Une Colomial Abserber.

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Vol. II.

COLONIAL POLITICS.

THE TWENTY-POUND-ERS. The Australasian Chronicle, whose talent for music is well known, has, it seems, transformed the Conservative Duet of the Australian and the Herald into a Pone and Tory Glee for three voices, by striking in with his own treble against the Twenty-Pounders, and thereby leaving us entirely alone to advocate the cause of the people. Now, we are not in the least sorry at being left alone. We never care for company, when we feel conscious that our cause is good; but we are sorry to see the professed advocates of liberal opinions deserting their colours and at such bidding too! The Chronicle tells us, indeed, that the disfranchising clause, as interpreted by himself and his new friends, will not be extensive in its operation; there being but few cases to which it will apply. On the contrary, it will disfranchise half the agricultural con-

stituency of the colony.

But the Conservative gloss is quite inapplicable, and cannot be admitted for one moment, as we shall show presently. On what principle then is the value of any house ascertained in any town or city? Why, unquestionably from the average rental of such houses in that town or city. And what is it that gives houses in such localities the precise value they maintain? Why, unquestionably their adaptation for business, either as shops, warehouses, or stores, or as the private residences of persons of all classes who ply their several occupations or pursue their professions in such localities. Any person, therefore, at all conversant with the subject, will be at once able to determine the precise value of a house of any description in any given locality in a town, and the annual rental it will bring. The precise annual rental of a house in any town or city will depend indeed not a little on the particular street or neighbourhood in which it is situated. A house or shop in George-street, for instance, will give a much higher rent, as a place of business, than one equally good in Macquarie-street; and a private dwelling-house in Quality-street-there is such a street in Leith, and there are several in Sydney, although they go by other names-will be rented at a much higher rate than if it were situated on the Rocks.

But the case of farm-houses in the interior is totally different, and what we desire to know, supposing the Pope and Tory gloss to be admissible, is what is the principle on which the value of such houses, apart from the farms they stand on, is to be determined? Are they to be valued as if they had stood in one of the principal streets of this busy metropolis? Are the assessors to say, when they come upon some agricultural tenant's skilling in the interior, with the pigs and ducks inside and outside of it alternately, and everything else in a state to leave it doubtful whether it was intended for man or for beast—are the Assessors in

here skilling give if it were standing at Moore's corner," that is at the intersection of King and George Streets, Sydney, where the Commercial Bank stands? "There is no doubt whatever that if it stood there it would very soon be let either as a blacksmith's shop, or a fruit-stall, or a ginger beer manufactory, or a coach office; and the question is, what would it give for any of these purposes? Why, the very least it would give in such a locality would be a hundred a-year, and the actual occupant is therefore entitled to his vote five times over."

Now we should have no objection, practically, to this mode of determining the yearly value of the dwelling-houses of small settlers and tenants in the interior; for only suppose it standing on its own bottom at 'Moore's Corner," in the City of Sydney, and the veriest bark-hut in the Colony would be worth at least 201. a-year. But although such a mode of determining the value of dwelling-houses in the country would be perfectly justifiable in the event of so iniquitous a construction as the " Pope and Tory" trio recommend being put upon the fifth section of the New Charter, we candidly admit that it would in reality be a miserable evasion of the law; the value of household property in Sydney being no criterion whatever of its value in the country. It is the situation-enabling the occupant to carry on his business or to pursue his profession advantageously—that gives its peculiar and accidental value to household property in Sydney. But a farmhouse in the interior, having no such accident of situation in its favour, has no value whatever, as we have shewn already, apart from the farm it stands on, and is therefore incapable of a separate valuation. At the same time, the situation of the farm-house. as enabling the occupant to carry on his business as a farmer on a piece of land rented for 20l. a-year, which he could not occupy without such a house, gives it an accidental value to him, just as it would have done to the Sydney occupants if transplanted to "Moore's Corner," and tenanted by a blacksmith, a fruitseller, a gingerbeer maker, or a coach-office keeper in this busy city. In short, the intrinsic value of the property is as much thrown out of the question in the one case as in the other-the real market-value of the house in Sydney cannot be ascertained without taking into account the favourable accident of its situation, and neither can that of the small settler's farm-house, without taking into consideration the land it stands on, with which it is as inseparably connected as the one side of the horse of Hudibras was with the other.

It would be the grossest injustice, therefore, to the agricultural constituency of this Colony to attempt to value their farmhouses apart from their farms. We defy any valuator in the Colony to show us in what way the value of a farm-house can possibly be ascertained on so absurd a prindiple. It would be very easy indeed to such a case to say, " Now what would this show what rental they would bring, or

rather what rental they would not bring, if attempted to be let in this way; for we are quite confident that on such terms threefourths of the farm-houses of the Colony would not bring six-pence a year of rent, for nobody in his senses would have them on such terms, even as a gift. In short, it is quite impossible to ascertain the annual value of a farm-house in the interior without taking into account that of the land it stands on. If the latter is rented at 201. a year, the house is precisely of that value to the occupant, for it enables him to carry on his business and earn his livelihood as a farmer, which he could not otherwise do. It is of no consequence whatever whether the house is a substantial weatherboarded house, or merely a log-cabin or even barkhut; in either case it is worth twenty pounds a year to its occupant, for it enables him to cultivate a farm of that rental, which he could not otherwise do.

Leaving our worthy brother of the Chronicle, therefore, to exercise his musical talents in composing a suitable tune for the following "Pope and Tory" Glee for three voices, and merely giving him a hint in passing to set the parts for his two associates on rather a low key, as their Conservative pipes have got sadly broken since the late City election, we would advise the Twenty Pounders of the interior by all means to keep up their spirits; as we shall never refuse either to defend their interests or to warrant them success, even with such odds against us as three to one. During the late war, an Irish soldier happened to see three of the enemy's stragglers in the Peninsula up a fruit-tree, which they were so busily employed in plundering that they never observed him till he had secured all their three muskets, which they had left on the ground at the foot of the tree. Then moving to a respectful distance, Paddy shouted to the soldiers to come down, and, pointing the pieces at them, ordered them to march before him to the British camp, otherwise he would shoot every one of them. The helpless Frenchmen of course obeyed, and when the British officer, who welcomed Paddy and his three prisoners to the camp, asked him how he had managed to take so many? "Och," he replied, "and didnt I surround them?" Now if we have not surrounded our three contemporaries and brought them into "the camp," as a spectacle to the Colony for attempting to plunder the Twenty-pounders of their just rights, when they ought to have been defending them, we don't know wel what to call it. Now for their song.

ELECTION SONGS.-No. 2

ELECTION SONGS.—No. 2.

(For three Conservative voices! To be sung, in character, at the Victoria Theatre.)

Australian Down with the Iwenty-pounders,
Down, down with 'em all!

