The Colonial Abserber.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1842.

Vol. I.

COLONIAL POLITICS.

THE IMMIGRATION REPORT, (Continued.)

From our remarks in our last number on the first part of this document, our readers will doubtless perceive that it bears a strong resemblance to a pig in the water; for it not only furnishes materials for cutting the throat of its own argument, but actually perpetrates the rash act, as the pig is said to do when it tries to swim: for while it affords us the strongest reasons for insisting on the immediate discontinuance of the BountySystem, it actually recommends the continuance of that system, thereby blowing hot and cold at the same time. We are happy to find, however, from the proceedings of Council on Wednesday last, when the Report was formally submitted to that body, that the views we have so long entertained of the real character and working of the Bounty System are coincided in by the honourable the Colonial Secretary. We were much pleased with his remarks on the subject:

Secretary. We were much pleased with his remarks on the subject:

"With respect to the bounty system, it would be seen that the Council had taken a great deal of evidence, particularly that of the Immigration Agent and the members of the Board, and he regretted to say, that he thought there was abundance of proof before the Council that it was not expedient to continue the hounty system, the disadvantages of it were so great. He did not mean to say that great advantages have not been derived from the bounty system: it would be doing an injury to numbers of highly respectable people who came out under it, and have done much towards raising the moral character of the colony; but still there have been a great many exceptions, exceptions which there should not have been considering that the expense of immigration is borne by this colony; and he feared that while immigration, as it is by so many of the persons concerned, there will be little prospect of amending it. Another reason why he looked upon the bounty system with disfavour was, the irregularity of the supply of labour: a dearth at one time, an over-supply at another. There is no mutuality in the agreement between the Government and the affreighters, and he thought merchants would not enterinto the system were they bound to bring out all they obtained orders for: the number of limmigratian to the rates of fielght and the prices of provisions in England. Another reason why he dialiked the bounty system was, the impossibility of regulating the ports from which the ships should depart, and the time at which they should sail, in order that they might gradually arrive in this colony. It had sometimes happened that the emigrants arrived in numbers that was almost disheartening, although the demand for labour was ereat that very little inconvenience was felt. A further advantage which a government system would have over the bounty would be, that the commissioners could provide itat a fair proportion of emigrants should be seen from each of the three divisions of th

There can be no doubt that numerous reputable persons and families have arrived in the Colony under the Bounty System It would be marvellous indeed if it were not so, and we never denied the fact. We only maintain that the proportion of utterly useless and thoroughly bad people whom that system has introduced into the Colony has been incomparably greater than would ever have found their way to our shores through an emigration conducted under the superintendence of the Home Government. It is this moral aspect of the matter that tices" as those reprobated in this passage-

we look at exclusively; the mere inconvenience arising from the irregularity in the arrival of the immigrants under the Bounty System, and the uncertainty of their arrival at all, to which Mr. Thomson appears to us to attach undue importance, are matters of no moment to the Colony compared with this.

After quoting the first extract from the Report contained in our last number, relative to the numerous cases of fraud and forgery that had been detected under the Bounty System, Mr. Thomson proceeds as follows-we quote the published report of his speech:-

of his speech:—

"He regretted to say that proofs of deception were numerous; he would not say that all the merchants engaged had been alike, as there were remarkable and honourable exceptions; and some had been deceived by their sub-agents, and were as much shocked as the government when the frauds were discovered. There was one individual he could not pass over without remark, for he looked upon him as a benefactor to the Colony, he meant Mr. Marshall, whose ships formed an honourable exception to the others employed; and in fact the system under his management was ably and judiciously carried out. It had been argued that the numerous disallowances that had been made by the government, would act as a check, and that in future such cases would not occur; but he feared while emigration was a mere mercantile speculation, only those emigrants would be brought out who could be easiest obtained."

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Now we cannot sympathise by any means with this unmerited praise of an individual -we mean Mr. John Marshall-who has done such vast and permanent injury to this Colony. Was it not that mercenary speculator who first, and who has all along most extensively, practised that gross decep tion which the Bounty speculators have now been practising so long upon both the Mother-country and the gullible legislators of this unfortunate Colony, by sending us out numerous ships with Bounty immigrants from Plymouth, where one should have expected the immigrants would be almost all English, while the fact, as is now universally known in the Colony, was that they were almost exclusively from the worst parts of Ireland-collected at so much ahead by the Bounty whippers-in at Cork, Limerick, Dublin, and Tipperary? Was this being a great benefactor to the Colony?

Oh! Mr. Thomson! Mr. Thomson, Oh!

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"Nevertheless, while these considerations in some degree abate the unfavourable impression created by the detection of so many abuses under the Bounty System, your Committee still feel, after every allowance has been made, that there remains evidence of improprieties which can scarcely he spoken of in terms of too great severity. The disposition to resort to such practices cannot but be checked by the numerous examples of severe pecuniary loss sustained by the charterers of Emigration ships, through the refusal of the Bounties in all cases where abuses have been discovered; and this community is under the deepest obligations to the Executive Government for its firmness in imposing those penalties. Should that check however prove insufficient, and if no other can be devised to prevent the recurrence of systematic deceptions, and to suppress such frequent breaches of morals as have occurred during the past year, your committee must, in fulfilment of their daty, recommend the abolition of the system. The points which they consider to require especially a corrective or total remodelling, are the following:—
"I.—The mode of certifying the age, occupation.

wing:

-1.—The mode of certifying the age, occupation, character, and identity, of the parties who are permitted to embark as bounty emigrants.

-11.—The maintenanceof order and morality among the emigrants during the voyage. "

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practices which have been so lamentably prevalent under the Bounty System-can never be "checked" in the manner proposed. Certificates of age, occupation, character, and identity, can, we repeat it, be obtained in bushels, in any part of England, and more especially in Ireland, when there is any purpose to be served by themparticularly when they can be rendered available in ridding a neighbourhood of worthless characters. The only security the Colony can have for the proper expenditure of the Land-Fund, in the introduction of respectable persons in the capacity of free immigrants, is to be sought for in the appointment of men of character and respectability at home to select them. In short, the Bishop's checks are good for nothing for the object in view, and we are decidedly of opinion, with Earl Durham, that "the whole emigration from the United Kingdom should be so far placed under the superintendence of Government-that emigrants conveyed at the public expense, should necessarily proceed in vessels chartered and regulated by the Government." But if the Government ought to be responsible for the right management of the emigrant ships on the passage out, much more ought they to be so for the proper selection of the immigrants; and they can only be so through the appointment to that office of Government Officers who have a character to lose themselves, or of some person of ability and respectable character from the Colony, in whose general trustworthiness the Colonists could place entire confidence.

The disclosures that have been made in the course of enquiries into the operation of the Bounty System, as to the manner in which the intentions of the Colonial Government have been defeated in regard to the standing and character of the persons appointed as Surgeons Superintendent by the Bounty Speculators, are sufficient to shew that it is quite hopeless to prevent chicanery and deception of every kind, so long as that system is continued. The Colonial Government, desirous of securing the services of really respectable men for this responsible office, bound themselves to grant the Surgeons Superintendent, a comparatively handsome remuneration for these services on their arrival in the Colony But what was the result? Why, the mercenary creatures who had got the business into their hands bound the Surgeons in almost every instance to pay them, out of their Government allowance, a high-rate of passage-money as Cabin passengers in the very ships of which they were Surgeons Superintendent! And yet the Bishop tells us, that the Bounty System should be continued! Pro-di-gi-ous!

The immigration of all kinds during the past twelve months has amounted to 23,426 persons, of whom 12,351 have arrived in Sydney, and 7,380 at Port Phillip, through the Government Bounties; 3,695 persons having arrived without any assistance from

Government. Now, although this large addition to the population of the Colony has been distributed over the territory, and has thus disappeared in great measure from the Immigrant Barracks, it is nevertheless the fact that there has been a great lack of employment, even for industrious persons, both in town and country, for months past; and it will certainly require a considerable lapse of time from the present moment to work up the available labour now in the Colony into its body politic-If the immigration of the past year had been extended over two years, much of the distress that has been experienced in many quarters from the want of employment would never have been felt, while the general prosperity of the Colony would have experienced far less interruption. It is easy for Bishop Broughton and his fellow Committee-men to talk of a great demand for labour-but they are either unqualified to give a right opinion on the subject or are not to be trusted when they do give one. When a poor immigrant, whether mechanic or farm-labourer, is out of employment, is it to the residence of a Bishop or Councilman that he will go in search of it? " The rich man," Solomon tells us, "has many friends"; but they are all of his own class-'but as for the poor man, his neighbour," the Bishop or Council-man, "does not know him." Cases of poverty and of want of employment are, for this Colony, unprecedentedly numerous at the present moment and have been so also for a considerable time past; and in such circumstances it is heart. less in the extreme for the unsuccessful candidates for employment to hear men talking of inundating the Colony with more labour, as the Bishop and his fellow Committee-men do in their Report. Neither, we repeat it, are these gentlemen to be trusted when they give an opinion on such a subject; for being almost all of them employers of labour, they wish, as a matter of course, to have it at the lowest possible rate. Are they aware of the fact that there are labourers at this moment in the district of Illawarra, engaged at five shillings a week and their rations? Are they aware of the fact that single men have very recently been hired at the Nepean River at 12l. a year? Are they aware of the fact that the Captain of the Honduras, one of the last vessels that has left the port, had applications from upwards of fifty Bounty immigrants for a passage home, offering to work without wages, if they only be taken back to England? No! They examine only the employers of labour; they never think of examining the men who are in search of remunerating employment and unable to

We have something to say about the policy of the Loan proposed by the Committee, as also about the Crowning Mercy of the Bounty System—the multitude of Irish with which it has inundated the Colony; but we must have done for the present. The subject is one of too much importance to the Colony to grudge a third article upon it.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1842.

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

The Governor said the Court of Requests Bill having been fairly transcribed and presented to him by the Attorney-General and Mr. Jones, it had been discovered that there was one small addition necessary, and he therefore proposed to recommit the 31st clause, for the purpose of adding to the end of it the words, "or residue thereof, as the case may be.!'

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technical, was adopted.

The Colonial Secretary then moved that the bill be read a third time, after the other orders of the day, which was agreed to.

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ing been read,

The Governor said there was one point on which he wished to say a few words before the bill was finally disposed of, though, as the person principally concerned was present he felt some difficulty. On a former occasion it appeared to be the opinion of the council that the commissioner for the County of Cumberland, as he would probably be prevented from deriving any emolument from the practice of his profession, would be entitled to some additional remuneration; and, though he was anxious to reduce as much as possible the expenditure of the colonys he hould not resist the application, although not prepared to state the exact sum to which he would go. The act would not come into operation until the first of January, by which time Mr. Plunkett, the Attorney General, would have returned to the colony, and some arrangements might then be made. He was afraid that any large increase would be objected to in England. From some despatches he had received, which he did not think it necessary to lay before the council, he was led to believe that the royal assent would not be given to the Administration of Justice Act, on account of the increased expense it incurred. This bill would tend considerably to diminish the revenue derived from the fees of the Supreme Court, and he was not prepared to say what additional salary should be given. He would content himself, at present, with merely saying that he would entertain the proposal of the council, and, so far as it was in his power, sanction an addition.

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The Collector of Customs brought up the report of the committee on the erection of light houses in Bass's Straits, which was ordered to be printed.

