

The Colonial Observer.

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

No. 53.

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Vol. I

COLONIAL POLITICS.

PROSELYTISM EXTRAORDINARY!

To the Rev. John Gregor, A. M., Maitland,
Sydney, 23rd August, 1842.

REVEREND SIR—As the public journals have announced that you are on the eve of abandoning the communion of the Presbyterian Church, to receive ordination and employment, as an Episcopalian Minister, from Bishop Broughton, I deem it advisable to direct your attention, as well as that of the Colonial public, to the nature and character of the step you are thus contemplating and to its probable consequences to yourself and others.

I beg, however, you will not ascribe this procedure of mine to any apprehension on my part of anything like a serious and irreparable loss to the Colonial Presbyterian Church, as being likely to result from your secession from its communion. On the contrary, having had repeated opportunities of hearing you officiate on board ship during the passage out, and having witnessed the mercenary character of your whole procedure, as a professed minister of the Gospel, since your arrival in this Colony, I have been convinced in my own mind all along that you neither understood nor preached the Gospel, that your ministrations would never be of the slightest service towards the conversion of sinners and the building up of the Church of Christ, and that if any event in the course of God's providence should terminate your ministerial connection with the Presbyterian Church, the loss of your services in that capacity would be a positive gain to our communion. And lest either yourself or any of your new friends should ascribe these sentiments to bad feeling and malevolence on my part, I beg to remind you that in the year 1838, when you first went to Maitland, I earnestly advised you to give up preaching altogether and to confine yourself entirely to the education of youth; as you were likely to be of much greater service to the community in the latter of these capacities, for the duties and responsibilities of which I considered you peculiarly well fitted, than in the former.

You will recollect writing me in London, in the spring of the year 1837, offering yourself as a candidate for the holy ministry in the Presbyterian Church in this Colony; requesting my interest to secure your nomination, and pledging yourself, (in language approaching to absolute servility, which at the time I could not help thinking altogether unfitting the character of a minister of religion,) that, in the event of your appointment, you would hold yourself for ever indebted to me, and would put yourself thenceforth under my guidance and direction. Your appointment, however, did not rest with me, as I told you explicitly at the time, but with the Committee of the General Assembly. They alone have all the honour of your appointment, and all the blame.

On your arrival in this Colony, you went, of your own accord, and with letters of recommendation which I gave you at your own request, to Williams' River; where

you met with a warm and cordial reception from the Presbyterian inhabitants of the district, and where, had you remained as a humble, zealous, and pains-taking Presbyterian minister, you would doubtless long ere this have secured for yourself a respectable standing in society, a sufficient maintenance, and a field of great and increasing usefulness. But you had no sooner received the cordial welcome you met with at Williams' River, than hearing that Maitland was a more eligible place, and one that promised a larger salary for a Presbyterian minister, you wrote to certain parties in that district, offering yourself as a candidate for the Church at Maitland; although you were well aware that the field in that locality was already occupied by another Presbyterian minister—one too who had been your own particular friend on board ship, and to whom you had vowed a lasting friendship! In short, you left your affectionate people at Williams' River without warning, without fault on their part, without cause or reason assigned; and you went of your own accord into a previously united district to sow discord among brethren, and to promote your own exclusively selfish and mercenary views.

You will tell me, doubtless, that in going to Maitland you went to occupy the ground for the Church of Scotland; to which, even since my return to the Colony, you voluntarily and spontaneously professed your own unalterable and heroic attachment, by praying publicly, at the meeting of Synod in June 1841, that, "your right hand might forget her cunning, and your tongue cleave to the roof of your mouth," if ever you forsook it! But your present views and procedure, as a candidate for orders in the Colonial Episcopalian Church, give the lie to all such professions. You lied to Almighty God when you made them, and you knew you lied. You were utterly incapable of any such deep and conscientious attachment to the Church of Scotland, that is, to the doctrine, discipline and worship of the Presbyterian Church, as you publicly and repeatedly professed on these occasions. You were utterly incapable all along of attachment to any thing either high or holy, beyond your own pitiful self.

By an act of the Synod, passed before my return to the Colony in the month of March, 1841, and consequently without my previous knowledge or concurrence, you were ordered peremptorily to leave the district of Maitland, as a Presbyterian minister in connection with that body. I have already stated my own private opinion of that act; for although the measure it contemplated—the entire removal of the four ministers from Maitland and Parramatta—was exceedingly desirable beforehand, if it could have been effected with the concurrence of all parties; and although it was absolutely necessary to carry it into effect after it was passed—I have no hesitation in stating that the principal ground or motive of its enactment—viz.: the Governor's refusal to allow more than one salary for each locality—was one in which I could never have concurred. It was a thoroughly Erastian motive, unworthy of Presbyterian ministers and repugnant to the whole character and history of the Presbyterian Church. Still, however, it was your bounden duty, as a minister of the Presbyterian State Church in this Colony, whatever might have been your own private opinion as to the act of Synod, to yield implicit obedience to that enactment, either by leaving the district altogether, or by confining yourself entirely to your academy. There was, doubtless, another course open for you; for without renouncing a single atom of your professed

attachment to the doctrine, discipline, and worship of the Church of Scotland, you could have renounced all connection with the Presbyterian State Church in this Colony, and thrown yourself on the Christian sympathies and affections of your people. But this was a course which in your circumstances could have been taken only by men who were possessed of somewhat of the spirit and character of the Presbyterians of the olden time: it was not to be expected in the case of a minister of so thoroughly mercenary a spirit as you have uniformly evinced. At the same time I could not help regarding the Act of Synod—passed as it was without my previous knowledge or concurrence—which shut your mouth as a Presbyterian Minister at Maitland, as a singular instance of the retributive justice of Divine Providence towards yourself individually—as an evident and striking mark of the Divine displeasure in regard to the heartlessness and the mercenary character of your procedure in leaving your people at Williams' River and going to Maitland at first. It was, doubtless, intended also as a trial of your faith as a Presbyterian Minister, and of your professed attachment to the Presbyterian Church. In the latter respect it has had a singularly instructive result. You have been weighed in the balance of the sanctuary and been found wanting. You have turned your back upon the Lord's host and been mightily offended, because trouble and persecution have come in the course of your ministry. You have done your best to betray the freedom and independence of the Christian Church, for which our Presbyterian forefathers dyed the health-covered hills of Scotland with their blood, to a mere clerical usurper; for whose Erastian office, as a lord over God's heritage, I defy you, with all your new-fangled Episcopalian notions, to produce either precedent or authority from Holy Scripture on the one hand or from primitive antiquity on the other. Yes! I hereby challenge you, in the presence of this whole Colony, to a public disputation, at any time or place you may choose to appoint, on the comparative merits of the Presbyterian and Episcopalian systems of Church Government, and on the evidence in favour of each of them respectively from Scripture on the one hand and from primitive antiquity on the other. And if you are an honest man—if you are not actuated by the mean and mercenary motives of which I have accused you—if you have been led to the step you meditate by the light of truth and the force of conviction—you will accept this challenge, and meet me in argument, in the presence of our people, before you violate the solemn oath you have taken, as a Presbyterian Minister, by vowing canonical obedience to a bishop.

Do not suppose, therefore, that it is from any apprehension of the loss that is likely to accrue to the Presbyterian Church from your contemplated abjuration, that I thus write you. On the contrary, I should heartily rejoice to see every hireling Minister in the Colonial Presbyterian Church, (and you are leaving not a few behind you,) following your example. There can be no loss, but a positive and substantial gain, in losing the services of men who, with all their mawkish and hypocritical professions, have all along been cherishing the spirit of a renegade and the heart of a traitor. If every hireling Minister in the Presbyterian Church, whether at home or abroad, could only be induced to leave its communion—whether he left it to become an Episcopalian, a Roman Catholic, or a Mahometan, would, I conceive, be a matter of perfect indifference as far as either honesty or Christian principle is concerned in the change—that Church would become, like the host of

Gideon, the fitter for Christian warfare and for victory the smaller it became. For He who can save by many can save also by few.

It is the duty of every Christian Minister, like the great Apostle of the Gentiles, to magnify his office. When Peter—whom the Roman Catholics pretend to have been the first Pope—was to be blamed, Paul withstood him to the face. He had no idea of Romish infallibility, and would not suffer himself to be regarded in anything as at all behind the very chiefest of the Apostles. Now, as a Presbyterian Minister, you are bound by a solemn oath, voluntarily and spontaneously taken when you had no pecuniary prospect or interest to bias your judgment, to magnify your office and to maintain to death, if called on, that that office is in no respect inferior to that of any pretended successor of the apostles, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic. But you are proposing, in the face of this whole Colony, to throw contempt on the Christian ministry in the Church of your forefathers, that Church whose foundations were laid in the blood of a thousand martyrs—martyrs who testified and contended not merely against the corruptions of Popery, but against the usurpations of Prelacy also. Their struggle with Popery was comparatively but of short continuance: the fires of the funeral piles of the martyrs Hamilton, and Wishart, and Milne, illuminated all Scotland, and the spell and the chains of Popery were as it were broken in one day. But their struggle with Episcopacy, their struggle for the headship of Christ and the liberties of the Christian people, was a struggle of a century and a half. And you, degenerate and recreant man, whom the Church of Scotland sent forth so lately to maintain, to extend, and to perpetuate her scriptural principles in this godless land, are actually meditating treason in her camp, and proposing to sell your own and your people's birth right for a mess of the Bishop's pottage! You are to be ordained, forsooth, reordained; and thereby to declare to the world that the host of apostolic men by whom the foundations of the Church of Scotland were laid and the liberties of her people won—her Knoxes, her Melvilles, her Hendersons, and a whole host of others who are now saints in heaven—were no ministers at all, but mere laymen, and that the ordinances of religion as dispensed by them were of no value! But if you are not ordained, how, I ask, were you baptised; for if we, Presbyterian Ministers, are incapable of dispensing the one ordinance, how can we dispense the other? To make assurance doubly sure, I would advise you to be re-baptised first, before you are re-ordained; and as it is customary to get a new name, or at least an appropriate addition, on such occasions, I would recommend for you as a most appropriate new name, John Renegade Gregor.

It is quite impossible for any candid Episcopalian who reflects for one moment on your past course in this Colony to ascribe your contemplated procedure to anything but the most mercenary motives. Your position in one Establishment has become inconvenient to yourself in a worldly point of view; and, for this reason solely, as well as in the prospect of a larger salary and a more influential position than the one you now hold, you are about to become a member and a minister of another. Are you ignorant, in so doing, that while even bad men love the treason they hate the traitor? I am told you are expecting one of the chief places in the Bishop's church; but do not suppose that Bishop Broughton has so little of the wisdom of this world as to put a turn-coat Presbyte-

(For conclusion see page 420.)

SYDNEY ILLUSTRATED.

By J. S. PROUT, Member of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours, London; with descriptive letter press, by J. RAE, A. M.—Part I. Price 10s. 6d.

