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Vol. II.

COLONIAL POLITICS.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

(Concluded.)

DISTRICT COUNCILS AND EDUCATION.

The 41st section of Lord Stanley's Bill for the better government of this Colony is to the following effect:—

And whereas it is expedient that provision be made for the local government of the different parts of the said Colony; Be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Governor, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Colony of New South Wales, to incorporate the inhabitants of every county within the said Colony, or of such parts of counties or other divisions as to him shall seem fit, to form districts for the purposes of this Act, and by such several Letters Patent to establish a Council in every such district for the local government thereof, subject to the following provisions; (that is to say,) it shall be provided,

1. That every such District Council shall be elective, after the first nomination thereof, as hereinafter mentioned, the Elections being made in the several districts, or other fit divisions, to be defined by the Charter within the district, so that, until further provision be made in this behalf by the Governor and Legislative Council of the Colony of New South Wales, if the population in such district, according to the last census taken before the Charter, be less than Seven thousand souls, the number of Councillors for such district shall not be more than Nine; if the population be Seven thousand and not more than Ten thousand, the number of Councillors shall not be more than Twelve; if the population be Ten thousand and not more than Twenty thousand, the number of Councillors shall not be more than Fifteen; if the population be Twenty thousand and not more than Forty thousand, the number of Councillors shall not be more than Twenty one.

2. The District Councillors, to be "persons qualified to be elected members of the Legislative Council," and to be elected by all persons qualified to vote for such members.

3. To hold no lucrative office under the said District Councils.

4. To hold office for three years.

5. To be presided over by a Warden, to be appointed and removable by the Crown.

6. To have a duly qualified District Surveyor, to be appointed by the District Council.

7. To submit all accounts of expenditure, &c., to the Governor, yearly.

The powers of the said local Councils are then defined by the 42nd section, as follows:—

And be it Enacted, That it shall be lawful for each of the said Councils, in the said districts respectively, to make Orders and Bylaws for all or any of the following purposes; (that is to say)

For making, maintaining, or improving any new or existing road, street, bridge, or other convenient communication and means of passage through the district; or for stopping up, altering, or diverting any road, street, or communication within the limits of the district.

For building, repairing, and furnishing public buildings.

For the purchase of such real and personal property situate within the district as shall be required, in the opinion of the Council, for the use of the inhabitants thereof.

For the sale of such part of the real and personal property belonging to the district as shall have ceased, in the opinion of the Council, to be useful to the inhabitants.

For the management of all property belonging to the district.

For providing the means of defraying such expenses as, or connected with, the administration of justice and police within the district, as are or shall be hereinafter by law directed to be defrayed by the district; or out of the district funds.

For providing for the establishment of, and a reasonable allowance for, the support of schools.

For raising, assessing, levying, and appropriating such moneys as shall be required for the purpose of carrying into effect all or any of the objects for which the said District Councils respectively

shall be empowered to make orders and by laws; which moneys shall be raised either by means of tolls to be paid in respect of any public work within the district, or by means of rates or assessments to be assessed and levied on real or personal property, or both, within the district, or in respect of such property, upon the owners and occupiers thereof.

For the collection of, and accounting for, all tolls, rates, and assessments, imposed or raised under the authority of any such Council, and of the revenues belonging to the district.

For imposing and determining reasonable penalties to be recovered from such persons as having been elected to offices as hereinbefore provided, shall refuse to serve the same or refuse or neglect to take and subscribe such oaths of office as shall by law be required to be taken by such officers respectively.

For determining the amount and time of payment of all salaries or other remuneration of district officers to be appointed under the authority of this Act.

For providing for any other matters which shall be specially subjected to the direction and control of the said District Councils respectively, by any Law of the Governor and Legislative Council of the Colony.

Provided always, That no such By-law shall impose any punishment of imprisonment, or any penalty exceeding Ten pounds.

This, it is evident, is something like the Bill for the establishment of District Municipalities which his Excellency submitted unsuccessfully to the Legislative Council at their late Session. Sir George will, therefore, have full power to create these municipalities now; and as they will evidently have considerably increased powers, in comparison with those with which they would, in all probability, have been invested, had Sir George's measure passed the Council, it is much better for the Colony that that measure should have been rejected, and the powers of the District Councils defined by the Imperial Parliament. From the nature of their constitution and the powers with which they are to be invested, these Councils will evidently very much abridge the labours of the General Council, by taking a vast deal of Local work all over the Colony out of their hands, and will thus greatly diminish the tendency to Local jobbing, which had become so flagrant and outrageous under the monopolizing Legislatures of the British North American provinces. For when people have to tax themselves, through their own Local representatives, for every road, bridge, or other public work in their respective districts, there is no doubt but they will watch very carefully over the expenditure of the public money. The Government, besides, will have proof positive that any work of this kind is urgently required, when the people consent to tax themselves directly for its accomplishment; and they will also have the further security that whatever may be granted from the Public Treasury, in aid of the funds to be raised by Local Taxation, will be economically and judiciously expended. Public opinion will in the meantime be created throughout the Colony, from the circumstance of the Colonists generally being thus virtually forced to take cognizance of their own affairs, and to look after the expenditure of their own money; and a race of District orators will, in all probability, be called out from the places of their present concealment, who will afterwards figure as Colonial Hampdens on the floor of the General Legislature.

Among the other duties of the District Councils, they are to provide "for the establishment of, and a reasonable allowance for, the support of Schools." In other words, the District Councils are to tax themselves for the support of the schools of their respective localities; and the General Government is to supplement the funds raised by this Local Taxation, in all probability by an equal amount, from the Public Treasury. But on what principle this Local Taxation is to proceed; what schools the District Councils are to support; what classes of the community are to have a right to reap direct benefit from these schools, without having them stigmatized as Charity Schools; and what rate of allowance is to be made to the schoolmasters, or on what principle that allowance is to be granted—all this has yet to be determined by the future Legislative Council; before which, and in all likelihood, at one of its earliest meetings, the great battle for General Education will have to be fought. We are truly thankful that that battle has yet to be fought—and fought where neither bishops nor old wives will have a word more to say on the subject than other people. And when we think how the matter might have been determined by the present Legislative Council, without the likelihood of subsequent alteration—how we might have had some extremely illiberal system under the name of general education fastened upon us—we would say with the old Scotch bellman, when the tongue of the large parish-church bell, which he was ringing at the time, fell at his feet and buried itself in the ground, "That's ae mercy we hae missed!"

Of course, the District Councils can never be allowed to determine what sort of schools should be supported in their respective localities; for in that case we should have Episcopal Schools predominating in one district, Presbyterian in another, and Roman Catholic in a third. Neither can these Councils be allowed to determine what classes of the community shall be admitted to the privileges of the Common Schools of each district, or what salaries should be given to the schoolmasters. The character of the schools to be supported by the public must be fixed by the General Government, and be the same for every district; and so also must the standing of the Public Schools, (as to whether they are to be mere Charity Schools or not,) and the salaries of the Teachers or their rates of allowance. And if any sect or party should object to the system that may be thus ultimately established for the common benefit of all—whether that sect or party be Episcopalian, Presbyterian, or Roman Catholic—and refuse to avail themselves of the Public Schools, let them pay for schools of their own by all means, but let not the machinery to be set in motion for the public benefit be hampered or clogged in its operations to suit the whims of any sect or party.

Now the system established in the neigh-

bouring Colony of Van Dieman's Land, of which the fundamental principle or basis is the use of the authorised version of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment and without catechism of any kind, is one which, we are confident, would work well in this Colony, although in the outset it might be violently opposed, both by Protestant and Roman Catholic Sectarians. It is precisely the system which Sir George Gipps endeavoured to introduce into this Colony two or three years since; and from recent accounts it is answering its purpose admirably in the neighbouring Colony, although it is still strongly opposed by most of the resident Episcopalian clergy. Such a system can do no wrong to Episcopalian, as compared with other Protestant denominations; for as it was an Episcopalian who said "The Bible, and the Bible alone, is the religion of Protestants," it follows that honest Episcopalian can find all their religion there as well as other Protestants. It is absurd for persons of that communion to pretend that they are more zealous either for the general or the scriptural education of youth than members of other Protestant communions. Have they been so, we ask, for the last three centuries? On the contrary, it is not the fact, that of all denominations of British Protestants, they have exhibited the least zeal, in proportion to their wealth and numbers, for the general education of their people? Where, for instance, is there anything in England to compare with the parish school system of Presbyterian Scotland? And will any man pretend that members of the Episcopal Church, of the same class in society respectively, possess half the intelligence, half the knowledge of scripture, that is usually possessed by Methodists, Independents and Baptists? All these denominations are surely as much interested as Episcopalian in having their youth rightly educated; but they are all satisfied with "the Bible, and the Bible alone," in the public Schools. And why should Episcopalian not be satisfied with the Bible also? They are satisfied with it in America; they never ask any Prayer-Book or Church Catechism, in addition to the word of God, to be introduced into the common schools there. And why do they act so differently here? Why, simply, because they are connected with the State in this Colony, and have learned from that connection all those notions of spiritual pride and of exclusiveness which it so uniformly engenders. We trust, however, that the friends of education, of Scriptural education, will not be satisfied with anything short of a liberal and Scriptural basis for the common schools of this Colony, such as the Van Dieman's Land system, or the one proposed by Sir George Gipps, undoubtedly affords. And with this we close our remarks on the New Constitution, holding ourselves in readiness to do battle for liberal and Scriptural education before the forthcoming Legislature, whenever it assembles.

ENGLAND.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

We observe in the provincial papers accounts of meetings of the unemployed population of a character calculated to excite serious apprehension. Among others there were several large meetings last week of a portion of the unemployed, in Glasgow Green, where they discussed the causes of their distress, and the best mode of alleviating it. At one of these meetings it was determined to proceed en masse to the city, for the purpose of soliciting charity, and accordingly they met in masses at the Royal Exchange to commence a tour of mendicancy through the town. These meetings and processions cause, of course, great interruption to business and great alarm, and the police have been busied in removing the obstructions and arresting some of the individuals causing the interruptions to business. The Glasgow Argus states "that a benevolent man, whose sympathies were excited by the appearance of so many of his fellow creatures seeking bread, resolved on spending a sum of money for the purchase of loaves, and proceeded, accompanied by the greater portion of the unemployed, to a baker's shop in Argyle-street, where he bought a considerable number of loaves, and handed them out to the crowd, by whom they were greedily accepted. The pressure, however, became so great that the police were forced to interfere, and, for the protection of the gentleman himself, who was pressed on all hands by the crowd, he was taken to the police-office, when he was, of course, at once set at liberty by the lieutenant on duty." The same paper adds, "The relief committee have not as yet been able to overtake the necessities of a large proportion of the industrious poor. At present about 4,000 rations of soup and bread are distributed daily; 300 persons are employed at labour, either in breaking stones or levelling a piece of ground on the Milton estate, near to the Lunatic Asylum. To-day an additional number will be set to these out-door employments, and about 200 webs will be given out for idle handloom weavers, thus extending the means of employment to 600 men. Even this will not meet the evil."

Glasgow is a wealthy city, and possesses in greater abundance than most of our seats of industry the means of meeting distress. If scenes such as are described in the above extracts take place in its streets, what must the state of things be in manufacturing towns, where the number of unemployed is great, and the number of wealthy inhabitants comparatively few?

These results were predicted; but the Tory aristocracy turned a deaf ear to all our entreaties. Town after town, as Mr. Cobden observed on Wednesday night, is handed over to the Government. The people are "stretching out their hands for good," and if the accounts from many places are to be relied on, they threaten in their extremity to take what they have not the means of purchasing. The most urgent representations on the subject have, we know, been made by the local authorities to the Government.

Sir Robert Peel is now impressed with the importance of the fact that the population of this country is increasing more rapidly than the means of subsistence; and Mr. Gladstone, in the discussion on May 23, showed how much the country had suffered from the existing system with regard to the importation of food. He showed that the monopoly not only raised prices, but deprived the man willing to work of employment. The concluding passage of Mr. Gladstone's speech cannot be too often brought before the public: "He had heard honourable gentlemen say, 'Why interfere? Why not leave the matter to the natural operation of supply and demand?' But it was the violent interference of the existing system with the natural operations of supply and demand, which made it desirable that that system should undergo some modification [cheers]. It did not follow, that because the operation of the tariff would be only to produce a moderate importation, that they were to consider the benefit of the change as measured by the actual reduction of prices. Suppose that £0,000 head of cattle were to be annually imported, such importation would produce

but a small effect upon the prices of meat, but it would create an import trade to the amount of half a million of money—a trade, which in its nature would lead, by a smooth certain course of operation, to an export trade in return of an equal amount [hear, hear]; which would contribute—he did not say in a moment, but in the course of years, to an increased demand for employment and labour." This is all exceedingly good, but it ought to have been spoken sooner. Why, when the evils of the restrictive system were pointed out—when it was shown that commerce ultimately resolves itself into barter—that trade cannot be one-sided—did Sir Robert Peel endeavour to throw dust in the eyes of the House by producing his accounts of exports of manufactures, and attempting to show that the existing system could not be destructive of industry? It is now admitted that the system is bad, that the food imported not only lowers prices—an immense object in a country in which several great branches of industry are suffering from the success of foreign competition—but sets industry to work at home. But the numerous bankrupt manufacturers who struggled on, in hopes of a change, where their capitals were exhausted, the thousands of hands wandering about our manufacturing towns without employment—are justified in demanding why were these truths so long withheld? Why was relief refused to the industry of the country?

The Tory members of the West Riding of Yorkshire voted on Wednesday night for a repeal of the duty on the importation of foreign wool, because that most important branch of our industry, the woollen manufacture, was on the decline, and in proof of it instances were given of the transference of orders from houses in Leeds to French houses. But Sir Robert Peel, though he knew better, for party purposes, or worse, encouraged the Tories in the delusion that the complaints of the manufacturers were groundless. It was deemed an admirable ruse to encourage the Chartists to break up the meetings called to petition for a removal of the restrictions on trade, that the industrious might obtain food and employment. And what do we now hear from the present ministers? Eulogies on the report of the import duties committee. We by no means underrate the importance of the testimony borne by Sir Robert Peel and the Vice President of the Board of Trade to the importance of free trade; we only regret that it has been withheld till several branches of industry have suffered severely from the existing system, and distress in our manufacturing towns threatens the subversion of order.

