fore-nest the Brewere's, West Maitland.

BONNIE LAD THAT I LOE DEAR.

Bonnie lad that I loe dear,

If ye maun cross the billow,

Dimma gang and leave me here

To wear the wae'fu' willow.

Take the hand ye've yearned to win—

For you frae a' I'll sever;

Fareweel' hame, and kith and kin—

I'm Willie's ain for ever.

On Australia's distant shore,

We will hae our dwellin';

Strife shall never dit our door,

Nor care come near our hallan.

They wi' love ne'er gree ava,

And love will quit us never;

Frien's and foes, fareweel to a'—

I'm Willie's ain for ever!

P. N. RUSSELL begs to inform his Friends and the public, that he is now manufacturing Kitchens, Ranges, Grates, and Stoves, of various sizes and patterns, also Balcony, Palisading, and Tomb Railing.

P. S.—Orders for Iron and Brass Castings complied at the shortest notice.

Sydney Foundry, George-street, May 3.

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.

N. B.—Goods in any quantity stored at a moderate rate.

HENRY N. DISNEY.

Lower George-street.

A Gentleman's Agricultural and Family Homestead Estate.

THE ONLY ONE OF THE CLASS EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC. THE HEIR-LOOM OF A FAMILY.

It is amidst some wealthy Proprietary where influential persons should persevere and establish their agricultural avocations, and cement a sort of nucleus of advantages most favourable to the new occupier himself—Farmer's Magazine.

IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL ESTATE

OPPOSITE WEST MAITLAND,

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY ACRES,

On the Banks of the Hunter,

KNOWN AS

"MACKERELTON,"

WITH TITLE EQUAL TO FREEHOLD.

MR. STUBBS is instructed by the Proprietor, Andrew M'Dougall, Esq., of Kelso, to sell by Public Auction, at the Mart, King-street, on MONDAY, the 16th day of May, 1842, at twelve o'clock precisely,

All the above distinguished Estate, the description of which is as stated underneath, and its value and importance is simple and self-evident, viz.—Bounded by the Estates of "Lorn" and "Midlorn," the family estates of Messrs. Doyle and M'Dougall, on the east and west; Bolwarra, (the estate of Richard Jones, Esq., M. C.) north; and the River Hunter on the south.

It is impossible to desire an estate more beautiful, ly situated, or one that would answer the pretension of a respectable family.

Thirty to forty acres are cleared near the Pant, and fifty acres, more or less, cleared and stumped, on the Bolwarra side.

It possesses an extensive water frontage to the silvery waters of the Hunter, and a much more extensive frontage to the public high roads to the Paterson.

All the cleared land is fenced in, and the remainder of the Estate is open to the purchaser's taste and improvement.

A snug shingled House, with two rooms and a store, will be included in the sale of the Estate, and the soil is described "rich, alluvial, flooded land."

* £800 of the purchase money may lie on mortgage for seven years, and the residue as may be agreed upon on the day of sale.

For further particulars apply at the Auction Mart, King street.

Behold no hard got inch on barren sands,
But easy labour to the yeoman's hands!

ARGYLE

MR. STUBBS has received instructions to sell by public auction at the Mart, King-street, on MONDAY, the 23rd day of May, 1842, sale at twelve,

(BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE),

100 Acres, parish of Towrang,

IN DARBY FLAT.

§ This desirable piece or parcel of land, containing one hundred acres (as per description handed), is bounded on the west by a line south fifty-three chains commencing at the north-east corner of J. Cole's grant; on the south by a line east eighteen chains; on the east by a line north fifty-seven chains fifty links; and on the north by the Wollindilly River, being the land advertised in the name of John Passmore, as No. 436, in the Government Notice dated 15th July, 1839, together with

THE MESSAGE AND BUILDINGS erected thereon, now or lately used as a

PUBLIC INN.

Further particulars may be had on application to Messrs. Moore and Yarron, Solicitors, No. 3, Terry's buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney, or at the Office of the Auctioneer.

P. S.—From the nature of the instructions given, this is not an every day sale, and may be purchased worth any man's while. It would be deserving the attention of any new arrival who may want such a property, or adjoining neighbours who might complete their estate by the purchase of it.

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 gentleman 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. McKenzie, College Buildings; Lieut. Small, Elizabeth-street; Mr. Thompson, Argyle-street; and Mr. Alcock, Upper Fort-street.

RELIGIOUS ESTABLISHMENTS.

THE SECOND 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 the Hall of the School of Arts, Pitt-street, THIS EVENING; and at Parramatta, on FRIDAY next, in Mr. Nash's large room, as formerly. Subject of Lecture, the Efficiency of the Voluntary System in America. Tickets of Admission One Shilling, each—to be had at the Observer Office, College-street; at Mr. R. Andrews, Hunter-street; or at the Hall, May 9, 1842.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE DINNER OF THE DIOCESAN COMMITTEE.

IN consequence of a domestic affliction in the Family of the Lord Bishop of Australia, the Dinner of the Diocesan Committee is postponed from Thursday the 12th to Thursday the 26th instant.

CHAS. RIDDELL,
W. W. BARTON,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Jun.
ALEX. MACLEAY.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM WRIGHT being about to leave the Colony, parties having Claims on that Gentleman are requested to forward them forthwith to Mr. COOPER TURNER, 5, Elizabeth-street.

COLONIAL TOBACCO.

THE undersigned begs to draw the attention of Merchants, Storekeepers, and others, to his extensive stock of the above, the best quality of which is very little inferior to American Negrohead, and which he offers at one third of the price. Samples may be seen by applying at the stores of the undersigned, Druit-steet.

ALSO, ON SALE,
A quantity of Tobacco stems, in good condition, in bales of about 250 lbs each,
HENRY FERRIS.

MR. A. POLACK, by the advice of his Friends and former Patrons, intends to recommence business as

AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT.

Mr. P. flatters himself that his habits of business and punctuality will recover to him a share of the public patronage. Early notice will be given of the place at which the business will be carried on. In the meantime, all communications addressed to him, at his private residence, will be attended to.
Hunter-street, May, 1842.

SPECIMENS OF THE AUSTRALIAN BUSH FLOWERS.

