

The Colonial Observer.

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

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Vol. I.

COLONIAL POLITICS.

THE SCHOOL OF ARTS.

We have long been of opinion that there was "something rotten in the state of Denmark." Neither the School of Arts nor the King's School has answered the expectations of their respective founders; and we are therefore not a little astonished that our *Shave-beggar Governor*, who has exhibited such laudable zeal in attempting, at least, the annihilation of the Australian College, by calling up the Government Loan to that Institution, should still continue to prop up these two other *sinking concerns*. Perhaps if a certain party, identified with the Australian College, had also been identified with them, they would have been down by this time—at least if his Excellency and the Legislative Council could have effected so desirable a consummation—a Bill of Foreclosure would have been used out against them in the Court of Equity, like the one against the Australian College, and an envious world, (including the said Governor and Council,) that now hypocritically mourns over their *decline*, would have triumphed openly over their *fall*.

"How it comes let doctors tell"; but the fact is unquestionable that the King's School at Parramatta, notwithstanding all the influence and pecuniary ability of its patron and founder, Bishop Broughton, has declined and fallen exceedingly; and sorry are we that the circumstance was not made the subject either of enquiry or reprehension at the late meeting of the Legislative Council; for in that case the Colonial public might perhaps have been gulled sufficiently to believe that the Government prosecution now going on against a kindred institution was a measure public justice and public advantage, and not a mere affair of illnature and personal hostility. Besides, there are certain questions that we should have wished to have been proposed to the gentlemen connected with the *decline and fall* of the King's School for the information and benefit of the public; and we should have liked therefore if the Committee that attempted to do for the Australian College last year had helped the public to some such disclosures as the following for the School at Parramatta:

Extract of Evidence that might have been taken before a Committee of the Legislative Council respecting the causes of the falling off of the King's School and the Australian College, under their late management.

Present—the Colonial Secretary, (in the Chair,) the Honourable Alexander Berry, and the Honourable James Macarthur.

Examination of Mr. John Dactyl, one of the Ushers of the King's School, continued.

The Colonial Secretary—It has been reported to this Committee that the late masters of the Australian College, the Rev. Messrs. Wylde and Mackenzie, used to dose their boarders with *treacle*, as a cheap substitute or *locum-tenens* for butter. Will you inform the Committee whether the same economical plan was not adopted also at the King's School?

Mr. Dactyl—Declines answering that question.

Mr. Macarthur—But do you not think, *Mr. Dactyl*, that the use of treacle in a Boarding Establishment in this Colony would be very likely to make the lads sing *Dulce, Dulce Domum*?

Mr. Dactyl—Very likely; it is rather sweetish.

Mr. Berry—Were there not great complaints about the *grub*, under the late management of both Institutions—eh?

Mr. Dactyl—Certainly there were. They complained that they got no vegetables to eat with their meat—nothing but *Rice for ever*, as the boys said: it was the same in both.

Mr. Berry—Surely they did not mean *Spring Rice*—eh! eh! He would be rather hard of digestion that fellow! (*Laughing heartily.*) Hear! hear! (*from Mr. James Macarthur.*)

Mr. Dactyl—Possibly they did. A little *Orange Peel* might have been a desirable addition, perhaps; and they have got it now, it seems.

The Colonial Secretary—It has also been reported to this Committee, that it was customary for parents and guardians to burn the bedding of pupils on their leaving the Boarding Establishment of the late masters of the Australian College, from the fear of College-bred vermin.—*Mr. Berry*, (interrupting him) All alive—eh! eh!—Order! *Mr. Berry*! Now has anything similar been customary when pupils or students left the King's School?

Mr. Dactyl—Non mi ricordo. Più ci que no. (I don't recollect. More yes than no.)

The Colonial Secretary—It has also been reported to the Committee, that the gentlemen recently in charge of the Australian College, being great graziers in the interior, and, particularly, having a large stock of horses, had transformed the Institution into a horse-breaking Establishment; and that a young horse, belonging to *Mr. Grose* of Sydney, actually died in their hands, before his education was finished. Now will you inform the Committee whether anything similar has happened at the King's School?

Mr. Dactyl—Can't tell exactly.

Mr. James Macarthur—Have the pupils generally deserted the School; and, if so, state the cause?

Mr. Dactyl—They certainly have left it in great measure, and it is now as much a "deserted village" as the other Institution. I take the cause in both cases to have been gross mismanagement.

Mr. James Macarthur—There was no want of professional ability in the Teachers?

Mr. Dactyl—Nothing of the kind. The failure was wholly owing to domestic mismanagement; I mean mismanagement in the domestic arrangements.

The Colonial Secretary—Do you think there is any likelihood of improvement under better management?

Mr. Dactyl—Not a doubt of it; although it is always easier to form a new Educational Establishment than to revive an old one that has lost the confidence of the public.

The Colonial Secretary—What measures would you propose for the revival of the School?

Mr. Dactyl—First, to get rid of the men that have well nigh ruined it, and then to get others in their place.

The Colonial Secretary—That, I think, is precisely what *Dr. Lang* has been doing with the Australian College? He has managed, it seems, to get rid of the men that ruined the Institution, and is now getting on slowly with others. This, I presume, is what you propose for the King's School?

Mr. Dactyl—Precisely so.

Mr. Berry—But you don't mean to give *Dr. Lang* a chance, *Mr. Chairman*—eh! Recollect the *Colonial Observer*.

The Colonial Secretary—I do recollect the *Colonial Observer*—(*sighing.*)

Mr. James Macarthur—I shall certainly vote against his getting any chance from this Committee; for he published an account of the Rebellion of 1808, in his book on the Colony, and tarnished the glory of my family not a little, by telling the truth. For you know, *Mr. Chairman*, *Il n'y a que la verité qui blesse*.

The Colonial Secretary—Gentlemen, to business; it has already been moved and seconded, "that the King's School and the Australian College, having both received considerable assistance from the Colonial Government, and being both at present in the same awkward predicament from the want of proper management within doors, it is the opinion of this Committee that the King's School should have a fair chance afforded it of getting round again, but that the Australian College, being identified with parties against whom this Committee bear a strong grudge, should be put down if possible." Now, what say you, Gentlemen? The Ayes have it. Agreed unanimously!

Mr. Berry to *Mr. Macarthur*—(*aside*) So we've fairly done for *Auld Lang Syne* now—eh! eh! eh! (*Laughing heartily.*)

Mr. Macarthur—I think so really.

The Colonial Secretary—Don't be too sure of that, gentlemen. He has as many lives as a cat; and though you manage to take three or four of them, you will probably find still more remaining, to your sorrow and mortification. The late *Mr. Grattan* used to say, "Never attack a man till you are sure you can knock him down;" and you are anything but sure of that yet in the present instance.

Execut omnes.

But to return to the School of Arts—there is surely "something rotten in the state of Denmark," as we said before. The number of members or subscribers for the School of Arts is less by five hundred, we are told, this year than it was last year; and as for the library, we suspect it has been campaigning with the late army of Afghanistan—there being no fewer than four hundred of the books *missing*! How many *killed* there may be, the muster-master cannot tell.

Now this singular falling off in the number of subscribers (not to say a word about the library) is not only tantamount to "a vote of want of confidence," on the part of the public, but is also a strong presumptive evidence of mismanagement on the part of the authorities or directors of the Institution. In short, as we have said twice already, so we now say for the third and last time, there must really be "something rotten in the state of Denmark;" for, in the elegant phraseology of the gentlemen of the hammer, the establishment is evidently *Going*!

For our own part, we cannot say that any expectations of ours have been in the least disappointed by this result. We never argued highly either of the School of Arts or of any other Institution of the kind, either at home or here. It is a mere rope of sand,—without principle of any kind, without cohesion, without vitality. It is the *Two hundred a-year from the Government*, and that alone, that has kept it alive hitherto; without such a *Bonus*, it would have been dead, dead, and buried, long ago.

To pretend that the School of Arts has ever been a place of instruction, either for mechanics or for Colonial youth generally, is absurd. It has been nothing of the kind, any more than the Spouting Club, *alias* the Debating Society. It has merely been a

place of amusement, like the said Spouting Club, and the Victoria Theatre; and, not unfrequently, scarcely even of that. Even if the Lecturers were always men of education and ability in their respective departments—and the case has often been notoriously the reverse—what instruction, we ask, can a young man, anxious for self-improvement, derive from one Lecture on this science, and two Lectures on that, and three Lectures on a third? The idea of instruction being attainable or general improvement practicable under such a Hop, Skip, and Jump system, is out of the question. There is no Royal road either to science or learning, as the worthies of the School of Arts seem to imagine, where people may become learned or scientific without perceiving it, merely by keeping on the middle of the pathway. The School of Arts is certainly a *Royal Road*, in so far as the Two Hundred a-year from the Public Treasury is concerned; but, as the countryman said of the *Cul de sac*, "it don't lead nowhere"—certainly it leads neither to science nor to learning.

Now we don't happen to know who it is that are now in the Council or Committee of Management of the School of Arts; but from all appearances they are as fit for their office as the members of the Legislative Council are for theirs: and that is no small praise from us; which of course we hope they will duly feel and acknowledge. What, we ask, have they done for their Institution? Echo, by the way, answers very correctly—*done for their Institution!* As little do we think that the Spouting Club has been of any real service either to the School of Arts or to the youth of the Colony—not that one species of intellectual dissipation, we mean the weekly debates, is not as good as another, we mean the weekly lectures—but it supplies nothing whatever for the concentration or invigorating of the mental powers, while it unquestionably leads the young Colonial proprietor of an attic story totally unfurnished, who might otherwise have been induced to apply at the proper quarter for the requisitemental "plenishing" to fancy himself at the *ne plus ultra* of science, of knowledge, of eloquence, of refinement, merely because he has got himself advertised for the part either of speaker or of respondent—*by a young spouter who has never been on the boards before.*

We would, therefore, in the first place, have men of real ability to give lectures in our Colonial metropolis—not the *omnium gatherum* collection of the School of Arts, where ability to-day is in all likelihood succeeded by the merest drivelling to-morrow. And secondly, we would have these lecturers to give each a regular and complete course of lectures; to form a class of students, however small; and to carry on that class from the study of first principles to particular details, till they had got a firm grasp of their subject, whatever that subject might be. All this, we are confident, might easily be done by a lecturer of the requisite ability, without at all divesting his lectures of a popular and attractive character; and till something of the kind is actually done, the School of Arts will, we fear, continue *Going! Going!* till at length our *Shave-beggar Governor* finds it *Gone!* by a regular vote of Council, as he did the Australian College, and replaces the Two Hundred a-year in the Public Treasury.

But, we confess, we scarcely think it likely that the School of Arts will be found susceptible of such a transformation as we have described. It is essentially a place of amusement merely—of intellectual dissipation. To call it anything else—a place of learning or of science, for instance—is an egregious misnomer, and manifestly

absurd. But we do not despair of seeing both lectures and lecturers such as we desiderate in our Colonial capital. The Colony is advancing rapidly in many respects, notwithstanding the present depression. The Colonial mind also is looking steadily upward, and we shall yet see better things.

Os homini sublime dedit, coelumque tueri
Jussit, et erectos ad sidera tollere vultus.
OVID, MET. LIB. 1.
On man alone the Power Supreme bestowed
A countenance erect, and heaven-ward turned
His piercing glance to yonder burning spheres!
THE OBSERVER.

But it is not only a great want of general ability in the use of their available means for the advancement of learning and science of which we accuse the worthies of the School of Arts; we have something worse to speak of—we mean the exhibition of petty feelings, unworthy of a public body associated for the spread of useful knowledge, and personal hostilities. We shall give an instance in point. In the month of March last the Rev. Dr. Lang applied for the use of the Hall of the School of Arts, for the delivery of *Three Lectures on Religious Establishments*. The application was referred, as a matter of course, to the Committee; and at a meeting of that body a motion was actually made, and seconded, and supported, to REFUSE IT! Nay, it was only through a little delicate manoeuvring on the part of other members, who were friendly to Dr. L. that it was eventually granted—on condition of his paying *Two Guineas a Night!* Now, taking this fact in connection with certain others that are well known in Sydney; viz. that the School of Arts was originally founded by one of the masters whom Dr. L. brought out for the Australian College in the year 1831, the Rev. H. Carmichael; that one of its earliest and most devoted friends, Dr. Band, was also brought out to this Colony at the same time by Dr. L., as surgeon of the *Stirling Castle*; that the first meetings of the School of Arts were held, by Dr. L.'s permission, in the class-rooms of the Australian College, without expense to the concern; and that the valuable Philosophical apparatus of that Institution, which was then Dr. L.'s private property, was lent to the School of Arts for years together, without fee or reward—taking all these facts together, (from which, combined, it is pretty evident that but for Dr. L.'s services to this community, the School of Arts would not have existed,) the proceeding we have just related was absolutely disgraceful. But ingratitude is the universal, as it is the damning sin of our contemptible little world!

For his own sake, as well as for the credit of science in this Colony, we refrain from stating who *one* of the parties was who strenuously opposed Dr. Lang's application. The other was a stout little Dutch-built personage connected with the Sydney press; whose *outer form*, to use the language of his own profession, bears a strong resemblance to a sugar-hogshead—being somewhat remarkable for its rotundity, and as broad as it is long.