Lav them all as flat as flounders!
Lav them all as flat as flounders!

Chronicle

Chronicle

Australian
Chronicle

Merrily, merrily O!

Lay them all as flat as flounders,
All in a row!

Lay them all as flat as flounders,
All in a row!

Lay them all as flat as flounders,
All in a row!

Lay them all as flat as flounders,
All in a row!

Merrily, merrily O!

Merrily, merrily O!

Merrily, merrily O!

REPRESENTATION OF PORT PHILLIP.

In addition to the candidates already nentioned, (Mr. Thomas Walker and Dr. it is rumoured that several Nicholson,) others are likely to come into the field. Mr. M'Dermott, of Sydney, a well-known political agitator, purposes, it is said, offering himself for one or other of the interior districts of this province, and Mr. Curr, of Circular Head, the well-known hero of the "Cook-maid" romance, is talked of as romance, is talked of as likely to offer himself as a representative for Melbourne. A very numerous party of electors have it in view to invite Mr. Wills, of Lucerne, to come into the field, either for Melbourne, or the County of Bourke; Dr. Thompson is talked of for the County of Grant, and one of the Messrs. Henty,

for the County of Normanby.—Patriot.

For the other portions of the district, the following names are mentioned:—Messrs. Ebden, Foster, Griffiths, Moore, and James Simpson.

THE HUNTER.

(Abridged from the Maitband Mercury.)

Mr. A. W. Scott.—At meeting of Mr Scott's friends was held on Thursday last, for the purpose of promoting his return to the Legislative Council for the Northumberland Boroughs. E. C. Close, Esq., presided on the occasion. Mr. Scott's exposition of his political principles was amusing and ambiguous enough. The following is a specimen :---

a spectmen:—

The three great questions which would have to come under the consideration of the Legislative Council were those of religion, education, and the general welfare of the colony; and particularly with reference to these boroughs (cheers). He honoured every one of every class and condition who held any decided form of religious worship, and he cladwed the same privilege for himself; he could never think of exercising any interfirence. who held any decided form of religious worship, and he olwhood the same privilege for himself; he could never think of exerciting any interference with those persons whose religious convictions were founded upon conscientious motives. He most ardently wished for the wide diffusion of knowledge anhongst the people, and he should use his most steinuous exertions to attain that object. Knowledge was power, and power of the noblest kind; it created man as it were anew, expanded and enlarged his mind, and made him truly independent. Was it not to the extension of knowledge they owed the British constitution, their national liberties, and the recent popular reforms in the representation of the mother country. With respect to the general welfare of the colony he should endeavour, as their birthright, to introduce into it the institutions of Great Britain; he should arge the opening of more free ports, the formation and extension of roads, the construction of bridges; the netestity of steam navigation, and of railroads (cheers), in order that they might have quick and regular communications all over the colony; for regularity and despatch he looked upon as the very soul of business (cheers). He wished distinctly to state that he had expended upwards of 3501, in laying down a line and taking accurate levels for the formation of a rail road from Newcastle to Wallis's Creek Bridge. This, when carried line execution, would afford profitable employment to hundreds of men, and give an impetus to the boroughs hitherto unknown (cheers).

So all that Mr. Scott promises is noninterference with the religion of others. Entire civil equality is a phrase that does not occur in his vocabulary. A person in the body of the meeting inquired if Mr. Scott would support the present Church Act? But Mr. Scott had previously re-tired into the room, and probably did not hear the question; at all events no answer was returned.

REPRESENTATION OF THE COUNTY. James Mitchell, of Cumberland Place, Sydney, is about to offer himself as a candidate for the representation of the county of Northumberland in the new Legislative Council. Dr. M. is a large landholder in the county and the proprietor of the colonial cloth manufactory.

STOCKTON.—In addition to the number

of workmen now employed by A. W. Scott, Esq., at this thriving place, we are glad to learn that a considerable body of artisans and labourers arrived on Sunday morning

last, for the purpose of carrying into effect the united plans of the above named gen-tleman and Dr. Mitchell, of Sydney, for the establishment of an extensive cloth ma nufactory.

BENEVOLENT ASYLUM.—The subscrip tion towards the Benevolent Asylum collected at West Maitland Church, on the the 1st January, when a sermon in aid of the funds of that institution was preached

by the Rev. Mr. Stack, amounted to 41. 1s.

CAPTURE OF FORRESTER THE BUSH-RANGER .- On Friday, the 13th instant, this notorious bushranger, for whose apprehension a reward of 25l. was offered by government, was captured by Mr. Shields, chief constable of Scone, at a place called Bell-tree, on the Hunter. He had been seized a few days previously, and was rescued by several armed men, some of whom have also been taken, and it is expected that the whole party will shortly arrive in Maitland. Forrester will be tried at the next Maitland

STOLEN CATTLE .- Several head of cattle, supposed to have been stolen, are now in hands of the Maitland police. Some of the parties said to be implicated have hitherto borne good characters. The original number supposed to have been stolen was twelve, but of them seven were slaughtered, and one made its escape before police obtained possession of them. The hides of the slaughtered cattle have been recovered, and together with the four which remained, are now in the possession of the authorities.

STOCK.—At the sale of the property of the late J. G. Dawson, Esq., at Paterson, on Thursday the 12th instant, by Mr. Wilkinson, the following prices of stock were realized:—Working bullocks 4l. per head; cows from 3l. 12s. 6d. to 4l. each; wethers, in poor condition, from 5s. to 6s. 3d. each; horses from 10l. to 22l. each.

NEWS AND RUMOURS.

The City Council met on Monday, the right worshipful the Mayor was present. The only business before the Councillors was the report of the Market Committee, which with some trifling exceptions, was agreed to. The Council will meet pursuant to official notice, this day.—Aldermen Wilshire and Broughton took the usual oaths, as magistrates of the city, before the Supreme Court, on Friday last .-- A deputation from the city council waited upon his Excellency the Governor, to request his presence at the anniversary dinner on Thursday next, when his Excellency re-ceived them with great civility, but declined the invitation, in consequence of the great political excitement at present prevailing relative to the new act for representative government.—His Excellency the Go-vernor, accompanied by Lady Gipps and his son, who has since proceeded to England by the *Vindictive*, paid a visit to Mr. Goodman, the Daguerreotype artist, at the Royal Hotel, on Saturday last, and had six copies of his own likeness and that of his son taken .- On Saturday last the Vindictive was visited by Bishop Broughton, who was received with the usual salute, both on going on board and on leaving the vessel. During her stay in the harbour the Vindictive has been visited by many thousands. On Sunday last numbers seemed quite disappointed at her early disappearance. She weighed anchor about five o'clock on Sunday morning.—His Honor Mr. Justice Burton visited Burwood on Saturday last, and fixed upon a site for a public school, which has been marked out on the part of Government Longbottom Estate. The building has been taken by contract for 2111, and is to commence immediately. The following persons have been appointed trustees to see the whole carried into effect:—Mr. John Rowley, of Burwood, Mr. James Edrop, of Burwood, Mr. Thomas Bray, of Concord.

