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COLONIAL POLITICS.

DISTRICT COUNCILS AND ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.

One of the most important powers with which the Imperial Parliament have entrusted the Governor of this Colony, under the New Constitution about to come into operation, is that of carrying into effect, in virtue of his own delegated authority, the provisions of his rejected Bill of the late Session of the Legislative Council, by the establishment of District Councils all over the Territory. This important power is delegated to his Excellency in the 41st Section of the Act of Parliament, which is as follows:—(The Italics are ours.)

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 provisions 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 less than ten thousand, the number of councillors shall not be more than twelve; if the population be ten thousand and less than twenty thousand, the number of councillors shall not be more than fifteen; if the population be twenty thousand and upwards, the number of councillors shall not be more than twenty-one.

2. That until further provision be made in this behalf by the Governor and legislative council of the colony of New South Wales, the district councillors shall be persons qualified to be elected members of the legislative council, and shall be elected in such manner by the persons qualified to vote in the election of members of the legislative council within the district in which the election is made.

3. That no district councillor shall hold any lucrative office or appointment under such district council, or enter into, or be concerned or interested in, any contract or any pecuniary dealings with such district council, under a penalty or penalties to be fixed in such letters patent of incorporation.

4. That no district councillor shall continue in office for more than three years, unless re-elected.

5. That the district council shall be presided over by a warden, to be appointed and be removable by her Majesty, or by the Governor in the name of her Majesty.

6. That a district surveyor, who shall have an examination before a competent tribunal, approved by the Governor, shall be appointed in each district, for superintending the construction of roads and other public works undertaken by authority of the district council; and that the district surveyor, and all other officers needed for the exercise of the powers of the district council, shall be appointed and be removable by the district council, subject to the approval of the Governor.

7. That accounts in detail of all monies expended in every year, by or under the authority of the district councils, be laid before the Governor, and otherwise published in such a manner as may be directed by any charter, or provided by any law of the Governor and legislative council of the colony of New South Wales.

DISTRICT COUNCILS TO BE ESTABLISHED.

It will be seen from the preceding Section of the New Act that the Governor is empowered, in establishing such District Councils as the Act contemplates, either to adhere to the limits of the Counties whose boundaries are already fixed, or to form new divisions of the Territory more accordant with the actual distribution of its population. Now this is a most important provision—important in the highest degree for the furtherance of the future comfort and welfare of the Colony—and if his Excellency is the man we take him to be, a man of a comprehensive mind, like his

immediate predecessor, and not a narrow-minded man, like his Excellency, Sir Ralph Darling!—it will very soon be seen in the manner in which he exercises this important discretionary power and cuts up the Territory for the formation of our District Councils. And as the Government are now beginning to look upon us as the regular occupants of the first of the *Opposition* benches in the future Provincial Parliament, we trust that on this matter of general concernment they will not forget the adage

Fasest et ab hoste doceri:

which signifies, "They may do worse than take a private lesson from the *Colonial Observer*."

Had the soil of this Territory, therefore, been at all like that of the greater part of Upper Canada, and of some of the Western States of North America, or in other words, had it been like a Cheshire cheese—the same from the centre to the circumference, and capable of being cut up into a series of parallelograms of equal dimensions, according to the *beau ideal* of Robert Owen—each of these parallelograms might well have been called a county, and have served all the purposes of a territorial county in England. But a county in which, according to Sir Thomas Mitchell, only one part in nineteen is available for agricultural purposes (the rest being either absolutely sterile or mere pasture-ground,) must be totally incapable of such a physical division, and ought therefore to be divided, for all political purposes, on some other principle. Now the Government, or rather the Surveyor's, division of the Colony into counties is one of the most absurd divisions imaginable, having no respect either to the character of the soil or the distribution of the population; there being whole counties in this Territory in which there is scarcely an acre of available land and in which the population can never be sufficient to form anything like a regular County establishment.

We trust therefore that his Excellency the Governor having thus been empowered by the Imperial Parliament to cut up the Territory afresh for certain important Municipal and political purposes, will have sufficient common sense to discard all this Surveyor's nonsense, and to avail himself of the discretionary power allowed him by the Act to cut up the country with a reference exclusively to the present and future distribution of its population. There are certain districts of the Colony, for instance, of which the inhabitants respectively have certain common interests, and form separate and distinct portions of the general population—such as the Illawarra district, the valley of the Hawkesbury, the Cowpasture district, the Parramatta district, the Bathurst district, the Argyle district, the Hunter's River districts, Upper and Lower, &c., &c. Now the inhabitants of these districts respectively ought, in our opinion, to be incorporated separately for the purposes contemplated in the New Act, irre-

spectively of all existing County divisions. The people of the Illawarra and Shoalhaven district, for example, are separated from the rest of the Colony by a precipitous mountain-ridge. They have common interests and common objects to pursue within that district, and they ought therefore to form one Municipal and political whole. But what can they possibly have to do with the vicinity of Camden, or the Cowpastures, although the late Surveyor, General, Mr. Oxley, was pleased to place both of these localities in the same county? Again, in the Bathurst district the Macquarie River *divides* the counties of Roxburgh and Bathurst, while it *connects* and *binds together*, by all the ties of one common vicinage, the inhabitants of both of these counties. So it is also with the opposite banks of the Hawkesbury and the Hunter respectively. These rivers are not *dividing* lines, as they appear to be on the Surveyor's chart, separating counties from each other, but *connecting links*, binding together into one social body the population on their opposite banks respectively. Now, supposing the County division to be strictly adhered to, and a separate Council to be constituted for each County, the inhabitants of the County of Bathurst, for example, beyond the Macquarie River, how desirous soever they might be of having a bridge across that river, would have to wait till the inhabitants of the County of Roxburgh should think proper, through their District Council, to co-operate with them in the undertaking. But the inhabitants of Roxburgh are already on *this side* the river; they don't want to cross it; they won't assess themselves, therefore, for a bridge, and the Bathurst people are consequently obliged to construct the bridge entirely at their own expense. So would it be also with the opposite banks of the Hawkesbury and the Hunter. These rivers ought not to be regarded as municipal boundaries, dividing the country, but as bonds of connection, linking together the population on their opposite banks. The Hawkesbury people, from Wiseman's up to Castlereagh, may have common interests and common objects to pursue, but they can have no such interests or objects in common with the people of Parramatta and Liverpool, any more than they can have with those of Maitland and Newcastle. Again, the Upper Hunter is as distinct a locality from the Lower, in point of interests and objects of common concernment, as those of Bathurst and Illawarra.

We look therefore with no small degree of interest for Sir George Gipps' forthcoming division of the Territory; for if that division is at all a judicious one, it ought decidedly to be adhered to for the other purposes of the New Act—we mean the division of the Territory into electoral districts for the return of members to the New Legislative Council. The division of the Colony into Police Districts, which we presume are formed exclusively with a view to the actual distribution of the population, affords

a kind of precedent for the sort of division we think absolutely necessary in the case in question.

While the large company of our readers therefore are waiting with much anxiety to see how his Excellency will *cut up* the Colony, we shall relate for their amusement the following anecdote. A young officer at a certain Regimental Mess-Table was one day cutting up a goose, and doing it somewhat unscientifically, when one of the Fitzclarences, who, it seems, belonged to the corps, observed, in rather a pointed and pompous manner, "It is the opinion of my father" (the late King William IV.) "that carving is a necessary part of the education of a gentleman." "And what," said the young officer, laying down his knife and fork, and bowing most respectfully to the off-shoot of royalty, "And what may be the opinion of your mother?" This, of course, was what the Hawkesbury people would call a *settler*; but leaving it to future antiquarians to ascertain what might have been the opinion of Mrs. Jordan on so delicate a point, we shall only express our own earnest hope that in *cutting up* the Colony, for the purposes of District Councils and Electoral Districts, his Excellency the Governor will show us all that he possesses the higher qualifications of an English gentleman of sound common sense and shrewd discernment, and not the mere common-place qualifications of an Assistant-Surveyor or Surveyor's Clerk.

MORE QUESTIONS FOR THE PLACEMENT CANDIDATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OBSERVER.

Sir—As it is my intention not only to vote for Mr. Wentworth and Dr. Bland, but to persuade every one else to give them support, as the tried and true friends of the country—I beg through the medium of your journal, to put the following questions to Captain O'Connell in addition to those which were put to him in the letter of *Pro Patrio*, in last week's newspapers, the most material of which remain unanswered.

Is he independent of his commission and the other military appointments he now holds? If so, what is the nature and extent of his property, and where is it situated? Does he aspire to promotion in this profession, and can he support the interests of his country through thick and thin without perilling his prospects in the army? In the event of his quitting the service, will he accept any place under this Government should any such be offered him? Are his circumstances, in short, such, that he can dispense with office of some kind or other? I pause for a reply.—Let the gallant officer answer these questions satisfactorily, if he can. If he is in his power to do so there is no doubt he will for his own sake. If he cannot, or, which is the same thing, if he do not, let the independent electors of Sydney draw their own conclusions, and say whether a person thus dependent in his circumstances can afford, whatever may be his inclinations, to be independent in his conduct, and to vote with his country against his own interests and those of his family, when the good of that country may require his vote.

As for Mr. Hunter his placards with the "No Coolie Cry" and the low arts he has resorted to, and is daily practising to pander to the passions and mislead the judgement of the ignorant and prejudiced, are of themselves sufficient to show the enlightened portion of the constituency what is to be expected from him in the event of his election. As to his literary qualifications and his fitness for the office he aspires to it is only necessary to refer to his addresses to the Independent Electors of the City of Sydney—particularly to the last of them. Such a farago of nonsense would disgrace a school-boy ten years old. As to his other pretensions the public all know with what pertinacity he clung, until the last moment of the year just expired, to his late office of Sheriff, and that it was only with

the greatest reluctance he yielded it up to his successor.

What doubt, then, can there be that he is a placeman at heart, and that the attainment of another and a better place is the main object of his canvass.

But, let us enquire what are the prominent grounds on which he and his supporters rest his claims to the public suffrage? Why, that during these hard times he has been lenient in his office of Sheriff to sundry debtors, including his great friend and patron, who is endeavouring by hook and by crook to carry his election.

This much-honoured leniency, however, I am told by those who should know, has been confined within certain very intelligible limits. As far as mere appearances go, there seems to have been in it more of policy, than of philanthropy. I have heard that it has been almost exclusively confined to the rich—that the poor have had little or no share in it. It is not necessary, however, to speculate on the motives or considerations for this diversity—whatever these may have been, the plain English of this gentleman's appeal to the public gratitude, is that he has been generous—not with his own means, but at the cost of the creditors of the men he has thus obliged; and has besides been guilty of a breach of public trust in disobeying the writs directed to him by the Queen's Judges. Now this may be some reason why those whom he has thus served at the expense of others, and of his public duty, should give him their votes in return; but it appears to me a conclusive reason why the public at large should scout the pretensions of a man who has so little principle and decency, as to found his claim to the public support on such a shameless and dishonourable basis. The conclusion is not difficult, that the man who can boast of violated trust in an inferior office, will not hesitate to trample under foot the obligations of the highest, and to sell his constituents whenever a sufficient price shall be offered for his apostasy. It is difficult, indeed, to conceive that such a person can solicit the elective suffrage with any other view. These conclusions, too, derive additional strength when applied to a needy politician. True it is, that Mr. Huxter's friends put him forward as a gentleman of independent fortune; but, if this be so, perhaps he will oblige me and many others, by giving a full, true, and particular account of the various items of which the sum total of his fortune is made up. For my own part, I must confess that I immediately on this point, to his extreme. My objections then to Mr. Huxter, who so his other disqualifications adds a perfect non-acquaintance with the interests of this country, are invincible.

Captain O'Connell may be, nay, doubtless is Mr. Huxter is an aspirant for place. But still he is a native of the country; and has the tie of his country entwined around his heart. The one, I believe would vote against his country only with reluctance, and from an overpowering influence bearing down his better inclination, and constraining his vote. The other could have no uncompunctious visitings of this sort; he could betray a country with which he has, and can have, no ties, save those of self-interest, without a pang. Nay he would have good cause to chuckle over the public gullibility which gave him such a chance. He tells us, indeed, in his last address, that he is "fettered by no tie but that of his patriotic feelings towards his adopted country." What sort of a tie this is likely to prove, I leave others to infer. "I guess," as the Yankees say, "that the tie won't choke him." If the citizens of Sydney will return men, who, if they are not nominees of the Crown, actually will be so in all but the name, what is to be expected but that the other constituencies will follow the destructive example of the capital. Lord Stanley in this case need not have placed any nominees of the Crown in the council. The Governor could have got on comfortably enough without them, if it should turn out that the colonists at large are as credulous as the good citizens of Sydney.

The Government, be it recollected, have by the act the uncontrolled appointment of a complete body of twelve nominees—the one half officials, the other half non-officials. The six officials must vote for the Government, or resign their places. The six non-officials will doubtless be selected for their well known subservency to "the powers that be." Let the colonists but add seven more nominees in disguise to this compact phalanx, and there will be an end, for the next five years at least, to all progress in public freedom.

