The Colonial Hyserber.

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

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1842.

Vol. I.

COLONIAL POLITICS.

Our readers will excuse on the present occasion the omission of our usual article on Colonial Politics, as matters directly affecting ourselves require immediate attention.

THE HERALD'S LIBEL CASE.

We hardly know whether to treat the following letter received yesterday through the post office as a serious affair or a high farce. We know well that such a transaction is altogether without a parallel in the history of the English Press, and that any one occupying a similar position in the mothercountry, who should dare to take such a course as Messrs. Kemp and Fairfax have taken on the present occasion, would not only draw on himself universal ridicule and contempt, but would be driven from the press by the overwhelming power of public opinion. Messrs. Kemp and Fairfax have the same weapon at their disposal as we have, and it is certainly a confession of great weakness and incapacity for its proper and efficient exercise, to betake themselves, as in the present instance, to such a miserable subterfuge. Without further miserable subterfuge. comment we subjoin the letter referred to

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O'Connell-street, August 24, 1842

Sir.—I am instructed by Messra, Kemp and
Fairfax, Proprietors of the Sydney Morning
Herald, to compilate of a Libel appearing in your
publication of the Colonial Observer of this day,
and contained in a paragraph underneath a letter
headed "Original Correspondence," and signed
"Presbyterian," insinuating that my clients have
been guitty of all sorts of dishonesty. I have there
fore to request that you will inform me whether
you are willing to give up the communications
referred to, and the name and place of abode of
the Original Author, or discover the person who
furnished you with the documents.

Your's Obediently,
J. SMITH.

Mr. Edward Alcock, Publisher of the

Mr. Edward Alcock, Publisher of the Colonial Observer Jamison-street.

We would just for a moment recall the attention of our readers to the paragraph in our last, on which this extraordinary construction is put :--

If the shove correspondence was sent to the Herald office, but refused insertion except paid for as an advertisment. 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 altegether unjustifiable. It shows, however, the animus entertained by the conductors of that journal towards the Gent'eman 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 accussed of mendacious practices, was a breach of the contresles of the profession which we did not expect from such strict adherents of the "decached form of the Correspondent of the Herald, attributing all sorts of dishonesty to Messre. Kemp and Fairfax, but both were rejected with contempt."]

Now here is Messrs. Kemp and Fairfax's

Now here is Messrs. Kemp and Fairfax's libel republished for the edification of the community; and what opinion, we ask, can any man of the most ordinary judgement form of the capacity of men who could even for one moment think of construing so harmless a statement into a libel, as the leaders of public opinion. A libel, indeed!! What jury of our country will put such a con-struction on such a paragraph? What is it we are charged with? With being too honourable to follow the unworthy example of Messrs. Kemp and Fairlax? That is all. They dare not say a word in their own defence; they dare not grapple with us themselves: but they show their deep seated malignity and envy by inserting libel upon libel against us-nay, by making a trade of

We are accused by a correspondent of the Herald, whose scandalous and disgraceful libels they receive with the utmost avidity, and publish as advertisements, (as if the publisher of an advertisement were not equally open to prosecution with the writer)—of mendacious practices, and of much worse. We hold the insertion of such communications discreditable in the highest degree to any public journalist. But how have we acted in such circumstances? Why, we have rejected with contempt cercommunications from a correspondent of the Herald, affecting the character of its Editors. And for placing their dishonorable conduct towards us in contrast with our beautily in the contrast with our honorable treatment of them, we are charged with a libel! Why, the thing is beneath contempt, and we are not to be frightened at such a pitiful scarecrow.

Having, in the rejection of those con munications with the contempt they merited, given our own unqualified condemnation of their contents, we leave Messrs. K. and F. to file their criminal information, or do what else they think proper.

THE REV. MR. M'INTYRE'S FALSEHOODS.

We do not mean by the heading of the present article the falsehoods published by Mr. M'Intyre, but only the falsehoods with which that gentleman has presumed to charge another. We do not brand Mr. M'Intyre with the injurious names of slanderer and liar. Far be it from us to degrade ourselves, and injure cause of religion by heaping obloquy on its ministers: but we conceive it due to the Rev. Dr. Lang, to vindicate him from misrepresentations and unjust charges which have been urged against him with dogmatical pertinacity by the Rev. Mr. M'Intyre. The letter subjoined from the only person competent to say who is the author of any one article that appears in our columns, and whose declaration must therefore be decisive of the question, will throw some light on the accuracy of these charges. We do not feel called on to say who are the authors of the other statements which Mr. Mintyre has denounced as falsehoods. They were the productions of different bands and we have ductions of different hands, and we have not yet obtained their sanction to the disclosure of their names. But the particular case so completely set at rest, will at least show how much credit is due to the assertions of a man who can on the basis of the merest assumption prefer charges of such a serious nature, affecting the character of

a minister of religion.

Mr. Mintyre is certainly placed in a position not very enviable, but he has to blame his own malignant spleen for having brought him into a position where he can only be regarded with pity and contempt,

only be regarded with pityby an impartial public.

The subjoined letter appeared as an advertisement in the *Herald* of yesterday,

The inforwith one typographical error. The infor-mation alleged to have been given by Mrs. Neill, on the 20th June, was given on the 20th July last.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald. GENTLEMEN-I trust you will allow me to trespass very shortly on your space, merely to remove

it—making their bread of it in being paid for it—as they say themselves!

And trafficking libellers are not to be assailed because they issue their libels under the guise of advertisers-general, and from behind the chair of the Rev. William Mi-Intyre!!! It is with the publisher of the libel we have to do, in the first instance; and we have far stronger grounds for an action against Messrs. Kemp and Fairfax than they can possibly have against us.

We are accused by a correspondent of

which the rev. gentleman's letter abounds.

Mr. M'Intyre conderns in severe terms the publication of rumours without previously subjecting them to the test of severe and searching serutiny; but, Gentlemen, I would recommend him to set the example himself, and make only such statements as he can have some reason to believe are true. What can he know of the secrets of the editorial closet of the "Observer." And what right as he to assume that this or that article was written by this or that hand? How much less right has he to found on that vague assumption, and pertinaciously persist in preferring, the cruel and unseemly charge of falsehood and slander against a Christian Minister?

The strict secreev which my position enjoins on

and unseemy usage of assenced and stander against a Christian Minister?

The strict secrecy which my position enjoins on me, where any one but myself is concerned, prevents me from making such an expose of Mr. Mil's charges, as the feelings of disguat with which I have witnessed the present attempt, would prompt me to do; but in regard to one at least of the formidable array of so-called falsehoods charged on the Rev. Dr. Lang—that relating to the Rev. Mr. Tait and the schoolmaster's salary, which I conceive the gravest of them all—I beg to inform you, and through you the public, that Dr. Lang had no more cognizance of the publication of that statement that hay ou had. The statement that has caused such a site in the eamp of the Synod of Australia was made solely by me; and, so far from retracting it, I hereby repeat it and hold myself in readiness to bear the pains and penalties of so doing.

self in readiness to bear the pains and penalties of so doing.

On the 20th of July last, Mrs. Neill, of Parramatta, told me in this office, that she had called at the Colonial Treasury that day, to receive her husband's government salary, (£3 12s. 2d.) but soce learned there that it had been drawn by Mr. Tait, on the 12th Jrne preceding. Why she should have called at all, if Mr. Tait had received an order to draw it, I cannot conceive; and why Mr. Tait should receive it, and allow five weeks to elapse without informing the schoolmaster that he had received it, is still more difficult to comprehend.

I have only further to add, that Dr. Lang "is not responsible for the delinquencies of the Editor of the Observer," as he exercises no manner of control or superintendence over that functionary. I trust for the interests of religion, and the good repute of Mr. Mi Intyre himself, for whom, except so far as his connection with these matters is concerned, I have the highest esteem, that no further disclosures will be provoked.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, &c.

JOHN H. BAILLIE. Colonial Observer Office, Aug. 25, 1842.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The adjourned meeting of the Sydney Auxiliary to the London Missionary Society was held, pursuant to announcement, on Wednesday evening last, in the Scots Church, College-street. The area: of that capacious building before the hour of meeting arrived was nearly filled, and also a great portion of the galleries, with a respectable, and apparently interested auditory. On the platform were—The Rev. Doctors Ross and Lang, Messrs. Saunders, Threlkeld, Crook, Mansfield, Buzacott, Johnstone, Slatyer; George Allen, Esq., and Makea, one of the principal chiefs of the island of Rorotonga.

Dr. Ross took the chair at 6 o'clock; when the meeting was opened by singing a hymn. Prayer was then offered up by Mr. Threlkeld.

The chairman briefly adverted ra the proceedings of a former meeting, and introduced the missionaries from the Sooth Seas, latery arrived by the Camden, Messrs. Buzacott, Slatyer, and Johnstone, to the meeting, referring to the zeal with which they had devoted themselves to the missionary work, and the success with which, by the blessing of God, their labours had been crowned:

As an illustration of the triumple of the gospel in lands which a few years ago were involved in heathen darkness, and were the abodes of savage crnelty, the then referred to their distinguished visitor from Roratonga, himself born and brought up an idolater, but who had been savingly converted to the truth, and was this evening to address them in the cause of christian missionary, then ad dressed the meeting, detailing the progress of

christianity there since its first introduction. The teachers first landed on the island were treacherously murdered by the natives; but sometime after, the island being visited with a fearful epidemic, the rude and superstitious barbarians had regarded it as the judgment of God on them for the murder of the strangers who had come to instruct them in regard to the true God, and they were thus predisposed to receive christianity at the time that he and his companions arrived. They had been signally successful, so much so that a numerous Christian church had been formed on the island, and no trace of the ancient worship was now to be found. So degraded were they at the time that the first missionaries landed, that being told that they came to tell them of the true God, they supposed that a pig which the missionaries had brought was the God referred to, and they accordingly carried it off to their temple and apid it divine honours. Makea, when a mere boy, had received Christian instruction from these first missionaries, but could not prevent their massere by his countrymen. On the arrival of Mr. Buzacut's party, however, be had received them every countenance and co-operation in their work and labour of love.

Many interesting details relative to the readiness of the native Christians to promote every good of the mative Christians to promote every good of the mative Christians to promote every good

labour of love.

Many interesting details relative to the readlness of the native Christians to promote every good work, were given by Mr. Buzacott, which, of course, we cannot attempt to detail. It appears, however, that the Voluntary principle is throughout recognised, and that not only is a Christian church organised, but the means are put in operation for extending and perpetuating religious ordinances through the instrumentality of native teachers trained for the work in a seminary, under the superintendence of the missionaries,

Makea then addressed the meeting in his native

nances through the instrumentality of native teachers trained for the work in a seminary, under the superintendence of the missionaries.

Makes then addressed the meeting in his native tongue—Mr. Buzacott acting as interpreter. His speech possessed all the vivacity of native oratory; and although unintelligible to the persons assembled, was listened to with the greatest attention. The mode of address was peculiarly touching. He began by saying. Sons and daugiters, and whosever among you are chlesfor unissionaries—and proceeded to crave their attention while he made a little speech. He would speak to them of the cruelty and misery that prevailed in his native country, in the days of idolarty where they had bad gods and bad men, and bad bread and dirty water (figurative) and of the great blessings that had accrued from the preaching of the gospel. He made a very interesting distinction between the renunciation of Idol Worship, and that of the aboumnations that accompanied it. In his country, even after they had thrown their idols to the moles and the bats, for some time, while the truth of the gospel had not operated on their hearts, the vices and crimes of the ancient superstition continued to be practiced. It was an interesting sight to see the warm expression of philanthropy that beamed on his countenance while urging on his audience the claims of the heathen on their affections. There had been no teachers from Sydney, he said, although the harvest was great.

At the close of his speech, which terminated with the words of the Apostle, "And now brethren I commend you to God and the word of his grace"—the Chief of Roratonga retired, but immediately returned with a beg of dollars, amounting to about £90. which had been contributed by the churches of Roratonga, in aid of the Society, It had been obtained by the cultivation of arrowroot, of the produce of which they had succeeded in disposing.

The first and second resolution having been adocted at the former meeting, the remaining

It had been obtained by the cultivation of arrowroot, of the produce of which they had succeeded
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The first and second resolution having been
adopted at the former meeting, the remaining
resolutions, expressive of welcome to Makea, and
interest in his temponal and spiritual welfare, and
thanks to the members of the Auxiliary Societies
for their services in the cause—were then proposed,
seconded and unanimously adopted.

The Rew Mr. Slatyer, from Tutucla, one of the
Navigator's Islands, evidently a plous and devoted
messenger of the cross—in moving the last resolution detailed with great warmth of language and
carne-tness of manner, the signal success of the
gospel at the station he occupied, and the devotedness of the people to the cause of Christianity manifested on one occasion in a very remarkable
manner. The chiefs having ordered all the
houses of those who went to the mission station to hear the gospel to be burned and their goods
destroyed or confiscated, a meeting of those
who had embraced the faith was held, when it
was determined to gbey God rather than man.
The demonstration was so efficual that the chiefs
discovered the impossibility of carrying their resolution into effect, without burning the greater part
of the houses on the Island; and the result was the
complete establishment and the full recognition by
the chiefs of the principle of entire liberty of
conscience.

conscience.

The proceedings throughout were intensely interestiag.

A considerable sum of money, £133. 0a. 34d. was co.leted at the close, towards the objects of he society.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24.

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

The Collector of Customs, as chairman of the committee on the Sugar Company's Bill, brought up the report of the committee, and stated that the committee had re-ceived a letter from Mr. Childs, to the effect that he was willing that that part of the bill which related to distillation should be struck out.

The Governor said that after the bill had been sent to the committee he had discovered that it was stated in the preamble that the company intended to carry on distillation from molasses. If it were passed in that state he could not refuse them a license to distil if they applied for one. He had, therefore, ordered his private secretary to write a note to Mr. Childs, stating that it would be impossible for him to present the bill in that shape. Mr. Childs was willing that the words should be struck out, but there was still no specific provision in the bill that the company should not carry on distillation, and he now gave notice that at the second reading he should propose a clause to that effect.

The bill was ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

Mr. J. Macarthur wished to say a word by way of explanation in reference to the extract which his Excellency read yesterday from Sir T. Mitchell's book respecting the rencontre with the natives on the river Bo-He had read the same extract himself in company with several intelligent natives of the Colony, who were well ac-quainted with the customs of the aborigines, and they were all of opinion that Sir mas Mitchell was wanting in knowledge of those customs. It was well known, that whenever they approached each other's waterholes, they always cooeyed to give no-tice of their approach. This was a formality observed amongst them, something similar to the custom among Europeans of sending their cards, and they expected the same for mality to be observed by the whites. was extremely dangerous to approach them without it, and a great number of the mishaps which had at various times occurred were to be ascribed to the neglect of this formality. With respect to the waterholes mentioned by Mr. Allman, he had been in formed by a gentleman who knew the dis-trict well, and who was a disinterested party, that there was plenty of water there. It was also to be observed that Mr. Allman was a stranger to that part of the country

The Governor was not acquainted with the habits and customs of the aborigines; he had found the passage in Sir T. Mitchell's book; he thought it was applicable to the case, and therefore he had read it to the Council. With respect to the water he had merely read the statements made by Mr. Allman; that gentleman says, that the water was so scarce in the district that on their return they were obliged to kill a bullock in order to drink the blood. The discussion, however, could not be again gone into.