We would only observe, however, in conclusion that, in these peculiarly trying times, many people, who once fancied themselves of unspeakable importance in our Colonial community, are now rapidly sinking to their proper level; and this change in the face of our society is evidently taking place in other quarters besides the Insolvent Court, the Legislative Council, and the Synod of Australia. And we are quite sure our good friend, Mr. Kemp, of the *Sydney Herald*, who has some experience in these matters, will agree with us in thinking that in so far as the encouragement they have given, or the services they have rendered, to Science and Learning in this Colony are concerned, the level of the *Don Cossacks* of the School of Arts is a very low one.

THE HOLY ALLIANCE.

The pill we prepared for the *Teetotaller* a few days ago, we perceive, has acted as an emetic, freeing the patient at once of all the *milk and water* that had been collecting on his stomach during the previous stages of the disease. We hope it may be a step towards his recovery.

But, joking apart, as the *Teetotaller* has honoured a paragraph in a late number of

our paper with an attempt at reply, a full arms length, we are called on, very briefly, to notice it.

Our contemporary when he animadverts on our remarks should put a fair construction on them, and the best way in all cases, to do that, if possible—as in our very short paragraph it evidently was—is to give the *ipsissima verba* of the passage condemned. Now, if the *Teetotaller* had done this he would not have so egregiously deceived his readers. We said that there "was an affinity between the spirit of teetotalism and that of Popery," and that we were surprised that Protestants should lend their countenance to an association, a member of which, on a late occasion, declared, amid the acclamations of his "co-sectarians," that its future hopes rested on the rising heroes of Maynooth!!! Now how does the *Teetotaller* repel the allegation that such an affinity existed? By stating that the total-abstinence movement originated in America. Sure now, we all know that: but just let us suppose a case. Suppose that TARTARIC acid were manufactured at Rome, and the subcarbonate of soda in Philadelphia, would that be sufficient evidence that Tartaric acid had no affinity to the subcarbonate of soda? The *Teetotaller* says, that the discovery we have made shows that we are clever fellows; but really our discovery did not require half the ingenuity that it must have cost to concoct the above remarkable specimen of inductive philosophy.

It beats my grandmother, and she was clever.

We must really enlighten our contemporary on the means which the light of science has enabled us to employ in this 19th century, for the purpose of testing the existence or non-existence of an affinity. The chemist brings different salts and acids into contact, and if the one acts on the other by producing effervescence, and a new combination is formed between some of the ingredients of a salt and the acid applied, why, we presume that there is an affinity between that acid and the constituent element of the salt with which it enters into combination; no matter although they were brought together from the utmost ends of the earth. Again, in the case of magnetism, an affinity is exhibited when the magnetic poles of two bodies magnetised, on being presented, attract each other. Again, the ladies discover an affinity (or the prospect of one being contracted,) when a bashful youth at table has been detected casting "sheep's een," (Anglice, furtive glances,) at the object of his tender solicitude.

In short, it would be endless to enter into an elucidation of all the indications of affinity which the material and animal world presents, but the foregoing may suffice by way of illustration.

The intimate alliance, therefore, into which Popery, from its head to its foot, and through all its ramifications, has entered with the system of teetotalism, affords at least presumptive proof of some very close affinity between the principles of the one system and those of the other; as it has ever been the grand device of "The mystery of iniquity"—to avail itself of every plausible instrument to extend its fatal influence.

And is there no resemblance in spirit? Does not the *cloven foot* of self-righteousness and will-worship everywhere discover itself? Is there no resemblance in principle between "the pledge" and the monastic vow? And, above all, does not teetotalism virtually imply the defectiveness of the Scriptures as the rule of conduct, and the inadequacy of Christianity as the principle of action? If they do, what is teetotalism?

* It is vain to reply, that the one implies a vow of abstinence from participation in an institution of God's appointment, designed and eminently calculated to promote the happiness of man; while the other is only a vow of abstinence from the use of a substance, the use of which is subversive of that happiness—destructive alike to the soundness of our corporeal and of our intellectual organisation. The question in this point of view, as regards at least some of the forbidden things, is still open. There has been no evidence, for instance, adduced to show that wine is poison. In fact such a statement would belie all experience. Wine, (not Benecolor perhaps,) in a state of exhaustion—the corrective powers, is an excellent restorative, and the use of it in moderate quantities in such circumstances, can be attended with no prejudicial consequences to a healthy subject. A vow of abstinence, therefore, is just like any other vow in the calendar of self-inflicted mortifications, sanctioned and enjoined by the Romish Church—a work of supererogation.

an improvement on Christianity. Perish the blasphemous assertion!

Do we then encourage drunkenness?—That would be a libel on Christianity; but the opposite of drunkenness, which is severely condemned in the Scriptures, is not total abstinence. That is a graft on the perfect system of Christian morals, of a much more recent origin than the use of hair-cloth shirts, or any other self-inflicted mortification of those desires which the all-wise Creator has bestowed that they might be gratified to such a moderate extent as is consistent with our own happiness and the cultivation of our moral and intellectual nature. Christian principle imposes an authoritative check on "all rioting and drunkenness," as well as every other species of excess; and till we are convinced that Christianity has ceased to exercise its corrective effect on the whole constitution of society: and that a gracious and all-wise Providence, in pity to mankind, has condescended to substitute "the pledge," or some other moral instrument in its place, we must be excused for leaving Father Matthews, Robert Owen, the Teetotallers, the Socialists, the Mormonites, and the numerous fry of sects and sectarians that are ever and anon thrown to the surface of society by its ever rolling and ever surging tide, to bulk in the eyes of wondering admirers for the little day of their existence; resting our hopes on Christianity, "the rock of ages," which all the movements of society will never overthrow.

So much for the *Teetotaller*.

THE "CHRONICLE'S" REPLY.

We are sorry to observe that our contemporary the *Chronicle* in reply to our remarks on Irish Immigration has departed from his usual courtesy and propriety, and instead of taking up the subject fairly and honestly, and showing that the crime of Ireland may not be legitimately traced to its Popery, irrespective of all other causes, and then that because it could not be so traced, we should introduce crime, because it is not to be ascribed to Popery, into this colony at the public expense—instead of doing this the *Chronicle* puts an end to the subject by a personal attack on a reverend gentleman, who never, except on very rare occasions, sees the contents of his paper. It may be some gratification to our learned brother to be informed that the object of his unmanly attack is to this moment not aware of the honor done him, as we have the means of knowing. Having nothing to reply to, we leave the *Chronicle* to the enjoyment of his acknowledged defeat, (for the man who assails persons when principles are in question, to all intents and purposes has acknowledged a defeat,) and to the unenviable task of buttering the Macquarie-street committee.

HUNTER RIVER SOCIETY, FOR THE PROMOTION OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND THE INTERESTS OF AGRICULTURE.

We are gratified to find that it is proposed to form in Maitland an association for the objects above adverted to—the diffusion of literary, scientific, and general information; the encouragement of enquiry into the best modes of cultivating the soil; and the creation of a friendly and united feeling among the inhabitants of the district. The prospectus of this institution has been published, and from it may best be drawn the objects it proposes, and the means contemplated to be put in operation for their attainment. The prospectus is as follows:—

- 1st.—That a general meeting of the inhabitants of the district be called; that the objects of the society be then submitted to their notice, and if they are approved, that a committee be chosen to form a body of laws and regulations for their future guidance.
- 2nd.—That lectures be delivered in the town of Maitland, on literary and scientific subjects, admittance to which will be regulated according to conditions to be determined hereafter.
- 3rd.—That once in every year all the members of the society shall dine together; and that at every such dinner the members shall be expected to appear dressed in colonial cloth; and that no fruit, wines, or victuals of any kind be then used, but as such have been produced in the colony; and at the same time a public meeting will be held for the various purposes of the society.
- 4th.—That a certain amount of annual subscription, to be fixed by the committee, be paid by

each member, and the fund thus formed be employed for the purposes which follow:—

- 5th.—That a library be established for the benefit of the members.
- 6th.—That premiums (not of great value) be given for the finest specimens of agricultural produce; and a reward to any person who introduces any new plant, crop, or vegetable, or any new mechanical invention, which in the opinion of the society is likely to prove really beneficial to the district.
- 7th.—That a prize be given once in every year, for the best essay on some prescribed subject, connected either with the general prosperity of the colony, or the particular prosperity of the district, with its improvement in agriculture or commerce, and the development of its general resources.
- 8th.—That the committee be requested to take measures for the establishment of an agricultural journal, as soon as the resources of the society will permit; and in the mean time that a connection be formed with a local paper, which may devote a portion of its columns to the objects of the society.

The successful establishment of a society on such a basis would not only form a new era in the history of colonial literature and science, but would also aid materially in promoting the social advancement of the people, and in developing the productive capabilities of the country, and confident in the practicability of the means proposed, and their successful results under judicious management, we tender the projectors of the association our best wishes. If they accomplish their object they will be eminently entitled to the gratitude of their fellow colonists. What a disgrace is it to the inhabitants of Sydney, to be thus outstripped by the settlers of Hunter's River?

IMMIGRATION REPORT.

To the Editor of the Colonial Observer.

SIR—I have just received the *Observer* of the 10th instant, and in your leading article find some remarks on a superabundance of labour at present in the colony, and a consequent inadequate compensation to labourers. You say, referring to the Immigration Report, "Are the Committee aware that labourers are at present engaged at Illawarra for 5s. per week, and rations; and at the Nepean for £12 per annum; and that the Captain of an emigrant ship, recently arrived, was solicited by a considerable number of his passengers to carry them back again, as they could not find employment." The tendency of your observations leads us to presume that similar rates of wages exist throughout the colony.—Now for this part of the country, I beg, sir, to be permitted to say that such a presumption is not founded upon just grounds, the lowest rates of wages for shepherds and farm labourers being 20l. per annum, with rations. In some few instances I have heard of £18,—£15men, by the way—I offered to raise their wages from £22 to £25, according to their ability. [At this moment the period of servitude of three immigrants, whom I brought from shipboard 12 months ago, has expired, and being pleased with the men's conduct—£15men, by the way—I offered to raise their wages from 22l. to 24l. if they would remain, but forming some undefined notions of independence, as settlers for themselves, they refused my offer, and I cannot at this time supply their places, although I have been endeavouring to do so, for the last fortnight.]

I wish, Mr. Editor, you would inform those ill-paid labourers of Illawarra and the Nepean, as you appear to know something of them, of the statement, and advise them to move up to us. I can safely assure them that farm labourers, and shepherds inclined to work and do justice to employers, need not fear receiving remunerative wages in this part of Argyle.

Yours, &c.,

A SUBSCRIBER.

[In reference to the statements contained in the above letter, we may also state that we have received similar representations from the district of Bathurst, relative to the state of the labour market there. There can be no doubt that a reaction must, in the order of things, take place, and the probability is, that in a short time the demand for labourers, importation having ceased, will exceed the available supply; but it is our duty as impartial journalists to throw no false gloss over the existing state of things. Were this course more generally followed, there would be less room left for the complaint so common among immigrants for some time after their arrival, that they have been deceived. Emigration from the mother-country is more checked by the representations that such parties send home of their disappointment, than it can be promoted by false representations, publicly made, of an unfeeling demand for labour. Such statements must soon come to be doubted in Britain, and go for what they are worth. In conclusion, we trust the facts contained in our correspondent's letter may meet the eye of those destitute labourers, for whose special benefit their publication is designed.]

COOLIE IMMIGRATION.

The Coolie Immigrants having at last secured the number of signatures, proposed at a preliminary meeting, as the nucleus for the formation of an Association for the promotion of their views and for carrying those views into effect, another meeting is to be held to day at the Royal Exchange, at twelve o'clock, for the purpose of organizing the proposed Association. The *Herald*, which has been throughout the organ of the party, in calling out the muster, says: "Those who are not present, and indolently refuse to lend a helping hand to remove the restrictions which were imposed in order to prevent the Indian labourer from carrying his labour to the best market, must not complain hereafter, when they find themselves in a worse condition, with respect to labour, than they are at present."

This leaves us at a loss to know whether it is a work of Philanthropy or an undertaking dictated by self-interest: whether the object of the Association is to secure the removal of restrictions on personal liberty, or to prevent themselves from falling into a worse position "in respect to labour than they are at present." The latter is evidently the motive urged, while the former is an incidental result of the proposed scheme. A consistent philanthropist would have made the concluding portion of his argument correspond with the foregoing, and it would have run thus—If you do not make an effort now to secure perfect freedom to that class of her Majesty's subjects for whose advantage the present movement is originated, the poor Hill Coolies must continue to wear their chains, and must relinquish all hopes of ever rising above their present semi-barbarous condition.

It is as well that no motive of philanthropy is pretended to in the furtherance of the cause; for if there were we might set up another in opposition to it which must be altogether overwhelming. If there is an open field for the exercise of industry, (which must be assumed to be the case if Coolie Immigration is necessary,) remember ye warm-hearted generous Britons, that charity, though not confined to Home, begins there. Remember that hundreds of thousands of our fellow countrymen to whom we are bound by all the ties of country and of kindred, are in our own father land in a state bordering on starvation; and if there be a corner in the Australian wilderness where their labour can supply them with the necessaries of life, let us send to Britain by all means in preference to India, for the supply of labour that may be necessary.

But it is said, that such a course will be more expensive. There then is the end of their philanthropy! And there we must leave the advocates for Coolie Immigration. We may remark, however, that at present there are extensive associations forming in Britain—in Scotland especially—to furnish aid towards the emigration of the destitute labouring population. We would therefore respectfully submit to the meeting that is to be held to day, that were they to enter into correspondence with some of these emigration societies; offering to contribute as far as they were able, to aid them in their benevolent work, that the demand for labour might by their united exertions be at least partially supplied from the mother-country at a comparatively small outlay; until our land fund should be again in a state to bear the expense of a moderate immigration, or until the Bishop's loan shall have been negotiated.