MRS. JONES, No. 4, Hunter-street, three doors from Pitt-street, begs to acquaint her friends and the public, that she has just completed a collection of the Bush Flowers of this country executed in Wax, which she trusts will be found to be superior to anything yet attempted in that style. Mrs. Jones has spared neither time nor expense in endeavouring to make them worthy of the subject, and respectfully solicits a word from the amateurs and admirers of Flowers.

CIRCULAR.

MRS. SUNBOLF, Milliner and Dress-maker, lately arrived from England, having been in business for Six Years in Regent's Quadrant, London, in soliciting the patronage of the Ladies of Sydney, begs to state, that having made arrangements with Madame Goodwyn, but recently arrived from Paris, where for four years she was designer à la mode to the first establishment of that world of fashion. She (Mrs. S.) feels no hesitation in saying that the utmost satisfaction will be given and appreciated by those Ladies favouring her with a call.

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

N.B. A variety of patterns of every description, to be seen on the Premises.
Park-street, two doors from Castlereagh-street.
Sydney, April 4.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, May 7, 1842.

MACDERMOTT v. FENN.

ON THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at noon, on the Premises, Cambridge-street, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold all right, title, interest, and estate, of the above defendant, in and to all those premises known as the Saracen's Head public-house, unless this Execution is previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,
Under Sheriff.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 6th May, 1842.

Bell and others v. Smith.

ON FRIDAY next, 13th May, at noon, at the Union Hotel, East Maitland, the Sheriff will cause to be sold sixteen Working Bullocks, with bows, yokes, chains, &c., three Horses, and two hundred head of Cattle more or less, unless these executions are previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT, Under Sheriff.

THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIAL AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY, 136, Bishopsgate-st., corner of Cornhill, and 14, Bridge-street, Sydney. Capital, £200,000 in 2,000 Shares.

Directors.—Edward Bernard, Esq., H. Burkle, Esq., John H. Capper, Esq., G. Colquhoun, Jun., Esq., J. Edwards Lyall, Esq., Chas. B. Mangles, Esq., J. B. Montefiore, Esq., J. H. Ravenshaw, Esq., Sir James Stirling, William Walker, Esq.

Trustees.—Edward Bernard Esq., J. H. Capper, Esq., Thomas Richardson, Esq.

Advocates.—Sir H. Doyle, Bart. and C. Richardson, Esq., 72, Cornhill.

Messrs. Swain, Stevens, and Company, Secretaries—Edward Ryley, Esq.

Directors for Sydney.—Thomas Breillat, Esq., John Mackay, Esq., Francis Kemble, Esq., late of the Board of Directors, London.

Actuary—Thomas Walker, Esq. Trustees—T. C. Breillat, Esq.; J. Mackay, Esq. Bankers—Union Bank of London, and Bank of Australasia, Sydney.

Physician—D. Nicholson. Solicitor—James Norton, Esq.

Maitland.—Bankers—Bank of Australasia. Agent—Joseph Chambers, Esq.

Medical Referee—David Sloane, Esq. Goldburn.

Medical Referee—R. M. Cartwright, Esq. Port Phillip.

Bankers—Bank of Australasia. Agents—Alexander Andrew, Esq., Captain G. W. Cole.

Physician—Dr. Hobson. Adelaide.—

Bankers—Bank of Australasia. Launceston.—

Bankers—Bank of Australasia. Agents—Messrs. Gleadow and Henty. Medical Referee—W. Porter, Esq.

New Zealand.—Bankers—Union Bank of Australasia, Port Nicholson.

ADVANTAGES OF THE INSTITUTION.

A subscribed capital in England, affording perfect security, which, being partially invested in this colony, will contribute to instead of detracting from the profits of the Company, as is the case with the English societies, who pay a higher rate of interest to their shareholders than is yielded by their investments.

The Trustees are in possession of ample funds, within the Colony, to meet losses when they shall occur, which funds will be from time to time increased by further remittances from the Company in England, and by the investment of colonial premiums.

Rates of premium lower than those of the companies which do not offer participation in profits, and very much lower than have before been offered in this colony.

Participation, to the one thousand policy holders of the oldest dates for the time being, in profits, to the extent of one-half, including those of the annuity branch, which in England are very considerable. Thus the assured may make a certain provision for his family in case of death, without material sacrifice should he live his full term of years. Creditors, whose security so materially depends upon the lives of their debtors, will, it is presumed, not omit to avail themselves of the advantages now offered.

Separate policies for every bonus, which being an absolute reversion, unencumbered by payment of premium, and increasing in value year by year, will be readily available for private sale or deposit; and which the Society will purchase or receive in commutation of future premium on the original policy.

A descending Scale of Premium, for those who wish to avail themselves of present prosperity to reduce future payments; and an ascending scale for those who are looking forward to increase of income.

Two-thirds of each annual premium may be paid, and one-third may remain at compound interest at FIVE PER CENT., to be deducted from the amount assured when the policy becomes payable, if not previously paid off, which may be done at any time without notice.

A liberal system of conducting business, and a tender of arbitration in all disputed cases.

No extra premium for voyages in approved vessels, to or residence in, any part of Australasia, in approved situations. Distance from medical advice, occupation in whale fishery, or other voyaging will be covered by equitable premiums.

Policies, whether effected in England, or in Australasia, may be made payable in either by endorsement, or by permission of the London or Colonial Directors.

Naval and Military Assurances, Voyages, and Foreign Residences, are taken at moderate rates of premium, payable only during the time of actual exposure to the additional risk.

Premiums on policies, whether effected in England or the Colonies, may be paid in any settlement in Australasia where there is a Bank.

SPECIMEN OF RATES.

Which will be revised annually with references to the rate of interest to be securely obtained, and other circumstances; but no alterations will be made in existing contracts.

Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	Life.
20	£ s. d. 0 16 3	£ s. d. 0 10 1	£ s. d. 1 10 3
30	1 1 9	1 3 4	2 0 7
35	1 4 6	1 6 2	2 7 0
40	1 7 8	1 6 6	2 15 3
50	1 0 2	2 7 2	4 1 8

The Board of Directors meet on Wednesdays, at

two o'clock, and a Director attends at the Office daily, that assurances may be effected immediately if required. Prospectuses, with full tables of premiums, and information, may be obtained by application at the Office.
THOMAS WALKER, Actuary.

Australian Floral and Horticultural Society.