The Colonial Secretary now rose to propose the motion of which he had given notice when he presented the immigration report last week; he then stated that he hoped some member not of the committee would bring forward the usual resolutions, and he regretted that no one had done so the duty had therefore devolved upon him, and he would endeavour to discharge it as satisfactorily as possible, though he would have been glad if it had been taken up by some one who was not an official member. He need scarcely inform the council that the report had been drawn up by the right rev. chairman of the committee, and that it was an able and lucid document, as indeed everything was that came from his hands. He had great pleasure in moving the adoption of the report, with which he agreed, except on one point, and that was respecting the bounty system. read the resolutions, making such remarks as he thought necessary, and he would then submit each of them separately to the

council, in order that there might be a distinct decision upon every point. The resolutions were a mere echo of the report and it would be seen that in adopting them the council would adopt the opinions ex-pressed in the report itself. The first resolution was as follows :-

"1. That this council having had under consideration the report from the committee appointed during the present session to inquire into and report on the subject of immigration, concurs generally in the opinions

therein expressed." He had already stated that he had one obiection-with respect to the bounty system. On that subject the committee had taken a great deal of evidence, the most important portion of which was that given by the immigration agent and by the members of the immigration board; and there was, he thought, abundant proof before the council that evidence to show that it was not expedient to continue that system any longer. That many respectable and use immigrants had been introduced into the colony by it could not be denied: but there were many unfortunate exceptions which they had no right to expect, considering that they had been brought out at the public expense. He felt certain that while immigration continued a mere while immigration continued a mere mercantile speculation, they would not obtain the best description of immigrants. Another objection to the bounty system was its uncertainty; at one time there was a dearth of immigrants, and at another an overflowing; there was in fact no mutuality of obligation between the contractors and the government. The impossibility of regulating the ports from which vessels departed was another objection, and a very strong one. These disadvantages were not found in the government system; the number of ships, the time of their departure, and the description of immigrants sent out could all be regulated, and there was also a better chance of a fair proportion being sent from each of the three sections of the United Kingdom. The selecting officers would be responsible persons under government, and surgeons of respectability and experience, acquainted with the sea, and capable of managing large masses of persons, would also be selected. Much of the evil in the bounty system had arisen from the want of skill on the part of the surgeons in manage-ing the people on board. He regretted to say, in the words of the committee, that proofs of deception attempted, and of fraud and forgery actually committed, by persons in the United Kingdom connected with the occupation of sending out emi-grants under bounty orders, and instances of personation and of fictitious characters, exby the vigilance of the immigration have been painfully frequent. Where board, have been painfully frequent. Where so many instances have upon enquiry been brought to light, there is reason to allow much weight to the opinion of witnesses, that there may have been in all probability many other cases in which detection has not taken place It has been accordingly a question with your committee, whether they ought not to recommend the absolute discontinuance of a system under which it has been proved that such abuses could be practised." He regretted that the proofs of deception were but too fre-He regretted quent. He would not however say that these remarks applied to the merchants, for among them there were many honorable exceptions and some of them had been as much shocked at the culpability of their agents as the government itself had been. There was one individual whose name he could not pass over in silence. The colony had been very much benefitted by Mr. John Marshall; his ships had formed an honorable exception and it was due to him to say, that they had been judiciously and humanely conducted. It was argued that such cases would not again occur. That the disposition to resort to such practices would not fail to be checked by the examples of pecuniary loss sustained by the charterers of ships, in the refusal of bounties in cases where abuses had been discovered, but in his opinion it was not judicious to hazard the continuance of the system. The next resolution was as

"That this council especially concurs in the statement of the committee, that notwithstanding the unprecedented influx of immigrants during the past year, in which the numbers added to the population have been no less than 23,426, at an expense to the colony of £328,115, there are no symptoms of a superabundance of labor in any part

of the territory, there being few, if any, instances of industrious and skilful artizans, or laborers, wanting employment; and although wages have heen so far reduced, as in some degree to meet the ricumstances of the employer, they have not faller below that level which enables the laborer to provelow that level which enables the laborer to provide an honest and comfortable subsistence for himself and family."

The proposition contained in the resolution had been fully borne out by the evidence taken before the committee. There was, he believed, a sufficient supply for the present, but towards harvest and next shearing time wages would rise, and great inconvenience would ensue if measures were not taken for the recommencement of immigration early in the ensuing year. He was aware that there had been some cases of hardship, but these were chiefly amongst persons who had been introduced contrary to the bounty regulations, such as carpenters and masons. and he thought the time was not distant when they should be able to obtain em-ployment. He should be sorry to see any person brought here whose condition would not be improved by the change. It would be prejudicial to the colony if an over supwas introduced: but it was only by a sufficient supply that the energies of the colony could be expanded, and its value British dependency maintained. With regard to the improvement in the condition of the lower classes in coming to the colony, he had been at some trouble to acquire information as to the accounts opened in the savings Bank, and be found that there were upwards of 1000 more now than in 1840; the accounts now open are 3700; new depositors increase at the rate of about 170 a month, and these are chiefly among the poorer classes; their deposits varied in amount from £2 to £200, which showed that, notwithstanding the depression of the times, those who were of moral and industrious habits were in a prosperous condition; there had been 1500 new accounts opened since the first of January of the present year. The resolution which he would propose on this subject was as follows:-

1011048;—

"3. That the large and increasing sums at the credit of the working classes in the Savings Bank of New South Wales afford a gratifying proof of their continued prosperous condition, notwithstanding the recent extensive increase of their numbers; the deposits in that institution having the deposits in that institution having increased from £143,000, on the 30th June, 1840, to £178,000, on the same date of the present year, whilst the accounts opened during the past year average no less than one hundred and seventy per month, being a considerable increase on the average of all former years.'

The next resolution to which he would call the attention of the council was the follow-

"That this council also concurs with the com "That this council also concurs with the committee, that although the copious supply of labour recently received has, amongst other beneficial effects upon the welfare of the colony, had that of enabling the settlers to carry on the operations of their industry for a certain period; yet that unless measures be taken in the early part of the ensuing was for the received in the carry part of the ensuing year for the resumption of emigration, the want of labour will be as injuriously felt as ever; wages will rise to their former exorbitant rate, and the consequent exhaustion of property, and embarrass-ment among the settlers will be again experienced, even with aggravated severity."

There were in the colony, including Port

Phillip, about four millions of sheep, the annual increase of which would be about a million, and as a shepherd was required for every 400 sheep, they would require an importation of about 2,500 shepherds, who with their families might amount to about 10,000 souls for this department of industry alone. The next resolution he would introduce was as follows :-

"That this council, adverting to the resolutions passed on this subject in former years, have in common with the committee, had reason to find the opinions previously entertained as to the expediency of negotiating a ions on the security of the unsold crown lands of the colony, for the purposes of iomigration more than fully confirmed."

The hon. member expressed limsel, as being

The hon, member expressed himsel, as being favourable to a loan to be raised in England, as he thought it was a fatal error in political economy to send out of the colony a large amount of capital while the population was increasing. On the next resolution, as the highest minister of state in connection with the colonies had expressed an authoritative opinion on the subject, he would say nothing, but merely read it to the council:-

That although the land fund has declined for

extent it may upon trial be found that the colony is capable of receiving and advantageously employing an additional population, to the same extent a loan may be securely applied to the purpose of introducing that population."

The next receiving the color of the c

The next resolution was as follows:

"That this council also concurs with the committee that the immediate abstraction of capital in payment for the importation of emigrants, a portion only of whom add to the productive labour of tion only of whom add to the productive labour of the colony, the families being for the most part consumers and not producers for a considerable period after their arrival, must so materially contract that circulation of money which is required to carry on successfully the business of an active community, fraught with such serious inconveniences. During the last five years no less than 45,544 souls have been introduced, at a cost to the colony of £820,840, exclusively raised within itself, and remitted to the United Kingdom. So wast an effort, for so infant a community, could not fail to produce considerable exhaustion, nor be made without leading to a serious state of depression." depression.

The Colonial Secretary proceeded to read the remaining resolutions, making a few remarks, the tenor of which was that not only this colony, but the mother-country, would be greatly benefitted by raising a loan; and that the home government would be willing to give its assistance to such a measure.

"That this council agrees further with the committee that these inconveniences would be in a great measure abated if the introduction of labour great neasest which the condition in mount could for a time be paid for by borrowed funds; the repayment of which, there can be no doubt, would be provided for by the capital which would, in a short time, be created by means of the labour introduced, and the circulation of the capital re-

in a short time, be created by means of the labour introduced, and the circularion of the capital retained.

"That if the raising of a loan in England, for the purpose of emigration, should wear the appearance of drawing upon the resources of the mother country, is welfare is involved to a degree, not inferior perhaps to that of the colony itself, in the first expenditure, as well as in the final application of the funds so raised. The entire amount of every such loan would be ultimately repaid from the resources of the colony, and in the men time no part would be withdrawn from the United Kingdom, but the whole would be expended in the advancement of the chief and leading interests of the mother country, as well as for the benefit of the labouring classes of the British community now suffering from a superabundant population. The shipping interest especially must be promoted by the extent of ton-nage employed in the emigration service. The agricultural interest would derive benefit through the demand for victualling so many persons during a voyage of such duration: while few events would be so favourable to the manufacturing interests would be so favourable to the manufacturing interests of Great Britain, as the rapid growth in this colony of a population, dependent for a the supply of their wants upon the products of its industry, and engaged in raising a staple export, which, while it supplied the taw material for an important article of manufacture, would enable them to be extensive consumers of British goods.

"That ion the grounds set forth, this council fully relies on the assistance of her Majesty's government in raising a loan on the most advantageous terms to the colony; nor can such assistance be drawn into a precedent which might be inconvenient as regards the claims of other dependencies of the crown, if in every such case the whole amount is to be expended in the mother country, for the promotion of emigration, with the same advantages to the several classes of the British community, and spon the

advantages to the several classes of the British community, and spon the same undoubted security as are proposed in the instance of this colony. "That this council repeats its recommendation of former years, that it is highly desirable that all ships in which immigrants may be brought to this colony should be conducted on temperance principles, and especially that the sale of fermented and spirituous illiquors on board; a practice which there is reason to apprehend has prevailed in the ships of the last season, and has been attended with injurious consequences to the maintenance of order, and to the moral habits of the maintenance of order, and to the moral habits of the immigrants, should in future Le strictly prohibited. "That his Excellency the Governor be requested to communicate a copy of these resolutions to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies."

The hon, member then moved that the first resolution be adopted.

The Bishop in rising to second the reso lution felt called on to say a few words with respect to the bounty system. It was due to the committee to say that if they had thought the evils connected with that system were inseparable from it, there would not have been one dissentient voice against its abolition; but they were of opinion that these evils might be separated from it, and that for the future it might be made much more beneficial than it had been. So far as his experience had extended among the labouring classes of England, the immigrants introduced under that system were a fair specimen. Many objections might be urged against the other system. He could not forget the conduct of some of the surgeon's employed under that system, could he forget the parties who had been brought from the county of Tipperary. The "That although the land fund has declined for the present, from a great number of causes, to which it is not necessary here to advert, yet that in the ophion of this council, the wast tracts of vacant crown lands must form a fully adequate basis of security for any loan of reasonable amount which could be contracted for the promotion of immigration in this season of emergency; nor can reasonable doubt be entertained that to whatever parative cost of the two systems was not to LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

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council, in order that there might be a distinct decision upon every point. The resolutions were a mere echo of the report and it would be seen that in adopting them the council would adopt the opinions ex-pressed in the report itself. The first resolution was as follows :-

"1. That this council having had under consideration the report from the committee appointed during the present session to inquire into and report on the subject of immigration, concurs generally in the opinions

therein expressed." He had already stated that he had one obiection-with respect to the bounty system. On that subject the committee had taken a great deal of evidence, the most important portion of which was that given by the immigration agent and by the members of the immigration board; and there was, he thought, abundant proof before the council that evidence to show that it was not expedient to continue that system any longer. That many respectable and use immigrants had been introduced into the colony by it could not be denied: but there were many unfortunate exceptions which they had no right to expect, considering that they had been brought out at the public expense. He felt certain that while immigration continued a mere while immigration continued a mere mercantile speculation, they would not obtain the best description of immigrants. Another objection to the bounty system was its uncertainty; at one time there was a dearth of immigrants, and at another an overflowing; there was in fact no mutuality of obligation between the contractors and the government. The impossibility of regulating the ports from which vessels departed was another objection, and a very strong one. These disadvantages were not found in the government system; the number of ships, the time of their departure, and the description of immigrants sent out could all be regulated, and there was also a better chance of a fair proportion being sent from each of the three sections of the United Kingdom. The selecting officers would be responsible persons under government, and surgeons of respectability and experience, acquainted with the sea, and capable of managing large masses of persons, would also be selected. Much of the evil in the bounty system had arisen from the want of skill on the part of the surgeons in manage-ing the people on board. He regretted to say, in the words of the committee, that proofs of deception attempted, and of fraud and forgery actually committed, by persons in the United Kingdom connected with the occupation of sending out emi-grants under bounty orders, and instances of personation and of fictitious characters, exby the vigilance of the immigration have been painfully frequent. Where board, have been painfully frequent. Where so many instances have upon enquiry been brought to light, there is reason to allow much weight to the opinion of witnesses, that there may have been in all probability many other cases in which detection has not taken place It has been accordingly a question with your committee, whether they ought not to recommend the absolute discontinuance of a system under which it has been proved that such abuses could be practised." He regretted that the proofs of deception were but too fre-He regretted quent. He would not however say that these remarks applied to the merchants, for among them there were many honorable exceptions and some of them had been as much shocked at the culpability of their agents as the government itself had been. There was one individual whose name he could not pass over in silence. The colony had been very much benefitted by Mr. John Marshall; his ships had formed an honorable exception and it was due to him to say, that they had been judiciously and humanely conducted. It was argued that such cases would not again occur. That the disposition to resort to such practices would not fail to be checked by the examples of pecuniary loss sustained by the charterers of ships, in the refusal of bounties in cases where abuses had been discovered, but in his opinion it was not judicious to hazard the continuance of the system. The next resolution was as

"That this council especially concurs in the statement of the committee, that notwithstanding the unprecedented influx of immigrants during the past year, in which the numbers added to the population have been no less than 23,426, at an expense to the colony of £328,115, there are no symptoms of a superabundance of labor in any part

of the territory, there being few, if any, instances of industrious and skilful artizans, or laborers, wanting employment; and although wages have heen so far reduced, as in some degree to meet the ricumstances of the employer, they have not faller below that level which enables the laborer to provelow that level which enables the laborer to provide an honest and comfortable subsistence for himself and family."