CITY PROPERTY.—We beg to call the attention of the moneyed interest to the sale, by Mr. Byrnes of Parramatta, of the premises in Pitt-street North, opposite Dr. Bland's, and near Messrs. A. and S. Lyons' store. The property is well worthy the attention of parties having money to invest. The back ground is extensive, and the site is well adapted for the erection of a store, counting-house, or shop. The sale comes off at 12 o'clock this day.

What's in a name.—A certain citizen of Montrose, it is said, wrote to his agent in London to purchase a ton of copper for him; but the letter not being one of the very best specimens of penmanship, as well as perhaps not very correct in point of orthography, the agent read the order a ton of capers. Surprised at such an order, but nevertheless anxious to oblige his correspondent,

he immediately set to work, and bought up the commodity in all quarters till he had the requisite amount. This as may be conceived, was attended with the very natural effect of creating a demand for capers (in the language of trade, capers came to be inquired after,) and also of rendering them scarce, so that they in consequence rose very much in price. The agent now wrote his correspondent that he had great difficulty in fulfilling his order, but at last had succeeded in procuring for him a ton of capers; but that capers had since risen very much in price, and if he chose to sell he had now an opportunity of realizing a handsome gain on the transaction. The Montrose citizen, as might be expected, was very much astonished in his turn by the communication, and the manner in which his order had been fulfilled, but had the good sense to write immediately to sell by all means—and thus, it is added, pocketed a considerable sum from an unintentional speculation and unexpected advantage.

TO THE CITIZENS OF SYDNEY.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
MR. STUBBS announces that he will, under direction of the Executors of the late Mr. BEAN, bring to the hammer, on **THURSDAY**, the 15th day of December, 1842, on the ground, at Twelve o'clock precisely,
ALL THAT VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY IN MARKET-STREET.

Corner of York-street, extending round to Clarence-street.

NOTE.—Opposite point to the Market Shed, Letter B, right on with the Market Wharf, and flush both ways with all the traffic and custom of this business quarter of the city, viz. —

NINE HOUSES,

NO. LET TO—	PER WEEK.
1. Mr. Walker, flour factor and mealman, York and Clarence-streets . . .	3 10 0
2. Mrs. —, basket manufacturer, York-street . . .	0 12 6
3. Mr. Kay, coach-builder, York-street 0 15 0	
4. Mr. Griffiths, well known saddler, Market-street . . .	1 7 6
5. Mr. Denton, the city poulterer, ditto 0 10 0	
6. Mr. —, butcher's shop, ditto . . .	1 0 0
7. Mr. Barnett, dealer, ditto . . .	0 14 0
8. Mr. Abrahams, ditto, ditto . . .	0 12 0
9. Mr. James, corner of Market and Clarence-streets . . .	0 17 0

This York-street corner property is well compared to Mr. Charles Smith's justly celebrated "Beef Steak Corner," in George-street, and is in fact the very nucleus or stand for gathering up nearly all the ready-money trade and custom of Brisbane Ward.

Truly this announcement is of early, and the sale remote date; and why so? On purpose that the Mayor and Aldermen may providently take into their consultation the subject, and, as men of business, seriously ask themselves whether this site of all others is not the most central for the

MANSION-HOUSE AND CORPORATION OFFICES?

The only place they can ever be able to get so happily selected for public duties—the saving of every man's time—notoriously the spot for despatch of business in all police and other matters—and in the very route of a citizen's walk or daily rounds.

Citizens of Sydney! If this opportunity of purchase, for your benefit, be now lost, it will only be repented of once, and that for ever!

The only matter of dispute likely to happen is in the competition for the property by capitalists and the builders of Sydney, who know well enough that it is (as a building ground) for improvement and introduction of the present style of architecture, of all others, invaluable as an investment.

We see daily that our modernised establishments are benefiting those who command large capital and ensure extensive connexion. Consequently those persons take every hold of fixing themselves in a public situation like this.

How delightfully would they not be with (panoramic views of the country from the upper rooms) edifices erected here upon the tasty and slightly Grecian style—ornamented with marble pilasters, faced with imposing stucco or stone fronts—component in all parts of architectural proportion—well finished off in deep shop windows and projected covered balconies, having separate entrances. The upper part of such houses let off immensely to country visitors and new arrivals.

In fact, there is no end to the advantages, if properly undertaken and boldly determined upon, as most of our Citizens are now wisely doing.

SEE PITT-STREET.
P.S.—Further particulars will be made known some future day as to conditions and terms. The Leases, however, will all expire on the 31st December, 1842, and possession will be given on the 1st of January, 1843.

NOTICE.

In consequence of much confusion and misunderstanding respecting the difference of measure 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-bushel bags. Price, at the Depot, Davies' Wharf, Sussex-street, weighed, 26s. per ton of 32 bushels, being 94d. 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.

EDUCATION.

A GRADUATE of a Scotch University having his Evenings disengaged, will be happy to hear of employment for his leisure hours in private tuition.
Apply to Mr. John H. Baillie, at this Office.

BONNET AND DRAPERY WAREHOUSE,
A. HORDERN,
12, KING-STREET EAST.

BEGS to acquaint his numerous customers, that he has **JUST OPENED** a large **STOCK** of Ladies and Childrens' STAYS,

of very superior quality and improved shapes. Plain and figured silk and satin PARASOLS, with a very extensive assortment of UMBRELLAS.

Ladies workboxes and writing desks. Childrens' leaver hats with rich plumes. Infants' satin hats, bonnets, and hoods, very superb. Ditto dresses, richly embroidered. Two cases of dark slaws at very low prices. Gentleman's wearing apparel in great variety, made expressly for his establishment, viz. — Superfine frock coats. Ditto trows— Black silk velvet vests. Silk, Valencia, and Marseilles ditto. Men's blue cloth jackets and trowsers. Ditto strong mackin trowsers. Ditto silk, satin, and mode stocks. Four cases of gent's and boy's white and coloured shirts.

Three cases of gent's and boy's blouses, of the newest shades. Four cases of youth's cloth caps, at very low prices. Men's good black silk hats at 8s. 6d. An endless variety of blond quillings, edgings, French flowers, and ladies fashionable.

BONNET SHAPES.
Ten cases of Tuscan and Dunstable BONNETS of the LATEST FASHIONS. Ladies black beaver riding hats.

Also, Thirty-five cases of fast-coloured prints of the newest designs. Five cases of printed muslin dresses. Ten cases Dutch dolls. Country Dealers supplied on the lowest terms **FOR CASH!!!**

HORSE AND CARRIAGE BAZAAR,
CHARLOTTE-PLACE.

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

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

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

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

MR. POLACK has the honor to announce that he has received instructions from the joint Executors of the undermentioned valuable Estates, to submit them to public competition, without reserve,
1st. 640 Acres of Land at Lake George
2nd. 1065 Ditto ditto near Merrigan Creek
3rd. 640 Ditto ditto near Bungalore
4th. 640 Ditto ditto known as Crispe's Station
5th. 640 Ditto ditto at Kenny's Point
6th. 60 Ditto ditto in the district of Airds, one and a half mile from Campbelltown.

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

Terms of sale, which will be more than usually liberal, will be stated in an early advertisement. The Chart of the Colony will point out the respective situations of the above properties. The Titles being original Grants from the Crown to the deceased proprietor.

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

MR. POLACK has to announce that he has received instructions from the Proprietor, to dispose of by Public Auction, a portion of Land, known as the **GLEBE LAND**, in Parramatta-street.

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 Sydney.

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

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

JUST PUBLISHED,
J. HULLAH'S much admired composition, "AUTUMN LEAVES," being No. 1. of the Australian edition of popular Songs, selected by S. H. MARSH, who has for sale very superior Pianofortes and Harps, by the best makers in London. Pianofortes taken in exchange, and a Harp to be let at hire.
Bligh-street, Sept. 7.

TO BUILDERS.
TENDERS for the erection of the Walls and Roof of the Lecture Room of the Australian College will be received on or before the 30th instant.

The Plan and Specifications of the Building will be seen at Mr. James White's, at the New School, in the rear of the Scots' Church, at any time between the hours of nine A. M. and four P. M. Sydney, 16th September, 1842.

COMMERCIAL READING ROOMS AND LIBRARY.

THE Members and friends of the above Institution are hereby informed that the latest English, Scotch, and Irish newspapers have been received per *Duke of Manchester*; also, the Magazines, Reviews, and Army and Navy Lists complete, up to the 30th April last.

By order of the Committee,
S. PROUT HILL, Hon. Sec.
Terms of subscription, one guinea annually, and six shillings entrance money.

SALE OF CONDEMNED GOODS

At the Queen's Warehouse, on SATURDAY, the 24th September next, at 12 o'clock—

NINETY EIGHT quarter casks Brandy
Twenty-nine hogshades Run
Nine quarter-cases Brandy
Five ditto ditto
Four ditto ditto

The Spirits will be put up in lots to suit purchasers, and three months credit will be given on good security.

G. GIBBES, Collector.
Custom House, Sydney, }
10 Sept., 1842. }

TO THE CITIZENS OF SYDNEY.

GENTLEMEN—I beg to announce to you, that it is my intention to offer myself as a Candidate for Macquarie Ward. In the event of my election, I pledge myself to guard your interests to the utmost.

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

Surry Hills, September 3.

AGRICULTURAL FARM TO LET.

TO LET, for such time as may be agreed on, the Farm of Prospect Hill, being part of the estate of Dunmore, Paterson's River, and consisting of 341 (three hundred and forty-one) acres of ground, of which upwards of 200 (two hundred) are alluvial land, all cleared and of the first quality; one hundred and forty acres being at present under crop. The farm buildings consist of a commodious dwelling house of stone, with barn, men's huts, &c., and the land is all 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 in the Colony at a moderate expense.

ANDREW LANG,
Dunmore, 26th August, 1842.

"SEAHORSE"

AFTER the present voyage to Port Phillip it is intended that the *Seahorse* steam ship shall leave Sydney for Hobartown on the 2nd October next, and there after continue to leave Sydney for Hobartown on or about the 1st, and for Port Phillip about the 15th of each month, calling at George Town in going to and returning from the latter place.
BOYD & CO,
Unwin's Buildings, Custom-house.
Sydney, 13th Sept. 1842.

THE COLONIAL OBSERVER

IS PUBLISHED TWICE 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 charged.

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

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

- MR. JOHN M'KAY, — Parramatta
- ROBERT DAVIDSON, — Wollongong.
- A. W. LAARMORE, — Morpeth.
- THOMAS BROWN, — Port Macquarie.
- ROBERT CRAIG, — Goulburn.
- GEO. M'KINLAY, — Bathurst.
- BARROW, — Yass.
- WILLIAM KERR, — Port Phillip.
- R. L. MURRAY, — Hobart Town.

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

TO THE CITIZENS OF SYDNEY.

GENTLEMEN,
I beg leave to announce to you my intention to offer myself as a Candidate for the Office of Town Clerk, so soon as you shall have elected Councillors for the City.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
CHARLES H. CHAMBERS.
Pitt-street, Sydney, Sept. 23, 1842.

UNPRECEDENTED SALE.

TWENTY-ONE YEARS' CREDIT
AT ONLY EIGHT PER CENT.
TOWN PROPERTY,
Adjoining the Gas Works, Kent-street, and Jenkins-street, with access to Darling Harbour.

ALSO,

WITH BARGE TERMS,
Two immense Wharf Allotments to the Waters of Darling Harbour.

MR. STUBBS respectfully submits for public sale under instructions he has received from the Devisee acting under the Will of the late Mr. Jenkins, of Kent-street, the whole of the above splendid estates, comprising an area of about TWO ACRES, which is now subdivided into Allotments, as will be more particularly described in a future advertisement, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of October, 1842, at the Mart, King-street, sale to commence at twelve o'clock.

The confidence of recommending every citizen of Sydney to become a large purchaser of this property, Mr. Stubbs is well assured must be popular to the feeling of every person in town. It is in fact but another way of inviting the master builder, tradesman, or capitalist, to use common sense, and to recollect that for a moment the profit he will participate in purchasing this day any portion, seeing that every foot alongside the Gas Works, and that public part of Gipp's Ward, Kent-street, must become more and more valuable than it even now is, from the force of circumstances alone. All this will be better made known in the next advertisement. Interim the Lithographers may be had at the Mart, so that every person may go and pick out his choice at once, according to the lots laid out.

One Hundred and Twenty eight Head of Fat Cattle, from Maneroo.

MR. POLACK will Sell by Auction, at CANTERBURY MARKET, on MONDAY next, 26th September, at three o'clock,

One hundred and twenty-eight Fat Cattle, and Seventy-three Mixed ditto

Mr. Polack has been instructed to state from the proprietor, that the above one hundred and twenty-eight Fat Cattle are especially worthy the attention of Butchers, being fit for the knife.

Terms at sale.

VALUABLE SYDNEY PROPERTY.

TOWN GRANT.

JAMES BYRNES will sell by auction, upon the premises, in Sydney, THIS DAY, the 24th instant, at Twelve o'clock precisely, without reserve,

All that piece or parcel of LAND known as "REDBER'S ALLOTMENT" and together with the Buildings and Appurtenances thereon, being No. 18 of Section No. 37, containing by admeasurement Nineteen Perches; bounded on the east by Pitt-street, north by Allotment No. 19, on the west by the Stream of the Tanks, and on the south by Allotment No. 17.