THE Members of this Society, whose Subscriptions remain unpaid, are requested to pay them to Mr. J. Rickards, previous to the 1st day of June, that their names may be inserted in the Annual Report as having paid the same.
R. HIPKISS, Secretary.

NEW SHOP.

SINCLAIR and MURRAY beg most respectfully to inform the public, that they have just opened that new shop, at the foot of Brickfield-Hill, George-street South, nearly opposite the Hay Market, with an excellent assortment of Woolen and Linen Drapery, Haberdashery, Hosiery, &c., which have been selected with great care, and will be sold at the lowest possible prices.

S. and M. take this opportunity of assuring those who may favour them with their orders, that every effort will be used to supply them with such goods, and at such prices, as cannot fail to attract their attention, and secure them future favours.

Two Hundred and Fifty Crates of Earthenware, Glass, and China, Selling off.

THE Proprietors of the Staffordshire Warehouse, No. 58, George-street, again call the attention of the Australian Public to their immense Stock of Earthenware, Glass, and China, which, notwithstanding the small quantity of the same Articles in the market, they are determined to sell, at the following prices, viz.:

- 30 Robins' royal flitters, from 30s. to 50s.
- 3000 Tea-pots, from 1s. to 2s. 6d. each
- 3000 Jugs, blue, green, and rose pattern, at 9s. per dozen
- 2000 Dozen Palestine plates, from 3s. to 5s. per doz
- 3000 Cream coloured chambers, at 9d. each
- 1000 Blue and green chambers, at 2s. each
- 1000 Vegetable dishes, at 1s. 6d. each
- 1000 Dozen cups and saucers, at 7s. 6d. per doz.
- 1000 Ditto fancy dipped basins, at 2s. 6d. per doz.
- 1000 Ditto groto jugs, at 2s. per dozen
- 800 Ditto sugar basins, at 1s. 6d. each
- 800 Ditto cream ewers, at 9d. each
- 700 Ditto blue and green basins, at 4s. 6d. per dozen
- 500 Ditto Persian painted bowls, at 5s. per doz.
- 400 Sets breakfast services, at 20s. per set
- 400 Dozen jugs, quarts and pints, at 5s. 6d. per dozen
- 400 Dozen toy cans, at 1s. 6d. per dozen
- 350 Pair blue ewers and basins, at 4s. 6d. per pair
- 300 Pair of cream coloured ditto, at 2s. per pair
- 300 Dozen Irish cups and saucers, at 5s. 6d. per dozen
- 300 Dozen gold lustre jugs, three in a set, at 4s. 6d. per set
- 120 Dozen haking dishes, at 2s. 6d. each
- 120 Dozen flat ditto, at 3s. each
- 30 Dinner services, blue Palestine, at £7 per service
- 1000 Dozen tumblers, at 4s. per dozen
- China from 20s. to £5 per set. One hundred dozen China cups and saucers, at 7s. per dozen. A liberal allowance made to up-country stores.

The business of this Warehouse is done for cash only. All orders addressed to the under-igned will meet with prompt attention.
JOHN WALKER.

EX ANDROMACHE.

PATENT LAWN CLEANER, which removes the grass, and collects it when cut, with half the usual labour and time, and can be worked by any one unacquainted with the use of the scythe.

Stoves, Fenders, &c.
Polished Steel Register, Half-Register, and Sarco-phagus Stoves.

ALSO,

Fenders of the newest and most fashionable patterns ever offered to the Australian public. Best polished Steel Fire Irons, and Fire Brasses. Aroet's Patent Stoves, the most economical in use. No. 1 Patent Hot Air Ascending and Descending Fire Stoves, particularly suited for churches or large public rooms.

LOCKS, &c.

A large assortment of Patent Locks, suitable for wine cellars, stores, deed chests, &c.; padlocks, &c.

Imperial Wood Measures, from one quart to one bushel
Imperial Copper Spirit Measures.
Imperial Pewter Spirit Measures.

Window Glass, 10x8, 10x12, 10x14, 12x14, 12x16.

White Lead, in 25lb. and 50lb. kegs
Green, red, black, and brown Paint, in excellent condition
Paint Brushes, "Kent's make."

Manilla Rope, from 3/4 to 3 inches.
Superior White Wax and Bees' Wax.
T. AND M. WOOLLEY.

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.

EX "ANDROMACHE."

HENRIES' PERFUMERY, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

MILK OF ROSES
Vegetable Extracts
Lavender Water
Perfumed Spirits of Lavender
Merebale
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
Tooth, 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
Shaving and Toilet Glasses.
T. & M. WOOLLEY,
76, George-street, and 4 and 5, King-street.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

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

NEW GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT.

YORK-STREET, two doors south of King-street.
CELLIS 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 plums, in zinc packages
- Twenty hogsheds 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.

WIGS.

W. SHARP, Perfumer and ventilating Wig Manufacturer, opposite the Commercial Bank, George-street, begs to inform the wearers of the 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 wearers, weighing only three drachms, and admitting of the most free circulation of the pore 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
Essences of Hovenia, Rondellita, Verbena, d'Eglantine, Geranium, Mignonette, Sweet Briar, Jasmine, Marcehelle, &c., &c.
Delcroix's Esprit de Lavende aux Millefleurs, double distilled Lavender Water, &c., &c.
Ivory and Tortoiseshell goods in great variety.

EDUCATION IN HINDOSTAN.

(From a Calcutta Correspondent of the Times.) I would wish to interest you in the education of the people of India. There is much discussion of a healthy and vigorous tone at present going on in the Calcutta papers, for there alone do any remarks on the subject appear: Bombay and Madras being alike dark on the question. The discussion originated in the publication of a minute on education made by Lord Auckland, wherein he recommends that certain sums of money which had been appropriated to the support of English classes in several of the Oriental seminaries and colleges by Lord William Bentinck, should be restored to their original purposes. He (Lord Auckland) wishes that funds previously appropriated to the cultivation of Oriental learning had been spared, and other means placed at disposal of the promoters of English education; and, further, is of opinion, that of the promoters of English education, they might have pursued their object aided by the good wishes of all. This is very true, but where are the funds to come from? The Home Government allows only about 24,000l. per annum out of 13,000,000 sterling of the revenue of Bengal to be appropriated for education. The following are the items:—