This is a series of lithographed views of our Colonial metropolis and the beautiful and romantic scenery around it, drawn on stone from the designs of our able Colonial artist—Mr. Prout, with appropriate and highly interesting historical and descriptive notices, of the localities, illustrated from the chaste and elegant pen of our literary townsman, Mr. Rae. We hail the appearance of such a publication for various reasons:—1st. It is highly creditable to our Colony that such a series of views should have been executed in our Colonial capital. They would be creditable to any city in the mother-country—much more so to one so recently "heaved up," as the geologists say, from the Southern Pacific.—And 2d. It is equally creditable to perceive such an alliance as has thus been contracted between Literature and Art. We have often pitied the artist at home, on reading the miserable production of some penny-a-liner whom he had hired to do the literary part of his work, in getting up some such series of views as Mr. Prout's; but that gentleman has been particularly fortunate in finding so able a coadjutor, where there was so little antecedent probability of finding anything of the kind—in Botany Bay. Mr. Rae is a college-bred man, and he has given us satisfactory proof of his *college-breeding* in the present publication.

The first of the views is entitled *Sydney Cove*. It is taken from the neighbourhood of the embouchure of that once interesting and romantic stream the *Tanks*, which, we cannot help thinking, has been one of the greatest sufferers from the progress of civilization in this Southern Metropolis; having been reluctantly compelled to exchange all the beauties and romance of nature for the ugliest realities of art—to exchange the ancient forest and the grassy banks of the olden time, for the mud and filth and other unmentionable contents of the common sewers of a busy bustling town. One is almost tempted to wish the houses and shops away, when he reads the description by Colonel Collins, quoted by Mr. Rae, of "the run of fresh-water, which stole silently along through a very thick wood, the stillness of which had then, for the first time since the creation, been interrupted by the rude sound of the labourer's axe and the downfall of its ancient inhabitants." Alas! how changed is that run of fresh water now! Fresh Water! It would absolutely turn Colonel Collins' stomach to think of quenching his thirst at it now.

Of course we admire Mr. Prout's second view, entitled *Woolloomooloo Bay*, much more than the first, inasmuch as it gives us more of the works of nature and less of those of man. It has been taken from the vicinity of the Sydney College, and is really a beautiful and paradisaical *coup d'œil*. A vessel is seen winding her way down the harbour with all her wool and oil on board, while Garden Island, of which Mr. Rae has given an interesting historical notice, is reposing peacefully on its own shadow on the glassy water.

The third view has been taken from the Flag Staff Hill, and is entitled Miller's Point. It is an interesting exhibition of the successful struggles of man to efface the beauties of nature in that romantic locality. But the alternation of sea and land forms an enduring feature in the physical scenery of this vicinity, which the ruthless hand of man cannot materially change, although he is ever and anon pushing his wharfs farther and farther into the blue water, and converting the grey rocks of the olden time into unsightly quarries and half built houses.

The fourth and last of the views is *Port Jackson*, from Daves' Battery—a beautiful picture and quite to our taste.

Although we are unable to talk of Mr. Prout's productions as a critic, and shall not therefore attempt to conceal our own inexperience in his peculiar walk, by a show of knowledge without the reality, we cannot but say that the impression produced on our own minds by his views of Sydney is one of unmingled gratification; and we could not help thinking, on first glancing

over them, how much good service such a series of views was likely to do the Colony at home, by filling the young ladies and gentlemen who may see them in some of our commonplace English towns, where there is nothing to be seen but bricks and brick dust, with a desire to emigrate to so beautiful and romantic a place as Sydney and its environs appear under the pencil of Mr. Prout.

We trust, therefore, that our readers will not only understand this hint, but take it also. Mr. Prout and his able coadjutor deserve every encouragement from the Colonial Public; and the friends of the Colony cannot do it a greater service than by sending copies of these views to their friends at home. We could easily have extended this article to a considerable length by inserting whole paragraphs of Mr. Rae's letter-press; but we dislike the practice of *stuffing*, as it is called. And, besides its being scarcely honest, it is our object to induce our readers to purchase the views and read the descriptions; not to prevent their sale by transferring their beauties to our own columns.

PORT PHILLIP.

News from Port Phillip to the 12th instant arrived by the *Christina*, on Friday last, but it was too late before the mail was delivered to enable us to furnish our readers with a *precis* of intelligence from that quarter in our last.

The district has been thrown into extraordinary excitement by the attempt on the part of Mr. Carrington, solicitor, and Mr. Edden, to serve on the resident Judge an order of the three Judges in reference to the appeal case that stands for hearing in the Supreme Court here on the 29th instant. Our readers are already aware that such an order had been issued on purpose to bring up the proceedings in the case of Mr. Carrington, who had been struck off the rolls as an Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor in the Supreme Court of Port Phillip, by order of Judge Willis, for an alleged contempt.

Judge Willis denies the jurisdiction of the Judges in the Supreme Court of Sydney, considering himself supreme in the province, and has therefore evaded the order by refusing to allow it to be served. After repeated attempts to obtain a personal service, the Judge replying to every such attempt that if Mr. C. had any business with him he should come into court, where of course the service of the order would have subjected the persons attempting it to severe punishment, (2 years imprisonment.) Messrs. Carrington and Edden on the last day within which the order required to be served, followed the Judge on his leaving court in company with Mr. Pincock, and followed by the Tipstaff. Mr. Carrington respectfully accosted the judge—May it please your Honour—should Justice Willis again replied that he should come into court. A second attempt was made to effect the necessary service, and according to the account of Judge Willis, Mr. Carrington threw the papers at his head, but according to that of Mr. Carrington he held them out towards him and let them fall. At all events they were seen fall on the street. The Judge instantly turned round and gave Messrs. Carrington and Edden in charge of the Tipstaff, by whom they were carried to goal followed by a wondering crowd, who could not make out what was the matter.

Judge Willis also returned to the Supreme Court, summoned a bench of magistrates, and made affidavit that an assault had been committed on his person in the public street by the prisoners. A long and ridiculous examination followed, which ended in the discharge, first, of Edden, and afterwards of Carrington.

The decision of the bench was received, says the *Port Phillip Herald*, with indecent applause, which the chairman promptly checked, expressing his astonishment that any decision of the bench should be so improperly treated. Whether the service had been effected, and whether Judge Willis will make his appearance in Sydney on the hearing of the appeal, we have not been able to ascertain.

Mr. Kerr had been committed to prison, on the warrant of the committing magistrate, Major St. John, on account of certain remarks that appeared in the *Patriot*

newspaper, relative to a decision in a "scabby sheep" case, under the Police Act ascribing sentiments to Major St. John, which the Major repudiated, and applying the term "most infamous" to the verdict in the case referred to. Mr. Kerr was brought up on the 9th, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and dismissed on account of the informality and illegality of the warrant. He had been committed to hard labour for 24 hours!!! failing the payment of a fine.

We have been looking out for a reaction in public opinion on the subject of the Corporation, and indications of it are no longer wanting. The next mail will bring astounding news for Sir George Gipps. Already, murmurs both loud and deep are beginning to be uttered, only in anticipation of Sir George withholding the advantages petitioned for. They will gather inconceivable strength when the people are made acquainted with the insulting enactment contained in the last clause of the Corporation Bill. The *Patriot* winds up an article on the subject in the following strong language:—The People of Melbourne have expressed their perfect readiness to receive the proposed Municipal Corporation, if amended as they suggested, and they have moreover shown no factious desire to oppose a measure, calculated at the same time to relieve the Government, and confer great advantage on the people. When, however, we find the Governor thus ready to take advantage of the good will of the people to their wrong, we are decidedly of opinion that the inhabitants of Melbourne should fling both bills [Corporation and Police Appropriation Acts] in his Excellency's face, and remain unincorporated until Sir George Gipps has turned his back upon the Colony!

That is certainly something more than "passive resistance."

The veto of the Governor on the erection of a volunteer corps has been publicly announced by Mr. Latrobe and the following reasons given:—

1. No armed force can be raised in any part of the British empire except under the express sanction of the crown.
2. No officers can legally exercise a command over any armed force except they hold commissions from her Majesty.
3. For any armed body to elect or recommend the appointment of their own officers would be, the Governor believes, contrary to the principles of the constitution and to universal practice, as well in the mother country as in the colonies.
4. An Act of Council will, his Excellency is disposed to think, be necessary to regulate the constitution, and to provide for the due order and government of any force that may be raised.

This proceeding also has given great dissatisfaction.

The papers contain an account of a public dinner given in Gipps' Land on the 14th June, by the settlers of the district to E. Ronald Macdonnell, of Clanronald, on the occasion of his return to his native land, a step he felt necessary for the sake of his family.

By the latest accounts, there were 1200 head of fat cattle in this district so recently settled.

A flood hitherto without a parallel had taken place on the Barwan, near Geelong; considerable damage had been done to the breakwater, and also to private property.

The rapidity with which the late flood of the Yarra Yarra rose, and the facility with which the waters took and maintained possession of the swamp has induced the belief that South Melbourne will not be habitable till the Corporation be sufficiently rich to expend thousands in embankments.

Dr. Wharton, lately appointed medical officer to the Aborigines, has now received the appointment of assistant protector for the district of Portland Bay, in the room of Mr. Sievwright.

DISCOVERY OF COAL.

The announcement made by us in the *Advertiser* of the 25th ult., of the discovery of coal, on Mr. Fisher's property at the Barrabool Hills, has, it appears, been the cause of considerable gratulation to our Melbourne contemporaries. One Journalist, in the raptures of his exultation, has even gone so far as to magnify a stratum of coal seven inches in thickness into seven feet. Not wishing, however, to acquire credit at the expense of truth, we must fain content ourselves by stating that the observations of all competent persons who have visited the mines lead to the conclusion that, the result of the operations now in progress will be the discovery of coal in sufficient abundance to supply the whole of Australia Felix. The first symptom of coal exhibited in the mine was in the position of sundry beds of shelly

limestone, of the thickness of half an inch which, gradually changing in thickness and quality, finally resolved themselves into a seam of coal of the thickness of eight inches, and of the brightest and purest quality. So sanguine are the persons who have been employed on the work, that they have offered to proceed with the labour of discovery at their own expense, and should they not succeed in obtaining a seam of pure coal of at least six feet, to forfeit all claim to remuneration. Mr. Fisher, we understand, has acceded to their proposal, and it may therefore be presumed that a few weeks will determine whether it behoves us or not to chant our "lo Poems" on a discovery fraught with prosperity not only to the worthy proprietor of the mine individually, but collectively to the whole community of Geelong.

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

The Legislative Council, as we learn by the last arrival from Hobart Town, was to meet on the 24th. The greatest prospective difficulty to be encountered by Sir John Franklin's Government was, the selection, (the Council being so much thinned of late of its official members,) of a person qualified to conduct the public business—to be debater for Sir John. Sir George Gipps in New South Wales, says the *Review*, takes that duty on himself, but Sir John, of course, would not. The *acting* Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the *acting* Colonial Treasurer, are all successively found disqualified, and the sagacious *Review* at last fixes on the newly-appointed unofficial member, Mr. Gregson as the last hope of Sir John Franklin's Cabinet.

The Courts of Requests extension Act is published. The jurisdiction is to extend to 30l. The provisions are nearly the same as the former act.