Let the independent electors of Sydney awaken from their infatuation, before it be too late, and to a man cancel those votes which have been thoughtlessly promised, in ignorance of the real pretensions and character of place-hunting aspirants. Such promises, if made under circumstances of surprise, error, or misrepresentation, are of no validity either in honor or conscience. Whatever criminality attaches to them will belong, not to their breach, but their observance. To persist in them would indeed be to sell the birthright of the country, its budding liberties, for a mess of pottage.

Those liberties are the fruit of many a hard fought field, of long years of unremitting toil, struggle, and solicitude: they have been wrung by reiterated petitions and remonstrances, from a harsh and reluctant parent.

Most of them were the unaided productions of those men whose cause I now advocate. In all of them, they took the most prominent part.

Let it not be justly said of us that this pearl of freedom so long sought for, has been found at length, only to be cast before swine. I am, sir, yours, &c. BRUTUS.

January 3, 1843.

WHO IS TO GO OUT OF THE CITY COUNCIL AT THE END OF THE FIRST YEAR?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OBSERVER.

Sir—I do not agree with your interpretation of the Corporation Act as regards the retirement of

Councillors, and I think I can shew you satisfactorily that you are in error.

The 26th clause says very clearly that one Councillor in each ward shall go out of office annually, and that an election shall take place to supply his place. The 27th section goes on to say, that that one shall be who shall have obtained the least number of votes, and who shall not have been elected an Alderman or Mayor. Now my argument is in the case of Bourke Ward. Mr. Owen and Mr. Allen being elected Aldermen, Mr. Foss is the Councillor who must retire, because he is the only Councillor in the Ward to whom the act can apply. But you say no! Mr. Owen is the Councillor who obtained the least number of votes, and he must retire as a Councillor, but retain his seat in the council by virtue of his office as Alderman.

If this be the case, you increase the number of the Council at a time when the act gives you no power to do so. The only time at which that can be done according to the act is on the 9th day of November in every third year, whereas you want to do it on the first day of November every year.

I think you will agree with me in the view I take of this part of the act, if you read attentively the 26th, 27th, 39th, 42nd, and 44th sections—the correct interpretation of the act is a matter of great consequence, and must be determined accordingly. I am sure no lawyer would say that that was legal which was done on the 1st November, which the act plainly states shall be done on the 9th.

Again, you say that the highest number contemplated by the act is thirty—granted, but if you proceed to increase the number in the manner proposed by you, you will find, on the retirement of the three year Aldermen, that you must deprive the council of the power given to them by the act, of electing the number at thirty.

Again suppose the Councillors who obtained the lowest number of votes in all the wards to have been elected Aldermen, proceed in the manner pointed out by you, and the very first year you increase the number to thirty. And if, at the termination of the third year, when three of the Aldermen retire, the council should avail themselves of the power of supplying their places from the citizens, the number of the council would then be increased to 33; and at the end of the 6th year, when the remaining Aldermen go out of office, to 36, a number which you admit is not contemplated by the Act.

I think that this clearly demonstrates that your translation would do violence to the Corporation Act.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,
Sydney, 2nd January, 1842. L. E. X.

[If we had it in our power we certainly should deprive the Council of the power given them by the act of electing Aldermen not of the council; because we conceive it a power which no municipal body, however popular its constitution, ought to possess. It is a fragment of the old self-elective system which brought several of the Corporations in the Mother-Country, through corruption and embezzlement, to bankruptcy. The 27th section does not affect the question further than intimating that certain parties who should have gone out, in a certain event shall remain in; but that does not imply that certain other parties, whose right to remain in, is fixed by the result of the popular election, shall go out. In the case of Mr. Foss above referred to, it would be a palpable violation of all justice to deprive him of a right which his election had conferred, merely because the standing of certain other parties, with whom he has no manner of connexion, has undergone a change. No other arrangement than that we have already described can be made consistently with the individual rights of the members of the body corporate. If, in carrying out that arrangement, the Council should be deprived of a dangerous power, so much the better. Whether it will have that effect is another question.—E. C. O.]

THE SABBATH OBSERVANCE MOVEMENT IN SCOTLAND.

Although we do not think the observance of the Sabbath a matter in which legislative enactments can be of much practical utility, we observe with no common satisfaction the hold that the Sabbath observance movement is now taking on the public mind both of Scotland and England, and hail it as an auspicious omen for the future advancement of religion and morals in our fatherland. We were much gratified, therefore, in discovering from the annexed advertisement, which we quote from the *London Record*, that the friends of the Sabbath in Scotland, who have lately signalled themselves by their opposition to railway travelling on the sacred day, are receiving the support, countenance, and encouragement of the religious public of the sister kingdom. One of the individuals who have thus signalled themselves, and earned a testimonial of public gratitude, is brother to our much respected fellow colonist, Mr. Thomas Cadell. The following is the advertisement we refer to:—

"HENDERSON AND CADELL TESTIMONIAL.—Notice is hereby given, to the subscribers to the above testimonial who may be residing in London, by passing through, that two highly-ornamented Bibles may be inspected by themselves, or their friends, at the Bible Depository, 189, Fleet Street, for a month from this date, prior to their being forwarded to Scotland. These Bibles bear the following inscription on the silver clasp:—Presented by some friends of the Sabbath cause in England to John Henderson, of Glasgow, Esq. (or

to Hew Francis Cadell, of Cockenzie, Edinburgh, Esq.), as a testimony of their approval of his unflinching opposition to the running of trains on the Lord's day on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, and more especially for his Christian conduct at the meeting of Shareholders, Feb. 22, 1842.—Durham, July, 1842."

LITERATURE.

The New South Wales Monthly Magazine, No. 1, Sydney, Reading, 1843.

Julæx damnatur si nocens absolvitur.

We sat down to the perusal of this periodical which has just made its appearance, disposed beforehand to be pleased; desirous of affording every encouragement to the incipient literature of the colony; but were much disappointed in finding it as tedious a volume as we had ever attempted to wade through. The subjects are injudiciously selected, and indifferently discussed. We were met in the outset of the volume with a dose of statistics, the substance of which has repeatedly appeared in the great slop-pail of the *Sydney Press*. Then there was a review of Metastasio on the Poetics of Aristotle—a title which we might have expected in an old number of the Gentleman's Magazine, or some such periodical of the last age, but which no person in our unpedantic day could regard without a feeling of revulsion: then dry meteorological tables, without comment, or at least without any comment sufficiently interesting to tempt the reader to examine for himself the scientific details. And all this at an epoch so interesting in the history of the colony as the present, when matters of such surpassing interest connected with ourselves, our past history, present condition, and future prospects, naturally suggest themselves to the public writer. Of course, some apology may be pleaded for the projectors of the undertaking in the present being the first number, and we believe prematurely issued from the press. The preparatory arrangements made were too hurriedly got through, and the editor must necessarily have had a great paucity of materials to select from. To these considerations we are disposed to give their full weight, and before pronouncing a determinate opinion on the success, or failure of the undertaking, we shall wait with patience for the appearance of a future number, issued, as it may be expected to be, under less disadvantageous circumstances. It is due to the conductors of the magazine to express our gratification at finding the subject of music—one that is alike popular in every age, and in every state of society—receiving its proper share of attention and treated with so much judgment and taste.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Royal Toleration.—A very pleasing example of royal toleration, reflecting infinite credit on the sound judgment and kind heart of England's beloved Queen, was exhibited lately, and, as related at the Methodist Leaders' meeting at Louth, on Monday week (having previously been the subject of the gratulations of the Wesleyan Conference), was to this effect:—A young female domestic of the royal household, being recently met by the physician, was asked what was the matter with her, as it struck him from her appearance she must be labouring under a worse than bodily grievance—some mental anguish had rendered her aspect very different from what it usually was. The female replied, she was sorry to say she had been dismissed from her Majesty's service. On being pressed for the reason, she stated it to be on account of her religion; having felt a concern for her soul, she had ventured to unite herself with the Methodists; that had offended her superior, and led to her dismissal. The circumstance coming to her Majesty's knowledge, the superior servant was questioned on the subject, and admitted she had turned away the female because she was a Methodist. The Queen expressed her sorrow that the lady interrogated should have been led to take so austere a step with regard to her inferior, adding, "It would pain her exceedingly were any class of her subjects to suffer on account of their religion; more particularly if such should be the case in her own household. If either party was dismissed, her Majesty thought it should be the person who could act so illiberally to one who so honourably followed out the dictates of an enlightened conscience; she must inform that person that she had no further occasion for her services." The first discarded female was restored.—*Stumpsford Mercury*. [An act worthy of a Queen.]

Insolvency in High Life.—On Saturday last, at the Insolvent Debtor's Court, London, Lord George Loftus, (son of the Marquis of Ely) filed his schedule, previous to obtaining a hearing for December next. In his affidavit he stated that his father refused to pay his debts. His Lordship has been in the Fleet Prison since February last, and has had an allowance, during that time, of £6 per week from his father, the same allowance which has been paid him a

great many years. The debts in the aggregate are set forth at 15,254l., of which 9151l. are without consideration. In the year 1838 the Marquis of Ely paid debts for the insolvent to the extent of 3000l. The insolvent stated that many of his debts arose from having become party to various bills of exchange, for Captain the Honourable F. W. Byng, for which he never received any consideration, and on three of which he was in custody.—The insolvent was formerly an ensign in the Grenadier Guards, which commission he sold some time ago.—Amongst the items in the schedule two are extracted, as extending from 1836 to the present year. "Paid for admission to places of amusement, libraries, &c., 1200l." "Lost by play and betting, but of which I can give no particular account, about 10,000l." There does not appear in the schedule any property for the creditors, who are principally composed of persons who figure in "bill transactions."

The Duke of Wellington.—His Grace was Master-General of the Ordnance from 1818 to 1827, when he succeeded his Royal Highness the Duke of York in the same high office he has been again called on to occupy. On being appointed First Lord of the Treasury in 1828, his Grace resigned the command of the army to Lord Hill, who has continued to fulfil the duties of the office up to the present time. Since 1794, with the exception of a short interval from 1809 to 1811, when Sir David Dundas commanded, this office has only had three occupants—his Royal Highness the Duke of York, Lord Hill, and the Duke of Wellington. The latter is now in his seventy-fourth year, having been born on the 1st of May, 1769.

Church and State in Scotland.—We see it gravely stated in the London morning journals that the Marquis of Bute leaves the metropolis in a few days for Edinburgh, where, in his capacity of High Commissioner to the General Assembly, his Lordship will preside at the meeting of the Church Commission, on the 30th instant, when addresses are to be moved to her Majesty and Prince Albert. Perhaps the writer of the above announcement was not aware on what debatable ground he was treading; for it happens that the legality of the Commission is now *sub judice* in the Culsalmund case. The main argument of the suspenders for the illegality of that body is, that it has never received any recognition from the State. But should this high personage take the Moderator's chair on that day, and we know not how he could otherwise preside, then this will surely be the best of all recognition. Probably the Lord Provost will require also to surrender the Council chair; for the noble Marquis has as much right to preside in the one body as in the other.—*Caledonian Mercury*.

Not a Labourer wanted for Jamaica.—Under this title the venerable Thomas Clarkson has just published a pamphlet containing a letter to a member of parliament appointed to sit on the West Indian Committee. The patriarch of Negro freedom, with all the shrewdness of his early days, examines in this letter the reasons alleged by the planters of Jamaica for demanding more labourers, and proves their futility, clearly demonstrating that if they will but use agricultural implements of modern construction, reform the extravagant management of their estates, and avail themselves of the services which the emancipated Negroes will readily give for fair wages, they are sure to prosper. Mr. Clarkson solemnly warns parliament and the country against sanctioning any plan whatever for importing into the West Indies from the coast of Africa; such a step will, he is fully convinced, be the commencement of another slave trade.—*Leeds Mercury*.

We are sorry to hear that Dr. Maginn, the "Morgan O'Docherty" of Blackwood, died yesterday, at Walton-on-Thames. He was in his forty-eighth year, and has left a widow and three children.—*Globe*.

The *Frankfort Journal* announces the death of M. Isaac Harwig d'Essen, one of the heads of the German Israelite Congregation, at Hamburg. Having no children, he bequeathed his fortune, amounting to 800,000 marcs banco (80,000l.) to charitable institutions in Hamburg, Altona, and Copenhagen.

A very beautiful Arabian mare, (the

only one which has been permitted to leave the country for many years, has just been presented to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, at Windsor, from the English consul at Morocco.

INDIA.

The Dutchess of Kent has brought news from India to the 15th October. At that date Generals Pollock and Nott were rapidly advancing towards Cabool.

Authentic intelligence had been received in the Camp at Jellalabad of the doings of the forces in their advance towards Cabul. Generals Nott achieved a most splendid victory over the Afghan forces under Shumshooden Khan, Governor of Ghuznia, on the 30th August, killing Shumshooden, taking his guns, two in number, routing his army, and burning the camp.

Several other atrocities have been perpetrated. As Monsieur Poyechier, the French merchant, was proceeding from Jellalabad to Poyecher with a Sikh guard, he was met by a party of Afghan freebooters opposite Aise Beghan.

A letter from Peshawar says that Colonel Vibart, of the 5th L.C., left that place (on sick certificate) for the Provinces on the 7th instant.