The proposition contained in the resolution had been fully borne out by the evidence taken before the committee. There was, he believed, a sufficient supply for the present, but towards harvest and next shearing time wages would rise, and great inconvenience would ensue if measures were not taken for the recommencement of immigration early in the ensuing year. He was aware that there had been some cases of hardship, but these were chiefly amongst persons who had been introduced contrary to the bounty regulations, such as carpenters and masons. and he thought the time was not distant when they should be able to obtain em-ployment. He should be sorry to see any person brought here whose condition would not be improved by the change. It would be prejudicial to the colony if an over supwas introduced: but it was only by a sufficient supply that the energies of the colony could be expanded, and its value British dependency maintained. With regard to the improvement in the condition of the lower classes in coming to the colony, he had been at some trouble to acquire information as to the accounts opened in the savings Bank, and be found that there were upwards of 1000 more now than in 1840; the accounts now open are 3700; new depositors increase at the rate of about 170 a month, and these are chiefly among the poorer classes; their deposits varied in amount from £2 to £200, which showed that, notwithstanding the depression of the times, those who were of moral and industrious habits were in a prosperous condition; there had been 1500 new accounts opened since the first of January of the present year. The resolution which he would propose on this subject was as follows:-

1011048;—

"3. That the large and increasing sums at the credit of the working classes in the Savings Bank of New South Wales afford a gratifying proof of their continued prosperous condition, notwithstanding the recent extensive increase of their numbers; the deposits in that institution having the deposits in that institution having increased from £143,000, on the 30th June, 1840, to £178,000, on the same date of the present year, whilst the accounts opened during the past year average no less than one hundred and seventy per month, being a considerable increase on the average of all former years.'

The next resolution to which he would call the attention of the council was the follow-

"That this council also concurs with the com "That this council also concurs with the committee, that although the copious supply of labour recently received has, amongst other beneficial effects upon the welfare of the colony, had that of enabling the settlers to carry on the operations of their industry for a certain period; yet that unless measures be taken in the early part of the ensuing was for the received in the carry part of the ensuing year for the resumption of emigration, the want of labour will be as injuriously felt as ever; wages will rise to their former exorbitant rate, and the consequent exhaustion of property, and embarrass-ment among the settlers will be again experienced, even with aggravated severity."

There were in the colony, including Port

Phillip, about four millions of sheep, the annual increase of which would be about a million, and as a shepherd was required for every 400 sheep, they would require an importation of about 2,500 shepherds, who with their families might amount to about 10,000 souls for this department of industry alone. The next resolution he would introduce was as follows :-

"That this council, adverting to the resolutions passed on this subject in former years, have in common with the committee, had reason to find the opinions previously entertained as to the expediency of negotiating a ions on the security of the unsold crown lands of the colony, for the purposes of iomigration more than fully confirmed."

The hon. member expressed limsel, as being

The hon, member expressed himsel, as being favourable to a loan to be raised in England, as he thought it was a fatal error in political economy to send out of the colony a large amount of capital while the population was increasing. On the next resolution, as the highest minister of state in connection with the colonies had expressed an authoritative opinion on the subject, he would say nothing, but merely read it to the council:-

"That although the land fund has declined for the present, from a great number of causes, to which it is not necessary here to advert, yet that in the ophion of this council, the wast tracts of vacant crown lands must form a fully adequate basis of security for any loan of reasonable amount which could be contracted for the promotion of immigration in this season of emergency; nor can reasonable doubt be entertained that to whatever parative cost of the two systems was not to That although the land fund has declined for

extent it may upon trial be found that the colony is capable of receiving and advantageously employing an additional population, to the same extent a loan may be securely applied to the purpose of introducing that population."

The next receiving the color of the c

The next resolution was as follows:

"That this council also concurs with the committee that the immediate abstraction of capital in payment for the importation of emigrants, a portion only of whom add to the productive labour of tion only of whom add to the productive labour of the colony, the families being for the most part consumers and not producers for a considerable period after their arrival, must so materially contract that circulation of money which is required to carry on successfully the business of an active community, fraught with such serious inconveniences. During the last five years no less than 45,544 souls have been introduced, at a cost to the colony of £820,840, exclusively raised within itself, and remitted to the United Kingdom. So wast an effort, for so infant a community, could not fail to produce considerable exhaustion, nor be made without leading to a serious state of depression." depression.

The Colonial Secretary proceeded to read the remaining resolutions, making a few remarks, the tenor of which was that not only this colony, but the mother-country, would be greatly benefitted by raising a loan; and that the home government would be willing to give its assistance to such a measure.

"That this council agrees further with the committee that these inconveniences would be in a great measure abated if the introduction of labour great neasest which the condition in mount could for a time be paid for by borrowed funds; the repayment of which, there can be no doubt, would be provided for by the capital which would, in a short time, be created by means of the labour introduced, and the circulation of the capital re-

in a short time, be created by means of the labour introduced, and the circularion of the capital retained.

"That if the raising of a loan in England, for the purpose of emigration, should wear the appearance of drawing upon the resources of the mother country, is welfare is involved to a degree, not inferior perhaps to that of the colony itself, in the first expenditure, as well as in the final application of the funds so raised. The entire amount of every such loan would be ultimately repaid from the resources of the colony, and in the men time no part would be withdrawn from the United Kingdom, but the whole would be expended in the advancement of the chief and leading interests of the mother country, as well as for the benefit of the labouring classes of the British community now suffering from a superabundant population. The shipping interest especially must be promoted by the extent of ton-nage employed in the emigration service. The agricultural interest would derive benefit through the demand for victualling so many persons during a voyage of such duration: while few events would be so favourable to the manufacturing interests would be so favourable to the manufacturing interests of Great Britain, as the rapid growth in this colony of a population, dependent for a the supply of their wants upon the products of its industry, and engaged in raising a staple export, which, while it supplied the taw material for an important article of manufacture, would enable them to be extensive consumers of British goods.

"That ion the grounds set forth, this council fully relies on the assistance of her Majesty's government in raising a loan on the most advantageous terms to the colony; nor can such assistance be drawn into a precedent which might be inconvenient as regards the claims of other dependencies of the crown, if in every such case the whole amount is to be expended in the mother country, for the promotion of emigration, with the same advantages to the several classes of the British community, and spon the

advantages to the several classes of the British community, and spon the same undoubted security as are proposed in the instance of this colony. "That this council repeats its recommendation of former years, that it is highly desirable that all ships in which immigrants may be brought to this colony should be conducted on temperance principles, and especially that the sale of fermented and spirituous illiquors on board; a practice which there is reason to apprehend has prevailed in the ships of the last season, and has been attended with injurious consequences to the maintenance of order, and to the moral habits of the maintenance of order, and to the moral habits of the immigrants, should in future Le strictly prohibited. "That his Excellency the Governor be requested to communicate a copy of these resolutions to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies."

The hon, member then moved that the first resolution be adopted.

The Bishop in rising to second the reso lution felt called on to say a few words with respect to the bounty system. It was due to the committee to say that if they had thought the evils connected with that system were inseparable from it, there would not have been one dissentient voice against its abolition; but they were of opinion that these evils might be separated from it, and that for the future it might be made much more beneficial than it had been. So far as his experience had extended among the labouring classes of England, the immigrants introduced under that system were a fair specimen. Many objections might be urged against the other system. He could not forget the conduct of some of the surgeon's employed under that system, could he forget the parties who had been brought from the county of Tipperary. The that such a discussion should have been entered on, and should be glad if the right reverend prelate should withdraw the offensive expressions from the report.

The Governor said it was not competent for the Council to withdraw any thing from a report. The report itself might be withdrawn or counter resolutions passed.

Mr. James Macarthur expressed his con currence the remarks that had fallen from the Bishop, though he considered the Council Chamber not a proper arena for such discussions. Having given notice of a motion to a similar effect as that conveyed by the words of the report he felt called on to say a few words on the subject. His object on that occasion had been to bring the subject under the notice of parties in England, who took an interest in the affairs of the colony, and who he believed would exert their influence to prevent in future the disproportion complained of. (The honourable member here detailed a Donnybrook scene that had occurred at Camden, from the disproportion of Irish labourers employed and expressed his conviction that inconvenience would arise if a proper proportion were not kept up. He leared that secret and undue influences were at work to maintain the disparity that now existed: and the object of the committee had been to counteract those influences.

After some remarks from Sir John Jamison and Mr. Berry, not particularly requiring to be recorded, the Bishop moved for leave to withdraw the report, which was seconded by Mr. H. Macarthur.

The Governor said, that if the amendment had been pressed to a division he should have supported it. The expressions objected to (although not intentionally) he considered offensive.

The Attorney General withdrew his

considered offensive.

The Attorney General withdrew his amendment.

The Bishop withdrew the report pro forma, and again brought it up, teaving out the words "likely to lead to inconvenience and disadvantage to this colony in particular."

Mr. Hannibal Macarthur spoke at great length on that part of the report which had reference to a resolution adopted by the committee, that the raising of the minimum price of land was a highly imposition measure. It was this step, he maintained, that had paralysed the efforts of colonial industry, by checking the investment of capital in land and stock. The experiment had been tried at the recommendation of a prisoner in Newgate, based on information derived from doubly-convicted felous, and the tesult of the experiment was wority of the source in which it originated. The hon. member read a letter from Lord Glenelg dated 9th Aug., 1838, containing instructions for the increase of the upset price, which he considered the origin of all the evils with which the colony had since been visited. The object aimed at by the policy thus hittoduced, was the concentration of the popula ion, while the very reverse was required: the disposition to concentrate requiring rather to be discouraged than promoted.

Mr. James Macarthur followed. He took nearly the same view of the subject. He considered it testifable rather that the population should be dispersed than concentrate requiring rather to be discouraged than concentrate of the pastoral interest; as the country was not salopted to agricultural pursuits. The object of inches service of land of every description uniform. The object of inches selections detail. The most extraordinary part of his speech was an apology to Lord Stanley. The late administration, said the hon member, was open to an influence adverse to this colony, and it would be difficult to explain the stander of Lord Stanley. The late administration said the hon member, was open to an influence adverse to this colony, and it would be difficult to explain the standers of Lor

part of his speech was an apology for Lord Stanley, was open to an influence adverse to this colony, and it would be difficult to explain the statement of Lord Stanley, that there was no demand for labour here, except by supposing that he also was open to the same. It was, however, proper to remark that the newspapers said he was not distinctly heard from his standing under the gillery. Now, Lord Stan try might be saying something like what had been exceibed to him, and knowing the influence of the party adverse to this colony with the press, he thought it was probable that to carry out their designs, they put words into Lord Stanley's mouth which he n ver spoke.—[We shall take care that the English press shall not pass in ignorance of the high opinion entertained of their housets by Mr. James Macarthur. The honourable member entered into a long irrelevant dissertation de omnibus rebus et quibusdam aiis, into which it is unnecessary to folk w hun.]

THE CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

We have found it impossible so to com

press the substance of the dicussion on the immigration report so as to admit of our doing justice to the closing scene of the existence of the Legislative Council as presented in the meeting of yesterday, or to the comprehensive speech delivered by Some notice however of the latter is indispensable.

In regard to the immigration report as a whole, he had no objection that it should go forth to the world as the expression of the opinion of this Council: that is to say,

himself dissented from it in many impor-

The bounty system he was firmly convinced, as it had existed for the last four or years, was now brought to a close. The irregularity of the supply, the want of mutuality in the contracts between Government and the importers, the uncertainty and embarrassment in which the Government was consequently involved, formed in his estimation, an insuperable objection to the continuance of that system as it had hitherto been conducted. He had tried to secure mutuality, and the Home Government for that purpose had given instruc-tions that the contracts with the importers should be drawn up by the law officers of the crown-but the attempt was altogether The agreements being made nugatory. here, it was impossible that any person could come under the necessary obligation, without the greatest hazard. The importer on making application here for bounty orders, was ignorant what the rate of freights, the price of provisions, and the disposition to emigrate—which underwent great fluctua-tions—might be in England, and on all these circumstances the profit of the undertaking was so entirely dependent, that no one would undertake the business of importation, unless his bounty orders extended over a considerable space of time, so as to enable him to watch a favourable opportunity for their fulfilment.

All agreements, he was therefore of opinion must hereafter be made in England, where all the circumstances on which the profit of the undertaking depended could at once be ascertained and the agreements with the importer could be in the form of a legal contract under a penalty, allowing a lapse of only a few months for the fulfilment of the order, sufficient merely to admit of the local government being pre-advised of the number of emigrants to be

The disallowances of bounty that had been made formed another ground for his belief and conviction that the bounty system was now at an end; the profits of the trade being so materially curtailed that there was much less inducement to parties to engage in it.

The plan he would now propose to substitute in so far as the selection of emi-grants is concerned, is to leave parties desirous of obtaining labour for their own purposes, to select them by their own agents, and to obtain bounty for them on their passing the immigration board here, as the selection by government officers was sure to give dissatisfaction; improper influence being always suspected where the

selection is left in the hands of government.

The check which it is essential that the local government should have on the introduction of improper persons-the power of refusing the bounty-might thus be re tained, which it could not be without palpable injustice if the selection were placed in the hands of an agent of the government, the importer not being responsible in that case for the selection.

He had recently developed these views on the subject of emigration in a despatch to the Secretary of State.