Terms—Twenty-five per cent. cash deposit; the residue by approved endorsed bills at three and six months, with security upon the premises if required.

FOR SALE,

A FOUR HORSE POWER PORTABLE THRASHING MACHINE.

THE above article is nearly new and in good efficient working order. It will be sold cheap, and as the approaching harvest is drawing nigh, any one wishing to become possessed of this useful implement, had better make early application.

J. PORTEUS.

Morpeth Flour Mills,
September 23, 1842.

NOTICE.—We the undersigned claim to receive from the Trustees of the New South Wales Savings' Bank, the amount of the money (together with such dividends or interest as shall stand due thereupon) which is now standing in the said Savings' Bank, in the name and to the credit of Francis Johnston of the Sydney Office, (now deceased) said Francis Johnston having died upon the thirtieth day of August, ult.; and we make our aforesaid claims as being the personal representatives, and the next of kin of the said Francis Johnston, deceased.—Dated this 22nd day of September, 1842.

JOHN JOHNSTON,
her
Signed ELIZABETH M. JOHNSTON.
mark
Signed FRANCIS SKELTON,
presence of WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

REMOVAL.

RUSSELL BROTHERS beg to inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their Works from Queen's place to a part of those large premises lately occupied by Messrs. Danlop and Co., so well known as Cox's Wharf, Macquarie-place, where they intend to carry on business in all the different branches as formerly, and hope by strict attention to ORDERS, they will still receive that patronage which has been hitherto bestowed.

N.B.—The strictest attention paid to ship orders, and Captains may rely on their work being made of the best materials and workmanship.
Macquarie-place, September 21.

BRANDY AND WHISKEY.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

FIFTY CASES PALE COGNAC BRANDY, of the best quality
One hoghead best Campbelltown WHISKEY, (Scottish).

The above will be sold in any quantity, to suit either the dealers or private families.
ROWAND MACNAB, & CO.,
Harrington-street.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

September 22.—The steamer *Shamrock*, Captain Gilmore, from Moreton Bay, with sundries, and three passengers.

23.—The schooner *Waco*, Captain Fox, from Port Nelson, having left the 6th instant, in ballast. Passengers—Two in the steerage.

23.—The barque *Earl Durham*, Captain Tindal, returned to port.

DEPARTURES.

September 21.—The barque *Ceylon*, Captain Hurry, for Perth, with part of her original cargo from London.

21.—The schooner *Warlock*, Captain Le Grand, for Launceston, with sundries. Passengers—Captain Dickson, Messrs. Strickland and Healy.

23.—The schooner *Deborah*, Captain Wing, for Launceston, with sundries. Passengers—Mrs. Wing and child.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This day.—The *Lima*, for Newcastle.
To-morrow.—The *Winstow*, *Rebecca Sims*, and the *Commodore*, for the Sperrin Fishery.

20th inst.—The *Bristolia*, for Auckland; and the *Wanderer*, for Moreton Bay.

30.—The *Marion Watson*, for Hobart Town; and the *Candahar*, for Bombay.

VESSELS CLEARED OUT.

The *Socrates*, Captain Grant, for Launceston via Newcastle, in ballast. Passengers—Messrs. Smith and Murray.

The schooner *Nancy*, Captain Sheridan, for Hobart Town, with sundries.

The *Isabella Watson*, Captain M'Donald, for Calcutta, in ballast. Passengers—Messrs. Gardner and Swittham, Mr. and Mrs. Hollingwash.

The *Clarene*, Captain White, for the South Seas, with whaling stores.

The *Earl Durham*, (which left this port for Calcutta on the 5th instant,) returned to port yesterday, having encountered a severe gale, in which she lost her mizen mast, jib-boom, fore and main top-masts, besides sustaining other damages of a very serious nature, which compelled her to put back to Sydney in order to get refitted.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR AT PORT NELSON.—The following vessels were lying in the harbour at Port Nelson, New Zealand, when the *Waco* left:

Barque *Sir Charles Forbes*, Bacon.
Schooner *Ann*, Haining.

" *Nelson Packet*, Jackson.
" *Perseverance*, Bishop.

" *Nymph*, Scantlin.
" *Ocean*, Ferguson.
" *Sisters*, Clarke.

PORT NELSON.—Captain Richards, of H. M. colonial brig *Victoria*, gives the following account of the approach to the harbour of Port Nelson, accompanied by sailing directions, which may be useful to vessels from Sydney visiting that port. Captain R.'s communication is as follows:—"We rounded Stephen's Island, in Blind Bay, on our way towards Nelson Haven, and worked to the southward during the night, with a light breeze; next morning we passed Cruzeles Bay, with the wind from the seaward, and when about eight miles from the Harbour, saw the commencement of the Shingle Bank, by which it is formed, along which we ran for a distance of one and a half or two miles, anchoring in seven fathoms, one mile from the bar, when a Pilot came on board, and took the brig into Harbour with the flood tide.—It is advisable in proceeding to this Port, to keep the south-eastern shore on board, to avoid a sunken rock, which is said to exist, and of which the following are supposed to be the bearings and distances. The entrance of the Harbour, S. by E. 7 miles. The Outer Mark on the White Cliff, W. by S. 4 S.—

From the best information I could obtain, I am of opinion that ships may anchor outside the bar without danger. During the fourteen days that we remained here the weather was extremely fine, although the wind was blowing hard from the N. W. in the Straits.—It appears to me, that large vessels may go either in or out of this Harbour with perfect safety, by taking the advantage of the proper time of tide. The loss of the *Windsor* was occasioned in consequence of due attention not having been paid to this precaution.—The passage is dangerous if a vessel be taken into it, on leaving the Port, after the ebb-tide has begun to make, but not otherwise.—It is high water at Nelson at nine o'clock, full and change. Rise and fall of tide, 12 feet. Depth of water on the bar, in spring tides, 22 feet."

The Duke of Buccleuch and the Scotch Church.—It is rumoured that the elegant new church recently erected at Hawick, at the sole expense of the Duke of Buccleuch, and intended as a chapel of ease to the parish, is not to be opened until the differences at present existing between the Scotch Establishment and the civil authorities are settled.

—*Morning Herald*. We believe this statement to be perfectly correct, and learn from a correspondent in Dalketh that the new church erected there by his Grace is standing unopened from the same cause.—*Scottish Pilot*.

THE BANKS.

A meeting of Bank Directors was called by a circular addressed to the several boards of managers, to be held on the 14th instant, to take into consideration the propriety of reducing the rates of discount, and discontinuing interests on deposits. This course had been resolved on at a previous meeting of the directors of what are now called the colonial banks, in contradistinction to the banks established on the basis of capital principally English.

The Directors of the Union Bank and of the Bank of Australasia, were accordingly invited to attend the conference. In reply to that invitation, Mr. M'Laren, of the Union Bank, sent the following reply:—

Union Bank of Australia.

Sir—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, transmitting copy of a resolution passed at a meeting of Directors of the Bank of New South Wales, the Bank of Australia, and the Sydney Bank, and inviting the attendance of myself, and two Directors of this Bank, at a meeting to be held at the Bank of New South Wales, this day, for the purpose of discussing the expediency of reducing the present rates of discount, and of discontinuing to allow interest on current accounts.

It is at all times the wish of this Board to co-operate with the other Banks of the colony in any measure tending to the advantage of the Banking Establishments generally, or conducive of any ultimate good to the community; but I cannot think that a meeting such as the one proposed is at all calculated for the consideration of so important a subject, nor do I expect that a unanimity of opinions will prevail, or any practical good result from it.

Under the circumstances I trust that my attendance may be dispensed with, more particularly as I have no hesitation in stating, that in the event of the other Banks deciding upon reducing their rate of discount to eight per cent., the same rate will be adopted at this Bank, but the proposal for discontinuing to allow interest on current accounts cannot be accepted to the establishment.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant.

J. C. M'LAREN, Inspector.

To John Black, Esq., Cashier,
Bank of New South Wales.

A letter of a similar import we are informed was received from the Directors of the Bank of Australasia. From the absence however, of delegates from these Banks, the conference broke up without coming to any conclusion.

Now we cannot conceive more liberal conduct than that pursued by the board of directors of the Union Bank in the whole matter. The Directors of the Anglo-Colonial Banks have certainly a task infinitely more delicate to perform than those of the Banks exclusively Colonial; inasmuch as the former have an account of their stewardship to render to parties at a distance; and they are therefore entitled to greater forbearance of judgment on the part of the public, and especially of public writers. Far be it from us to sow jealousies between kindred institutions, or to hold up one class of our banking companies in preference to another. No course could be more impolitic or calculated more effectually to prejudice the public interest, and instead therefore of pandering to vulgar and unfounded prejudices, we will give to all their due, and in the conduct of the Anglo-Colonial Banks, on the occasion referred to, we must say we see more to admire than to condemn.

Mr. M'Laren even announces the readiness of the Union Bank to adopt a more liberal course towards the public than that which had been proposed; to give interest on deposits at the same time reducing the rate of discount. The other proposal is a mere shift: it implies little or no sacrifice on the part of the Banks to accommodate the public. They do not pay for the money they use, and therefore they give the use of it for less. That is the whole effect of the arrangement.

Now in these circumstances what are we to think of a journal which in announcing the transaction above detailed, opens with the following flourish of trumpets:—"To the honour of the Colonial Banks be it recorded, that they have done all that in them lay to reform the present vicious, oppressive, and anomalous system of discounts and interest; to the dishonour of the Anglo-Colonial Banks be it recorded, that they have done all that in them lay to resist reform, and to perpetuate existing corruptions."

It is positively disgraceful; we know of no words strong enough to express our disgust; if the writer, however, had contented himself with meaningless rhodomontade he might have been excusable; but misrepresentation follows hard on the heels of abuse, and he scruples not to say that

"For their refusal, the head officers of these two Anglo-Colonial establishments assigned no reason—for this good reason, that they had no reason to assign; neither did they say in honest simplicity, that they would not come; but, aping the artificial politeness of diplomatic intriguers, they said 'No' in a word of some forty syllables. Words without meaning—threadbare truisms—hollow compliments—evasive trifling—were the raw materials of which these high and mighty potentates had woven their twin edicts. The long and short of the matter was, however, that come they would not—and, come they did not."

Was there ever anything more palpably unjust than the statements contained in this extract? Is there no reason assigned in Mr. M'Laren's letter above given? Is the certainty that a unanimity of opinions could not exist no reason for declining the conference? And is the fact, that one of the banks, and perhaps another, would not accede to one of the propositions laid down—that of discontinuing interest on deposits—not sufficient ground for that certainty? And as the two propositions were inseparably connected, and unanimity was required, what practical good could arise from a conference, the issue of which was predetermined?

But not only is the conduct of the Anglo-colonial banks denounced, by the great political economist, as unreasonable obstinacy; revenge is also brewed with all the froth and fury, and verbiage, for which he is at times so peculiarly remarkable. We select from his multitude of words one passage that contains the whole volume of his ire.—"We shall soon have a weapon in our hands before which neither of these money-dealing AMALEKS will be able to stand. With all their hundreds of thousands of paid-up capital, and their scores of thousands of reserved profits—and with all their boasted immunities under their charters of incorporation—we shall be more than a match for them. We can coerce them to reasonable terms of business; we can pare down their dividends to an equitable rate; we can cut short the sophistry of their local plenipotentiaries; we can humble the lofty pretensions of their London dictators. When we have the making of our own laws we can try which is the stronger—the power of Bank paper, or the power of legislation."—(Bravo!!!)

It is really barely credible that in this enlightened age persons can presume to take upon themselves the office of public writers, who are so lamentably ignorant of the first principle of political economy, as to write such fustian, or that readers can be found to tolerate it. So then, the prospect that is held out by the concession to this colony of a representative government is worse than Chartism a thousand fold. It is the concession of a power to violate the rights of property, and set justice at defiance. A right to compel people, (strangers or aliens, as Lord Stanley would say,) to give us the use of their money—and leave the borrower to arrange the terms. May that day be far distant when such a "weapon" shall be wielded by any man or by any body of men!!

The writer evidently does not see the tendency of his own principles. Be it that we had a representative government tomorrow—be it that they had the power to pass a usury law—be it that the members of our elected government should be such arrant fools as to try the strength of legislation against that of bank paper—we venture to say that bank paper would stand the shock, or society would be shaken to its base. Supposing that they were even to banish the Bank of Australasia and the Union Bank, from the soil of Australia, what would it amount to, but that of which the same writer has an unfeigned dread—"sending money out of the country;" and worse than that, binding in fetters of triple iron every department of colonial industry, by removing capital, of which bank circulation is only the representative.

We regret exceedingly that such absurd and dangerous views should ever be promulgated; their tendency we look to, even now, with apprehension. They are calculated to create an impression in England, which, though perfectly unjust, will lead to the depreciation of colonial bank stock. It will discourage the investment of English capital in that way, and thus disappoint one hope of a speedy improve-

ment on the present severe pressure of the monetary market. The writer is evidently either incapable of grasping the subject of the currency, or has never informed himself on its general principles; and as it is one on which mistaken views cannot be circulated without public detriment, he should really in justice to society let it alone.

We have no partiality, either to the Colonial or to the Anglo-Colonial Banks; indeed it is matter for sincere regret that such distinctions should ever have been drawn, and we hope that they will never be recognised by a judicious and discerning public.