No man knows better than Sir Robert Peel that the prosperity of our agriculture is the consequence of successful manufactures: and it is the more to be lamented that he has done so much to maintain the Tory aristocracy in the delusion that the monopoly of food was not injurious to the country, and that the manufacturers (on whose prosperity their own depended) could not be too much humbled.

FAMINE IN IRELAND.

The Rev. Richard Henry, parish priest of Islandeady, in a letter to the Freeman's Journal, dated on Monday morning, states that hundreds are on the brink of starvation in that parish, and that many of them must perish, if relief be not speedily afforded. The reverend gentleman says:—"Five hundred families have been, for the last ten days, subsisting on green cabbage leaves, the only food under Heaven they can procure." A memorial for relief has been sent to Lord de Gray, and one also to the landlord, Sir Roger Palmer.

THE GOLD COINAGE.

The proclamation regarding the gold coinage has produced, as we anticipated, great confusion and embarrassment in monetary operations. The public look shy at every sovereign which does not bear a fresh and florid look, and no wise man will take gold from his bankers. He must draw Bank paper, and take what gold he requires from the Bank counter. We have received several communications on this subject, all complaining of the sudden arbitrary manner in which the matter has been conducted; and some of our correspondents seem to think that while it may have the effect of inducing some parties to apply to the Bank for their gold, it will on the other hand create so much dislike to hold gold in others, as must rather tend to expand the paper

currency. There is no doubt that it will act in some measure both ways. In advocating the ease of the public in this matter of the coinage, we ought not to lose sight of the difficulties attending any course which could have been adopted by the Government. If they had issued an order calling in all sovereigns under a given weight—say at less than 5 dwts. 2½ grains—there is much reason to fear that the "sweating" process would have been used wherever new sovereigns could be found to bear the test of the operation. In the mean time, we hear that the Bank of England is taking light sovereigns at 3l. 17s. 6d. per ounce, while the bullion dealers allow only 3l. 17s. 5d. per ounce. The difference of one penny per ounce will have the effect of bringing a large amount to the Bank. The private bankers, who are of course the chief holders, must all do so eventually, and the gold so paid in weight will soon undergo the coining process, and be speedily re-issued as sovereigns, so that there is little risk of any scarcity of gold being experienced, through the transaction, in the Bank coffers. The rumour was early abroad that negotiations were going on between the Bank parlour and Downing-street, to induce the Bank to take the light gold at Mint price, but nothing definite transpired until late in the afternoon, after business hours, when the following notice was issued from the Bank parlour—

Bank of England, June 9, 1842. "At the request of the Right Honourable the Lord Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, for the relief of his Majesty's subjects, the gold coin of this kingdom below the legal current weight—Notice is hereby given, that from and after this day any quantity of such gold in amounts of not less than 50l., will be taken in at the Bullion-office of the Bank of England, a 3l. 17s. 10d. per oz. from the hours of nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon until further notice."

SYDNEY PRICE CURRENT.

Table with multiple columns listing prices for various goods including imported merchandise, spirits, wines, teas, sugars, coffee, rope, paints, sundries, and live stock. Includes sub-sections like 'MELBOURNE MARKETS, SEP. 14.' and 'LAUNCESTON MARKETS.'

Table listing prices for Norway Deal Plank per foot, American ditto ditto, each, Kent Hops per lb., and American ditto ditto.

Table listing prices for bread, flour, and grain, including items like Biscuit, No. 1, per cwt., Ditto, No. 2, ditto, First Flour per 100lbs, cash, etc.

Table listing prices for colonial merchandise—retail, including items like Butter (fresh) per lb., Ditto (salt) ditto, Ditto (junk) ditto, Cheese per lb., Bacon ditto, Eggs per dozen, etc.

Table listing prices for live stock, including Cattle, mixed, per head, Ditto, fat, per head, Misch Cows, per head, Sheep, mixed, etc.

Table listing prices for exports, including Wool, Choice fleeces, per lb., Good ordinary, Broken, In Grease, etc.

Table listing prices for Melbourne Markets, Sep. 14, including Flour, At Manton's Mills, First, per 100 lbs., Second, ditto, etc.

Table listing prices for Hobart Town Markets, including Wheat, per bushel, Oats, seed, Barley, English, Flour, per cwt., Potatoes, "Blocks", per cwt., etc.

Table listing prices for Launceston Markets, including Wheat, per bushel, Barley, English, Oats, Flour, first quality, per ton, etc.

Table listing prices for English Markets, including Sperm oil, per ton, Southern ditto, dark, Pale, Newfoundland cod ditto, etc.

CHALDEAN MANUSCRIPT.

The following ancient M.S. was found the other day in the Editorial Letter-box of the Colonial Observer.—

CHAP. II.

- Verses 1-32: Verse 1. There was a mighty tree that grew in the land, and its top reached unto the clouds... Verse 2. And the owl, and the vulture, and all unclean birds of prey did nestle among the branches... Verse 3. And this mighty tree was fed and nourished by the state; and it did drain and suck up the fat of the land... Verse 4. And no wholesome plant nor herb could thrive beneath its leafy shadow... Verse 5. And the people groined and cried aloud, O, who will deliver us from this corrupt tree?... Verse 6. For many great men and mighty men of renown had essayed to root it up... Verse 7. But the root was deep in the ground, and the strong fibres thereof were fast, so that no man might move them... Verse 8. And the people did faint, and their cry was great... Verse 9. And there arose a mighty man, a man of wisdom, and of power, and of greatness... Verse 10. And he lifted up his voice and cried aloud, Hear me, O ye men of Australia, and listen unto the words which I shall declare unto you... Verse 11. Be firm, be ye united, be ye true men unto the good cause, and lend me your aid, and this mighty tree shall be laid low... Verse 12. And the people answered and said unto him, we be thy servants for ever, only root up this tree which destroyeth us all... Verse 13. For our flocks and our herds are of no use to us so long as that tree abideth and harboareth in its branches those foul birds... Verse 14. Then this mighty man, possessed of wisdom, and power, and greatness, did arm himself with justice... Verse 15. And he took the axe of common sense and laid it to the root of the tree... Verse 16. And he did dig around it, and the tree began to shake, and the people rejoiced exceedingly... Verse 17. But the owls and the vultures, and the carrion crows, that dwelt amidst its branches, did scream and howl with an exceeding bitter cry... Verse 18. But this man of wisdom, and of greatness, and of power, heeded not their howling and crying... Verse 19. But wrought lustily, and it came to pass, that this mighty tree, which for ages had withered the land, fell to the ground with a noise like unto the roaring of thunder... Verse 20. And the people shouted for joy, but the foul birds and birds of prey, did scream, because their habitation had fallen... Verse 21. And its leaves became withered, and were scattered by the winds of heaven, and its trunk became rotten, and its roots were consumed by the sun... Verse 22. And it can never flourish nor bud again, for its place is made void... Verse 23. The owls, and vultures, and carrion crows did mourn and droop, but the people did sing, and rejoice... Verse 24. Now listen unto me, O ye men of Australia, and I will expound unto you this parable, and the interpretation thereof... Verse 25. That mighty tree is the System of Church Establishments which hath so long defiled our high places... Verse 26. That the few might riot in luxury, and be clothed in silk, and furs, and drink wine in abundance, and take unto themselves the treasure of the land and the fulness thereof... Verse 27. And the owls and the vultures, and the unclean birds, and the birds of prey, are those men who have ruined the Church, and made her a bye-word and a proverb unto all men, and all languages and all countries... Verse 28. But a mighty man, and a man of wisdom, and of power, and of greatness, hath in our days arisen, who hath wrought the deliverance of the people... Verse 29. Taking into his counsel men of truth and wisdom, he hath caused the tree of liberty to put forth her tender bud... Verse 30. Which shall ripen more and more, and shall never decay whilst the world endureth... Verse 31. But under its fragrant shade shall men repose, and shall cultivate knowledge, and pursue wisdom, and the wilderness shall be made as the valley, and the valley shall bring forth an hundred fold... Verse 32. And no man shall be compelled to bow down and worship other men's idols, but each shall do as it pleaseth him in worshipping where and whom he judgeth according to his own conscience to be right.

The M.S. here closes abruptly.

Quiz.

LETTER OF PUBLIUS LENTULUS TO THE ROMAN SENATE.

There appeared in these our days a man of great virtue, named Jesus Christ, who is yet living among us, and of the Gentiles is accepted as a prophet of truth, but his disciples call him the son of God; he raiseth the dead, and cureth all manner of diseases.

A man of stature somewhat tall, and comely, with very reverend countenance, such as the beholders may both love and fear. His hair of the colour of chestnut full ripe, plain to his ears, whence downwards it is more orient, curling and waving about his shoulders: In the midst of his head is a seam or partition of his hair; after the manner of the Nazarets. His forehead plain and very delicate. His face without spot or wrinkle, beautified with a lovely red. His nose and mouth so formed as nothing can be reprehended. His beard and whiskers in colour like his hair, not very long but forked. His look innocent and meane. His eyes grey, clear, and quick in reproving he is terrible, in admonishing courteous and fair spoken, pleasant in conversation, mixed with gravity. It cannot be remembered that any have seen him laugh, but many have seen him weep. In proportion of body most excellent; his arms and hands most delicate to behold. In speaking, very temperate, modest and wise.

A man for his singular beauty, surpassing the children of men. This letter was copied from a M.S. in the library of the late Lord Kelly.

THE INTRODUCTION OF A USURY LAW.

Pursuant to public notice, a respectable, but not numerously attended meeting, took place at the Royal Exchange Hotel, Port Phillip, on the 11th instant, for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning the Governor and the Legislative Council,

for the introduction of such modified form of Usury Laws as would prove beneficial to the lender and borrower, and to take such steps as might be deemed advisable for relieving the existing depression in the monetary affairs of this province. The Deputy Sheriff having been called to the chair, briefly stated the objects for which the meeting had been convened, and called upon Mr. Kerr, the Secretary of the preliminary committee, who read the following report:—

Melbourne, 10th October, 1842.

The Preliminary Committee, appointed at the general meeting held in the Royal Exchange Hotel, Collins-street, on the 3rd instant, to consider the propriety of petitioning the Governor and the Legislative Council to pass an Act modifying the Usury Laws in such manner as would be beneficial both to the lender and borrower, and to take such steps as might be considered advisable for relieving the existing depression in the monetary affairs of the province, have the honour to report that they have carefully considered the important questions brought under their notice, and, after mature deliberation, arrived at the following decision:—

1st. That no possible modification of the Usury Laws could ever be efficacious in accomplishing the end for which such laws are intended, and therefore, legislative interference with the price of money is, under present circumstances, inexpedient and unadvisable.

2d. That a pregnant cause of the existing depression in the monetary affairs of the province has its origin in the practice of the different public Banking establishments of charging so high a rate of interest as ten per cent. on discounts, and allowing so high a rate of interest as seven per cent. on deposit receipts—the former encouraging the practice by private discounters of charging usurious interest; the latter operating prejudicially to the interests of the community in keeping capital locked up from circulation.

The Committee, therefore, recommend to this meeting to abandon the idea of petitioning for the introduction of Usury Laws, to urge upon the different public Banking establishments the propriety of reducing the rate of interest upon discounts to eight per cent., and upon deposit receipts of whatever duration to four per cent. And, above all, they wish to impress upon the meeting the urgent necessity that exists for the introduction of a more wholesome system in the ordinary commercial transactions of the province.

The subjoined resolutions were then proposed and unanimously adopted:—

Proposed by Dr. Kilgour; seconded by Major St. John:—

1.—That the report be read and adopted. Proposed by Mr. D. S. Campbell; seconded by Mr. P. W. Welsh:—

2.—That, in order to carry out the suggestions contained in the report, a deputation, consisting of the following gentlemen,—Messrs. Cunningham, the Verner, D. S. Campbell, Kerr, and Dr. McCrae, be appointed to wait upon the Managers of the different public Banking Establishments, to ascertain their views with reference to the proposed reduction of interest, and to urge the propriety of compliance with the wishes of the public.

3. That the grand cause of the existing depression in the monetary affairs of the province is the injudicious system of credit which has hitherto obtained and which has operated most injuriously on the general interests of the community, by encouraging indiscreet speculation with fictitious capital.

Proposed by Mr. Cunningham; seconded by Mr. D. S. Campbell:—

3.—That this meeting, while deeply conscious of the existing depression in the monetary concerns of the colony, have yet the firmest confidence in its vast resources, and ultimate success.

Proposed by Mr. Kerr; seconded by Mr. Cunningham:—

4.—That this meeting do now stand adjourned until Tuesday next, at the same place and hour, for the further consideration of the steps to be adopted; and, that in the meantime, the Preliminary Committee be re-appointed, with instructions to take such further steps as they may deem necessary.

A vote of thanks was then given to the Chairman for his impartial conduct in the chair, and the meeting adjourned until the following Tuesday, for the purpose specified in the resolutions.

American Blustering.—In proportion as courage is praiseworthy, so is blustering ridiculous. The American army, though remarkable for courage, can boast its parodies. One of these is General Bird, a captain in the 2nd United States Infantry, who, serving with General Jackson against the Indians, was put under arrest, and not being brought to a court-martial for a considerable time, he tendered his resignation to his commanding officer, Lieut. Col. Russell. The following is the concluding passage of his letter:—"In leaving the service, I am not abandoning the cause of republicanism, but yet hope to brandish the glittering steel in the field, and carve my way to a name which shall prove my country's neglect; and when this mortal part shall be cloaked in the dust, and the soul shall wing its flight to the regions above, in passing by the pale-faced Moon, I shall hang my hat on brilliant Mars, and make a report to each speculative star; and arriving at the portal of Heaven's high chancery, shall demand of the attending angel to be ushered into the presence of Washington!!!"

COOLIE IMMIGRATION.

The following memorial to the Secretary of State has been drawn up by the Committee of the Indian Labour Association:—

To the Right Honorable Lord Stanley, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, &c., &c.