But the subject of pressing importance at present was not how to conduct emigration on the best system, but how to raise the means of conducting it at all. On this point he held entirely different views from those entertained by the Bishop, and dissented altogether from the "National Debt scheme.

His objections to the scheme were: 1st that it was impracticable. There must be two parties to the transaction, a borrower and a leuder. To borrow money at the exorbitant rate of interest charged in the Colony was out of the question, and if they looked to English capitalists to assist them they took the wrong way to secure their object by their constant outcry that the Colony is ruined. The guarantee of the Home Government he saw no reason to

In the second place, the security for the interest of the loan which the Bishop pro--the proceeds of the sale of land to the squatters to be met by deferred pay-ments—was unsatisfactory. The difficulty ments—was unsatisfactory. The difficulty that the Government had experienced in obtaining what was due in form of quit-

of the majority of its members, although he in the mercantile community possesses bimself dissented from it in many imporming the expected to be realised by deferred for the recovery of debts of a small amount. might be expected to be realised by deferred payments. Of all the grants alienated during the administration of Sir Thomas Brisbane, he had only obtained in the shape of quit-rents one solitary promise to pay-and although it would be necessary to call up these quit-rents, he anticipated the sacrifice of one-half the amount before they could be recovered.

But the strongest objection of all was the fact that Lord Stanley's act, which had ere this become the law of the land—went directly in the face of the Bishop's plan. The Bishop proposed squatting leases of fourteen years duration, but the united voice of the British Parliament, and of all the parties in England interested in Colonial affairs said that no land shall be leased for more than one year. There was not the least probability that the provisions of the act would be modified for the purpose of enabling us to raise a loan; and no representation that might now be made would prevent the act from obtaining a fair trial for a term of three, four, or five years. The project of the loan must therefore fail in one most essential particular, the proposed means of defraying the interest. "I cannot," said the Governor, in the conscientious discharge of my sworn duties to this Colony and to the Go vernment of England, advise a loan till all other resources have failed." The declaration does him honour.

The means of continuing emigration Sir George looks for, partly from the reductions he proposes to effect in the Government expenditure, and partly from the contributions of those for whose advantage emigration is chiefly necessary, that is, the squatters, who have hitherto contributed but very remotely to the increase of the land fund. The sale of land was no criterion of the emigration necessary; its extent should be regulated by the increase of capital, and provided for from that increase; although the squatters at present might not be able to afford to contribute to the immigration fund, the growth of wool was still remunerative, and when the present panic shall have passed, he had no doubt that from this source something might be obtained.

Such is a brief outline of the views expressed by his Excellency, yesterday, and in consideration of our very limited space, we trust it may in the meantime serve the place of a report of his speech, which, however, as it is well worthy of being recorded may be looked for in our next.

All the resolutions moved by the Colonial Secretary were adopted, and the Council, after receiving the thanks of his Excellency for their services during the session, dissolved, with the prospect of meeting once more to celebrate their own political obsequies.

COURTS OF REQUESTS ACT.

There are few of the acts that are manufactured at the Macquarie-street Factory, that any man of ordinary penetration could not discover a way to drive a coach and four through. However well considered and judiciously prepared an act may be before it is submitted to the ordeal of the sage deliberations of our Legislative Council, it is sure to come out from that ordeal so mangled and mutilated and disproportioned a mass of incongruities as to be entirely unfitted to its original design. The Court of Requests Act has shared the common fate. With the exception of a few arbitrary and unconstitutional provisions, it was as first presented, tolerably well adapted to the object in view, but as it has ultimately come forth from the hands of the Macquarie street law-makers, its effect and tendency are directly to defeat the object for which it was originally proposed. One object its framer, the Attorney General, may have secured—feathered one nest before relinquishing another-but the public object of the measure is completely frustrated, and instead of facilitating the recovery of small debts, it renders those debts, despite of the summary jurisdiction conferred on the Court of Requests for the County of Cumberland completely irrecoverable. And if Mr. Jones has succeeded in making less work for the lawyers, he has at the same time provided more encouragement for fraud and dishonesty, and destroyed every security

Although we are no attorneys, we will fairly bother the Attorney-General, by supposing a case which neither he nor Jones will solve. The increased jurisdiction of the Court of Requests is confined to the County of Cumberland; in other parts of the colony it remains as before. Very well! Parties require to be sued in the district where they reside-so far good; but out of the county of Cumberland they can be sued only for debts not exceeding 101. Now what is to hinder a man to incur a debt of between 10 and 301 in the county of Cumberland, and then cut the jurisdiction of the Commissioner, and in fact the jurisdiction of all law, as causes under 30l. are removed from the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court? -There is a specimen of Macquarie-street Legislation worthy of its authors!! would really advise Sir George to introduce "An act to amend an act," and to call a special meeting of the wittenagemot to get we fear passed forthwith: otherwise will require at some future period to propose an ex post facto law, to remedy the evils inflicted by this mischevious enactment.

One of the effects, we conceive, will be to aid in the dispersion of the community, at least of the dishonest part of it, from this part of the Colony, and so far it will meet the anti-Wakefieldian views of Mr. Hannibal Macarthur'; but we anticipate no other benefit from the operation of this mutilated act. The limitation of the extended jurisdiction to the part of the colony where it is least required, and where it can very well be dispensed with-leaving the rest of the Colony a sanctuary for the dishonest—has stripped the act of all the advantages with which it was originally fraught, and rendered it not only entirely worthless, but the fruitful source of incalculable evils to the mercantile community.

PYRMONT AND BALMAIN.

The rapid improvement of these localities and their proximity to the city have suggested to us an idea which, we are decidedly of opinion, the owners of property in each of them ought to carry out immediately.

A great improvement has recently taken place in the removal of the ferry b Sydney and Balmain from the Miller's Point station to the allotment adjoining the Gas Works; and on crossing to Balmain at the new ferry on Monday last, it appeared to us that if a small steam-punt were stationed there, to ply between Sydney both of them, a constant communication to and fro might be kept up to the great convenience of the inhabitants of both villages, to the great advantage of the owners of property on both, and to the ultimate profit of those more immediately concerned. Supposing then that the Gas Works should be made the starting pointon this side, and that a landing place should be formed as near the point on the Pyrmont side as possible, and another somewhere near the Southern extremity of the Balmain Peninsula, a single steam-boat, similar to those on the Mersey at Liverpool, would be quite sufficient to maintain a constant communication with both localities by touching both at Pyrmont and Balmain on the opposite say at Pyrmont first on the one trip, and at Balmain first on the other. From 500l. to 600l. would be a sufficient amount of capital for such an undertaking, and we are quite sure that at the rate of threepence per head, that is, one half the present rate by small ferry boats, a handsome profit would be realised and a prodigious service rendered to the public. We merely throw out the idea for the benefit of those whom it concerns. The owners of property on the other side should at all events heartily support such an undertaking.

COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY. sion of Enquiry was held on Wednesday, before Messrs. Fisher and Bloxsome, commissioners, and a common jury, in the cause the Queen v. Hebblewhite, to ascertain the amount due by defendant as orphan dues, under the Auction Act. It appeared that the defendant had been in partnership with Christopher Vickery, as auctioneers, from 1839 to 1841; that on certain accounts rendered by the firm from 3rd February, 1840, to 3rd September, in the same year, the sum o. 1,605l. 17s. was due the Queen as orphan dues," being the one and a-half per

cent. on auctioneers' accounts due under the Auction Act; that the sum had been allowed by the government to stand over on account of the illness of Vickery; and that on the dissolution of partnership. Vickery had been released by Hebblewhip. From all liability on account of the business. The Jury after consulting for a few minutes returned the following verdict—we find that Mr. William Hebblewhite is indebted to the Crown in the sum of 1,605l. 17s. as orphan dues by the late firm of Hebblewhite and Vickery.

LAND .- The value of land in the city, and contiguous to it seems notwithstanding the badness of the times to keep up remarkably well. At the sale of the property at Kensington, near Tooth's Brewery, on Wednesday last, by Mr. Stubbs, three of the allotments sold so high as 31. per foot, while the lowest was 21. 10s. The whole property measuring 2 roods, 32 perches, brought 1,2451. 12s.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

This day in the estates of R. B. Loane and William Praison; first meetings.

On Wednesday next in the estate of William Singleton; a first meeting.

This day in the estates of R. G. Haddan and and J. B. Humphrey; special meetings.

On Tuesday next in the estate of Fienry Moon; a special meeting.

and J. B. Humphrey; special meetings.

On Toe-day next in the estate of Henry Moon; a special meeting.

STEAM TO HUNTER'S RIVER.

There is nothing so injurious to the community as monopoly of any description, and the public are always under great obligations to those who break up or prevent the existence of any thing of the kind. Now there is nothing in which monopoly is a greater public grievance than when it seizes on public conveyances, whether by land or water. Last year there were three different sets of competitors for public flavour and patronage, in the department of Steam Conveyance to Hunter's River. There was the General Steam Navigation Company, laving the Sophica Jana, the Tamar, the Fictoria, the Maitland, and the William the Fourth steamers, the first three of which plied regularly on the Hunter's River Course. There was Mr. Grose, with their three noble iron steamers, the Rose, the Thirds, and the Shamrock. Under this competition the General Steam Navigation Company, beat of the Charles, and the Shamrock. Under this competition the General Steam Navigation Company broke up, and their test took the Flotoria was lessed for a time to Mr. Manning, who immediately lowered the fare from one pound five to one pound, which obliged the Hunter's River Company to do the same. No sooner, however, was the Fictoria removed from the station, than the Gompany raised the fare again to the old rate, and threatment to Jana Hunter's River Company to do the same. No sooner, however, was the Victoria was station; but most of the same was the victoria to the same. No sooner, however, was the Victoria to the same. No sooner, however, was the Victoria to the same. In the mean time Mr. Grose, finding the tide running too strong against him at the Hunter, laid up one of his boats, the James Watt, and placed the other, the Sourerigm, on the Mureton Hay course, where she made several trips at a loss as is generally the case at first on any new station; but on sooner had she begun to pay, than the Hunter's River Company lad

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

'ARRIVALS.

September 7.—The schooner Countess of Wilton,
Captain Wheatland, from Newcastle, with coals.

8.—The big Carotine, Capthin Coombs, from Hobart Town, having left the 29th ultimo. with colonial produce Passengers—Wrs. Richardson and child, Miss Nathan, and one in the steerage.

9.—The barque Australeasian Packet, Captain Parker, from Marca via Augher, having left the former port the 29th May, and the latter the 28th July, with 2000 chests tea and sundries. Passengers—Captain Nichols and Mi. Metcalfe.

hests tea and sun and Mr. Metcalfe.

DEPARTURES.
September 9.—The brig Guide, Captain Wright, for Port Nelson, with sheep, &c. Passengers—Messrs. Morgan, Leonard, and Turner.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.
This day—"The Osprey, for Port Nicholson,
To-morrow.—The Clarinda, for London; the Elizabeth, for Moreton Bay; the Bristotian, for Auckland; the Warlock, for Launceston; and the Christina for Port Philip.

13th inst.—The Shamrock, for Moreton Bay.
17th inst.—The Sahmrock, for Phillip; and the Isabella Watson, for Calcutta.

At Goulburn, on the 3rd instant, Mrs. Robert Craig, of a daughter.

DEATH.

In Sydney, on the 4th inst, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian resignation, in the hope of a better inheritance, Mrs. Georgiana Boyle, the wife of Captain Boyle, of the Government bird Governor Phillip, now at Norfolk Island, in the 29th year of her age.

JUST PUBLISHED,
HULLAH'S much admired compo-HULLAMS much admired compo-osition, "AUTOM LEAVES," being No. 1 of the Australian edition of popular Songs, selected by S. H. Massi, who has for sale very superior Planofortes and Harps, by the best makers in London. Planofortes taken in exchange, and a

Bligh-street, Sept. 7.

TO THE CITIZENS OF SYDNEY.

CENTLEMEN—I beg to announce to you, that it is my intention to offer myself as a Councillor for Macquarie Ward. In the event of my election, I piedge myself to guard your interests to the atmost.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your most obedient serva G. HILL.

Surry Hills, September 3.

Harp to be let at hire.

TO THE CITIZENS OF SYDNEY.

ENTLEMEN—I beg leave to apprize you of my intention of offering mysell as a Candidate for the office of Councillor for the Brisbane Ward. Should I be successful at the election, I pledge myself that it shall be my constant study to guard your interests with every possible care and attention.

ve the hono.
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
THOMAS SMIDMORE. I have the honor to be,

FANCY BAZAAR.—The friends of FANCY BAZAAR.—The friends of the Rev. Dr. Ross respectfully announce that a Sale of Useful and Ornamental Articles will take place in the large Room of the Royal Hotel, on Wednesday, the 14th instant, (the same day as the Fforal Show) the proceeds of which will be devoted to the erection of the New Chapel in Pitt-street.

The Sale will commence at Eleven o'clock and close at five. Admittance to Visitors 6d. each.

The articles are numerous and varied, and it is hoped will interest and amuse those who may be pleased to inspect them.