40,000 rounds of British ammunition were found on the field on which Shumshooden had ventured to encounter General Nott.

MAURITIUS.

The Act passed by the Legislative Council of Mauritius, providing for the immigration of Coolies, is published in the papers of the 30th of August.

The Mauritians of the 29th of August, states that on the 27th of that month, the money lately voted from the treasury on the guarantee of the banks for the relief of the monetary depression under which the colony has for some time been labouring, had actually been deposited in the banks from the treasury; the sum lent is to be issued to the public in one-dollar notes, payable to bearer, in currency, on the 1st February, 1844.

produced by this accommodation on the part of Government would be most beneficial.

From the severe illness of the Third Judge of the Court of Appeal, the Honourable Edward Remono, Edward Allen Williams, Esq., barrister, and Advocate General, has been appointed to that office.

The accounts of the sugar market are favourable.—On the 12th of October the report is as follows:—

The market during the whole of last week has been firm, and the parcels put up to competition have obtained good prices, first qualities having been placed at an advance of from 20 to 25 cents per 100 lbs. upon previous quotations.

The ship Eleanor, Holderness, commander, which left this harbour about twelve months ago, on her return voyage to England, was totally consumed by fire in the Roadstead of Allipy, on the 27th Sept.

THE SYNOD'S LAST.

The commission of the Synod of Australia held its usual sittings on Wednesday and Thursday last. The consequences of the infatuated policy of the members of this body must now be evident to themselves, if they are not wilfully blind, in the total apathy with which their proceedings are regarded by the people of their own communion.

In regard to the misrepresentations that Mr. Whytlaw is to counteract, it may not be out of place to remark that they were publicly made here, and remain uncontroverted; and here only can the truth be ascertained.

SUPREME COURT.—Mr. Milford has arrived by the Hamlet, with the appointment of Registrar of the Supreme Court, in the place of Mr. Manning.

FRAUDULENT INSOLVENCY.—After an adjourned examination before the Chief Commissioner, on Thursday, Henry Doyle, tailor, Elizabeth street, insolvent, was committed to take his trial for having fraudulently omitted to enter in his schedule certain debts due to him, also for collecting moneys belonging to his estate without accounting for the same to his trustee.

SYDNEY PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTED MERCHANDISE.

Table listing various goods like Ale (Altopp's), Ditto (Taylor's), Ditto in bottle, Ditto (Dunbar's), London Porter, Ditto in bottle, etc. with prices in £ s. d.

Table listing various goods like Sherry per hhd., Ditto in bottle, Port per hhd., Teneriff per pipe, Marsala ditto, Lisbon ditto, Cape ditto, Champagne per dozen, Claret per dozen, etc.

Table listing various goods like Hyson-skin Tea per chest, Hyson per quarter ditto, Gunpowder ditto, Boha per chest, Congou ditto, Souchong per quarter chest, Pekoe ditto, etc.

Table listing various goods like English refined Sugar per lb., Mauritius Sugar, 1st quality, Ditto, 2nd ditto, Manila ditto, Java ditto, Bengal white ditto, etc.

Table listing various goods like Mess Pork per barrel, Ditto Beef per tierce, Hams per ton, Irish Butter per lb., Dutch ditto, Vinegar per gallon, Mustard per dozen, Pickles—quarts, per dozen, Mace, per pound, Nutmegs, Cloves, etc.

Table listing various goods like Soap, Oil, and Candles, Oil boiled per tin, Ditto raw ditto, Turpentine in tins, per gal., English Mould Candles per lb., Ditto Sperm ditto, Ditto Wax ditto, Ditto Sperma ditto, Ditto Stearine ditto, American Sperm ditto, East India Wax ditto, London Soap (Haves) ton, Liverpool ditto (Steel) ditto, Colonial ditto, per cut, etc.

Table listing various goods like Iron assorted per ton, Copper Sheathing per lb., Rolled Zinc per ton, Lead per ton, Tin Plates per box, Shot assorted per cut, Blasting Gunpowder per lb., Camister ditto ditto, Glass ditto ditto, Muskets, for New Zealand, Ditto, per dozen, etc.

Table listing various goods like Tobacco, Brazil ditto, Havannah Cigars per 1000, Manila ditto ditto, Currants per lb., Raisins per lb., Cape Dried Fruit, assorted, Prunes, Figs, Almonds, Jordan, Shells, Fruits, bottled, per doz., Rope, Manila ditto, Coir ditto, Bleached Canvas per bolt, Unbleached ditto ditto, etc.

Table listing various goods like White Lead, ground, in kegs, per cut, Black Paint ditto, Green Paint ditto, Stockholm Tar per barrel, American ditto ditto, Coal ditto ditto, Fish per barrel, Oil Shooks, white oak, for pipes per ton, etc.

Table listing various goods like Norway Deal Plank per foot, American ditto ditto, Kent Hops per lb., American ditto ditto, Bread, Flour, and Grain, Biscuits, No. 1, per cut, Ditto, No. 2, ditto, First Flour, per 100lbs, each, Second ditto ditto, etc.

Table listing various goods like Butter (fresh) per lb., Ditto (salt) ditto, Ditto (junk) ditto, Cheese per lb., Bacon ditto, Eggs per dozen, wholesale, Lard per lb., Beef per carcass per cut, Ditto per joint per lb., Mutton per carcass per cut, Veal ditto, retail, Pork ditto, Roasting Pigs, each, Geese ditto, Ducks per pair, Muscovy Ducks, Turkeys ditto, Pigeons each, Pigeons per pair, Potatoes per cut new, Ditto, Derwent, None, Ebenezer Coals per ton, etc.

Table listing various goods like Cattle, mixed, per head, Ditto, fat, per ditto, Milch Cows, per head, Sheep, mixed, Ditto, fat wethers, Horses, draught, Ditto, stock and saddle, Pigs, etc.

Table listing various goods like Brandy, Foreign Rum, B. P. Rum, 90 Proof, English ditto, 90 Proof, Choice flocks, per lb., Good ordinary, Broken, In Grease, Sperm, per ton, Hides, salted, per lb., Cedars, Good quality, per foot, Treasuries, Per S.M., Horns, Per 125, Tins, Per 125, etc.

Table listing various goods like Norway Deal Plank per foot, American ditto ditto, Kent Hops per lb., American ditto ditto, Bread, Flour, and Grain, Biscuits, No. 1, per cut, Ditto, No. 2, ditto, First Flour, per 100lbs, each, Second ditto ditto, etc.

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WENTWORTH AND BLAND.

At a meeting of the General Committee, held at the Royal Hotel, on Wednesday, the 28th ultimo, the following Members were allotted to the Wards to which their names are respectively attached:—

- PHILLIP WARD. Alderman Broughton, J.P. Messrs. Councillor Flood H. S. Hayes James Martin Thomas May George Jell's James Powell Peter Brennan — Corvell John Bryan Thomas Leggett James Cooper

- MACQUARIE WARD. Messrs. Councillor Holt Joshua Holt Richard Hill J. B. M'Guigan E. Phillips H. Gordon P. Solomon R. Murphy Thomas Wall Thomas Flood — Tunks E. Hill David Hill George Pickering — Hampson

- GIPPS WARD. Messrs. Councillor Peacock Michael Gannon Benjamin Ford Thomas Hyndes Richard Hayes Joseph Paris E. M'Eneros M. Hooper James Fennemore John Dally Thomas Smith William Anner William Ford James M'Guire

- BRISBANE WARD. Messrs. Councillor Holden Councillor Little Arthur Little Charles Smith George Whitfield John Stewart H. Thomas George Smith Thomas Petty H. M'Keon Samuel Jones P. Conlon — Rundle John Stewart

- COOK WARD. Messrs. Councillor Farley Councillor Hollnash R. Uther Charles Smith, M.D. George Lucas James Lucas H. Morgan John M'Dermott T. M. O'Brien

BOURKE WARD. Messrs. Thomas Lord Richard Driver Charles Roberts Thomas Burdekin William Cape, sen. H. Watt F. B. Carrick William Thurlow Thomas Roberts Terence M'Alone

By order of the General Committee. JAMES COOPER, Hon. Sec.

AUSTRALIAN ANNIVERSARY DINNER.

A DINNER in celebration of the 55th Anniversary of the Colony will take place, at the Royal Hotel, on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 7 P.M., CAPTAIN O'CONNELL in the chair, Captain Innes, Vice President. The band of the 80th regiment will (by the kind permission of Colonel Baker) be in attendance. Tickets may be had of the undermentioned stewards; price 35s. each. No application will be entertained after the 21st instant.

- George Robert Nichols Thomas Lord Edward Flood Charles Roberts George Wilkie Henry Macderrett John Little William Patten Thomas Suidmore Robert Cooper, sen. John Rickards William Perry J. K. Kleve Thomas Stubbs M. M. Cohen H. F. O'Donnell James Chapman Richard Driver Thomas Broughton John Williams, sen. William Barnett Daniel Egan E. W. Lord Hugh Brodie G. J. Myer George Hill Sydney, January 3.

PORT PHILLIP PATRIOT. SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISEMENTS for the above talented and influential journal, conducted by Alderman KRAA, of Melbourne; as also moneys in payment of the same, are received at this office.

The quarterly subscription is 10s. cash, and 13s. credit. A few copies of Kerr's Melbourne Almanack on hand.

HAWKESBURY DISTRICT.

To the Independent Electors of the Hawkesbury District.

AN ACTIVE CANVASS having been commenced by several gentlemen in the district of the Hawkesbury, the Electors are requested not to pledge themselves to any Candidate until the Legislative Council, as at present constituted, have decided that there shall be a member or members for these districts, when a gentleman in every way qualified will do himself the honour of soliciting their suffrages.

BULWER-STREET, WEST MAITLAND.

MR. STUBBS will put up to public auction, immediately after the sale of Mr. M'Dougall's Cedar Brush Estate, of nine hundred acres, in small farms, at the Rose Inn, West Maitland, on THURSDAY, the 12th January, 1843, sale at twelve o'clock. Several very valuable Allotments in Bulwer-street, and other properties, which will be made known at day of sale. Good terms, and liberal etc dit.

CHINESE GOODS—LATE ARRIVALS.

MR. STUBBS will sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street, THIS DAY, 7th January, 1843, Seven cases of Lacquered Ware, viz.:

- LW § 1, containing— Ten tea caddies, ten card boxes Ten bread baskets Eight pair bottle stands Two ditto small waiters Two writing boxes LW § 2, containing— Four sets trays, No. 9 each. H § 3, containing— One writing box, five tea caddies Five card boxes Twenty sets waiters, each 3 and 5 Eighteen fans H § 4, containing— Two writing boxes Thirty-eight tea caddies. H § 5 containing— One work table complete, superior. H § 7, containing— One work table complete, superior, D within diamond J § 6, containing— Thirty pieces grass cloth, forty yards, seventeen and a-half inch. WF 1—5.—Five cases China goods, viz.— § 1 containing— Twenty-five pieces crimson pongee. 2 containing— Twenty-five ditto white ditto. 3 containing— One hundred crape damask shawls 4, containing— One hundred ditto scarfs. 5, containing— Forty five pieces silk handkerchiefs. ALSO, One hundred thousand best Manila cigars. Terms—Cash.

ABSOLUTE SALE.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE. FORTY-SIX ACRES, PART OF THE MUCH SOUGHT AFTER LOUTH PARK AGRICULTURAL ESTATE, WILLIS'S CREEK—MAITLAND.

- TOBACCO Two crops of Maize One ditto of Wheat Two ditto of Potatoes HAY and GREEN FOOD, } Annually

MR. STUBBS will put up to public auction at the Mart, King-street, THIS DAY, the 7th January, at twelve o'clock precisely, The one feature in the farm is, that it is a completely unrivalled bit of such soil as you seldom meet with—the other in the sale, is—that sold it "must be!" and really when one comes to consider the well-earned celebrity, that this district has obtained for itself, in regard to its farming productions—there is no fear but some one will be found at the hour of sale to step forward and take advantage of it; contrasting it with any other he may choose to look over, in advantages and conveniences, either for the supply of the Town of Maitland, or for sending by steamer his farm produce to Sydney. The land now lets about them at 40s. per acre, and the purchaser might easily cut it up into small farms—and they again sub-let in allotments. Nothing is more easily done, or common, in valuable cultivatable farms than these. Terms at sale.

ENGLISH FURNITURE AND GRAND PIANO-FORTE.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by Auction at his Mart, corner of George street and Charlotte place, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at Eleven o'clock. A quantity of elegant Household Furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, tables, bedsteads, drawers, dressing-glasses, washstands, music stands, &c. A grand Pianoforte, cost 120 guineas. Terms at sale.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF EDWARD BORTON.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES. (Under Act of Council, 5 Victoria No. 17) That excellent newly erected Inn on the Parramatta Road, within half a mile of the Homebush Race Course, known as "THE GOVERNOR GIPPS ARMS," just completed by Mr. Borton. MR. SAMUEL LYONS has received instructions to submit for sale by Public

Auction, the above Property, with about NINE ACRES OF GROUND, and the whole of the

- HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. Sale to take place on the Premises on TUESDAY, the 17th instant at 10 o'clock precisely. These Premises have just been finished in the most expensive style, having cost the proprietor upwards of £6000, and are replete with every convenience that can possibly be required by the Traveller. Length of the MAIN BUILDING 98 feet by 33, and contains— Wine Vaults under ground... ft. in. ft. in. 31 0 by 15 3 One Parlours... 31 0 by 15 3 One ditto... 15 0 by 15 0 Taproom... 11 6 by 15 0 Bar... 20 0 by 15 0 Five Bedrooms... 15 0 by 15 0

Attached to the main Building are— Washhouse Kitchen Cellars Storehouse Laundry Six Bedrooms. The length of the attached Buildings, 60 feet by 15 feet. Height of the ealls from the foundation, 20 feet, with an excellent Verandah to the building on the Parramatta Road, and to the Kitchens, &c.