—The long expected match between the members of the Victoria club, and the town players of the Australian club, comes off in Hyde Park cricket ground, on Monday. The St. George has brought as passenger Lieut. Moriarty, R.N., who has been appointed by the home government port officer for New South Wales,—A meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of New South Wales was held on Saturday last, when a dividend of seven per cent. was declared upon the half year ending December 31.-The Port Phillip Bank has determined to leave off business: there will be sufficient assets to guard the public from loss.— Patrick Turnbull, Esq., Melbonrne, has purchased the whole of the Salting Company's stock of salt beef for exportation to the home market. I his is the first trial of Austral-felician beef in the English market, and the shipment is, we believe, larger than has yet been made to Britain from any of the Australian Colonies.

ATTORNEYS. - William Carter, Esq., David Chambers, Henry Burton Bradley, gentlemen, and Alfred Elyard, Esq., are appointed examiners as to the fitness of persons intending to apply for admission as

attorneys, during the year 1843.

New Attorneys.—The following gentlemen have posted notices on the door of the Supreme Court, intimating that they intend to apply to be admitted as attorneys, on the last day of the present term :--- Wm. Henry Simpson, formerly of No. 9, Devonshire-square, in the City of London, but now of No. 5, Domain-terrace, in the City of Sydney. Mr. Joseph Compton Pott, an attorney of her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and solicitor of her Majesty's High Court of Chancery, in England, but now residing at Petty's Hotel, in the City of Sydney. Mr. John Parnell, late of the City of Exeter, England, but now of Mait-

City of Exeter, England, but now of Maitland, in the colony of New South Wales.

ILLICIT DISTILLATION—Mr. J. R. Brenan
Captain Browne, and two or three other magistrates, were occupied a considerable time on Friday last in the investigation of two charges of illicit distillation. The first was preferred against Mr. Francis Wye; The apparatus for distillation had been seized upon premises in the occupation of the defendants, and on proto of this fact the bench sentenced him to pay a fine of 1001. And costs, or be imprisoned for six months. The second was perferred against Mr. Nell M'Eachern, on account of the same transaction. The evidence of Mr. Wye, defendant in the first case, was taken, and went to shew that the still had been originally in the occupation of M'Eachern, by whom he (Wye) had been merely engaged to superintend the management of the affair. The bench found the defendant guilty, and sentenced him to pay a fine of 2001. or be imprisoned for the space of ?2 calander months.

THE METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR DE-CEMBER 1842.

he Journal kept at the station on the South Head, Port Jackson, 240 feet above the level of the sea.

BAROMETRICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The barometer on the 6th, stood at 29.70. The wind being S. by E., squally, with rain. This wind being S. by E., squany, with rain. Ams was the highest point attained by the barrometer; the lowest point was 29.17, which occurred on the 5th, the wind being W. S.W. by W., foggy with rain. The mean S.W. by W., foggy with rain. The mean of the barometer for the month, being the average of four daily observations at 8½ A.M., 2½ F.M., sun-set, and 9 F.M. respectively, was 29.543.

THERMOMETER .-The average of four daily observations by the attached thermometer, gives the mean temperature of the month at 69.82; the average of the observations by the detached thermometer gives 68.19. The hottest days of the month were the 1st and 12th; on the former, the observations at 2½ p.m. were as follows:—attached therm, 85; detached, 91 on the latter, at the same hour, attached therm, 77; detached, 84. The coldest day was the 23d, on which the attached thermometer indicated 65 at half-past 2, p.m., and the detached, 63. The dew point for the month averaged 66.29.

PLUVIOMETER .- The rain guage regis tered 3.04 inches as the total quantity of rain during the month. There were 15 days with rain and 15 without. The maximum quantity in one day (1.71 inches) fell on the 16th, the wind at the time being S.W. to S. by E.

PREVALENT WINDS .- The winds blew from S.E. to S. for 12 days; from N. to N.E., 7; from N.E. to E., 4; from E. to S.E., 4; from S. to S.W., 2; from W. to N.W., 1 (hot;) and from N.W. to N., 1, (oppressively hot.)

WHALING .- The American whaler London Packet, ran on shore at the Wahapoa, Bay of Islands, to be repaired, the blade of a sword fish having passed through her bottom into the oil. The American wha-ler Benezet has been wrecked on the Fegee Islands. The crew have been brought to the Bay of Islands by the *Hougley*. ENGLISH AND FOREIGN MISCELLANY: (London, October 20th, 1842.)

Parliament was prorogued to the 18th November, but it was reported that it would not assemble for business until February 28.

The Synod of Aberdeen has determined, contrary to the injunction of the General Assembly, to re-spect the decision of the House of Lords, and had admitted the suspended ministers of the Garioch Presbytery to their seats.

Mr. Sharman Crawford has suggested the adoption of the equitable principle of holding the sessions of Parliament alternately in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, as the best means of settling the "repeal" question.

On Sunday, the 4th day of September, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland assisted at the celebration of high mass in the cathedral of Cologne, being the first time since the days of Twronnell that any in-dividual holding that office has been known to be present witnessing and countenancing such a solemnity.

solemnty.

Among the deaths we observe those of the Marquis of Wellesley, the Duchess of Athol, the Earl of Ferrers, Sir Michael O'Loghlan (Master of the Rolls in Ireland), Sir James Spittal (many years Lord Provost of Edinburgh), Lady Pringle, and Mrs. Tyler, wife of the President of the United States.

A dreadful fire had occurred in Liverpool, at-inded with great loss of life and property.

tended with great loss of life and property.

Money Market.—We are sorry to see that the Bank of Manchester is at length about to liquidate, and that finally, through the misconduct of the managing director, Mr. Burdekin, who has absconded, leaving a deficiency of £13,000 in his accounts. This bank was the first establishment of the kind formed in England under the law passed in 1825, allowing banks to have an unlimited number of partners. They have a paid-up-capital of £700,000, and upwards, and seemed to have a first-rate conscion, but the vicious system of allowing their not upwards, and section to make a first-rac con-nexion, but the vicious system of allowing their customers to overdraw, and allowing the directors to help themselves to cash ad libitum, has brought down the bank. It was in difficulties a year ago, when the Bank of England sasisted it; and the public have ever since shown a want of confidence in its stability.— Globe.