If any lady has not yet sent in her contribution, she is respectfully invited to do so on or before Tuesday, the 13th. Mrs. Ross, Upper Fort-street, or Mrs. Foss, 18, Pitt-street, will be happy to receive them.

FARM TO LET ON A A LEASE.

TO LET, a FARM containing twenty
acres of excellent ground, all cleared and
fenced, fit for cropping, along with a handsome
well-finished verandah Cottage of six rooms, with
detached kitchen, situated three miles from Sydney. For particulars, enquire of John Stirling,
Lower George-street.

ON Sale, by the undersigned, at re-

duced prices—
(1000) One thousand dozen Ale
(400) Four hundred ditto Pale Sherry
(230) Two hundred and fifty ditto fine Old
Port, equal to any in this market, and will be
sold very low to close an account.

ALSO, IN BOND, BRANDY AND RUM, CAMPBELLTOWN AND ISLA

WHISKEY, IN QUARTER CASES,

Gin, in Cases,
And a few dozens fine Campbelltown out of bond.
Refined Loaf Sugar, in Hhds. and Teirces, and by
the single cwt., (warranted sound.)

Lower Geography.

Lower George-street, Next door to the *Herald* office.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in order to ascertain the number of Books and arranging and publishing a new Catalogue, no Books will be issued after the 11th instant, until further directions be given by the Committee, and all persons having Books in their possession, belonging to the Institution, are requested to return them as early as possible; those parties who return their books within three weeks from the date of this notice will have all fines due upon them remitted, but such parties as keep them beyond that period will be prosecuted. The Library will be open as usual for the reception of Books.

By order of the Committee,

B. W. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. David Jones and Mr. Edward Hunt, are elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the above Association, in the room of Mr. Robert Bourne and Mr. William Hutchinson, retired from the same.

By order of the Band, or Kung-street, East, Sept. 7.

SYDNEY FOUNDRY—LATE BLANCH'S

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he lass now completed his new Machinery, Furnaces, &c., and is prepared to undertake Castings in Iron and Brass, of any size and description which may be required in the Colony.

All persons honoring him with their orders may rely upon the best of work, and all possible punctuality, and moderate charges.

He is now manufacturing superior Kitchen Ranges, Parlour Grates, Register and Laundry Stoves, Charcoal Pans, Hot Plates, &c., &c.

Cabouses of any size for vessels from 50 to 500 tons burthen; also, Patent Windlasses, Pumps, House Fipes, and all other Fittings connected with ship building.

Brass Castings of every description, viz.:—Bells of any size, companion Pintles, and Braces, Butt Bolte, Spike and Sheathing Nails, Brasses for Machinery, &c., &c.

P. N. RUSSELL, George-street—mext door to the Royal Hotel. SYDNEY FOUNDRY-LATE BLANCH'S

Bolts, Spike and Sheathing Nails, Brasses f Machinery, &c., &c. P. N. RUSSEL George-street—next door to the Royal Hotel. September 10, 1842.

The Wool Clip of 1842. CASH ADVANCES

WITHOUT COMMISSION. WOOL STORES WITHOUT CHARGE.

TO WOOL GROWERS. MR. STUBBS begs to apprise his

TO WOOL GROWERS.

AR. STUBBS begs to apprise his friends and woolgrowers generally, that he is prepared to make cash advances, on the approaching clip, for sale, to any reasonable extent. In thus inviting the serious attention of influential and respectable flockmasters throughout the colony, to the immense advantage derived by putting up their wool to open competition, instead of parting with it by private contract, Mr. Stubbs relies on the well-known difficulty gentlemen are placed in, of not being able from an occasional visit only, to Sydney, to obtain such personal knowledge of the bona fide purchasers of the seasons, as would best answer their purpose. New capitalists in fact are springing up daily, and it behoves the grower to consult his own interests before he hastily concludes any bargain in an article like wool, the only essential, natural staple, and marketable commodity, of the colony.

It is not out of, place further to remind our woolgrowers that fresh enterprises are in agliation in the colony, and that the demand for wool for home consumption is materially on the increase, independent of the prospect of a great wool trade being ere long carried on in the extensive Indian Archiplelago, and the dominions of the Chinese Empire, now nearly unshackled by restrictions, and free from prohibitory regulations.

King-street, Schtember 8.

To Merchants, Shipowners, Commission Agents Warehousemen, Brokers, and all Capitalists, SHIPPING AND TRADE, FOREIGN AND COASTING.

Overlooking her Majesty's Dockyard, Commissariat, and Sydney Cove, back of the Broughton Estate.

IN NEW GEORGE-STREET, NEAR THE CUS-

TOMS, ARGYLE-STREET, ETC. ONLY TWO ALLOTMENTS.

R. STUBBS has instructions placed

MR. STUBBS has instructions placed in his hands to submit to public competition, on MONDAY, the 12th day of September, 1842, at the Mark, King-street, sale at Twelve.

All those two plots of building ground, Nos. 2 and 3, next to that purchased by Mr. Adnum, and situated as above described, having an immense space of open reserved Government ground on the south and east, with access through the projected extension of New George-street, to the Custom House, Argyle-street, Campbell's Wharf, and all shipping business with the Cove, Dockyard, Commissariat, Queen's Wharf, &c., &c.

NOTE.

The modern system of building warehouses with-floor upon floor, after the manner of the merchants in London, having been found to answer every expectation in this part of George-street, these allouments having fair frontages, with good depths, are strongly recommended to all persons connected with the trade and shipping of the port of Sydney, to purchase them upon that principle as amply remunerative. In fact, every floor may be looked on as so much ground rent saved to the builder. And the regularity with which all things can be stored and kept free fron damage, besides the saving of time in all custom house and shipping business, by being so near the very heart of all commercial transac lons, it is of the first importance, and should not be lost sight of by any capitalist who means to ensure the preference over others, in the disposal of his premises to merchants, traders, and all persons wishing to command and establish ahighly prominent position in the mercantile world.

Terms, liberal, at sale. in the mercantile world.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

TO CLOSE A CONSIGNMENT.

To the Wine Trade, Hotel-Keepers, and Club-house Proprietors.

FIRST QUALITY WINES

MR. STUBBS is instructed to offer for public sale, at the Mart, King-street, THIS DAY, September 10, 1842, sale at twelve o'clock precisely,

4—Four cases London bottled Pale

24 dozen 18 dozen 21 dozen

9 dozen 4 dozen

1 dozen

28 cases 80 dozen 23 cases Claret, containing twenty-three dozen GC—20 cases of good Port 20 ditto ditto ditto.

Terms at sale

P.S.—The truth always has been that good wine needs leas of "bush" than people to "drink it." Looking at the vintage, date of the wines now offered for sale, it is much to be doubted if the town itself ever knew it possessed such princely qualities as these really are, and now that the time is fast approaching for the true enjoyment of the

higher priced, and choicer flavoured of light wines, and the fresh arrivals expected every day of the state o higher priced, and choicer flavoured of light wines, and the fresh arrivals expected every day of prime Newcastle Salmon, (the truly delicious epicurean treat of the season), every Hotel-keeper and Maje tre d'Hote in the City is strongly advised to strow well his bins with these wines, as he will be sure to carry all before him, in every dinner party or route about to take place in the City feativities, for under the generous impulse of the moment, and the patriotic feeling of the day, the evening is sure to be spent in merriment and good cheer "of the best," cost what it may,

AUSTRALIAN

FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SOCIETY.

THE Members and the Public are informed that the PIRST SHOW of the Session will be held in the Market-place, letter A, on Wednesday, the 14th of September. whea Prizes will be distributed for the best Flowers, Vegetables, and Fruits.

The Committee also publish for general information, the following regulations:—

1.—That all persons presenting articles for competition, must produce their tickets or the receipt for the payment of their subscriptions.

2.—No member will be admitted to the show as such, unless he has paid his annual subscription.

3.—The doors to be open from twelve o'clock at noon, until two, p.m., for the admission of members and their families only. Visitors, having tickets, to be admitted from two to six o'clock p.m., when the exhibition will finally close.

4.—That with all articles presented by members for competition, it is acquired that a correct list of the same shall be delivered to the Secretary, who will supply them with cards properly numbered, and none other than such will be allowed to be made use of.

5.—Any member presenting any article for com-

and none other than such will be allowed to be made use of.

5.—Any member presenting any article for competition must give not only his own name but also that of the grower. Non-compliance will forfeit all claims to a prize.

6.—The charge for Non-subscribers' Tickets will be one shilling for each person; but tickets for the admission of one gentleman and four ladles will be four shillings.

7.—No person will be admitted unless respectably dressed.

8.—Members and visitors may receive tickets applying to the Treasurer, Mr. J. Rickards, George-street; visitors who have not done so may be accommodated at the door on the day of the show. show.

show.

9.—Permission will not be given for the removal of any of the articles exhibited before nine o'clock, a.m., on the day subsequent to the show. As several mistakes have heretofore occurred, an order for delivery will be required.

10.—All articles intended for exhibition must be in the show room at the latest by eight o'clock, a.m., on the day of the show, or they cannot be placed on the stand.

placed on the stand.

11 — It is patticularly requested that no person will touch the articles exhibited or the card attached thereto. Any exhibitor displacing or taking away the cards will not be entitled to a prize. prize.

prize.

12.—Members who have not paid their subscriptions, are requested to pay them forthwith to the Treasurer, Mr. J. Rickards.

13.—Persons in the interior baving specimens that they would wish to exhibit, may do so by sending them free of all charge to the care of the Secretary, to be left at ______, at the same time giving instructions in what manner they would wish them to be disposed of after the show. The Judges, the Committee, and the Gentlemea appointed to arrange the various productions are particularly requested to be early in attendance.

RICHARD HPKISS,

Secretary.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

HENRY FERRIS begs to acquaint his friends and the public generally, that he has removed from Drultt-street to more central and extensive premises, in York-street North, where, in addition to his Commission Agency, he intends opening a Tobacco Manufactory; and that he will always have on band a large quantity of Colonial Tobacco, of different qualities, the best of which is little inferior to American Negrobead, and at one third the price, which is an object these times.

times.

H. F. hopes that settlers and others, requiring tobacco for their establishments, will purchase a good cheap colonial article in preference to a

foreign one.

For Sheep Wash.

A quantity of tobacco stems in bales, also some inferior leaf, well suited for that purpose.

HORSE AND CARRIAGE BAZAAR, CHARLOTTE-PLACE.

MR. POLLACK has made arrangements at his present ample premises, for the reception of Horses, Carriages, Gigs, Drays,

PUBLIC AUCTION SALES

PUBLIC AUCTION SALES,
which he will conduct in future every FRIDAY, at
Eleven'o'clock, and requests those gendemen who
may favour him with their commands, to forward
their horses early on the day of sale, that they may
be on the spet for inspection.

MR. POLACK will sell on FRIDAY,
Two four-wheeled Carriages
One Gig
Three Drays
Two Garts
Two Draught Horses
Four Saddle ditto
Two Mares
One Horse, Gig, and Harness.
Terms at sale.

NEW ZEALAND.

THE GREAT BARRIER ISLAND MINING CAPITAL £20,000.

To be raised in 2000 Shares of £10 each, payable by instalments.

THE object of this Company is to raise

To be raised in 2000 Shares of £10 each, payable by instalments.

THE object of this Company is to raise at the onset, a moderate Capital for the purpose of prosecuting their researches for Copper, and other Mineral ores, on the Great Barrier Island in New Zealand, where they have been found to exist in considerable quantities.

The projectors of the Association deem it unnecessary to expatiate at any length on the important benefits which must result from the developement of the Mineral resources of these Colonies, to the inhabitants of New Zealand, as well as to the various interests involved in the prosperity of New South Wales—in the raising up of a valuable export, and in the extensive and profitable employment of Shipping, Capital and Labour. The prospective advantages to be derived from such a source are too obvious to require further comment, and they therefore confine themselves to a statement of circumstances which induce them to submit the above undertaking to public notice, as a safe and profitable speculation. The Great Barrier Island is situated at the mouth of the Thames, in New Zealand, and was purchased in 1837 for a valuable consideration from the Native Chiefs by Messrs. W. Webster, Jeremiah Nagle, and W. Abercrombie, whose title thereto, or a great portion thereof, it is believed will be forthwith confirmed and ratified by the New Zealand Government, in accordance with the regulations adopted for the adjustment of Land claims. It may, however, be proper to state that even should these titles not be confirmed to the full extent anticipated, his Excellency the Governor of New Zealand has officially announced to the proprietors, that he is ready to safford them every facility in his power to enable them to work the said mines.

The Island referred to has long been known, by parties acquainted with its locality, to contain considerable quanties of copper, and other valuable metals; it is, however. only recently that active measures have been taken to ascertain the extent of its capabilities, and

times the average produce of the aggregate of the mines in Corawall, and very much exceeding the of the richest ores raised in the mines of South America.

With a view, therefore, of adopting preliminary arrangements for commencing this undertaking on a limited scale, it is proposed to divide the connern into 2000 shares, on which 11. per share shall be paid on or before the 10th September next—to be expended in working the Mines under the directions of a Managing Committee, consisting of five individuals to be appointed from amongst the Share-holders; the proprietors of the land having undertaken to contribute thereto to the extent of 500 shares, or one-fourth of the whole.