The Attorney-General presented a petition from the inhabitants of Patrick's Plains, praying that a court of requests might be established there. He thought as they were more than thirty miles from Mailland or Scone, and had a population of more than 2,000 persons, they had strong claims upon his Excellency's consideration, he would, therefore, move that the petition be read.

The petition was read and received accordingly.

The Appropriation Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be read a third time on Tuesday next.

The Attorney-General said, since the Courts of Requests Bill was last under consideration, he had prepared a clause which he hoped would meet one of the suggestions of his honor the Chief Justice. He felt some surprise at the objection which had been made to the bill, on the constitutional ground that it took away the right of trial by jury. The rule of the Su-

preme Court was, that certain cases should oe tried by assessors, and if parties wished for a jury they were obliged to make affidavit that the case was one which required it; there were no appllications in cases under 301., and he apprehended if there were they would be refused, so that the objection would apply to the Supreme court itself equally with the Courts of requests, which it was proposed to establish. As the jurisdiction was to be raised to 301. he was not prepared to recommend the exclusion of attorneys; but a very moderate scale of fees should be drawn up by the scale of fees should be than the strength of t was seldom more than 41. or 51. would not make it compulsory on par-ties to appear by attorney. He would rather that every man should be the guardian of his own claims; but he would press upon the Council the necessity of allowing these clauses to remain. The clause which he had altered to meet the suggestion of his honor was to the effect, that barristers of three years' standing of the English or Irish bar should be appointed to preside in such courts as his Excellency might think expedient. He had carefully gone through thirty or forty acts of a similar nature, and had endeavoured to gather from them what he thought was best adapted to the wants of this Colony.

The Governor said that the clause if he understood it rightly would compel him to do what he had said the other day he would not, to appoint barristers as commissioners He had made up his mind on that subject, and should therefore object to the clause. present circumstances of the colony he would not sanction the creation of new and expensive offices. For a salary of 500l. a year they would only be able to get the junior members of the profession, who, though they might be men of high attainments, still want With respect to attorneys ed experience. practising in these courts, as the expense would not fall upon the government, he would not object to it altogether, but they would deceive themselves if they thought 41. or 51. would be all the expense. He wished to correct what he had said the other day respectcorrect what he had said the other day respecting attorneys who attend the circuit courts
charging their travelling expenses on each of
their clients. He found that he was wrong in
making that statement. Their practice was
much worse than he had stated, as they
charged two guineas per diem to each of
their clients, and divided their travelling expenses among the whole of them. If they had twenty clients, and charged each of them two guineas a day, that made forty guineas a day, and then they divided amongst them their trave'ling expenses. An attoruey in Sydney had been appointed by the government to go to Maitland to defend the prisoner there, and on his bill being sent in, there was a charge of fourteen guineas for seven days attendance. This he thought somedays'attendance. This he thought some-what high, and he had therefore applied to Mr. Dillon, the crown solicitor, on the subject, who informed him that this was the invariable practice.

The Chief Justice said the case to which his Excellency had alluded was that of a most respectable attorney, Mr. G. Allen, most respectable attorney, Mr. G. Allen, who had been appointed to go to Maitland to defend a man there. He had no other business at Maitland; the trial did not come on till towards the end of the assizes; and he had to wait there seven days. If a jury of twelve citizens had been called on to assess damages in the case, they would have given him every farthing he claimed. Attorneys were not like common laborers; they had gone through a course of education which was very expensive, and it required at least 1000l to fit them for their profession. This bill was supported by an hon. member opposite, on the ground that it would enable people to get justice without law. He would ask, however, what cause could be judged without law? In the most ordinary transactions of life an appeal was made to some standard. The clause now introduced by the Attorney General re-moved one of his objections to the bill. He had not made any stand on the question of trial by jury, as he believed two assessors and a legal gentleman would be competent to try the cases which might come before them But his learned friend had not removed his (the Chief Justice's) objections respecting the right of appeal; if a clause were introduced, giving the Commissioner a power to reserve any difficult case for the judgment of the Supreme Court, that would perhaps meet his objection. He would ra-ther see the experiment tried in the remote parts of the colony, than in the county of Cumberland, which was so near to the Supreme Court. It might be all very well to have a Court for the recovery of 101., but this bill would have the effect of creating a Court analogous to the Supreme Court and they would thus have two Supreme Courts in the county of Cumberland. The expense in some instances would be rather increased than diminished, and he was of opinion that the people would rather have things as they were than otherwise was to be confined to the county of Cumberland, he would only say that there it was not wanted; if it was to be tried in the remote districts of the colony he would have gentlemen to preside over the courts who were qualified by their legal education; and without the assistance of gal practitioners in the court, he feared in many cases justice would not be done.

Mr. J. Macarthur said that there was spirit of litigation amongst the people, and it was to check that spirit that these courts were proposed; but if legal practitioners were admitted, the time of the court would be taken up in the discussion of abstruse questions, instead of looking at the merits of the case.

Mr. Jones said he hardly knew whether the Chief Justice intended to oppose the bill or not. He still thought there was a great difference between law and justice, and he wanted these courts to be courts of iustice and not of law. One-fourth of the cases tried in the Supreme Court were under 301., and he would venture to say that each of them had cost 301, or 401 more. He hoped, therefore, notwithstanding

the objections of the Chief Justice, the Council would pass the bill.

The Governor had hoped that at the last sitting the medium course which had been pointed out would have met with the support of all, but now they were told that these courts were not wanted in Combingland.

the medium course which and been pointed out would have met with the support of all, but now they were told that these courts were not wanted in Comberland. It was urged that the supreme court was always open, but that was very much like the old joke that the London Tavern was always open, and persons might go in; but they could have nothing without paying for it. They would be obliged either to establish a court of this kind or, if prosible, reduce the expenses of the Supreme Court. Who were the proper persons to do that, he was not prepared to say. He would not persist in the bill in opposition to the opinions of the Judges, and yet be did not wish to withdraw it unless strongly advised to do so.

The Aitorney General said if the bill was necessary anywhere it was in the county of Cumberland, and they had a petition from the inhabitants of Sydney calling loud'y for it. If the bill was not first tried in the county of Cumberland, there was little prospect of its beginning anywhere. Perhaps, under all circumstances, the wisest course to pursue would be to postpone, but not to abandon the bill. He owed it to that community, of which he had so long been the servant, to devise such a measure as would meet their wants, but as he could not calculate on the support of the Judges, the best way would be to let it lie over for a time; and he should at least have the consolation of knowing, that at some happier period of legislation, it would be passed into a law.

The Council adjourned to Friday.

A PROTESTANT GLANCE ON THE BY-GONE "DAYS OF OTHER YEARS."

A PROTESTANT GLANCE ON THE BY-GONE
"DAYS OF OTHER Y EARS."

Behold the man of God, by Rome accurst—
By Batylon the mystical condemned,
Approach the Martry pile to slake the thirst
Of hellish Rome, whose wrath could not be stemmed.
Behold the congregated human mass,
Whose breath suspense arrests, and silence scals—
Behold the guard, through which he has to pass,
Or ere his frame, the dreadful torture feels.
He looks around composed—with glowing eye
He sees the cannon, on the castle wall,
Guarding the pile on which he has to die,
From which in ashes soon, his frame must fall.
He sees the lordly cardinal repres
His limbs voluptuously, in pillowed case;
Glutting his eyes with those unhallowed woes,
Which he and Rome, now bid the martyr size.
Bold and unflinching Wishart mounts the pile,
With all the martyr in his looks displayed;
No dizzy dread could make him then recoil,
From that fell load, which Rome upon him laid.
Fearless, triumphing, in the Truth's blest cause,
He waits, unmoved, the dread consuming fire;
This rather choosing, than to break God's laws.
'Gainst this, oh! what was Rome, with all her hellish ire?
At last the figgots crackling throw around
[form—

'Gamst this, oh! what was Rome, with all her hell ire?

At last the faggots crackling throw around [form The smoke, which thickening, shades the Marty The flames burst forth—the drum and trumpets sound And drown the multitudes low nurmuring storm. Oh! that it would outburst, and break the bands Of that delusion dark, which bidds them down, But ah! the "scarlet-coloured Whore" still stande In state triumphant, and with hellish from Throws darkness all around, and high commands. "Its dowe, "its finished—enated are it.e pains Of him whose form is now but ashes white, His pains are ended, for him now remains A Crosn of glory with effulgence bright. 1. A Sydney, August 25, 1842.

SUPREME COURT.-Civil Side.

Tuesday.

Before Mr. Justice Burton, and a special juty.

SUPREME COURT.—Civiu Side.

Tuzsdat.

Before Mr. Justice Burton, and a special juty.,
Collins v. Elwyn.—The evidence in this case
was resumed this morning, and occupied the court
during the remainder of the day. The coursel for
the plaintiff were the Attorney-General, Mr. Windeyer, and Mr. Darvall; for the defendant, the
Solicitor-General, Messrs. Foster and Broadhurst.
The case as opened by the plaintiff's counsel was
as follows:—There weresix counts in the declaration.
The slander complained of was, that at various
times, and to various persons, the defendant had,
with a view to injure the good name and fame of
the plaintiff, and to create doubts as to his solvency,
concected and spread reports which were untruf-,
and which had had the effect intended. That the
plaintiff was engaged in partnership with one William Hart, of London, in an extensive concern—
sawing and four mils, and that at various times
he had had occasion to draw upon his said partner
in England for various large sums of money to
enable him to complete the building, &c.,
necessary to carry on this concern; that
Messrs. Irving and Lamb had purchased such
bills of the plaintiff to the amount of nearly
40001, and were in treaty for the purchase of 10001.
more; but that the defendant had prevented the
completion of the bargain by the slander complained of, by causing it to be believed that the
plaintiff was in embarrassed circumstances, and
that the bills which had been purchased by Messrs.
Irving and Lamb would not be met when they
come to maturity. The various counts recited that
the defendant had said that "not one of the bills,"
what an another occasion the defendate had
said, "Hat is not a partner of his—Hart is no
more a partner of his than I am, but he will come
in as a principal creditor," and lastly, "all the
bills will be dishonoured." The declaration went
on to state, that in consequence of these slanders
the plaintiff was non the than I am but he will come
in as a principal creditor," and lastly, "all the
bills will be dishonour

plannin, damages 2,4481. 0s. 4d.
THURSDAY.
Before Mr. Justice Stephen and a special jury.
Ross v Gibbs and another.—An action of trcaver to recover the value of a quantity of wine which had beer sent to this colony to the p aintiff, a merchant. The entries had been passed in the usual manner at the Custom House, and the duty wild unon the sellow usual manner at the Custom House, and the duty paid upon the value set down on these entiries. Afterwards the Collector of Customs, who did not appear to have acied exactly on his own judgment, but rather as prompted by some officious persons, seized this wine. An interview took place, and at the suggestion of the Customhouse authorities, an amended entry was made, and the vaue of the wine was set down at 41.10s, per pipe, instead of 31., as at first, and the duty was paid on this amended entry, and accepted by the Custom-house authorities, and the persons who had been placed in charge removed. After the wine, however, had been placed in bonded stores, the Custom-house authorities again took powessien of it. This action was brought to recover the value of the wine.

The Attorney-General for the defendant, said if

of it. This action was brought to recover the value of the wine.

The Attorney-General for the defendant, said if his honour ruled with him on a point, which he would presently state, the time of the jury need be occupied but a very short time. That point was, that this matter had already been dealt with in another court having competent jurisdiction, that the miscalled Benecarlo wine had been condemned by the Court of Vice-Admiralty, and herefore that the plaintiff could not bring the matter into this Court to try the decision of the Vice-Admiralty court, and that, the proof of the condemnation by the Vice-Admiralty Court would be sufficient to bar the plaintiff room coming into this Court at all. He would prove that this Benecarlo with add been condemned, that it had been seized for the Queen, and that the plaintiff had therefore no property in it, and could not recover its value from the officers of the Customs, who had merely done their duty. After hearing evidence at some length, Mr. Stephen put the case to the jury, who having retired returned the following verdiot—They found that the matter had already been dealt with in a court of competent jurisdiction, and they could not disturb its decision: and they found a verdict for the defendants.

His Honor certified for a special jury.

His Honor certified for a special jury.

At Nithsdale, St. Vincent, on the 15th instant, Mrs. Hugh Wallace, of a son.
On the 21st instant, at Flinton, the Lady of W.S. Deloitte, Esq., of a daughter.
At William Learmonth, of a son.
MARKIED.
On Tuesday, the 23d August, by special license, by the Rev. Dr. M'Garvie, Mr. Thomas Allen, of Paramatta, to Miss Martha Abbott, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Abbott, Governor of the Debtors' Prison, Sydney, New South Wales.

DEATHS.
On the 12th inst, at he father's residence, Sussex

On the 12th inst., at her father's residence, Sussex reet South, Janet Orr, third daughter of William street South, Janet Orr, third daughter of William Orr, Engineer.
At Steraster Hose, Caithness, N. B., on the 14th April last, Alexander Henderson, Esq.

THE GAZETTE'S FLING. To the Editor of the Colonial Observer.

To the Editor of the Colonial Observer.

Sin—Seeing an attempt at a sort of flourishing indignity in one of the journals of this day, (first calling you a worthy D.D. "and then a Liar") it reminds me forcibly of the ungracious act of the ass kicking at the Lion's stern.

As if all the world did not know "how and all about it,"—and who the parties were belonging to the said journal.

Nor is it so much whether the arrangement is as you say with it, or whether they "could do without it,"—whether their namby panchy start would be heard of even for an hour—by mere circulation alone. 'As is always the case with presump uous third rate writers, we find all this sort of sickening affectation:—

Ist.—"We have much pleasure that honourable members took the same view as ourselves, &c."

2nd.—"We agree with our cotemporary the Australian, &c."

3rd.—"Another subject on which we agree with

3rd.—"Another subject on which we agree with

Austration, ecc.

3rd.—"Another subject on which we agree with Sir George Gipps,"
4th. Imposition.—"We too are content to let the matter drop, &c."—Query! why not drop the paper?

Now, Sir, what insulting—horrid trash all this is! "We," who's we?

For a wonder (the first time though) they cut short the tail of what they suppose the usual leading article, which generally ended by being (obligingly) obliged by the press of other matter to defer the subject "till next publication"—which never came yet—or ever will!

They really should ask permission from other journals to copy verbatim, so that one might get a little of the cream for breakfast instead of state "sky-blue."

"sky-blue."
The fact is, the paper is filled with nothing but
nothingness "-a total ignorance of political
manner; of country matter; of anything that
spoing except of the "Olympic game and cabbage

I should not have noticed this vulgar abuse of you, only I knew you would not condescend to shew "'em up."

I am, Sir, your's,
AN ODD FELLOW.
Tuesday 24th August, 1842.