A collision between a British cruiser, the Cygnet, engaged in watching the slavers off the coast of Africa, and a French merchantman, the Aigle, has occasioned angry comments in the Paris newspapers. This circumstance has furnished a portion Africa, and a French merchantman, the Aigle, has occasioned angry comments in the Paris newspapers. This circumstance has furnished a portion of the British press with an opportunity to decry the policy of government in regard to the suppression of the Infamous traffic in slaves. The Spectator says—' Humanity and liberty are noble objects; but, in order to promote them, or any other good ends, the means must be calculated. The coast-blockade which the English have established on the coast of Africa, at great expense, has not put a stop to the slave-trade; but it has been the cause of losing many valuable lives and destroying many sound constitutions to the Whites. As regards the Blacks, it has immeasurably increased the sufferings of the middle passage, to say nothing of the hundreds who have perished by the chain and grape-shot of their protector. England, single-handed, cannot put down the slave-trade by force of arms. Her treaties secure to her, at the best, lukewarm allies, who will promise to help her, and do nothing. And the distrust excited by these treaties exposes us, as we may see by the spiritim which the French journals comment upon the collision between the Cyonet and Aigle, daily and hourly to the risk of war with France. A spurious humanity it would indeed be that should seek to put a stop to the slave-trade at the expense of an European war. It has been urged as a defect in Lord Ash burton's treaty, that he has not wrung from the Americans the concession of a mutual right of search; it is said that his neglecting to do so will emboden the French to refuse to ratify the treatment recently concluded with their government. For this no cans the concession of a mutual right of search; it is said that his neglecting to do so will embolden the French to refuse to ratify the treatment recently concluded with their government. For this no blame can attuch to Lord Ashburton; no negotiation could persuade the Americans to grant the right of scarch. It is very probable that the French treaty will not be ratified, and possible that the concessions already made by France may be retracted. It is most likely that the system of negotiations for the extirpation of the slave-trade, so zealously persevered in by this country, is about to experience a mortifying check. Under such circumstances the country will be wise to pause and reflect whether the object can be accomplished at any reasonable expenditure of life in Africa, without the attainment of any taugible benefit—the temper awakened by the continual recurrence of such collisions as that between the Cygnet and the Aigle—ought to give us a pause. Regard for the peace and happiness of uncivilised Europe—a consideration quite as important as the peace and happiness of uncivilised Africa, and more within our power to confirm or disturb—regard for the laterests of the Negroes themselves—ought to teach us to look about for some more effective means of putting down slavery and the slave-trade than those whelp, after a trial of half a century, have only us to 100K about for some more effective means of putting down slavery and the slave-trade than those which, after a trial of half a century, have only served to increase the horrors of the middle pasage, and to supply Europe with provocatives to war." war."

A London morning paper announces that—"At

A London morning paper announces that—"At the next Court of Common Council the following motion is to undergo discussion:—"That the end of municipal and general government is to protect the lives and property, and increase the happiness of the people; that security for life, and property, and happiness, cannot exist absolutely where there is crime and ignorance; that it is the duty of Government to prevent, as well as to repair the wrongs he has inflicted on society; that it is therefore expedient to institute a minute inquiry into the habits, occupations, and means of instruction of the poorer classes in this city, with a view to provide for their proper instruction, and to facilitate their

being usefully employed; that, as experience has shown that imprisonment, even accompanied with hard labour, is inefficacious to prevent erime, and that after a criminal has been discharged from prison he is without weans and without character, and therefore unable to obtain employment, it is desirable to erect an asylum where such persons could be received after imprisonment, until memo could be obtained to place them in honest employment, away from the metropolis, or send them to the colonies, not as criminals, but as free labourers. That it be, therefore, referred to a Committee to inquire into the number, habits, occupations, and means of instruction of the poorer classes of this city, with a view to ascertain whether an extended means of instruction and of police regulations equal not the adopted, so as to prevent their falling into the habits of idleness and crime." It is stated postitively that Mr. T. B. Smith is Attorney General for Ireland, and that Mr. Brewster is Solicitor General. Mr. Smith, it is said, has appointed as his secretary. Mr. Fleetwood, a solicitor. Mr. James Emmonde (brother of Sir Thomas Esmonde), one of the stipendiary magistrates appointed by the late Government, died a few days since. Thus patronage is rapidly accumulating for the Tories, but not a single appointment to the numerous vacancies has yet been notified.

The New Zealand Company has just held a being usefully employed; that, as experience has shown that imprisonment, even accompanied with

notified.

The New Zealand Company has just held a special court, at which a dividend of 22 per cent. for the last haf year was declared, and the prospects of the company were stated as favourable, notwith-tanding that the late depression of trade had stopped their sales of land.

Mr. Plunkett had an interview on Saturday, October 1, with Lord Stanley, at the Colonial Office.

October 1, with Love Samera, Office.

Great excitement has been caused in Canada, in consequence of Sir C. Bagot having appointed Mr. Lafontaine and Mr. Baldwin, Attorneys-General, although they were known to have taken an active part in the rebellion of 1837. Mr. Girondeau, for whose apprehension a reward of £500 was offered by Lord Seaton, has been offered a lucrative

by Lord Scaton, has seen situation.

The Paris papers mention that the French government had demanded of the English cabined its motive for the activity now observable in the dock-yards of Great Britain, and that the reply was tavorable to the meintenance of the good understanding existing between the two countries.

Bralin, Oct. 6.— The marriage of her Royal Highness Princess Mary, daughter of his Royal Highness Prince William of Prussla, to his Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Bavarie, was solemnized yesterday in the royal place. The marriage control place has been the second before the second prince with the second prince will be the second prince of the second prince

Highness the Crown Prince of Bavaria, was solem-nized yeastedny in the royal palace. The marriage took place by proxy, his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia representing the august bridegroom. It is said that the Count Rossi, the husband of Mdile. Sontag, is about to be named Minister Plea-nipotentiary from the King of Sardina to the Prus-sian Court, where the lady will be called to enact the stately part of Ambassadress in the scene of her first scenic triumphs, eighteen years ago.—Athe-næum.

first scenic triumphs, eighteen years ago.—Athenaeum.

ENGLISH AND AUSTRIAN EDUCATION—A COMPARAT.—Of the 124 prisoners who are to take their trul before the special commission now sitting in this town, there are only six who are described in this town, there are only six who are described in the catendar as being able to read and write well, whilst 37 of them are unable either to read or write at all; and the rest of them are only able to do imperfectly. These poor ignorant creatures, many of whom are mere boys in age, are just the persons to be led astray by designing agitators—Liverpool Times. The Austrian government has issued an order relative to the employment of children in manufactories. No child is to work younger than nine years old, nor none then unless they have been three years frequenting school, and receiving realigious instruction. From nine to twelve years children must not work above twelve hours, with one hour's interval. No boy or girl under sixteen, children must not work above twelve hours, with one hour's interval. No boy or girl under sixteen to work at night.—Frankfort Journal.