A question of Colonial law has for some time been agitated in the press, started by our able contemporary the *True Colonist*. The *Advertiser*, the Government organ, gives the following statement of the case:—

An erroneous impression has gone abroad respecting the act passed by the Legislative Council, enacting that the statute entitled "An Act to admit the subject to plead the general issue in informations of intrusions brought on behalf of the King's Majesty, and to retain possession until trial," shall not be in force in this colony. The local ordinance contains a proviso "that it shall not be binding in this island or its dependencies until her Majesty's pleasure be known." There is a clause in the 9 Geo. IV. cap. 83. sec. 28, which provides that if his Majesty does not certify his disallowance of an Act passed by the Legislative Council within four years, such act will then come into operation.

The *Advertiser*, however, does not in the above remarks meet the case. The clause (c. 83, s. 28, of the 9th George 4) above referred to, alludes only to the ordinary acts of Colonial Legislatures, and not to acts such as that the validity of which is questioned. It belongs to a class of enactments, on which the lapse of no specific term without the royal pleasure having been signified, can be taken as conferring validity. The act contains a suspending clause enacting that it should not come into operation till her Majesty's pleasure should be signified; and till this condition be fulfilled the act remains a dead letter. The Act of Council authorising the mortgage on the Australian College was of this description, and had not come into operation when the mortgage was actually made.

To acts of this kind (so far from the Queen's not signifying her disallowance within four years conferring the force of law,) there is an order in Council specially applicable, ordaining that if the Queen's allowance is not signified within two years they shall be held as disallowed.

A meeting of the creditors of Mr. Mac-michael had been held, when it appeared that the assets of the estate were 14,000l. and the liabilities 13,000l. The creditors accepted a composition of 10s. in the pound. Mr. Kemp, it is understood, will be a considerable loser; but the reputation of Mr. Macmichael has not suffered. And it is generally believed he will yet make full compensation.

Mr. KELLY.—The statement exhibited by this gentleman to his creditors, last Saturday, rather agreeably surprised them, after the malicious reports which had been in circulation. He showed assets of the most undoubted character, to the amount of £11,000, to meet something under £7,000 of debts; and his valuation of his property was so low that, we are informed, a party present offered to purchase the whole at the price named. Time is a l that Mr. Kelly requires to liquidate the whole of his liabilities with interest; and, in such time as these, surely there is no one who will not readily concede it. The result of this meeting, and, that of Mr. Macmichael's creditors, must tend in a great measure to restore monetary confidence. —*Colonial Times*.

BOOK SALE.

MR. STUBBS has received instructions to sell by public auction, on THIS DAY, August 24, 1842, (sale to commence at twelve o'clock precisely.)

One case (just imported) of ancient and modern works, from which may be selected Lodge's Portraits and Memoirs of illustrious personages, containing 210 Portraits, in two vols., imperial 8vo., handsomely bound in cloth (very scarce).

Library editions of History, Poetry, Arts, and Sciences, Miscellaneous Standard Library Books, and Souvenir Classics, of late and approved publication, cloth, lettered, gilt edges, and bound with great taste, appropriate style, either for drawing-room or study.

Terms, Cash. N. B.—Catalogues ready at the Mart, King-street.

WATERSIDE PROPERTY, BALMAIN. BY AUCTION. SUCCESSIVE SALE.

MR. STUBBS has received instructions to submit to public competition, on MONDAY, the 29th day of August, 1842, at the Mart, King-street, at Twelve, without reserve, All that improvable piece of land, situated in Darling Harbour and the public road, between the properties of Messrs. Bowman and Barnacles, and now subdivisions of BUILDING GROUND,

(10) TEN ALLOTMENTS OF BUILDING GROUND, as described on the plan, viz.:

LOTS 1 TO 4. Have frontages to the public road, with depths of one hundred and thirty-one feet six inches, more or less.

ON LOT 5, A STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE Is erected, having a S.E. frontage of one hundred and forty-seven feet eight inches, more or less on a reserved road.

LOTS 6 TO 8 are also on the same reserved road, with an accommodation side entrance of ten feet, equally convenient also

TO LOTS 9 AND 10, which have a water frontage to Darling Harbour of forty five feet six inches each, by depths of one hundred and thirteen to one hundred and fifteen feet, more or less. Lot 10 having a frontage on the reserved road of one hundred feet six inches, more or less.

The centre of the reserved road, as described on the plan, being five feet eight inches, the quantity sufficient to complete eight feet all through will be reserved in the conditions of sale.

NOTE.—Public confidence in Balmain possession being now pretty well set at rest by public consent, it is hoped no man hereafter will dispute the title he can claim from the hands of any person, who has a right certainly to dispose of whatever portion of his own property he chooses.

Indisputable as a property of vast importance to a maritime city, and partaking of such mercantile advantages in trade and intercourse, without being subsidiary to any scale of taxation, certainly this harbour frontage is splendidly suited to boat-builders, and all persons prosperously succeeding in life, like Messrs. Luke, Howard, Bullivant, Bowman, Brown, Korff, &c., who never would have invested so large a capital in a ship-building concern, unless the most extensive demands were met by immediate local means for performing their orders, and compassing despatch on a most economical, practical, and satisfactory principle.

Sale Absolute.—Terms very liberal, with the usual conditions.

THIS DAY, August 24, 1842,

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES TWO SHARES IN THE ABOVE FLOURISHING ESTABLISHMENT.

MR. STUBBS will Sell by Public Auction, at his Mart, King-street, at Twelve o'clock precisely, (2) Two Shares in the Bank of New South Wales, 100l. paid up.

Terms at Sale.

BY AUCTION.

MR. STUBBS will Sell by Auction, at the Mart, King-street, THIS DAY, the 24th instant. Sale at Twelve.

(60) Sixty Shares in the Alliance Assurance Company, 3l. paid up.

(60) Sixty shares also in the Sydney Bank, 4l. paid up.

Terms at Sale.

AT THE RISK OF THE FORMER PURCHASER.

MR. STUBBS begs to acquaint the Public that he will Sell by order of the Proprietor, by Public Auction, at the Mart, King-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of August, 1842, at two o'clock.

All that House and Premises, part of

PETTY'S HOTEL,

situated on the Church-hill, and sold to Mr. Thomas Petty on the 9th of May, 1842, he not having fulfilled the conditions and terms of the said sale.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the Australian Auxiliary to the above Society, with its Juvenile Association, will be held in the Scots Kirk, Church-hill, THIS EVENING, the 24th August instant.

The chair will be taken at Six o'clock precisely. A collection will be made at the close.

SUPERIOR LARGE COALS.

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 and a quarter weight.

Price at the Depot, Davies' Wharf, Sussex-street —26s. per ton weight. Delivered north of Benevolent Asylum, Old Toll Gate, and west of Woolloomooloo Creek, in quantities not less than half a ton, at 28s. per ton weight; outside the said boundary, but within the town of Sydney, in quantities not less than one ton, at 30s. per ton weight; Woolloomooloo and similar distant suburbs of Sydney, at 32s. per ton weight.

CAPITAL FARM AT WOLLONGONG.

TO NEWLY ARRIVED EMIGRANTS AND OTHERS.

MR. POLACK will sell by Auction, at his Mart, Charlotte-place, on THURSDAY, 25th August, 1842, A most valuable and compact Farm of fifty acres, situated at Fairy meadow, within three miles of the flourishing township of Wollongong, bounded on the east by the land of Dr. Cox; on the north by P. Plunkett, Esq.; on the west by Government Reserve; on the south by W. Wilson, Esq.

Mr. Polack is instructed to add that this farm is unrivalled within the district, the greater part is fenced in, fifteen acres are under cultivation, and the remaining acres comprise the richest brash land, with excellent timber of every kind, adapted for

BUILDING PURPOSES AND FENCING.

Also, a never failing spring of water. The farm commands a prospect of the surrounding country for many miles, and sea views, equal in beauty to any part of the colony.

Title unexceptionable, being a Grant from the Crown.

Terms at sale.

TO GENERAL DEALERS AND OTHERS.

MR. POLACK will sell by auction, at his Mart, Charlotte-place, on THURSDAY next, 25th August, at eleven o'clock precisely, One hundred and eighty-seven packages of tea Twenty-seven chests black tea Nineteen boxes liquors

Twenty-two bags of brown sugar One hundred kegs of American crackers

Seventy-five boxes soap Twelve hundred and sixty three iron pots and Dutch ovens of sizes

Twenty-seven casks beef Six cases containing sundry slops

Thirty barrels flour Twelve pairs German silver candlesticks

One hundred dozen day lamp shades Sixty-seven drums raisins

One hundred and twenty-seven pieces Russia duck

Twenty-one cases port Forty-three ditto sherry

Seventeen tons iron of sizes Sixteen cases champagne

Seventeen kegs tobacco Twelve cases gin

One trunk wearing apparel Calico Prints Hosiery

Two tons cheese

ALSO,

A variety of Furniture, consisting of sofas, tables, easy chairs, horse-hair chairs, cane chairs, &c., &c., and a quantity of Jewellery.

Terms at sale.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, August 16, 1842.

CORNELIUS PROUT, Under Sheriff.

ON FRIDAY next, the 26th instant, at noon, on the Premises of the Defendant, situate between Liverpool and Goulburn-streets, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, Defendant's right, title, and interest, in and to a brick-built Cottage, containing two rooms, kitchen, &c., unless this execution be previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT, Under Sheriff.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, Aug 16, 1842.

REGAN V. PENN. WALFORD V. SAME.

ON FRIDAY next, the 26th instant, at noon, at the London Tavern, George-street, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, all the right, title, interest, and estate, of the above named defendant, in and to all that messuage and Dwelling House, situate in Cambridge-street, Sydney, formerly known as the "Saracen's Head," unless this execution be previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT, Under Sheriff.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

August 20.—The brig William, Captain Le Grand, from Launceston, having left the 14th instant, with sundries. Passengers—Mr. Fisher, Mr. Bennett, and one in the steerage.

20.—The barque Ceylon, Captain Hurry, from London, having left the 10th April, with a general cargo. Passengers—Mrs. Hurry.

20.—The brig Christina, Captain Birkenshaw, from Port Phillip, having left the 16th instant, with sundries. Passengers—Mrs. M'Donnell and two children, Captain Yates, Messrs. Smith, Beaver, M'Nider, and thirteen in the steerage.

20.—The brig Dawson, Captain Price, from Manilla, having left the 2nd June, with tea, sugar, rice, &c.

22.—The schooner Bertha, Captain Soutar, from the Bay of Islands, having left the 6th instant, with timber, &c. Passengers—Three in the steerage.

22.—The steamer Sovereign, Captain Cape, from Moreton Bay via Newcastle, with sundries. Passen-

gers from Moreton Bay—Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Underwood. The slips to the northward at sunset yesterday evening.

DEPARTURES.

August 21.—The schooner Velocity, Captain Browning, for Guam, with sundries. Passengers—Messrs. Frattent and Slodgett.

21.—The barque Fortfield, Captain Bowman, for Singapore, with cattle, sheep, &c. Passengers—Mr. Youngusband and servant; Mr. Bateman and son, Messrs. Jamison and Todd, and six in the steerage.