No further call to be made, nor any liabilities incurred beyond the amount so subscribed, until a Sydney, to be convened by the Managing Committee at the expiration of twelve months from the formation of the Company, or a such earlier period as they may deem desirable, (at which a full and detailed Report of all proceedings up to that date shall be exhibited,) to decide upon the expediency of continuing further operations, and generally to adopt such measures as may be considered necessary for the future benefit of the Association.

Should the majority of Shareholders present or represented at such meeting decide on further proceedings the undertaking, the Shareholders dissenting therefrom shall be entitled to relinquish their Shares therein if they think proper to do so, on the condition that they forfeit thereby any claims to any portion of the amounts previously subscribed being refunded to them.

The Managing Committee, for the time being, to have the fifter control of the disbursement of the funds of the Association, the appointment of agents and personal behalf yubscribed, and that the whole of their project in the mount of the condition of the amounts previously subscribed being refunded to them.

The Managing Committee, nor any agents whomesover, not cautally engaged on the Island, until sanctioned and approved by a majority of the

further particulars may be known, and specimens of the ore may be seen.

ABERCROMBIE & Co. 1st September, 1842.

CIGARS.

BEST CIGARS IN THE COLONY to be had at Dixon's new Cigar Depot, op-posite the Bank of Australia, George-street,

celebrated Edinburgh Brown Rappee Plain and Scented.

N. B.—All sorts of tobacco, snuffs, &c usual, wholesale and retail. August

EDUCATION.

A GRADUATE of a Scotch University having his Evenings disengaged, will be bappy to hear of employment for his leisure hours in private Tuition.

Apply to Mr. John H. Baillie, at this Office.

£3,000,

ON 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 Pen Cent, and the loan will not be taken for a shorter period than four or five years.

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

Sydney, Aug. 25, 1842.

STOCKTON SALT WORKS.

STOCKTON SALT WORKS.
Opposite to Newcastle.
SALT for curing Meat and Dairy purposes may now be had at
Newcastle, Mr. Flood.
Morpeth, Mr. Anlaby.
Sydney, H. R. S. N. Company's Wharf.
The Works, The Foreman.
At which places particulars may be ascertained.
A. W. SCOTT.
Newcastle, August 29.

MURRAY'S REVIEW.

PARTIES in this Colony desirous of becoming subscribers to this well-known Hobart Town Journal, are requested to leave their addresses at this office, when their orders will meet with immediate attention.

Colonial Observer Office, September 1, 1842.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, August 15.
Rees v. Ginger.
ON 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 Household Furnitare, 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.

PERSONAL DEFORMITY.

The following extraordinary case of personal deformity is given by a correspondent of the Australian of Wednesday last. It is deserving of being recorded as highly creditable to the professional operator, through whose skill the deformity has been

through whose skill the deformity has been in a great measure removed:—
"It is the case of a child born with a deformity which, perhaps, in the history of medical science has no parallel.

"The child in question is not quite three months old. In addition to a double hare llp, and double fissure of the palate, the centre portion of the upper jaw bone, containing the sockets of two of the front teeth, instead of being placed and attached in its natural situation, was protruded through the fissure in the upper lip, firmly attached to, and projecting beyond, the nose; and above this, and projecting beyond, the nose; and above this, and connected with the tip of the nose, was situated the centre piece of lip: forming altogether so hideous an appearance, that any description must fall short of the reality.

centre piece of lip: forming altogether so htdeous an appearance, that any description must fall short of the reality.

"An operation was performed by Doctor Stolworthy, of this town, a few days since, and the result has been most satisfactory. It was found requisite to remove the whole of this unnatural protuberance, as it was impossible to convert it into any useful purpose in repairing the deficiencies. The centre plece of lip, being too far removed from its fellows to approximate them, was removed from its fellows to approximate them, was removed from the first being the case to one of simple hare lip, the operation for which was performed with the pins in the usual way.

"The operation, particularly that which included the removal of the bone, was extremely tedious, and occupied upwards of half an hour, owing to the great loss of blood, which producing its effect on the little sufferer, necessarily protracted the ateps of the operation, by the delay required to recruit the vital powers.

"I am happy to say the child (a fine boy) is doing well, and may, I believe, be considered out of danger.

"On opening the portion removed, perfectly formed teeth were found, which circumstance, together with the interest the case and operation excited in the town, has been a subject of great curiosity."

The writer regrets the want of a medical iournal for communications of this kind.

The writer regrets the want of a medical journal for communications of this kind. It is a desideratum that has long been felt; but we understand there is some prospect of its being speedily supplied. A few days ago we were furnished with a prospectus for the establishment of a monthly journal exclusively devoted to scientific subjects, which, if the projectors can find sufficient inducement to prosecute their purpose, we have no doubt will essentially advance the interests of the colony.

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

The proceedings of the Caveat Board at present occupy in Van Dieman's Land a prominent degree of public attention. This is a board with similar powers and func-tions to the Court in this Colony for the investigation of land claims; but it seems to be much less popular than that court, on account of the judges being to some extent parties in the cases brought forward. The board consists of the following commissioners: Mr. Champ, as chairman, who also holds the office of coroner; Dr. Turnbull, who is at the same time colonial treasurer, and being in virtue of that office a member of the executive council, to which an appeal lies from the judgment of the board, he sits as a judge in council on appeals from his own decisions; and Mr. Fraser, who also holds the office of sheriff. It is not to be wondered at that a board so constituted should meet with public odium.

The long disputed case of Mr. Loane's claims has just been decided by this board, against that gentleman and in favour of the government. As this case has been the subject of newspaper paragraphs for a long time past, it may not be out of place to give the particulars of the case as stated by claimant's counsel:—

time past, it may not be out of place to give the particulars of the case as stated by claimant's counsel:

"Mr. Macdowell opened the proceedings by stating the case. The land in question was a portion of the Government-house property, and upon it stood the stables and a building formerly used as the Town Adjutant's Office. This land was originally located by Lieutenant-Governor Collins to one Mathew Power, who having built upon it, effected a sale to Mr. Edward Lord, who subsequently disposed of it to Mr. Loane. That gentleman built additional premises on the land, and occupied it for a considerable time carrying on business as a merchant. In the year 1813 Mr. Loane proposing to leave the colony, agreed for the sale of the premises to Mr. Nathaniel Ayres for £1500, taking notes of hand for the amount of the purchase money, and a quantity of merchandise which he had sold to Mr. Ayres, and a collateral security of a mortgage upon the property. Mr. Loane left the colony early in 1814, and did not return till 1818, when he found Mr. Ayres had died, leaving his circumstances in a most embarrassed state, and never having paid off themortgage, or consolidated the notes of hand. Mr. Loane immediately communicated with his agent, Mr. Robert Jenkins, of Sydney, with whome he had left all his papers, directing him to procure letters of administration to the personal estate of the late Mr. Ayres, which were granted in due course under the hand of Judge Field, in 1818. All his papers being in the hands of Mr. Jenkins had met with an accident which terminated his life, in consequence of which Mr. Loane was unable to procure his papers from the widow till the year 1834, when she was completed to give them up by a process in the Supreme Court. During this interval Mr. Murray was the agent for Mr. Loane, and would prove the continual anxiety expressed by Mr. Loane both personally and by letter to enforce his claim upon the property, and his (Mr. Murray's) consequent repeated applications to Mrs. Jenkins dinterval Mr. Murray wa

The facts above stated were substantially orne out by the evidence, but the decision of the commissioners was as follows :-

of the commissioners was as follows:—

"With respect to Mr. Loane's claim, the evidence is only verbal. Mrs. Morries states that she believes there was a mortgage. Mr. Murray always understood there was a mortgage, and states, that lea applied to a Mr. Jenkins at Sydney for (among other things) a mortgage from Ayres to Mr. Loane. Mr. Lascenlas says that he remembers registering a deed from Loane to Ayres, which he believes was a conditional one, because Ayres told him that the property was never paid for, and Mr. Mitchell states that it was generally understood Mr. Loane had a lien on the property, and that Ayres has told him he was deeply indebted to Mr. Loane. This is the only evidence in Mr. Loane's favor. Several of these witnesses have evinced that their memories have failed them in some respect during the lagse of time, but supposing the whole to be correct, there is nothing to show the amount, date, or terms of the mortgage."

In the course of the investigation some strange circumstances in the past administration of colonial affairs were brought to light. We subjoin the evidence of a Wil-liam Maum, who had held a situation in the Colonial Secretary's office, relative to

the destruction of public documents after the death of Governor Collins :-

the death of Governor Collins:—

"I would know the book again in which the entries were made. (Book shown.) That is not it. The greatest part of Governor Collins' papers were destroyed the very night he ided. Not a paper was afterwards found. All the cattle returns were destroyed. Bundled into the fire. There was not a head of Government cattle to be found. That is the way some people grew rich. This is no secret. I have mentioned it many a time before. There was also a very large sum charged for black cloth (for mourning for Governor Collins) of which there was not a yard in the colony except what would make the pail. This is well known to the old hands; it was called "the black job." You'll not show me a scrap of Governor Collins' papers; they were all put in the fire. This book was copied by Boothem for Mr. Laccelles from other papers. It was kept in the Secretary's Office. Mr. Laccelles was Secretary, and Boothman was his clerk."

The next subject which merits attention

The next subject which merits attention is the refusal through the opposition of the Attorney-General, of certain writs of scire facias applied for by a Mr. Abbott, to set aside certain grants which he alleges have been improperly issued to other parties for land which he claims. The refusal to grant such writs is a violation of the rights secured to the subject by magna charta, and has met with the severest animadversion in the public press. Mr. Abbott has forwarded an appeal to England.

The legislative council met as announced on the 24th, when the new members Messrs. Boyes, Welsh, Carr, Kermode, and Gregson, took the usual oaths and their seats at the council board.

The speech of Sir John Franklin is very short and sententious. The only subjects of importance touched on are the land fund, the introduction of free, and the disposal of convict labour; and the proposal from the Commercial Bank in reference to the rate of discount and interest.

Sir John thinks it inexpedient, considering the little demand for crown lands, to put up any considerable quantity for sale till after next harvest. In the event of a regular influx of free immigrants he proposes to allow a large portion of the convicts now on the probation gangs to be assigned to private service.

The proposal of the Commercial Bank is to lower the rate of discount two per cent., discontinuing interest on deposits, if the government will allow its own balance to remain on these terms. The governor accepts the proposal, and offers the same terms to the other banks.

A petition is in course of signature—and lies for that purpose at the Van Dieman's Land and Commercial Banks—praying for the introduction of a bill to restrict the interest of money to 8 per cent.

A committee was appointed to draw up addresses to the Queen and Prince Albert on the birth of the Prince of Wales!!! The True Colonist thinks that "before the address gets home her Majesty will direct the young Prince to answer it with his own hand." It will, at least, according to all accounts, hardly arrive in time to serve for another similar occasion of congratulation.

The most important bills to be presented to Council were the New Insolvent Bill. the Courts of Requests Bill, and the Medical Practitioners Bill.

The following is the abstract of the Estimates for 1843:—

His Excellency the Lieutenan		£	s .	d.
	t- U0-			
vernor and Judges		5,200	0	0
Civil Establishment		61.214	17	1
Department of Public Works		10,440	12	6
Judicial Establis ment .		16.436	- 5	ŏ
Ecclesiastical Establishment .		15,647	5	Õ
Schools		8,393		ě
Military Establishment .		328	2	6
Pensions		1.011	18	ğ
For Public Buildings, Wharfs, &	kr	11,300	ŏ	ŏ
Miscellaneous	•	18,604	5	ň
miscentification	•	10,002	•	v

Total . 148,577 0 10

Captain Foster has been discharged from the charge of the probation parties, and Dr. Milligan, (one of the party who accompa-nied his Excellency and Lady Franklin on their late tour through the Colony,) has received the appointment.

It was also said, that Captain Moriarty and Dr. Turnbull had both been suspended from office.

The floods in the rivers and creeks have not been so high since 1831. There is every promise of an abundant harvest.

The shortness of time allowed by the commissariat for tenders for 10,000 bushels of wheat, had given much dissatisfaction.

Box Influence.—What boxes govern the world? asks a New York paper; and it answer the question thus:—The cartridge-box, the ballotbox, the jury-box, and the band-box.

CHALDEAN MS.

A full and Prophetical Account of the Tectotal Festival, Thursday, 1st September, 1842, contained in a Chaldean Writing, said to be lately found in digging the foundation of the New Barrack, by a Soothsayer. This M.S. must have remained there at least 2000 years.

at teast 2000 years.

Ver. 1. Now it came to pass on the ninth month, even on the first day thereof, that the seet called the Teetotalers, and a great multitude whom no man could number, assembled together, shouting and rejoicing.