GOVERNOR HOBSON.

The news received yesterday by the *Wave* confirm the statements previously made as to the state of the Governor's health. A deputation appointed to wait upon his Excellency, on behalf of a public meeting held on August 12, for the purpose of petitioning for a reduction in the minimum price of land, were in attendance at Wood's Hotel, at eleven o'clock, on the Tuesday following, when Mr. Sheriff Coates communicated to them that his Excellency was so seriously indisposed that he could not receive them till the next day at twelve. We regret, very sincerely, to add that on this second occasion the accounts of the Governor's health were still more unfavourable—that access to his Excellency on business was strictly forbidden—and that the postponement of his reply must, of necessity, be considered indefinite.

The Sheriff informed the deputation that a reply had been prepared in writing; but, as his Excellency was not well enough to affix his signature, it was not considered proper to divulge the nature of the course his Excellency might think proper to adopt.

"Of course," says the *Auckland Gazette*, "every loyal subject will deeply lament the immediate cause of this public disappointment; but, apart from personal respect and attachment to his Excellency, it is much to be deplored that questions of so great moment as the memorial involves should be left in abeyance. Vessels are about leaving the port, and their cargoes will probably consist of exports such as we can least afford, viz., mechanics and other respectable emigrants."

PORT NELSON.

The news from Port Nelson, by the *Wave*, extends to the 6th September, at which period things were in a pretty prosperous state in every respect.

The selection of the suburban allotments was the all-engrossing subject. A party of the settlers were disposed to hold back for some time, that the holders might have an opportunity of judging of their relative value; but at a meeting of landholders, this proposal was over-ruled. The selection was proceeded with accordingly on the 29th August, and following days. In the course of three days 1100 holders of suburban allotments had made their selection; upwards of 400 deferred their selection to a future opportunity. Of the allotments offered, there were only fifteen or eighteen that were passed over, and these were in the hilly district of the Western Waimea, which were regarded as unfit for agricultural purposes. Several of the persons who had made their selections, set forward forthwith to engage in their cultivation; and the soil, which till then had remained unturned, was in many places broken up by the plough.

At New Plymouth, the work of selection was going on with equal ardour; upwards of 15,000 acres had been laid open for selection, and the greater part taken up. The neighbourhood of a stream called the Waitera, and of the Sugar-loaf Rocks, were the favourable sites.

A Horticultural Society and a Club were already established at this settlement of yesterday. Upwards of 150 acres had been cleared and sown for agricultural purposes, and so much as 45 acres as garden ground.

An emigrant vessel called the *Mellish* was daily expected. Wages were high and provisions dear.

The hostile feeling of the company's settlers towards Governor Hobson continues

unabated. The following high-republican sentiments published in the *Nelson Examiner*, by a correspondent, styling himself "An Englishman," may give some idea of the state of political feeling that exists throughout the Company's settlements:—

We are, says the writer, plain, downright men; not fond of showy republicanism, desiring peace and order: not given to change the existing state of things, unless there are in it very glaring abuses; but we know our worth, we respect ourselves. Neither do we see any more virtue in a Governor, or in a Sovereign, than belongs to the good service he renders to the state—we pay him no other homage than Algernon Sidney, or William Penn, or George Washington, would in their day have rendered, or received. We discard all other distinctions—honouring worth and deferring to capacity, but owing no man for a ruler, paying no respect to mere authority.

The same politician winds up a second communication distinguished by the violence, if not by the point of Junius—after enumerating in detail the Governor's supposed political misdeeds—in the following extraordinary language:—"You are brave, and I respect you; oppressive, and I resist you; powerful, and I defy you. But for the merit I have acknowledged, you would have been like other incapable rulers—a mark for public scorn; but contempt would have consigned you to oblivion, and you had not, as now, been honoured by the enmity of 'An Englishman.'"

The office of Governor Hobson we may say can be no bed of roses, when such inveterate personal hostility is so openly expressed. We often pity the man "who wears a crown." We have the same sentiment towards the representative of Royalty in New Zealand.

The best feeling prevailed between the settlers and the aborigines; only one case of pilfering had occurred since the settlement was opened.

The subject of elementary schools was receiving no inconsiderable share of public notice. A public meeting had been held, when a memorial to the directors of the New Zealand Company was adopted, praying for the establishment of elementary schools throughout the territory, on the system of the British and Foreign School Society. The prime movers in the matter were Messrs. Young and Kerr, who seemed enthusiastic in the promotion of the object. The reason alleged by these gentlemen for their preference of the system proposed, was that many of the settlers at Nelson being members of the kirk of Scotland,—whose scruples in reference to the adoption of any system of which instruction in religious doctrines and practices, repugnant to their faith forms a part, deserved to be respected; and this, it was supposed, could best be done under a general system, in which the Bible should be used as a class-book, but no catechism allowed. It says something for the bigotry of certain parties in Nelson, that the individuals concerned were scouted as aiming at the abolition of religious education; and an attempt was made to defeat their object, by getting up privately a counter-memorial, praying for the establishment of schools under the exclusive superintendence of one section of the Christian Church. Messrs. Kerr and Young however, seem well adapted for the struggle they have undertaken; and there is every likelihood that there will be hot work before they quit the field. It is a great pity that the doctrine of entire equality of religious sects in these colonies is so imperfectly understood.

CITY CLERK.—It is with great pleasure we observe that Mr. C. H. Chalmers of Pitt-street, has offered himself as a candidate for the office of City Clerk. A better qualified gentleman, both in point of ability, experience, and character, could hardly be selected from the citizen roll for an office of that description.

HOME.

FROM THE GERMAN.

"Du, du, liegst mir im Herzen,"

Home, home, can I forget thee?
Dear, dear, dearly loved home;
No, no, still I regret thee,
Far, far, thy I may roam.
Home, home, there would I be,
Dear, dear, art thou to me.
Home, home, why did I leave thee?
Dear, dear friends do not mourn;
Home, home, once more receive me,
Soon, soon, I will return.
Home, home, quickly I come,
Dear, dear, dearly loved home.

VAN KREUTZNER.

OUR OBITUARY LIST.

The following letter, which being a literary curiosity, we give *verbatim et literatim*, has been addressed to us relative to a name that lately appeared in our obituary list:—

East Gosford, Sept. 19th, 1842.

MR. EDITOR—

Sir—In your Paper of the 17th instant I perceive that you say I died a sudden Death, on the 7th instant, as the fox under the Hill. But as I am still alive (and if I had your Correspondent by the nose I would let Him know it) I Request that you will emendate/Corrected your statement, and also let me know the name of the Party or Parties who gave you such a mischievous falsehood, as I am determined to Prosecute them—and as I intend living, at least, 50 years more, you need not trouble your-self inserting my name in your list of mortality, for some time; and when I do go, I will send you a line or two myself, and then there will be no mistake about it.

I am, sir,

your obedient

servant,

JAMES DOUGLASS.

To the editor of the
Colonial Observer }
Sydney.

The obituary notice referred to was sent to our office in the usual way. We did not know the hand writing; but not suspecting the possibility of being practiced on in a matter of that kind, we at once gave it insertion. If we can assist Mr. Douglass in discovering the perpetrator of the infamous trick we shall be most happy to do so.

CAMPBELLTOWN REPORT.

19th Sept. 1842.

Weather, charming—warm enough. Plenty new hay—good. Fat mutton—fat beef—sweet butter—lots of eggs and poultry; capital feed for empty stomachs.

Races all over—don't go to races—got no money to waste—heard they went off well; no-rows—all sober, and plenty of swipes! Champagne going out of fashion—too dear, very. "Black Strap" answers quite well—Brandy rum go too—can't afford it; capital move to send Rum after them, eh? Queer work amongst "chaps" in City—"Mac's"? "Smith's"? "Neals"—all cranky, "bilisee"? Soon want straight jackets—scaree in the market? Got plenty up here, made of stringy-bark—good stuff, very. Want a chain for Lord Mayor, eh?—got one, for horse only use 'em last year!—good as new—sell 'em cheap.

Funny case on "tapis" up here; Physic versus Soap-suds; silver plate; all gone!!—tune £140! barber's "Jin"—pretty wench—pop it off—Sydney—hopping Jew—£10 deposit—process—Quon, &c! "coming it"—Bolus and Injections!—Physic queer—Soap-suds, blue—Jew won't have it. Weddings plentiful—cash down—no trick:—Christenings! my eyes, half a dozen at a time—great work in this "narang" town—Malthusian principles, "no go" this way. All right be we?—hope so.

Yours, in a hurry.

From my wig to my garters,

JINGLE TERTIUS, M.P.C.

P.S.—Married, on 18th, by Banns, the King of the Cobblers, to the Queen of Dairy Maids—great dinner.

The bacon was green, the turkey was boiled; Potatoes cooked both ways—the fowls they were spoiled.

Tobacco—bride's cake—and "lashings" of fun, To behold the "dear boys" screeching over the r.m. Clorus—He, he, he; ha, hi, h-a-a. Bah!

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The tracts published by the Roman Catholic Institute of England were duly received, but the press of other matter prevents our bestowing on them even the shortest notice in our present number.—Several communications unavoidably postponed.

THE GOVERNOR.—It is said that the Governor is about to take a trip by the south country road to Berrima and the adjacent country.

THE NEW ZEALAND WHALE FISHERY.—The *Vanguard* brigantine, after a tedious voyage of ten days, entered our harbour on Sunday, from Akaroa. The resort of the American and French whalers to this settlement is very great; our correspondent mentions that no fewer than eight of these vessels left the harbour at the time the *Vanguard* took her departure. There are at this period a fleet of not fewer than one hundred whalers off the South Island, and this unusual number is supposed to have in some way injured the bay fishing; the whales having been prevented approaching the coast. It is now considered that the shore fishing will certainly not repay the parties engaged, and that in fact many of them will be losers. Our correspondent has added that the largest number of whales reported to have been taken at any of the stations on the coast was nine whales, yielding about fifty tons of oil. We are sorry to repeat what we formerly said, when alluding to this subject, that the want of provisions was complained of at many of the stations, and that the men employed at some of them had struck, entirely from this cause.—*New Zealand Gazette*.

BERRIMA CIRCUIT—SATURDAY, SEPT. 17.

(Before Mr. Justice Burton.)

John Norris, alias John Makepiece, found guilty of cattle stealing on the Wednesday previous, was brought up for sentence, and sentenced to be transported for life.

Thomas Yates, John Howins, James Mount, and John Reuben, prisoners of the Crown, having been indicted for bushranging, pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to be transported for life.

Mr. Justice Burton directed that a communication should be made to the Government relative to the means in order that an ordinary escort should be provided, so as to ensure their being brought safely to Sydney, as they were evidently bent on making their escape.

The Gaol delivery was this day also gone through, and the jury having received the thanks of his Honor for their services, the Criminal Court was adjourned. There was only one criminal cause on the list, Daniel Shclair, to recover \$81. for goods sold and delivered, which was also disposed of this day. The Assessor returned a verdict for plaintiff for the full amount claimed.

BATHURST CIRCUIT.

On Wednesday morning Mr. Justice Stephen left town to preside at the Bathurst Circuit Court. He is expected to arrive to-day, and the assizes will open on Monday.

INSOLVENT ESTATES.

Insolvent's name.	date of surrender.	First meeting.	Second meeting.
H. Ramsay Scarvel	- Aug. 22	Sept. 22	
John Wigou	- Sep. 2	Sept. 22	
Robert Cullins	- Sep. 2	Sept. 22	
Robert Campbell	- Sep. 2	Sept. 22	
Wm. C. Uhr	- Sep. 2	Sept. 22	
Ward Stephens	- Sep. 3	Sept. 20	Sept. 30
Robert Howe	- Sep. 3	Sept. 20	Sept. 30
James Snedden	- Sep. 3	Sept. 20	Sept. 30
Ferry Long	- Sep. 5	Sept. 20	Sept. 30
George Smyth	- Sep. 5	Sept. 20	Sept. 30
W. F. Arnold	- Sep. 5	Sept. 20	Sept. 30
William Eames	- Sep. 5	Sept. 20	Sept. 30
John James Martyn	- Sep. 8	Sept. 30	
J. T. Wilson	- Sep. 8		
John Lett	- Sep. 10	Sept. 21	Oct. 3
George Maughan	- Sep. 10	Sept. 23	
Thomas Stewart	- Sep. 10	Sept. 23	
Frederick Cookney	- Sep. 10	Sept. 23	
Alexander Gould	- Sep. 13	Sept. 22	Oct. 3
Michael Shiell	- Sep. 13	Oct. 3	
Thomas Fletcher	- Sep. 13	Oct. 3	
W. Niel Monies	- Sep. 13	Oct. 3	
Michael Tracey	- Sep. 16	Sept. 20	
John Ganger	- Sep. 16	Sept. 27	Oct. 4
Charles Beale	- Sep. 16	Oct. 5	
John Leighton Drew	- Sep. 16	Oct. 5	
James Bicknell	- Sep. 17	Oct. 10	
Charles Daley	- Sep. 17	Oct. 5	
Robert Porcell	- Sep. 17	Oct. 10	
Edward Lord	- Sep. 17	Oct. 5	
Benjamin Cox	- Sep. 19	Oct. 10	
Robert C. Rutter	- Sep. 19	Sept. 29	Oct. 7
William Mayburn	- Sep. 19	Oct. 5	
Charles Pownall	- Sep. 19	Sept. 30	Oct. 6
John Smithurst	- Sep. 21	Oct. 5	
George Kinneear	- Sep. 22		
Michael Connor	- Sep. 22		

A special meeting will be held this day in the estate of James Sullivan, at the Supreme Court-house; and in the estate of John Millar, of Dochara, on the 11th October next.