NEW ZEALAND.

LAND CLAIMS ORDINANCE.

"An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance enacted by the Governor of New Zealand, with the advice and consect of the Legislative Council thereof." Session I., No. 2—Passed 25th February, 1842.

Whereas by an Ordinance enacted by the Governor of New Zealand, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, Session I., No. 2, entitled "An Ordinance to repeal within the said colony of New Zealand, a certain Act of the Governor and Legislative Council of New South Wales made and next of the Council of New South the Governor and Legislative Council of New South Wales, made and passed in the fourth year of the reign of her present Majesty, and adopted under an Ordinance of the Governor and Legislative Council of New Zealand, for extending the laws of New South Wales to the said colony of New Zealand, and which said Act of the Governor and Council of New South Wales is entitled "An act to empower the Governor of New South Wales to appoint commissioners withcertain nowers to cyamine Council of New South Wales is entitled 'An act to empower the Governor of New South Wales to appoint commissioners withcertain powers to examine and report on claims to grants of land in New Zealand, and also to terminate any commission issued under the same, and to authorise the Governor of the colony of New Zealand to appoint commissioners with certain powers to examine and report on claims to grants of land therein, and to declare all other titles, except those allowed by the Crown, 'null and viid.' The commissioners therein mentioned are directed to inquire into and set for the price or valuable consideration with the sterling value thereof paid for the lands claimed to any of the chiefs or tribes or any aboriginal inhabitant of the said colony of New Zealand, as well as the time and manner of the payment, and the circumstances under which such payment was made, and also to enquire into and set forth the number of acres which such payment would have been equivalent to, according to the rates fixed in a schedule, marked B, to the said recited Ordinance annexed, and it is also by the said recited Ordinance annexed, and it is also by the said recited Ordinance annexed, and it is also by the said recited Ordinance annexed, and it is also by the said recited Ordinance annexed, and it is also by the said recited Ordinance annexed, and it is also by the said recited Ordinance for the Executive Council: and whereas, by an arrangement entered into between her Majesty's Government and the New Zealand smine shall exceed in extent 2560 acres, unless specially uthorised thereto by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council; and whereas, by an arrangement entered into between her Majesty's Government' and the New Zealand Company, it was provided, that an accountehould be taken of the sums of mouey invested by the sald Company in the purchase of lands in New Zealand, from the native chiefs and others, in the taking up, chartering, and despatching of ships for the conveyance of emigrants thither, in the maintenance of such emigrants before and during the outward voyage, in the purchase and transmission of stores for the public use of the settlers, collectively, on their arrival, in surveys, in the crection of buildings, or the execution of other works, dedicated exclusively to the public service of the settlement, and in other leads of expenditure, or absolute liabilities, unavoidably required or reasonably incurred for the before-mentioned purposes; and that when the amount of the said Company should be secured by a grant from the Crown to them, under the public seal of the colony, of as many acres of land as should be equal to four times the number of pounds ateriling which they should be found to have expended in the manner, and for the purposes aforesaid: And whereas her Majesty's Government have declared their intention to apply to all other persons the rule to which he've Zealand Company will be subject, in respect of the quantity of land to be granted to them within the colony: Be it therefore 'declared and enacted by the Governor of New Zealand, with the

advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:-

advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

1. The Schedule marked B, to the said Ordinance annexed, and so much thereof as restricts the grants of land to be recommended by the said commissioners as aforesaid, and so much of the said Ordinances as is consistent with the said recited arrangement, and this Ordinance is hereby repeal analyses thereof, are vested in her Majesty, her Edirs, and Successors, as part of the demessne lands of the Crown.

3. There shall be published, from time to time, in the Government Gazette of New Zealand, proclamations describing all lands so validly sold; setting forth the situation, boundaries, and extent thereof, and such other particulars as may be necessary for identifying the same. Every such proclamation shall be received in all courts of justice as conclusive evidence that the lands therein described are Crown lands as aforesaid.

4. Whenever it shall be reported by any commissioner or commissioners of land claims that any person, whether he shall be a natural born subject of a citizen or subject of any Foreign State, is entitled under the provisions of the said Ordinance to a grant of land, in respect of his alleged purchase, such person shall, on the report being confirmed by his Excellency the Governor, be entitled to a grant from the Crown out of the land validly sold to such person, of four times as many acres as he shall be found to have expended pounds sterling in manner and for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned: Provided always, that when goods shall have been given to the natives in barter for land, the value of the goods so given shall be estimated at three times their selling price in Sydney at the time.

5. The land to be granted at the recommendation of the Commissioner, may be selected by the person entitled to such grant out of the land claimed by him.

7. The land to be granted at the recommendation of the Commissioner, may be selected by the person entitled to such grant out of the said rection.

8. When any land to which any clai

T. If any part of the land to be granted to the New Zealand Company, under the provisions of the aforesaid arrangements shall have been validly sold by the abortinal inhabitants to any claimant, other than the New Zealand Company, compensation, in other land, shall be made to such claimant, by the said Company, according to such rate as to the Commissioner shall seem meet.

meet,

8. And be it lastly enacted, that all the powers of
hearing, examining, and reporting on claims to land,
given by the said recited Ordinance to any two Commissioners, may be exercised as fully and effectually
by any single Commissioner whom his Excellency
the Governor shall for that nurses among the missioners, and by any single Commissioner name the Governor shall for that purpose appoint, W. HOBSON, Governor

Passed the Legislative Council this 5th day of February, 1842.

J. COATES,
Clerk of Councils.

SELECTIONS FROM THE LAST BATCH OF AMERICAN PAPERS.

AMERICAN PAPERS.

A Solemn Thought,—When we look abroad over the great petato-patch of the world, and see innumerable ridges filled to overflowing with the smallest kind of "taters," a feeling of sadness comes over us at the thought that they will never be any larger!—That's my "impression," as the printer said when he kissed his sweetheart.—Prodigious Strength: A man celebrated for the large quantities of rum and whiskey that he swallowed, had os strong a breath that he could'nt hold it in to save his life, and so he died!—Statistics. It is calculated that if all the white infants in the United States under five years of age were collected together, it would require a nursery capable of containing 2,400,000 of these scions of liberty. But were they unfortunately to set up a squall when so assembled, the distance at which they might be heard, and the quantity of sugar-plums necessary to pacify them, have hitherto baffied all calculation! and cannot even be guessed!

Scottish Kindness and Irish Wit. Scottish Kindness and Irish Wit.—As Sir Walter Scut was riding with a friend in the neighbourhood of Abbotsford, he came to a field-gate, which an Irish beggar who happened to he near, hastened to open for him. Sir Walter was desirous of rewarding his civility by the presentof sixpence, but found that he had not so small a coin in his purse. "Here, my good fellow," said the Baronet, "here is a shilling for you, but mind, you owe me sixpence." "God bless your honour" exclaimed Pat; "may you live till I pay you!"

TO THE CITIZENS OF SYDNEY.

GENTLEMEN—I beg to announce to CENTLEMEN—I beg to announce to you thus early (in order to afford such of you as may become Councillors of the City an opportunity of considering my pretension) that I intend, es soon as the Council is constituted, to offer myself for the situation of Treasurer of the City. The duties of this office, I respectfully submit, are precisely those for which uny habits of business qualify me. I have every motive which a permanent stake in the Colony, and a large family whose comfort will depend on its prusperity, can present, for inducing me to seek the public good and to conduct myself with propriety n the public service

I am, Gentlemen,
Your very obedient servant,
ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.
Hunter-street, August 9.

EXCHANGE UPON LONDON: THE Royal Bank of Australia hereby give notice that they will dispose of Banker's Bills accepted upon London, in sums varying from

D. M. LAURIE, Manager

Royal Bank of Australia, 12th August, 1842. Office Hours from 12 to 2.

SUPERIOR LARGE COALS.

THE EBENEZER COALS are sold by the lower's first 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 aton, at 28s. per ton weight; outside the said bloundary, 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. Sydney, at 32s. per ton weight.

IN THE ESTATE OF DAVID HAY, DE-CEASED.

ETTERS of Administration having heen granted in the above Estate, all persons indebted are hereby required to pay their debts to this Estate, at the Office of Messrs. Dunlop and Co. on or before the 1st day of September, on which day legal proceedings will be commenced on all nusethled claims without respect of persons.

Section 18th August 1868.

Sydney, 18th August, 1842.

CENTLÉMEN—Having been urged by many of my friends to offer myself as a candidate for the office of Treasurer to the City, I am induced by their good wishes to make this public appeal. My long residence in the Colony, and the extensive business I have had as an Accountant, in which I believe I have uniformly given satisfaction, and my character for ability and integrity, I trust generally approved of, induce me to hope that this appeal will be favourably received by the Electors—from whom I beg that support which will secure to me the honour of filling the situation; and should success attend my present effort, I trust I shall prove myself worthy of your confidence.

condence.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient and faithful servant,
JOHN MORRIS, Accountant.
Opposite the Council Chambers,
Macquarie-street, 18th August, 1842.

THE QUEEN'S FAMILY HOTEL,

THE QUEEN'S FAMILY HOTEL, EAST GOSFORD.

THE commodious and really elegantly fitted up Hotel is now ready for the reception of Ladies and Gentlemen who may desire to enjoy the most picturesque and diversified seenery in the Colony. The air is clear and invigorating, peculiarly suited to persons of nervous, bilious, or consumptive habits. A very commodious bathing-house is appropriated exclusively to the use of visitors free of charge, and pleasure-boats and riding horses may at all times be obtained at a moderate hire. The distance from Port Jackson to Broken Bay (the entrance to the Brisbane Waters) is only eigheten miles, and performed always in the day time, so that families may leave Sydney after breakfast and dien at the Queen's Hotel, without exposure to the nightair, or the annoyance of helip penned up with all sorts of people in a clease ashin, during a tedious night trip. Ladies, gentlemen, or families can be accommodated with separate sitting and hed grooms, and every attendance.

attendance.

The charge to regular Boarders, including every thing except wine, is Two Pounds per week.

A good cellar of the choicest wines, including Port. Sherry, Claret, Hock, Madeira, and Champage, together with Cider, Perry, Ale, Porter, Cordials and Spirits.

The favourite steam-boat William the Fourth The tavourite steam-toot witham the Fourth plies regularly twice every week between East Gosford and Sydney, so that persons may shorten or prolong their stay according to circumstances, untiting economy with recreation, and enjoying the comforts of home, with the variety of a country life.

J. R. FRAZER,

Queen's Hotel. Peek's Point, East Gosford.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES UNEQUALLED IN PRICE AND EQUALLED 113 QUALITY, consisting of— Per Pair

SEAHORSE STEAM SHIP.

communication between Sydney, Van Dieman's Land, and Port Phillip.



THE SEA HORSE will leave Sydney for Port Phillip, on Saturday, the 17th September, and return from William's Town (Port Phillip,) on Saturday, the 24th, calling at George Town, (Van Dieman's Land.) both going and returning.

Further information obtained on application to BOYD & Co.,

Unwin's Buildings. Custom House

WINE CELLAR.

HE undersigned have constantly on

Wines of the best quality, in Bottles, Octaves, Quarter Casks, and Pipes Porter and Ale, in Bottles, Barrels, and Hogsheads' Allsop's Pale Ale in Barrels

Private Families and others supplied in quantity to suit their respective occupantion.

to suit their respective consumption.

S PEEK AND CO.

TO DRUGGISTS, &c.

ANIED Employment, by a gentle-man, who has had considerable experience in dispensing, and is qualified to practice every other branch of the profession. The advertiser has unex-ceptionable testimonials and references as to character, ability, &c. Apply by letter,, post-paid, to P. M., Observer Office.

NEW BOOKS.

HE following form part of a collection THE following form part of a collection of standard works, just received by the undersigned, they are in elegant Morrocco and less expensive bindings. The greater portion is illustrated with exquisite engravings, by the most eminent English Artists, and has been published either within the present or past year; a few, it will be seen, are reprinted the Standard English writers, and are in volumes of a size uniform to Murray's edition of Lord Byron's Works.

size uniform to auritay o Works.
Pictorial History of England, just completed, 6 vols.
Naval Service, coloured engravings
Childe Harold, royal octavo, Finden's fine plates
Life of a Soldier, by Costello
Charles O'Malley, complete
Harry Lorrequer

Charles O'Mulley, complete
Harry Lorrequer
Mrs. Ellis's Family Secrets
Mrs. Ellis's Duughters of England
Finden's Portraits, 2nd vol.
Hall
Hall Demonstrate, Acc., by Mr. and Mrs.
Hall

Hall Burke's Peerage, last edition Josephus, illustrated with fine wood and steel engra-

Banke's Peerage, last edition
Josephus, illustrated with fine wood and steel engravings
Wilkinson's Modern Egyptians, 3 vols
Comic English Grammar
Come Latin Grammar
Come Latin Grammar
mith's comic Miscellanies, 2 vols.
Gay Fawkes, by Ainsworth
Rod and Gun
Pictorial Edition of Gulliver's Travels, with Commenatry and Biographical notes
Moore's Works, collected by himself, and illustrated
Graham's Giscases of Females
Horeston, or New Lord of the Manor
Hand-book of Commerce, simall vol.
Tyas's Legal Hand-book of Personal Property
Willis's Commercial Law, Partnership, Legacies, Real
Property, Excoutors, and Administrators, Landlord
and Henant, Debtor and Creditor, and of Bills and
Promissory notes
Myneir's Perinsular War
Fraser's Persia and Affighanistan
M'Crie's Life of John Knox, new edition, 1, vol.
Comic Almanac, from commencement to 1842, 2 vels.
Beaumont and Fletcher, 2 vols
Swift's works complete
Fielding's works ditto, 1 vol.
Swollett's ditto, 1 vol.
Mycherly and Congreave, 1 vol.
Massinger and Ford, 1 vol.
Ben Jonson, 1 vol.
The Spectator, 1 vol., with Biographical notes on the
Contributors, 1 vol.
Burn's work's, 1 vol.
Byron's works, 1 vol.
Byron's works, 1 vol.
Burn's work's, 1 vol.
Byron's works, 1 vol.
Centry Poetical ditto, 1 vol.
Peenny Magazine, new series
M'Cullock's Commercial Dictionary
Children of the Mobility

Penny Magazine, new series
M'Cullock's Commercial Dictionary
Children of the Mobility
Cruikshanks's Omnibus, complete, 1 vol.
Tyas's Napoleon, 3 vols.

Thomas' ditto, 2 vols.

Don Quixote, illustrated, 3 vols.

Git Blas, 2 vols.

Raper's Navigation—this publication obtained a Gold

Medal

Asper's Navigation—this publication obtained a Gold Medal
Ure's Dictionary of the Arts and Sciences
The Drunkard, a Poem, by John O'Neil
Ihe Cottager, a Poem, by Muller
Mrs. Hennir's works, complete
Pictorial Bible and Natural History of the Holy Land
Hardman's Drawing Book for 1842
Prout's Microcosm
Martin's Illustrations of the Bible
Martin's Illustrations of Paradise Lost
The Court of Queen Victoria, Finden's Plates
Seven Ages of Female Beatty, illustrated
A Student's Life in Germany
A large collection of Juvenile works, both in handsome
and plain bindings.