The Memorial of the undersigned Members of the Association for obtaining permission to import Coolies, or other labourers, from India, Respectfully Sheweth.—That Memorialists, as Members of the above Association, being Agriculturists, Stockholders, and others, employers of labour in New South Wales, respectfully entreat your Lordship's attention to the inevitable ruin with which they are now, and must continue to be, threatened from the scarcity of labour.

That in the present depressed and embarrassed state of the Colony, (originating in causes to which they deem it unnecessary to advert), Memorialists cannot calculate upon any assistance from that source of Revenue from which Immigration has been hitherto supported; or, at all events, not to an amount commensurate with the necessities of the community.

That, under these circumstances, the attention of your Memorialists has been directed to the means by which the class of labourers in more immediate demand may be most readily obtained,—the scarcity of labour already felt, and the high rate of wages demanded, being to an extent quite incompatible with the profitable growth of wool.

That the advantages derived from the importation of Hill Coolies, or Dhangers, into Mauritius, and the experiment partially, but successfully tried, a few years ago, of their introduction into New South Wales, have induced your Memorialists to look to India as a quarter from whence—and at an early period—a class of Immigrants might be obtained, in every respect suited to their pressing wants; experience having shown that the class alluded to are well qualified for pastoral pursuits, in which their services would be principally required.

That Memorialists have seen with much interest a copy of your Lordship's despatch, [No. 47, dated 21st January, 1842,] addressed to his Excellency Sir Lieut. Genl. Fitzroy, together with an order in Council, respecting the introduction of free labour into Mauritius, from India, and from which they anticipate the immediate removal of the prohibition by which such Immigration has for some time been suspended.

That Memorialists are most desirous of being permitted to participate in the advantages of this measure of her Majesty's Government, and they feel confident, that whilst your Lordship, and her Majesty's Government, have thought proper to acquiesce in a plan deemed necessary for the welfare of another Colony, your Lordship will from that spirit of impartiality and justice, which has ever characterized your Lordship's Administration, not hesitate to concede a similar measure, equally beneficial to the welfare of New South Wales.

That should your Lordship be pleased to extend to this Colony the benefit of the measure in question, Memorialists will be prepared to adopt the principles contained in that Despatch which your Memorialists conceive has been framed with a view to secure the protection of the Emigrant Indian Labourer; and which object Memorialists propose to attain in a mode as satisfactory as that dictated by your Lordship, but, at the same time, better suited to the circumstances of the Colony, and more within the means of Memorialists to accomplish.—[Appendix, No. 1.]

That Memorialists are the more sanguine, in the hope that your Lordship will extend to them the boon they solicit, as many of the objections which might be urged against the introduction of Indian Labourers in other Colonies, do not apply to New South Wales. [Appendix, No. 1.] And they would respectfully suggest to your Lordship, that the employment of Coolies as Shepherds, would not interfere with Europeans engaged in other branches of industry, such European labourers being generally averse to pastoral pursuits, whilst the Coolies have been found well adapted for that employment, and have exhibited a remarkable example of honesty, sobriety, and thrift—the latter being strongly exemplified in the sums which many of them have deposited in the Savings' Banks, during a year's contract.—[Appendix, No. 1.]

Memorialists trust that in conceding the object of their prayer, it will be apparent to your Lordship that the interests of humanity, and the welfare of this Colony, would be alike consulted. It is well known that the race which Memorialists are desirous to import, are frequently exposed to the most painful privations in their own country, and that famine itself is not an unusual occurrence amongst them. Their removal to this Colony—possessing a climate congenial to the Indian constitution, and where the reward of labour is so much superior to that afforded in their own country, as to enable them to return home, at the expiration of their contract, with a competence to render them sufficient for life—would, therefore, not only promote their present relief, but also secure their future and permanent interests.

Your Lordship's Memorialists likewise respectfully submit, that the introduction of Coolies into, and their residence in this Colony, cannot fail, to a certain extent, to communicate to them the habits of civilized life, and by the removal of prejudices, render them more accessible to the influence and adoption of Christian principles.

Memorialists would respectfully refer your Lordship to the last Report of the Committee of the Legislative Council of this Colony on Immigration, in which it is stated that they (the Committee) deem "the continuance of immigration to be altogether indispensable to the improvement, and even to the maintenance of the Colony." And Memorialists would urge the fact, that the copious stream of Emigration which has flowed from the United Kingdom to New South Wales during the last two years, produced only a temporary relief of their necessities, an extraordinary portion of the Immigrants having become themselves employers of labourers, and thus increased the difficulties of the settler, the natural increase of whose flocks annually demands an increasing supply of shepherds.

With such important considerations before your Lordship, Memorialists feel assured that your Lordship will not hesitate as to the propriety of acceding to their prayer; the experiment which they now present to your Lordship's attention being, in the estimation of Memorialists, the only one calculated to avert the ruin with which they are now threatened, and promote that return to prosperity, which in the same manner as the abundance and cheapness of convict labour created their former Land Fund, may again enable the Colony, under improved resources, to recur to the Mother Country for Immigrants.

PORT NELSON

(From the Nelson Examiner, Sept. 17.)

The aboriginal inhabitants of this district have great cause to rejoice in the recent visit of his lordship the Bishop of New Zealand. During the whole of his sojourn here, he manifested the greatest anxiety to promote the moral and physical welfare of the Maories. Dr. Selwyn having been appointed one of the trustees for the management of the native reserves, was enabled to take steps to render this valuable property available for the purposes originally intended. His lordship has announced his willingness to grant leases for twenty-one years, which will encourage many persons to build substantial houses, who have hitherto held back from ignorance of the terms on which the land could be rented. The funds will be immediately applied to the erection of a few comfortable houses on Green Point, where the Maories may resort on visiting Nelson, and not lie on the beach, as they have hitherto, in all weathers, often with no other covering than a blanket. A small hospital is also to be built, on the acre facing the Bank, where they can be lodged and attended to in sickness, and have the benefit of Mr. Wilson's medical experience, who is appointed their surgeon. As soon as possible, a school will likewise be erected, where the children of the Maories from two years and upwards will be clothed, boarded, and educated. It is hoped that, by this means, the rising generation may be trained to habits of industry, as from this school, at proper ages, boys will be apprenticed to learn various trades; and his lordship expresses a hope that among them he may find some with sufficient talent and with a desire to enter the church, whom he will be happy to ordain.

The Bishop left Nelson in the *Perseverance* on Thursday last for Port Nicholson. It was his lordship's intention, we believe, to have stayed another week; but being desirous to reach Wellington in time sufficient to allow his visiting Taranaki before the arrival of the Government brig at the end of this month, he embraced the opportunity which the *Perseverance* offered of doing so. On Sunday morning last, after a suitable discourse from his lordship, a collection was made towards defraying the expense of erecting a church; and notwithstanding the unfavourable weather, 37l. were collected. The Bishop has made arrangements with the Company's Agent to have the building used by the surveyors, and that used for immigrants, which nearly adjoins it. These two buildings, which stand on the spot reserved for the church, will answer all temporary purposes; and a substantial and elegant building is to be erected around them as fast as the funds will warrant. It is intended, we believe, to continue collections for this purpose on every sacramental Sunday; and his lordship has a fund intrusted to him to assist in forwarding the work, if needed. The Rev. Ray remains here to administer to the spiritual wants of the settlement; and it is not unlikely that the Bishop may return for a few days in the middle of next month.

Captain Wakefield and the gentlemen who accompanied him on the excursion to Massacre Bay, arrived at Nelson on Tuesday evening, having left the schooner *Elizabeth* becalmed fifteen miles outside the harbour. They express themselves highly gratified with the results of the expedition and the resources of the bay. The beauty of the scenery is remarkable even in New Zealand. The extent of flat land is considerable, chiefly wooded, and these districts are opened up for a short distance by their respective rivers. Limestone is to be obtained in any quantity. Coal at the Taipo, the Tata, at the Motupipi, and the Takaku.

BRISBANE WARD.

WE, the Undersigned Electors of Brisbane Ward, beg to recommend Mr. FELIX WILSON, as a fit and proper person to protect our interests in the City Council, and have pledged ourselves to vote for him accordingly.

- Antrobus James
Anderson David
Atkinson Geo.
Aitchison John
Bradidge Wm.
Boonham John
Bourke Isaac
Bruce William
Bones Edward
Bones Charles
Brown Wm. F.
Broad Robert
Belmore James
Beard William
Combes James
Callaghan Tim.
Clark Edward
Carruthers John
Cork Robert
Cooper William
Candlish Joseph
Cutler Saml. W.
Curtiss W. B.
Cozer Thomas
Dalgarno James
Davis William
D'Arcy John
Davis Solomon
Drake Henry
Davies Thomas
Evans William
Edney William
Fawcett R.
Friend W. S.
Fuller Thomas
Fennell Thomas
Glenville Geo.
George John
Griffiths William
Griffiths John
Graham Jas. M.
Garbutt John
Holle J. F.
Haylock Ed.
Haipor Hugh
Henley Charles
Howell Thomas
Howell John
Hunningham W. S.
Hubbard James
Ikin John
Inglis William
Innes J.
Jones David
Jones John
Jones Samuel
Jones Alexander
Jenkins Richard N.
Kett Michael
Kain Thomas
King Joseph
Leworthy R.
Lovercraft J.
Lyster J. H.
Lees James
Linnett Jeremiah
Lincoln Timothy

GENTLEMEN—After receiving such numerous promises of support, in addition to the names attached to the original requisition which induced me to consent to accept office if elected, I cannot do less than thank you for your kindness, and assure you that, in the event of my election, I will use my best efforts to promote the welfare of my fellow citizens.

I am, Gentlemen, Your most obedient servant, F. WILSON. Sydney, October 14

GIPPS WARD.

WE, the undersigned Citizens of the above Ward, beg to recommend Mr. J. J. Peacock as a fit and proper person to represent us in the City Council, and we pledge ourselves to support him at the ensuing Election.

- John Jones
James Chapman
James Prescott
Richard Nugent
Charles Evans
Robert M'Ewen
William Burke
Edward Parsonage
T. A. Salmon
William Wyburne
John Rochester
Robert Berry
Richard Crampton
William Butt
Luke Wade
John Cooper
Samuel Corson
Charles James Bulivant

- John Sims
John Pentell
John Court
Edward O'Hara
John Williamson
John Redgrave
George Grimes
James Evans
James Giffin
George Williams
John M'Lean
Benjamin Roden
Robert Jones
John Gould
John Stevens
Robert McIvlie

- James Pashley
John Alexander Dutton
Maurice Evans
Joseph Farish
John Hudson
John Cook
Hugh Wallis
John Williams
James Underwood
William Thorn
Joseph Thorn
Patrick Howard
William Sims
Thomas Whyters
James McGregor
William Sydney Smith
Thomas Brown
Thomas Place
Thomas Whitaker
James Beatt
John Coghlan
Joseph Hudson
James Macbeth
William Byrnes
W. Williams
Frederick Wilhelm
Joseph Dawton
John Marshall
Edward Finn
William Mazagora
Thomas Willis
John Johnston
Thomas Cook
Joseph Simpson
William Riley
Andrew Melville
Joseph Allcott
William Cantell
George Talentire
James Liddle
George McCulloch
John Heleerick
Edward Dunn
Joseph Williams
Michael Williams
Richard Martin
Andrew Goodwin
John Webb
John Crook
George M'Ausland
James Ewen
John Podger
John M'Mahon
John Brown
Daniel Wood
John Dumbell
John Mitchell
John Marshall
John Pierce
Charles Laidley
Thomas Boucher
Matthew Brice
John Donohoe
Matthew Mallan
James Taylor
Wall Palmer
John Lumley
John Sullivan
Charles Dandlish
John Jones

GENTLEMEN—I beg to return you my sincere thanks for the honour you have done me in your requisition, and in the event of my election, it will be my study to guard your interests to the utmost of my power.

I remain, Gentlemen, Your most obedient servant, JOHN JENKINS PEACOCK. Sydney, October 22.

To the Clergy of All Denominations Life Assurance.

The inability of the Ministers of religion in this colony to make any adequate provision for their families after their decease, by the investment of savings from their very limited incomes, having been brought under the notice of the Directors of the undernamed Company, by enquiries on behalf of particular congregations which contemplate presenting to their Ministers Policies of Assurance on their lives, and paying the premium by additional subscription—as well as the great evil in a public point of view, of having the widows and families of respected Ministers suddenly cut down by an unavoidable event from their place and station in society, perhaps to absolute poverty—they have determined to afford inducement to make such provision by abating five per cent. upon the premiums for every year of life, of all assurances upon the lives of the Clergy of all denominations.

AUSTRALIAN, COLONIAL AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY, 126, Bishopsgate-street, corner of Cornhill, and 14, Bridge-street, Sydney. Capital 200,000l. in 2,000 Shares.

- Directors: Edward Bernard, Esq., J. B. Buckle, Esq., John H. Cooper, Esq., G. Colquhoun, jun., Esq., J. Edwards Lyall, Esq., C. E. Mangles, Esq., J. B. Montefiore, Esq., J. H. Ravenshaw Esq., Sir James Stirling, William Walker, Esq.

- Auditors: St. H. F. Doyle, Bart., C. Richardson, Esq., 70, Cornhill.

- Directors for Sydney: Thomas Brelliat, Esq., John Thacker, Esq., John Mackay, Esq., Francis Kemble, Esq. (Late of the Board of Directors, London.)

Bankers: Bank of Australasia—For Sydney, Maitland, Port Phillip, Adelaide and Launceston. Consulting Physician for Sydney—Dr. Nicholson. Solicitor—James Norton, Esq.

Advantages of the Institution—An ample subscribed capital in England, and ample funds within in Colony Rates of Premium very much lower than have before been offered in this Colony, and participation to the one thousand policy holders in the oldest dates of the one being, in profits to the extent of one-half, including those of the Annuity Branch, which in England are very considerable.

No extra premiums for one voyage to Europe and back, or for voyages in approved vessels to, or residence in, any part of Australasia, in approved situations. Policies may be made payable in Australasia, London, and altered by endorsement.