21.—The barque Jane Goudie, Captain Goudie, for Port Nicholson, with sheep, cattle, and horses. Passengers—Mrs. Goudie and four children, Miss Curran, Mr. and Mrs. Dawson and child, Messrs. Buttles, McGurk, Steanson, and Diggie, and six in the steerage.

21.—The schooner Lynher, Captain Brouse, for the Mauritius via Port Essington, with sundries. Passengers—Mrs. Brouse, Mr. and Mrs. Lazarus, Messrs. Lesueur and Peltite.

21.—The barque Eden, Captain Jones, for Bombay, in ballast. Passenger—Mr. Robertson.

22.—The barque Caernarvon, Captain Irvine, for the Whale Fisheries, with stores and whaling gear.

22.—The schooner Marian Watson, Captain Tinley, for Hobart Town, with sundries. Passenger—Mr. Foster, son, Mr. Foster, jun., Mr. and Mrs. Regan, and Mrs. Shier.

22.—The barque Arabian, Captain Collins, for the Whale Fisheries.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This day.—The Arachne, for Newcastle; the Charlotte, for the Mauritius; the Marian Watson, for Hobart Town; the Brougham, for Port Nicholson; the Governor Phillip, for Norfolk Island; the Union, for Port Phillip via New Ascle; the Niurod, for the Bay of Islands; the Medusa, for Port Nicholson; the Julia, for the Bay of Islands; the Earl Durham, for Calcutta; the Lord Savana ez and Thomas Lord, for Port Phillip; the Jupiter, Honduras, and Clarinda, for London.

25th inst.—The Waterlily, for Hobart Town.

25th inst.—The Europa, for Valparaiso; the Terror, for Norfolk Island.

VESSELS CLEARED OUT.

The barque Brougham, Captain Robertson, for Port Phillip, with sundries. Passengers—Messrs. Stokes, Boutwell, and Hicks.

The barque Arachne, Captain Pearce, for Port Nicholson via Newcastle, with sundries. Passengers—Messrs. Dappa, M'Daniel, and Dum.

PROSELYTISM EXTRAORDINARY!

(Concluded from First Page.)

rian in the van of his army. He is cajoling you, perhaps, till he gets you to swallow the camel—to take the oath of implicit obedience—and then he will dispose of you as he thinks proper. This, however, is no matter of mine: if you voluntarily degrade yourself by becoming the Bishop's tool, from being, what every Presbyterian Minister undoubtedly is, his equal, you will of course be made use of wherever and for whatever purpose your future master, may choose to employ you.

Do not suppose, then, that your contemplated abjuration of the Presbyterian Church will purchase you a high degree in the estimation of respectable Episcopalians any more than that of Presbyterians. Englishmen, as a people and nation, are a right-generous and noble people: they hate turn-coats, renegades and traitors—even when the treason is for their own advantage. I will give you a case in point:—At the commencement of the American war, General Arnold, a native American, distinguished himself in the cause of his country and of freedom in several engagements with the King's forces, in one of which he had the honour to lose a limb. He was afterwards appointed Governor of the important fortress of West Point, in the State of New York; which, from some petty disgust, he afterwards entered into a treasonable plot to deliver over to the enemies of his country. His treason was discovered, and he was forced to fly; but his Majesty, King George III., thinking the example a good one, from the moral effect it was likely to have in America, received him with open arms, and loaded him with offices and honours. Many years thereafter, General Arnold happened to meet at a levee with General Burgoyne, an honest old Englishman, who had himself been defeated by the Americans at Saratoga, and forced to surrender with all his army, as prisoners of war; and supposing that he would still be writhing under the recollection of his defeat, and ready of course to sympathise with himself in his own unworthy feelings towards his countrymen, he thus accosted the brave English General, "What do you think the Americans would do with me, General Burgoyne, if they had me now?" "Why," replied General Burgoyne, "they would take the limb you lost in action and give it an honourable burial, but they would take the rest of your body and hang you for a traitor." There is no part of your body to which the Presbyterians could

ever think of giving an honourable burial; for you have lost nothing in the service of their church and nation. But you need not be afraid of them, notwithstanding your contemplated treason. They will leave you to be the instrument of your own suspension, to be handed down to posterity as a deserter and a traitor.

But, God be praised! while so many Episcopalian Ministers are retracing their steps to the Church of Rome, and while a few Presbyterian ministers, like yourself, are going over to the Church of England, there is an upward as well as a downward movement at the present moment in the Christian Church. A large portion of the clergy of the Scottish Establishment are ready to break those bands asunder that have hitherto bound them to the State, and to rejoice in that perfect liberty, from all such degrading connection, with which Christ makes his people free. In such a state of things we can easily afford to lose a thousand John Gregors.

I am, Reverend Sir, Your fellow-labourer, JOHN DUNMORE LANG.

"THE NEW SOUTH WALES EXAMINER."

We are requested to state that the publication of this journal—pending certain contemplated changes—is deferred until Friday next.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 23.

Present—the Governor, the Bishop, the Chief Justice, the Commander of the Forces, the Auditor-General, the Colonial Secretary, the Collector of Customs, Messrs. Berry, Jones, Blaxland, H. and J. Macarthur, and Sir J. Jamison.

The Governor presented the returns relative to the administration of Justice moved for by Mr. Jones, accompanied by a letter from the Chief Justice.

The letter was read, and along with the returns was ordered to be printed.

The parish clerks (? of St. James' and St. Phillip's and Castlereagh were called in to certify that due notice had been posted in reference to the introduction of a bill to enable the trustees of the estate of the late Mr. Foster to grant certain leases which they were not otherwise empowered to do.

The bill was then read a first time, and referred to a committee consisting of the Attorney-General, the Auditor-General, Messrs. Berry, Jones, and H. Macarthur.

Mr. Macarthur pursuant to notice now rose to bring under the consideration of his Excellency and the Council the petition of certain stockholders and others in the district of Bathurst, representing that the act regulating the pasturing of Crown lands might be considerably amended with advantage to the public. The petitioners dwelt particularly on the case of Messrs. Lee; which they represented as a case of great hardship, and a particular instance illustrative of the necessity that exists of an alteration in the act. But he would not consider himself bound to put the case to this council on the same grounds, conceiving himself entrusted with the cause to use his best discretion towards the attainment of the object petitioned for. He was duly sensible of the inconvenience that would arise were this council to erect itself into a tribunal to investigate cases that might arise between individuals and the Executive Council. Whatever opinions individuals might entertain, the views held by the petitioners, as a body were of the most temperate description; and although a difference of opinion might exist as to whether the course they had adopted were the most judicious, or whether it would not have been better to have carried their appeal to his Excellency, he held that the course taken was one perfectly legitimate in seeking redress for a public grievance from the legislature. The petition he regarded as a prayer for remedy by the amendment of an act which had been found to work with undue severity. He would shortly advert to the circumstances of the case that had been brought so prominently forward, that of William Lee. And here we would shortly state what he knew of that gentleman. He had known him, not personally but by the very high repute he had enjoyed, since 1819. He was then a young man, a native of

the colony. He had been originally a shepherd, but had brought himself into honourable notice by his exemplary conduct and persevering industry. Mr. Bingham and his (Mr. Macarthur's) father, to whose notice Mr. B. had introduced him, conferred on him at that time a testimony of their high estimation of his character. By his subsequent course of honourable conduct he had now become a man of large property, and a director of the Bathurst Bank. And so highly was his character esteemed in the district that he usually went by the name of honest William Lee. He came now to the incident which had brought his name so prominently before the public. In September, 1841, he occupied by license from the crown a depasturing station on the upper part of the Bogan. From the extreme drought then prevailing, it became necessary for the preservation of his stock, and of the lives of the persons employed in superintending them, to remove from the station for which he held a licence to another, where water might be obtained. Conceiving that there was no irregularity in such a proceeding, which necessity did not justify, guided by a numerous tribe of natives, who travelled with them for 16 days, they directed their course for the Lower Bogan, and arrived at the end of that time at a place called Mount Hopeless. Here they commenced taking possession, assisted by the natives, who had hitherto shown the most friendly disposition. But they had not proceeded far, when suddenly, and without the slightest provocation, these same natives attacked the stockmen, put three of them to death, and wounded three others! One of the survivors of the party, however, escaped, and directing his course to Bathurst, reported the melancholy occurrence to the police magistrate there. The officer in command of the mounted police being absent, the police magistrate despatched a number of that force to Wellington, with instructions to place themselves under the command of Mr. Allman. Under the direction of the individual who had escaped from the massacre, the police took the nearest route to the place where the murder had been committed. At a station on the road, occupied by a Mr. Carr, they fell in with a tribe of natives consisting of forty or fifty men. The stockman pointed out in this company two or three individuals resembling the murderers, but on a nearer approach they found they were mistaken. The natives commenced an attack with spears, boomerangs, and other missiles, before which the police retreated for a time, till an opportunity for a parley could be obtained, after which they were allowed to proceed. Fifty miles onward they fell in with the tribe who had committed the murders. The Stockman pointed out the individuals, whom the police demanded to be given up. The natives retreated to a scrub and commenced a severe attack on the police. In self-defence the police rode up and fired, and several natives, he regretted to say, not directly implicated in the murders, had been shot in the fray. Others were captured, of whom two were committed for trial. These had been discharged at the late assizes at Bathurst. He was not in a position to state on what ground, but he had heard that it was on account of the impossibility of making the prisoners understand the nature of the charge on which their lives were placed in jeopardy, from the circumstance, that no interpreter could be found. Having thus stated the case, he would appeal to the Council whether the attack made by the police in these circumstances was not in execution of that law to which the aborigines and the whites were declared equally amenable. And confident that it was he would proceed to notice the circumstances from which relief in the present case was sought, and an amendment in the law petitioned for. On official representations from the commissioner, subsequent to the occurrences before detailed, not only Mr. Lee, sen., but Mr. Lee, jun., had been refused by the exercise of prerogative to be allowed to remain in possession of the depasturing station occupied by the former, and ordered to remove their stock within the boundaries of location. It was not for this Council to interfere, he was aware, between individuals and the executive, but it was a hardship that individuals should suffer without an opportunity of defence. It may be said that such an opportunity is afforded them by applying to the Governor;