Table with 2 columns: Item, Rupees. Includes Parliamentary Grants (8,888), Interest on Government Notes (3,020), Mahomedan College (2,666), Sanscrit College (2,065), Delhi Escheat Fund (250), Benares College (1,701), Agra College, Endowment of Villages (1,175), Interest of Govt. Notes (622), Total (17,977).

per mensem, equal to about 24,000l. per annum. Of this no portion could well be abstracted from the colleges and institutions it maintained; but Lord William Bentinck had established English classes in these colleges, and their growing popularity threatened the destruction of Oriental learning, few students following studies in Arabic and Sanscrit, which led to no personal benefit to them. The Orientalists among the old civilians, still a strong body, urged on by the Moulvees and Pandits, have made a strong stand in defence of their favorite literature, and consider the English educators in their colleges to be interlopers with no good intent, and they grudged the money which went to the support of the English. Lord Auckland seems to have given in to them at once: the necessities of the English classes were great, and required further assistance. He has not only refused all further assistance in colleges, but has taken away that which had been given by his predecessor. He said, "I see nothing but good to be derived from the employment of the funds, which have been assigned to each Oriental seminary exclusively, on instruction in, or in connexion with, that seminary. I would also give a decided preference within these institutions to the promotion, in the first instance, of efficiency in Oriental instruction, and only after that object shall have been properly secured, in proportion to the demand for it, would I assign the funds to the creation of new classes."

I have no space to give you more extracts from this minute, which has in some degree become famous from the discussion which has arisen out of it. Its general tenor you will gather from the above quotation. His Lordship wishes well to English, he says afterwards, but he will not interfere with Oriental learning for its sake; nay, is supporting the latter at its expense; and he affords fewer facilities for its cultivation, which in fact neutralizes his own wishes and words. He has been opposed manfully and determinedly by Dr. Duff, a Scotch missionary, who should have lived in those times of which *Hudibras* sings— "When pulpit, drum ecclesiastic, "Was beat with fist instead of a stick."

He is, in fact, a sturdy and wordy wrangler, and belabours Mr. Lord Auckland very soundly for retrogression and the countenancing of error. Another earnest educationist is Mr. Hodgson, the Resident at the Nepal Court, who stands boldly out for the culture of the vernacular languages, making translations into them from English, and thus rendering knowledge accessible to the people; and he subscribes 5,000 rupees for the purpose. His remarks are very strong and original, and perfectly practicable, for, as the Scriptures and other religious books have been translated into the vernacular tongues exactly, so could elementary works on history, science, and the rudiments of an enlightened education, be translated too. But he does not go far enough; he would also make English a secondary consideration. A mean is desirable; let the Orientalists bring their knowledge of the dead languages of India to improve the living, and let the vernacular languages be made the medium of instruction to the people, leading the upper classes through them to the study of English, which they are as well capable of acquiring, as an English lad is of acquiring German and Italian. By this, sound information will be disseminated, and the minds of the people enlightened. But, instead of this, or any other progression towards useful knowledge, it is very vexatious to see retrogression in favour of the false science, false principles, idolatry, false history, and chronology, not to mention the idle and obscure stories of the Arabic and Sanscrit literature.

The Four Seasons in a Day.—On Monday last the cuckoo was heard in the neighbourhood of Radstock; in the same day there was heavy thunder and lightning at Brighton; snow fell at Bath on the same day, and on that day also strawberries and raspberries were gathered in the neighbourhood, where also the apple trees in several gardens are to be seen in full blossom.—Bath Herald.

ENGLAND.

Meeting of Parliament.—The following is a copy of the circular addressed to the Tory members:—

Whitehall, Jan. 5, 1842.

Sir.—The meeting of Parliament being fixed for Thursday, the 3rd of February, I take the liberty of informing you that public business of importance will be immediately proceeded with. Permit me to hope that it may be consistent with your convenience to give your attendance in the House of Commons on that day.—I have the honour to be, sir, your most faithful and obedient servant.

ROBERT PEEL.

American Affairs.—It gives us much pleasure to announce, that the Right Hon. Lord Ashburton, at the request of her Majesty's Government, is about to proceed to the United States on a special mission, with the object of settling all existing differences between that country and our own. His Lordship, who will sail in a few weeks, had been asked to undertake this service, and had consented to do so, before the President's Message had been received, so that the mission in question, whatever be its character or results had been had recourse to wholly irrespective of, anything obtained or omitted in that document.—Times.

China.—A detachment of the 33rd regt. escorted the sixty-two tons of Chinese silver, in thirteen vans, from Portsmouth, on its way to the Tower of London, for coinage in the Royal Mint.

The Prince of Wales.—We have reason to believe the Prince of Wales will be named Albert Edward.—Times, Jan. 20.

The Christening.—The Cabinet Ministers will leave town on Wednesday next for Windsor Castle, to attend the august and imposing ceremony of christening the Prince of Wales. The Ministers will not return to London until Friday, the 28th instant. Many applications have been made at the Home Office and the Treasury to ascertain whether it is the intention of her Majesty to order the theatres to be open to the public gratuitously on Thursday next. We therefore wish to state, that at present no such intention exists.—Standard.

The number of great personages invited to the ceremony of the christening does not exceed eighty-five. This is exclusive of the Prussian dignitaries, but includes all the ecclesiastical and ministerial personages, and all the official noblemen of her Majesty's household. On account of age, illness, or absence, more than two-thirds of the stalls of the Knight of the Garter will, unfortunately, be vacant.

Promissory Notes.—Average aggregate amount of Promissory Notes in circulation in the United Kingdom, and average amount of Bullion in the Bank of England, during the four weeks preceding the 13th day of November, 1841.—ENGLAND: Bank of England, £17,065,000; Private Banks, £6,288,723; Joint Stock Banks, £3,421,135.—SCOTLAND: Chartered Private and Joint Stock Banks, £3,383,036.—IRELAND: Bank of Ireland, £3,333,375; Private and Joint Stock Banks, £2,611,314.—Total, £36,102,563. Bullion in the Bank of England, £4,218,000.

Price Current of Australian and Van Dieman's Land Wool.—First combing, 1s. 10d. to 2s. 4d.; second ditto, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d.; third ditto, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 7d.; grease, 8d. to 1s.; first clothing, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 4d.; second ditto, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.; third ditto, 1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d.; grease, 8d. to 1d. Oil.—South Sea sperm, £80 to £92; whale, £22 to £36; head matter, £104 to £105; whalebone, £175 to 180.