THE STABLING Forms an area, 211 feet by 17 feet 4 inches inside sufficient to contain THIRTY HORSES, With Nine Boxes for RACE HORSES, affording accommodation superior to any in the Colony.

THE YARD is very spacious, having a convenient entrance from the road, to it and the stables. There is also AN EXCELLENT GARDEN, about three acres, containing the choicest Fruit Trees and Vegetables in great variety. It is fenced very securely, in fact, in the best style.

WATER of the purest quality in abundance at all seasons. The whole property occupies from eight to nine acres, and the very best clay is to be had for BRICK-MAKING.

AFTER WHICH, The whole of the Household Furniture, nearly new, and of a very elegant description. Catalogues are in preparation, and will be ready shortly.

A LUNCH WILL BE PROVIDED. The Public are earnestly invited to visit this truly valuable and beautiful property, the Auctioneer feeling confident that a juster estimate will be formed of its numerous merits by a personal inspection than by any thing that can be said in an advertisement.

The rooms are elegantly furnished, and provided with Stoves, Grates, &c. of the most expensive description. The distance from the Homebush Race Course, being only about half a mile. The opportunity is here presented to the purchaser of this unique property of realising a fortune in a very short space of time by the exercise of ordinary diligence and attention. The Furniture only requires to be seen to be appreciated.

Also A plot of Ground at the Five Dock Farm, containing about 3 a. 1 r. 20 p. A piece of Ground at Maitland, containing 113 feet frontage to the high street, with cottage erected thereon, lately let at 25s. per week. Terms will be declared at time of Sale. H. PHILLIPS, Accountant.

FOR HOBART TOWN AND MADRAS.

UNDER positive engagement to sail on or before the 5th of January, The splendid new barque Herald, Captain Parker, will receive freight for Hobart Town on the 1st instant. For freight and Passage to Hobart Town or Madras apply to the Captain on board at the Queen's Wharf, or to MR. R. G. DUNLOP, Macquarie Place 28th Dec., 1842.

Elegant Household Furniture, Plate, Glassware, &c., &c.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by Auction, at the residence of John Alexander, Esq., adjoining the stores of Messrs. Gilchrist and Alexander, George-street, North, facing Campbell's Wharf, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at eleven o'clock. The whole of the household furniture, consisting of chairs, sofas, drawers, bedsteads, beds, bedding, looking glasses, silver and plated ware, decanters, tumblers, wine and other glasses, crockery kitchen utensils, &c. &c. Particulars will be given in the catalogue. Terms at sale.

LETTERPRESS PRINTING

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY, AND DESPATCH AND ON MODERATE TERMS, AT THIS OFFICE, COMPRISING BOOK WORK, PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES, CIRCULARS, AUCTIONEER'S BILLS, LAW FORMS, CARDS, BILL HEADS, LABELS, ETC. COLOURED INKS IF REQUIRED.

WANTED,

A SMART ACTIVE BOY, from ten to twelve years of age, to act as an errand boy. Apply to X, at this office.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

- January 4.—The barque Caledonia, Captain Case, from London, having left the 21st August, with merchandise. Passengers—Messrs. Hill, Cobham, Astley, and Mrs. Case. 5.—The schooner Edward, Captain Chambers, from Moreton Bay, having left the 29th ultimo, with wool, &c. Passenger—one in the steerage. 6.—The brig Martha, Captain Finlay, from Hobart Town, with sundries.

DEPARTURES.

- January 4.—The barque Mary Gray, Captain M'Kenzie, for Valparaiso, in ballast. Passenger—Mr. Hunter. 5.—The schooner Coquette, Captain Loten, for Port Phillip and Port Albert, with sundries. Passengers—Mrs. Scates and three children, Miss Fuller, Messrs. Sawyer and Curlewic, and three in the steerage. 5.—The cutter Resolution, Captain Lepin, for Launceston, with sundries. 5.—The American ship Martha, Captain Whelden, for the South Sea Fishery, with whaling gear, &c. 5.—The schooner Paterson, Captain Burcham, for Port Phillip and Port Albert, with sundries. 6.—The American whaling ship Sharon, Captain Smith, for the South Seas.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

- This day.—The St. George, for South America. To-morrow.—The Will Watch and Cecilia, for Launceston; the Catharine, for Auckland; the Regia, for Port Nicholson; the Governor Phillip, for Norfolk Island; and the Martha, for London. January 12.—The Seahorse, for Port Phillip.

VESSELS CLEARED OUT.

The cutter Esther, Captain Brown, for Launceston, with sundries. Passenger—Mrs. Brown.

YESTERDAY'S GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

A. W. Young, Esq., is gazetted Sheriff of the colony of New South Wales; and notice is given of his having taken the prescribed oaths before the Governor on the 22nd instant.

F. W. Unwin is appointed a Magistrate of the territory. Captain R. Ramsbottom is also appointed to the magistracy, and to be assistant-engineer and superintendent of iron gangs, at Parramatta, in the room of Captain Bush, resigned.

The barn and stacks of Mr. William Faithful, at Mount Pleasant, Richmond, having lately been set fire to, (it is supposed by an incendiary), the Governor promises to make a recommendation to her Majesty to grant a free pardon to any prisoner of the Crown who may give such information as will lead to the conviction of the guilty parties. Mr. Faithful offers a reward of 100l.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The Legislative Council is summoned for the 24th. The heads of a bill for the division of the colony into electoral districts in furtherance of the provisions of the New South Wales Act is published in yesterday's Gazette, as follows:—"A Bill to provide for the Election of Members to serve in the Legislative Council."

The Act of Parliament 5 and 6 Victoria, cap. 76, intitled, "An Act for the Government of New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land," having directed that a Legislative Council, to consist of thirty-six members, of whom twenty-four shall be elective and twelve nominated by her Majesty, shall be constituted in this Colony, it is proposed, in conformity to the provisions of the said act, to enact as follows—

1. The parts of the colony within the boundaries of location to be divided into the following electoral districts, and each district to return the number of members herein specified, viz:—

- ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.—District of Port Phillip, 5; county of Cumberland, 2; county of Camden, 1; county of Northumberland, 1; county of Durham, 1; county of Argyle, 1; county of Bathurst, 1; counties of Roxburgh and Wellington, 1; counties of Cook and Hunter, 1; counties of Brisbane, Phillip, and Bligh, 1; counties of Westmoreland, Georgiana, and King, 1; counties of Murray, St. Vincent, and Auckland, (Twofold Bay), 1; counties of Gloucester, Macquarie, and Stanley, (Moreton Bay), 1; city of Sydney, 2; town of Melbourne, 1; town of Parramatta, 1.

CUMBERLAND BOROUGHES.—Towns of Windsor, Richmond, Campbelltown, and Liverpool, 1.

NORTHUMBERLAND BOROUGHES.—Towns of East Maitland, West Maitland, and Newcastle, 1.

Total—24.

2. In corporate towns the Mayor to be the returning officer, and in other places a returning officer to be appointed by the Governor.

3. Writs for the election of members to be issued by the Governor to the returning officer, in which writes the day for holding the election, and the day on which the same shall be returnable, shall be named.

4. Convenient polling places to be appointed in the several electoral districts. The returning officer to preside at the chief polling place, and to have power to appoint deputies at the other polling places.

5. The election to commence and be concluded in one day.

6. Officers to be nominated by the Governor, to prepare lists of voters, and publish them every year.

7. Such officers to give notice requiring voters to send in their claims.

8. Duly qualified persons may demand to be placed on the list of voters.

9. Lists to be forwarded to the returning officers.

10. Lists of voters in the electoral districts to be revised by persons appointed for that purpose.

11. Persons making lists to attend when required before the revising officers.

12. Revising officers to have power to insert in the district lists the names of claimants omitted, on due proof of claim and qualification.

13. Expenses at the first elections to be paid out of the funds of the colony, and in subsequent elections out of the local funds of incorporated districts.

14. No enquiry to be made at the time of election, except as to the identity of the voter, the continuance of his qualification, and whether he has voted before at the same election.

15. Certified copies of the register of voters to be furnished to each booth.

16. Powers of deputies of returning officers to be defined.

17. To provide penalties on officers for breach of duty.

18. No election to be void by any unavoidable delay or impediment in the time of holding the same.

19. To provide penalties against bribery and corruption.

ELECTIONEERING MOVEMENTS.

Mr. Wilshire has started for the Hawkesbury; Mr. Coper for the county of Camden. The Mayor, according to a suggestion we lately offered, is proposed by the new bill to be made the returning officer of the City. Whether he can return himself is rather a knotty point. A second address to the electors from Mr. Lang, of Dunmore, occasioned by the announcement of the proposed electoral districts, is for the present unavoidably omitted. Mr. Roger Therry has announced himself a candidate for the county of Camden. We regret, however, that his address also came too late from the *Chronicle* office for insertion in our present number. It is couched in very dignified and straight-forward terms; but we are disposed to controvert certain principles it avows: it shall appear in our next, however, with a brief comment on its general tenor.

GREAT PUBLIC MEETING.

Yesterday a great meeting of the working classes was held in the School of Arts, to petition the Governor against granting the request of the City Council to assign to the Corporation 100 convicts, to be employed on the streets of Sydney, in accordance with the motion of Mr. Holden, which, however, our readers will observe has been withdrawn. Mr. Garret was called to the chair. The meeting at the outset was one of the most riotous that we have ever seen.

A man named Murphy, a publican, having repeatedly interrupted the Chairman, a universal commotion ensued. The cry of "Turn him out, turn him out," resounded from every quarter of the building, which was crowded with upwards of 500 people, and the man was at last tossed from his seat in the gallery to the floor head foremost. He lay for some time in a state of stupefaction, and in that state was carried from the room. We believe he is dangerously injured. After this—though strong excitement evidently prevailed, a good deal of order and propriety was maintained. The speakers, who were all of the working classes, addressed their fellow-citizens in very fair and dispassionate terms, with the exception of one Lynch, whose speech bordered on sedition. Resolutions were adopted, expressive of the indignation of the meeting at the proposal, especially considering the fact, that 400 operatives in Sydney (many of whom would be rate payers notwithstanding) were out of employment; and recommending that the assigned servants in Sydney should be immediately dispatched to the country. The petition to his Excellency, adopted by the meeting in terms of these resolutions, requested that the present application, or any similar one that may hereafter be made should be refused by his Excellency; and that the convicts now assigned to parties in Sydney should either be forthwith withdrawn, or a tax imposed on the assignee to the amount of 10l. per head, to be applied to the city police fund. The meeting at the close became again very disorderly, and we effected our escape from the immense crowd with the greatest difficulty.

COLONIAL BEEF.

A meeting was held at the Royal Hotel, on Wednesday last, for the purpose of considering the important subject of the practicability and advantage of the curing of colonial beef for export. A committee was appointed for the consideration of the subject to report to a future meeting.

SUPERABUNDANCE OF LABOUR IN THE CITY.

We regret to say from what has come under our own observation during the week, that the want of employment complained of by parties in Sydney, is in a great measure their own fault. We know of one man, who, the other day, refused a situation in the Wellington district, (to which his expenses were to be borne by his employer), although offered a salary of 35l. a-year, and rations for himself and wife. The man has been hanging on about Sydney unemployed since his arrival, about six months ago, and yet declined this offer, because it was too far into the interior. Men like this deserve no commiseration, and we suspect they form a very large proportion of the unemployed in Sydney.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.—Captain Browne, as Superintendent of the Water Police, and Captain Watson, as Harbour Master, have both been superseded by appointments from home. The former by a Mr. Ballytine, the son of Captain Ballytine, of the Thames Police, and the latter by a gentleman holding the rank of a Post Captain in the Navy. The above appeared in the *Australian* of Thursday, and is incorrect. There is a rumour that a Mr. Moriarty, a relation of Captain Moriarty, of Hobart Town, had received the appointment of Harbour Master immediately before the *Hamlet* sailed, but we can gather no information with respect to the Water Police-office, and we have little doubt it has been invented by some fertile genius.—*Herald*.

The order from Mr. Prout to discontinue the advertisement headed "William V. Smith," came too late to be withdrawn.

The great sale on the Paterson will take place at Bowthorne, by Mr. Stubbs, on Tuesday next at one o'clock, when the whole of this magnificent alluvial estate will be put up to public competition in divided sections, for the convenience of all classes of buyers, from 50 to 300 acre farms. Taking the rental accruing on portions of the estate (already netting a very handsome return), it is no less evident that a certain handsome remunerating value is established now thereby, and is besides the best criterion of an unequalled fortune hereafter.—*Communicator*.