but not fitted by habit or education to make the best of their case, it was but a very imperfect protection that was thus afforded them; and he conceived it necessary that a tribunal should be constituted to step in between the Commissioner and the individual to investigate all the circumstances of the case, before the executive should commit itself by interference. [The hon. member here read the concluding paragraphs of the Bathurst petition, praying for the establishment of such courts of enquiry.] Another strong argument, (he proceeded,) why such an amendment should be introduced was, that the Commissioner was frequently not in a position to judge of the character of applicants for licenses, and consequently persons of very bad character had frequently obtained licenses to depasture. This might be prevented by rendering it imperative to obtain a recommendation from such a court, the members of which would have better means of becoming acquainted with the characters of such applicants, before the Commissioner should grant a license. He would now state his own views of the relation between the whites and the black aborigines. Vatel states it in terms which had his full concurrence, that man having a right to the world, on the basis of a charter bearing this condition, multiply, replenish the earth, and subdue it, the roving of savage tribes over desolate and extensive tracts, not fulfilling the conditions of this great charter, formed no claim of possession; and although in taking possession we may appear to them to be committing a gross outrage—a violation of their rights—we are, nevertheless, only fulfilling the Divine command—"replenish the earth and subdue it." At the same time, however, we should comport ourselves in regard to the ancient children of the forest, on the principles of Christian mercy and humanity; but as to the manner in which this duty is to be discharged, he was directly at issue with certain philanthropists in England, who on this subject have adopted opinions, and recommended courses, justified neither by experience, policy, nor right. To assume that persons of the highest standing in the mother country on being transferred to a country tenanted by a race of savages, on becoming occupants of the wild, become completely changed in their nature, lose all sense of mercy and humanity, and heaped on their savage neighbours every species of indignity and wrong, was an act of gross injustice; he denied that such a disposition existed, or was likely to exist in such a quarter. He did not apply these remarks to his Excellency's administration, but to an influential society in England, the members of which it could not be denied were actuated by motives of the purest philanthropy; but deciding on *ex parte* statements, and in moments of benevolent excitement, that society had influenced the Home Government to a course weak and impolitic, which the local Executive were the instruments in carrying out. God forbid that he should marshal against these untutored sons of the forest our military strength; but experience had proved that wherever civilized man comes in contact with savage man it became necessary to impress them with respect for the power which civilisation had matured. To attempt the introduction of the forms of law was downright folly. When a black man kills a white man what does he expect? The form of law is a process quite unintelligible to him; he expects that justice will be exercised in the form sanctioned by his own law: that some other white man will avenge the murder. They are, in fact, independent tribes, and in our intercourse with them they should be treated as such. They are amenable to their own laws, whether you consider them amenable to yours or not; and they have no sense of injustice done them when punished as their laws prescribe. They have such laws, and they are as stringent, nice, and difficult to comprehend as our own. As an instance of the advantage of impressing them with respect for our power he need only allude to the circumstance related by his hon. relative the other day, of the outrages committed in the Copwastures district in the days of Governor Macquarie, by a fierce tribe from Ballagorang, who had assembled there on the occasion of the corn corrobory, and without any conceivable motive commenced a series of depredations, in the end spreading devastation throughout the Hawkesbury, to the sources of the

Nepean, and even to the gates of his Excellency's domain. A display of strength in the outset would have prevented, he was persuaded, the subsequent military slaughter. The magistrate of Bringelli had called out the *posse comitatus*, who were defeated by the savages, and it was not till after this defeat that Governor Macquarie ordered out the military. It was worthy of remark that since the display of strength then made, no outrage of any consequence had been committed by the natives. It was, also, he (Mr. Macarthur,) conceived a singular anomaly in the relations that had been prescribed between us and the natives, that they should be held amenable to our laws, yet not admitted as evidence; the bill introduced by his Excellency and Mr. Plunkett, (the Attorney General,) to render their evidence admissible having been returned disallowed. Having shortly recapitulated the leading features in the defence of Mr. Lee, and expressed his conviction that the arbitrary and dictatorial power now exercised by the commissioners ought not to be placed in the hands of any man, Mr. Macarthur concluded by moving that the petition, &c., be taken into consideration with a view to determine how far it may be expedient and right to institute the inquiry, and make the amendments prayed for.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Blaxland.

Mr. Jones thought it in bad taste that the people out of doors should place this Council between them and the executive government. The application should have been directed to the Crown.

Mr. H. Macarthur did not regard it as an interference with the prerogative. If they took up the question merely in reference to Mr. Lee's case it might be so construed; but the law required alteration, and they were competent to propose such an amendment. The commissioners had so much power that parties sustaining injustice dare not complain, as utter ruin would be the consequence.

The Governor remarked that coming in the form of a petition for an amendment in the act, the right of the Council to entertain it could not be denied. He deplored, however, that such a discussion should have been forced on them, as it was calculated to produce a very bad impression in England. In however respectful language the petition may be couched, the nature of it could not be misunderstood. It was obviously an accusation against his government and himself, for having acted harshly and unjustly towards an unoffending individual. It was, in fact, an attempt to try the strength of the "squating interest" against the strength of the government, in the administration of the government domain, and the protection of the aborigines; and on these grounds he was bound to take a determined stand. On these two points the Governor delivered a speech of unusual tact, energy, and effect; showing that Mr. Lee had infringed on a regulation established two years before, on the recommendation of Mr. Allman, (on whose conduct throughout the Governor bestowed a well merited eulogium,) to the effect that no stations should be established in the Bogan district below a place named Warren, the station of Mr. Raine; the water-holes in that district being barely sufficient to supply the natives with that indispensable necessary of life. This recommendation had been made in consequence of an investigation relative to the reported removal of the blacks from their water-holes in the Macquarie River district, by certain stock holders, that their cattle might be saved at the expense of their aboriginal fellow-men. The fact of this removal had not been substantiated, but the examination of the country had led to the prohibition referred to. He dwelt on the sympathy exhibited by the petitioners with horned cattle, but the want of any expression of compassion for the sufferings and privations of the natives: a fact all the more to be regretted that the petition came from honorable men, and that they should show by sending it to this Council that they calculated on their sentiments being responded to here. The Bogan he described as an arid country, inhabited by a fierce tribe of natives, peculiarly jealous of intrusion: and in the absence of any other evidence than that of the persons implicated, by reference to a similar sanguinary encounter in the same neighbourhood, related by Sir Thomas Mitchell, assuming that the attack was

made by the natives of the district, which there was no evidence to disprove, he conceived is probable that the attack was in order to repel intrusion on their territory, and the consequent deprivation of the first necessary of life. And if it was nobly in the Swiss or the Tyrolese to maintain with their lives possession of their mountains, it was equally noble in the black savage of the Australian wilderness to maintain possession of his water-holes. The whole proceedings subsequent to the attack he also condemned as irregular and insubordinate. The mounted police were ordered out by the officer in command of the troops, (at least ostensibly) they went off without their commandant, in charge of a ticket-of-leave stockholder, named Carr, who took the command, and instead of proceeding to Wellington, as instructed, to place themselves under the command of Mr. Allman, led them by another route to the scene of the fray, where several of the blacks were fired on and shot. In regard to Mr. Lee, who was morally responsible for the consequences of his original breach of the government regulation, he felt himself called on to show his strong reprobation of such transactions, not by cancelling his licence, but by instructing Mr. Allman not to renew it when his term expired. He had no design to prescribe Mr. Lee, and he had therefore left it open to him to remove his stock elsewhere. An application had been made for a transfer of the license to Mr. Lee, junior, but he, (the Governor,) considered this only an evasion, and had given the application his unqualified refusal.

We regret that we have been obliged in accommodation to our limited space to compress the substance of the Governor's speech into such narrow space, as it was certainly the best specimen of oratory we have yet heard him pronounce. We must curtail the remainder still more.

The Bishop rose to express his conviction that the responsive sentiments which his Excellency had referred to, as calculated on by the petitioners, did not exist; for himself he repudiated participation in such sentiments.

The Chief Justice followed in the same strain.

Mr. Maca. then replied.

The remaining orders of the day were postponed to Wednesday (this day) and the Council adjourned.

NEW ZEALAND.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

However little attractive the affairs and proceedings of any parties here may be to strangers, to you as public Journalists it will be otherwise—and gloomy as our prospects are, they cannot altogether devoid of some interest to your Sydney readers. Many of these gentlemen having property to a considerable amount at stake in this Colony; and it is to be feared in jeopardy from a combination of untoward circumstances. Land-sharking and over-trading have been carried on to a great extent in this small community, and have been followed with the usual misfortunes. There is at this moment a complete stagnation in almost all sorts of business, and nearly all sorts of merchandise are saleable only at ruinous prices. In addition to what has been sent down from Sydney, Hobart Town, Adelaide, &c., considerable quantities of goods have been received direct from England, so that there is a glut of many descriptions of goods in this limited market—it being the generally received opinion, that goods from home are far superior to those sent from the neighbouring colonies; the former will command a readier and better market than the latter, as several vessels of late have carried away the greater portion of their cargoes in consequence of not being able to dispose of their contents. Land is falling in price daily. The sharks, (as the natives call them,) (the worst of that species it is said) have gorged themselves to excess, and have diminished the rest of the community. Starvation (speaking commercially) is strongly depicted in the countenances of the colonists of all classes, whether storekeepers, mechanics, or labourers. Several of the mercantile houses, or more properly speaking, grog and tobacco sellers, are in a very tottering condition. It is reported; and certain it is that many parties are leaving the place altogether, and that the resident mechanics and labourers are only partially employed. The mechanics, especially carpenters, not employed one-half their time—even the sawyers are knocked off on many stations, as the produce of their work will leave little or nothing over and above their own demands for manufacturing the timber. That article, namely, timber, has fallen, perhaps, forty per cent. of late. The only pursuit, which is that of agriculture, that would answer this colony in its infant state, is entirely neglected. Nothing but shoals of grog-sellers either direct or indirect, attempting, *per fas et nefas*, to barter their commodities in addition to some calicoes, prints, powder and shot, and some articles of hardware, such as guns, pistols, frying-pans, and so on, with the Maories and European sawyers. Our merchants cannot be accused of *hauteur* when the leading ones; even Members of Council, will sell two gallons of rum, a quarter of a pound of tobacco, on a tobacco pipe, to any customer with money. This laudable humility nearly equals that of certain of your own M.C.'s, when they sold tobacco and rum in retail to the male convicts, and tapes and staylacs to the females. In short all classes in this community, with the exception of the publicans, are suffering in their worldly means. Amongst the many advantages your colonists have over us, the most important one is perhaps the able public press you possess—the shadow of a thing under that name we, in Auckland, have got, is beneath contempt—that of the "Bay of Islands" being far superior, but somewhat too much savouring of the virulence of the land sharks. Having already intruded too long on your valuable space, I shall dea off some other important (to us and pay to many of your colonists) last till another opportunity. NULLUS.

THE EXAMINER EXAMINED.

Our contemporary has thought proper to ascribe the authorship of the "last will and testament" that appeared in our last, as usual, to the Rev. Dr. Lang, on what no one but himself, we venture to assert, will consider sufficient premises; but, as we have already found by experience the fruitlessness of our remonstrances with our contemporaries on this point, instead of repeating those remonstrances on the present occasion, we will leave our contemporary to promulgate his conjectures at will, fully persuaded that were we to

"Convince a fool against his will,
He'd have the same opinion still."

especially if conjecture should serve a purpose on which truth could not be brought to bear.

The charge of profanity we also pass over as a matter of opinion. The introductory expressions of "the last will and testament" being in conformity with the phraseology usually employed in such instruments, and necessary to render the parody complete in all its parts. And if, as our contemporary admits, "the idea of a last will and testament could have been carried out pleasantly and properly" enough, we cannot conceive how it could have been carried out at all without the form of introduction invariably followed in such documents. If that form implies any *impropriety* it rests with the original and not with the imitation. But the truth is our contemporary meant to say that the idea could have been carried out *pleasantly* and *properly* enough if there had been no mention made of the *Examiner*.