Total surrendered since the 1st February—457.
* At Bathurst. † At Maitland. The meetings in the other cases are at the Supreme Court House, Sydney.

This estate has been sequestrated by his honor Mr. Justice Burton on the petition of Mr. Saul Lyons, of Pitt-street, to whom J. T. Wilson is indebted in the sum of £515 2s. 11d.; and a decree has been issued by the Judges, directed to the Sheriff of New South Wales, ordering him to summon the said John Thomas Wilson to appear at the Supreme Court, Sydney, on the 8th March, 1843, to show cause why his estate should not be sequestrated for the benefit of his creditors.

QUARTER SESSIONS.—The election of Mr. Manning as Chairman of the Court of Quarter Sessions is announced in yesterday's *Government Gazette*.

COMMERCIAL READING ROOMS.—We are happy to announce that by the late arrivals arrivals from England, this excellent institution received the completion of its newspaper files, and also the back numbers of the numerous and judiciously selected magazines which have been ordered from England; including Blackwood, Tait, The New Monthly, the Westminster and Edinburgh Reviews, &c., &c.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held on Wednesday last at Leburn's public-house, Parramatta-street, on the body of the woman, mentioned in our last as having been found floating in a pool near the Round-house, on the Parramatta-roads. A Mr. May, a publican residing near the spot was examined, when it appeared that a man and woman had been drinking and quarrelling in his house on Saturday the 4th instant, and when they left they went towards the water hole; but the body could not be identified. Several women were also examined, who stated that on the night in question they heard the screams of a woman from the direction of the water-hole, but as no one was said to be missing from the neighbourhood the circumstance was almost forgotten. It is said that a woman has been missed for the last fortnight from the neighbourhood of Balmain; and the supposition is that she is the individual who has thus met with an untimely end.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Colonial Observer.

Sydney, 22nd September, 1842. Sir—If I had seen your article of yesterday, entitled 'Re-ordination of the Rev. J. Gregor,' before it appeared in print, I would have taken the liberty to suggest the propriety of qualifying one expression in it, which is liable to misconception, or rather, likely to produce an erroneous impression. You state that "Mr. Gregor himself justifies the degrading step he has taken, on the ground that he was virtually ejected from the Presbyterian Church;" thereby leaving it to be inferred that Mr. G. was right in regarding himself in that light. Now the case was totally different from a case of ejection, and Mr. Gregor had no such excuse to plead. After a long period of discussion the Synod had found, from the investigations of a Committee of its own members, appointed to take evidence in the case on the spot, that it was expedient and necessary for the welfare of the Presbyterian Church in the Colony that Mr. Gregor and his fellow-labourer, Mr. Blain, should both be removed from the district of Maitland; and they were removed accordingly.

At the same time the Synod told Mr. Gregor distinctly, that the Colony was open to him in every other locality at that time unoccupied by Presbyterian Ministers; that there were many such localities in which an acceptable Minister of that communion could have no difficulty in obtaining a settlement and a maintenance, and that the Synod would do every thing in its power to facilitate his settlement in any such locality. Was this ejection or any like thing it? The idea is absurd.

Nay, when the measure in question was afterwards complained of in several quarters, the Synod voluntarily agreed to consider its own act, and to allow Mr. Gregor and his friends a second hearing. I was present on that occasion, and argued the point for the Synod at great length, although I had been in no respect concerned in the original act of Mr. G's removal; and the result was that the lawfulness, the expediency, and the necessity of Mr. G's removal from Maitland were again recognized and agreed to by a majority of eleven.

Now, I hold it to be absolutely necessary to the wellbeing of any Church, that it should possess a power of this kind in extreme cases; as that of Maitland evidently was. But how differently was that power exercised in the case in question, from the manner in which a similar power has been exercised again and again in this Colony by the petty despot, under whose iron yoke Mr. G. has now spontaneously bent his recreant neck! The measure of his removal was originally resolved on, on the report of a Committee of four or five Ministers, who took evidence on the spot; and when complaints were subsequently made of its harshness on the one hand, and its unlawfulness on the other, it was voluntarily reconsidered and resolved on afresh, after mature deliberation, by a large majority. But when Bishop Broughton, about ten years ago, removed the Rev. Mr. Cross from Windsor, where he had been settled for many years, and sent a younger and poorer old man to vegetate at Port Macquarie; and settled the Rev. Mr. Styles in his place, the measure was one of pure unmingled despotism; and I recollect well that Mr. Cross and some, at least, of his people, felt it to be so at the time.

It was precisely in the same manner, viz., without investigation of any kind, without a hearing of his case, without even the shadow of justice, that the Rev. Mr. Keane, of Bathurst, was suddenly dragged like a culprit from the district in which he had been previously settled for ten years and more, and ordered to Pitt Town, by command of Bishop Broughton. He had no enemies at Bathurst, (as who has not?) who, if sensible, would complain of him on some account or other; but he had warm friends there also, to whom, as well as to himself, a full and impartial investigation was unquestionably due. But nothing of the kind was permitted by Bishop Broughton. In the very spirit of a Papal Inquisitor, that imperious ecclesiastic—called, as he tells us himself, to the office of Bishop, of the Duke of Wellington, and not of God—embodying too in his own person the incompatible offices of Prosecutor, Judge and Jury, pronounced the accused guilty, without a trial; and turning to his official, said in something like the old Roman style, *Auctor, collum meum in plain English, "Let the Rev. Mr. Keane be forthwith banished to Pitt Town!"*

It was exactly in the same manner that the Rev. Mr. Edmondstone was ordered to Hyde Park Barracks from the Lower Hawkesbury by the same despotic authority; and, if I have not been greatly misinformed, he was actually suffered to remain six weeks at the Royal Hotel, after his arrival in Sydney in obedience to that authority, before he could obtain an edification of the Duke of Wellington's Bishop! Edmondstone was the son of an elder of the Presbyterian Church in Scotland, and the brother and brother-in-law of several of our Ministers; and the only reason, as I was told in Scotland, for his entering into the Episcopal Church, after he had determined to be a minister of the Gospel, was his eagerness to be in the field, and his unwillingness to subject himself in his manhood to the long course of previous study at a Scotch University, prescribed for all candidates for the ministry in the Church of Scotland. But good men have always reason to repent making matters of this kind a mere matter of convenience, as Mr. Edmondstone appears to have done. There is nothing, doubtless, in the doctrinal articles of the Church of England that an orthodox Presbyterian can possibly object to; but what conscientious Presbyterian, at all capable of appreciating the inestimable value of that liberty wherewith Christ has made his people free, could ever swallow the camel of an oath of unlimited Ecclesiastical obedience to any mortal?

Finally, it was precisely in the same unfeeling and despot manner, that the Rev. Mr. Briggstock was recently removed from Yass; notwithstanding the strong testimonials of Christian affection and

regard he had previously received from a decided majority of his people.

Such then is the regular practice of Bishop Broughton in the removal of ministers, whenever he thinks proper, from the districts in which they have been previously settled—a practice exhibiting throughout the most unfeeling, and grinding despotism! But, strange as it may appear, in the case of the Rev. John Gregor, Bishop Broughton encourages and rewards, in another man's servant, that insubordination and resistance to duly constituted authority which, it is too evident, he would have instantly punished with expulsion and degradation in his own! But Divine Providence is always sure to punish, sooner or later, either the individual or the nation that thus encourages and patronises disobedience and treason in the subjects of another power; and with this memento I take my leave of Bishop Broughton.

But what Presbyterian can regard without the utmost indignation the conduct of the Rev. Mr. McIntyre and the Synod of Australia in this whole matter?—mean their gross dereliction of duty in not proceeding immediately to expel Mr. Gregor from their body when his application to Bishop Broughton had become publicly known in the Colony? A Presbyterian Minister in full standing, (with the single exception of being prohibited from exercising his ministry in a particular locality) is allowed in the face of day, to negotiate for his abjuration of the faith and Church of his forefathers, and to take measures for his reception into the Prelatical Episcopal Church, which he had solemnly abjured, without the slightest notice being taken of it! The thing is almost incredible! Why I ask, was an extraordinary meeting of the Synod not called, immediately on Mr. Gregor's intention becoming known, to anticipate the Face of last Sunday, by cutting off the dead limb beforehand from the body of the Presbyterian Church? The only reason I can assign why such a course was not adopted, was that the management of the Synod's affairs has unfortunately fallen into the hands of men, whose notorious incapacity has been as strongly marked in the case of Mr. Gregor as their contemptible malignity and infatuation were recently exhibited in mine. I am not sorry, however, that the vindication of the character and honour of the Presbyterian Church in this Colony should, in such a crisis, have devolved upon me. What care they—the State-paupers, I mean—for the honour of their Church provided they get their Government salaries?

Certain of our Episcopalian brethren were at first disposed to triumph not a little over the accession to their Church of a Presbyterian Minister, and augured, from the circumstance, a large accession also of Presbyterian laity. I believe, however, they are generally of opinion now that they have very little credit to their converts. I only wish, that as Bishop Broughton has not made his Church a jaw-hole for the reception of such feeble matter from the Presbyterian body as the Rev. John Gregor, a few others that are vastly like him would take the hint and follow his example.

So long as human nature is what it is, and so long as "the King now" that they have very little credit to their converts. I only wish, that as Bishop Broughton has not made his Church a jaw-hole for the reception of such feeble matter from the Presbyterian body as the Rev. John Gregor, a few others that are vastly like him would take the hint and follow his example.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant, JOHN DUNMORE LANG.

[The passage in our last objected to by Dr. L. as likely to produce an erroneous impression, we do not think capable of the misconstruction he apprehends. The object of our remarks was to show that with Mr. G. the step he had taken was a matter of convenience, not of conviction; and as a proof that it was regarded in that light, we adverted to a plea in vindication put forth by himself. It was unnecessary to our object to deprive the poor man of the only opiate with which he could lull the qualms of conscience—the only pretext with which he could justify his conduct to himself or others; satisfied, as we were, from the frequency with which the transactions relative to the Maitland and Parramatta Presbyterian churches have been publicly discussed both in our own columns and those of the Herald, the public were sufficiently acquainted with the facts to give Mr. G.'s allegation its proper weight.]

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.

To the Editor of the Colonial Observer.

Sir—On reading a letter in the Sydney Morning Herald of the 20th inst. subscribed Melancthon, I really were at a loss whether more to be amused or disgusted with it. Although not members of the Infidel Church, we venture to say Melancthon is a wolf in sheep's clothing; in short, a Jesuit, a limb of Popery, who thinks, by assuming the title Melancthon, and having the name of Governor and Clergyman, to impose on us the delusion that Popery is all milkness, all meekness, all amiability; would that she were even so—but that can never be, she is intolerable! her boast is that she is unchangeable and unchangeable. Her (we will not say intolerant, but persecuting) priests are authoritatively recorded by herself, and she will never retract that record; she never is; but destroyed she may, and must be, by the spirit of the Lord's mouth, and the brightness of his coming.

But, Sir, one cannot but feel surprised, in this age of boasted liberality to hear "Melancthon" mention less

"Clericus Anglicanus," talk of toleration; the very word is an insult to every liberal minded man. Toleration means submission, endurance, and civilly liberties in them who profess to exercise it a right of persecution, or at least of annoyance, held in abeyance. If this be so, what are the circumstances which operate to hold it in abeyance? doubtless the moral force of public opinion, created not by the genius of a spurious christianity, embodied in the mealy tomes of monks, but by the genius of genuine christianity, as displayed in the lively oracles of divine truth, so that we are not under any very great obligations to either Melancthon or Clericus Anglicanus, of the genus omnes, for that religious liberty which is our natural, inalienable and imprescriptible right. Before we conclude we cannot forbear inquiring what induced our friend to assume the title of Melancthon; in what consists his resemblance with this mild, this eloquent, this candid minister of the Gospel? We see neither mildness, nor eloquence, nor candour, in his obscure epistle; we recollect, however, Melancthon signifies black earth, which, by an easy transition, may be put for mud; perhaps it was so ordained that our friend should hit upon this happy epithet, to describe the mouldiness of his style; in fine, we leave only to say of this our modern pseudo-Melancthon—

Hic niger est, hunc tu Romane caveto. ANTI-HUMBUG. * A friend of ours the other day remarked that the system is as unchangeable as its author.—E.D.

CAPTAIN THOMAS WATSON, HARBOUR MASTER, AND THE BOY FORBES.

We have enjoyed the pleasure of inspecting the honorary silver medal which has been voted by the Subscribers to Lloyds' to Captain Watson, late of the schooner Essington, and now Harbour Master of Sydney, for his humane and perilous exertions in rescuing from the Savages of Timor Laut the Boy Forbes, after a captivity of sixteen years. The medal is designed and executed by William Wyon, Esq., R.A., and does infinite honor to the taste and ability of that artist. The subject is taken from the Odyssey, where Ulysses, after various adventures during his return to his native Ithaca, subsequent to the fall of Troy, is described as being rescued from the perils of a storm by Leucothoe;

"A mortal one, But now an azure sister of the main."

The words adapted by Leucothoe to the shipwrecked hero represent the action of the obverse side of the medal:

"This heavenly scarf beneath thy bosom bind, And live; give all thy terrors to the wind."