G. W. EVANS,

G. W. EVANS,

George-street,

The Yass Steam Mill is now in operation. The Yass Steam Mill is now in operation.

CHARGES for Grinding, Dressing and Smutting, Is. 3d., Is. 6d., and Is. 9d. per bushel, payable on delivery.

Good samples of wheat purchased at market rates, or received in payment for Grinding.

Flour, Polard and Bran on sale.

Chiefly to avoid the expense and inconvenience of collection, it is requested to be observed that no accounts will be run for grinding.

Yass, 1st August, 1843.

WANTED TO BORROW. £3,000,

N first-rate property in the centre of the town of Sydney, now yielding a moderate rental of Five Hundred a-year. As the Security is exceedingly good, no higher rate of interest will be given than TEN PER CRYT, and the loan will not be taken for a shorter period than found of the vaces.

four or five years.

For particulars apply to Mr. J. H. Baillie, Observer Office.

Sydney, Aug. 25, 1842.

IMPORTANT SALE.—CATTLE AND SHEEP.
—Eight Hundred Head of Segenho and Piper-bred CATTLE.—Four Thousand of improved Leicester and Teeswater SHEEP.

Leterster and Teeswater SHEEP.

• NorE.—Notwithstanding "the times," it is guite manifest that it only requires a careful calculation with pen and into convince Capitalists that SH.EP and CATTLE, with STA-TIONS, &c., are beyond all comparison the best property in the colony (with industry and economy) to make money by, and so long as grass grows and wool is worn, they must continue to be so.

R. STUBBS has been favoured with H. SI UB B5 has Deen layoured with intructions from Messrs Nichos, Brownlow, and Macdermott to arrange the sale, and bring anreservedly to the hammer, at the Auction Mart, King-street, on Wednesday, the 21st day of September, 1842, at Twelve o'clock precisely, RECAPITULATION-

ABOO Head of CATTLE
4000 SHEEP and
(RAMS in proportion)
The former partly Segenbue breeds and crossed
again carefully by Piper's buils. The latter from
Johnson's Teeswater and O'Brien's imported Lei-

Johnson's Teeswater and O'Brien's imported Leicesters.

This stock having been diligently looked after and improved under the superintendence of experienced judges, it has been considered advisable to conduct the sale upon the same plan as that of Thomas Potter Macqueen's (previous to that gentleman's return to England).

First purchaser to have priority of selection: the sale being approved of in the following order:

THE BEAUTIFUL BRED COWS.

Lot 1.50 bead of cows

2.50 ditto

Dropping their calves,

ditto ditto ditto ditto Dropping their calves, and all to be given in. 5. 50 6. 50 7. 50 ditto ditto ditto

400 head, more or less.

THE HEIFERS. 11, 25 15. 25 16. 25 17. 25 18. 25

200 head, more or less.

MALE STOCK. STEERS, &c.

21. 25 22. 25

25, 25 26, 25

200 head, more or less.
The bull stock included.
Four thousand sheep, classified, as per muster, to be known at the Auction Mart on the day of sale, with particulars of each flock, and name of the shepherds.

TO SHEEP FARMERS

TO SHEEP FARMERS
land all settlers, versed and known as distinguished flock masters in the colony, these carefully bred sheep must bring to their recollection the many years of labour and expense spirited proprietors have been at since the arrival of those per Diadem, in 1829; imported purposedly to improve the stock, by throwing in the best blood, both from the Escurial and Saxony flocks. It is natural to suppose that the descendants of that breed, at subsequent periods, required a further change, reinvigorating the constitution of the animal, so liable to falling off in shape and unity of proportion. It is with this view that those sheep have been ooked after, and it is presumed that the great object is attained when you produce an animal with firm round ribs, legs not too long, a well set and full chest, broad powerful loin, small bone, graceful figure, and inproved weight of fleece.

If these recommendations are worth paying

graceful figure, and improved weight of fleece.

If these recommendations are worth paying attention to, and the description of the animal is borne out by good, practical, and experienced judges upon the subject, it only remains for any intending purchaser to refer to the stock to which these bear consanguisity, and there can be no doubt as to the reputation the person will arrive at, in the wool market, who has the good luck to become the buyer of them. These sheep are now about dropping their lambs, which will be included in the sale with all the wool.

N. B. The system of the stock of the sale with all the wool.

N. B.—The muster returns will be produced at day of sale, at which time the terms will be made known.

town. Interim.—Persons wishing further information will apply to Messrs. Macdermott and Brownlow, C. H. Nichols, Esq., or to the Auctioneer, KingColonial Secretary's Office. Sydn.y, 27th August, 1842. COUNCIL.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVER-NOR is pleased to direct that the general objects of the undermentioned Bill now under consideration of the Legislative Council be [pub-lished for general information.

By his Excellency's command, E. DEAS THOMSON.

"A BILL to continue for a limited time An Act
"passed in the fifth year of her Majesty's Reign,
"intituted," An Act to authorise the Covernor
"of New South Wates, to detoin at hard
"labour 'any Male offender under second sentence or order of transportation."
As the Act 5 Victoria, No. 8, will expire on the
21st September next, it is proposed to continue it
in force from that date until—

UNCLAIMED GOODS.

QUANTITY of Jewellery, Watches, QUANTITY of Jewellery, Watches, &c., having been left for repairs during the last ten years, but have never been called for. All persons having any articles at the undereigned for repairs, are requested to call for them as early as possible, as be is retiring from business, and intends finally closing in a few weeks, when all goods remaining unclaimed will be sold by Auction and the proceeds given to the Benevolent Asylum.

ALEXANDER DICK,

Jeweller and Watchmaker,

George-street, Sydney.

George-street, Sydney.

N. B.—All person indebted to the above requested to pay the same as early as possible.

AGRICULTURAL FARM TO LET.

NO LET, for such time as may be agreed on, the Farm of Prospect Hill, being part of the estate of Dunmore, Paterson's River, and consisting of 341 (three hundred and forty-one) acres of ground, of which upwards of 200 (two hundred) are alluvial land, all cleared and of the first quality; one hundred and forty acres being at present under crop. The farm buildings consist of a commodious dwelling house of stone, with barn, men's huts, &c., and the land is all

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
Also for sale a Post Windmill in good condition,
which can be removed and re-erected any where in
the Colony at a moderate expense.
ANDREW LANG.

Dunmore, 26th August, 1842.

To Engineers, Millwrights, Blacksmiths, and others

M. A. POLACK will sell by Auction, on the premises of Mr. Dingwall, opposite Mr. Blaxland's Salt Stores, in Clarence-street, on TUESDAY, August 30th, at eleven o'clock, The whole of the stock in trade of Messrs. A. Wilson and Co., comprising
New winnowing machines, of the most improved construction

New winnowang construction
Turning lathes
Assorted iron
Smiths' bellows, anvils, and tools
Vices, stocks and dies for screwing
Carpenters' benches
Cedar in toards and planks
Patterns for castings
Old and scrap iron
Household Furniture, &c.
Terms at sale.

IMPORTANT TO GRAZIERS.

IMPORTANT TO GRAZIERS.

IN consequence of repeated applications to Major Wentworth, by parties requiring paddocks in the immediare neighbourhood of Parramatta, for their accomodation when down the country with fat cattle, sheep, &c., James Byrnes has been honored in receiving instructions from that gentleman, to submit to the public, early in July currt., on Lease for Ten Years, a large portion of his valuable and well-known "Toongabber" Estate, being that part immediately, situated on the north side of the Great Western Road, lying between the Government Domain, and the Cross Country Road bounding Paisley's Farm at Prospect, in lots varying from 20 to 30 acres each.

To the industrious mechanic, nursery man, and

In lots varying from 20 to 30 acres each.

To the industrious mechanic, nursery man, and market gardener, this opportunity offers the most fattering prospect — a fact ton glaring to pass unnoticed by any person, and which stands unrivalled in the History of the Colony, is most prominent in the feature of this property, that upon no previous occasion has so much good Laud been offered to the Colonist, possessing the like number of real advantages.

Further comment is at this time unnecessary; plans being in the course of preparation, which with a special advertisement, will set forth all particulars.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, August 15 Rees v. Ginger.

N MONDAY, the 19th day of September, at noon, at the residence of the defendant, Clarence River, the Sheriff will cause to be sold a quantity of Househo'd Furniture, about four hundred and thirty head of Cattle, eight Horses and Mares, four Working Bullocks, &c., unless this execution is previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT, Under Sheriff.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Special meetings will be held to-day at the Supreme Court House, in the estates of George Blacket, and of Joachim Antony Curtovs.

Meetings in the estate of George Black-man and Edward Williams will be held at Bathurst on Saturday next.

To Bankers. Merchants, and General Dealers. TO BE LET.

THOSE WELL-KNOWN PREMISES (28, GEORGE-STREET,)

THAT Centrally substantial built three HAT Centrally substantial built three
etc. tory house, known as 28, GEORGESTREET, SYDNEY, nearly opposite the Royal
Hotel, containing eleven rooms, spacious shop, excellent DRY CELLARS, kitchen, servants' apartments,
coach house and stables, with extensive STORES at
the rear, capable of containing two or three ships' cargoes of merclandize, the whole enclosed by a secure
yard. For further particulars, apply on the premises.
Sydney, August 27, 1842.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

August 25.—The barque Brilliant, Captain Richie from Port Nelson, Laving left the 16th ultimo, in ballast. Passengers—Capt. Stobo and Master Silk.

25.—The ship Earl Durham, Captain Cabel, from Valparaiso, having left the 4th June, with wheat, &c. 25.—The big Hind, Captain Maughan, from the Loyalty Islands, having left the 8th instant, with sandal wood.

25.—The French ship Rowland, Captain Cozanet, from the whale fisheries, having left Havre, June, 1841, with 900 barrels :pam oil.

25.—The barque Theresa, Captain Driscole, from Plymouth sia the Cape of Good Hope, having left the former port the 7th January, and the latter the 5th July, with emigrants, under the superintendence of Dr. Yarnold. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Hart and family, Messrs. Bisset, Staite, Pratt, Taylor, Eules, and one in the sterage.

25.—The barque Susan, Captain Neathy, from Hobart Town, having left the 17th instant, in ballast. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Strickland and servant, Mrs. Sprent and two children.

25.—The steamer Shamrock, Captain Gilmore, from Moreton Bay, having left the 23rd instant, with sun-dires. Passengers—Messrs. Johne, Wise, and Pugh, and three in the steerage.

DEPARTURES.

August 25.—The brig Governor Phillip, Captain Boyles, for Norfolk Island, with stores. Passengers—Mrs. Farrell's family, Messrs. Sms and Simpson, Lieut. Riley, 80th regt., Lieut. Nietholson, 96th regt, twelve rank and file 96th regt., and twenty-one tank and the 96th regt., and twenty-one tank twelve rank and tile and file 89th regt.

25.—The barque Terror, Captan Meggett, for Nor-folk Island, with government stores.

25.—The barque Brougham, Captain Robertson, for Port Nicholson, with sundries. Passengers—Messis. Stokes, Baulcott, and Hicks.

25.—The barque Union, Captain Grainger, for New-castle and Port Philip.

26.—The brig Lord Saumarez, Captain M'Lean, for Port Phillip, with sundries. Pass ngers.—Mr. and Mrs. Brydon, Messrs. Onward, Leadbeater, King, and six in the steerage.

six in the steerage.

26.—The schooner Waterlity, Captain Brown, for Hobart Town, with sundries. Passengers—six convicts and five soldiers, and nine in the steerage.

26.—The schooner Shamrock, Captain Daldy, for Auckland, with sundries. Passengers—nine in the

st erage, 26.—The ship Medusa, Captain Purdie, for New Zealand, with sundries.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This day.—The Thomas Lord, for Port Phillip; the Porset, for South Australia; the Wilmot, for Java the Earl Durham, for Calcutta

To-morrow.—The Jupiter, Honduras, and Cla-rinda, for London; the Regia, for Port Nicholson; the India, for the Bay of Islands; and the Europa, for Valparaiso.

The French whaler Rowland, brings 900 barrel sperm oil. She spoke no vessels connected with these colonies.

The Theresa arrived on Thursday with 223 emigrants, having been out from Plymouth since the 7th January. She touched at Madeira, which she left he 24th January. Shortly after the typhus fever broke out and raged to such an extent that it created terror throughout the whole ship, and she was consequently obliged to put into Pernambueo; she there went into quarantine, and did not leave that place until 1st Max. She next put into the Cape, and left on the 5th July. Thirty-three persons died during the voyage; ten of them from typhus fever, and the remainder from various other diseases; amongst the number were a Mr. Bisset a da Miss Bell.

YESTERDAY'S GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Richard Hanmer Bunbury, Esq., of William's Town, Port Phillip, is appointed a magistrate of the territory, and superintendent of Water Police for the town of Melbourne, the town and port of William's town, and all other parts of the harbour of Port Phillip, except that part known as the harbour of Geelong.

Forty Pounds reward, or a conditional pardon, is offered for the apprehension of a convict illegally at large, named George Wilson, (who effected his escape from off the chain, while awaiting his trial at the Maitland Quarter Sessions, 9th February, 1841,) and of a free man named Thomas Foster, who lately shot at a constable who attempted to apprehend him. These two in company, have for some time past been committing serious depredations in the discrict of Scone.

THE COUNCIL.—We could hardly help being struck with the sense of indignity which some of the more high-minded members of Council exhibited the other day when the Governor read a passage from the instructions drawn up for his guidance, in regard to the Aborigines, by a committee of Parliament. A Council of Nominees is described in the passage referred to as occupying an invidious position above their fellow subjects, to which they have no better title than the preference of the Crown. The men who can occupy such a position, and be reminded in such language of the nature of the tenure on which it is held have certainly very little spirit. The Governor, however, reminded them yesterday that their days were numbered, when they will certainly pass into their native oblivion, and make room for men of another stamp. We often pity the Governor, who, much as we deprecate some of his measures, is a man of considerable ability, when we see him surrounded by a body of the most common place description of men it is possible to select from any community; one-third of whom are incapable of comprehending his views or policy, and whose unreflecting co-operation he cannot but despise, although he endeavoured to sweeten the dose administered by the Parliamentary Committee, by adding that he had ever done his utmost to uphold the power and the honour of the Council.

A LEGACY.

The Governor, yesterday, in speaking of the propriety of postponing the courts of requests bill, remarked that if it was required it should be proceeded with now; if it admitted of being postponed at all, as proposed by the Attorney-General, it might as well be left as a legacy to their successors. This is no uncertain indication of coming events.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL OBSERVER.