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Unwashed .	•	•		0	7	0	8
ĺ	TASMA	NIAN.					-
Fair combing				1	8	1	11
Mideling ,		-	•	ī	ŭ	î	·6
Good clothing	•	•	•	i	4	i	
Middling	•	•	•		*		6
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Zud ,	•			1	ž	ı	8
Skin and slipe				1	1	1	3
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Lambs	•	•	•			į	4
Unwashed .	•	•	•	Ŏ	IJ	Ī	ş
THOUSE C	*******			Ų.	5	0	8
THOMAS S	OUTH	LY A	NDS	SO)	N, E	rok	ers.
23, Coleman-street,	2011 Se	ptemb	OF.				
•		-					-

attached :-

To the Independent Electors of the City of Sydney.

City of Sydney.

CENTLEMEN—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 notives 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.

os 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 1 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 twelt among you nearly thirty years, during which I believe you will all acknowledge that I have spared neither exercises no reapilate oadvance 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 now there is no public interests to serve hut yours. I am neither a place holder nor a place hunter. I want not any Court favours. I profess to be no wordy 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 resonably claim your confidence, it only remains for me to ask of you to put me to

ROBERT COOPER, Senior.

Ormond House, December 26.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF CAMDEN.

THE COUNTY OF CAMDEN.

ENTLEMEN—I beg to announce to you my intention of offering myself as a Candidate for the representation of Camden, in the New Legislative Council.

However much I may distrust my ability to serve you as I could wish, I will yield to none in an earnest desire to do so.

As a setter myself, and a resident among you, our interests are the same. I do not therefore think in coessary at present to make any profession further than to assure you if you select me to the distinguished post of your representative, I will attend to your interests in the Council to the best of my ability.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your most obedient servar

JOHN OSBORNE

Gordon Hill, Wollongong, January 9th, 1843.

TO THE INDEPENDENT CONSTITUENCY OF THE COUNTY OF CAMDEN.

OF THE COUNTY OF CAMDEN.

CENTLEMEN—The voluntary and earnest assurances of support which I have received induce me to offer myself as a candidate for the representation of the County of Camden in the Legislative Council of this Colony.

Having resided for thirteen years in New South Wales, and heen engaged during that period in the constant and daily exercise of various public duties, I mainly attribute to the degree of public satisfaction with which I have discharged those duties, the willingness which has been already expressed by so many of my friends to confide to me the trust I now solicit.

wanning ress with a been already expected by a many of my friends to confide to me the trust I now solicit.

My attachment to equal laws in religious and political institutions is, I trust, too well known to need to be asserted anew.

It has been intimated to me, however, that an attempt will be made to deter you from the choice of me, on the ground of my being engaged in the civil service of government. As to this—I have been hitherto taught to believe that one of the peculiar boasts of Great Britain, and one of the peculiar boasts of Great Britain, and one of the prime fruits of its free Constitution, was that public men maight win the favour of the people through the fair road of public service. This doctrine, however, it seems, is to be repudiated at the hidding of those sagacious Reformers in N. S. Wales, who seem to think they will achieve a work of great political wisdom if they can succeed in separating the service of the Corwa from the service of the People—as if the two were not identical in interests and mutually dependent on each other.

It is a question, I may be permitted to suggest, not unworthy of your consideration, whether it may not be of some benefit in developing the resonrces, and promoting the local interests of your highly favoured country, that your representative should be a person enjoying some share of the confidence and good opinion of the government? Such a position surely cannot weaken any efforts he may make for your advantage. Vague declaimers of independience, and pledged opponents of government, may eath the passing breeze of popular applause. Their bright promises—schlom followed by performances—may serve the purpose of a day; but on an appeal to history, it will not be found that such vehement professions have proved practically available for the public service, nor have the professors themselves been numbered among their tenefactors of their country or of mankind. The pressing nature of my public duties at this moment renders a personal solicitation of your votes quite impracticable. I would fain hope my pretensions may receive no prejudice from my inability to observe this courtesy.

In conclusion, I will only say, in the language of Barke, that if you do me the honour to choose me as your representative, "I shall spare no study to understand, and no zeal to promote your interests."—I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your most obedient and faithful servant,

Hanter-street, Sydney,

January 6, 1848.

Hunter-street, Sydney, January 6, 1843.

R. THERRY.

To the Independent Electors of the City of Sydney. •

City of Sydney.

City of Sydney.

CENTLEMEN—Upwards of twenty years since, 1 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 eighten years, 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 now about to enjoy.

So long a period of almost unremitting geartion to the while effairs of this colony, has at least af-

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 unabsted exertion.

I have the honour to be,

Geulemen.

Gentlemen, Your most obedient servant,

W. BLAND.

To the Independent Electors of the

To the Independent Electors of the City of Sydney.

CENTLEMEN—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 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 propounded to the Council, according only to my defined the proposition.

A son of the soil myself, it must be almost needless to add, that my whole interests, feelings, and prejudices, to add, that my whole interests, feelings, and prejudices, to add, that my whole interests, feelings, and prejudices, to add, that my whole interests, feelings, and prejudices, to add, that my whole interests, feelings, and prejudices.

deem beneficial to the general wear, inv contain 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 prosperity which, I know, can only be insured by free institutions and cqual 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.

After having devoted the best energies of my life to
promote the interests of my country. I trust it will not
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.

Your most obedient humble servant,
Vaucluse, December 19.

W. C. WENTWORTH.

WENTWORTH AND BLAND.

A Tameeting of the General Committee, held at the Royal Hotel, on Wednesday, the 18th ultimo, the following Members were allotted to the Wards to which their names are respectively

d:—

PHILLIF WARD.

Alderman Broughton, J.P.

Messrs, Councillor Flood

H. S. Hayes

James Martin

Thomas May

George Jilks

James Powell

Des Powen James Powell
Peter Brennan
— Cowell
John Bryan
Thomas Leggatt
James Cooper
John Wright
Alexander King Alexander King Abraham Elias William Thompson Henry Sloman

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

Messrs, Councillor Peacock Councillor Peacock
Michael Gannon
Benjamin Ford
Thomas Hyndes
Richard Hayes
Joseph Faris
E. M'Encroe
M. Hooper
James Fennemore
John Dally
Thomas Smith
William Amner John Dally Thomas Smith William Amner William Ford James M'Guire William Dalton William Amner

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

COOK WARD.
Messrs. Councillor Pawle Councillor Holinshed R. Uther Charles Smith, M.D. George Lucas James Lucas H. Morgan 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

To the Electors of the United Borough of Campbelltown, Liverpool, Windsor and Richmond.

and Kachmond.