IRELAND.

Dublin Election.—Lord Morpeth has started as a candidate for the representation of Dublin, vacant by the death of Mr. West.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin.—The Evening Mail mentions a report "that the Romish party in the city have resolved to constitute Mr. O'Connell permanent Lord Mayor; there being, as it is alleged, no provision in the Municipal Reform Act against the re-election of the same party to that office year after year." Mr. O'Connell himself, however, at the weekly meeting of the Repeal Association, when a repealer expressed a wish of the kind, said that he would not again consent to fill the chair of the Corporation, as he hoped to have that body in good working order before his year of office expired: the moment he got into that condition he would resign, and "put in nomination" either Sir John Power, Mr. Roe, or some other gentleman that would enjoy equal public confidence. The Dublin correspondence of the Times accuses the Lord Mayor of "the wholesale manufacture of freemen." Mr. O'Connell himself says that the business goes on "swimmingly." "His Lordship was engaged up to his eyes at the Mansion House during Friday, in hearing the claims of persons seeking the freedom of the city; and in the short space of an hour and a half, no less than seventy-three were admitted—all, of course, being of the 'right sort.' His Lordship, after putting a few preliminary questions to each claimant, invariably concluded his examination by the interrogatory—'Are you a Catholic?' and being answered, as was the case in nineteen cases out of twenty, in the affirmative, clinched the business by exclaiming, 'Admit him.'" Mr. O'Connell, observes the writer, who thus makes electors, will very likely employ them as a Parliamentary candidate.

Irish General Assembly's Foreign Mission.—At a meeting of the directors on Wednesday last, four ministers were appointed to go out as missionaries to India—viz., the Rev. Messrs. A. Glasgow, of Belfast; James McKee, of Ballycragh; Robert Montgomery, and J. H. Spears, licentiates of the Belfast Presbytery. It is in contemplation to choose a fifth missionary, and thus make that commencement of the mission recommended by the lamented Mr. Kerr. At the same meeting two ministers were called upon to become mis-

sionaries to the Jews. These are noble efforts of the Assembly, and we doubt not they will be well sustained by the religious public.—Belfast News Letter.

It appears, by a statement in a Dublin paper, that the conflagration at the Tower was no accident, but a part and parcel of the gunpowder plot, which the Papists have been carrying out in detail for some years past. Sir Harcourt Lees foretold it "many months since," and, if we are not mistaken, the next great fire—by similar appointment—is fixed to take place in Smithfield.—Chronicle.

A rumour was current in Limerick, that the murderer of the late Lord Norbury has been arrested.

SCOTLAND.

Strathgogie.—The seven suspended ministers of Strathgogie met at Keith on Wednesday last as a Presbytery, Mr. Thomson of Keith acting as Moderator. They agreed to transmit loyal and dutiful addresses to her Majesty and Prince Albert on the birth of a Prince. They also appointed the 15th instant to be observed within the bounds of the Presbytery as a day of solemn thanksgiving for the late harvest.—Scottish Guardian.

Culsalmond.—The Rev. George Garioch of Old Meldrum, notwithstanding the interdict laid upon him by his co-Presbyters, on Sabbath week preached in the parish of Culsalmond, in a barn belonging to Dr. John Gordon Robertson, at Mains of Williamston. Mr. Middleton, the intruder, officiated in the parish church.—Ibid.

We understand that the Rev. Dr. Wardlaw has resigned the pastoral charge of George-street Independent Church, in consequence of some differences of opinion as to the appointment of an assistant.—Ibid.

AMERICA.

The Boundary Question.—We have just been informed that the Americans have succeeded in damming the waters of the All'guash, in the "disputed territory," so as to turn them into the Penobscot. It seems that the work was commenced last spring, and is now so far completed that they intend running their timber in that direction, which they have been cutting in that neighbourhood, which, it is said, abounds in timber of the very best description. We cannot vouch for the correctness of the report.—Woodstock Telegraph.

The people of the State of Maine and of the United States, while large sums of money are paid by England, to negotiators, boundary commissioners, surveyors, explorers, &c., have long been taking possession of the "disputed" territory. They first stepped over "the height of land" which separates the waters falling into the St. John from those of the rivers within the American territory, and pitched themselves at Houlton, opposite Woodstock, on the waters of the St. John; thence they proceeded in 1839, thirty miles farther to the north, to the Aroostook, also falling into the St. John, and there erected "Fort-Fairfield;" they then came to the mouth of the Fish River, another thirty or forty miles, and established themselves at "Fort-Jarvis," on the St. John, a few miles above the Madawaska, making roads, granting lands, establishing settlements through sixty or seventy miles of territory "in dispute," and no part of which they had ever occupied before the commencement of the negotiations, &c., about the boundary, under the treaty of 1783, and the treaty of Ghent, in 1814. If we are to believe the New Brunswick papers, the Maine people are now on the southern branch of the St. John, called the All'guash, about ninety miles south-east from Quebec, where they are lumbering, and have managed to cut a communication between the said branch of the St. John and Keagouan Lake, which falls into the west branch of the Penobscot.—Quebec Gazette, Nov. 1.

It has been proposed in Toronto to send Sir Allan MacNab and Mr. Sherwood to London, to support at the Colonial Office the address of the House of Assembly to the Queen, recommending the holding of alternate Parliaments at Toronto and Quebec—the expenses of the mission to be defrayed by subscription.—Colonist.

The Hunter's Lodge Alarm.—The author of this stupendous hoax is not yet revealed; but if his object was to humbug the British people, he must have been entirely satisfied with the result of the experiment. It had the effect to give a new impulse to warlike preparations, and even the funds, which are not apt to be affected by trifling causes, were knocked down one per cent. in a single day. What will be the surprise of John Bull to learn that there is scarcely a shadow of foundation to the story; that the lodges are comparatively few in number, and those few essentially inoperative; that the public men alleged to be connected with them are as innocent of the whole matter as John Bull himself; that the more immediate causes of irritation are removed, and that instead of harnessing ourselves for a mighty conflict, we (the American people) are pursuing the arts of peace, and scarcely dreaming that a war is possible?—New York Journal of Commerce.

The Jews of Prussia.—Berlin, Nov. 22. A reform is preparing among the Jews here, partly resembling that which has lately taken place in London—that is to say, they will divide, as it is said, into the Reformed and the Talmudists. The former rejects the Talmud, to which the latter still adhere.