Sydney, 26th Aug., 1842. SIR-I feel quite ashamed in being called to notice the pitiful and persevering attempts of the Rev W. M'Intyre, of Maitland, to fix upon me, as a Minister of religion, the charge of wilful, direct, and deliberate falsehood. Even though I had been guilty of all he attempts to prove against me, he himself would be far guiltier still, from the ferocity with which he assails me, and the scandalous and disgraceful epithets with which he attempts to overwhelm me. I have waded through his lengthy epistle, published as an advertisement in the Herald of Wednesday last, as Christian, in the Pilgrim's Progress, did through the Slough of Despond; and the feeling with which I laid it down was one of pity for the man who could write so unseemly a letter,

mingled with ineffable disgust. But, reprehensible as is Mr. M'Intyre in writing such a letter, Messrs. Kemp and Fairfax, the Editors of the Herald, are incomparably more so, in opening their columns for every malignant or unprincipled person who chooses to pay them for an advertisement to proclaim me a liar. Their conduct in this respect is utterly unworthy of respectable conductors of the public press. They know that I have long since publicly expressed my determination never to prosecute any person for delaming me, and, like poltroons, they take the advantage which security affords them in gratifying their own contemptible malignity.

I am. Sir. Your obedient Servant. JOHN DUNMORE LANG. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. FRIDAY, AUGUST 26.

Present-the Governor, the Chief Justhe Commander of the Forces the Auditor-General, the Colonial Secre tary, the Collector of Customs, Messrs Campbell, Berry, Jones, Blaxland, H. and J. Macarthur, and Sir J. Jamison.

The Colonial Secretary brought up the report of the committee on Immigration, which the Bishop had promised to present on Thursday. There had been no meeting on Thursday. There had been no meaning of Council on that day, and the Bishop of Council on that day. He had therefore presented it to the Council at his request.

The report was ordered to be printed and the Colonial Secretary gave notice of a resolution to be moved on Tuesday next, to the effect that the report should to adopted, and his Excellency requested be transmit it to the Secretary of State.

The Governor said that though the session was now far advanced, he hoped honourable members would not be alarmed when he informed them that he had still one short bill to bring forward. It was but a very short one, and could soon be disposed of. At the same time it was one of great importance, and it was desirable that it should be passed before the termination of the session. He would only offer a few words in explanation. It had reference, not indeed directly, to Norfolk Island, and the system that had been pursued there for the last two years and a half, under the direction of Captain Machonochie. An Act had been passed in the last session of Council to enable the Governor to detain certain male convicts within the Colony. The Council may remember the reasons he had then given in favour of the plan he proposed, but he would on the present occasion shortly recapitulate these. Since the adoption of the experimental system he had received repeated instructions from the Secretary of State to send no more of the class of double convicted felons to Norfolk Island. At the same time Moreton Bay ceased to be a penal settlement, and was open to colonization. He thus found it impossible to carry out the law of the Colony contained in the act, usually styled the summary punishment act, there being no penal settlement to which that class of convicts could be sent. In these circumstances he had looked towards Van Dieman's Land as the only quarter open for them, but a difficulty arose as to how the convicts were to be disposed of there, and he then came to this Council, impelled by the necessity that he foresaw would arise, to receive their authority to detain such convicts within the Colony, at such places as might be deemed expedient. He had been also required by his instructions to recal from Norfolk Island such prisoners of this class as were there; but they had no where else to send them, and this part of his instructions he had not been able to carry out. In this embarrassment he had made a reference to her Majesty's Government; but in the mean time some steps should be taken until the further instructions of the Secretary of State should be received. He would guard himself in the outset against his being understood as expressing any opinion on the success or failure of the system pursued by Captain Maconochie, as it was not at present called for. That system had been in operation since 1839; during that time several tickets-ofleave had been issued by him, acting under the instructions of the Secretary of State. The greater number of the holders of these tickets were now living on the island, and it must be admitted that it was no easy matter to keep them within proper restraints in this novel and anomalous state. The expense of the establishments there had consequently increased, and was likely to increase much more. He did not offer any opinion on the general merits of the system. He proceeded wholly on the question of expense, and on this consider-ation alone he had written a despatch to the Secretary of State, (which was at present signed and sealed, though it had not yet left the Colony,) proposing that the prisoners referred to should be transferred in the month of March next from Norfolk Island to Van Dieman's Land. This would of course bring the experimental system to an end, unless other prisoners arrive in the meantime from England destined for

that settlement. This he considered very un- under the eye of the Government, so that likely, for though he had not certain grounds for such an opinion, he believed that her Majesty's Government had some doubt of the expediency of its continuance. He had not brought forward the present bill last week, in order that the intelligence might not be carried to the settlement by the Governor Phillip, which sailed a few days He considered it prudent and necessary that Captain Maconochie should have opportunity afforded him of making the announcement himself, and in the way that he might judge most expedient; and he had therefore forwarded him a copy of the despatch referred to by the Governor Phillip. The instructions which he might expect in reference to his former communication to the home government, could not therefore relieve him from his embarrassment; and the act passed last session would expire on 21st September next. The Lieutenant Governor of Van Dieman's Land had objected to receive them; and though he the Governor) believed that the law authorised him—on issuing a proclamation declaring that Island the sole receptacle of prisoners from this Colony, without distinction of class-to send them there, he was not disposed to employ the powers the law gave him for this purpose; and he had there fore made an arrangement with Sir John Franklin to retain at Cockatoo Island all whom it was safe to retain, sending to Van-Dieman's Land those only whose intimate acquaintance with the country rendered it impossible to retain them here with safety. This number had not exceeded 40 or 50 a-year; and this arrangement he proposed to continue. It would, therefore, be necessary that the act of last session should be further continued for a limited time. effect of the arrangement now proposed would be to restore Norfolk Island to the circumstances in which it stood before the year 1840. It would still be necessary, he believed, to have such a station for the purpose of primary transportation in one or other of the Islands of the Pacific, and he had made representations on that subject to the Home Government, as it was a subject entirely for their consideration. He would guard himself once more against this being taken as an expression of his opinion as to the success or failure of Captain Machonochie's system. That officer had expressed an objection at the first to the locality and character of the Island, as being unsuited to his purpose. And he (the Governor) now concurred entirely in that opinion. The success or failure of the system was not to be judged by anything that had occurred at Norfolk Island. The result must be tested by the conduct of those on whom it had been tried when they have passed into another society; and gh much had been said of the danger to this community of bringing back expirees, or rather those who left Norfolk Island before the expiration of their sentences, under the operation of the act 2 Victoria, No. 1, known as the Norfolk Island act, to work on the roads in this Colony, he was happy to say, that on inquiry he was satisfied that the danger was exaggerated. The whole number of persons so returned to the Colony, under operation of the Act was 783, who had been brought in 17 importations, averaging The first were brought on the 12th February, 1839, and the last on the 16th July, 1842; of these 209 were now totally free; 196 in the condition of ordinary prisoners of the Crown; and 378 are serving out their commuted sentences. The offences committed by the first two classes which had been detected and punished was only 37, and the greater number of these were cases of larceny; the number of the second class who had absconded and were now at large was only 13. These facts gave little sanction to the outery that had been raised against the operation of the Norfolk Island Act. In reference to Cockatoo Island, he considered it eminently adapted to the purpose for which it had been employed, no escape had been effected from the Island since it had been made a penal settlement. Several attempts had been made, but all of them had failed. The place was certainly no play ground, and the system of disci-pline could not be blamed with being too lax: it had also the advantage of being

any evil could immediately be remedied. This was the greatest inconvenience in the case of Norfolk Island. Hebelieved not one of the Governors of New South Wales had ever visited that settlement. Were he to institute a new prison for convicts it would be as immediately as possible under the control of Government, and sufficiently near for that control to be effeciently ex ercised. He would propose a large prison on the plan of the American Penitentiaries The bill was read a first time and or-

dered to be read a second time, on Tnesday next.

For its general objects see another column.

The second reading of the bill for the distribution of the fines imposed on drun kards was then proceeded with. Several amendments were proposed and adopted, placing it at the discretion of the magistrates to distribute a portion to all the benevolent and charitable societies and institutions within the district in which they were imposed : such as the Goulburn hospital and the Parramatta benevolent

The third reading of the bill in its amended form stands over for Tuesday next. The second reading of the Court of Requests Act was then called.

As the views of members on this bill are already expressed in the debate of the previous sitting, in the second page, we shall only take a very cursory review of the

proceedings of yesterday.

The Attorney-General expressed his sense of the difficulty of his position; un-willing to proceed with the bill in the face of the expressed disapprobation of the Judges; and unwilling, on the other hand, to withdraw a bill so urgently called for by the public. He would therefore postpone the bill, but not abandon it. The Council, he understood, after the close of the Session was to meet again after a short interval about the first of next year; and he should therefore recommend the appointment of a committee, who could in the mean time give the bill their attention, so that it might be brought forward in such a form as might meet the approbation of the Judges.

The Chief Justice objected to the esta blishment of a new Court of Record. The powers of such a court extending to fines, imprisonment, and other punishments of a similar kind. The Commissioner might commit any one, and no redress could be obtained; for being constituted a Court of Record their decisions were final. It was therefore, not only trespassing on the province of the Supreme Court, but conferring on the Commissioner dangerous powers. It was proposed to establish a low scale of fees, if attorneys were admitted at all; but although no advocate for dear law, he was opposed to such a proposal, for it would lead to the admission into these courts of an inferior class of attorneys-inferior both in character and standing. The bill was also objectionable, as there was no appeal, and it was at the option of the Commissioner to grant a trial. The public eye was not so likely to act as a check to the improper exercise of his authority by the Commissioner, as by the Judges of the Supreme Court, on whom the eyes of the community were more directly fixed; and abuses would thus creep into the administration of justice. The Chief Justice at the same time had no wish to prevent his hon. friend the Attorney-General from enjoying the honorable reputation which his assiduous efforts on the present occasion to serve the public eminently deserved. He only wished to point out the danger involved in the measure now before the Council.

The bill was at last, after much hesitation proceeded with by the Attorney Geneon the understanding that the clauses should be amended to meet the views of the Chief Justice.

The 1st. 2nd. and 3rd. clauses were then read and passed; but on the third the question of the qualification of the Commissioner for the Courts in the County of Cumberland arose. The Attorney General expected the Chief Justice to make such an amendment as would meet his views, but the Chief Justice replied-He was not prepared; the bill had never been shewn to him; he had never seen it till laid on the Council table; he was taken by surprise.

The Attorney General explained the eeming neglect. And the clause being governed in so far as regarded qualifica-tion by one of the succeeding, it also was passed.

Some further discussion took place on the fifth clause, which was re-committed.

The measure on the whole seems to make its way through the Council with great

Council adjourned to Tuesday next.

THE AUSTRALIAN COLLEGE.-We have much pleasure in stating that this institution is already exhibiting something of renewed life. The number of pupils is gradually increasing; and from our own observation of their progress in their studies, we entertain the hope that the day of its complete revival is not far distant .- The Female Seminary is also now in full operation, and an admirable institution it promises to be. The internal arrangements for the boarders, and the educational department, now finally arranged, are both in the highest degree creditable to the parties concerned. The moral influence which such an institution is calculated to exercise, if maintained permanent operation, as we have no doubt it will, is sufficient to commend it to the warmest support of an enlightened com-munity. The classes were opened on Monday last, as previously announced.

BUSHRANGING .- We regret to learn that our esteemed fellow colonist, Mr. Bigge, while proceeding from Maitland to Darling Downs, with fifty mares, was attacked on Sunday last, between Muswellbrook and Aberdeen, by a party of armed bushrangers, and dangerously wounded. On the first attack Mr. Bigge being armed, fired on his assailants, but without effect; and before he could re-charge, he was fired at, and shot Mr. Allman is in pursuit of in the arm. the desperadoes, but we have not learned his success.

WATER POLICE. - Michael Farrell, a settler at Pittwater, appeared on Wednesday, to answer the charge preferred against him by Mr. Jeffrey of the Customs, of being concerned in concealing the contraband spirits. lately seized on the Hawkesbury; but the charge was dismissed on account of Mr. Jeffrey's not appearing in time. R. Henderson, residing in Erskine-street, Sydney, was also brought up, charged with being an accomplice in the same transaction. The defend int had been seen and overhauled by Captain Browne on the night of the seizure, coming from the direction where the spirits were afterwards found, in the stern sheets of a boat pulled by two men. A witness named Michael Sullivan, had also seen him at Cowan Creek on the rocks in company with two men, in the middle of June last, with a boat at hand containing casks apparently of spirits. The witness deposed that the defendant had offered him 50l. to say nothing about having seen him there. Some further evidence was gone into, but the case was dismissed on the ground that no evidence had been brought to prove that Cowan Creek was in the colony of New South Wales, as alleged in the information. A fresh information was filed against the defendant which stands for trial to-day.

OUR PORT PHILLIP CORRESPONDENT.
We regret exceedingly that a correspondence from Port Phillip of a violent tenor should have passed into the hands of the printer and into the columns of our last publication without the exercise of the usual censorship; an extraordinary press of business of another kind requiring our absence from the office on the post night. We certainly give no countenance whatever to the improper epithets our correspondent has most injudiciously applied. We are quite as—tonished, considering the usually temperate character of the writer, that he should have foolishly sent us a letter for publication, containing such intemperate language. We give it our own inqualified condennation, but it was not observed till too late to be remedied. OUR PORT PHILLIP CORRESPONDENT.

WHEAT.—By the arrival of the Earl Durham, from Valparaiso, 22,000 bushels of wheat have been thrown into the market. Another considerable cargo is on the

CHINA.

CHRISTIANITY IN SIAM. (From Gutzlaff's Voyages.)

"When the Portugese first came to this country, in 1622, they immediately propa gated their own religious tenets. French missionaries came to the country some time afterward, by land. They had high anticipations of success from the assistance of Cephalonian Phaulkon; and as soon as the French embassy arrived, and French influence gained the ascendancy, they increased the number of able labourers Two of them even shaved their heads, and conformed to the customs of the Siamese talapoys or priests, under pretence of learning the Bali language. But, when the treachery of Phaulkon had been discovered he himself killed, and the French expelled, the influence of the priests vanished; the number of their converts, instead of increasing, rapidly diminished; and the two individuals, who went to live with the Siamese priests, were never more heard of. Though the French missionaries have maintained their station here to this day, yet at times they have been driven to great straits and subjected to frequent imprisonments.

"It is astonishing that, while in all other countries where Romanists have entered their converts have been numerous, there have never been but a few in Siam. present, only a small number—mostly the descendants of the Portuguese, who speak the Cambojan and Siamese languagesconstitute their flock; they have at Bankok four churches; at Chantibun, one; and lately, a small one has been built at Jutaya, the ancient capital. Yet all this would be of little consequence, if even a few indi-viduals had been converted to their Saviour, by the influence of the Holy Spirit. But, to effect this change of heart and life, seems alas! never to have been the intention of the spiritual guides, or the endeavour of their followers. I lament the degradation of people who so disgrace the name of Christians: and would earnestly wish that never any convert of such a description was

"The labours of the protestant mission have hitherto only been preparatory, and are intheir incipient state. However, the attention of all the different races of people who inhabit Siam has been universally roused; and we may predict the approach of the happy time, when even Siam shall stretch forth its hands to the Saviour of the world."

COMMERCIAL OPENINGS IN SIAM.