CENTLEMEN—Yielding to the solicitation of friends, and encouraged by the spontaneous assurances of support held out to me by many of the constituents of these boroughs, I now beg leave to offer myself as a candidate for the honour of representing you in the new Legislative Council.

In coming forward thus sublicity and formally the control of the control of the council of the control of the co

In coming forward thus publicly and formally to solicit your suffrages in my favour at the ensuing election, it would be an absurd affectation of moelection, it would be an about a necession of mo-desty in me to deny that I do feel that in so doing, I profess not only to have the will, but also, to some competent extent, the ability within me, to serve you in the important and responsible office

serve you in the important and responsible office of your representative.

To the majority of you, I believe, I am no stranger: you know my circumstances and station in life; you know the deep stake I have in the colony, and the still deeper interest which I feel, as an Australian, in all that concerns the welfare of the land that gave me birth.

In secking to promote that welfare, however, I will consider it my duty in all cases to act im-

partially towards the various and sometimes con flicting interests of the several constituent classes of the community; and however liable each may be to identify its own interests, in an exclusive or predominant point of view, with the general weal, still, as the common representative of all classes, my conscientious aim will be, to promote the just interests of all, without compromising the legitimate rights of any.

On this principle, I consider the civil and religious liberty of this colony has been admirably founded by our late revered Governor Sir Richard Bourke, and it requires but the establishment of alliberal and consistent system of public education, under the present administration, to render the work complete. When I see so many of my fellow countrymen growing up without education, I feel in my heart, that the best boon which I could lend my aid to obtain for them, is the blessing of a just and liberal system of public education, free alike from ecclesiastical domination and sectarian confliction.

On the same nyinciple, with reference to imposite the section of the same nyinciple with reference to imposite the section of the same nyinciple with reference to imposite the section of the same nyinciple with reference to imposite the section of the same nyinciple with reference to imposite the section of the s from eccle

connection.

On the same principle, with reference to immigration, I would recognise no invidious distinctions or undue preferences with regard to the selection or importation of emigrants, from each of the three United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland.

United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland. In conclusion, Gentlemen, I have only to assure you, that although more immediately connected with the town of Windsor, that circumstance will never cause me to neglect the interests of those other towns for whose joint representation I now offer myself as a candidate, nor ever lessen the zeal with which I shall be bound to promote these interests by every just and legitimate means in my nower.

power.

I have now laid before you my views and pinciples, as a candidate for your suffrages; I have never been connected with any faction or party in politics; and I shall consider it an advantage, should I have the honour of being returned as your representative, that I will enter the first Elective Legislature of my native land, an untrammelled and independent man.

Allow me, Gentlemen, the honor of subscribing myself, your faithful and obedient servent,

R. FITZGERALD.

Windsor, January 13.

Windsor, January 13.

To the Independent Electors of the Counties of Georgiana, King and West-moreland.

C ENTLEMEN—Perceiving that no Candidate has come forward to represent you in the forthcoming Legislative Council, I beg leave to solicit your suffrages for that honour.

leave to solicit your suffrages for that honour.

For this favour, I ground my pretensions on the long experience of upwards of twenty-two years, which I have had in the pastoral and agricultural pursuits of these counties, the largo stake which I hold in them and the adjoining County of Argyle, as well as my public services in these districts, which I trust are still fresh in the memory of the most of you.

Memory of the most of you.

My public principles are, I flatter myself, well known, I shall continue strenuously to uphold both the legitimate rights of the crown and of the people, as guaranteed by the British Constitution, and will equally oppose any encroachment on the prerogatives of the one or the rights of the other.

In the same spirit, I am prepared to advocate full liberty of conscience, and of private judgment, in matters both of religion and politics.

in matters both of religion and politics.

I am decidedly of opinion, that an assured increase of population from the parent State, is of the utmost importance to the prosperity of the Colony, as well as of the British Empire. And I am therefore prepared to make every exertion to encourage and maintain Immigration. To these principles I can so far pledge myself.

But in regard to the other matters which may be brought forward, I will expect that I may be allowed, after the best consideration, to exercise my own judgement, in forming which, I shall ever weigh most attentively any suggestions which may be made to me by my constituents.

oe made to me by my constituents.

I shall only further assure you, that should I obtain the high distinction of being elected your representative, I shall exert myself to the utmost of my abilities, to support not only your interests, but those of the whole community, and that, in my efforts for this purpose, neither the frowns of power, nor any personal interests, shall ever induce me to swerve from the duties to which I now pledige myself.—I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient Servant.

L. MACALISTER

L. MACALISTER.

THE COLONIAL OBSERVER

THE COLUMNAL OBSERVER.

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

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be charged.
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— Barrow,.... Yass.

— William Kerr,... Port Phillip.

— R. L. Murray... Hobart Town.

January 25th, 1843.

DELEGATES from the Committee appointed to carry out the business connected with the Petition against the introduction of Coolies into this Colony, are now appointed to call on the Citizens and receive their Signatures, and solicit Subscriptions towards defraying the incidental expenses.

GEOGGE REPOSITATE 7. January 25th, 1843.

ental expenses. GEORGE KERSHAW, Honorary Secretary.

ANNIVERSARY BALL
BALL in celebration of the Anniver-A sary of the Foundation of the Colony, will take place at the House of Mr. Gray, Light House Hotel, Sussex-street, TO-MORROW EVENING,

Hotel, Sussex-street, Tornaction.

January 26.

Dancing to commence at nine o'clock.
Tickets may be obtained on application to Mr.

Gray, Light House Hotel.

Double Tickets, £1. Single ditto, 15s.

FLYNN'S MARKET GARDENS.

POSTPONED SALE,
Will take place at the Mart, on MONDAY, the
30th day of January, 1843, by auction, at
twelve o'clock, by

MR. STUBBS, when the whole XXVI.
acres will be unit in the process.

R. STUBBS, when the whole XXVI.

whole) as the Company may consider most convenient to their means and wishes.

** Expressly laid out for the garden business, and distrable for any persons in search of a cool and moist situation for the general growth of matter produce, of which advantages those who like to walk as for and judge for themselves, may be satisfied in the six acres now used for that end. It is situated near Messrs. Want and Thurlow's, the New Botany Road, leading to Mr. Lor's, the New Botany Road, leading to Mr. Lord's splendid Botany Estate.

A Purchase from the Crown.

Terms Liberal, at Sale

TO PLUMBERS, BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

TO PLUMBERS, BUILDERS AND OTHERS,

M. R. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by
auction, at his Mart, corner of Georgestreet and Charlotte-place, on FRIDAY, the 27th
instant, at eleven o'clock,
Four, four inch Lifting Pumps, on planks, with
extra long stroke brassbuckets and guide rod,
copper piston rods, &c., complete.

Ten extra Flanges for rising main and suction
pipes, with boits, nuts, washers, and prepared
packings to connect the pumps
Two cases, thirteen lengths lead pipe
Fifty casks Roman cement Terms at sale.