It may be asked then why the *Examiner* should have obtained notice at our hands. The depreciatory remark, it may be said, was unjustifiable because unprovoked, and we have again and again stated our determination not to interfere in such circumstances with any of our contemporaries. If it were "going" as asserted, it was an ungenerous act to lend it a helping hand down hill. All this may be said, and all this we admit, with the exception of one very material point. The dishonourable treatment we have on one particular occasion met with was sufficient provocation to speak the truth, however depreciatory (in regard to character we mean), that truth might be. The occasion referred to was one, a parallel to which could only be found in the *honourable* practices of some portions of the Sydney Press. From a feeling of disinterested friendship we gratuitously furnished our very honourable contemporary, on an occasion of emergency, with the proofof our Council report, expecting of course the courtesy of the profession in return. But on the following morning we found our friendship requited by a literary theft. A grosser provocation could not well be offered, and we will not at least be charged therefore with a gratuitous attack.

If the Press is to be conducted on a system of honourable co-operation, we will be the foremost in promoting the common interest; but, wherever anything opposed to the principles that ought to regulate the Press makes its appearance, we shall lay on the lash in every way in our power.

And, allowing for a moment, that our contemporary's conjecture about the authorship is correct, it would surely not have been so bad in Dr. Lang to say "going" as it was in our contemporary the other day to say, in reference to the Australian College, what he knew to be an untruth—"Gone," as that institution is now and was then in more vigorous operation than for years before, and the conductors of the *Examiner* were aware that it was. The retaliation was certainly well merited to say the least.

But although these dishonest practices were sufficient provocation, we disclaim all such vindictive motives. The remark in reference to the *Examiner* was only the repetition of a prevalent rumour out of doors; and in describing the existing state of the press that repetition was made without any intention to injure, or wish to retaliate.

Our contemporary thinks himself peculiarly happy in detecting what he conceived the grand turning point of all the charges brought against the Colonial Government—the personal animus arising out of the prosecution for the debt on the Australian College. But that prosecution is not against Dr. Lang, as he assumes it to be, but against a body of trustees representing

the public interest in that institution; the private interest of Dr. Lang being secured. And besides, the result of that action being no way problematical, it is rather calculated to excite pity for the *stupidity* of those at whose instigation it is instituted than indignation at the severity of an exacting they will never be able to effect.

The sycophantish attempt made by our contemporary to defend the Colonial Government in points where it is not assailed is certainly a very silly one. In the last will and testament it is said, We (the testators), leave the Colony in such and such a state of monetary depression. Up starts the valiant defender of Sir George and his worthy coadjutors, and demands what have the Governor and Council to do with that? Who said they had anything to do with it? The Governor and Council in making their will are merely represented as telling the actual state of things. There is no attempt to trace all the evils existing to them.

It is vain to try to relieve the government from the charge of gross neglect in the matter of emigration in not obtaining a larger proportion of Protestants of good character from England and Scotland in preference to the hordes of exclusively Irish Roman Catholics from Cork and Tipperary. The blame rests entirely with the Local Government. When the business of emigration was in the hands of the home government, a very different state of things obtained. Even Lord Stanley's declaration is not opposed to our views. We only insist that the rights of the Protestant colonists shall not be sacrificed. We would be the last to say that civil disabilities should be imposed on any religious sect.

NEWSPAPER DELIVERY.

There is nothing in which the fact that we are at the antipodes of England is more apparent, than the arrogant assumption of Government officials. Instead of regarding the service of the public as their primary object, these gentlemen whenever any complaint is heard of inattention and neglect in the discharge of duty, assume to themselves ridiculous airs, and show their offended dignity by insulting the community with menaces which they dare not execute. A very pretty specimen of these fantastic tricks was that played by the Postmaster on a recent occasion in recommending to the Legislature the imposition of increased postage, because forsooth the conduct of the Post-office had been found fault with. No Postmaster in England would have dared to come out before the public in such a manner. The following Post-office notice will show the dignified manner in which public complaints are received and treated by the authorities at home:

"General Post-office, March, 1842.

"In consequence of the frequent complaints of the loss and exchange of newspapers passing through this department, which is mainly attributable to the insecure manner in which they are enclosed in their covers, persons forwarding newspapers through the Post-office are recommended to write the address on the printed part of the paper itself, as well as on the envelope, which will in a great measure remove the evil, and tend to secure their safe delivery. It is to be distinctly understood, however, that nothing more must be written on the paper than the address of the person for whom it is intended, as it will otherwise become subject to treble postage.—By Command, W. L. MABELLY, Secretary.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The *Graham's Town Journal* contains a few additional particulars of the progress of the campaign in Port Natal, subsequent to the defeat of the British troops by the Dutch settlers, related in the despatch of Captain Smith. The following is part of a letter from the scene of war, dated May 25, published in that journal:—

In about an hour the boors retired, and were heard of no more till midnight, at which time Captain Smith had resolved to attempt to surprise their camp. Accordingly, a little before twelve o'clock at night, he moved off with 100 men, two six-pounders, and a howitzer, taking a route along the margin of the bay. The boors, however, were apprised of this movement, and took prompt, and it seems by the issue, effectual measures to defeat it. The line of march was through a thicket of Mangroves, jutting a considerable way into the bay, and here the boors lay in ambush, and on the approach of the troops, opened a destructive fire upon them. The troops formed as quickly as possible, and fired with rapidity, but having to contend with such great disadvantages they were thrown into confusion, and several of the oxen of the guns being shot, these were rendered useless in the position they were in. They

were abandoned, and were captured by the boors. But for want of oxen, they were compelled to leave them behind.

The loss on the part of the English is twelve killed, viz.—one officer of artillery, eight soldiers, and three wagon drivers and leaders, and about twenty are wounded.

Flushed with this success the boors immediately attacked the British camp, and for two hours kept up a most dreadful fire of small arms, but from so great a distance that no harm was done, beyond the tearing away of the tents. The boors lost some men, but how many I do not know. Four horses lay dead near the camp, and four others were picked up, as also a number of guns.

Thus the case stands on the 25th, and we know not how it will end.

Most of the English families here have sought shelter on board the *Maceppa* and *Pilot*, now lying in the bay, as no house in town is safe from the balls of the contending parties.

It should be distinctly understood that the boors who were friendly to the English interest have not engaged in the war. One, who remained in the rebels' camp to endeavour to dissuade them from proceeding to extremities, has, I hear, been sent prisoner to Pietermaritzberg. The force of the boors does not at present amount to more than about 280, or at most 300 men.

STRANGE IF TRUE.

The following extract of a letter from London appears in *Murray's Review*. It bears date the 20th April, and is in singular coincidence with similar communications received by Mr. James Macarthur and the Attorney-General:—

"I mentioned in my letter of the 11th, that the Bill for new South Wales was ready for Parliament, and gave you the heads of its provisions. It would have been brought forward immediately after the recess but for the protracted opposition to the Corn law and Income taxes, the former of which has however passed, and Sir Robert Peel has pledged the existence of his administration upon the fate of the other. There is a hitch, I understand, as to the consolidation of the different provinces under one Governor-General, who would be a different person to the one selected, should matters remain as they are. The proposition of twelve nominated and eighteen elected members is fixed, with a ten pound franchise. As it does not make any provision for Van Dieman's Land, a separate Act will probably be found necessary. The selection of the new Governor will also depend upon the arrangement made for subjecting or not the different provinces to one Governor-General. The question is under consideration whether the Assignment system is to be returned to or not: Sir George Arthur and Sir Thomas Brisbane, who have both been consulted not only by Lord Stanley but by Sir Robert Peel himself, were strongly in favour of it, and I think it is most likely that it will be renewed, with the exception only of men of the worst characters who will be placed for probation on the roads. At all events Van Dieman's Land will continue the chief penal settlement to which all convicts will be sent with promptitude who are to be transported, the new prison at Inslington being intended for all under that sentence, but whose cases do not require them to be sent from the country. The act of Parliament for the government of that prison was introduced in the House of Commons by Sir James Graham yesterday, and will be passed with all expedition, as it is ready for occupancy. I do not understand that any instructions have been transmitted to Van Dieman's Land in respect to the disposition of the great numbers of men sent out, they are no doubt reserved for the new arrangements, whatever they may be, or the Governor-General, if there is to be one. It is not probable that New Zealand will continue a separate government; so many difficulties are made by the company, that Lord Stanley is as tired of them as Lord John Russell was."

The only other item of English intelligence contained in the Hobart Town papers, of which we are not already in possession, is the following:—

The Port Phillip petition for "independence," sent home by *Major Mercer*, was presented to the House of Commons, on the 28th, of course without one word of remark. If the Port Phillipians knew when they were well off, they would be delighted at being allowed to remain as they are. They have the example of this colony before them, which, had it been permitted to remain a dependency of New South Wales, would have been really independent.

We are much disposed to question the comparative advantages of such a connection or the real independence it secures.

COOLIE IMMIGRATION.—A meeting was held at the Royal Exchange on Saturday,

R. Scott, Esq., of Glendon in the chair, for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken towards securing the introduction of Coolie labour into this Colony, when the following resolutions were adopted:—"That it is advisable to form an Association for promoting the immigration of Indian labourers—that lists be opened for the purpose of obtaining the names of persons willing to join such an Association, and, as soon as one hundred names have been obtained, that a meeting be called to consider the best means of carrying out the proposed object. Mr. R. Scott, Mr. John McKay, and Mr. E. J. Blaxland, were appointed a provisional committee to make the necessary arrangements. The various,

resolutions were moved by Mr. Donnison, Mr. Mole, Mr. Windeyer, Mr. F. Forbes, Mr. E. J. Blaxland, and Mr. Silfitoe. The places at which lists are to be found will be advertised by the provisional committee as soon as they are prepared.

FORGED NOTES.—There are no less than six individuals in custody of the police on the charge of uttering forged notes, purporting to be of the Bank of New South Wales. The police authorities have issued a printed caution, describing the appearance of the notes in question:—They are one pound notes on the Bank of New South Wales, dated 1st January, 1836, and numbered 81,142; the number is engraved instead of written, and they may be thus detected.—Active exertions are now making on the part of the police to discover the parties engaged in the traffic.

A NEW WAY OF RAISING THE WIND.—

A prospectus for the establishment of a new British Colony on the island of New Caledonia, has been drawn up by Major Sullivan, P. M. of William's River. It is proposed for this purpose to establish a Joint Stock Company, to be incorporated by Royal Charter. To effect this, however, it is necessary to raise funds to carry the Major to England, and as the scheme is not likely in these hard times, when the fever of speculation has given place to the sober calculations of common sense, to receive here any degree of attention—we suspect that the necessary funds will not be forthcoming. It is the province of the British Crown to take the initiative steps in the formation of colonies, and we trust that that province will not be compromised by allowing the formation of colonies on the basis of Joint Stock speculation. The collisions between the interests of such societies and those of the Government and the colonists generally, are sufficiently exemplified in certain notable instances in our own neighbourhood to furnish a lesson to British Colonial Ministers of the danger and injurious tendency of such a course. The formation of a seaport in the line of communication to China and India, via Panama, is one of the advantages contemplated; but we have no doubt that advantage will be sufficiently obvious to H. M.'s government, to secure its establishment, when required, on a different basis.