"A country so rich in productions as Siam, offers a large field for mercantile enterprise. Sugar, sapan-wood, beche-de-mar, birds' nests, sharks' fins, gamboge, indigo, cotton, ivory, and other articles, attract the notice of a great number of Chinese traders, whose junks every year, in February, March, and the beginning of April, arrive from Hainan, Canton, Soakah (or Shankeo, in Chaou-chow-Foo,) Amoy, Ningpo, Seang-hae, (or Shang-hea-heen, in Keang-nan, and other places. Their principal imports tion of the Chinese, and a considerable amount of bullion. They select their examount of bullion. port cargo according to the different places of destination, and leave Siam in the end of May, in June, and July. These vessels are about eighty in number. Those which go up to the Yellow sea take mostly, sugar, sapan-wood, and betel-nut. They are called Pak-tow-sun, (or Pih-tow-chuen, white headed vessels,) are usually built in Siam, and are of about 290 or 300 tons, manned by Chaou-chow-men, from the eastern dis-The major part trict of Canton province. of these junks are owned either by Chinese settlers at Bankok or by Siamese nobles. The tormer put on board, as supercargo, some relative of their own, generally a young man, who has married one of their daughters; the latter take surety of the relatives of the person whom they ap-point supercargo. If anything happens to the junk, the individuals who secured her are held responsible, and are often very unjustly thrown into prison. Though the trade to the Indian archipelago is not so important, yet about thirty or forty vessels are annually dispatched thither from Siam."

CHINENE NAVIGATION.
"Chinese vessels have generally a capinot dissimilar to those bestowed on the

tain, who might more properly be styled a Whether the owner or not, he supercargo. Whether the owner or not, he has charge of the whole of the cargo, buys and sells as circumstances require; but has no command whatever over the sailing of the ship. This is the business of the Hochang or pilot. During the whole voyage, to observe the shores and promontories are the principal objects which occupy his attention, day and night. He sits steadily on the side of the ship, and sleeps when standing, just as suits his convenience. Though he has nominally the command over the sailors, yet they obey him only when they find it agreeable to ther own wishes; and they scold and brave him, just as if he belonged to their own company Next to the pilot (or mate) is the Tokung (helmsman), who manages the sailing of the ship; there are a few men under his immediate command. There are, besides two clerks; one to keep the accounts, and the other to superintend the cargo that is put on board. Also, a comprador, to purchase provisions; and a Heang-kung, (or priest), who attends the idols, and burns every morning, a certain quantity of incense and gold and silver paper. The sailors are divided into two classes; a few, called Tow-muh (or head men), having charge of the anchor, sails, &c.; and the rest, called Ho-ke, (or comrades,) perform the menial work, such as pulling ropes, and heaving the anchor. A cook and some barbers make up the remainder of the crew.

"All these personages, except the second class of sailors, have cabins; long, narrow holes, in which one may stretch himself, but cannot stand erect. If any person wishes to go as a passenger, he must apply to the Tow-muh, in order to hire one of their cabins, which they let on such conditions as they please. In fact, the sailors exercise full control over the vessel, and oppose every measure which they think may prove injurious to their own interest; so that even the captain and pilot are frequently obliged, when wearied out with their insolent behaviour, to crave their kind assistance, and to request them to show a better temper.

show a better temper.

"The several individuals of the crew form one whole, whose principal object in going to sea is trade, the working of the junk being only a secondary object. Every one is a shareholder, having the liberty of putting a certain quantity of goods on board; with which he trades, wheresoever the vessel may touch, earing very little how soon where may arrive at the poet of declination.

she may arrive at the port of destination.

"The common sailors receive from the captain nothing but dry rice, and have to provide for themselves the'r other fare, which is usually very slender. These sailors are not, usually, men who have been trained up to their occupation; but wretches who were obliged to flee from their homes; and they frequently engage for a voyage before they have ever been on board a junk. All of them, however stupid, are commanders; and if any thing of importance is to be done, they will bawl out their commands to each other, till all is utter confusion. There is no subordination, no cleanliness, no mutual regard or interest.

"The navigation of junks is performed without the aid of charts, or any other helps, except the compass; it is mere coasting, and the whole art of the pilot consists in directing the course according to the promontories in sight. In time of danger, the men immediately lose all their courage; and their indecision frequently proves the destruction of the vessel. Although they consider our mode of sailing as somewhat better than their own, still they cannot but allow the palm of superiority to the ancient craft of the "Celestial Empire." When any alteration for improving is proposed, they will readily answer—If we adopt this measure we shall justly fall under the suspicion of barbarism.

"The most disgusting thing on board a junk is idolatry, the rites of which are performed with the greatest punctuality. The goddess of the sea is Ma-soo-po, called also Teen-how, 'queen of heaven.' She is said to have been a virgin who lived some centuries ago in Fuhkeen, near the district of Fuhchow. On account of having, with great fortitude, and by a kind miracle, saved her brother who was on the point of drowning, she was deified, and loaded with titles, not dissimilar to those bestowed out the

Virgin Mary. Every vessel is furnished with an image of this goddess, before which a lamp is kept burning. Some satellites, in hideous shape, stand round the portly queen who is always represented in a sitting posture. Cups of tea are placed before her, and some tinsel adorns her shrine.

"When a vessel is about to proceed on a voyage, she is taken in procession to a temple, where many offerings are displayed be-The priest recites some prayers fore her. the mate makes several prostrations, and the captain usually honours her by appearing in full dress before her image. entertainment is given, and the food presented to the idol is greedily devoured. Afterwards the good mother, who does not partake of the gross earthly substance, is carried in front of a stage, to behold the minstrels, and to admire the dexterity of the actors; thence she is brought back, with music, to the junk, where the merry peals of the gong receive the venerable old inmate, and the jolly sailors anxiously strive to seize whatever may happen to remain of her banquet.

"The care of the goddess is intrusted to the priest, who never dares to appear before her with his face unwashed. Every morning he puts sticks of burning incense into the censer, and repeats his ceremonies in every part of the ship, not excepting even the cook's room. When the junk reaches any promontory, or when contrary winds prevail the priest makes an offering to the spirits of the mountains, or of the air. On such occasions, (and only on such,) pigs and fowls are killed. When the offering is duly arranged, the priest adds to it some spirits and fruits, burns gilt paper, makes several prostrations, and then cries out to the sailors—' Follow the spirits!'—who suddealy rise and devour most of the sacrifice. When sailing out of a river, offerings of paper are constantly thrown out near the rudder. But to no part of the junk are so many offerings made as to the compass. Some red cloth, which is also tied to the rudder and cable, is put over it; incensesticks in great quantities are kindled; and gilt paper, made into the shape of a junk, is burnt before it. Near the compass, some tobacco, a pipe, and a burning lamp are placed, the joint property of all; and hither they all crowd to enjoy themselves. When there is a calm, the sailors generally contribute a certain quantity of gilt paper, which, pasted into the form of a junk, is set If no wind follows, the goddess is thought to be out or humour, and recourse is had to the demons of the air. When all endeavours prove unsuccessful, the offerings cease, and the sailors wait with indifference,'

CITY OF NINGPO, NEAR CHUSAN, THE PRESENT SEAT OF WAR IN CHINA.

"To a mandarin boat which had come up with us we gave a report of our ship, and passed on undisturbed towards Ning-po, situated about eleven miles up the river The noise of junk-building, and the large quantities of timber which were piled up on both sides of the stream, announced the neighbourhood of Ning-po. The people looked very disdainfully at us, and repeatedly called out hih-kwei, 'black devils.' In the middle of the city the river divides into two branches, neither of which has fresh water. The junks here were larger and more numerous than at Fuh-chow. While in search of the principal office we passed a broad street, well lined with the most elegant shops, which even exceed European manufactures, those at Canton. as well as Chinese, were here displayed to much advantage. Mirrors and pictures also, with the most splendid silks, embellished and decorated the scene.

"We were first shown to the office of the Cheheen, a magistrate of a small district, several of which make a Foo. Our names were noted down, the particulars of our voyage inquired into, and this, as well as all the other accounts, delivered in writing. As soon as we had duly reported, the Che-heen, who was an elderly man, and wore a white button, came out, and offered to introduce us to the Che-Foo. We followed him at some distance amidst a numerous crowd, and finally came to a large hall with many books, destined for the examination of the lowest graduates, the Sew-tsae. The police runners belonging to this office are very numerous, but by no means kept the people in order who

thronged the passage, and could not be prevailed on to leave their stations.

"The Che-Foo, a stout man, of a very pleasing countenance, with a blue button, soon made his appearance. Mr. Lindsay formally delivered his petition. He began immediately to read it; and after having finished it, he turned towards us and said, This matter deserves our attention; we ought to deliberate upon the subject. the mean while I shall provide you with a lodging and board. Don't you think this is right?' Upon receiving answer in the affirmative, he immediately ordered his servants to conduct us to our lodgings. We crossed a floating bridge, and arrived at the leen-kung, Fuhkeen hall. This was an extensive building, with spacious rooms, adorned with Chinese pictures and idols. A very sumptuous supper was served up in the evening, and every attention shown us to make us comfortable. We were fully sensible of this uncommon degree of kindness, and made no remarks upon the dirty room where we were to pass the night. In front of it were different idols, all gilt; one of them was inscribed with the name of the emperor, and received his regular supply of incense with much more attention than his neighbours.

"May 27.—During the whole night the vociferating crowds had never wholly left To-day they re-assembled, and were not less anxious to satisfy their curiosity than yesterday. Yet they observed deco-rum towards us, and one hint from us would silence the most clamorous crowd. Several merchants made inquiries after the prices of our merchandise. Some of the inferior officers asked us what were the countries bordering on our territories in Asia, and how far our power extended. We were upon the point of going out to view the city when we received a visit from several mandarins, both military and civil. Two of these were Turkomans by descent, and Mohammedans by profession. of them, was a tall man, with a blue button, and had passed some time at Macao and Canton. He was a very intelligent man, well acquainted with the customs of foreigners, and versed in all the diplomatic arts of mandarins. The mandarins in general are exceedingly ignorant of all the concerns of foreign countries which are either not immediately under the sway of the Celestial They were Empire, or bordering upon it. astonished to hear that our India possessions were separated only by forests and mountains from the Chinese province of Yunnan, and could scarcely believe that we were so near them. Ma, however, waived these topics of petty alarms, and entered into a full discussion upon the European powers which traded to China. He referred to Arabia and Persia as the cradle of Mohammedanism, and tried to repeat some Arabic phrases to show his adherence to the system of religion which was delivered in that language. He was ample in his praise of European character, highly extolled the advantages of a trade with them, and frequently addressed the other mandarins upon the subject with true Persian flattery, and empty Chinese compliments. Yet his conver ation was most interesting, and would have been valuable but for being intermixed with too palpable adulation. We received with too palpable adulation. We received apparently the most cordial farewell of the apparently the most cordial farewell of the mandarins, who, whilst we were going to the long boat, came down towards the river, and bowed as long as we were in sight. The people, who by this time had read our "Pamphlet" on the English nation, were highly gratified with such an exhibition, and showed us the utmost attention. We hought exceed writes from the tion. We bought several articles from the shops, inquired after others for expertation, and answered all the numerous questions of the natives.

"Returning by a circuitous rout to our boat, we came to the city wall, a very massive structure, but overgrown with weeds, and in a state of decay. We had here a view of the whole city. In extent it may vie with Fun-chow, and in population is not inferior to many of the large trading towns of Europe. It surpasses any thing Chinese which we have yet seen, in the regularity and magnificence of the buildings, and is behind none in mercantile fame. The Portugese traded to this place as early as the sixteenth century. They found here a ready market for European products, and they exported hence to Japan

a great number of silk. After being once expelled they renewed it again, and other European nations participated with them in the trede, till the extortions became so great as to limit the foreign merchants to Canton. The English East India Com-Canton. The English East India Company maintained a factory here till the last century. Whilst we were at Ning-po, we received a list of the ships which had formerly been at this port. They seemed to be very numerous; but at the present time no traces of the foreign trade are to be seen, though the old people retain still a faint remembrance of the foreigners. Here the celebrated Jesuits from France, near the end of the seventeenth century, landed, and obtained permission to settle at Peking. Two of them became the constant attendants on the emperor, Kang-he, in all his travels, and were the partners of his dangers in the Tartarian war. What great results might one have expected from such an opportunity, both to benefit the highest personages in the empire, and to impart to the people the blessings of Christianity! In these hopes we have been greatly disappointed. Instead of introducing the reign of truth, they created intrigue; in lieu of pure religion they spread popery. Though possessing the greatest talents, they never devoted them simply to the glory of their Saviour; they never employed them in giving to the benighted heathen, in their own language, the blessed Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ. This is trally domentable; that Christ. This is truly lamentable; that they should bestow such labours, encounter such sacrifices, and defend their tenets with such heroism, to found an earthly religion, which confers few blessings in this life, and leads to a doubtful eternity. In offering these sentiments, there is no design to depreciate their talents, or to vilify their religious zeal; but it is the language of deep regret to see the salvation of the soul neglected amidst the best opportunities of securing it; and the most trifling ceremonies pre-dominate over the eternal welfare of men, which should have been the prime object in all their operations.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The papers from Hobart Town contain a few additional particulars relative to the affairs of the Cape and the military operations there, brought by the Surry convict

Intelligence of the appointment of Sir Benjamin D'Urban to the command of the army in India, in the room of Sir Jaspar Nicholls, had been received.

The proposal to render the Cape a convict colony was meeting with strenuous op-position. The Governor, the Attorneyposition. General, and all the members of Council had declared against it.

It would appear, from certain transactions in the Legislative Council, that all colonial governments are pretty much alike. The members of the Cape Council indeed seem to pay still less attention to Parlia mentary usage and etiquette than the members of our own—and that is certainly listle enough. The Zuid African of the 21st June contains a report of a debate, in which even the President of the Council ir replying to the remarks of an hon. member, uses the direct and unparliamentary form—You, referring to the individual speaker, instead of addressing the house.

A discussion took place on the 18th June on the subject of the estimates for for the consideration of the Council without previous publication. Their consideration was opposed by Messrs. Ebden and Cloete. The Governor's speech on the occasion, if not cericatured, is as extraordinary a specimen of dictatorial assumption, as

debates of any colonial council could furnish.

The Governor.—"You say, you have only cursorily looked at the estimates, although they were sent to you some days ago, and you are not prepared to consider them because you supposed that a certain course would be adopted. Why should you suppose that the Government would enter the page of the council of you suppose that the Government would enter upon an entirely new course, and dopart from the rule by which they have always hitherto acted? I do not see that you have any reason to suppose such a course would be adopted; and I am opposed to is totally."

following :---

does not rise, I venture to say for him, that he will not object to the addition of public works, as proposed. And on my hon. friend here, (Mr. Hendrik Cloete,) uniting with us, I shall be too happy to join him in requesting you, Sir, to recommend the measure to the favourable consideration of her Majesty's Government."

The Governor, frising,)—"Before proceeding to the vote, I would adjourn till another day, as I have other business."