EXTENSIVE SALE OFMERCHANDISE

EXTENSIVE SALE OFMERCHANDISE.

BY LATE ARRIVALS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by
auction, at his Mart, corner of Georgestreet and Charlotte place, on FRIDAY, the 27th
instant, at Eleven o'clock precisely,
Fifty hogsheads Taylor's porter, fresh
One hundred barrels prime Irish pork
Fifty ditto ditto Hambro' pork
Eighty boxes Poland starch
Sixty ditto thumb blue
Right tons Manila rope (assorted)
Ninety bags black pepper
Forty bales gunny bags
Five hundred thousand Manila cigars 4 and 5
superiors

superiors
Thirty-eight barrels best English vinegar
Fifty kegs, two hundred half-kegs Negrohead

tobacco
Forty carboys turpentine
Ten tons Steele's Liverpool soap
Forty boxes black tea, 20 cattles
Kinety ditto ditto, 10 cattles
Three cases wax candles
Twenty-four bags salipsire
One hundred botts Bengal canvas
And a variety of other goods. Terms at sale

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, JEWELLERY

THE Undersigned having determined on reducing his very extensive stock, is now selling at a very considerable reduction from the usual prices. The following list of prices of watches will be a guide to purchasers:—

a guine to purenaers:— & s. £ s.
Silver Lever Watenes, patent detached
movements, with all the late improvements, from 5 10 to 7 0
Ditto ditto by first rate makers, the beat
that can be made from £7 to £10 10s.,
usually sold in London at, from . 10 10 to 15 0

Watches of the same quality as above in hunting cases, 20s. to 30s. extra.

Silver vertical watches warranted, from 3 0 to 4 4

Silver vertical watches warranted, from 3 0 to 4 4
Ditto ditto ditto, as highly finished as
Levers, from , . . . 4 to 5 10
Ladies' Gold Watches, from . . . 10 10 to 20 0
Gentlemen's ditto ditto , . 16 0 to 25 0
Every watch will be accompanied with a written
guarantee, and properly regulated and kept in order a
reasonable time without charge, and exchanged if
not approved of, except in cases of accident. The
greater part of these watches are made to order, and are
warranted sound, and well finished; those of the higher
price are the very best that can be made in London, and
are never exported but when expressly ordered.
The Jewellery will be sold at the lowest possible scale
of prices, according to the quality and workmanship;
but from the great variety in an assorted stock of this
kind it is a impossible to give a distinct idea of charges
see; but the whole of these goods having been purchased at the first cost, from the manufacturers in London, the undersigned is in consequence able to offer
them at less than the usual wholesale prices.

Clocks and Watches of every description repaired
and regulated with accuracy and despatch.

W. C. HARVIE,

W. C. HARVIE

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

ARRIVALS.

January 22. The brig Dorset, Captain Walsh, from Adelaide, having left the 9th instant, with sundries. Passenger—Mr. Dugley.

23. The ship St. George, Captain Novie, from London, having left Potsmouth the 20th October, with merchandise. Passengers—Edward Drake, Esq., aldy, and two servants, Mrs. Gordon, senior, J. Gordon, Es1., ladv, five children and servants, Lieutensant Moitarty, R. N., (newly appointed Harbour Master) ladv, five children, and servant, two Misses Moriarty, Master Moriarty, Dr. Kvd and bady, Captain Clarke and ladv, two Misses Plankett, Horatio Mouteflore, Seq., Jacob Montelerce, Esq., Miss and Master Sandys and servant, Messrs. Wallace, Wreford, Wigney, Kush, Hanison, Young, Holland, S. 1els, and Otley: intermediate—Madame Lavisiere, Monsieur and Madamiselle Hibert, Mr. and Mrs. Curtis and two children, Mc. and Mrs. Doughtv, Mr. Ethridge, Messrs. Thompson and Frazer, and 8 in the steerage; eight prisoners of the crown, five soldiers, and encontable. 23. The steamer Soverign, from the Clarence River, having left the 20th instant, with 102 bales wool. Passengers—Mess. Evans, Bridges, and 13 in the steerage, 23. The therque Soverates, Captain Gran', from Laun-

sengens—messes.
2t. The barque Socrates, Captain Gran', from Launceston, having left the 19th instant, with wheat, &c. Passengers—Michael Conolly and child.
2t. H.M.S. Beagle, Captain Stokes, from Port

Philip.

DEPARTURES.

January 22. H.M.S. Findictice, 50 guns, Captain Nociolas, for Tahiti. Passengers—Mr. Pritchard, British Consul for Tahiti, and Master R. Gipys.

23. The brig City of Aberdeen, Captain Monto, for New Zealand, with sundries. Passengers—Monsieur and Madame Charriere, child, and servaut, Mrs. Wilsiams, Captain Egton and Ensign Servantes, of the 96th regiment, three in the steerage, three sergeants, two drummers, and fifty-six rank and file of the 96th regiment, six women, and twelve children.

23. The schooner Edward, Captain Gaunson, for Moreton Bay, with sundries. Passengers—Messrace Garvie, Poulton, Broant, Leary J. and E. Smith, Ramsay, Reardon, Tibbuls, Lewis, Turley, Smith, Coronan, Lyons, Heron, Taylor, Junio, and Billabolo-PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This day. The Georgiana, for Newcastle; and H.M.S. Hazard, for lar it.

To-morrow. The William, for Launceston.
January 29. The Colombian, for Liverpool.

VESSELS CLEARED OUT.

The cutter Elizabeth, Captain Morton, for Howe's Island, with stoics, &c. Passengers—Messrs. Flovence and Firept-tick.

The schooner Success, Captain Howell, for the South Seas, with stoics and whaling gear, &c. Passengers—Mrs. Pawley, Mi. String, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, senior, and Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, junior.

senior, and Mr. and Mrs. See ens, junior.

Loss of the "Brothers."—By the Sisters, from New Zealand, we regret to hear of the loss of the cutter Brothers, Captain Bruce, for many years trading between this port and New Zealand. She was bound from Port Nicholson to Akaroa, with several passengers, and a cargo of oil, hone, seal-kins, &c., when she encountered a severe squall, which took the vessel aback, and she almost instinationally capsized and went down. Captain Bruce and the crew, with considerable difficulty, were saved; but three passengers, who were below, unfortunately went down with the vessel. All attempts to recover the vessel have proved unsuccessful. unsuccessful.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Yesterday the members of the Legislative Council met, pursuant to summons, to take into consideration the proposed bill for the division of the Colony into electoral districts, conformably to the provisions of the new Act for the government of New South Wales. All the members were present except the Chief Justice and Sir John Jamison,

THE GOVERNOR'S MINUTE.