Specimen of Rates. Which will be revised annually.

Table with columns: Age, One Year, Seven Years, Life. Rows for ages 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50.

From the above, five per cent. will be abated to the Clergy; and two-thirds of the annual premium on policies for the whole of the next date for the one-third may remain as a debt against the Policy at five per cent. compound interest; or may be paid off at the pleasure of the assurer.

Proprietors, with full tables of rates, and all needful information, may be obtained at the office. By order of the Directors, THOMAS WALKER, Actuary.

J. NEILSON AND CO. beg to notify that they have commenced the manufacture of the following agreeable effervescent beverages, viz.:—Lemonade, Gingerade, Raspberryade, and Soda Water. They also state that the above can be had at the Wholesale Manufactory, 6, Hunter-street: entrance from the lane leading to the old Australian Printing Office.

THE COLONIAL OBSERVER.

THE two gentlemen who have hitherto managed the literary department of this Journal being both under the necessity of relinquishing all connection with the Colonial Press at the close of the present quarter—the one, from greatly increased and constantly accumulating duties of a different description, that render his further connection with the Press impracticable; and the other, in consequence of a recent and severe attack of illness, of which he has reason to expect a recurrence in his present employment—the copyright of this Paper will be disposed of on reasonable terms to any party or parties desirous of embarking in such an undertaking, with the superior facilities which the Colonial Observer at present affords: possession to be given on the 31st of Dec. next.

The parties who have been instrumental in establishing this Journal, cannot relinquish the hold which they have at present on so powerful and influential an engine as the public Press, without considerable regret—especially in the present interesting crisis in the history of this Colony, which is now evidently in a state of rapid transition from a condition of mere passivity to one in which its character and talent and energies will shortly be all powerfully developed. But interests of a higher order, connected with the advancement of religion and education in this Colony, are at stake in the matter; and the measure contemplated is therefore one of urgent and imperative necessity.

From the numerous and highly respectable list of Subscribers which the Colonial Observer has secured all over the Territory, and from its present prosperous condition, notwithstanding the difficulties of the times, it unquestionably affords great facilities for any party or parties desirous of embarking in the field of the Press; and as it is now printed by contract, the expense of conducting it, compared with its actual income, can be ascertained with the utmost facility.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. J. H. BAILLIE, Observer Office. Sydney, Oct. 25, 1842.

NEW MAGAZINE.

ON JANUARY 1, 1843, will be published, No. 1, of the New South Wales Monthly Magazine, or Journal of General Politics, Literature, Science, and the Arts, embellished with a view, sketched and lithographed for this work, by J. S. Prout, Esq.

Advertisements are to be sent early, to the care of Mr. Reading, Printing office, King-street.

Subscription lists are now left at the Newspaper offices and Booksellers. The terms of subscription will be 7s. 6d. a quarter. Further particulars may be obtained of the Editor, Mr. A. J. Slatterie, Stanley-street, near Sydney College.

SEA HORSE STEAM SHIP. Steam Communication between Sydney, Van Dieman's Land, and Port Phillip.

THE Sea Horse Steam ship will leave Sydney for Hobart Town on Saturday morning, the 5th November, at 8 o'clock—returning from Hobart Town on Saturday the 12th November. For George Town and Port Phillip, on Saturday morning the 19th November, at 8 o'clock. Further information obtained on application to BOYD and Co. Munro's Buildings, Custom House.

NOTICE. IF MISS ELLEN MACABE, who came from Dublin to this Colony about five years ago, will send her address to this office, she will hear of something to her advantage.

TO THE CITIZENS OF SYDNEY. GENTLEMEN—I beg to announce to you, that it is my intention to offer myself as a Councillor for Macquarie Ward. In the event of my election, I 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.

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, Wolongong.
— A. W. LARRYMORE, Morpeth.
— THOMAS BROWN, Port Macquarie.
— ROBERT CRAIG, Goulburn.
— GEO. M'KINLAY, Bathurst.
— BARROW, Yass.
— WILLIAM KERR, Port Phillip.
— R. L. MURRAY, Hobart Town.
— JAMES AIKENHEAD, Launceston.

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.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

October 22.—The barque Harlequin, 199 tons. Captain Crowell, from London, having left the Down, the 23rd May, with a general cargo. Passenger—Mrs Robinson.

22.—The barque Spartan, 384 tons, Captain Macey, from London, having left Liverpool the 12th June, with merchandise. Passengers—Doctor Bright, surgeon, Mrs. Bright, three children, and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Peterson, and two children, Messrs. Kerr, Barrielles, Herring, Birkett, Beauchamp, Utermarck, and Mr. and Mrs. Curlewis; intermediate, Messrs. Williams, Clark, Brelliat, Lewis, and Brockwell; and thirty steerage.

23.—The schooner Shamrock, 92 tons, Captain Dally, from Auckland, and the Bay of Islands, having left the former the 29th ult., and the latter the 4th inst., with sundries. Passengers—Mr. T. Benson, private secretary to his late Excellency Governor Hobson, Mr. Whytall, Mr. Beams, and twenty-nine in the steerage.

24.—The brig Martha, 248 tons, Captain Philip, from Valparaiso, having left the 14th August, with wheat. Passengers—Juan Manuel Luco, supercargo, Alechos Luco, and William Wilson.

DEPARTURES.

October 22.—The barque Sons of Commerce, Capt. Williams, for Singapore, with sundries. Passengers—Lieut. Martin, and servant, and Mons. Peyras.

22.—The brig Union, Capt. Granger, for Port Phillip, via Newcastle, in ballast. Passengers—Mrs. Granger and child.

22.—H. M. S. Beagle, Capt. Stokes, for Bass's Strait.

Yesterday.—The brig Calypso, Capt. Numwick, for Guam, in ballast.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This day.—The Emma, for Hobart Town; and the Sir John Byng, for the Bay of Islands and Auckland.

To-morrow.—The Packet, for Valparaiso; the Christiana, for Port Phillip; the Caroline, for Hobart Town; and the Rover, for Launceston.

23.—The Dorset, for Adelaide; the Terror, for China.

29.—The Thomas Lord, for Auckland; the Supply, for London.

30.—The William, for Launceston.

INSOLVENT ESTATES.

Table with columns: Insolvent's name, date of surrender, First meeting, Second meeting. Lists names like J. T. Wilson, William John Jones, etc.

Total surrendered since the 1st February—499.

SPECIAL MEETINGS.

A special meeting will be held in the estate of John Rogers, on Thursday, the 17th November next, to consider an offer of composition.

This day.—In the estate of G. A. Kennett. In the estate of John Lord and Co.; and of Thomas Gore and Co.

To-morrow.—In the estate of G. R. Nichols. On Friday, the 18th November, in the estate of Patrick Fenner, of Appin.

A third general meeting in the estates (both separate and partnership) of Samuel Peek, and Joseph Webb, will be held on the 4th November next.

* At Bathurst. † At Maitland. The meetings in the other cases are at the Supreme Court House, Sydney. ‡ This estate has been sequestrated by the honor Mr. Justice Burton on the petition of Mr. Samuel Lyons, in Pitt-street, to whom J. T. Wilson is indebted in the sum of £515 2s. 11d.

BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

The quarterly average of the liabilities and assets of the Union Bank, for the quarter ending 30th Sept., published in yesterday's Government Gazette, is as follows:—

The liabilities are, notes in circulation, not bearing interest, 27,964l.; bills ditto ditto, 20,104l. 2s. 1d.; balances due to other banks, 168l. 16s. 3d.; deposits bearing interest, 186,981l. 4s. 4d.; amounting in all to 235,218l. 2s. 8d.

The assets are—coin, 128,647l. 8s. 6d.; landed property, 9,034l. 7s. 10d.; balances due from other banks, 2,569l. 4s. 5d.; debts, &c., 511,555l. 2s. 5d.; amounting in all to 651,806l. 3s. 2d.

The paid up capital at the date of last advices from London was—575,930l. The amount of last dividend at 25s. per share on the original shares, and 10s. per share on

the second issue, was 31,000l. The reserved profits, after deducting dividend, amounted to 38,933l. 11s. 7d.

COLONIAL REVENUE.

The accounts of the revenue of the Colony of New South Wales, for the quarter ending 30th Sept. last, are published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*, with a comparative statement of the revenue for the same quarter in 1841, showing the increase or decrease thereon in 1842.

The general revenue presents a considerable decrease, being in 1842, 66,190l. 9s., while in 1841 it amounted to 81,492l. 2s. 2d.; being a net deficiency of 15,301l. 13s. 2d. This decrease arises chiefly from the falling off in the *ad valorem* duty on imported goods, on which item alone there is a diminution of 6,094l. 3s. 6d.; on the revenue derived from imported spirits there is a decrease of 3,051l. 6s. 9d.—The interest of public moneys which in the same quarter of 1841 amounted to 3,055l. 1s. 4d., is this year *nil*. The amount derived from auction duty and licenses to auctioneers has fallen from 4803l. 10s. 4d., to 2154l. 14s. 5d. The post office collections present a decrease of 2648l. 15s. 11s. The fees of public offices and Courts of Justice also present a decrease of 1857l. 7s. 4d. The only items on which there is any considerable increase are, assessment on stock beyond the boundaries, and the duty on tobacco; the increase on the former being 3465l. 9s. 3d., and on the latter, 1081l. 15s. 1d.

The land revenue presents a marked improvement for the last quarter, it amounts in the aggregate to 20,576l. 12s. 4d.; for the same quarter in 1841, it amounted only to 16,597l. 12s. 3d. The increase, however, is in the amount of quit-rents, to get in which unusual exertions have been made. The amount derived from this source during the past quarter is so great as 9215l., being an increase over the amount collected in the same quarter of 1841 of 7236l. 2s. This, of course, more than compensates for a decrease in the amount obtained from the sale of land and town allotments (which is 4201l. 10s. 2d. less than in 1841). The amount derived from depaturing licenses has considerably increased.

The Revenue on the whole presents a decrease on the quarter, of 10,129l. 12s. 43d.—being in 1841, 99,484l. 14s. 103d.; and in 1842, 89,355l. 2s. 6d.

NEWS AND RUMOURS.

The Governor, Lady Gipps, and Suite, arrived at Berrima, on their tour to the south country district, on Friday last. After breakfasting at the Royal Mail Hotel, his Excellency, Lady, and Suite, accompanied by the Police Magistrate and several other gentlemen, paid a visit of inspection to the gaol. The barracks for the Mounted Police and for the Infantry next received his Excellency's attention. The party left for Arthursleigh the same morning at 10 o'clock.—The Sydney Municipal Corporation Act comes into force on Tuesday next.—It is stated by a shareholder in the Bank of New South Wales in a communication in yesterday's *Herald*, that on Tuesday in last week, paper to the amount of between 9 and 10,000l., bearing the names of two firms, was discounted at the Bank of New South Wales, for the representative of a large China house; as also paper to the amount of 5,000l., for one of the firms alluded to. It is added that three members of those firms are directors in the different banks, who, by being thus enabled to monopolise the discounting facilities of the banking establishments, are able also to secure a monopoly in the tea market. The system, if it actually exists, deserves exposure, and we trust it will not be allowed to go without it.—The remains of the late Dr. Munro, assistant surgeon of H. M. S. *Favorite*, were interred on Monday afternoon in the English burying ground. The deceased had been in a state of ill health for some time, and expired at the general hospital on Saturday morning. The funeral was attended by the chief officers of the *Favorite*, *Fly*, and *Bramble*, with a guard of marines and a numerous train of sailors; it was also accompanied to the grave yard by the band of the 80th regiment and a number of naval and military officers, and the pro-

cession altogether had a most imposing though melancholy appearance.—A public meeting was held at the Wollombi, on the 18th instant, for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a Protestant Episcopal Church. A subscription was entered into and a considerable amount subscribed.—The regiments in New South Wales, we learn from the *Globe* of June 9th, are to be completed to the full Indian establishment of 1000 rank and file each.

AUSTRALIAN COLLEGE LECTURE-ROOM.

The Lecture-Room, or Public Hall, of the Australian College is rapidly progressing, and though a plain, unassuming, building of cut stone, it will form a material addition and improvement to the street in front of this office. The first instalment of 50l., we are informed, will be due to the contractor this week; we trust, therefore, that the friends of liberal education will not be backward in lending their assistance towards an undertaking which is likely to prove so conducive to the intellectual advancement of the Colony. Our good friend, Mr. Stubbs, whose zeal and ability in developing the resources of this Colony are known and read of all men, has signalled himself in this good work, by a spontaneous subscription of Ten Pounds towards the erection of the Lecture-Room. Subscription Lists will be found at all the Banks, as also at this office.

KEMP AND FAIRFAX, OR BETTER AND MORE BIBLE.

It is sufficiently ludicrous for such creatures as Messrs. Fullerton & Co. to pretend to deprive the Rev. Dr. Lang of his standing and title as a Minister of the Gospel, for the enormous offence of giving up his State-salary in this Colony; but to see Mr. Kemp, an Episcopalian, and Mr. Fairfax, an Independent, pretending to believe that Dr. L. is so deprived and degraded, by denying him the appellation of Reverend, to which every minister of religion, whether having care of souls or not, is supposed to be entitled by the common courtesy of civilized society, is utterly contemptible. In the report of the annual meeting of the Bible Society, in yesterday's *Daily News*, all the clerical speakers are designated Reverend; but Dr. Lang. Now, as it is a part of the precious nonsense of the Church of England, to believe that a Presbyterian minister is no minister at all, Dr. L. is still as much a minister of religion, in the estimation of members of that communion, as ever he was, and of consequence, in Mr. Kemp's. And as the Independents hold that the rite or ceremony of ordination is of no importance whatsoever, and regard the call of the Christian people in any instance as the voice of God, it is equally contrary to the professed tenets of Mr. Fairfax to regard Dr. L. as in any way deprived of his clerical office. But it gratifies the pitiful malignity of both of these little-minded men to offer a gratuitous insult to Dr. L. The fact is, however, Dr. L. as a Doctor of Divinity of an ancient European University, has a civil and legal right to the appellation of Reverend all over the world; and would still retain that right although deposed by all the Synods and Churches of Christendom.

PARAMATTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Pike, of Prospect, having been in to market with their cart of produce for sale, was returning again about twelve o'clock, noon, and when they got about two miles out of town they met a carriage at which time they were on the top of one of the bridges, and their horse, a young spirited one, suddenly wheeled round and upset them over the bridge. Mr. Pike escaped unhurt, but Mrs. Pike fell under the cart, receiving dreadful injuries about the head and back. They returned to town for medical assistance, and she now lies with very faint hopes of recovery. I may add that there are six dangerous bridges between this and Prospect, and there is only one has side rails, the others have all had them once, but they have been allowed to fall to pieces, but the government will have the *Toll*, as if the road was kept in proper repair, perhaps a hint in the *Observer*, at your own time, may have the desired effect, and get them put up again, as well as have a great many more things done, that require doing on that road.—*Correspondent*.

INQUESTS.—An inquest was held a few days ago at Goulburn, on the body of Sarah Collins, a ticket-of-leave holder, who died at Sarah Murray's Flats on Saturday evening, the 15th instant. It appeared that the deceased was proceeding on a dry from Yass to Liverpool hospital, and her death was accelerated from exposure to the coldness of the weather. The driver of the dry had agreed with the authorities at Yass to take the woman to Liverpool, but when he saw how weak and ill she was, he objected, upon which he was threatened with a summons for a breach of contract, and only consented to take her down to save himself. The jury returned a verdict of *ill* by the visitation of God. A conscientious verdict not doubt.—Another inquest was held at Goulburn on the 18th instant, on the body of William Clout, who was found drowned in a water hole. It appeared that deceased had been at the races, and returning in a state of intoxication, he had fallen into the water hole and was drowned. A verdict accordingly was returned.—*Chronicle*.

NEW ZEALAND.

(From our Correspondent.)

Since my last communication, his Excellency the late Governor of this colony died, and is succeeded temporarily by the Colonial Secretary, Willoughby Shortland, formerly a Lieutenant in the Navy. Whatever the political blunders of the late Governor were, and they were neither few nor small, still upon the whole, he was much superior in almost every respect to the present Viceroy.—The former, though broken down by ill health, exclusive of the many other difficulties to which he has been incessantly exposed since his arrival in New Zealand, has uniformly conducted himself with becoming dignity and condescension towards the colonists at large. Surrounded as his Excellency was by an Executive Council composed of political incapables; being, in fact, mere pedlars in perches of land, and retailers of bricks and shingles, he could hardly be expected to be successful in the high and responsible position which he occupied in the colony; for the duties of which, or any other similar situation, his previous training rendered him unfit. His attainments in his own peculiar vocation, nautical affairs, it is said were above mediocrity, as also that his acquirements in general literature were respectable.—The present representative of Royalty is allowed to be singularly deficient in the ordinary branches of education, such as orthography and the elementary principles of grammar;—in his disposition, fierce and sulky; in his department towards the public, repulsive and arrogant: cordial in his hatred towards the peculiar privileges claimed by the fourth estate—the Public Press. What his political movements may be hereafter, time only will show; as yet he affects a mysterious silence. The rest of the chief officials are cyphers in talent and mere tyros in public or other business. The most useless and blunder-making parties are those sent down by Sir George Gipps, from Sydney, seemingly the rubbish of the Public Offices there. No doubt he has more on his hands still of the same sort of material, of which he should be glad to get quit on any plausible terms. What is more unfortunate for the interests of the Colony, is the melancholy fact that all the little original capital of the settlers is nearly exhausted, and no apparent adequate value for it remains. Nearly the whole of it has been spent upon commercial gambling of the most absurd description; and as yet no vigorous or effectual steps have been taken to turn the truly splendid natural capabilities of the country to advantage. The Landsharks have severely hurt themselves and ruined others. The original Land-claimants have been most unfairly dealt with by the Local Government, and the consequences to them are very disastrous, and through them to the Colonists at large.

Ruin, in some shape or other, presents itself to almost all the better portion of the Colonists, and will inevitably overtake them, unless averted by some signal interposition of Providence. As a specimen of how business goes, the sheep, two hundred and odd in number, that came down in the *Medusa*, sold for 12 shillings each. There is no money to make purchases of stock, else horses, working bullocks, and cows, would bring reasonable prices, as such are peculiarly needed. All kinds of stock thrive remarkably well in the bush and fern lands of this Colony. Horses and cattle that are turned out to feed as they can, amongst the fern, get very fat in a short time. As to goats and pigs, they multiply remarkably fast, and are always in good condition. I should not think that sheep, in great numbers, would thrive. Any parties bringing stock with the view of rearing and increasing it on their own farms, would find it profitable—but shipmasters and others bringing any for immediate sale, will be sure to lose heavily on such a speculation. It will scarcely excite any surprise now-days, to be told that only one solitary vessel is at this moment in the port of Auckland, now the schooner *Shamrock*, a regular trader betwixt Sydney and this. The *Medusa* on discharging her cargo, sailed for Manilla. The *Tobago*, from London direct, is anxiously expected. All the small craft that used to be plying between the Bay of Islands

and the Metropolis, are turned off to seek employment elsewhere. This state of things is peculiarly deplorable, inasmuch as the natural resources of the Colony seem to be unrivalled, and its climate equally good. The Colonists themselves, more especially the unprincipled land-jobbers, are much to be blamed for the existing depression. It is to be hoped, if matters should mend, all parties will be more cautious for the future. Government surely do not contemplate large sales of lands, since they are reducing their Survey department so much. There are reductions making in other departments too, commencing, as is frequently the case, at the wrong end. Another newspaper has started since the beginning of this month, called the *Times*, and it does, as yet, promise to be a pretty fair exponent of the state of the times. It endeavours to have public opinion collected from all sides and from all parties, and is infinitely superior to the last journal published here.

Since writing the above, a pamphlet, the production of Dr. Martin of this town, has appeared, and so far as my knowledge of New Zealand affairs enable me to judge, I should say that it affords an accurate account of the state of our Colony since its foundation. As the object of the pamphlet is to make known both at home and abroad, the unparalleled difficulties, under which we labour, partly brought about by public or government mismanagement, and partly by the egregious folly of the Colonists themselves, (though the latter fact is not prominently insisted on, it would give much satisfaction to many of the New Zealand Colonists, that your Sydney press should give a helping hand to bring the subject discussed in the pamphlet into notice, and the assistance of no portion of the press, as I have reason to believe, would be so gratifying as that of your own Journal. It is consistent with my knowledge that the author of the pamphlet has given, or is to give instructions to his Sydney agents, to send your office a copy; but in case any delay should be made by that agent I beg to forward you a copy; hoping that you will review it, or bring it in some other shape into notice.

As fellow-subjects, you in Sydney cannot be altogether indifferent to our state; and seeing that we have at present no other mode of obtaining the sympathy of the British Government or Public for our hard case, but through the aid of our wellwishers in your Colony and of our friends at home, we trust you shall not be found wanting on your part to aid us in this our wish.—Truly yours,

NULLUS.

[The Pamphlet of Dr. M. will receive our earliest attention.—Eo.]

COURTS MARTIAL.—On Saturday last, William Murphy, Simon Fitzgerald, and Patrick Kenney, soldiers belonging to her Majesty's 99th Regiment, were charged with deserting from Newcastle on the evening of the 4th of September. The Court having found all the charges proven, the prisoners were each sentenced to be transported for the period of ten years.

Buller's Visit to the Azores.—A glimpse at the prevalent manners of the women of St. Michael's, equally applicable to all ranks, is revealed in the following anecdote, and the remarks which it suggests deserve attention:—"There lives in our street a fat woman, who sits in her balcony and bows daily as we pass. She has the self-composure that the women of all ranks here seem to possess, and showed it very amusingly to-day. As we passed her window, she was in the act of discharging from it a dish of dirty water, in which probably she had just washed her hands, and until the discharge was half-finished, she did not see us. But it did not discompose her, nor entirely swamp us; and, with the red earth-water in one hand and the balcony rail in the other, she made as dignified and graceful a salutation as if she had been holding a scent bottle instead of an earthen pot. This incident is an illustration of two peculiarities of this people—the summary way in which they rid themselves of their slops, and the unvarying self-possession with which they are blessed. It is too much the fault of the English poor, to behave towards those who are above them in rank as if they felt themselves to belong to an inferior race; to lose, when they come into actual contact with their superiors, all proper self-respect, and, by their constrained and uneasy manner, to seem to feel unworthy of sharing with those above them that measure of respectful freedom which ought ever to be admitted in the intercourse of one man with another. But the poor of these islands, whatever their other faults may be, have none of these. When a poor woman comes into our room, and we desire her to sit down, instead of sitting in the most uncomfortable position she can choose on the edge of the farthest chair, she quietly seats herself where she will be most comfortable, and speaks without hesitation."

PHILLIP WARD.

MR. DAVID TAYLOR.

SIR—Considering that it would be of great advantage to have some practical men, of known experience and abilities as tradesmen, to represent some of the Wards in Council, and being aware of your extensive knowledge of the different departments of works that will be brought into operation—we, the undersigned Electors of Phillip Ward respectfully request you will allow yourself to be put in nomination, and promise your our warmest support.

- Albon Richard
Armstrong James
Ayward James
Appleton Robert
Ashton George
Anderson James
Beaumont J.
Bryant J. M.
Bath Charles
Brown Thomas
Bissent Charles
Barnett Aaron
Byrne William
Brown William
Broomfield William
Brennan Peter
Barker Richard
Burns William
Coke George
Clark Thomas
Cameron A.
Cleshold John
Constable John
Craig Archibald
Chappell Richard
Collins William
Campbell Thomas
Cloman Zadock
Rueben H. E.
Richardson William
Robinson John
Roberts George
Roach Paul
Richards Richard
Rutley William
Robins Stephen
Steele Thomas
Smith Patrick
Spooner William
Soloman Moss
Sterling James
Short Andrew
Stewart James
Sanders James
Smith John
Simpson George
Swain Dennis
Sanderson John
Short William
Salkette Thomas
Stewart Daniel
Sheppard Henry
Turnbull Henry
Thomson William
Taylor John
Williamson Samuel
Walton Edward
Woodward James
West William
Wright John
Wright Robert
Walsh Edward
Young John
Sydney, October 12, 1842.

- H. Barnett, jun.
R. M. Pite
George Sewell
Edward Birmingham
David Dyer
John Wood
J. Dapplewell
J. Sly
J. Coquell
Benjamin Simms
Samuel Dick
Onseyell Condell
Nicholas Lawless
Mark Dixon
Thomas Burston
H. E. Jones
Thomas Robinson
Richard M'Pherson
A. J. B. M'Guigan
Henry Moreton
Geo. H. Huggett
Henry Ellis
John Smith
John Gamble
Richard Winnett
William Cochrane
John Cochrane
John Carby
Edward Castlin
Charles Wardell
J. H. Levy
H. L. Miller
William Birmingham
Thomas Flood
J. P. Thompson
John Carby
Thomas Robinson
John Smith
Morgan Bryen
Joseph Levy
Joseph Dunn
William Galliot
John Wood
John Pearce
Thomas Wall
Charles Jones
John South
Thomas Britten
William Hawthorn
Peter Burns
Benjamin Burridge
Alexander Bremer
Michael Kelly
David R. Shearer, M.D.
Thomas Hill
H. H. Gurr
C. Sheehan
Edward Savill
John Smith
Robert Barrett
John Wakeley
James Rook
John Kelly
John Chessman
William Phillips
Thomas Smith
James Aldin
John Lillwell
William Harrison
Thomas Harper
Thomas Argent
George Pickering
James Wier
Joseph Jones
Henry Johnson
I. Myers
J. Fielding
E. Peterson
Sydney, 27th September, 1841.

TO THE ELECTORS OF MACQUARIE WARD, SYDNEY.

GENTLEMEN—Encouraged by the prospect of your support, already very generally and liberally proffered, we have the satisfaction to announce that it is our intention to continue in the nomination until the day of election. The property we possess in, and our acquaintance with the City, joined to a knowledge of its wants, and a regard for the general prosperity of the City, founded upon more important relations than can actuate one who is merely a resident in the colony, justify us in the hope that should we be chosen your representatives in the City Council, our efforts to promote the public weal will merit your confidence. We shall endeavour to restrict taxation to the lowest scale consistent with the interests of the City the application of the public money shall receive at all times our watchful attention: and we will ever oppose all lavish and unnecessary expenditure incompatible with rigid economy.

We are, Gentlemen, Your most obedient Servants, JAMES HOLT, GEORGE HILL, THOMAS BROUGHTON.

NOTICE. LOST, in September last, supposed to be Stolen from the Run of Joseph Bolsover, between South Creek and the Chain of Ponds, the following six head of cattle, viz.— 1 white cow, strawberry sides } These four have the tip of their horns sawn off and branded on the milking side B. 1 black and white cow } 1 of their horns sawn off and branded on the milking side B. 1 red cow, white flank } 1 of their horns sawn off and branded on the milking side B. 1 red and white brindled heifer } One dark brown cow, branded B. milking side. One black and white steer, branded B. on the off side. The cows are heavy in calf. A reward of 10s. each will be paid by the undersigned, to any person finding and delivering them to Joseph Bolsover, Darby Hill, South Creek. And 20s. each will be paid, if stolen, on conviction of the parties in whose possession they may be found after this Notice. THOMAS BOLSOVER, Dawes Point. October 18, 1842.

TO THE ELECTORS OF PHILLIP WARD.

FELLOW CITIZENS—I return you my best thanks for the honour you wish to confer on me. I agree in common with yourselves, that there is a want of the requisite practical abilities as tradesmen, amongst the candidates now in nomination by the different Wards. If these qualifications should be found in me, which you so kindly anticipate, in the event of my election, no exertion will be spared on my part, to use them in such a manner, as to justify your choice, or give an account of my stewardship, when called on to amend it. I have the honour to be, Fellow Citizens, Your obedient Servant, DAVID TAYLOR, Jun., Builder, Dickson-street

TO THE ELECTORS OF MACQUARIE WARD.