Adjourned till Wednesday, the 25th.
The settlers of Port Natal now claim our notice. A second despatch had been

notice. A second despatch had been received at the seat of Government from the scene of hostilities, where a second attack on the part of the Boers had been made, but the particulars had not transpired The English had received a reinforcement of 100 men. The pennant adopted by the Boers is a square red, white, and yellow

Mr. King, by whom the despatch had been brought to the Cape, very narrowly escaped being stabbed on his way by a native, who had mistaken him for one of the Boers, who are in remarkably bad odour with the native tribes.

The French are suspected to have some connection with the Port Natal Independents; and the late seizure of the Marquesas by them, is said to be part of a general system of territorial extension in the

islands of the Southern and Indian Oceans.

The following brief extracts from the Zuid African contain all that is interesting from that quarter.

[From the Graham's Town Journal, June 23.7

from that quarter.

[From the Graham's Town Journal, June 23.]

We have now the painful task of recording, that on Tuesday a communication from Natal reached town by the overland route, but which by the date appears to have been three weeks in making the journey. This communication, we deeply lament to say, confirms our worst fears for the safety of the little band of men who had been left in circumstances of such eminent danger. From the information now received it would seem that there was an attack by the Boers on the party which had been left to defend the stores, then recently landed from the Pilot, which Captain Smith had not had time and apportunity to convey from the landing place to his entrenched camp, about a mile and a strong stone building, and were protected by a small serjeant's party and a few British volunteers from among the civil residents. Amongst the materiel was one of the two eightheen pounders, sent round by the Pilot. There was also a large supply of shot and ammunition, as well as a considerable quantity of biscuit for the use of the troops. The whole has fallen into the hands of the Boers. The point at Port Natal has been taken by the Boers on the 26th, (May); on which occasion two men were killed, and two wounded. Nearly all the stores brought by the Pilot, are taken and large gun. It is thought that Captain Smith must surrender in a short time.'

He states that the Boers were very numerous, and had completely invested the intrenched camp in which Captain Smith and bis men then were. All communication from the camp is cut off, and which is said to be very short of provisions.

The despatch was brought from Captain Smith to the Lieutenant-Governor by Mr. R. King, who has been for 12 years a resident at Natal. He volunteered in the most handsome manner to perform this service, and was, we believe, the only individual at Natal who was willing to undertake the task. Mr. King accomplished the journey in the despatch was brought to the Lieute the Lieute the Leiter.

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treated the wounded kindly—dressed their wounds, and sent them back to Captain Smith. The bodies of the slain were washed and sent back. The dead body of a Boer, which had been found by the English, was of course, delivered up to his comrades. There are, his said, several deserters from the 72nd in the Boer's

course, delivered up to his comrades. There are, it is said, several deserters from the T2nd in the Boer's camp,

A man of the name of Joachim Prins, as we hear, has much influence in the Volksraad. He is described as an unprincipled and turbulent character. Pretorius, who is believed to have led the attack upon the British, is represented as prudent in resolve, though determined in action. He is commander-in-chief.

GAs.—Last Sunday evening the Scotch Church at Cape Town was lighted with gas.

Taoors.—The establishment of Depots of troops at the Cape of Good Hope, to be in readiness for our feastern dominions, has again been suggested. This is the healthiest station for troops in her Majesty's dominions,. It is also the cheapest. If Sir Benjamin D'Urban proceedes to India, we have reason to believe that he will give his voice and influence in favour of this suggestion.

LIBERATED ATRICAN.—At rangements are about to be made by the Superintendent-General of Education, for opening evening classes in Cape Town, and in other towns and villages, for the instruction of the liberated Africans. Government cannot pay too much attention to this branch of its duties; in the discharge of which, it is just to add, the present Governor gained a destrable and enduring reputation.

SYDNEY PRICE CURRENT.

SYDNEY PRICE CURRENT. IMPORTED MERCHANDISE.

IMPORTED MERCHAN	DISE.
ALES. \pounds s	. d. £ s. d.
Ale (English) per hogshead 6	0 to 6 6 0
Ditto (Byass') per barrel 4 10	0 4 15 0
Ditto in bottle, per dozen . 0 9 Ditto (Scotch) per houshead 4	
Ditto (Scotch) per hogshead 4 4 London Porter ditto 4	
Ditto in bottle, per dozen 0 8	
SPIRITS.	
Brandy per gallon 0 5 Run B, P 0 3	
Rum B, P 0 3 Ditto Bengal per gallon 0 10	
Ditto in cases of 4 gallons 0 17	
Ditto in ditto of 2 ditto 0 9 English Gin per gallon 0	
Scotch Whiskey ditto 0 5	
Irish ditto ditto 0	
WINES.	
Sherry per hhp	
Ditto in bottle, per dozen 1 0 Port per hhd 22 0	
Teneriffe per pipe 15	000
Marsala ditto 20 0	021 0 0
Cape ditto 9 (Champaone per dozen 2 2	
Cape ditto 9 Champagne per dozen 2 Claret per dozen 0	
TEAS.	ł
Huson, skin Tea per chest. 7 (0800
Hyson per quarter ditto 2 10	0 2 15 o
Gunpowder ditto 3 (Bohea per chest 5 10	
Congou ditto 10	
Souchong per quarter chest 2	0000
Pekoe ditto 2	0000
SUGARS.	
English refined Sugar per lb. 0 0 Mauritius Sugar, 1st quality, per ton	•
per ton 18 0	
Ditto, 2ndditto, ditto 16 (Manilla ditto ditto 18	
Manilla ditto ditto 18	0000
Java ditto ditto (fine) 32 (Bengal white ditto 30 (
COFFEE.	
Manilla Coffee per lb 0	
Java ditto ditto 0	6007
TOBACCO. American Tobacco per lb. 0 . 1	2014
American Tobucco per lb. 0 . Brazil ditto ditto 0	
Havannah Cigars per 1000 1 12	0 ., 1 15 0
Manilla ditto ditto 1 1!	0 2 8 0
FRUITS.	
Currants per lb 0 (Raisins per lb 0 (Cape Dried Fruit, assorted 0	
Cane Dried Fruit, assorted 0	
Prunes 0	
Figs 0 (
Almonds, Jordan 0. Shells 0	
Duries Lattled menden 0 1	
METALS, AMMUNITION ANI Iron assorted per ton 9 (Copper Sheathing per lb. 0 (Rolled Zinc per ton 35 (Lead per ton 35 (Tin Plates per box 1 !! (Shot assorted per cwt. 1 C Relating Campunder per lb. 0	
Iron assorted per ton 9	0 9 10 0
Copper Sheathing per lb 0	13014
Rolled Zinc per ton 35 Lead per ton	0 0 40 0 0 0 0 42 0 0
Tin Plates per box 1	042 0 o
Shot assorted per cwt 1	0 1 5 o
Buttering Campowall Parties	
Canister ditto ditto 0	
Glass ditto ditto 0 Mushets, for New Zealand, 0	
Ditto, per aozen	
ROPE.	
Rope assorted per cwt 2 16 Manilla ditto ditto 1 15	26200
Manilla ditto ditto 1 1:	
Bleached Canvas per bolt 2	0250
Unbleached ditto dittor 1 10	0 2 5 0
Unbleached ditto dittor 1 10	0250
Unbleached ditto dittor 1 10 PAINTS. White Lead, ground, in kegs,	0 2 5 0
Unbleached ditto ditto 1 10 PAINTS. White Lead, ground, in kegs, per cwt 1 8 Black Paint ditto 1 8	0 1 3 0 0 0 2 5 0 0 0 0 0 0
Unbleached ditto dittor 1 10 PAINTS. White Lead, ground, in kegs, per ewt	0 1 3 0 0 0 2 5 0 0 0 0 0 0
Unbleached ditto ditto 1 10 PAINTS White Lead, ground, in kegs, per cut	0 0 1 3 0 0 0 2 5 0 0 0 0 0 0
Unbleached ditto ditto 1 10 PAINTS. White Lead, ground, in kegs, per cust	0 0 1 3 0 0 0 2 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 12 0 1 0 1 10 0 1 0 2 2 0 5 d. £s. d.
Unbleached ditto ditto 1 10 PAINTS White Lead, ground, in kegs, per cut	0 0 1 3 0 0 0 2 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 12 0 1 0 0 1 10 0 1 0 0 2 2 0 1 0 0 2 5 0

D							
Ditto for barrels ditto Norway Deal Plank per foot	0	11	4	• • •	0	٠,	5
American ditto ditto	0	0	4	į	0	0	0
each	0	14	9	::	0	16	٥
American ditto ditto	ō	ô	8	::	ŏ	õ	5
BREAD, FLOUR, A		G	RA	IN.			
Bread per 2lb. loaf Biscuit, No. 1, per cwt Ditto, No. 2, ditto First Flour per 100lbs	0	0	4			0	•
Ditto. No. 2. ditto	1	5	0	•••	1	6	0
First Flour per 100lbs	i	ō	ŏ	::	î	î	ŏ
	0	15 13	0	••	0	16 14	0
Third ditto ditto	ĭ	10	0	::	ĭ	15	0
Dantzic ditto ditto	0	0	0	••	0	Ö	0
Dantzic ditto ditto Sydney Wheat, per bushel Van Diemen's Land ditto	0	6 7	6 6	::	0	9	6 8
Valparaiso ditto	0	5	6	••	0	6	4
English Burley ditto Cape ditto ditto	0	3 4	3	::	0	3	9 6
Maize, ditto wholesale Maize ditto, retail	0	3	8	••	0	3	9
Maize ditto, retail	0	4	8	<i>::</i>	0	4	9 10
Bran per bushel	0	4	0	••	0	5	ő
Oats ditto retail	0	5	3 2	••	0	6	3
Patna Rice per bag	1	10	õ	::	ĭ	12	0
Java ditto ditto	6	10	0	•••	7	lo 7	0
Hay Colonial, per ton Ditto, Retail, per cwt.,	0	7	0	::	ó	ģ	ō
Grass, per dozen,	0	0	10	••	0	0	11
Grass, per dozen, Ditto, Retail, Straw, Colonial, per load	1	l lo	0	::	2	0	3
Chaff per bag	ō	ő	10		õ	11	6
COLONIAL MERCHAN		SE-	–R	ЕT		L.	
Rutton (frank) in 12	£	8.	d.		£	8.	d.
Butter (fresh) per lb Ditto (salt) ditto Ditto (junk) ditto	0	2 1	4	::	0	2	9
Ditto (junk) ditto	_	0	0	••	ō	0	0
Bacon ditto Eggs per dozen Lard per lb. Beef per carcase ditto	0	0	9 6	• •	0	0	7
Eggs per dozen	ō	0	11	••	0	1	2
Lard per lb	0	0		• •	0	1	6 4
Date per joint anto	0	0	3	::	0	0	31
	_	0	3	••	0	0	31/2
Veal ditto	0	0	8		0	0	4
Ditto per lb	o	0	7	••	0	0	8
Roasting Pigs, each	0	4 6	6	••	0	6 7	0
Ducks per pair	0	5	6		0	7	0
Muscovy Ducks	ō	10	0	••	0	12	8
Fowls ditto	0	3 9	6	::	0	5 12	0
Turkeys each	0	2	6	::	0	3	0
Potatoes per cwt, Colonial	0	5 10	6	••	0	7	ø
Ditto, Derwent Ebenezer Coals per ton						10	~
	1	6	0	···	1	12 8	0
LIVE STO							
Cattle, mixed, per head -	CK.	4	0	•••	1	8 5	0
Cattle, mixed, per head -	- CK	4 4	0	•••	1	8	0
Cattle, mixed, per head Ditto, fat — — — Sheep, mixed — — Ditto, fat wethers — —	CK.	4 4 0	0 0 1 3 5	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	4 5 0 0	5 15 4 7	0 6 6
Cattle, mixed, per head Ditto, fat Sheep, mixed Ditto, fat wethers Horses, drauyht,	CK.	4 4 0	0 0 1 3 5	• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	4 5 0 0 30	5 15 4 7 0	0 6 6 0
Cattle, mixed, per head Ditto, fat — — — Sheep, mixed — — Ditto, fat wethers — —	CK.	4 4 0 0 0 0	0 0 1 3 5	• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	4 5 0 0	5 15 4 7	0 6 6
Cattle, mixed, per head — Ditto, fat — — — Sheep, mixed — — Ditto, fat wethers — — Horses, drauyht, — — Ditto, stock and saddle — Pigs — — DUTIES	- 2	4 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 1 3 5 p 0	0 2 0 9 0 0	4 5 0 0 30 18	5 15 4 7 0 lo	0660000
Cattle, mixed, per head — Ditto, fat — Ditto, fat well horses, draught, — Ditto, stock and saddle Pigs — DUTIES S. d. Brandu	CK.	4 4 0 0 0 15 1	0 0 1 3 5 p 0 0	9 0 0	1 4 5 0 0 3 0 18 0	8 5 15 4 7 0 10	e 066600000
Cattle, mixed, per head — Ditto, fat — Ditto, fat well horses, draught, — Ditto, stock and saddle Pigs — DUTIES S. d. Brandu	ck.	. 4 4 0 0 0 15 1	0 0 1 3 5 p 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	900	1 4 5 0 0 3 0 18 0	5 15 4 7 0 0 lo s. 12 2	0660000
Cattle, mixed, per head — Ditto, fat — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	ck.	4 4 0 0 0 15 1	0 0 1 3 5 p 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	9000	4 5 0 0 3 0 18 0	8 5 15 4 7 0 0 lo s. 12 2 12	6 6 6 0 0 0 0 d. 0 0 0
Cattle, mixed, per head — Ditto, fat — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	reigibac	4 4 0 0 0 15 1	0 0 1 3 5 p 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	9000	4 5 0 0 3 0 18 0	5 15 4 7 0 0 lo s. 12 2	0 6 6 0 0 0 0 d. 0 0
Cattle, mixed, per head — Ditto, fat — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	reigibac bac ordi	4 4 0 0 0 0 15 1 1 co, als,	0 0 1 3 5 p 0 0 0 € 2 um	9 0 0	4 5 0 0 3 0 18 0	8 5 15 4 7 0 0 lo s. 12 2 12	6 6 6 0 0 0 0 d. 0 0 0
Cattle, mixed, per head — Ditto, fat — — — — Ditto, fat well mixed — — — Ditto, fat wellers — — — Ditto, stock and saddle — Pigs — — — — DUTIES — — — — — — DUTIES — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	reigibac bac bac s. Ib.,	4 4 4 0 0 0 0 0 15 1 1 m F	0 0 1 3 5 p 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	9 0 0 0	1 4 5 0 0 3 0 18 0	8 5 15 4 7 0 10 12 2 12 12 12	8 0 6 6 0 0 0 0 0 d. 0 0 0 0
Cattle, mixed, per head — Ditto, fat — — — — — — — — — — — — Ditto, fat wethers — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	reigibac	4 4 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 1 3 5 p 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	9000	1 4 5 0 0 3 18 0 0 0 0	8 5 15 4 7 0 0 lo s. 12 2 12 12 1 1 0	6 6 6 0 0 0 0 d. 0 0 0 0 10
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ENGLISH MARKETS.