BRIBERY AND TREATING.

We are sorry to learn that one of the candidates for the representation of the city, has condescended, in order to further his canvass to the very lowest and most reprehensible means ever resorted to on such occasions, that of treating at certain public houses where his canvass lists are left for signature, the lowest class of electors, who of course alone are accessible to this means of political corruption. We have heard of strange doings in a house of this description not half a mile from the Police Office, which it would be premature at present to detail. We would recommend, however, the candidate for whose interests such practices are followed, if it be done with his knowledge and concurrence, to withdraw from the contest, as they are likely to involve very serious legal consequences. If not done with his approbation and consent, he ought to repudiate the doings of his very imprudent supporters, and thus remove from his own shoulders the odium of these discreditable transactions.

MR. ROGER THERRY AT ILLAWARRA.

This gentleman, we understand, has been showing himself to the Roman Catholic constituency at Illawarra, previous to entering on his electioneering crusade. The other day he attended high mass at Wollongong in the morning, and at Dapto, eight miles distant in the afternoon. A very pious man of course must the faithful at Illawarra take Mr. Roger Therry to be; unfortunately, however, even at Illawarra, where the Roman Catholic influence is perhaps stronger than in any other district in the colony, the Attorney General, it appears, finds it "no go." The members of the Roman Catholic Church, much to their credit, determining pretty generally to sacrifice their religious predilections to the public interest, and to oppose the pretensions of Mr. Therry as a *government officer*. This is as it ought to be. Secularism should not be allowed to interfere with the exercise of political rights. The principle of religious equality is at least professed by all, and there is little danger of that principle being subverted by the result of the approaching elections. The question is one therefore purely political, and as such it should be regarded by all in awarding their suffrages. On the return of Mr. Therry to Sydney we understand he applied to Dr. John Osborne, whose influence in the district is paramount; but that gentleman—feeling no doubt indignant that such an imputation should be cast on the district, as that it had not a man of its own to represent its interests, and that its inhabitants must therefore betake themselves to the shambles of the Government offices, and confer that honour on a Sydney lawyer—wrote to Mr. Therry, politely declining the request, and announcing his determination to oppose him to the utmost of his ability, by contesting the field himself. Dr. Osborne is high in favour among all classes in the district—a liberal in politics, a man of education, and a gentleman. And Mr. Therry will find it a hard fight. The result we learn from a well informed quarter is by no means problematical. Even Mr. Police Magistrate Plunkett, one of Mr. Therry's warmest friends, is inclined to support Dr. Osborne, and halts between two opinions; and that feeling is more general in the district than could have been anticipated. We have heard an amusing anecdote of an old Irishman, whose name we withhold. Dr. O. addressing Patrick, (as we call him for convenience), says—"Well, Patrick, have you given Mr. Therry your vote?" "No, yer honour," replied Pat, "will not yer honour's self come forward." "Supposing I should, Pat," said the Doctor, "would you give me your vote?" "Troth and I would, yer honour, if I should go to Hobart Town with it." Patrick's feeling, we can state on the best authority, is that of many of his countrymen.

PORT MACQUARIE.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—On Saturday, December 24, Margaret Kelly, a free emigrant, attempted to drown herself opposite the residence of the Clerk of Works, and would have effected her purpose were it not for the timely assistance

of a prisoner of the crown, who was in company with her at the time, and who saved her at considerable personal risk, "indignum quum illa amore periret." The circumstance which induced the wretched woman to make this rash attempt upon her life is as follows:—Mr. —, who had been for some time past in very friendly terms with Kelly, for reasons best known to himself, received an invitation to spend the Christmas up the country. Upon leaving home, Mr. — gave orders to supply his dulcinea with the Christmas necessities at her own quarters, in William-street, but on no account to admit her into his house during his absence. Shortly after the departure of Mr. — for the country, Miss Kelly, not aware of the orders issued, applied for admission at the house of her "cherie amie," and was informed by the man left in charge that he was instructed not to admit her. The "infelix virgo" was so much mortified at this ungallant conduct on the part of her paramour, that she made the attempt stated above. Miss Kelly, who was brought before the Police Magistrate the following morning, was reprimanded, and discharged. We are informed that Mr. — upon his return, being made acquainted with what transpired during his absence, gave immediate orders to remove the furniture from Miss Kelly's quarters, and to turn her adrift. Probably by return of next steamer we will have to announce, that this "victim of seduction" has put a period to her existence. If so, depend upon it, we shall not fail to bring Mr. — more prominently before the bar of the public—in order that he may be turned adrift from his G——t situation.

A. X. X.

P.S.—The *Maitland* arrived early on Sunday evening with four cabin passengers; among whom we observed Mr. G. M'Leay, on a visit to Major Innes; and five in the steerage. She leaves again for Sydney on Monday evening at 6 o'clock.

PORT PHILLIP.

CORPORATION MOVEMENTS.—At a meeting of the town council of Melbourne, held on the 24th ult., a letter from Councillor D. S. Campbell, of La Trobe Ward, was read, resigning his office and claiming exemption from the penalty under the 57th section of the act. The resignation of Mr. Campbell was accepted, and his claim of exemption allowed.—Mr. W. W. Hewe was elected Surveyor to the corporation.—The Mayor and Aldermen Russell and Kerr, were appointed a committee to prepare a design for the common seal.—The salary for the messenger was fixed at 65l. There were upwards of twenty applicants, of whom Thomas Davis was elected to the office. Committees for considering the mode of assessment, for regulating matters of finance, and for preparing standing orders, were appointed.

Alderman Russell intimated that he had appointed the 4th of January for the election of a Councillor for La Trobe Ward in the room of D. S. Campbell, Esq., resigned.—Alderman Kerr remarked that in looking over the minutes of the Market Commissioners, he found that after they had been deprived of their office, they had voted away to their inspector, Mr. Ainslie, the sum of 25l. 1s. 3d. of the market funds. This act was improper, and in order to set it right it would require confirmation by the council. It was confirmed accordingly.

CURIOUS RUMOUR ABOUT INDIA.

On the authority of "a traveller," just arrived from Bombay, the *Courier Francais* gravely avers that "there exists in the British army in India a secret Association, whose object is to render that country independent of England. This Association, which is very numerous, is chiefly composed of Captains and Lieutenants, with a few superior officers, and one or two generals. A few officers of the navy, and several other civil employes of the company likewise belong to it. According to the plan of the Society, the entire of British India is to form itself into an aristocratic military republic, the president of which is to be elected for four years, and chosen from among the general officers. He is to assume the title of Marshal President. A council of Inspectors-General, appointed by the Marshal President, are to act as Secretaries of State in each country. There are to be two military chambers, the one consisting of Generals, and the other of officers. The territory is to be divided into shires or counties of 1,000,000 inhabitants each (and no more)—governed by a General and Council, nominated by the Marshal President. The limits of the Republic are to be the ocean, Tartary, Persia, and China. The possessions of the French, Portuguese, and Danes, in Hindostan, are to form part of the Republic!"

POWERS OF CORPORATIONS—MODES OF ASSESSMENT.

At the present moment, when the subject of municipal assessment is occupying the public mind, the following regulations for an assessment for the poor in a northern city may not be uninteresting, especially as English precedents are so much sought after. It appears that the Corporation—that of Aberdeen—has not only the power of assessing property in land, but has actually undertaken to impose an *income tax*. The scheme has been submitted to the judgment of a gentleman high in the legal profession, in Scotland, who has given his opinion in favour of the *legality* of the scheme, except as to the number of assessors, which he considered ought in terms of law and in conformity with the usual practice to be more than one. The mode of assessment proposed is as follows:—

I.—A sworn assessor, with such assistants as may be deemed necessary, shall be appointed by the Magistrates, for the purpose of passing judgment on the returns given in, and fixing the amount of the assessment when no returns are made. These functionaries shall have salaries assigned to them, which shall be paid out of the assessment.

II.—The Magistrates and Council shall annually appoint five individuals, being rate-payers, in the parish (three a quorum), who shall constitute a Board of Appeal for determining the rates of persons, corporations, or companies, who may be dissatisfied with the decision of the Assessor; he being entitled to be present, and to explain, at the discussion on such appeals, the grounds of his decision.

III.—No party shall be entitled to appeal on the ground that others are not so highly assessed.

IV.—Schedules, according to the annexed form, shall be issued by the Assessor, to be filled up by all persons liable to be assessed.

V.—When persons neglect to fill up and return their Schedules, the Assessor shall be empowered to lay on the assessment, according to the best of his judgment and information; and, in the event of such parties appealing, they shall be charged ten per cent. additional, on the assessment settled by the appeal court.

VI.—The Assessor shall be entitled to all legitimate means of information, for ascertaining who are residents in the parish, and what property is liable to be assessed.

VII.—Notices, intimating the amount proposed to be assessed on each individual, and the period within which he must appeal, shall be sent round amongst the rate-payers in the usual manner. When the assessment-roll is made up it shall at least lie fourteen days at the Collector's office, for the inspection of the rate-payers, previous to the court of appeal; and, thereafter, to be patent to the rate-payers at all seasons.

VIII.—That a general meeting or head court of the rate-payers shall be held annually, at which a report shall be made of the state of the poor, the amount of assessment levied, arrears due, and the general working of the system.

IX.—That such further rules and regulations may from time to time be made by the Magistrates and Council as may be required; provided these do not encroach on, or alter, or abrogate what may be deemed fundamental rules.

PROPOSED SCHEDULE.

To Mr. —

You are requested to return this Schedule within twenty-one days from the date hereof, after having entered the amount of income on which you hold yourself liable to be assessed; and to be prepared, if required, to show that you have not understated the amount.

N.B.—If you fail to comply with this, you will be rated according to the judgment of the assessor, who shall also have the power (subject to the revision of the appeal court,) of rating you on a higher sum, if he consider your return to have been made too low. Here state

1. The amount of your income arising from lands, fisheries, or feu-duties *in the parish of St. Nicholas, £ " "
2. The amount of your income arising from house property in the said parish, £ " "
3. The amount of your income arising from your trade, profession, or occupation, £ " "
4. The amount of your income arising from any other source, not liable to assessment elsewhere, £ " "

The above though not applicable to the circumstances of our good city, may afford our City Councillors some hints which may be turned to account in making their arrangement for the assessment of the city. We regret to see that assessment placed, by the late vote of the Council, in the hands of men with whom the public are unacquainted, and in whom therefore they can not be expected to place any confidence. If the Council had undertaken the duty in ward committees, and called in to their assistance men of such practical knowledge of city building and other rateable property as our good friend Mr. Stubbs, or procured the assistance of a hired valuator in each ward, they would have given much more general satisfaction.

* The term used in Scotland for ground rent.

CITY COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 3RD, 1842.

Present—the Right Worshipful the Mayor and nineteen Councillors.

The Minutes of last meeting were read. **CONVICT LABOUR.**—Mr. Holden, before proceeding with business which the council had met to transact, begged to be allowed to withdraw the notice of motion which now stood on the paper in his name, proposing an application to the Government for convict labour. Since the last meeting of the council, he had made very particular inquiries as to the state of the labouring classes in Sydney: and he was sorry to say that he had found that a far greater degree of distress existed than he had anticipated. He would be the last to aggravate that distress, but if possible would alleviate it; and he hoped that he should be assisting in alleviating that distress by withdrawing altogether the notice of motion which he had given.

Mr. Macdormott said he was most happy to hear that Mr. Holden intended to withdraw his notice of motion. He was sorry that it had ever been brought forward, and he hoped that it would be the last time that the council would be occupied with any subject whatever connected with the convict system.

VALUATORS.—Mr. Foss moved and Mr. Holden seconded, that the name of Mr. Goodall, surveyor, be substituted for that of Mr. Blackett, as one of the valuers for Bourke Ward.

The motion was carried without opposition. A long conversation ensued, the subject of which was as to whether, in the event of the ward committees being dissatisfied with the valuations appointed for such wards, the committees had the power, without coming to the council, of substituting others in their places.

It was decided, that according to the act of council, all appointments must be made by the council, but in this case the committees were empowered to appoint provisionally, the council agreeing to confirm such appointments.

POLICE ESTIMATES.—The Mayor called upon the council to proceed with the discussion of the police report.

The Town Clerk read the first section of the report, together with the schedule referred to in it.

The Mayor said that the committee in their report mentioned one of the schedules as the proposition of the Chief Commissioner. Mr. Miles had stated, however, that he had not made it as a proposition, but as a suggestion.

Mr. Alderman Broughton said, that he could scarcely imagine, what the difference was in this case. Mr. Miles had certainly not given to the committee any written proposition or suggestion; but in a conference which he had with Mr. Miles, Mr. Miles had suggested the items as they appeared in the schedule.

Mr. Holden enquired whether the council were to understand that the report emanated from Mr. Alderman Broughton or from the committee.

Mr. Broughton replied, that at the conference he had just alluded to, Mr. Foss was present, and he had called on Mr. Holt, the other member of the committee, and had requested him to attend at the appointed hour; but that gentleman said he had to go out of town, and that he could not go.