GENTLEMEN—We, the undersigned Citizens of the above Ward, beg to recommend the following gentlemen as fit and proper persons to represent your interests in the City Council, viz.: Messrs. JAMES HOLT, GEORGE HILL, and THOMAS BROUGHTON. Thomas Burdekin W. C. Preston Ruben Uther, Agent and I. D. Nichols Attorney for L. Iredale H. L. Green William Christmas Parry Long William Pawl Lewis Barnett Robert Reiche David Hill Richard Hill J. E. Elliott William Tunks J. Weiderturn Moses Joseph John Brady Wm. Warey Michael Keely Alfred Toogood John Sands Isaac Davis Z. T. Wilcox James Reynolds Sydney, Sept., 1842.

NOTICE. THE MONAVILLE ESTATE. TO GENTLEMEN AT PORT PHILLIP AND CAPITALISTS GENERALLY. Postponed by order of the Mortgagees. MR. STUBBS is instructed by order of the Mortgagees of THE MONAVILLE ESTATE, PORT PHILLIP, advertised for sale, at the Mart, King street, Monday, the 17th October, 1842. Is now positively fixed for TUESDAY, the 8th November, 1842.

SALE AT TWELVE O'CLOCK, ALL the above property, described as the MONAVILLE ESTATE, and estimated as one of the most highly prized, distinct possessions that the Colonies have to boast of. It is situated four miles from the town of Melbourne, and claims within its own boundaries, an area of some hundred and twenty acres, of which twenty acres lately let to Dr. Martin at 300l. per annum. Terms very liberal, made known at sale. It is much to be regretted that no graphic sketch can be given of this inimitable possession, triumphantly as it has maintained its paramount way over other situations near Melbourne, in superiority of locality and suburban excellence. It would have been much more gratifying to the Auctioneer to do more justice to it by a lengthened enumeration of its advantages and perfection than to be prevented by such positive instructions of early sale.

TWENTY WOOLLOOMOOLOO ALLOTMENTS, AT THE INTERSECTION OF FOUR most Public and Fashionable Drives. WILLIAM-STREET, VICTORIA-STREET, UPPER WILLIAM-STREET, DARLINGHURST, MRS. DARLINGHURST'S POINT, LINDSAY HOUSE, SOUTH HEAD ROAD, and all the principal residences of the most distinguished persons and wealthy proprietors. By order of the Trustees in the insolvent estate of Mr. S. Peck.

MR. STUBBS is instructed to sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of October, 1842: sale at twelve, THE PROPERTY.

The great value of these allotments lies in the excellence of situation. They are not much above ten minutes' walk from St. James's Church, and are bounded on the east by the splendid residence and grounds of William Carr, Esq., and on the south by the magnificent Crescent Estate. The most splendid views are obtained from this site, not only over Woolloomooloo Bay, but also the Darlinghurst arroyo, overlooking Woolloomooloo and the city of Sydney. P.S.—Excellent stone is to be had here for building purposes; and upon the whole, it is a great pity this subdivision should be sold off in allotments so contiguous to the grounds of which it forms an original portion. Terms, liberal, at sale.

POSITIVE SALE AT TOONGABBE. JAMES BYRNES begs to announce, that he has received instructions from Major D. Wentworth, (who is about to leave the Colony,) to sell by Public Auction, at Toongabbee, on Thursday, the 27th instant, at twelve o'clock precisely, without reserve, the whole of his Household Furniture, consisting of Drawers, Sofas, Chairs, Tables, Sideboard, Bedsteads, &c., Glass, Crockery, and Silver Plated Ware, one Carriage and pair, Horses, with two sets of Harness, one Entire, Suffolk, "Punch," 3 years old, Imported from Van Dieman's Land, one Hector Mare, with several other strong and useful Horses, three Mules, sundry Farming implements, a quantity of Maize, Millet, Barley, and Straw, a number of Milch Cows, selected from the herd of W. C. Wentworth, Esq., several well-bred young Bulls, a team of Working Oxen, and a few fat Bullocks. Terms at Sale.

BONNET AND DRAPEY 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' beaver hats with rich plumes Infants' satin hats, bonnets, and hoods, very superb Ditto dresses, richly embroidered Two cases of dark shawls at very low prices Gentlemen's wearing apparel in great variety, made expressly for his establishment, viz.— Superfine frock coats Ditto trowsers Black silk velvet vests Silk, Valencia, and Marseilles ditto Men's blue cloth jackets and trowsers Ditto strong moleskin 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 quiltings, 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!!!

A GENTLEMAN, who has the degree of M.D. is member of the Royal College of Surgeons of London, and Licentiate of Apothecaries Hall, will be glad to go as Surgeon of a vessel, either direct to England, or by any part of the East Indies, his services being considered equivalent to his passage. Address by letter, post paid, C. F. Observer office.

LOGIC OR FIRST PHILOSOPHY CLASS IN THE AUSTRALIAN COLLEGE.

A FEW promising Young Men, of from fourteen to twenty-five years of age, having recently offered themselves as candidates for the holy ministry in the Colonial Presbyterian Church unconnected with the State, the undersigned is happy to announce that he has been enabled to make the necessary arrangements for their receiving the requisite preliminary education in Literature, Philosophy, and Science, in the Australian College. While the English, Classical, Mathematical, and Physical departments of that Institution will, therefore, continue to be conducted by Mr. Francis Edmund M., of King's College, Aberdeen, Mr. Robert Hornby, of the University of Edinburgh, and Mr. James White, an alumnus of the Australian College; the undersigned will, himself, undertake the departments of Logic, Metaphysics, and Moral Philosophy, by opening a Logic or First Philosophy Class immediately after the first of January next, and delivering Lectures and holding examinations daily, as is customary in such classes in the Scotch Universities.

The object of the Logic or First Philosophy Class in the University of Glasgow—which was so ably conducted for upwards of half a century by the late Professor Jardine—was principally to develop the understanding, and to stimulate the energies of the students, by teaching them to think and write for themselves. And so eminently successful was that distinguished Professor in accomplishing this important object, that, at one period within the last twenty years, the conditory Editors of most of the leading journals of Great Britain—including the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews, Blackwood's Magazine, the London Monthly, the Literary Gazette, and various other influential journals both in London and in the provinces—had all been his pupils. The undersigned had the like good fortune, and it will always be his study and endeavor, in conducting the First Philosophy Class in the Australian College, to follow in the footsteps of his distinguished and revered instructor.

Although primarily intended for the clerical students of the Presbyterian Church, as above-stated, the Logic or First Philosophy Class in the Australian College will be open to all other young men, desirous of qualifying themselves for situations of influence and usefulness in the Colony, who choose to avail themselves of its advantages and to submit to its discipline or regulations. And the undersigned pledges himself that, as in the Scotch Universities, there will be nothing either in the Lectures or in the other business of the class to offend the prejudices of any person, of whatever Christian communion, who receives the Holy Scriptures as the word of God.

As most of the young men who will attend the Logic or First Philosophy Class in the Australian College will be otherwise engaged during the day, a part of the meeting will be from seven till eight in the morning; and the class will assemble five days every week, for a period varying from three to five months. A syllabus of the Lectures will be published in a future advertisement; as also of another and more popular course which the undersigned proposes to deliver on the Tuesday and Thursday Evenings, as soon as the Lecture Room finished, on Universal History and the Philosophy of History.

The Lecture Room will be commenced immediately, on the vacant ground opposite the present College Buildings, and will be ready for opening, it is expected, about the end of the year. And as this is the first effort that has been made for the intellectual advancement of this community, through the establishment of a regular College Course of Lectures, it is to be hoped that the friends of education throughout the Colony will not be unwilling to patronize the undertaking, by subscribing (of course to a small amount, individually, in these times of general depression) for the erection of the building. The undersigned will be happy to contribute, as his own personal subscription; whatever fees may be received for both courses of Lectures, during the year 1843.

After embarking his own private fortune in the Australian College, the undersigned had hoped that one or two of the six College-bred men, who he has brought out from Scotland for that Institution, during the last twelve years, would have relieved him of the necessity of stepping forward at this late hour of the day to take an active hand in the business of education. But having hitherto experienced disappointment only in every quarter, he has no alternative but to "turn to" himself.

Res durae, et novitas regni me talis cogunt. But the present is by no means an inauspicious period for such an undertaking as the undersigned proposes; for not to speak of merely professional men, the youthful candidate for future distinction in the City Council or the House of Assembly will soon find, like the editors of the various able and influential journals above-mentioned, that he will not be in the least less able to do his duty, from having undergone the mental discipline of a Logic or First Philosophy Class in a Scotch College. Lists of Subscribers for the erection of the proposed Lecture Room will be found at the Banks and the Observer Office. JOHN DUNMORE LANG, D. D., Principal of the Australian College. Sydney, September 27, 1842.

Mutual Fire Insurance Association.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual General Meeting of the Members of this Association will be held at the Mechanics' School of Arts, on Thursday, the 27th instant, at three o'clock precisely, to receive the report of the Directors, and to elect seven Directors in the room of seven who retire by rotation, and four who have disqualified. Candidates for Directors are requested to give notice to the Actuary, on or before Tuesday, the 25th instant. By order of the Board, A. SILLITOE, Actuary pro. tem. King-street, October 13.

The surveying party were left at Takaka, and intend at once commencing their labours; the natives are anxious for settlers, and the respective chiefs entirely satisfied with the presents made them by "Wide-awake," and making preparations for pig catching to supply the wants of the white men.

On Monday last a quarrel, arising out of old differences, between two natives, at the pah Wauka pa Wauka, had nearly ended fatally. Ta Amo had been struck during an altercation by Parramatta, and the encounter ended in Ta Amo firing at and wounding Parramatta seriously, and also Epero slightly, but this last unintentionally. Mr. Reay, who received the account of the affray from some natives on Tuesday evening, laid the matter before the Police Magistrate on Wednesday morning, having delayed the application at the request of the natives. Mr. Thompson, Mr. Reay, Mr. Carkeek, and Dr. Wilson, as speedily as possible proceeded to Waka pa Wauka by boat, and found that the natives had burnt down Ta Amo's house since the affray, and that he had, with a few others, retired into the bush around. Nothing being to be done at the time (10 p. m.), and it being questioned how far it was advisable to widen a breach occasioned by the wounded man's own violence, it was determined to put off for the present pursuit of Ta Amo. Parramatta was brought back to Nelson, that his wounds might be attended to; and the boat arrived in Nelson at six o'clock on the following morning.

H. A. Thompson, Esq., has at length received instructions from Auckland authorizing him to procure a Court House, in accordance with which he has purchased the building which has been hitherto the office of this paper. The application of Mr. Oterson to be allowed to erect a Bonded Warehouse has been likewise replied to, and a license given for a warehouse now built by him on Auckland Point.

Twenty head of cattle, prime and in good condition, arrived at Port Nicholson from Sydney per *Hannah*, and were sold by auction the day after their landing, the highest at 15l 10s and the lowest at 10l 10s. A useful roadster, with saddle and bridle complete, brought 31l 10s. The *Gazette* seems to consider the prices realized as the present market prices of stock, with a probability of a rise as the settlers get located on their sections.

The accounts from the Waimea are most satisfactory.

DEATH OF GOVERNOR HOBSON.

(September 12, 1842.)

It is our painful duty to announce the death of his Excellency Captain William Hobson, the first British Governor of the Islands of New Zealand. This event took place at 12 o'clock, on Friday evening last, when the patient sank into tranquil repose, the wearied victim of a severe disease, which has long preyed upon all the naturally vigorous resources of his mind and body.

Our late Governor was a man who will not be easily forgotten, by those who knew him: whoever should estimate his character from the experience of the short period, during which he has held his high office here, under every disadvantage, which impaired health and a novel position could impose on him, would do him grievous injustice.

It should be recollected by us all, that it was greatly owing to the intelligence and enthusiasm of Captain Hobson, when commander of *Hannah*, that the British Government adopted the scheme of New Zealand Colonization—an enterprise, which, though it may flag for a moment, and which we believe has principally done so, because of the cloud which disease threw over the faculties of the friend we now lament—his, nevertheless, one which will stand forth hereafter, prominent among all the magnificent performances of Britain's sons. Captain Hobson stands high in the catalogue which a grateful country preserves of her faithful servants. The Navy List notices him as under—

"William Hobson, while commanding the *Lion* schooner in the West Indies, distinguished himself against the pirates off Cuba, in 1823.

"Passed 1811; Lieutenant, 11th November, 1833; Commander, 18th March, 1836; and Capt., 9th July, 1839."

To this we are enabled by one of his companions in arms, to note, in addition, a few memoranda as below:—

"Captain Hobson was serving as Lieutenant at Jamaica in the year 1825, when it was found necessary, by Sir Charles Rowley, the Commander-in-Chief of that station from the swarms of pirates annoying our trade in those seas, to fit out two schooners to go in search of them. Lieutenant Hobson volunteered, and was put in command of the *Lion* on which service he distinguished himself by taking several piratical vessels, with their crews and most notorious chiefs, whom he brought to punishment. Subsequently, he himself fell into the hands of these dangerous gentry; but the reputation of Lieutenant Hobson in respect of that generosity and courage, which forms so remarkable a feature in the character of a British seaman, saved himself and his comrades from a violent death, at the very moment it appeared inevitable, he was permitted to return to the service in which he was so useful.—[Some of the incidents of this transaction, we are informed, have furnished materials of one of the most popular passages in Tom Cragle's *Log*.—Ed.] A short time after, for his remarkable bravery, he was made a Commander, and re-appointed to the *Ferret*, sent on the same service, when he was again very actively employed. In paying off the *Seyla*, to which vessel he had been removed, in 1828, he was promoted by the Lords of the Admiralty to the rank of Post Captain. He afterwards commanded the *Rattlesnake*, detached from the East India station, to New Zealand. Throughout the whole of his service he was considered a first-rate officer.—Mild, strict, and gentlemanly, he was endeared to all who knew him; he was respected by his superiors, and loved by those he commanded; all who served with him will deeply regret the loss of a sincere friend."