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VERY SELDOM LIKE THIS! CAPITAL STONE-BUILT DWELLING-HOUSE-AND APPROPRIATE PREMISES,

CITY OF SYDNEY!!

SURRY-HILLS, COOK'S WARD. By order of the Bank of Australia.

MR. STUBBS has been instructed to offer to public competition, at the Mart, King-street, on MONDAY the 29th August, 1842, sale at T-relve,

sale at Treive,
All that most beautiful area of Garden Ground,
House and Premises, situated north of the city
houndary, contigneus to the Redfern and Mary-lebone estates, and most eligibly located for

bone estates, and most eligibly located for NEW ARRIVALS OR CAPITALISTS, who would rather unite economy and comfort a quite freshold possession at once, than take a leasehold or extravagant rent, or shifting about never satisfied. This more particularly alludes to the allotments, which will be better explained by the Surveyor's report of plan, annexed for information. First, however, the public are respectfully informed that

THE HOUSE, LOT 24.

is stated as occupying a very prominent part in this day's sale. It is built of stone, well cut, and all that sort of thing. It has on the ground floor a dining room, well fitted with stove, butler's pantry, two bed-rooms (or sitting-rooms, as may he), and closets, with cellars beneath.

UP STAIRS,

re four rooms, suitably arranged, and comfort-

THE KITCHEN

is fitted up with a patent economical cooking apparatus, which ought to bespeak the rest of this department as being "the thing" complete, with a servants' room attached. Then comes

THE YARD,

having a good-sized coach-house, and three-stalled stable; the whole property of this lot having a frontage of two hundred feet to Cook-street, with a depth af fifty feet, more or less. It must be remembered that this stands in a well entitivated and highly characterised plot of garden

NEXT

come the other twenty-seven allotments, which are described as follows:—

LOTS 1, 2, 27, 28,

Most important, with frontages to the street on the southern boundary of the City of Sydney. N.B.—Twenty-five feet frontages by depths of fifty feet each, more or less. LOT 10

s reserved under peculiar circumstances.

a reserved under pecunar circumstances.

1 LOT 26
has a well upon it, and falls in with the line of Lot 24, already so much spoken of. It is of course a good Lot, but the whole remaining, consecutively, are of that class which it is impossible to

remaining, consecutively, are of that class which it is impossible to praise too much.
Only to cousider the immense good a man gets by purchasing already proved and cultivated garden ground? Having thereon the Vine, the bulb, the esculent, the choice, and the useful things of "this Life." If they assert at Balmain that the stone retains moisture sufficient for purposes of raising vegetables, in such an extraordinary abundance as to create surprise at first sight, they say at Surry Hills,

"We are better off still, for we have all the light porous strata which equally preserves moisture, without the inconvenience of hewing the stone."

In respect to health and salubrity of atmosphere enough has been said heretofore. It only remains then to recommend this property (especially the House, &c..) to every gentleman in the colony, and certainly to

THE CAPITALIST

THE CAPITALIST
or Agent who may expect one "coming out."
Terms, at sale.
N.B.—It is all pegged out, a plan, with elevation
of the House and sketch of Premises, may be
inspected at the Mart, where also lithographs may
be had.

WATERSIDE PROPERTY, BALMAIN. 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 subdivided into

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

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

дотв 6 то 8

are also on the same reserved road, with an ac-commodation 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 filteen feet, more or less. Lot 10 having a fronton the reserved road of one hundred feet

six inches, more or less. The centre of the re-served road, as described on the plan, being five feet eight inche; the quantity sufficient to com-plete eight feet all through will be reserved in the conditions of sale. Norz.—Public confluence in Balmain possession

the conditions of sale.

Nork—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 car claim from the hands of any person, who has a right certainly to dispose of whatever portion of his own property be chooses.

Indisputable as a property of sat 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 boathiders, 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.

ARGYLE -CAMPBELLTOWN.

Important Sale-To Capitalists, &c. &c.

MR. POLACK has the honor to announce that he has received instructions from the joint Executors of the undermentioned valuable Estates, to submit them to public competition, without reserve,

tition, without reserve,

1st. 640 Acres of Land at Lake George

2nd. 1065 Ditto ditto near Merrigan Creek

3rd. 640 Ditto ditto near Bungalore

4th. 640 Ditto ditto known as Crispe's Station

5th. 640 Ditto ditto at Kenny's Point

6th. 60 Ditto ditto in the district of Airds, one

and a half mile from Campbelltown.

Mr. Poleck will at present only observe, that the

6th. 60 Ditto ditto in the district of Airds, one and a half mile from Campbelltown.

Mr. Polack will at present only observe, that the above important properties were originally selected from the adjacent lands by a gentleman who had the choice of selection at that period, which is termed the infant state of the colony—who was also acknowledged as a paramount judge of localities best fitted for agricultural and pastoral purposes, and Mr. P. will merely add, that these properties would never have been put to public auction, but from the closing of the trusteeship.

Terms of sale, which will be more than usually liberal, will be stated in an early advertisement.

The Chart of the Colony will point out the respective situations of the above properties. The Titles being original Grants from the Crown to the deceased proprietor.

Purther particulars will be enumerated in a future advertisement, as early as the surveyors have finished the several surveys and plans.

Glebe Land, Parramatta-street.-To Mechanics. mall Capita ists, and all the Industric of the Co.nmunity.

MR. POLACK has to announce that he has received instructions from the Pro-prietor, to dispose of by Public Auction, a portion of Land, known as the GLEBE LAND, in Parra-

The title of this property being unexceptionable, Mr. Polack particularly addresses himself to mechanics, small capitalists, and to such persons who are desirous of living rent free in the town of

The property is being divided into similarly eligible allotments as those sold by him, on Tuesday last, at Athlone Place, when that property was entirely disposed of to capitalists and mechanics.

Further particulars, as also to day of sale, will be enumerated as early as the surveyor has finished the survey and plan. The terms will be extremely liberal.

NOTICE.

THE Advertiser having had upwards of Six Years' Colonial Experience, as Store-keeper and Clerk, is desirous of proceeding to Moreton Bay in either capacity, or as Overseer. The most respectable reference will be given as to integrity and ability. Any communication, addressed T. H. M., at the Office of this Paper, will meet with immediate attention—Would engage in Sudance.

11th August, 1842.

YOUNG TOM OF LINCOLN.

THIS splendid and powerful draught
Stallion will stand this season at Dunmore,
Paterson's River. He is a jet black, and stands
sixteen hands high; and for willingness at work
and good temper, cannot be surpassed. Terms,
£2 list, each mare; groomage, 2a. 6d. Good paddocks will be provided, and every attention paid
them, but no risk will be incurred.

YOUNG LINCOLN

WILL travel this season, from Goulburn, Mulwary Ponds, Lake George, Mr. MacFarlane's, Lake Bathurst, and Bungonia. YOUNG LINCOLN, by Tom of Lincoln, imported by Mr. Charles Smith; dam, a Clydesdale mare; grandam a Hector mare.
YOUNG LINCOLN is allowed to be equal to any colonial-bred horse in the colony. He is a

YOUNG LINCOLN is allowed to be equal to any colonial-bred horse in the colony. He is a beautiful bay, with black points, stands sixten hands high, possessing great muscular strength, and now rising six years old TERMS.—£2 10s. for each single more: for two mares, £1 5s.; three c: more mares, belonging to the same owner, £2 each. Payment to be made on or before the 1st day of January, 1843, to the proprietor.

the proprietor. WILLIAM CRAIG.

THE SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN INVESTMENT COMPANY.

Established in Aberdeen, 1840.

CAPITAL £100,000.

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Doctor Alexander Ewing, of Tartowie.
William Munro, Esq., of Bellefield, Inverness.
William M'Combie, Esq., of Easter Skene.
Doctor Robert Daun, Drummond Place, Edinburgh

ourgn. James Donald, Esq., of Dorlaithers Andrew Black, Esq. of Forresterhill. William Stewart, Esq., of Carnaveron, Stone

ames Struthers, Esq., of Avonholm, Lanark

abire.
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R. A. A. Morehead, Esq., Manager.
M. Young, Eq., Sus-Manager & Accountant Messrs. D. Chambers and Holden,

SOLICITORS, IN SYDNEY.

The Manager intends, as part of the business of this Company in future, to undertake the collection and remitting of revenue arising from Mortagages, Bank Stock, &c., as well as the making of further investments on account of individuals having property in the Colony, but who are not the monetary affairs of such absentees.

It is believed that a company, with a numerous proprietary, and large invested capital, acting in this capacity, will supply a want that has hitherto been much felt.

R. A. A. MOREHEAD.

5, Fort-street, Sydney, 2nd August.

CAUTION.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

HEREAS, notwithstanding repeated warning, several persons continue to cut, and carry off timber from the lands adjoining the township of Yass, belonging to Mr. GEORGE BARBER and the Undersigned. All such are hereby cautioned that inso doing they are committing felony, and subject themselves to serious punishment; and that any one detected after this notice will be prosecuted as the law directs.

Five Pounds Reward will be paid for such information as will convict any offender, on application to Mr. Walton, steam mill; Mr. Meddler, Superintendent at Mr. Barber's farm, or

HAMILTON HUME.

Cooma, Yass, 1st August, 1842.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Henry Fisher and Co., are requested to settle their accounts forthwith, either at their Stores, or to Mr. W. Bury, Agent, who is fully authorised to collect all our outstanding debts.

Sydney, August 11th, 1842.

THE COLONIAL OBSERVER

TS PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK, Wednesdays and Saturdays, and circulated extensively through this and the neighbouring Colonies; also, in Britain, India, and America.

The terms of subscription are 10s. per quarter

if paid in advance; if not paid in advance 12s, will be charged.

Advertisements are charged 2s. 6d. for eight lines, and one penny for each line additional. The number of insertions must be specified in the order. The Quarters end 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December.

Subscribers and Advertisers will please leave their orders and settle their accounts quarterly with the Agents undermentioned in their respective districts:—

to:—

Mr. John M'KAY,
— Robert Davidson,
— A. W. Larrymore,
— Thomas Beown,
— William Kerr,
— William Kerr,
— Port Phillip.

— WILLIAM KERR. — Port Printip.

— D. F. Camegon, — Coulburn.

— Barrow — Yrss.

Our subscribers in town will be particular in observing that their receipts are signed in the name of the Proprietor, by John H. Baillie; such receipts alone will hereafter be held valid.

GRAND TEETOTAL FESTIVAL. CRAND TEETOTAL FESTIVAL.

The TEA PARTY and ANNUAL MEETING of the Australian Total Abstinence Society
will be held on Thursday, September 1st 1842, in
the Royal Victoria Theatre, Pitt-street, Sydney,
After tea the principles of the society will be advecated, they having already received the cerdial approbation of his Excellency the Governor, and the
Judges of the Colony.

Expensive arrangements having been made to insure comfort to persons not in the habt of attending crowded assemblies, it is hoped that those who teel interested in the increase of morality, and the welfare of their fellow creatures, with patronise this festival. A Band of Music will be in attendance during the evening.

The members of total abstinence societies are The members of total abstinence societies are respectfully informed that the procession will assemble at one o'clock, on the Cricket ground, Hyde Park, and will move from thence at two o'clock precisely, taking the following route, viz.—down Market Street into Castlereagh Street, along Lampbe I Street to George Street, up George Street to Goulburn street, into Sussex Street, to Liverpool Street, into Kent Street, along Kent Street to Druit, Street, up that street to Clarence Street, along Clarence Street, along Clarence Street, along that street to the north end of George Street, along feorge Street to Bathurst Street, in Pathurst Street to Pitt Street, along Pitt Street to the Victoria Theatre.

Tea will be prepared for members and their

Victoria Theatre.

Tea will be prepared for members and their triends at Five o'clock, and will be cleared away at Half-past Seven, to prepare for the Annual Meeting, which will commence at Eight o'clock. Persons not having tea party tickets will please to take notice that admission to the boxes will then be One Shilling, and to the pit Sixpence.

be One Shilling, and to the pit Sixpence.

Tickets for the Festival to be had at the following places, viz.: office of the Teetotalter, King street; Mr. G. Bennett, boot and shoe maker, Geor, e street; Mr. H. Preston, fruiterer, Queen's Whari; Mr. John Neale, Sussex street; Mr. H. Morton, Pitt street; Mr. J. Vercoe, Temperancé Coffee-house, Pitt street; Mr. W. Jones, stationer, Brick-field Hill; Mr. G. Lucas, carpenter, Surry Hills; Mr. G. Brereton, fluiterer, Sydney market; Mr. Leary, bookbinder and stationer, Market-street; Mr. Etherington, butcher, Erskine street; and from any of the members of committee.

Prices of the tickets:—Boxes and Stage, Three

Prices of the tickets:—Boxes and Stage, Three Shillings each; Pit, Two Shillings; Children of teetotallers, under twelve years of age, half-price. No children will be admitted unless under the protection of their parent. As only a limited number of tickets will be issued, early application is received.

LADIES' SEMINARY.

MRS. ATKINSON, Matron and Superintendent of the Ladies' Semi-RS. A I KINS O N, Matron and Superintendent of the Ladies' Seminary, Australian College Buildings, Sydney, bega to announce that she is ready to receive applications for the admission of Pupils and Boarders into that Establishment, and pledges herself that every possible attention will be paid to the health and comfort, the manners and morals of the Young Ladies who may be entrusted to her charce. charge.

The following will be the

Board and Education, including the following branches, viz.; English, English Grammar, Writing, Artithmetic, Geography, French, Ancient and Modern History, Plain and Ornamental Needlework,

40 Guineas.

PER QUARTER

Dancing, each..... 2 ditto.

Each Boarder will require to be provided with Bedding, Towels, a Knife and Fork, and a Silver Spoon. A quarter's notice will require to be given previous to the removal of any Pupil or Boarder.

Mrs. A. has been kindly permitted to refer, for her own character, respectability, and competency, to the following Ladies and Gentlemen, viz.:

Mrs. Richard Jones, Darlinghurst House, Mrs. Thomas Barker, Roslin Hall.

Mrs. Major Wentworth, Toongabbee. Mrs. Capt. Benson, 28th Regiment. T. H. Braim, Esq., Headmaster, Sydney College. T. B. Wilson, Esq., J. P., Braidwood.

Rev. Dr. Ross.

Rev, r. Lang.

Lectures on Natural Philosophy, Astronomy,
Botany, Cheunstry, and the Evidences of Christianity, will be delivered to all the Pupils of the
Establishment without any additional charge,

Establishment without any adminional curarge.

Mrs. A. will be in attendance at the Seminary from 12 till 3 p. m. daily, after the 15th Instant, and the classes will be opened on an early day, of which future intimation will be given.—Communications in writing to be post paid.

Sydney, 7th June, 1842.

O BE SOLD at C. M'Laughlin's Coach Builder, York-street, A VERY HAND SOME BREAD CART, painted yellow, with turned wheels and metal boxes, finished in first style.

SYDNEY :- Printed and Published by EDWARD ALCOCK, at the OBSERVER Printing Office, College-street, (commonly called Jamison-street.) Salurday, Angust 27, 1842.