The motto on the figures represented, being the words *Leucothoe, naufragi succurrit*. The reverse is taken from a medal of Augustus, and represents a crown of oak, being the reward given by the Romans to him who saved the life of a citizen; and within is inscribed the motto, *ob civis servatos*, derived from the same authority. Around the outer edge of the medal is the inscription "Mr. Thomas Watson, Master of the schooner *Essington*, of Sydney, New South Wales, 29th September, 1841."

This elegant specimen of art forms an exceedingly appropriate memorial of the humane exertions which it is intended to commemorate. It shows also that generous and manly actions, (and few better deserve the name than the one on account of which this honorary medal was bestowed) in whatever distant quarter of the world they may be performed, never fail to excite the admiration and sympathy of those who are the best able to judge of the merits of such actions, and whose praise it is so desirable to obtain.—*Australian*.

Mr. HASTINGS ELWIN.—It must be highly gratifying to the extensive circle of Mr. Elwin's friends, to learn that by the Duke of Manchester, that gentleman has received a testimonial from the body of gentlemen resident in London, who were lately proprietors of slaves in the English Colonies, as a testimony of the high estimation in which they hold his services as one of the three parliamentary commissioners appointed on the abolition of slavery to investigate the claims of the slave owners to compensation, and to apportion the £20,000,000, of compensation money voted by Parliament. The members of the commission, after their arduous task was completed, had the gratification of receiving the warm thanks of the Government of the period. And it must add in no small degree to that gratification to find that their services have been equally appreciated by those parties whose pecuniary claims they were commissioned to adjust. The testimonial to Mr. E., which has arrived, consists of two massive waiters, richly chased, and bearing the following inscription:—

Pursuant to Resolutions Unanimously passed at a General Meeting

of Planters and Merchants Connected with the British Colonies held on the 17th April, 1839, This Piece of Plate was presented to Hastings Elwin, Esq., One of the three Acting Commissioners appointed for distributing the Compensation Fund voted by Parliament on the abolition of Slavery; as a slight Testimonial of the Impartial Justice, and of the surpassing Zeal and Dispatch, and of the accurate Judgment and great Ability displayed by him in the arduous task confided by Government to his care. 1841.

WATER POLICE OFFICE, SYDNEY. WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21.

Mr. Joseph Pritchard, residing at Cook's River, appeared on summons to answer an information, charging him with harbouring a runaway seaman, named Thomas Graham, who absconded from the *Palestine*. It appeared that Graham had been in the defendant's service as a farm labourer for the last ten weeks, at the rate of £20 a-year, and having wished to leave suddenly, his wages had been refused him upon demand, when he came and lodged an information with Captain Browne, alleging that his employer had been aware of his being a runaway seaman. Mr. Pritchard stated, that the man had come out to his station at Cook's River, dressed in knee breeches and a fustian shooting coat, representing himself as an immigrant by the *Palestine*, and, that he had always been engaged as a farm labourer at home. The bench being satisfied that Mr. Pritchard had been deceived, dismissed the case, and ordered Graham to be locked up till he thought proper to state who had kept his clothes on leaving the ship, and provided him with others.

LIVERPOOL PLAINS.—About an hour and a half before daylight on the morning of the 14th September, Corporal Kirk and troopers Stevenson and Scott, of the mounted police, were proceeding to a station where they suspected that several bush-rangers were harboured. About twenty miles from Doughboy Creek, they observed a small fire, and on proceeding towards it, they found two men encamped: one of them was fired at, and from some traces of blood it is supposed was wounded, the other was taken, and turned out to be the notorious Wilson, the leader of the desperados that had been engaged on the recent attack on Mr. Bigge's party. The third man, who formerly belonged to the party, Wilson stated he had turned off, for not firing on Mr. Bigge when directed to do so.

NORFOLK ISLAND.—On the 15th July last, seven of the prisoners at this settlement made their escape in a whale-boat, which they had contrived to build secretly in a cave in Mr. Waldron's garden, and which they carried overland a distance of three miles to Cresswell's Bay, at which place they embarked, and got clear off. Owing to the tempestuous weather which set in the day after their departure, and which continued eighteen days, there is every probability of the boat having foundered. It appears strange that the building of the boat could have been effected without discovery, as it was found, on examining the marks on the sand, that she measured about thirty feet over all, and it must have taken some time to complete her. A discovery had also been made of a large quantity of forged notes on the Bank of New South Wales, which had been in circulation some time before they were detected.

PORT MACQUARIE.—We regret to have occasion to report the murder of a ticket-of-leave holder, of the name of Waters, a shepherd, in the employ of Messrs. Tod and Fenwick, of New England, which has just been made known to the authorities at Port Macquarie. The dog of the deceased having gone home to the station, and several sheep being observed straying about, it was supposed that Waters had run away from his employment; but upon some of the men in the establishment going out to look for the remainder of the sheep, they discovered the body of Waters lying near a water-hole; upon examination they found that the deceased had received a severe blow on the forehead, which was completely knocked in. The throat was also cut nearly across. We are sorry to say, that as yet, no clue has been obtained of the murderer. The deceased had been for a long time a special constable in the district.

THE INSOLVENT ACT.

Our contemporary the Australian a few days since, started a supposed difficulty that might arise under the insolvent law. The tendency of the paragraph was to show that the payee of a bill, in case of the drawer becoming insolvent, had no remedy, if the indorser refused or neglected to prove on the bill against the estate of the drawer. The case proposed was as follows:—

A makes a promissory note for 500l., which he passes to B, and B to C. A becomes insolvent, and B is unable to take up the bill at maturity. C neglects, or declines, to prove against the estate of A. B is not in a situation to prove, not having retired the bill, and being still unable to do so. B is afterwards compelled by C to pay, perhaps with heavy law charges. But in the mean time, A has paid a dividend of twenty shillings in the pound upon all claims proved, and has obtained his certificate. Where is B to look for payment? And is not C in some way or other, answerable for his neglect or indifference? This case, as here exhibited, has come upon us, as it were, by surprise, but it involves a question of considerable importance, a question, indeed, which in a greater or less degree may be said to concern every individual member of the public. As regards the equity of the case, it is plain to our mind that, upon every principle of right reason, C alone should bear the consequences of his own culpable remissness. Because, by proving against the estate of A, in the first instance, he does not put himself in a worse position with respect to B. The ultimate liability of B would not thereby be in any degree lessened. Or he might proceed against both C and against the estate of A: it involves no expense, save the mere two shillings for the affidavit of the debt. It would indeed be cruel and unjust that B, who is quite helpless, should be exposed to heavy pecuniary loss, perhaps utter ruin, through the culpable neglect or indifference of C. But we apprehend that the Law would afford no relief in this case, and it is certain that the Insolvent Law does not in any way provide for such contingencies; nor do we think it would have been practicable so to do, without materially interfering with the present laws of England relating to promissory notes and bills of exchange, which laws are already complicated enough.

The object was brought under the notice of Mr. Justice Burton, in the course of the insolvent proceedings in the Supreme Court on Wednesday, by the Chief Commissioner of insolvent estates. The Judge remarked that there was no real difficulty in the case. Nothing was more easy under the act than for the payee to compel the holder of the bill to prove against the drawer. If it were necessary, the payee could summon the holder of the bill to produce it, and the claim for the amount would be inserted in the proceedings against the insolvent, either for the benefit of the payee or the holder of the bill, when it came to maturity. His Honor concluded his explanatory remarks by reading chapter vii. of his Treatise on the Insolvent Law of New South Wales, where the plan of procedure in the case referred to was clearly pointed out as follows:—

"3rdly. If the creditor should have proved against the estate and the surety pay him afterwards, he will be entitled to stand in his place in respect of the distribution. And the security may compel a creditor to pave against the principal in order to gain this position upon terms (which the court or a judge would impose) of producing the money for the principal. But a surety from debt conditional upon an event which has not happened at the time of the order for sequestration, is in the same position as any other claimant upon a contingency. One co-surety may prove against the insolvent estate an equal proportion of the amount paid for the principal debtor, for whom they are equally bound. And the trustees of one insolvent surety may claim in like manner against the estate of another under similar circumstances."

JESSIE, THE FLOWER OF DUMBLANE.

The fair object of this song was a bonnie lassie in Dumbane. Her family were of poor extraction, and Jessie herself was contented with a peasant's lot. When Tannahill became acquainted with her, she was in her "teens," a slight, dimple-cheeked, happy lassie; her hair yellow curled and luxuriant; her eyes large and full, overflowing with the voluptuous languor which is so becoming in young blue eyes with golden lashes. Tannahill was struck with her beauty, and as in all things he was enthusiastic, became forthwith her ardent worshipper. But her heart was not to be won. Young, thoughtless, and panting to know and see the world, she left her poor amourento "to con songs to his mistress's eyebrows," while she recklessly rambl'd among the flowers mead of Dumbane, or of an evening sang his inspired verses to him with the most mortifying nonchalance. This was a two-fold misery to the sensitive poet. A creature so sweetly elegant, so dear to him, so very lovely and innocent, and yet, wistful, so encaed in insensibility, as apparently neither to be conscious of the beauty of the vases trembling on her dulcet tongue, nor caring for the caresses of her lover. 'Twas too much: to mark all this, and feel it with the feelings of a poet was the achne of misery. But the "Flower of Dumbane" was not that unfeeling, un-imaginative thing which Tannahill pictured her. She was a creature all feeling, all imagination, although the bard had not that in his person or manner to engage her attention or to arrest her fancy. The young affections are not to be controlled. Love—

all-mighty love—must be free, else it ceases to be love. Tannahill was plain in his person and un-couth in his manners, and felt and expressed discontent at the cruel disappointment which it had been his unhappy fate almost invariably to encounter. Jessie, on the contrary, looked upon the world as a brilliant spectacle yet to be seen and enjoyed—as a vast paradise full of the beauty of heaven and of earth, where men walked forth in the image of their Creator, invested with his attributes, and woman trod proudly amidst the lovely creations of an aerial world of aerials. To her proud dissatisfaction under all these circumstances was, to her mind, the extravagance of a misanthrope, the madness of a real lover of misery, and a sufficient cause for her not to respect him. Both viewed the world through a false medium, and their deductions, although at variance, gave colour to their minds and accelerated their fate. Jessie could not comprehend what appeared to her the folly of her suitor. She relished not his sickly sentiment, and, as all womankind ever did and do, she scorned a cooling lover. The bard was driven to despair, and, summoning up an unwonted energy of mind, departed, and left his adored to her youthful aberrations. Soon after this period the song of "Jessie, the Flower of Dumbane," together with the music, was published; it became a public favourite; it was sung everywhere, in theatres and at parties; a world of praise was showered upon it from woman's flattering lips, and men became mad to know the adored subject of the lay. In a short period it was discovered, Jessie Monteith, the pretty peasant of Dumbane, was the favoured one. From all quarters young men and bachelors flocked to see her, and her own sex were curious and critical. Many promising youths paid their addresses to her, and experienced the same reception as her first lover. Nevertheless, at last poor Jessie became enamoured. A rakish spark, from Midlothians, adorned with education, of polished manners, and confident from wealth and superiority of rank, gained her young affections. She too credulously trusted in his unhalloved professions. The ardour of first love overcame her senses; she was led on, abandoning herself to her love-passion, she made an imprudent escape from the protection of her parents, and soon found herself in elegant apartments near the city of Edinburgh. The song of neglected Tannahill was to her Jessie, both a glory and a curse; while it brought her into notice and enhanced her beauty, it laid the foundation of her final destruction. Popularity is a dangerous elevation whether the object of it be a peasant or a prince; temptations crowd around it, and snares are laid on every hand. Who would be eminent, said a distinguished child of popularity, if they knew the peril, the madness, and distraction of mind to which the creature of the popular eye is exposed? When the poet heard of the fate of his beloved Jessie, his heart almost burst with mental agony, and, working himself into the enthusiastic frenzy of inspiration, poured forth a torrent of song more glowing and energetic than had ever before dropt in burning accents from his tongue. It is to be lamented, that, in a fit of disgust, he afterwards destroyed those poetic records of his passion and his resentment. Ere three years had revolved their triple circuit after Jessie left her father's home, she was a changed woman. Her paramour had forsaken her. She was destitute in her splendid habitation. Her blue eyes looked wild and wild things around her, and on cheeks piers indented by the hand of misery, and the face and person presented the picture of an unhappy, but amiable being. How changed was that figure clothed in silk, from the happy, lively girl in Dumbane, dressed in the rustic garb of a peasant! But this is a subject too painful to dwell on; let us hasten to the catastrophe. It was on an afternoon in July, a beautiful, sunny afternoon; the air was calm and pure. The twin islands of the Forth, like vast emeralds set in a lake of silver, rose splendidly o'er the shining water, which now and then gurgled and mantled round their bases. Fishes were spread forth like a map, their hundreds of inland wings and tall chimneys rising in the air, and the din of the artificers' hammers in Kirkcaldy and Queensferry smote the air still; and Dunfermline's aproned inhabitants scattered forth their whitened webs beneath the noon-day sun. On the opposite shore, Leith disgorged her black smoke, which rolled slowly in volumes to the sea. Edinburgh castle, like a mighty spirit from the "vasty deep" reared her grey bulwarks high in air; and Arthur's seat rose hugely and darkly in the back ground. The chorusses of the fishermen, like hymns to the Great Spirit of the waters, ascended over Newhaven; and down from Grange mouth, lightly booming o'er the tide, floated the tall bark. The world seemed steeped in happiness. But there was one—a wandering one, lone, outcast—wretched and despairing, amidst all its loveliness; her bosom was cold and dark, no ray could penetrate its depths; the sun shone not on her, nor did nature smile around but to inflict a more exquisite pang on the unfortunate. Her steps were broken and hurried. She now approached the water's edge and then receded. No human creature was near to disturb her purpose—all was quietness and privacy: but there was an eye from above who watched all. Jessie Monteith, with mournful sounds that name at such a crisis! But Jessie sat herself down, and, removing a shawl and bonnet from her person, and taking a string of pearls from her marble-seeming neck, and a gold ring, which she kissed eagerly, from her taper finger, she cast up her streaming eyes, meekly imploring the forgiveness of Heaven on him, the cause of her shame and death. Scarce offering a prayer for herself, she breathed forth the names of her disconsolate parents, and, ere the eye could follow her, she disappeared in the pure stream. The sun shone on the green of the earth stirred not a leaf; a bell did not toll, nor aught of aught escape from the lips of one human being, and yet the spirit of the loveliest of women passed (may we not hope?) to heaven.—Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.