Captain Hobson has left a young and interesting family. It would be impertinent now to intrude upon the feelings of his Lady, further than to assure her, that there is not one among us who does not sincerely condole with her upon her great privation. The unobtrusive, silent course of habitual benevolence, which has marked her path among us, has not been unobserved, because it has been retiring and noiseless. The people of Auckland unite as one individual in the warmest wishes and prayers for her happiness and welfare.

September 15.—The funeral of his Excellency the late Governor, Captain William Hobson—took place on Tuesday, at one o'clock on Tuesday, at one o'clock. His mortal remains were deposited in a brick vault prepared in the new burial ground, the service being impressively performed by the Rev. J. F. Churton. The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Willoughby Shortland, Esq., followed as chief mourner, after whom walked in procession, all the officers of Government, and nearly all the respectable inhabitants of Auckland. The body, covered by the Union Jack, was carried by the sailors of her Majesty's brig *Victoria*, and military honors were performed over the grave by a party of the 80th Regiment in attendance, under the command of Capt. Best. It is needless to add that Major Bunbury, Dr. Gammie, and the rest of the military officers were present. Our friends abroad may be curious to know, what was the conduct of the Aborigines on this exciting occasion. They crowded into the town in great numbers early in the morning—and the ceremony of "Uluanga" was performed in every quarter, as if for one of their own most valued chiefs—this is a long continued public demonstration of grief, during which they sit upon the ground and howl in chorus. In consequence of their numerous attendance, a Maori Gazette was issued to them, directing their presence in the rear of the procession, which was accordingly very numerous given. Almost every male carried a musket, but with intuitive politeness they abstained from their explosions till the military salute had been fired. Their demonstrations after this were rather noisy—there is scarcely any sound so dear to the New Zealander as the crack of his musket or fowling piece. Most of the females had their hair fantastically ornamented with wreaths of the supple Jack, a very pretty native wild climbing plant, just now in full blossom. The funeral arrangements were conducted by Messrs. Laugford and Gardener with admirable propriety. On the coffin we observed a very handsome plate, around which was a splendid embossed border, on which was engraved the following inscription:—

"Beneath lie the remains of WILLIAM HOBSON, Esq., a Captain in H. M. Royal Navy, and first Governor of New Zealand, who departed this life on the 10th September, 1842, aged 49 years."

The engraving on the plate was executed by Mr. James Watt, Working Jeweller,

Shortland Crescent, and was done in a manner that reflects great credit on him.—In terms of the charter, the Government of New Zealand has devolved on the Colonial Secretary, Willoughby Shortland, Esq. That gentleman, however, seems to wear his blushing honours very awkwardly, as may be judged from the following signature to a proclamation:—

Given under my hand and seal,
At Auckland,
WILLOUGHBY SHORTLAND,
Colonial Secretary;
The Officer administering the Government,
By his Excellency's command,
For the Colonial Secretary,
JAMES STUART FREEMAN.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Any person of common sense, will at once observe, that Willoughby Shortland, Esq., cannot both be Acting Governor and Colonial Secretary. The signature is altogether unintelligible.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Auckland had been held on the 12th of August, for the purpose of petitioning his Excellency for a reduction in the upset price of land. A petition was adopted, in which, after detailing the grievances to which the holders of land had been subjected, and adverted to the depression now existing, the following remedial measures were recommended:—

First, that, for a time at least, the upset price of land be reduced to five shillings per acre.

Second, that extensive surveys be open to the selection of purchasers of 1,000 acres and upwards.

Third, that a corresponding reduction be made in the upset price of Suburban Allotments, and that a liberal choice of allotments be afforded in every future sale.

Fourth, that all the lands, having passed the hammer of the Government Auctioneer, without an offer, be afterwards subject to the demand of any person wishing to purchase them at the upset price.

Fifth, that in all purchases, a portion of the purchase money be allowed to remain for a reasonable time, upon the security of the title, which may be withheld till payment is completed, and to prevent the uniform or unnecessary application for this indulgence, a moderate rate of interest be chargeable for the time required.

Sixth, that his Excellency would be pleased to direct his attention to the interests of the Land Claimants, whose demands are founded upon transactions with Native Chiefs, prior to the cession of the Colony to the British Crown; in order that an equitable, speedy and cheap adjustment of their claims may be compassed.

Seventh, that his Excellency should allow Squating Licenses, with a right of pre-emption, at the fixed upset price, which at the expiry of the license may be in operation.

Lastly, that in the matter of claims to Land, which have been already reported upon by the Commissioners, the number of acres awarded to each claimant, be immediately conveyed by grant to him or his assigns, and that every such claimant be permitted to accept the same, without prejudice to any further claim he has made, or may hereafter bring either before the Home Government, or the local authorities.

A report prevailed in Auckland that a gold mine had been discovered in that neighbourhood. The recent interference of Sir George Gipps in preventing the bills in New Zealand from being dishonoured had given great satisfaction. A new paper has been started at Auckland, under the designation of the *Auckland Times*, from which the account above given of the death and burial of Governor Hobson is derived. We see nothing else worth noticing excepting the account of the last days of a New Zealand Chief, a professed convert to Christianity, communicated to the *Auckland Times*, by a correspondent, which will be found below.

THE LATE NEW ZEALAND CHIEF DAVIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AUCKLAND TIMES.

SIR.—As several friends have inquired of me respecting the state of mind in which Davis Tamaki, chief of Ngati Whatahi, died, I take the liberty of submitting to you, (if the communication be interesting), a correct account, as far as I have been able to gather it after a diligent inquiry.

Davis Tamaki, I may premise, was baptised about three years ago. He then evinced a considerable knowledge of the doctrines of Christianity, as well as desire to gain as much information as he could respecting them.

How true, however, is it that knowledge is no conversion! Subsequently to his baptism his temper and conduct gave too strong grounds to fear that his change was only external. Being, however, a chief of considerable rank, and of superior talent and knowledge, he soon took a lead in all the religious proceedings of the tribe, until about six months ago, when he was seized with the symptoms of consumption. Having dreamed—and dreams, you are aware, are always regarded with great faith by a native—that if he returned to the old customs he might hope for recovery, he immediately entered a sacred house, and had the Maori karakia, (prayers) performed over him.

Still, however, the sickness continued, and he then renounced the "tapu" (sacredness) and exhibited strong evidences of compunction, as well as desirous to be re-admitted into the church.

About a month after, however, finding that his compaint did not diminish, and being, moreover, importuned by an old priest, who assured him that he had now discovered the efficacious form of "karakia," he again consented to become "tapu." Here, again, he found no relief, and he accordingly begged his father and wife to take him back.

On his arrival home, he continued, as his wife reports, in silent prayer the whole night, occasionally groaning, as if distressed to mind. In the morning, he thus addressed her—"I have been praying, in hypocrisy to God—I have been only deceiving Him?" and then he burst into tears. "The money that is in the box there!" This was conjectured to be the payment for his land, which he had not fairly distributed amongst his people, and his father went to look for it. He returned, and brought with him a New Testament.

Davis was now so exhausted, as to be unable to utter any remarks; but opening the book at the fifth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, in which Ananias keeping back part of the price of his possession, and the punishment of his falsehood are recorded, he handed it to his friends to read. Then he turned over to 2 Tim. 2. 1. "Thou, therefore, my son, be strong in the good, that is in Christ Jesus," and directed them to read to the fourth verse, which runs, "no man that warreth entangleth himself with the affairs of this life, that he may please him who has called him;" and lying on an shortly after expired.

From what I have heard and heard of the character of this young man, I am led to believe that his mind was often under strong religious impressions; but that their maturing was stunted by the desire for wealth, his sudden elevation to notoriety, and above all, by the injudicious attentions he received from the settlers.

Having, therefore, only so much knowledge of Christianity as would be sufficient to excite his apprehensions and being thus under the influence of two opposite principles, it was only natural that, in the anxieties of the last struggle, he should exhibit such unsteadiness, by seeking refuge at one moment in the Gospel, at another in heathenism.

I remain, &c.,

A FRIEND.

COMMITTAL OF A POPIISH PRIEST.

The following curious statement appears in the *Londonderry Journal* June 7:—

"The Rev. Daniel McGittigan, R.C.C., was summoned to appear before Daniel Chambers, John Chambers, John Robert Boyd, and John Beers, Esqrs., the magistrates assembled at pet sessions, at Letterkenny, on Wednesday last, the 1st June instant, to give evidence touching his knowledge of an ably, alleged to have been committed by one Hugh Mulloy, and attended on said day, in obedience to such summons. The circumstances of the case which led to the summoning of Mr. McGittigan, are as follow:—A person of the name of Harkin, was indebted in a sum of money to said Hugh Mulloy, which Mulloy could not recover, in consequence of the existence against him of certain legal difficulties. Harkin had a horse, which he sent to one Barrin, his son-in-law, who resides in Glenfinn. Barrin's stable, shortly after Harkin's horse was sent to him, was entered at night, and his own horse taken by some person at present unknown, either by mistake for Harkin's horse, or because Barrin's horse was the valuable one. Harkin's, which latter is believed to be the fact. Some time after the stealing, some of the parties came to the Rev. Mr. McGittigan on the subject, and what transpired before him is not known, but the result was, that Barrin got his horse, and Mulloy was paid his money. Mr. McGittigan having been required by the magistrates to be sworn, and to state that part of the transaction of which he was aware, refused doing so, stating that he could not conscientiously reveal what was imparted to him as a secret, the parties having entrusted him therewith under the impression that he neither could nor would reveal it. The magistrates read him a letter, purporting to give evidence for Mr. Lucas, the under-secretary, stating that no clergyman was exempted from giving evidence, in any case, no matter how his knowledge may have been obtained; to which dictum Mr. McGittigan said he could not assent, and stated, as an instance of the hardship of the adoption of such a principle, that he had at that moment a letter in his pocket from an individual enclosing a pound-note which he had stolen from another, and requesting Mr. McGittigan to restore it, of which (if Mr. Lucas and the magistrates were correct) he would be obliged, upon a summons being issued, and served upon him at the instance of the person to whom he would restore the pound, to give evidence as to how he obtained, and to the party who had stolen the same. The magistrates finally committed Mr. McGittigan for such refusal to give evidence, under the 9th Geo. IV. c. 54. s. 2, and he now lies incarcerated in Lifford cell. The following is an extract of a private letter received from him since his incarceration: 'The propriety of the course which I have taken in this affair, no matter what may be the issue, appears to me every hour greater and more just. I have great consolation in the plaudite of a clear conscience; and, on nature reflection, you and every other man will commend the course, and advocate the principal which has led me to this.' The excitement through all parts of the county is intense."

New Product.—Captain Smythe has commenced the culture of the hop plant at his farm, known as Chelworth, on the Yarra Yarra. This gentleman has upwards of 5000 plants in a very healthy state, and for a quite acquire on the success of the experiment. Should the introduction of the hop in this district prove successful, it will add another important source of profit to our enterprising colonists.—P. P. Gazette.

TO MR. J. R. WILSHIRE.

Phillip Ward, City of Sydney, September 26.

SIR—Observing your name amongst those proposed at the public meeting, held in the Corn Market, on Thursday, the 15th ult., as a qualified person to represent this ward in the City Council, and feeling conscious that you will do your best for the advantage of your countrymen and fellow-citizens, should you be elected, we do hereby request you will publicly announce yourself a candidate, in one or more of the newspapers, once or twice a week until the day of election. In the mean time, we pledge ourselves to use our best exertions to secure your return.

- Agnew Edward James Benjamin
Alien William B. Johnson W. H.
Armstrong James Jones Thomas
Ashton George Kettley William
Abel John Kirkman Thomas
Appleton Robert Knight Edward
Abrahams Abraham Lee Samuel
Albion Richard Little John
Baylis Joseph Leake Samuel
Bath Charles Bysant Charles
Bysant Charles Lame George
Brown Thomas Middleton Charles
Bryat Stephen Macpherson John
Brown Thomas Moss Isaac
Byrne John Myers Samuel
Bird Thomas Mackaig John
Mascew Alexander
Boyle Edward
Barton Thomas
Barnett Aaron
Brush John
Burne William
Bryan I. M. Morley Jasper
Bond Henry Malony Thomas
Brown William Macdonald Edward
Barker Richard Northcott John
Bourne Ebenezer Norman William
Collier Thomas Oliver Thomas
Corney James Owen Edward
Crook W. P. Palmer John
Collis David Pulin Healy
Collier William Packer John
Campbell T. W. Palmer Joseph
Campbell T. W. Fenley William
Cohen Samuel Pennell James
Challis John Henry Piper William
Chishold John Quinlan Patrick
Collins James Richardson Wm.
Dearin Thomas Berry Reuben Henry
Dickson Alexander Rawlin Peter
Dunn Nicholas Rutley William
Dunn Michael Roberts James
Dalton Richard Solomon Moss
Forrester Peter F. Smith Patrick
Forrester Frederick Steel Thomas
Finnegan Patrick Sinclair Alexander
Fitzpatrick Phillip Schofield James
Finn Anthony Scott John
Furmen William Sobott Samuel
Fleming William Shirkin George
Fegan Patrick Stewart James
Gray Alexander Snow Charles
Gordon M. Szailes John
Gilligan Michael Taylor John
Graham William Tolle Thomas
Grant John, surgeon Thomson William
Garrett John Taylor James
Gray John Turtle Charles
Gilbert William Valentine Peter H.
Hillyard William Wood Charles
Hinchy Patrick Williams John
Hensworth David White John
Hatfield Joseph Williamson Samuel
Harris James Wright Thomas M.
Hudson William Wheeler William
Hayes John Woodford Francis
Hayes Henry Wright Thomas
Housen William Wright Robert
Hart Goodman Webb James
Hart Lazarus Woodward James
Hensin James Warden David
Hudson Samuel Woolford C. R.
Hudson Alfred Williams Edwin
Hayes H. S. Williams Joseph
Jones William Young William

TO THE CITIZENS OF PHILLIP WARD. GENTLEMEN—After the receipt of a requisition, so numerous and so respectfully signed, containing sentiments so kindly expressed towards myself, I should, indeed, be wanting in good citizenship if I were to refuse compliance with your request, I shall therefore feel great pleasure in pursuing the measure recommended by you, and should you ultimately succeed in electing me, I will endeavour to realize the flattering opinion which you appear to entertain of my abilities.