The mite has eyes, and turns aside if it meet with such objects as may be hurtful to it.—Place it in anything that is black, for the help of your observation, and if, whilst it is walking, you but lay the least bit of straw in its way, you will see it alter its course immediately; and can you think that the crystalline humour, the retina, and the optic nerve, all which convey sight to this little animal, are the product of chance?

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

A question arose at the recent sittings of the Supreme Court, in regard to the legal eligibility of Jews to sit as jurors. A gentleman of the Jewish persuasion was called, and after taking his seat, was politely "excused" by his Honor, without any reason assigned. An inquiry was subsequently made, when the information was elicited, that "doubts" existed on the subject, and his Honor did not think it prudent to risk the consequences. The Attorney-General appeared quite confident of convincing his Honor of their eligibility, and promised to set the question at rest with all possible speed. There can scarcely be two opinions upon this subject. If by any legal quibble the Jews may be disqualified, that quibble should be got rid of. It is ridiculous whilst we hear of Jew Aldermen, and High Sheriffs, in England, to question their eligibility to sit in the jury box of a Penal Colony.—Launceston Advertiser.

A highly interesting service recently took place in Whitehall chapel. The Rev. Dr. Vincent Gomez, the Rev. Padre P. Mello, from Lisbon, and the Rev. Padre di Minna, from the kingdom of Naples, made a public abjuration of the faith of the Church of Rome, in the presence of the Bishop of London and a numerous congregation.—English paper, quoted by the Launceston Examiner.

The weather of late has been remarkably cold, and the summit of Ben Lomond is already clad in its winter garments of pure white. The rains which have recently fallen, have greatly assisted vegetation; the gardeners and farmers are proceeding rapidly with their operations. It is expected on all hands that the approaching winter will prove of unparalleled severity.—Launceston Advertiser.

By the brig Dorset, from Adelaide, the runaway convict constable Arnytage has been brought up, for whose apprehension a reward of 200l. and a free pardon is offered in the Van Dieman's Land Gazette.—Hobart Town Courier.

South Port Coals.—A quantity of coals—the first produce of the new mine—has arrived at Hobart Town, and was advertised in small lots on Thursday last. For the sake of the community, as well as for that of the Company, we trust the supply will be plentiful and good. In this town fuel is becoming scarce, and of course dear. Some time since we reported, upon excellent authority, that an abundant and apparently good vein of coal was discovered in the vicinity of Patterson's Plains. Can it not be made available to this town?—Cornwall Chronicle.

Public Situations.—The Home Government, we learn, has determined in future to make all appointments to office under the Crown, in this colony, over 200l. per annum. Police Magistracies will be filled by barristers from England, as vacancies occur. This arrangement is unjust to the colony.—Ibid.

PORT PHILLIP.

THE REVENUE.—The ordinary revenue of the district, for the quarter ending 31st March, as published in the Government Gazette of Friday last, presents a net increase over that of the same quarter of the last year, of 5,495l. 12s. 2d. On the duties on imported spirits alone there is an increase of 2,994l. 10s. 8d. (5,420 gallons), and on those on the importation of tobacco 1,155l. 1s. 3d. The duties derived from publicans' licenses, however, presents a decrease of 198l. 10s. The most remarkable feature in the present "Abstract" is the dreadful falling off of the Land Revenue. On the proceeds of the sales of land and town allotments, there is a decrease on the quarter, compared with the same quarter in last year, of 17,566l. 15s.—the amount in the one being 18,953l., and in the other, 1,386l. 5s.; on the assessment of live stock there is an increase, however, of 826l. 11s. 2d. The net deficiency of the extraordinary revenue is, 16,598l. 15s. 4d. The entire revenue of the district, therefore, presents a deficiency of 11,103l. 3s. 2d. compared with the same quarter in 1841.

MR. ARDEN.—We are glad to observe the improved tone of the public press in Port Phillip, and the feelings of cordiality that seem now to be restored among its

conductors. We hope it may continue. The following petition, in behalf of Mr. Arden, is in course of signature, and meets with cordial support from the local press.

To His Excellency Sir George Gipps, Governor of New South Wales and its Dependencies, &c. The Humble Petition of the Inhabitants of Melbourne and Settlers of Australia Felix,

That Mr. George Arden was sentenced on the 15th February last, by His Honor the Resident Judge, for contempt of Court, to be imprisoned twelve months, and fined £900.

That your Petitioners humbly report to your Excellency, that Mr. Arden's health has materially suffered by his imprisonment, and that his business has been interrupted to so great an extent as to have proved to him a most serious pecuniary loss, approximating near the amount of the fine itself.

That your Petitioners fully admit the grave nature of the offence committed by Mr. Arden, but beg leave humbly to report to your Excellency, that the majesty of justice has been fully vindicated, and, therefore, most respectfully but earnestly entreat your Excellency to consider the large amount of the pecuniary portion of the sentence, a fine rendered far more oppressive by the universal depression of commercial affairs, and to extend your Excellency's prerogative of mercy by the remission thereof.

IMMIGRATION.—The necessity that exists for lifting a strong and decided voice against the almost exclusively Irish immigration that has been poured in on the Colony for some years past, if we would wish to possess an intelligent, religious, moral and industrious population, may be judged of from the following extract from the Port Phillip Herald. Our readers may be assured it comes from no interested quarter:

On Tuesday last, a large party of the Irish emigrants, who have hitherto been employed by Government on the new road to the beach, "struck" work, and mounting a loaf on a long pole crossed the breakwater, where they were joined by another party of the same class, and then proceeded to the Superintendent's Office to resist the reduction of their wages as intended on Saturday last. Falling to see his Honor, they paraded past the new Church in the direction of the Flag Staff, evidently in a state of excitement and bent on mischief.

NEW ZEALAND. The following extract of a letter from Captain Hobson to Sir George Gipps appears among the papers on New Zealand, published by order of the House of Commons:—

The influence against me was easily traceable to the foreign Bishop of the Roman Catholic persuasion, and to a set of escaped convicts, and other low ruffians, who have congregated on this River (Hokitika), in considerable numbers. These parties, though actuated by different motives, were united in their proceedings—many of the latter were agents of the former.