EXTENSIVE DESTITUTION.—The following is the latest statement that has appeared in the English Press, of the number of unemployed in the town of Paisley, and the adjacent manufacturing districts. The melancholy details are enough to melt the hardest heart. In the other manufacturing districts a similar state of distress prevails. In the town of Dundee alone, upwards of 4,000 are out of employment. Emigration, we believe, extensive and systematic emigration is the only efficient and permanent remedy for this state of things. But emigration in order to be efficient must become a national concern, not left to the desultory efforts of Colonial Governments:—

PAISLEY.

Married males	1005
Unmarried males and widowers	209
Dependents thereon	4235
Widows, deserted wives, and single females	1917
Dependents thereon	3831
Total for Paisley	11,197
Johnstone	960
Birdie of Weir	203
Kilbrachan	632
Nellston and Barrhead	270
Total	13,262

Rumours of the Day.—It is currently reported that Lord Keane is about exhibiting an example of noble disinterestedness seldom witnessed at the present day; being convinced that the fall of Ghuznee was alone attributable to the ingenuity of a young officer, and that his Lordship's heavy withdrawing of the troops from that country laid the foundation of our subsequent reverse, he at length resolved upon returning his patent of nobility into the hands of Her Majesty, of which the Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her acceptance. We have been given to understand, on authority which we have every reason to trust in, that subsequent to the untimely decease of the late Earl of Munster, a letter written by that unfortunate nobleman was found amongst his papers, and forwarded to an illustrious personage, soliciting the extension towards his contemplated orphan family of the same allowance from the Privy purse as had previously been granted to his Lordship.—*Herald.*

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE REV. WM. M'INTYRE.

REV. SIR.—Referring to your advertisement in the Sydney Morning Herald of yesterday, it appears to me you have completely failed in your attempt to prove the incongruity of the position which the Rev. Dr. Lang and his congregation lately assumed, with that which the majority of the Church of Scotland are likely to take, if they have not done so already. It is quite true that that portion of the Church with which you are connected have resolved and declared they will not throw off the endowment. Defective in their zeal for her spiritual independence, they prefer clinging to the loaves and fishes, rather than run any risk in asserting the supremacy of her great head.

Your assertion regarding the majority of the Church having recourse to voluntary support only in the event of the State withholding the endowment will not hold. We all know the State will not give the Church any endowment, and allow her to retain her spiritual independence. She must either submit to the jurisdiction of the State and retain her position, or throw off the endowment and assert her independence; the latter of these courses she is determined at all hazards to pursue—and that too from a consciousness of principle, an adherence to truth and a firm determination to uphold inviolate the supremacy of her great and only head, the Lord Jesus Christ. The new and important position, therefore, which the majority of the Church have taken, or are about to take, cannot be said to have arisen from the State withholding the endowment, but from the fact of the Church throwing it off.

You state that it is worthy of serious attention that Dr. Lang has not hesitated to read and divide the Church; neither did the famous John Knox hesitate to read and divide the Church so called, in a former age, and to this reading and division both you and I, Rev. Sir, owe our possession of the sacred privilege of reading and interpreting the Word of God according to the dictates of our own consciences, without any to make us afraid. Dr. Lang just did what any other strictly evangelical minister would have done had he been placed in similar circumstances, and I have no doubt that as we have cause to honor and revere the memory of John Knox, so shall an Australian posterity honor and revere the memory of Dr. Lang, and have cause to bless God on his account. With respect to the misstatements you allege to have appeared in late numbers of the Observer I know nothing; I have no doubt, however, they will be taken up and dealt with in the proper quarter.—I am, Rev. Sir, your obedient servant. A PRESBYTERIAN.

Sydney, 16th July, 1842.

[The above correspondence was sent to the Herald office, but refused insertion except paid for as an advertisement. It was afterwards placed at our disposal, and we have much pleasure in publishing it. It has certainly nothing of the character of an advertisement, and its rejection by the Herald was altogether unjustifiable. It shows, however, the animus entertained by the conductors of that journal towards the Gentleman referred to. By-the-by, we too have cause to be offended at the manner in which that journal acted in the matter. The insertion of a communication, under the semblance of an advertisement, in which we were accused of mendacious practices, was a breach of the courtesies of the profession which we did not expect from such strict adherents of the "decencies of public writing." Two similar communications were some time ago sent to us by a quondam correspondent of the Herald, attributing all sorts of dishonesty to Messrs. Kemp and Fairfax, but both were rejected with contempt.]

To the Editor of the Colonial Observer.

Sir—Having observed in late numbers of your philanthropic Journal some remarks relative to the Government Printing Establishment, accompanied by a letter from Mr. Rowe, the superintendent, stating his motives for making the Government printing materials and labour subservient to the private purposes of the Local Journals of Sydney. I trust as a member of the community (being to mention the extent of the support of Government establishments,) you will permit me through the medium of your paper to ask a few questions.

First—Does Government authorise Mr. Rowe to give out, in loan, types set up at additional expense to the public?

Secondly—If the types so set up, would have been asked of Mr. Rowe, by any spirited publisher, for the purpose of striking off some thousands of copies of the Municipal Corporation Act, which might have been sold at a cheap rate to the public, would Mr. Rowe be ready to comply with the request?

Fourthly—If the Sydney journals are not able to employ a sufficient number of compositors for the purpose of getting their work executed, is the Government warranted to keep (at very considerable expense) an auxiliary establishment, to aid the proprietors of these newspapers?

Fifthly—If the labour of a host of young boys now employed by Mr. Rowe is excepted, does not the Government pay more for its printing now than when executed by estimate? I trust, Mr. Editor, public attention may be incited upon this subject, as it appears to me a misuse of the public revenue. I leave Mr. Rowe

to answer these simple queries as he may think proper; but as the subject is now mooted to the public, I sincerely hope you will not deny insertion to the above in your most useful Journal.

I am, Sir, your very obedient servant, JUSTICIA.

THE SOLDIER'S DREAM.

Eight bells had now gone, and was mustered the watch, In the ships that lay guarding Australia's shores— And thousands had sunk in the lone bush to catch, The weary a rest, and the sleepy a snore.

While snoozing that night on my stretcher I lay, By the noble Pacific bespangled with light— (And thrice as the lagging hours wasted away, It returned to my mind through the shades of the night.)

I dreamt—My old friends seemed afar to invite, To the shores of Old England my speedy return, They said, "Your sunken my rating would richly requite, Though here it had met with such merited scorn."

What plaudits they said waited me at Whitehall, Though friends once spoke gruffly, they had seen their mistake! What vires would greet me from one and from all, When I came for my stewardship reck'ning to make!

A noise on my chair made me start—I awoke— There sat a cold form, pale and haggard to view, The Land Fund—and ere thus she solemnly spoke, Tightened round her my cloak of storm-beaten old blue.

'Tis high time, my brave G—, to look out a-head, For your sunshine of fortune shall glitter no more; Denounced is your doom—"He that runneth may read," Your greatness is gone, and your empire is o'er.

A warrior of yore comes afar to command, He now on the wild wave rides exultingly forth, To sound the word—march—from this "great southern land!"

Leave mismanaged affairs, and go home to the north! Go, Bungler, begone!—from a people that growls at a newspaper tax, and at trampled-on woes.

Go, Bungler, begone!—to a people that scowls, To be shunned by your friends, and despised by your foes.

In a vortex of dread, whilst her tale it was told, My brain wildly whirled, and my tongue fair had spoke; She gazed sternly, silently, steadfastly cold, Then vanished away in a halo of smoke. QUIZ.

AN AULD MAN'S SONG.

O, lead me where the wild flowers grow, The bonnie heather bell; Where Nature's buds in beauty blow, An' scent his moor an' dell.

O, let me gaze, before I die, On Tweeddale's fairest lea; Where ilka breeze in whisp'ring sigh Breathed love wi' you an' me.

O, let me see that sunny knave, We aff hae trod in youth; Where 'neath the fragrant hawtree bough, We pledged our love an' truth.

When ilka tree was clad in green, An' birds o' varied hue; Sweet smiles on his face were seen, There stown, my Jean, frae you.

My Jean, d'ye mind that simmer night When you an' I were there; Your e'en outshone the stary licht; My lips, they breathed a prayer;

Your gentle voice, in whisper low, Tauld me that ye were won; Two hearts embraced in happy glow, Which love said were but one.

O, Jean, ye were a glesesome queen As e'er adorned a mind; Few peers had ye on hill or green, Sae modest, sweet an' kind.

But flowers live but to bloom an' die, The shrub an' forest tree; And a' that owns an earthly tie, Maun fade—sae you an' me.

My e'en grow dim, an' runneth slow The throbbing stream at last; An' life seems but a vision now— A faint dream o' the past.

But there is still that promised land, Where age is not, nor pain; Where we shall join a happy band, An' talk o' days bygone. VAN KREUTZNER.

VARIETIES.

How to raise the tone of Society in New South Wales.—1st. Borrow (say) £1000 from any good easy man that will be fool enough to lend it, and establish a Free Press. 2nd. Cut a patriotic figure at public meetings; and get yourself laughed at for being as enough to suggest that people will listen to you. 3rd. Stick your right hand in the tail of your coat-pocket, and parade the public streets with another man's kept mistress hanging on your left arm. If this does not raise the tone of society, the deuce is in it!

Conundrum.—"Do you know," said Charlie O'Malley the other day, "which of the Sydney papers is most like one of the French journals? D'ye give it up?" "The Journal de Havres (havers)." The Sydney Press.—It is somewhat remarkable that the year 1842 has been distinguished by the deaths of no less than three papers—the Monitor, Free Press, and Sydney Gazette. The first has been partially resuscitated in the Examiner; the second has fallen, like Lucifer, "never to rise again;" and the third has been restored, as Campbell says, in the Battle of the Baltic, "for a time." It is also remarkable that Sydney possesses what is not to be met with (we believe) in all Scotland, a daily paper; and at the present moment publishes more newspapers weekly than Edinburgh, "the modern Athens," can boast of.

A writer of a love tale, in describing his heroine, says—"Innocence dwells in the rich curls of her dark hair." A critic, commenting on this passage, says, "Sorry to hear it, we think that it stands a perilous chance of being combed out."—American paper.

SYDNEY PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTED MERCHANDISE.

Table with columns for ALES, £ s. d., and £ s. d. listing items like Ale (English) per hoghead, Ditto (Bengal) per barrel, etc.

Table with columns for SPIRITS, £ s. d., and £ s. d. listing items like Brandy per gallon, Rum B. P., Ditto Bengal per gallon, etc.

Table with columns for WINES, £ s. d., and £ s. d. listing items like Sherry per hhp., Ditto in bottle, Port per hhd., etc.

Table with columns for TEAS, £ s. d., and £ s. d. listing items like Hyson-skin Tea per chest, Hyson per quarter ditto, Gunpowder ditto, etc.