I am, Gentlemen, Your most obedient servant, J. R. WILSHIRE.

TO THE ELECTORS OF GIPPS WARD, PHILLIP WARD, CITY OF SYDNEY.

MR. EDWARD FLOOD.

SIR—Considering that it would be of great advantage to have some practical men, of known experience and abilities as tradesmen, to represent some of the Wards in Council, and being aware of your extensive knowledge of the different departments of works that will be brought into operation, we, the undersigned Electors of Phillip Ward respectfully request you will allow yourself to be put in nomination, and promise you our warmest support.

- Allen William B. Kelle Samuel
Allen Richard Lane George
Armstrong James Leake Samuel
Ashton George Lee Samuel
Anderson James Lord Henry
Bryant John Leadle John
Brown William Mazwell Hugh
Baylis Joseph Malony Thomas
Bennett John McDonnell Edward
Bryant J. M. Morris John
Breanan Peter Morley Jasper

- Bath Charles
Brash John
Byrne William
Brown Thomas
Byrne John
Byssie Charles
Barham James
Bryer John
Barker Richard
Burns William
Bethel Elias
Collins James
Cotton William
Connor Matthew
Cameron A.
Craig Archibald
Cripps Richard
Coke George
Clark Thomas
Chilias William
Cambell Thomas
Chishold John
Cudman Ambrose
Chislett Stephen
Clemson Zidock
Daiton Richard
Dairin Thomas B.
Danton Thomas
Davidson James
Davies Edward
Dykes Alexander
Dunn Richard
Dean John
Doughlas John
Dunlop Francis
Elphinstone William
Elliott John Telford
Finnigan Patrick
Forrester F.
Fleming William
Furman William
Furness Peter
Ford W.
Finlay John
Flinn C.
Graham William
Gorden M.
Garrett John
Gray Alexander
Gibert William
Gray John
Galvin Patrick
Griffin B. W.
Housin William
Hatfield Joseph
Hudson Samuel
Hudson W.
Hillard W. T.
Hudson Alfred
Hart Goodman
Hart Lazarus
Hart Charles
Haugh H.
Howarth Isaac
Henry T. W.
Howl H.
Howl Thomas
Lidge G. A.
James Benjamin
Johnston William
Jones Thomas
Jones William
Johnson Thomas
Kettley William
Murphy Patrick
M'Phee D.
Myres Samuel
Morse Thomas
Mitchell J.
Morser William
Maddox Henry
Miles George
M'Phail Thomas
Mains Arthur
M'Kone Felix
M'Avoy Michael
M'Beau David
Norman William
Northcott John
Naphthaly Michael
Nicolas Benjamin
Narmy Nicholas
Orr William
Owen Edward
Oller William
Oliver Healy
Powell James
Phillips George
Palmer Joseph
Parker John
Piper William
Priestley Samuel
Palsey John
Roberts James
Kawlin Peter
Randle Edward
Richardson Wm.
Rude H. B.
Ritchie's, Richard
Robinson John
Roberts George
Kutleg William
Robins Stephen
Steele Thomas
Smith Patrick
Spence W. B.
Solomon Moss
Saunders James
Stewart James
Smith John
Swin Daniel
Sanderson ohn
Sitting James
Solette Thomas
Short William
Stewart Daniel
Simpson George
Tracy Arthur
Turle Charles
Tollis Thomas
Taylor John
Thomson William
Valentine P. H.
Williams J.
Wood Charles
White John
Wilson Samuel
Webb James
Warden David
Walton Edward
Wilson John
Wright John
Wright Robert
West Edward
West William
White Robert
Young John
Young W.

TO THE ELECTORS OF PHILLIP WARD.

GENTLEMEN—I hasten to acknowledge your very flattering invitation to me to put myself in nomination as a Councillor to your Ward; and if my humble services can be of use in the furthering of our common good, I am sure nothing will give me greater pleasure.

I am, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant, EDWARD FLOOD.

AND PHILLIP WARD.

GENTLEMEN—I beg to announce to you my intention of withdrawing my name as a candidate for the representation of either of your wards in the City Council. I am induced to offer myself for

MACQUARIE WARD.

solely, as my residence, my place of business, and a considerable portion of my property, are situate in it. If my fellow-wardsmen (whose suffrages I respectfully solicit) do me the honor of electing me as one of their representatives, the care and attention which I shall give their particular interests will not make me unmindful of my numerous friends in your respective Wards who have so kindly offered me their support.—I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen, Your most obedient servant, H. MACDERMOTT.

Elizabeth street, Sydney. Sept. 23, 1842.

LAUNCESTON EXAMINER.

PARTIES desirous of becoming subscribers to this Influential Journal may have an opportunity to do so by leaving their addresses at this office. All orders will meet with prompt attention.

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.

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.

TO THE ELECTORS OF BRISBANE WARD.

GENTLEMEN—We, the undersigned Citizens of the above Ward, beg to recommend

MR. EDWARD HUNT

as a fit and proper person to represent your interests in the City Council, and pledge ourselves to use our best exertions to secure his Election.

- Asbolom John
Aspinell John
Anderson David
Autrobus James
Ashton Robert
Liamas Peter
Benham John
Beard William
Belham William
Bryan Cornelius
Barker William
Beane Edward
Beattie William
Brown James
Brown W. H.
Bruce William
Cunningham David
Curtis W. B.
Coser Thomas
Cutler Samuel William
Coombes James
Coser John
C. n: M'had
C. n: b: Jou
C. n: b: Jou
Cooper William
Clarke William
Cousins Mark
Conolly John
Cochran Michael
Callaghan Michael
Cohen Abraham
Chapman Charles
Campbell Alexander
Cook Joseph
Crawford William
Champton Abraham
Davis Thomas
Dickenson William
D'Arcy John
Donoho William
Davis Solomon
Dunlop William
Dingwall David
Dwyer Michael
Duffy Edward
Evans William
Edwards William James
Emmes Joseph
Etherington James
Fitzgarry John
Fulter Thomas
Fulton John
Garbutt John
Garrard Thomas
Griffiths William
Glasgow Henry
Holle T.
Howell John
Hubert James
Hear John
Howitt Thomas
Hickey Dennis
Hague William
Hughes Thomas
Hill Neil
Inder John
Jamison Sir John Mat.
J. n: s: David
Jones John
Jones John
Jones S. Samuel Perry
Jones John
James William
James William
King William
Keightley Thomas
Kingsbury Joseph
Leary John
Leary Thomas
Leduc Henry
Lloyd H. F. L.
Laird John
Lambert Timothy
Leaf Bartholomew
Mackenzie W. H.
Martin John
Matthews Richards
M'Maister T.
Murray Neil
M'Graw John
Murchie Allen Barker
Miller James
Morrison Francis
Morslem Joseph
M'Peter
M'Roberts Edward
Medall Joseph
Mudie George
Nalder Thomas
Nutter Stephen
Nolan William
Owen Robert
Fattison Joseph
Fusse Joseph
Pifer Francis
Pugh Henry
Patten J. W.
Parker Michael
Pope William
Ryan Matthew
Reidford William
Roach Joseph
Rankin John
Rundle N.
Raymond James
R. g: s: George J.
Richardson Frederick
Ross Andrew
Smith Joseph
Stewa t John
Scott Thomas
Stewart Thomas
Sindeman G.
Smith George
Stone J.
Struth John
Shilless John
Smith Francis
Scott Charles
Sharman Robert
Sinks James
Smith William
Smith Joshua
Tibby Charles
Thomas Henry
Tassamud Christopher
Therfield L. E.
Therford William
Williams James
Wilson David
White Thomas
Walker John
Whittaker Joseph
Watson John
Winter James
White J. n
Woodward Edward
Williams John
Williams John
Wildman Edwin
White Thomas
Welch James

BOURKE WARD.

TO JOHN HOSKING, ESQ., PITT-STREET.

SIR—Feeling an anxious desire that the Representatives of our Ward in Common Council should be men qualified by their intelligence and integrity, to undertake the responsible duties attached to the office, we request you will allow yourself to be put in nomination for Bourke Ward. We remain Sir,

- James Norton
J. N. McIntosh
Robert Owen
Thomas Burdakin
Thomas Bore
William Bland
P. W. Flower
William Hirst
William Abercrombie
Henry Fisher
M. M. Cohen
George Rowley
Allan M'Glad
G. A. Lloyd
F. Gausson
P. D. Mestre
William Cape
J. H. Challis
Saul Young
Charles Newton
John Connell
Ambrose Foss
S. A. Bryant
G. K. Holden
John Morris
Meades Brownrigg
Lewis Leou
Henry Francis
William Thulow
George Yarnton
Thomas C. Brellitt
Herbert Watt
J. R. Young
Renulph Dierce
Edward Salaman
William Brown
James Tege
Richard Dawson
James Milson, jun.
Robert Campbell, jun.
George-street
William Knight
G. R. Nichols
Edward Cory
Joseph Steel
Ross Dannelly
Archibald Michie
George Cooper Turner
Edward Broadhurst
J. W. Brown
G. C. Stewart
Anthony Hordern
W. G. A. Fitzharding
C. F. Warne
Archibald Campbell
William Foster
E. H. Pollard
William Hunter
W. Woolcott
R. B. Carrick
R. G. Danlop
Saman Greenhill
William Druce
Thomas Callaghan
Richard Peck
David Peden
John Solomon
Daniel Egan
Joseph Wilford
James Eames
George Moss
Thomas Forster
Samuel Kemp
James Gillespie.

TO THE ELECTORS OF BOURKE WARD.

GENTLEMEN—I cannot but express myself much flattered by the requisition which has been presented to me, signed by so numerous and highly respectable a body of Electors to put myself in nomination as a Candidate to become one of your Representatives in Common Council for Bourke Ward. I cheerfully respond to this call of my fellow-citizens, begging to assure them that, in the event of my election, I shall at all times be found both ready and willing to give the utmost attention to the responsible duties attached to the office, having individual and family interests in conjunction with those of the public, to induce my best exertions in giving effect, usefulness, and public satisfaction to our municipal affairs.

- Francis Ellard
Henry Fisher
Henry Fisher
Daniel Holton
Thoms Baker
W. H. Aldis
Lewis Cohen
John Harris
Joseph Hanson
Morris Casle
George Hanson
J. B. Metcalf
Alex. M'Lean
H. O'Flaherty
Alex. Smith
Robert Andrews
John Moses
J. H. Scrutton
A. Moses.
Geo. Thornton
Thomas Davis
William Todd
A. Watson
Wm. Patterson
D. Henderson
Daniel Rayn
John Turley
John Wenham
Richard Driver
Benjamin Hopki
John L. Smith
George Kent
Thomas Clancey
Benjamin Price
William Patten
Francis Kell
R. T. Platt
V. Puzey
R. Russell
John Russell
Charles Turner
James Gannon
N. D. S. enhouse
John Williams
Simeon Lear
J. Hamilton
Warren Kerr
George Yarnton
George Strong;
William Elkins
Charles Wright
John Wright
Thomas Rice
William Hayes;
C. J. Haynor
Richard Allen
Samuel Evans
George O'Hare
John senior.
James Lake
James Leak
Israel Solomon
J. J. Byles
H. Kerison James
W. Patterson
W. E. Lis
Wm. Baker
G. L. Poigard
Charles Wood
Thomas Wood
J. L. Drew
Joseph Strong
George Pritchett
William Gill
Robert Bicknell
Richard Leitchwick
J. W. Roach
James Michelose
Charles Kemp
John Fairfax
Patrick Matthew
R. Skelting
Raphael Clint
Emanuel Myers
N. P. Blundell
Charles Penny
A. M'Conn
Patk O. Murphy
Geo. Venables
Thomas Smith
John Isaacs;
William Baker
George Perry

Sydney, September 27.

TO THE ELECTORS OF BOURKE WARD.

GENTLEMEN—I cannot but express myself much flattered by the requisition which has been presented to me, signed by so numerous and highly respectable a body of Electors to put myself in nomination as a Candidate to become one of your Representatives in Common Council for Bourke Ward. I cheerfully respond to this call of my fellow-citizens, begging to assure them that, in the event of my election, I shall at all times be found both ready and willing to give the utmost attention to the responsible duties attached to the office, having individual and family interests in conjunction with those of the public, to induce my best exertions in giving effect, usefulness, and public satisfaction to our municipal affairs.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, Your most obedient servant; JOHN HOSKING.

Sydney, October 1st.

SYDNEY FOUNDRY.

THE undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that having engaged a foreman moulder, and assistants of first-rate ability, lately arrived in the colony from one of the largest establishments in Manchester, he is now enabled to manufacture Iron, and Brass Castings of any magnitude, and second to none in the colony, at the lowest possible rate. He is now manufacturing and has for sale Crab winches, single, double, and treble; purchased Patent windlasses; Windlass fills and pauls; Patent pumps; Haise pipes, chain pipes; Cables of various sizes and patterns; Kitchen ranges, with or without ovens and boilers; made to any size, from new patterns adapted to the colony; Balcony, stair and tomb railing, of entirely new patterns, fitted up with promptitude and despatch; Composition rudder bands; Bolt, spike, and sheathing nails, of all sizes; Bells of all sizes; Brass casting, and finishing in all its branches.

P. N. RUSSELL. P. S.—As he is now casting regularly three times a week, parties honouring him with their orders may depend upon their being performed with despatch. October 21.

NURSERY-GOVERNESS.

A YOUNG WOMAN, who arrived in the Colony as a free immigrant, about eighteen months ago, and who can give the most respectable references as to character, is desirous of obtaining a situation as a Nursery-Governess, or to take charge of children. Apply to Mr. J. H. BAILIE, Observer's Office, Sydney, 3rd October, 1842.

JUST PUBLISHED.

J. HULLA'S much admired compilation, "The Australian Popular Songs," being No. 2 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 Lard. To be had, at hire, Bligh-street, Sept. 7.

SYDNEY.—Printed and Published by EDWARD AIZCOCK, at the Observer's Printing Office, College-street, (commonly called Jamison-street, Wednesday, October 26, 1842.