SYDNEY PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTED MERCHANDISE.

Table listing various commodities such as Ale, Brandy, Wines, Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Tobacco, Fruits, Provisions, Soap, Oil, and Candles, with their respective prices in £ s. d.

Table listing various commodities such as Norway Deal Plank, Bread, Flour, and Grain, Wool, Duties, Melbourne Markets, Hobart Town Markets, and Launceston Markets, with their respective prices in £ s. d.

AUSTRALASIAN SUGAR COMPANY. A Special Meeting of the Directors of the Sugar Works, Canterbury, 16th September, 1842.

RESOLVED—First—That a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders be held at the Royal Hotel, Sydney, on Saturday, the 1st October, proximo, at 12 o'clock precisely, to take into consideration a motion, That the conduct of William Knox Child, Esq., as Manager of the Company, has been such as would render his continuance in office prejudicial to the interests of the Company, and that he be therefore removed.

Second—That the conduct of Mr. Coles Child, the First Clerk of the Company, has been such as would render his continuance in office prejudicial to the interests of the Company, and that he be therefore dismissed from the services of that Company.

To the Shareholders of the Australasian Sugar Company.

GENTLEMEN, a notice inserted by Mr. J. Mackay, and published without the sanction of the Directors will communicate to you that a motion is to be proposed on Saturday the 1st October at a General Meeting of Shareholders, for my dismissal. This motion was brought forward in the Direction by the above person, supported only by Mr. Francis Kemble, and Mr. John Ross, on the 7th instant (for the third time) and was not carried. Some of the worst feelings of human nature have induced them to try their chance with you for my removal. Had I consented on the 7th, to a compromise of the integrity of myself and son, and accepted £100 which he might have had, I believe the motion would have been withdrawn—admitting, in fact, the monstrous injustice of their case. Knowing, however, that I had in the Shareholders honourable men, who would not be led away by the plausibility of any man, or allow private feelings to be the ostensible cause of doing an unjust act to an individual already a deep sufferer by many thousands pounds in the Company, I preferred staking my appointment and character in your hands, where I now place it to receive justice.

The only cause I can ascertain for so unjust, and so ungrateful a motion, after all that I have suffered and done, is because I will not consent to sacrifice your interests as well as my own, by permitting a violation of clauses 26 and 29 in your Deed of Settlement, and (which clauses induced me to subscribe for fifty-five shares,) one of which if violated would place the chief control of your Manufactory in the hands of an individual whom I shall reluctantly, in the course of a few days enable you to satisfy yourselves, by his own admission, and other evidence, is ignorant and incapable of conducting it, and is entirely unworthy of any trust being reposed in him.

In the meanwhile, I entreat that you will do yourselves the justice of duly enquiring, and not suffer yourselves to be led away by the plausibility of the same individual, and that you will be kind enough to hear, see, and judge for yourselves.

I have zealously, anxiously, and faithfully done my duty to you and the concern, early and late, and rely that you will not forsake me or my son without a proper cause.

I am, gentlemen, Your obedient Servant, W. KNOX CHILD. Sugar Works, September 16, 1842.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN SUGAR COMPANY. GENTLEMEN—As the person so much alluded to by Mr. Wm. Knox Child, in his letter in this day's MORNING HERALD, I think it right to say, that having had occasion, more than fifteen months ago, to express, adversely, my opinion of that worthy gentleman, in the shortest and plainest terms which the English language affords, and in the presence of a military and one other gentleman, I do not now think it necessary to take the smallest notice of any personal attack which he may think proper to make upon me. An unworthy Director of our Company can only be expelled by three-fourths of the other Members of the Board, consisting in all of seven, so that four and a half being three fourths of six, five out of six must form the majority for expulsion, and therefore Mr. Child remains a Director. There were six Directors present, including himself, at the special Board, duly called and held on the 16th, when the Resolution for calling a Meeting of the Shareholders to take into consideration the necessity of his removal, was carried. Had it been only supported by Messrs. Mackay, Ross, and Kemble, this could not have been the case, and no meeting could have been called, as has been done, by the Board of Directors. From this specimen of Mr. Child's accuracy, you may appreciate his future statements. The Board did decline to advertise the resolution, as a Board, there being two opinions as to the construction of the Deed of Settlement upon this point, and being unwilling to do anything, not absolutely necessary, which might prejudice Mr. Child.

The books of the Company will afford to the Shareholders all needful information for judging what may be the best arrangement for the successful management of their affairs; and as to the public, although the rival pretensions of the Sugar Refiner by intuition, who has acquired his knowledge of trade by dealing in toys and blacking brushes, and the Sugar Refiner by thirty years of very extensive experience in the sugar trade generally, and of sugar house ownership, and personal management, during much of that time, might be of vast importance to those who have no affairs of their own to attend to, I cannot think, that whilst people have access to the more entertaining pages of Baz, and can laugh over the awful denunciations of Messrs. Perker and Pott, the rival editors of the Eatanswill Gazette and Eatanswill Independent, they will call upon two unimportant

members of a small trading Company, to contribute in like manner to their amusement. I read with much pleasure Dean Swift's essay "Upon the importance of a man to Himself," but it never entered my head that my place and station in society would, in any manner, depend upon my being thought of, most or the least important member of a Company. My object in writing it, which has been effected chiefly by my personal friends, are, the largest possible amount of profit, with the least possible personal trouble, and had it been practicable to have rendered the Manager's industry available to combine these objects, my opinion of the man would not have prevented my gladly availing myself of the assistance of Mr. W. Knox Child, and I may almost say, Mr. Child, except on business, and I may almost say, except in the presence of the other Directors, for more than five months, and although I have received one very offensive letter, and much other provocation, the only letter which I have written to him during that time is in the following words:—

August 12, 1842. Sir—As a matter of courtesy, I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, which shall be laid before the Directors, to whom it ought to have been addressed, rather than to me, Sir, Your obedient servant.

Although I will take care that the interests of the Sugar Company shall not suffer for the want of proper management, I am no candidate for the office of Manager, which I apprehend must now become vacant, or for anything more than a good trade and a quiet life. One morning, in a dead calm, the Captain heard Chilo laughing and chuckling with great glee, and at short intervals in the cabin, and upon entering to see what was going on, he perceived Chilo in the act of dropping a silver waiter, which he had taken from the steward's plate tray, of which he had assumed the "management," into the bright blue water. His chuckling and laughing had been at the glittering of the spoon and other articles of plate which preceded it. Blanchard, good fellow, was a little hasty—some good fellows are—and there being no more suitable missile at hand, his best telescope was sent at the head of the mischievous brute, and telescope, waiter, spoons, and Chilo sunk in the deep, deep sea, together. I hope your Manager will meet with a better fate. At all events, if proofs say truly, a watery grave does not await him, but really he must not go on throwing away your silver spoons. He has finished and fitted up the Sugar House, at an unnecessary and hurtful cost of many extra thousand pounds; it is true, not only without Mr. Kemble's assistance, but most positively neglecting, and repelling each and every suggestion from such a quarter. The most glaring blunders remain uncorrected. "Mr. Kemble's observations are all made in utter ignorance," or "of personal feelings." But the house has been set to work, without any consultation with me, and since the days of the Captain's monkey, never was created being so happy as your Manager. Unfortunately, all my suggestions being utterly disregarded, it has become my record, in your books, that he has been amusing himself at your cost, at a rate of disavowage, which as compared with a well conducted London house, would, in one year of full work, amount to three or four times as much as the salary of his Excellency the Governor. This I write advisedly, I shall certainly not publish the contents of the Company's books. Whether or not I shall furnish you, individually, with the needful extracts, will depend upon the opinion of the five disinterested gentlemen with whom I have the pleasure to be associated, in the Direction. I shall not act without their approbation in so important a matter. Here I take my leave of the public, and by the advice of some of the most respected gentlemen in the Company, leave the viper to gnaw upon his file.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant, FRANCIS KEMBLE. Good bye, Chilo. Sydney, 17th September, 1842.

Now Ready, Price One Shilling, PART I. OF THE SYDNEY TRACTS. Also, price Four Shillings, FEMALE IMMIGRATION CONSIDERED, In a brief account of the Emigrants' Home. As only a limited number is printed, early application is necessary. TEGG, George-street. Also may be had of Mr. Cosgrove, Windsor; Mr. Ross, East Maitland; and at the Campbelltown House.

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.

SYDNEY FOUNDRY—LATE BLANCH'S. THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has 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, Registers 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 Pipes, and all other Fittings connected with ship building. Brass Castings of every description, viz.:—Bells of any size, companion Pintles, and Braces, Bolt Bots, Spike and Sheathing Nails, Brasses for Machinery, &c., &c. P. N. RUSSELL. George-street—next door to the Royal Hotel. September 10, 1842.

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

* * * NOTE.—Notwithstanding "the times," it is quite manifest that it only requires a careful calculation with pen and ink 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 be so.

MR. STUBBS has been favoured with instructions from Messrs Nichols, Brownlow, 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.— 800 Head of CATTLE } With Stations, &c. 4000 SHEEP and (RAMS in proportion) } The former partly Segenho breeds and crossed again carefully by Piper's bulls. The latter from Johnson's Teeswater and O'Brien's imported Leicesters.

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

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

- Lot 1. 50 head of cows } Dropping their calves, and all to be given in. 2. 50 ditto 3. 50 ditto 4. 50 ditto 5. 50 ditto 6. 50 ditto 7. 50 ditto 8. 50 ditto 400 head, more or less.

- THE HEIFERS. 9. 25 head 10. 25 11. 25 12. 25 15. 25 16. 25 17. 25 18. 25 200 head, more or less.

- MALE STOCK, STEERS, &c. 19. 25 head 20. 25 21. 25 22. 25 23. 25 24. 25 25. 25 26. 25 200 head, more or less.

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

TO SHEEP FARMERS and all settlers, versed and known as distinguished flock masters in the colony, these carefully bred sheep must bring to their recollection the many years of labour and expense spirited proprietors have been at since the arrival of those per Diadem, in 1829, imported purposely to improve the stock, by throwing in the best blood, both from the Escorial 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 looked 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 bones, graceful figure, and improved weight of fleece. If these recommendations are worth paying attention to, and the description of the animal is borne out by good, practical, and experienced judges upon the subject, it only remains for any intending purchaser to refer to the stock to which these bear 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 will apply to Messrs. Macdermott and Brownlow, C. H. Nichols, Esq., or to the Auctioneer, King-street.

FOR SALE. BELLO RETIRO. (A½ mile only from Obelisk, Macquarie Place.) NEAR THE CHURCH ON THE COOK'S RIVER ROAD, WITH A GOVERNMENT ROAD LEADING TO UNWIN'S BRIDGE AT THE BACK.

A BEAUTIFUL VILLA RESIDENCE, with most convenient Out-offices, Premises, Garden 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 fruit-

less. Hence it is, that the most splendid Vill Residences about Sydney, designed under ever combination that can gratify the senses or render life agreeable; mansions perfected with all the taste can make enviable, and pleasure ground ornamented and clothed with exotic and most rare of Nature's productions.—The tall Cedar and noble 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 do you think 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 essential 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 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 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 LOT, (A.)

LOTS 1 to 31. are admirably laid out as Building Allotments (about half acre each) for Villa Residences, from a quantity of land computing 14a. 1r. 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. 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.

The Wool Clip of 1842. CASH ADVANCES WITHOUT COMMISSION. WOOL STORES WITHOUT CHARGE. TO WOOL GROWERS.

MR. 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 agitation in the colony, and that the demand for wool for home consumption is essentially on the increase, independent of the prospect of a great wool trade being ere long carried on in the extensive Indian Archipelago, and the dominions of the Chinese Empire, now nearly unshackled by restrictions, and free from prohibitory regulations. King-street, September 8.

STOCKTON FOUNDRY, OPPOSITE TO NEWCASTLE.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Public, that he has now prepared to undertake CASTINGS in Iron or Brass to any extent, and with punctuality and despatch.

He is enabled from his position near the Coal Works affording him cheap fuel, and from his having laid in a sufficient supply of iron at a low rate, to execute orders on moderate terms.

He can insure good workmanship, having engaged a foreman and assistant moulders of competent and tried abilities.

Castings for Sydney or Morpeth can be shipped DAILY either by the steamers, or numerous sailing vessels, at very moderate freights, and with expediency to Hobart Town, Port Phillip, New Zealand, Port Macquarie, Moreton Bay, &c., by vessels laden for those ports.

A. W. SCOTT. Newcastle, August 29.

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