The above has very naturally called forth a reclamer from the parties concerned, who not only denounce it as false, scandalous, disgraceful, and malicious, but retort on the Governor for an act of incivility to Dr. Pompallier. That an act of neglect may have been committed by Captain Hobson, we have not the means of contradicting;

but if, as asserted in the foregoing letter, he had traced the influence against him to the source referred to, the incivility of such neglect is somewhat palliated; and that such an obstructive influence to the measures of Government was not at all unlikely to be exercised by a foreigner, who owed spiritual allegiance to one alien Power, and temporal allegiance to another, few rational men will be disposed to doubt.

A public meeting had been held at Port Nicholson, when a memorial to the Secretary of State, condemnatory of "Hobson's choice" of Auckland as the capital of the colony, was agreed to. Another meeting was held for the purpose of applying for a municipal corporation for the town of Wellington. 203 vessels, (tonnage, 33,000,) entered that harbour during the 12 months ending 2d of April. A whaling association in London, with a capital of £300,000 is about to set on foot extensive whaling operations in the Bay of Islands.—The laws of New South Wales ceased to be in operation in New Zealand, on the 25th ult. The laws and precedents of England supersede these local enactments and precedents.—On the 4th of April a destructive fire occurred at Auckland, in the Surveyor General's Office. Property to the amount of 1500L or 2000L was destroyed.—The Commissioners of claims to land had been instructed to forward to the Governor all the claims that had been fully investigated, that Crown grants might be given to all valid claims without delay.—The Auckland Herald has breathed its last.—The markets were in a healthy state—Good draught horses, selling at 80L; cows, 20L; bullocks, per pair, 30L to 40L; and sheep from 20s. to 38s.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY OF COPPER MINES.—Advance Auckland!—At the Island of Alea, (Big Barrier,) there has been discovered extensive mines of rich copper ore. To work these mines, a preliminary meeting was held this day, at Wood's hotel, for the formation of a company. Another meeting will be speedily convened, which, we can have no doubt will be numerously attended. About a dozen practical miners from Cornwall and Cuba, after a month's labour at the Big Barrier, have certified that the ore contains a larger per centage of metal than any they ever saw. Doctor Johnson, who has smelted some of the ore, believes the quantity of metal is fifty per cent. It contains, also, a quantity of cobalt, which renders it much more valuable. We have seen nearly half a ton of the ore, including various specimens, blue, red, and peacock or variegated. The mine extends for about 11 miles. It commences below high water mark; it is not more than fifty miles from Auckland, and only four miles from Port Abercrombie, one of the finest in New Zealand. We believe sincerely that now is the time for a really lucrative investment.—New Zealand Standard.

WEST INDIES. THE SUGAR TRADE.—The latest papers from Demerara publish a short abstract of a meeting of proprietors and representatives of estates, which took place the day previous to the 1st ult., to consider the present unproductive state of the colony, at which some startling facts were adduced relative to the condition of the sugar properties. The report read at this meeting stated that the committee had procured tabular returns of the expenses of manufacturing produce, and of the quantity manufactured in sixty estates, large and small, in various parts of Demerara and Essequibo, during the first ten months of the year, with probable estimates of the expenses and quantity during the last two months. Exclusive of interest and capital sunk, and of extraneous expenses, the average cost of a hoghead of sugar on these estates was 98dol, 81c., but by the latest accounts hence, sugar had been selling only at 8L, or 86dol. 40c. the hoghead, above which the average price was not likely to rise. It was therefore that sugar could not continue to be cultivated under a system under which the cost of production thus exceeded the market price of the article. The causes ascribed as producing this deplorable state of things were, the irregular manner in which the labourers performed their work, and the high wages they required, even for a slovenly performance of labour. The remedies recommended were, the reduction of

labourers wages to 32 cents for a full day's work; extra labour to be discontinued as much as practicable, and 16 cents to be charged the labourer for the occupancy of his residence for every day in which he does not perform his required task. This report was backed for adoption by several recent letters from proprietors in England, the general tenour of which were, that the existing expenditure could not possibly be borne much longer, which being resolved, the first of January was fixed for the operation of the new system of wages. Much distress prevailed in various parts of the colony, and among the newly imported emigrants. The Treasury-chest was nearly exhausted, as great difficulty was experienced in raising and collecting the local revenue. In Trinidad, Barbadoes, and Antigua, the crops were looking well, the weather having been favourable, while the labourers, who were employed on the principle of receiving cash alone for their services, paid much attention to the properties of their masters. This appears to be the great remedy for the disaffected labourers, for when they are paid in cash, it is stated they can employ it much more profitably and with comfort to their families than when they receive part cash, part provision, and leave a sum to be deducted by the manager for rental.—Standard.

PETTY'S HOTEL.—Part of this building was put up to auction on Monday by Mr. Stubbs, and bought by Mr. Petty for 1400L.

Death of Mr. Charles Scott.—How vain are often our most cherished hopes and ambition! Sir Walter Scott expected—toiled—and died—to found an estate. His family was then numerous, and the Scotts of Abbotsoford were, in his imagination, to rival any of the Border Chiefs of the olden time. A long line of descendants would regard him, the poet founder of the family, with pride and veneration! It seems certain now, that the direct succession will not continue beyond the present generation. His eldest son has no family; the second has died in a foreign country without issue; both his daughters are dead. Misfortune and death have lowered the crest of Abbotsoford—and the ha's which Sir Walter took such pride in rearing, will scarcely ever again be trod by one of his children. The only survivor is now in India. Mr. Charles Scott was in his 86th year. He was of a reserved and diffident temper and disposition, but possessed of considerable intelligence, and a taste of quiet humour, which he delighted to exercise among his private friends. He was carefully educated at Oxford, but from his unobtrusive manner and retired habits, was little known, and made no exertion, beyond his official duties and a few friends and relations.—Inverness Courier.

You have rarely, or perhaps never, seen a man thrive in business by his own exertions, who did not practice the virtue of punctuality. And most of you must have seen men, even of talent and probity, unsuccessful from the want of it. On this subject it is not uncommon to hear such remarks as the following:—"I grant that Mr. So-and-So is a first-rate tradesman; but then we cannot depend on him, and though he says the work will be executed in a week, it will probably be a month. I will, therefore employ his neighbour, Mr. —, who, if not so clever, will at least keep his time."—Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.