After some further conversation the council proceeded with the items in the schedule.

The first item was the salary of Mr. Miles, styled in the report "Chief Commissioner of Police."

After some conversation as to this title, it was finally agreed that the council should recommend that henceforth Mr. Miles be styled Chief Commissioner of Police, the salary to be £500 per annum as at present.

The next item was the salary of the two Police Magistrates, one at £400 and the other at £300 per annum.

Several of the members of the Council stated their opinions that the expenses of the police, as proposed, were far too great at present; but at the same time expressed their fears that any alteration would at present be injudicious. In another year the Council would have more experience, and the police magistrates might be dispensed with altogether, the City Magistrates supplying their places.

—The item was passed. The next item was for Clerks' Salaries; one clerk of the second class 360l; six of the third class, four at 200l, one at 155l, and one at 140l.

Some discussion took place on this item; but the Council wanting information as to the duties of the clerks, were in the same position as with respect to the police magistrates, and the clerks were allowed to pass.

The two Assistant Clerks, on the list at 6s. per diem each, were next disposed of, and recommended to be retained.

The Office-keeper at a salary of 20l, was also allowed, and the two messengers at 3s. 6d. each per diem.

The Chief Constable's salary, 1500l. per annum, was passed; an objection was raised by Mr. M'Dermott to the Chief Constable being employed on the distilleries.

The Chief Commissioner and the Chief Constable should have enough to do with the police, without the distilleries; and the government should be required to appoint other persons as inspectors.

The next item considered was the salary of the Chief Inspector of Police, hitherto called Assistant Superintendent.

After a tedious conversation without a very distinct object, it was resolved that this officer should be continued at a salary of 1250l. per annum, and increasing the same.

The inspectors were mixed up with the sergeants. A number of resolutions were moved and withdrawn. The number of officers, in proportion to constables, was opposed by some of the council; some were for dispensing with the inspectors altogether; others for increasing the number of the sergeants; some for increasing the number of privates. The council at length came to the decision to recommend that there should be four in-

spectors, twelve sergeants, and seventy ordinary constables at the present rates of pay.

The runners were struck off altogether. The item for forage for the Chief Commissioner's horse was also struck out.

The next item was for clothing; but after some conversation, the council adjourned to Monday. The first business to be brought on being the item of Clothing for the Police.

CITY COUNCIL MEETING.

A Meeting of the City Council will be held on Monday next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the Royal Hotel.

1. To proceed with the business of which notice has already been given, and standing postponed.
2. To receive the reports of all committees heretofore appointed, and to determine thereon.
3. To determine on the appointment of subordinate officers—to elect such officers, and to fix their salaries.
4. To consider and determine on measures for the temporary or permanent regulation of the markets and Market Wharf, and for making bye-laws respecting the same.
5. To estimate the expenses of constables and police of the City, with a view to making an assessment, and levying rates to meet the same.
6. To consider and determine on measures for preserving and upholding, or altering, the Water Works, and for supplying the City with water, and fixing charges for same.
7. To take measures for cleaning and draining the City, and for repairing and keeping in repair the streets and public places therein.
8. To estimate the expenses of carrying Corporation Act into effect.
9. To appoint a bye-law Committee.
10. To appoint a Finance Committee.
11. To determine on the means to be adopted by Committees, and officers requiring stationary, and funds for payment of occasional petty, expenses.
12. To determine on the duties to be performed by the City Surveyor.

PROCLAMATION.

By his Excellency Sir George Grey, Knight Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c.

Whereas, by an Act passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, in the fifth and sixth years of the reign of her present most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act to provide for the Government of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land," it is amongst other things enacted, that the said Act shall be proclaimed by the Governor of New South Wales within six weeks after a copy of it shall have been received by him, and shall take effect within the said Colony from the day of the Proclamation thereof: Now therefore, I, the Governor aforesaid, do hereby certify and make known that I received a copy of the said Act on the first day of January instant, and in pursuance of the directions therein contained, I do hereby proclaim the same; and the said Act will accordingly take effect within the said Colony from the day of the date hereof. Given under my hand and seal, at Government House, Sydney, this fifth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three. George GIPPS. By his Excellency's Command, E. Deas Thomson. God Save the Queen!

BATHURST.

From a gentleman just arrived from Wellington, we learn that in consequence of the late abundant rains, the Peel River, which has been dry for the last ten years, is at present flooded.

LIVERPOOL PLAINS.

We are happy to learn from a letter which we have seen, received in Sydney, from a gentleman in Liverpool Plains, that that district has at last been blessed with a copious supply of rain. The prospects of the settlers and stockholders have consequently very much improved, and many who a short time ago were anxious to dispose of their stock on any terms, are now unwilling to part with it on very advantageous offers. The squatters are returning to the runs they had formerly been obliged to abandon.

THE INCOME TAX AND THE AUSTRALIAN ABSENTEES.

The Australian absentees in England, it appears are subject to the income tax amounting to 7d. in the pound on the proceeds of their property here; this we suspect will bring some of them back to New South Wales. A gentleman lately arrived had just resigned his lodgings in London, when he was applied to by one of the commissioners, to ascertain the amount of his income, derived either from property in England or elsewhere. He congratulates himself on having escaped the impost

by ceasing to be a resident less than an hour before the application. We have just learned, that a young man employed by a house in Sydney as their agent, and paid by them a yearly salary, has applied to his constituents for indemnity from the impost. Several extensive Australia proprietors now in England, we fear, in these horrid bad times, will find it a rather serious inroad on their resources.

THE AMENDE HONOURABLE.

—In our last it was stated that on the subject of the lighting committee's report, Mr. Little, at a late meeting of the City Council, had voted unintentionally on the wrong side, and that it was owing to this circumstance that the division presented a different result from the show of hands previously exhibited. Mr. Little says that this statement is incorrect, and we are therefore bound, as we had no means of knowing the result of the division, except the report of others; strangers being required to withdraw, to give Mr. Little's statement full credit. It did appear to us that the number of hands held up on putting the question on the motion, and the Mayor's decision on that show of hands, were different from what proved to be the result of the division, and on enquiring at a member how it happened to be so, the matter was explained to us as stated in our last. The proceedings at the meeting were sedesultory that many of the members seemed not to understand what the motions on which they were to decide actually were.

CAPTAIN O'CONNELL.

—A meeting of Captain O'Connell's election committee was held yesterday evening to report progress, when it was announced that upwards of 2500 electors had promised to vote for him, one third at least of whom were *plumpers*. As the supporters of Bland and Wentworth necessarily *split* their votes, the result of the canvass is decidedly favourable to O'Connell up to this time.—*Australasian Chronicle*. [This we apprehend is rather a mistake, as *plumpers* are inadmissible. If we are not much mistaken, our contemporary was very anxious during the late elections to correct the false impression that had gone abroad on this subject; but—*Tempora mutantur*. The trick, however, is a very shallow one, and will not serve the purpose. We would again repeat that no elector can give more than *one* vote to *one* candidate.]

THE COASTING TRADE.

—During the month of December 149 sailing vessels, and 41 steamers, with an aggregate tonnage of 9621, exclusively engaged in the coasting trade, entered the harbour of Port Jackson. The departures during the month were, sailing vessels, 131, steamers 46, tonnage 9227.

SUICIDE.

—Mrs. Eliza M'Kenzie, the wife of Captain M'Kenzie, of the barque *Mary Gray*, put a period to her existence on Sunday evening, by cutting her throat with a pair of small scissors, having died before surgical assistance could be obtained, and within a very short time after committing the rash act. She had been *depressed* during the day, more especially during the short absence of her husband, who went on shore in order to procure medical advice. At length, however, by the persuasion of the second mate, she retired to her stateroom for the purpose of taking some rest; but she had not been there long before the second mate, hearing something like a gurgling noise, ran in and found her standing up with her back against a berth, and the blood flowing copiously from a wound in her throat. On seeing this, he laid her on a chest, and endeavoured to staunch the flow of blood by fastening a towel and other bandages about the throat; and having called some of the other men to his assistance, he ran on deck and sent ashore for medical aid. Before this aid, however, could arrive, the unfortunate woman had expired; a pair of small scissors covered with blood, were found lying near her. From the appearance of the cut it was evident that after having driven in the point of the scissors, she had taken three distinct cuts before throwing them down. The wound was therefore large, and such as could not fail to ensure a speedy death. At an inquest held on Monday, the jury, after a very brief consideration, returned a verdict of self-destruction, while labouring under an attack of temporary insanity.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE LOWER HUNTER, PATTERSON'S RIVER, AND WILLIAM'S RIVER.

Dunmore, Hunter's River.
27th December, 1842.

GENTLEMEN—Presuming that the district of the Lower Hunter, Patterson's River, and William's River, will be constituted an electoral district for the return of a member for the New Legislative Council, I beg most respectfully to inform you that it is my intention to offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages, at the approaching election, for that important and responsible office.

Having resided for nineteen years in this Colony, seventeen of which I have spent as a settler on the Lower Hunter, it will scarcely be necessary for me to say anything of myself personally, either as to my character and standing in society, or as to my stake in the colony. And, as I conceive I have already, and in various ways, given sufficient evidence of my anxious desire to promote the general welfare and advancement of this district in time past, I trust you will not require any additional pledges of my readiness to support every measure that may have a similar object in future, in the event of my being honoured to represent your interests in the Colonial Legislature.

In regard to my political principles, they are simply the **GREATEST HAPPINESS OF THE GREATEST NUMBER**. I do not think, with certain parties in the Colony, that the franchise is at all too low. On the contrary, I consider it one of the best means of elevating the great mass of society in education, in morals, and in religion, to give the humbler classes a direct interest in their Government by giving them a direct control over the appointment of their Legislators.

I have long considered the public expenditure of this Colony disproportionately to the amount and wants of its population. I consider it susceptible of important reductions, and I conceive that the public service generally might be even better conducted than it is, with fewer hands and at considerably less expense. It would be my object to recommend and support such reductions, wherever they could be effected without compromising the public interest.

I am for entire religious liberty and no political distinctions on account of religion; considering the interests of morality and good government as likely to be best promoted by affording all religious denominations a fair field without favour to any.

In regard to the immigration of virtuous and industrious persons into this territory from the mother-country, I am decidedly of opinion that it ought to be promoted by every possible means; and at a time when so many of our fellow-countrymen, who are willing to emigrate to this colony from the United Kingdom, are suffering unexampled distress at home, I hold it to be incumbent upon the colony to make every exertion, as well from motives of self-interest as of humanity, to afford them the requisite means. And believing that it is still practicable—greatly diminished as the resources of the colony now are—to secure a large supply of valuable labour from the mother-country in this way, I conceive that till such exertions shall have been made and found ineffectual, it would neither be politic nor patriotic to encourage the extensive importation of an inferior race from India or elsewhere.

Such, gentlemen, are my principles. If you are satisfied with them and with me, I shall be happy to represent your interests in the new Council and to do my best to promote them. At the same time, I shall neither be sorry nor disappointed if you should find some other person who possesses your confidence more fully than I do, and who would more zealously promote the welfare and advancement of our common country.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble servant,
ANDREW LANG.

To the Independent Electors of the City of Sydney.

GENTLEMEN—Upwards of twenty years since, I obtained for this colony the repeal of certain destructive local duties on its principal exports at that time; the removal of some restrictions as to the use of the Crown Lands, which were incompatible with the prosperity of our grazing interests. I was also instrumental in procuring the adoption of other measures for the relief of our agriculture, at that time almost destroyed. Since that period, I have unremittingly laboured with other friends of the colony, in the establishment of means for affording a liberal education to our youth, on a scale commensurate to its growing requirements. I have afforded much of my time in various departments, in the management of our two principal national institutions for the relief of our decayed citizens, and for seventeen or eighteen years, more particularly for the last six or seven years, I have been unremitting in my exertions, in connexion with other friends of civil and religious liberty, and of good government, to obtain and to preserve to us, not only those free institutions of which we are already possessed, but that also which we are now about to enjoy.

So long a period of almost unremitting exertion in the public affairs of this colony, has at least afforded me the means of obtaining much information and practical experience. This has induced me to offer myself as a candidate at the ensuing election; and should I obtain the distinguished honour of being elected to represent this important City in the local legislature about, for the first time, to be established, I will at least pledge myself to endeavour to promote the best interests of the constituency which I shall have the honour to represent, and of the colonists generally, with unabated exertion.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
W. BLAND.

THE ELECTION.

THE Undersigned, having been informed that a report has been industriously circulated, that he had retired from the contest for representing the City in the Legislative Council, begs to assure his friends and the public, that this report is utterly unfounded; that he has retired, but will not retire, while he continues to receive that extensive and cordial support with which he has even already been honoured, and he begs that his friends and the public will not give credit to any rumour of such description, and that they will not relax their efforts up to the last moment in furthering his election.

W. BLAND.

De-emler 29.

To the Independent Electors of the City of Sydney.