2. And the artificers, and cunning workmen in all sorts of handicrafts, ranged themselves as in battle array, and moved forward to the sound of the trumpet, and the tabor, and cymbal, and the sacbut, and the waltry.

psaltry.
3. And their banners floated in triumph over their

3. And their banners floated in triumph over their heads as they did move.

4. And the holse of their shouting, and of the sound of the musical instruments, was exceeding great.

5. And every man's countenance was glad, and their hearts did leap for joy within them.

6. And the cause of their rejoicing was on this wise.

7. There was a festival held in the Victoria Theatre, in honour of the sect-called Teetotallers.

8. And the tables grouned beneath the weight of the good things placed thereon, and an infusion of that herb so beloved by women, even that herb called tea.

9. And they greet their chief with loud shouting, making him welcome, and testifying the joy of their hearts to find him amongst them.

10. He ariseth, and they are thushed: he waveth his hand, and they are still it he openeth his mouth and telleth them of all his acts.

11. He defendeth his principles, and relateth all his struggles.

struggles.
12. He telleth the turbulent to be silent till time hath made perfect what he hath begun.

13. He is silent, and the hall is rent with shouts of

13. He is silent, and the hall is rent with shouts of approbation.

14. And many great and wise men of the city did speak: wisdom droppeth from their lips, and there is a healing balm in their words.

15. But behold all that they said, and all that they ate, and all that they drank are they not published in the Sydney Morning Herald, even the Sydney Morning Herald, even the Sydney Morning Herald mewspaper of Tuesday before moon.

16. And those whose purses prevented them from entering the hall to behold and hear all these things, 17. Lo, each of them went into some house, and calledupon the master thereof to set before them of his ginger beer or his lemonade.

18. And they drank and were merry.

19. And they said wise things which will never be recorded; and poured out drink offerings to their chief.

20. And all the city did rejoice with exceeding great joy.

corded; and poured out drink offerings to their chief.

20. And all the city did rejoice with exceeding great
joy.

21. Now there were certain men who looked upon
these rejoicings with an evil eye.

22. And said, 45 to 5; why do they rejoice when we
mourn and weep?

23. Come, let us have a dinner to turn theirs into
contempt; but let it not be of costly visuds like theirs,
but of liomely fare, such as belitteth us.

24. So they adjourned to a certain house, in an obscure lane of the city, and called unto the master of the
house, and said unto him,
25. Set before us none of thy dainties, neither put
any costly viands upon thy table, but give us a sheep's
head and trotters.

26. So the master of the house did even as he was
bid, and set before them sheep's head and trotters.

27. And they drank rum thereto, and did grumble
and curse the Tectotallers in their hearts.

28. And now, 0 my brethren, let us rejoice, let us
lift up our vovice and sing aloud.

29. For the darkness that overspread the land is now
passing causer, set let he sons of Sydney and the

passing away.

30. Therefore let the sons of Sydney exult and the

30. I herefore iet the sons of Sydney extut and the habitants of Paramatta be glad.
31. For, holding ourselves in all patience, our drooping, nation will yet arise, and lift her proud head to the oloids; and peace and happiness and joy shall be in all our dwellings.

Citizens Ennobled, &c.—The following notice of citizens of London who have been ennobled will probably be considered interesting at the present moment. John Coventry was an opulent mercer of the city of London, and mayor in 1425. From him is deceended the present Earl of Coventry. Sir Stephen Brown, mayor in 1438, and again in 1448, was a grocer; and gave to us another peer; in the person of Sir Anthony Brown, created Viacount Montagne by Phillip and Mary in 1554. The Legges rose to be Earls of Dartmouth. The gallant sea officer, George Legge, was the first who was nobilitated, created Earl of Dartmouth in 1682. He was descended from one who was lord mayor of London in 1347, and in 1334, having, by his industry as a skinner, attained to great wealth. Sir Geoffry Bullen, mayor in 1458, was grandfather to Thomas and grandfather to Queen Elizabeth, the highest genealogical honour the city ever possessed. Sir Baptist Elicks was created Viscount Camdon: he was a mercer. The Capels, Earls of Essex, are descended from Sir William Capel, draper; he was lord mayor in 1502—he gave origin to the Dukes of Leeds. From Sir William Craven, merchant allor, mayor in 1611, sprung the Earl Craven. Lord Viscount Dudley and Ward is descended from William Ward, a wealthy goldsmith of London, and jeweller to Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I. Ancient Cannon.—In the life of Bruce, by Barbour, we learn that guns were first employed Citizens Ennobled, &c .- The following

Ancient Cannon .- In the life of Bruce, Ancient Cannon.—In the life of Bruce, by Barbour, we learn that guns were first employed by the English at the battle of Werewater, which was fought in 1327, about 40 years after the death of Friar Bacon, the supposed discoverer of gunpowder; and there is no doubt that four guns were used at the battle of Cressy, fought in 1346, when they were supposed to have been quite unknown to the French, and tended to obtain that victory for British arms. Froissart gives an excellent representation of a cannon and cannoneers in 1390.

Plain Truth — A town become were your

Plain Truth.—A town beggar was very importunate with a rich miser, whom he accosted in the following phrase: "Pray sir, hestow your charity; good, dear sir, bestow your charity." "Prithee, field, be quiet," replied the miser, "I have it not."

ORIGINAL POETRY.

BONNY TWEEDSIDE.

Air-We'll a' " away to bonnie Tweedside." NR—He the "away to bonnie Tweedside."
We're far away frae bonnie Tweedside,
Where weel I liked to he—
We're far away frae bonnie Tweedside,
My dear little bairns and me.
The bairns 'ill soon get over their woes—
My baby has none to bide;
But when will their mother forget the braes
And the banks o' bonnie Tweedside?
We're far away, &c.

We far haired Meg went oot yestreen,
Wee Jeanie she led by the hand;
They sought by tiver and wild-wood green,
And mony a flower they brought to me,
Wi meikle o' glee and pride—
Puir fule! I grat the flowers to see,
They grew na by bonnie Tweedside.
We're far away, See.

We mauning gaing back—we canning gaing backAlthough our look.oot be mirk;
For my leal guidmain—their faither alack,
Sleeps noo by a Southland Kirk!
And wee will stay by his lowly graf
Betide whatever letide!

Betide whatever letide!
Though far frae bonnie Tweedside,

We're far away frae bonnie Tweedside, Where weel I liked to be— We're far away frae bonnie Tweedside, My dear little bairns and me!

The author of the above attempt, having himself some liking to "Tweedside," begs to say that the air to which he has adapted the words is the old nursery true well-known on the Border, and not the fine melody sung to the ballad "What beauties does Flora disclose."

VAN KREUTZNER

THE EMIGRANT'S FAREWELL.

Our native land—our native vale, A long, a last adieu! Farewell to bonny Teviotdale, And Cheviot's mountains blue.

Farewell ye hills of glorious deeds, And streams renown'd in song; Farewell ye blithsome braes and meads Our hearts have loved so long.

Farewell ye bonny elfin knowes, Where thyme and harebells grow Farewell ye hoary haunted howes, O'erhung with birk and sloe.

The battle-mound and border tower The Martyr's grave, and lover's bower, To each—to all farewell.

Home of our hearts—our father's home-Land of the brave and free; The sail is flapping on the foam, That wafts us far from thee.

We seek a wild and distant shore, Afar beyond the main; We leave thee to return no more, Nor view thy cliffs again.

But may dishonor blight our fame, And quench our household fires, When we, or ours, forget thy name, Green island of our sires.

Our native land—our native vale, A long and last adieu! Farewell to bonny Teviotdale. And Cheviot's mountains blue.

PRINGLE.

THE STARS OF NIGHT.

Whence are your glorious goings forth, Ye children of the sky, In whose bright silence seems the power Of all eternity P for Time hat he it his shadow fall O'er many an ancient light; But ye walk above in brightness still—Oh, glorious stars of night!

The vestal lamp in Grecian fanes Hath faded long ago; The vestal iamp in circular ranes
Hath finded long ago;
On Persia's hills the worshipped flame
Hath lost its ancient glow;
And long the heaven-sent fire is gone,
With Salent's temple bright;
But ye watch o'er wandering Israel still,
Oh, changeless stars of night!

Oh, changeless stars of night!

Long have ye looked upon the earth,
O'er vale and mountain brow;
Ye saw the ancient cities rise,
And gild their ruins now;
Ye beam upon the cottarge home,
The conqueror's path of might,
And shed your light alike on all,
Oh, priceless stars of night!

Oh, priceless stars of night!

But where are they who learned from you The fates of coming time. It has been some a mid their desert clime?

Yet still in wilds and deserts far, Ye bless the watchot's sight;
And shine where dank hath never been, Oh, lonely stars of night!

Much have ye seen of human tears,
Of human hope and love;
And fearful deeds of darkness too,
Ye witnesses above!
Say, will that blackening record live
For ever in your sight,
Watching for judgment on the earth,
Oh sleepless stars of night!

Oh sleepless stars of night!

Yet glorious was your song that rose
With the fresh merning's dawn;
And still amid our summer
Its echo lingers on;
Though ye have shone on many a grave,
Since Edon's early blight;
Ye tell of hope and glory still,
Oh, deathless stars of night!

SYDNEY PRICE CURRENT. IMPORTED MERCHANDISE.

ALES.

SPIRITS. | SPIRITS | SPIRITS | SPIRITS | SPIRITS | SPIRITS | SPIRITS | 0 3 4 0 4 | O 4 | O 5 1 | O 5 1 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 | O 5 |

WINES.

TEAS.

SUGARS. English refined Sugar per lb. 0 0 6 .. 0

COFFEE.

Manilla Coffee per lb ... 0 0 6 .. 0

Java ditto ditto...... 9 0 6 .. 0

5 2 10

6 2 0

6 5 0 10 2 6 2 3 1 3 2 9 0 0

ROPE. | ROPE | 1 0 .. 2 17
18 6 ... 2 0
0 0 ... 1 3
0 0 ... 2 5
1

PAINTS.
White Lead, ground, in kegs,

0 1 10 0 Green Paint ditto SUNDRIES.

BREAD, FLOUR, AND GRAIN.

COLONIAL MERCHANDISE-RETAIL.

s. 2 2

LIVE STOCK.

LIVE STOUR.

Cattle, mixed, per head
Ditto, fat — — 4 0 0 4 5
Milch Cows, per head
Sheep, mixed — 0 3 0 0 4
Ditto, fat wethers — 0 7 6 0 11
Horses, draught, — 18 0 0 20 0
Ditto, stock and saddle Pigs — 1 10 0 2 10

DUTIES. d.

9 6 6

MELBOURNE MARKETS, AUG. 30.

MELBOURNE
FLOUR—
At Manton's Mills,
First, per 100 lbs.
Second, ditto
Ration, ditto
At Alison and Knight's Mills,
First, per 100 lbs.
Second ditto
Ration ditto 1 2 o 1 0 o 0 17 •

HOBART TOWN MARKETS.

HOBART TOWN MARKETS.
(Corrected from Murray's Review, Aug.
Wheat, per bushe!
Oats, feel
seed
Barley, English
Cope
Flour, per cwt.
Secondacks," per cwt
Ordinary qualities
Sheep, good wethers, per head
Ordinary quality
For slaughter, per lb. . 19. 0 7 5 0 6 6 0 5 0 0 18 0 17 0 7 0 6 0 15 0 10 0 0

LAUNCESTON MARKETS.

| LAUNCESTON MARKETS. | Corrected from the Launceston | Examiner, Aug. 20. | Wheat, per bushel | 0 5 6 to 0 6 6 | Barley, English | 0 5 6 6 0 0 6 | Cape | 0 4 6 0 0 6 | Cape | 0 4 6 0 0 5 | Cape | 0 5 0 0 | Cape | 0 5 0 0 | Cape | 0 0 0 0 | Cape | 0 0 0 0 0 0 | Cape | 0 0 0 0 0 0 | Cape | 0 0 0 0 0 0 | Cape | 0 0 0 0 0 0 | Cape | 0 0 0 0 0 0 | Cape | 0 0 0 0 0 0 | Cape | 0 0 0 0 0 0 | Cape | 0 0 0 0 0 0 | Cape | 0 0 0 0 0 0 | Cape | 0 0 0 0 0 0 | Cape | 0 0 0 0 0 0 | Cape | 0 0 0 0 0 0 | Cape | 0 0 0 0 0 0 | Cape | 0 0 0 0 0 0 | Cape | 0 0 0 0 0 | Cape | 0 0 0 0 0 | Cape | 0 0 0 0 0 0 | Cape | 0 0 | Cape

ENGLISH MARKETS.

Sperm oil, per tun
Southern ditto, dark
,,, Pale
Newfoundland cod ditto
Liniseed ditto, per cwt. 80 0 30 5 32 5 29 0 1 12 o to 81 0 o ORIGINAL OF THE POPULAR CHIPPENDALE. NOW IN PROFITABLE ALLOTMENTS, ABERCROMBIE PLACE

WATERLOO At the rear of Touth's Brewery,

NEAR THE
BLACKWATTLE SWAMP.

BLACA WALLES WAMP.
By order of the Trustees in the Estate of the late
Solomon Levey, Esq.
"Take fortune by the hand when she holds it out
to you,"—SIR WALTER SCOTT.

M. R. STUBBS is instructed (in consequence of the disappointment expressed

"Take fortune by the hand when she holds it out to you."—SIR WALER. SCOTT.