Table with columns for SUGARS, £ s. d., and £ s. d. listing items like English refined Sugar per lb., Mauritius Sugar, 1st quality, etc.

Table with columns for COFFEE, £ s. d., and £ s. d. listing items like American Coffee per lb., Java ditto ditto, etc.

Table with columns for TOBACCO, £ s. d., and £ s. d. listing items like American Tobacco per lb., Brazil ditto ditto, Havanah Cigars per 1000, etc.

Table with columns for FRUITS, £ s. d., and £ s. d. listing items like Currants per lb., Raisins per lb., Cape Dried Fruit, assorted, etc.

Table with columns for PROVISIONS, £ s. d., and £ s. d. listing items like Mess Pork per barrel, Ditto Beef per tierce, Hams per lb., etc.

Table with columns for SOAP, OIL, AND CANDLES, £ s. d., and £ s. d. listing items like Oil boiled per tin, Ditto raw ditto, Turpentine in tins, per gal., etc.

Table with columns for METALS, AMMUNITION AND SUNDRIES, £ s. d., and £ s. d. listing items like Iron assorted per ton, Copper sheeting per lb., Rolled Zinc per ton, etc.

Table with columns for ROPE, £ s. d., and £ s. d. listing items like Rope assorted per cut, Manila ditto ditto, Ditto Wax ditto ditto, etc.

Table with columns for PAINTS, £ s. d., and £ s. d. listing items like White Lead, ground, in kegs, per cut, Black Paint ditto, Green Paint ditto, etc.

Table with columns for SUNDRIES, £ s. d., and £ s. d. listing items like Stockholm Tar per barrel, American ditto ditto, Coal ditto ditto, Pitch per barrel, etc.

Table with columns for £ s. d., and £ s. d. listing items like Ditto for barrels ditto, Norway Deal Plank per foot, American Ditto ditto, etc.

BREAD, FLOUR, AND GRAIN.

Table with columns for £ s. d., and £ s. d. listing items like Bread per 2lb. loaf, Biscuit, No. 1, per cut, Ditto, No. 2, ditto, etc.

Table with columns for £ s. d., and £ s. d. listing items like Patna Rice per bag, Java ditto ditto, Hay Colonial, per ton, etc.

COLONIAL MERCHANDISE—RETAIL.

Table with columns for £ s. d., and £ s. d. listing items like Butter (fresh) per lb., Ditto (salt) ditto, Ditto (junk) ditto, etc.

LIVE STOCK.

Table with columns for £ s. d., and £ s. d. listing items like Cattle, mixed, per head, Ditto, fat, Sheep, mixed, etc.

DUTIES.

Table with columns for s. d., and s. d. listing items like Brandy, 12 0 Foreign Rum, 12 0, Gin, 12 0 Tobacco, 2 0, etc.

EXPORTS.

Table with columns for £ s. d., and £ s. d. listing items like Wool, Choice flecks, per lb., Good ordinary, Broken, etc.

MELBOURNE MARKETS, AUG. 12.

Table with columns for £ s. d. listing items like Flour, At Manton's Mills, First, per 100 lbs., etc.

HOBBART TOWN MARKETS.

Table with columns for £ s. d. listing items like Wheat, per bushel, Oats, feed, Barley, English, etc.

LAUNCESTON MARKETS.

Table with columns for £ s. d. listing items like Flour, First quality, per ton, Second ditto, etc.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

Table with columns for £ s. d. listing items like Sperm oil, per tun, Southern ditto, dark, etc.

* Vide communication of "Humanitas" in Herald of 18th instant.

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to answer these simple queries as he may think proper; but as the subject is now mooted to the public, I sincerely hope you will not deny insertion to the above in your most useful Journal.

I am, Sir, your very obedient servant, JUSTICIA.

THE SOLDIER'S DREAM.

Eight bells had now gone, and was mumbled the watch, In the ships that lay guarding Australia's shores— And thousands had sunk in the lone bush to catch, The weary a rest, and the sleepy a snore.

While snoozing that night on my stretcher I lay, By the noble Pacific bespangled with light— (And thrice as the lagging hours wasted away, It returned to my mind through the shades of the night.)

I dreamt—My old friends seemed afar to invite, To the shores of Old England my speedy return, They said, "Your sunken my rating would richly requite, Though here it had met with such merited scorn."

What plaudits they said waited me at Whitehall, Though friends once spoke gruffly, they had seen their mistake! What vires would greet me from one and from all, When I came for my stewardship reck'ning to make!

A noise on my chair made me start—I awoke— There sat a cold form, pale and haggard to view, The Land Fund—and ere thus she solemnly spoke, Tightened round her my cloak of storm-beaten old blue.

'Tis high time, my brave G—, to look out a-head, For your sunshine of fortune shall glitter no more; Denounced is your doom—"He that runneth may read," Your greatness is gone, and your empire is o'er.

A warrior of yore comes afar to command, He now on the wild wave rides exultingly forth, To sound the word—march—from this "great southern land!"

Leave mismanaged affairs, and go home to the north! Go, Bungler, begone!—from a people that growls at a newspaper tax, and at trampled-on woes.

Go, Bungler, begone!—to a people that scowls, To be shunned by your friends, and despised by your foes.

In a vortex of dread, whilst her tale it was told, My brain wildly whirled, and my tongue fain had spoke; She gazed sternly, silently, steadfastly cold, Then vanished away in a halo of smoke. QUIZ.

AN AULD MAN'S SONG.

O, lead me where the wild flowers grow, The bonnie heather bell; Where Nature's buds in beauty blow, An' scent his bonnie moor an' dell.

O, let me gaze, before I die, On Tweeddale's fairest lea; Where ilka breeze in whisp'ring sigh Breathed love wi' you an' me.

O, let me see that sunny knave, We aff hae trod in youth; Where 'neath the fragrant hawtree bough, We pledged our love an' truth.

When ilka tree was clad in green, An' birds o' varied hue; Sweet smiles on his face were seen, There stown, my Jean, frae you.

My Jean, d'ye mind that simmer night When you an' I were there; Your e'en outshone the stary licht; My lips, they breathed a prayer;

Your gentle voice, in whisper low, Tauld me that ye were won; Two hearts embraced in happy glow, Which love said were but one.

O, Jean, ye were a glesesome queen As e'er adorned a mind; Few peers had ye on hill or green, Sae modest, sweet an' kind.

But flowers live but to bloom an' die, The shrub an' forest tree; And a' that owns an earthly tie, Maun fade—sae you an' me.

My e'en grow dim, an' runneth slow The throbbing stream at last; An' life seems but a vision now— A faint dream o' the past.

But there is still that promised land, Where age is not, nor pain; Where we shall join a happy band, An' talk o' days bygone.

VAN KREUTZNER.

VARIETIES.

How to raise the tone of Society in New South Wales.—1st. Borrow (say) £1000 from any good easy man that will be fool enough to lend it, and establish a Free Press. 2nd. Cut a patriotic figure at public meetings; and get yourself laughed at for being as enough to suggest that people will listen to you. 3rd. Stick your right hand in the tail of your coat-pocket, and parade the public streets with another man's kept mistress hanging on your left arm. If this does not raise the tone of society, the deuce is in it!

Conundrum.—"Do you know," said Charlie O'Malley the other day, "which of the Sydney papers is most like one of the French journals? D'ye give it up?" "The Journal de Havres (havers)." "The Sydney Press.—It is somewhat remarkable that the year 1842 has been distinguished by the deaths of no less than three papers—the Monitor, Free Press, and Sydney Gazette. The first has been partially resuscitated in the Examiner; the second has fallen, like Lucifer, "never to rise again;" and the third has been restored, as Campbell says, in the Battle of the Baltic, "for a time." It is also remarkable that Sydney possesses what is not to be met with (we believe) in all Scotland, a daily paper; and at the present moment publishes more newspapers weekly than Edinburgh, "the modern Athens," can boast of.

A writer of a love tale, in describing his heroine, says—"Innocence dwells in the rich curls of her dark hair." A critic, commenting on this passage, says, "Sorry to hear it, we think that it stands a perilous chance of being combed out."—American paper.

SYDNEY PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTED MERCHANDISE.

ALES.

Table listing various ales and their prices in £ s. d. format, including Ale (English) per hoghead, Ditto (Brewer) per barrel, and others.

SPRITS.

Table listing various spirits and their prices, including Brandy per gallon, Rum B. P., and others.

WINES.

Table listing various wines and their prices, including Sherry per hhp., Ditto in bottle, and others.

TEAS.

Table listing various teas and their prices, including Hyson-skin Tea per chest, Hyson per quarter, and others.

SUGARS.

Table listing various sugars and their prices, including English refined Sugar per lb., Mauritius Sugar, 1st quality, and others.

COFFEE.

Table listing various coffees and their prices, including American Coffee per lb. and Java ditto.

TOBACCO.

Table listing various tobaccos and their prices, including American Tobacco per lb., Brazil ditto, and others.

FRUITS.

Table listing various fruits and their prices, including Currants per lb., Raisins per lb., and others.

PROVISIONS.

Table listing various provisions and their prices, including Mess Pork per barrel, Ditto Beef per tierce, and others.

SOAP, OIL, AND CANDLES.

Table listing various soaps, oils, and candles and their prices, including Oil boiled per tin, Ditto raw ditto, and others.

METALS, AMMUNITION AND SUNDRIES.

Table listing various metals, ammunition, and sundries and their prices, including Iron assorted per ton, Copper sheeting per lb., and others.

ROPE.

Table listing various ropes and their prices, including Rope assorted per cut, Manila ditto, and others.

PAINTS.

Table listing various paints and their prices, including White Lead, ground, in kegs, per cut, and others.

SUNDRIES.

Table listing various sundries and their prices, including Stockholm Tar per barrel, American ditto, and others.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Ditto for barrels, Norway Deal Plank, and others.

BREAD, FLOUR, AND GRAIN.

Table listing various breads, flours, and grains and their prices, including Bread per 2lb. loaf, Biscuit, No. 1, and others.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Butter (fresh) per lb., Ditto (salt) ditto, and others.

COLONIAL MERCHANDISE—RETAIL.

Table listing various colonial merchandise and their prices, including Butter (fresh) per lb., Ditto (salt) ditto, and others.

LIVE STOCK.

Table listing various live stock and their prices, including Cattle, mixed, per head, Ditto, fat, and others.

DUTIES.

Table listing various duties and their prices, including Brandy, 120 Foreign Rum, and others.

EXPORTS.

Table listing various exports and their prices, including Wool, Choice flecks, per lb., Good ordinary, and others.

MELBOURNE MARKETS, AUG. 12.

Table listing various Melbourne market prices, including Flour, At Manton's Mills, First, per 100 lbs., and others.

HOBBART TOWN MARKETS.

Table listing various Hobart town market prices, including Wheat, per bushel, Oats, feed, and others.

LAUNCESTON MARKETS.

Table listing various Launceston market prices, including Flour, First quality, per ton, and others.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

Table listing various English market prices, including Sperm oil, per tun, Southern ditto, dark, and others.

* Vide communication of "Humanitas" in Herald of 18th instant.