GENTLEMEN—I beg to announce to you that it is my intention to offer myself as a candidate for the honour of representing your City in the first Session of the new Legislative Council. After having laboured among you for the last eighteen years, in concert with other friends of freedom, to obtain those constitutional privileges, which are the rightful inheritance of Britons and their descendants, in whatever quarter of the empire they may reside, I trust—now that the parent Legislature has at length conceded to us a portion of our birthright, that I may be permitted to found my claim to your support, on the part I have taken in procuring this important concession—tardy—as it has been, and imperfect and unsatisfactory, as it still is.

My public principles have been so often before the public, in the course of the long and arduous struggle which has led to this approaching change in our form of government, that I do not consider it necessary to trouble you with a recapitulation of them now—feeling confident, that my veneration for civil and religious liberty, and for all the free and expansive elements of our happy constitution, will not be doubted by any one, who is acquainted with my public career.

Should it be your pleasure to elect me to the distinguished honor of being one of your first representatives, I pledge myself to deal with all measures, that may be proposed to the Council, according to their merits, and to liberate you from their probable tendency, come from what quarter they may: giving to whatever I may deem beneficial to the general weal, my cordial support; and to whatever I may judge detrimental, my strenuous opposition.

A son of the soil myself, it must be almost needless to add, that my whole interests, feelings, and prejudices, are identified with the prosperity of my country—a property which, I know, can only be insured by free institutions and equal laws. To revive and re-establish that prosperity on lasting foundations is evidently the first want of the Colony, and will be the first duty of its new Legislature.

Having devoted the best energies of my life to promote the interests of my country, I trust it will not be deemed presumptuous in me to anticipate, that few will be found in its Councils more competent to assist in extricating it from its difficulties; still fewer with more experience, purer intentions, or greater zeal.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble servant,
W. C. WENTWORTH.

Vaucluse, December 19.

To the Independent Electors of the City of Sydney.

GENTLEMEN—At the solicitation of many of my friends, and under the impression that your interests would be beneficially affected by having one of your representatives chosen from the City Council, I do myself the honour of announcing my intention of starting as a candidate for a seat in the Legislative Assembly.

It has come to my knowledge that it is more than probable you will be represented by three, if not by four members; and I labour under less restraint, in consequence, in soliciting from you fresh honours in addition to those with which you have already distinguished me, as my return would not, under such circumstances, deprive you of the talented services of several of the candidates already in the field, and in whom many of you have already declared yourselves to repose so much confidence.

Holding in the deepest veneration the grand principles of the British Constitution, and those of civil and religious freedom, I shall not permit party feelings to actuate me in the discharge of the duties arising out of the position in which I am so desirous your suffrages should place me. I shall go into the Council more particularly as the Representative of a Commercial Community, pledged to watch over the laws regulating its trade and commerce, and to forward to the utmost of my power its interest, and the interests of the Colony at large; and as some token of my sincerity in making this declaration, I beg that I may be allowed to advance the character I have hitherto borne, as well as the large stake I possess in the colony, and the anxious interest I have ever evinced in its prosperity and well being.

The demands of the colony for legislative enactments calculated to advance her interests and alleviate her burdens, must occupy the fullest attention of the new Assembly, and will require the careful study and consideration of its Members; and upon these, as upon other questions embracing more particularly points of commercial or agricultural importance, it would be premature at this early stage, to advance an opinion. I allude to the subject merely as it affords me the opportunity of confessing my sense of the difficulties that, in the first dawn of our participation in the glorious and honored rights of our forefathers, your representatives must be prepared to meet and to overcome; and of reiterating my determination, if you will so permit me, of devoting my best energies to the accomplishment of this most desirable object.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient and very humble servant,
JOHN HOSKING.
December 28, 1842.

To the Independent Electors of the City of Sydney.

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with the urgent solicitations of many of my friends, I hasten to announce to you my intention of coming forward, at the necessary juncture, as a candidate for the honour of representing your interests in the New Legislative Council; and when I shall have briefly unfolded to you my views and motives for so doing, I trust you will not hesitate to secure my election, by your votes.

My views are taken from the present formidable aspect of public affairs. My motive is to the utmost stretch of my ability, to do you essential service.

Gentlemen, your City, in common with the rest of the Colony, has reached a critical position, and must rapidly retrograde if inefficiently represented in the forthcoming Council. It will be wise therefore of you to confide the duty of representing your interests to men of known judgement and sound principles; to men not of words but of deeds; not to "mere men of straw" but men of substance—in short to men who know your true interests, and who will honestly maintain them. Of this class of men I profess myself to be—and on my ability to convince you of my possession of those indispensable qualifications it is, that I ground my claims to your confidence and support, as well as my own hope of promoting your political welfare; for although the new act of Parliament certainly goes far from conferring that extent of popular representation which the present critical circumstances of the Colony so imperatively demand, yet in efficient hands, with independent energetic elective members, it may, to my thinking, be rendered an instrument of much general good.

Gentlemen, I have now dwelt among you nearly thirty years, during which I believe you will all acknowledge that I have spared neither exertions nor capital to advance the public interests at the same time with my own, in promoting the useful arts, trade, and manufactures of your City. I have no private interests to gratify that are not identified with yours. I have no public interests to serve but yours. I am neither a place holder nor a place hunter. I want not any Court favours. I profess to be no worthy theorist, but a practical utilitarian. I profess no more than what I mean, but can be staunch to what I do profess.

If you feel, Gentlemen, that these are legitimate causes why I may reasonably claim your confidence, it only remains for me to ask of you to put me to the proof, by granting me your triumphant support at the approaching election; and in the event of your returning me as your representative in the first Legislative Assembly of the colony—believe me, it shall be my most anxious endeavour to support, as far as my experience and ability can further the great ends I have in view, each measure that may be brought forward, no matter by what individual or party, having for its object the public good of the working classes, and the encouragement of colonial manufactures in particular. Be assured I shall be always found at my post, and on the spot to give my most unflinching and determined opposition to any attempts that may be made, from sinister motives or otherwise, to stifle or counteract such measures; convinced as I am, that on them will depend the vitality of the colony.

I shall do myself the honour of canvassing you all, personally, and in the mean time remain, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
ROBERT COOPER, Senior.

Ormond House, December 26.

LEATHER.

- Sole
- Kip
- Goat
- Goat
- Kangaroo and
- Basilis.

Leather

made at the Glenmore Tannery, is now ready for delivery at our warehouse, in George-street.

ABERCROMBIE & Co.

31st Dec. 1842.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 13th Dec., 1842.

William v. Smith.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of January next, at noon, at the London Tavern, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold by Public Auction, under and by virtue of the authority to him in that behalf given, by an Act of Council, 5 Victoria, No. 9, all that piece or parcel of land containing about 320 acres, situate in the county of Northumberland, in the parish of Ailallog; bounded on the west by a line bearing south 80 chains, part of which forms the eastern boundary of Pendergrass' land; on the south by a line bearing east 40 chains; on the east by a line bearing north 80 chains; and on the north by a line bearing west 40 chains, and called Rose Hill, unless this execution is previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT, Under Sheriff.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 13th Dec. 1842.

Dain v. Barber.

ON Wednesday, the 18th day of January next, at noon, at the London Tavern Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold by Public Auction, under and by virtue of the authority to him in that behalf given, by an Act of Council, 5 Victoria, No. 3, all that piece or parcel of land, situate at Mullanglangang, in the county of Argyle, and containing about 100 acres, on which is erected a substantial House, lately occupied as a Public House, also Outbuildings, and other improvements, unless this execution is previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT, Under Sheriff.

FOUND.

A SILVER WATCH—Any person proving the same may have it by applying to Mr. John Forrester, Watchmaker, George Street, and paying the expenses.

THE ELECTION.—At a meeting of the friends of Captain O'Connell, held at the Royal Hotel, on Monday, December 26, Alderman Wilshire in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Moved by Roger Therry, Esq.; seconded by Felix Wilson, Esq.:

1. Resolved, that in the opinion of this meeting Captain O'Connell is a fit and proper person to represent the City of Sydney in the Legislative Council of this colony.

Moved by Charles Nicholson, Esq., M. D. seconded by Councillor Macdermott:

2. That the following gentlemen be appointed a committee, with power to add to their number, to adopt measures for securing Captain O'Connell's return:—

- Messrs. Roger Therry
- Richard Jones
- Alderman Wilshire
- Councillor Chapman
- Alexander McLeay
- Councillor John Jones
- Councillor Macdermott
- Councillor Egan
- Councillor Smailmore
- Charles Nicholson, M.D.
- James Raymond
- W. A. Duncan
- Thomas Callaghan
- R. P. Welch, M.D.
- Patrick Harnett
- Arthur a'Becket
- Robert Westmore
- Rev. R. Mansfield
- Thomas Day
- Francis Walsh Small
- G. H. Gibbons
- Fredrick Metcalf Hogg
- Robert Campbell, jun.
- Moore Dillon
- B. Conroy
- Charles Shaw
- Henry O. Ayraue
- R. Covey
- Felix Wilson
- Robert Murray
- Richard Cullen
- Thomas Ryan
- James Curtis
- James Murphy
- George Sgrason
- W. H. Chapman
- J. Donovan
- Thomas Byrnes
- G. C. Bullivant
- Henry Luden
- A. E. Kelly
- Thomas Cowlishaw
- Thomas Magner
- Gabriel Bennet
- Edward Raper
- E. T. McDonald
- Irving
- Cory
- Edward Birmingham
- Michael Cahill
- Edward Walker
- Dr. Whittle
- Professor Rennie
- W. Hunter
- Ed. Mullins
- Jeremiah Murphy
- Ryan
- Foran
- M. Kellar
- James O'Brien
- John Armstrong
- T. B. Covey
- P. Featherstone
- P. J. Kelly
- Newton
- James Tallent
- Thomas Maguire

Moved by R. P. Welch, Esq., M.D.; seconded by Mr. Thomas Day:

3. That this committee shall be the central committee for the city, and that the members thereof shall divide themselves into sub-committees, according to the wards of the city in which they respectively reside, each ward committee having the power to add to its number from the citizens of the ward for which it is appointed, and that the ward committees thus appointed shall report to and communicate regularly with the central committee.

Moved by R. Jones, Esq.; seconded by Charles Nicholson, Esq., M.D.:

4. That these resolutions be published in all the Sydney papers.

Moved by Roger Therry, Esq.; seconded by W. A. Duncan, Esq.:

5. That Alderman Wilshire leave the chair, and that the same be taken by Richard Jones, Esq., J. R. WILSHIRE, CHAIRMAN.

Moved by Dr. Nicholson; seconded by R. Therry, Esq.:

6. That the thanks of this meeting be given to Alderman Wilshire for his excellent conduct in the chair.

A meeting of the central committee will be held at their rooms (Macler's), George-street, on Wednesday Evening, January 4th, at Seven o'clock, previously to which all additional lists of pledges should be transmitted to the undersigned. The committee rooms are open every day from nine o'clock a.m. till nine p.m.

W. A. DUNCAN, Hon. Sec.

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.

The Examiner is now published twice a week, on the evenings of Wednesdays and Saturdays; price 10s. cash, and 12s. credit, per quarter.

"BOWTHORNE."

FAIRLY introducing the Bowthorne Estate, now positively fixed for Public Sale on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of JANUARY, 1843: any instrumentality of praise will be borne out by a previous visit thereto, assisted by the carefully-planned sub divisions of Farms FOR ALL CLASSES OF AGRICULTURISTS, by Mr. Surveyor Peter.

THE VALLEY

of the Paterson is seen at Bowthorne in all its primitive fertility. Its Golden Fields at the present season of the year, contrasted with the young grain (or later) wheat and maize crops, present such a combination of grateful objects as no ordinary pen can describe—one could almost wish for their perpetual duration!

THE BOWTHORNE ESTATE includes in the Title Deeds an area of some 2,000 acres, and is justly estimated as one of the finest in the country. It has the appearance of a GREAT AGRICULTURAL GARDEN, clothed in all the richest beauties of Nature assisted by the hand of Art, and though individuals may (from a variety of conflicting causes) be somewhat depressed by the changes of the hour, yet the soil must ever be the safe remunerating end of the farmer's wish and consummation.

Man's rich with little were his judgment true: Nature is frugal and her wants are few; Those few wants answer'd bring sincere delights, But fools create themselves new appetites. In the confident hope therefore of a full attendance of buyers and a legitimate sale.

MR. STUBBS

begs respectfully to announce to all classes of Purchasers, both in Town or Country, that he has been instructed by the proprietor, Captain Livingstone, (with the consent of the mortgagees), to make known and to advertise that the sale of this MAGNIFICENT ESTATE

will take place ON WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of Jan., 1843, to commence at

ONE O'CLOCK PRECISELY, under the roof of the worthy Proprietor, AT BOWTHORNE.

when a sumptuous cold collation will be prepared for the occasion. The sale will be conducted in the following order, as per description subjoined by the proprietor, and Mr. Surveyor Peter.

LOT I.

HOUSE, PREMISES, AND FARM, Containing one hundred and thirty-seven acres, three roads, and twelve perches, of which ninety-three are under cultivation, and entirely stumped and fenced.

THE HOUSE

is situated on a gentle declivity, fronting the Paterson River, and contains ten rooms, with detached kitchen and servants' room complete. Contiguous to the house are the

BARN, 60 x 20,

TWO LARGE WHEAT SHEDS, EACH 60 x 22, stone dairy, shoemaker's shop, coach-house, harness house, overseer's house, consisting of four rooms, with lofts above, large tobacco shed, and presses complete.