MR. STUBBS is instructed (in consequence of the disappointment expressed by many in obtaining aliotments at Tuesday. Saile, to submit to public competition, at his Rooms, king-street, at Twelve precisely, on MoNDAY, the 19th day of September, 1842.

The above property. It has been carefully planned out in allouments, by Mr. Meible, in much larger proportions than those recently sold, and yet at the same time with equal frontage advantages, in regard to price and terms. Tradesmen, Metanics, and Operatives, are invited particularly to inspect the plan and attend this saie, as everything has been studied to meet their wishes: as to profit on their purchases.

THE FIRST THING IS TO SAVE TAXES AND THE BUILDING ACT.

It sufficiently qualifies any length of recommendation, to be able to observe the discerning eye of that sensible and respectable portion of our Sydney community, the Tradesmen, Mechanics, and Operatives—"wide awake again," to the important advantages resulting from the purchase of Building Property in the southern district of the city.

Daily occupancy proves the fact, that the vast building operations going on, in this quarter, spring up solely from the great public demand for tenements, anywhere, in this healthy and convenient neighbourhood.

And it is well known, from the low-price of materials, together with the system of mutuality adopted in co-operative labour upon a reasonable scale of wages, that no speculation pays better in the whole colony than snug tenements (at a moderate rent), no matter what you give for the ground, on easy credit, in the first instance.

FOR SALE.
BELLO RETIRO

BELLO RETIRO.

(4th mile only from Obelisk, Macquarie Place,)
NARE THE CHURCH ON THE COOK'S RIVER ROAD,
WITH A GOVERNMENT ROAD LEADING TO
WINN'S BRIDGE AT THE BACK.
A BEAUTIFUL VILLA RESIDENCE,

with most convenient Out-offices, Premises, Gar-den and Pleasure Grounds, and lately in the occu-pation of John Lord, Esq. PREFACE.

den and Pleasure Grounds, and lately in the occupation of John Lord, Esq.

PREFACE.

To attempt carrying out by any terms, a full belief in the expense and costliness of another man's undertaking, when we ourselves have neither interest nor concern in the matter—is almost fruitless. Hence it lis, that the most splendid Villa Residences about Sydeny, designed under every combination that can graiffy the senses or render life agreeable; manisons perfected with all that teate can make enviable, and pleasure grounds ornamented and clothed with exotic and most rare of Nature's productions—"the tail Cedar and choice Fir tree,"—or as silently passed over without notice as if Science were dead in the world, and that mankind knew no more of social and moral excellence—discernment or truth, than just as is resolved into the mere question of "How much de you thisk it is worth a foot?"

To rescue this property from such neglect the following description is given, hoping that an exception to this rule will be made, considering also, that all essertial particulars are to be obtained at the Mart, in the Catalogue.

MR. STUBBS announces positive instructions placed in his hands to proceed to sale, by order of the mortgagee, on WEDNESDAY the 28th day of September, 1842, at his Mart, King-street, at One o'clock,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
With all that very important and valuable property, delineated on the plan as surveyed and mapped by Mr. W. H. Wells, situated at a most delightful and agreeable distance from the high road, as above described.

THE HOUSE

Is brick-built, and finished in, stucco, and stands on

THE HOUSE

is brick-built, and finished in stucco, and stands on an area of about 4,000 feet, and presents, as you approach it by the drive sweeping the circular lawn from the carriage entrance, the most decided proof of the architect's science and skill having been bestowed in the disposition, taste, and structure of the addition altogether. The admirable proof of the architect's science and skill having been bestowed in the disposition, taste, and structure of the edifice altogether. The admirable arrangement in the proportions and convenience of the various apartments is at once perceptible, and which, as a whole design, reminds one immediately of that chaste and universally successful introduction—the modern English Style, called "Domestic Architecture." The house, with some sixteen acres of land, extensive premises, garden, paddocks, and convenient appurtenances will form the first lory, (A.)

LOTS 1 ro 31.

are admirably laid out as Building Allotments (about half acre each) for Villa Residences, from a quantity of land computing 14a. Ir. 29p. Four of these have frontages on the Sydney Road to the Dam, and other five are on the Government Road leading to Unwin's Bridge. The remainder being with frontages to Maria—street, which is reserved as an open communication of ingress and egress to all the Lots from one Government Road to the other.

NOTE.

NOTE. NOTE.

Ground Plan of the House, with dimensions of the Rooms, particulars of the Fixtures, Furniture, Appendages, and Appurtenances belonging to the first lot, will be made known by printed catalogues, which are now ready for delivery with Terms of sale, &c. IMPORTANT SALE.—CATTLE AND SHEEP.
—Eight Hundred Hendor Segenho and Piper-bred CATTLE.—Four Thousand of improved Leicester and Teeswater SHEEP.

* Note.-Notwithstanding "the times," it is on the more more than the more more than the more and the to convince Capitalists that SHEEP and CATTLE, with STATIONS, &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

MR. STUBBS has been favoured with It. S1 UDDO has been accounted wavelength of the homolow, and Macdermott to arrange the sale, and bring unreservedly to the hammer, at the Auction Mart, King-street, on Wednesday, the 28th day of September, 1842, at Twelve o'clock precisely,

RECAPITULATION-

RECAPITULATION—
800 Head of CATTLE | 4000 SHEEP and (RAMS in proportion) |
The former parily Segenhoe breeds and crossed again carefully by Piper's bulls. The latter from Johnson's Teeswater and O'Brien's imported Lei-

cesters.

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 Englund).

First purchaser to have priority of selection the sale being approved of in the following order THE BEAUTIFUL BRED COWS.

Lot 1. 50 head of cows ditto ditto Dropping their calves, and all to be given in. ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto

400 head, more or less.

THE HEIFERS.

10. 25 11. 25

200 head, more or less.

MALE STOCK, STEERS, &c.

10. 25 head

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

TO SHEEP FARMERS

the shepherds.

TO SHEEP FARMERS

and all settlers, versed and known as distinguished fock 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 these sheep have been coked 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 improved weight of fleece.

If these recommendations are worth paying attention to, and the description of the animal is horne 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 consanguinity, 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 muster returns will be produced at day of sale, at which time the terms will be made known.

Interim.—Persons wishing further information.

known.
Interim.—Persons wishing further information will apply to Messrs. Macdermett and Brownlow, C. H. Nichols, Esq., or to the Auctioneer, King-

PERCY BARM, NEAR SYDNEY. ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE ACRES, ONE ROOD EIGHT REACHES, MORE OR LESS.

Fropers of the late Solomon Levey, Esq. TR. STUBBS will submit to public

R. STOBBS will submit to public of mompetition, at the Mart, King-street, on MONDAY, the 19th day of Sepfember, 1842, at Twelve o'clock, Situated as described on the plan, in the Parish of St. George, County of Cumberland, and bounded severally by the properties, viz.:—Mr. R. J. Robinson's one hundred acres, Mrs. Jenkins one hundred acres, Mr. Clarke's ene hundred acres,

Mr. Justice Stephen's eighty acres, and the valuable Landed Estate of C. Prout, Esq. THE REDUCED SKETCH

Valuable Lance Leake 0 F. Front, Eagl.

THE REDUCED SKETCH
Discovers immediately the important value attached to this Farm by the George's River and Bexley high roads to Sydney running right through it. It is but a very short distance from the Ford over Cook's River, and Prout's Bridge, rendering the distance to Sydney, when the projected roads this side the river to Sydney are completed, of no moment whatever; any property whatever near the Sugar Works, and well cultivated Estates about this locality, must increase in value, and when it is calculated that the timber for building and firing pays over and above the clearing and getting the ground in order, and they have left after all this profit, an excellent agricultural Farm, no one can expect a better offer made to him than this really is, surrounded as it is by Farms and Estates in the bands of parties who have no idea of parting with them.

Terms liberal, made known at sale.

Sheep, Station, Bullocks, Horses, Mares, Cows, Wheat, &c.

MR. POLACK has received instruc Mart, Charlotte place, on FRIDAY, the 16th September.

temper,
Four thousand two hundred and ninety-nineSheep,
now depasturing at the Lachlan, consisting of
One thousand three hundred and forty-two Ewes, various ages

various ages
Nine hundred and forty ditto, three years old
Six hundred and seventy-five ditto, two ditto
Five hundred lambs, nine months old
One thousand three hundred and twenty-seven
Wethers, from two to four years old

ALSO,
Two hundred and sixteen fat Bullocks
One hundred and seventeen 'Cows with Calf at

One hundred and seventeen cows with Sixteen Working Bullocks
Eleven Horses and Mares
Twenty-five acres strong Wheat
Men's huts, hurdles, stock yards, stations, drays,
working tools, ploughs, barrows, &c., &c.
Terms and further paraticulars in future adver-

ARGYLE -CAMPBELLTOWN. Important Sale—To Capitalists, &c. &c.

MR. POLACK has the honor to announce that he has received.

nounce that he has received instructions from the joint Executors of the undermentioned valuable Estates, to submit them to public compe-

from the joint Executors of the undermentioned valuable Estates, to submit them to public competition, without reserve,
1st. 640 Acres of Land at Lake George
2nd. 3065 Ditto ditto near Merrigan Creek
3rd. 640 Ditto ditto near Merrigan Creek
3rd. 640 Ditto ditto known as Crispe's Station
5th. 640 Ditto ditto known as Crispe's Station
5th. 640 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
Chart of the Colony will point out the respective situations of the above properties.
Further particulars will be enumerated in a future advertisement, as early as the surveyors have
finished the several surveys and plans.

Further paruculars will be enumerated in a fu-ture advertisement, as early as the surveyors have finished the several surveys and plans.. Glebe Land, Partamatta-street.—To Mechanics, Small Capitalists, and all the Industrious Classes of the Community.

R. 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

Sydncy.

The property is being divided into similarly eligible allotments as those sold by him, on Tuesday last, at Athlane 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.

TO LET.

THAT large and commodious House, in Kent-street, adjoining the residence of Dr. Wallace. For particulars, apply on the premises, or to Dr. Wallace.

TO LET, ON LEASE.

LGIN COTTAGE, Balmain.

Apply to Mr. Walter Gray, Accountant, 8, George-street, opposite the Commercial Bank, or at Lossie Cottage Balmain.

BOARD AND LODGING.

FEW Young Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board and Lodging in a respectable family, in a very convenient part of the town.

Particulars may be learned by applying (if by letter post paid), to C., at this office.

AGRICULTURAL FARM TO LET. AGRICULTURAL FARM TO LET.

TO LET, for such time as may be agreed on, the Farm of Prospect Rill, 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 fenced.

fenced.
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 ia
he Colony at a moderate expense.
ANDREW LANG,
Dunmore, 26th August, 1842.

SEAHORSE STEAM SHIP.

team 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 Buitdings. Custom House

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 501. to 5001.

D. M. LAURIE, Manager.

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

NOTICE.

N consequence of much confusion and misunderstanding respecting the difference of measure and weight in the sale of Coal, it is nemeasure and weight in the sale of Coal, it is necessary, in explanation, to state that the nominal ton of 14 bags, consisting of 28 bushels, is not the measure by which the Ebenezer large Coal is measured; but that it is sold only by the imperial standard ton weight of 2240 lbs., consisting of 32 bushels, in 16 two-bushels bags. Price, at the Depor, Davles's Whatf. Sussex-street, weighed, 26s. per on of 32 bushels, being 34d. per bushel; delivered north of the Benevolent Asylum and west of Woolloomooloo Creek, at 28s. per ton, being 104d. per bushel; outside the said boundaries, but within the City of Sydney, 30s. per ton, being 114d. per bushel; beyond which, extra charge according to distance.

IMPORTANT TO GRAZIERS

IN consequence of repeated applications to Major Wentworth, by parties requiring paddocks in the immediate neighbourhood of Parramatta, for their accomodation when down the paddocks in the immediate neighbourhood of Parramatia, for their accompassion 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 "Toongabbee" 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 *2 Farm at Prospect, in lots varying from 20 to 30 acres each.

To the industrious mechanic, nursery man, and market gardener, this opportunity offers the most flattering prospect — a fact too glaring to pass unnoticed by any person, and which stands unrivalled in the History of the Colony, is most pronon previous occasion has so much good Land been of real advantages.

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.

THE COLONIAL OBSERVER

THE COLORIAN CONTROL THE A-WEEK, ON 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 absured.

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

Avertisements 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:—

Mr. JOHN M'KAY. - Parramatta

Mr. John M'Kay,

— Robert Davidson,

— A. W. Larrymore, Parramatta Wollongong.

Morpeth. Port Macquarie.

- A. W. LARRYMORE
- THOMAS BROWN,
- ROBERT CRAIG
- GEO. M'KINLAY,
- BARROW
- WILLIAM KERR,

- THOMAS BROWN,
- ROBERT CRAIG
- GRO. M'KINLAY,
- BARROW
- WILLIAM KERR,
- Port Phillip.
- Hobart Town.
Our squbscribers 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.

Synney:—Printed and Published by EDWARD ALCOCK, at the Onserver Printing Office, College-street, (commonly called Jamison street.) Saturday, September 10, 1842.