Maxims.—Contentment.—A contented mind and a good conscience will make a man happy in all conditions.—"He knows not how to fear, who dares to die."—Talking.—The best rules to form a young man are, to talk little, to hear much, to reflect alone upon what has passed in company, to distrust one's own opinions, and value others that deserve it.—Sir W. Temple. Chastity.—Nothing can atone for the want of modesty and innocence: without which beauty is ungraceful and quality contemptible.—Spectator. Dowry.—The best dowry to advance the marriage of a young lady is, when she has in her countenance mildness; in her speech wisdom; in her behaviour modesty; in her life virtue.—Fenton's Epistle. Dress.—The plainest dress, with greater lustre does beauty appear. Virtue is the greatest ornament, and good sense the best equipage.—Government.—The surest way of getting rich, both in a private family and a kingdom, is for a husband and a prince to yield at certain times something of their prerogative.

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

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including items like Ditto, Tarriff, Mersala, Lisbon, Cape ditto, Champagne, Claret, Hyson-skin Tea, Gumpowder, Bohea, Congou, Souchong, Pehoe, English refined Sugar, Mauritius Sugar, etc.

BREAD, FLOUR, AND GRAIN.

Table listing bread and grain prices, including items like Bread per 2lb loaf, Biscuit, Ditto, First Flour, Second ditto, Third ditto, etc.

COLONIAL MERCHANDISE.

Table listing colonial merchandise prices, including items like Butter, Ditto, Ditto, Cheese, Bacon, Eggs, Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, etc.

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

Positive Sale—St. 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.

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.

A SMALL 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 no where 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.

NEAT CHURCH is newly erected in the village, and a Daily Post 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.

[PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.] DUKES 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 honoured in being selected to offer to public competition, on the undermentioned days, at the Mart, King-street.

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.

ON FRIDAY, the 13th day of May, 1842, DUKES MARINE VILLA COTTAGE, Balmain, with all the ground and improvements; followed by

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 successive outlay, comprehended and designed as one of the most complete establishments ever yet offered at public or Private sale.

BRONZE AND ORMOLU GOODS. JUST RECEIVED, DRAWING-ROOM INKSTANDS

- Thermometers
Watch-stands
Paper weights
Lustres
Candlesticks
Tapers, and taper-stands
Candelabras
Chimney ornaments
Eusts
Flower-stands
Tea bells
Toilette bottles
Piano candlesticks
Pier-table and suspension lamps
Bracket ditto ditto, &c., &c.
T. AND M. WOOLLEYS.
76, George-street, and 4 and 5, King-street, Sydney.

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, 633 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.

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.

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.

WHALES ARMS—REMOVED. 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 also 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 Eiscint assorted, well worthy the attention of respectable families. GEORGE WILKIE, Opposite the Police Office. George-street, April 27.

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 boxes of two hundred and fifty pounds each. April 29.

DENTAL SURGERY. MR. PHILIPSON, Surgeon and Dentist, begs respectfully to inform his Patients and Friends that he has recommenced his practice in all its branches, at No. 1, Colanade, Bridge-street; Mineral 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 Collinge'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, Collinge'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, carties, or sheep; if steep, 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 Warehouse, Pitt-street, where the carriages can be seen. Sydney, April 26.

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 in with a close paling fence.—For particulars apply to J. H. Barsden, at Mr. Joseph Walford's Stores, George-street, Sydney, or to the proprietor, Mr. J. A. Crowther, Kelso, Bathurst.

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

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.

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. 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. AMMONS 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.

TO MERCHANTS, SALTERS, BUTCHERS AND OTHERS.

THE undersigned begs leave to intimate, that he will contract for any quantity of beef steers, 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.

ELEGANCE AND ECONOMY COMBINED!

J. FIEDLING, Pastry Cook and Confectioner, No. 33, Pitt-street, (next door to Messrs. Pite and Preston), Sydney, fr. m 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 professional 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. Fiedling 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 patties, custards, jellies, &c., &c. Dish tarts always on hand, or made to order at an hour's notice. Wedding, christening, and other cakes; rusks top and bottom, and biscuit powder for infants; and muffins, crumpets, and tea cakes of the best quality, as usual.

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 & 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 varicose veins, 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 first-rate articles, and punctuality. N.B.—Wanted immediately, a first-rate WORKING CUTLER. Hunter-street, opposite the Olympic Theatre, April 23.

S. PEEK AND CO. HAVE RECOMMENCED BUSINESS WITH THE FOLLOWING STOCK.

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

- Tea—Hyson skin, Hyson, Gunpowder, Congou, Souchong, Caper, Pekoe, Mixed, and a variety of fancy teas.
Coffee—Raw, Roasted, Ground.
Sugar—First quality, Second quality, Third quality, Fourth quality, Refined.
Rice—First quality, Second quality, Ground.
Soap—Colonial, London, Liverpool, Windsor.
Salo—Carse, Dairy, Basket, Rock, Saltpetre.
HAMS—Best York, Westphalia.
Bacon, Pork—Irish, first brand, Hambro', New Zealand, Colonial.
CHEESE—English, Dutch, Colonial.
Tobacco—First quality, Second quality, Colonial.
CIGARS—Manilla, Chinsurah.
GINGER—First quality, Second quality, Third quality, Best ground.
BUTTER—Fresh, Salt.
HORS—English, American.
OIL—Sperm, Back, Salad, Castor.
PICKLES—Quarts, Pints.
China preserves, Bottled Fruits, Anchovies, Mushroom catsup, Chop and steak sauces, Fish sauces.
Capers, Olives, RASINS—Muscatel, Pudding, Currants, Orange and lemon peel, Citron.
Best pudding spice.
ALMONDS—Jordan, Soft shell, VIRGINIA, 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.
CANNES—Sperma, Wax, Dips, Moulds.
HERRINGS—Red, White, Oatmeal, first quality, Pearl barley, Tapioca, Soda, Pearlash, Liqueur, Roll brimstone, Epsom salts, Vermicelli, Macaroni, Cocoa, Chocolate, Carraway seeds, Mace, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Pimento, PEPPER—Black, White, Ground, Cayenne.
Jams, assorted, Heles, ditto, Anchovy paste, Potel heaters, 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.

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 colony 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.

SYDNEY:—Printed by E. ALCOCK—and Published at the OBSERVER, Printing Office, College-street, (commonly called Jamison-st.)—Wednesday, May 11, 1842.