GRANARY and PROVISION STORES, three commodious stables, large stockyards, milking ditto, men's huts, &c., &c. Fronting the house is the

BEAUTIFUL GARDEN

of two and a quarter acres, with the choicest FRUIT TREES, and a VINERY of nearly an ACRE.

Lot II.—Contains seventy-six and a half acres, of which forty-two are in the highest state of cultivation, stumped and cleared, and let to a good tenant. There is a good slabbed house on this allotment, and a barn in the course of erection, all fenced in.

Lot III.—Fifty-three acres and three quarters, twenty-eight and a half of which are cleared and stumped, with two slab huts.

Lot IV.—Contains forty-five and a half acres all cleared, of which thirty and a half are stumped and under cultivation; let to a good tenant.

Lot V.—Is similar to Lot 3, containing thirty-nine and a quarter acres, of which twenty-five and a half are in cultivation. There is a very good house, barn, and other buildings, on this allotment, which is let to a respectable tenant.

Lot VI.—Contains fifty-two and a quarter acres, of which twenty-three and a quarter are in cultivation; has a good hut, and is also let to a good tenant.

Lot VII.—Comprises eighty-four and a quarter acres, of which the greater part is cleared, and fifty-three and a half in cultivation; this is also leased.

Lot VIII.—Is known as SELWOOD, and is now occupied by Macquarie, Esq., and others; it contains one hundred and thirty-five acres of

FIRST-RATE LAND

the greater part cleared and stumped. An excellent four-roomed cottage is erected on this allotment, with kitchen, barn, stockyards, piggyer's men's huts, &c. N.B. This is to be particularly noticed, as being one of the best farms of its size in the colony, and no exaggeration.

Lot IX.—This portion of the Bowthorne Estate is called the HOME WELL, and contains two hundred and fifty acres and a half, of which one hundred and thirty-eight are in cultivation.

THE BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE,

on this portion is at present leased to Mrs. Simpson, as a Seminary for young ladies, and was built expressly under particular inspection, and is universally allowed to be the best finished in the district. It has a very neat garden in front, and numerous out-buildings in the rear, with a well of water.

The remainder is let to good Tenants.

Lot X.—Containing two hundred and forty-two acres, sixty-five in cultivation. Has three tenants, one of whom has commenced a NURSERY on an extensive scale. This allotment is well watered, a chain of ponds running through it.

Lot XI.—Contains one hundred and seventy acres of Forest Land, well adapted for a grazing paddock, being well watered.

Lot XII.—Similar to No. 11, and contains ninety-one acres, is partially fenced.

Lot XIII.—Containing one hundred and sixty-four and a half acres, and is like the five preceding, but has the advantage of the road to the Paterson Township, Clarence Town, Dungog, and the north-west country running through it. It also includes the fast spreading VILLAGE OF ABBOTSFORD, where there is that Grand Desideratum, a Village School.

Lot XIV.—Comprises three hundred and thirty-three and a quarter acres of which forty-seven are in cultivation. It is bounded on the north by Loch Gyle, the property of Captain Taggart; on the south by Wadhong, the Estate of Walter Scott, Esq.; on the east by the road leading to the crossing place of the Hunter and Paterson Rivers, to the Paterson Township, William's River, &c., and on the west by Woodville, the property of John Galt Smith, Esq., P.S. Terms extremely liberal, will be made known a few days previous to the day of sale.

SPECULATION FOR THE NEW YEAR. City and Country Freehold Property, the Estate of the late Mr. Quinn.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by Auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on MONDAY, the 16th January, 1843, at eleven o'clock precisely,

Agreeably to instructions received from Messrs. Isaac and Venour, the whole of these highly valuable landed properties will be disposed of in lots, calculated to suit the convenience of buyers, and without the least reserve.

THE PITT-STREET PROPERTY, Comprising all those extensive premises between Market and Park streets, known as

THE TEMPERANCE COFFEE HOUSE, DIXON'S LIVERY STABLES, MRS. DIXON'S RESIDENCE, MR. DIXON'S RESIDENCE, A BAKERHOUSE,

THREE HORSES, &c., &c. Opposite the

MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS, is divided into six allotments.

No. 1. Comprises the whole of those premises known as "The Temperance Coffee House," having a frontage to Pitt-street of twenty-five feet, with a depth of seventy feet, more or less. This portion of the property is at present rented for £208 per annum.

No. 2. Embraces the whole of those premises upon which an extensive baking business is carried on, and which has been in full operation for a long period. Present rent £ per annum.

No. 3. Consists of those first-rate Livery Stables, at present in the occupation of Mr. Dixon. The stable is sixty-six feet in length by seventeen feet in width, and calculated to accommodate thirteen horses, having splendid lofts with the right of use of the yard, which is twenty-two feet wide.

This portion of the property, together with the house, which stands upon allotment No. 4, is rented to Mr. Dixon for THREE GUINEAS per week.

No. 4. Is situated at the bottom of the Yard, upon which stands the SUBSTANTIAL BRICK-BUILT HOUSE, at present in the occupation of Mr. Dixon.

No. 5. Adjoins allotment No. 4, upon this allotment is A SUBSTANTIAL DWELLING HOUSE, similar to that occupied by Mr. Dixon, and is at present in the possession of Mrs. Quinn.

No. 6. Is situated in the rear of allotment No. 1, and possesses a depth of sixty-eight feet, more or less, by twenty-two feet, more or less.

On this Allotment is erected a substantial brick built store, and two small weather boarded houses. * * A right of entrance from Pitt-street, together with the right of use of the back yard, is reserved for the common purposes of all the allotments.

SYDNEY PLACE PROPERTY, Also situated in PITT-STREET, near CAMPBELL-STREET AND THE CATTLE MARKET, on which is erected a small BRICK BUILT COTTAGE.

Having a frontage to Sydney-place of thirty-four and a-half feet, with a good back yard.

LIVERPOOL ROAD PROPERTY, Nearly opposite the DOVE INN, about one and a-half mile from Ireland's.

Comprising fifteen acres of good arable Land, is divided into

FOURTEEN ALLOTMENTS. On allotment No. 4, stands the UNFINISHED HOUSE which was commenced by Mr. Quinn, and intended for

A PUBLIC HOUSE. The ground floor is laid out into SIX APARTMENTS. The walls which are fourteen inch, are raised about seven feet.

There is also about eight hundred feet of SAWN TIMBER on the premises.

More than half the Land of allotments fifty-six and fifty-seven is quite clear of Timber, and has been laid out as

AN ORCHARD. To the above lengthy description it is only requisite to add, that

The several plans will exhibit all the particulars of the property. They are now on the eve of

completion by Mr. Brownrigg, Surveyor, and will be ready for inspection in a few days at the Auction Mart.

Terms liberal, will be declared at sale.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF CHARLES MARSDEN. Cattle, Sheep, and Other Assets, At "Mamre," South Creek.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, George-street and Charlotte-place, on MONDAY, the 9th January, 1843, at Eleven o'clock precisely, by order of the Trustees, Robert Campbell, Junior, and Joseph M'Kenna.

CATTLE. Twelve working bullocks, yokes and bows Thirty-six head of mixed cattle, consisting of cows, calves, steers, and bulls

HORSES. Three mares, one foal, one saddle horse, one cart horse, one colt, one yearling filly

SHEEP. Four hundred and forty, a mixed flock Two imported sheep, with their increase of three female lambs

One imported ram, a cross between the Leicester and South Down

Two drays, one waggon, two carts Three ploughs, two harrows One thrashing machine, with mill attached One winnowing machine

One roller One patent chaff cutter

THE PRODUCE OF Eight acres of wheat One and a half acre of barley

ALSO, One bridle and saddle A quantity of old harness One beam, scales, and weights

(which may be viewed at the Mart at time of sale.) One carriage with double harness One doubled-barrelled gun

TERMS AT SALE.

CATTLE. One Hundred Head, consisting of Cows, Heifers, and Steers.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at the Cattle Market, on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at Twelve o'clock precisely (if not previously disposed of by private contract),

One hundred and fifty head of Cattle, consisting of cows, heifers, and steers, the progeny of imported bulls.

The cows have calves at their sides by an IMPORTED BULL.

They will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and are now running about forty miles from Sydney. For further particulars apply at Mr. S. Lyons' Auction Mart.

SCOTCH CHURCH--WINDSOR. THIS Church will be opened on Sabbath next, the 8th current. The Rev. K. D. Smythe of Bathurst, and the Rev. H. R. Gilchrist of Campbelltown, will officiate on the occasion.

Morning Service will commence at eleven o'clock, a.m.; afternoon Service at three o'clock, p.m. Collections will be made at each service to assist in defraying the expenses of the building. Windsor, 3rd January, 1843.

Town Clerk's Office, Sydney. TENDERS FOR FURNITURE.

PERSONS desirous of fitting up the City Council Chambers, and for supplying the Offices with Furniture, are requested to send in tenders for the same on or before MONDAY MORNING next at twelve o'clock.

Lists and specimens of the fittings-up and Furniture required can be seen on application at this Office.

The tenders must be endorsed, "Tenders for Fittings and Furniture for the City Council Chambers and Offices," and be addressed under cover to the Town Clerk.

CHARLES H. CHAMBERS, TOWN CLERK. Pitt-street, 3rd January, 1843.

NOTICE. G. WAGG, BELL-HANGER, BEGS to inform his friends and the public, he has removed to one of those new houses opposite the Talbot Inn, George-street, where all orders will be thankfully received and strictly attended to.

G. W. takes this opportunity to express his gratitude to those gentlemen who have supported him during the ten years he has been in the colony, having been employed to hang bells in upwards of one hundred houses during that time.

G. W. further assures those who may require his services, he will continue to use the best materials.

TO GROWERS OF GRAPES. MESSRS. FISHER & Co. are desirous of purchasing Grapes of this year's growth in any quantity not less than half a ton weight, each delivery, for which payment will be made in Cash.

The fruit to be delivered at the Colonial Wine Depot, Dixon's Mills.

All communications by letter to be post paid. Sydney, 26th November, 1842.

FARM WANTED. WANTED, to rent a farm containing 1,000 to 3,000 acres of Land, fenced and well watered.

Apply to CHAS. ABERCROMBIE. 31st December, 1842.

TO CAPITALISTS. IMPORTANT NOTIFICATION FOSTERVILLE, Situated between THE SHERIFF'S GARDENS and the

MANSION HOUSE AND GROUNDS, OF JOHN TERRY HUGHES, ESQ., well known as the valuable

PROPERTY OF JOHN SMITH, ESQ. As Surveyed and subdivided by Mr. Armstrong, into SPLENDID BUILDING PORTIONS, WILL BE LET,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION EARLY IN JANUARY NEXT, BY MR. STUBBS, the particulars of which, with day of sale fixed, will be made known by future advertisement.

MRS. STEADMAN CHRISTIE, EDUCATED, and a resident, on the continent of Europe at various periods, requests to announce that the duties of the Establishment will be resumed on Monday, 16th January. The number of Boarders being limited to eight (for which there are two or three vacancies) it is presumed that they will experience every attention, both as regards their general deportment and comfort, as their improvement, in which a solid English Education is combined with the various Accomplishments.—Day pupils received. Hunter and Elizabeth streets north.

CAUTION.—LOST OR MISLAIN. PROMISSORY NOTE, dated on or about the 26th day of August last; made and signed by William Drake and Co., payable three months after the date thereof, to the order of Edye Manning, for £130 3s. 5d., and by Edye Manning endorsed.

The Public is hereby cautioned against receiving the same in payment. B. C. RODD, Solicitor.

Sydney, December 12.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN SYDNEY, VAN DIEMAN'S LAND, AND PORT PHILLIP.

THE Steam-ship SEAHORSE, will leave Sydney— FOR GEORGE TOWN AND PORT PHILLIP, On THURSDAY, the 12th of JANUARY, FOR HOBART TOWN.

On TUESDAY, the 31st of JANUARY, Further information obtained on application to BOYD & Co.'s, Unwin's Buildings, Custom-House.

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

The Review is published on Friday in each week price 10s. cash, and 13s. credit, per quarter.

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

BEGS to acquaint his numerous customers that he has JUST OPENED a large STOCK of Ladies and Children's

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

Ladies work boxes and writing desks Children's 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:—

Supper frock coats Ditto trowsers Black silk velvet vests Morpeth Flour Mills, September 23, 1842

Silk, Valencia, and Marcellas ditto Men's blue cloth jackets and trowsers Ditto strong mokinlin trowsers Ditto silk, satin, and mode stocks Four cases of gent's and boy's white and coloured

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

Ten cases of Tuscan and Dunstable BONNETS OF THE LATEST FASHIONS. Ladies black beaver riding hats

ALSO, Thirty five cases of fast coloured prints of the newest designs Five cases of printed muslin dresses Ten cases Dutch dolls

Country Dealers supplied on the lowest terms FOR CASH!!!

Sydney.—Printed and Published by EDWARD ALCOCK, at the Observer Printing Office, College-street, (commonly called Jamison-street, Saturday, January 7, 1843.