The Governor said: Gentlemen-The act passed in the last session of Parliament for the government of New South Wales, having directed that all necessary provisions shall be made by this Council for giving effect to the imperial enactments, under which a new legislative body is to be constituted in the Colony, I have thought it right to summon you, as early as I conveniently could, to the performance of the duty thus confided to you. The Act of Parliament referred to is the 5th and 6th The Act of Victoria, chapter 76. It was officially received by me on the 1st, and proclaimed in the Colony on the 5th day of the present month. By the 2d clause of it the measures which you are now met to consider, are thus described: "And be it enacted, that the legislature now by law established within the said colony of New South Wales shall, by ordinances to be for that purpose made and enacted, in the manner and subject to the conditions now by law required in respect of any ordinance made and enacted by the said legislature, make all necessary provisions for dividing the parts of the said colony within the boundaries of location into convenient electoral districts, and for appointing and declaring Watchmaker and Jeweller, districts, and for appointing and declaring the number of members to be elected for

each such district, and for the compilation and revision of lists of all persons qualified to vote at the elections to be holden within such districts, and for the appointing of returning officers, and for the issuing, executing, and returning the necessary writs for such elections, and for taking the poll thereat, and for determining the validity of all disputed returns, and otherwise for ensuring the orderly, effective, and impartial conduct of such elections."—A bill to effect the of such elections.—A bill to elect the objects which are thus enumerated having been prepared, I shall immediately lay it before you. By the 53rd clause of the same Act of Parliament, the powers of this Council are continued until the day on which the first writs shall be issued for the election of members to serve in the new Council. It is not, however, my intention to bring before you any measure of importance saving that for the consideration of which you are specially summoned. The passing, therefore, of the bill which I shall lay before you, is the last duty which, as members of this Council, you shall have to perform for the Colony of New South Wales. In passing it you will in fact bring your own political functions to a close; but not on that account will you, I am sure, the less rejoice with me that New South Wales is about to receive a form of government such as the Imperial Parliament has judged to be well suited to the station which it now holds among the dependencies of the British Crown; and that the privilege of sending representatives of their own choice to their local Legislature has been conceded to the people of this land. And though, gentlemen, the functions of this Council are to cease, it is satisfactory to me to think that the services which you have so long and so ably rendered to your country may be continued in the larger body which is now about to be called into existence.

The Colonial Secretary moved, That the minute of the Governor, together with the bill for the government of Wales, and the despatch from the Secretary of State accompanying the same be entered on the proceedings of Council, and printed. The motion was unanimuosly adopted.

LORD STANLEY'S DESPATCH.

The following despatch from the Secretary of State was then read by the Clerk:

Despatch from the Right Honorable Lord Stanley to his Excellency Governor Sir George Gipps, transmitting an Act of Parliament, intituled, "An Act for the Government of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land."

(No. 181.) Downing street, 5th Sept., 1842 SIR-It is with great satisfaction that I have now

(No. 181.) Downing street, 5th Sept., 1842

Sir.—It is with great sati-faction that I have now to announce to you the final completion of a measure which has long been in the contemplation of successive Governments, but which has been, from various causes, repeatedly postponed from year to year, and that I am now enabled to transmit to you for your guidance a copy of the Bill for the Government of New South Wales, which has been submitted to Parliament by her Majesty's Government, and has now passed into a law.

The long period during which this measure has engaged the anxious attention of Government, and the publication by my predecessor, during a former Session of Parliament, of the Bill which was then in contemplation, and on which the present Act has been in a great degree founded, have tended to secure to the measure, during its progress, the full consideration of all parties.

I have great satisfaction in stating that the general provisions of the Act have met with the concurrence of those persons in this country who may be regarded as chiefly representing the different interests in the Colony; and I am also glad to perceive that the leading principles of the Bill are entinterests in the Colony; and I am also glad to perceive that the leading principles of the Bill are consonant with your own views, as expressed in your Despatch No. 13, of the 13th January, 1841; and that when you had an opportunity of reviewing the statements on which the Government had proceeded in framing their proposed measure, you did not dissent from the correctness of the facts, or the conclusion on which it was founded. I have also gladily availed myself of the presence in this country of the Attorney-General of New South Wales, to obtain the benefit of his local knowledge and experience in the arrangement of many points of detail. Under these circumstances the Bill has passed, without a dissentient voice, through both Houses of Parliament.

I shall now proceed to point out to you the duties whilt require their utmost care and vig

The 22rd clause enacts that the first write for the election of the Members of the new Council, shall issue at some period not later than twelve

calendar months after the Proclamation of the Act within the Colony.

Although that latitude of time is allowed by the

Atthough that latting or time is anowed by the Act in order to provide against unforeseen contingencies, it will be desirable that no unnecessary delay should be permitted to take place in that respect; and that the first Legislative Council, constituted under its provisions, should be assembled at as early a period as may be consistent with the due Legislative and other preliminaries to their static area.

at as early a period as may be constance where the Legislative and other preliminaries to their election and appointment.

The 2nd clause gives the power to the existing Council, under certain provisors, by ordinances to be made by them for that purpose, to make the necessary provision for dividing the parts of the Colony within the Boundaries of Location into convenient Electoral Districts, and for declaring the number of Members to be elected for each District. Although I have no wish to fetter the discretion of the Council in this respect, I should suggest that in distributing the Representatives, they should adhere as far as possible to the existing boundaries, rather than adopt new divisions of the Colony with a view of equalizing the area; and that they should content themselves with apportioning the representation in each case, not with mathematical accuracy, but with a general reference to the joint considerations of amount of population and extent of territory. Two small or thinly peopled counties might perhaps be united, and in the larger and more populous districts, the representation might be advantageously increased.

of territory.

It is might perhaps be united, and in the larger and more populous districts, the representation might be advantageously increased.

Out of the twenty-four Members to be elected under the Act, it is provided, that not less than six ahould be alected for the District of Port Phillipuical of the Members within that District, you will probably consult Mr. La Trobe. From the representations I have received respectively from the Colonists of the Sydney and the Port Phillip Districts, and aiso from the communications which I have had with those parties in this Country connected with the interests of both those Districts, I am led to be leve that the divisional boundaries laid down in the Act are such as will meet the general feelings of the Colonists.

In fixing, under the 3rd clause of this Act, the boundaries of the towns to be taken out of the adjoining district, for representative purposes, you will be careful not to include more of such district than may be reasonably expected to be occupied for building purposes within a limited period.

The 4th clause gives to the Governor and Legislative Council the power, by any Act or Acts to be hereafter passed, to alter, not only the boundaries of divisions, but the number of such divisions, and consequently the total number of the elective Members nominated by the Crown.

consequently the total number of the elective Members nominated by the Crown.

You will observe, however, that such power is reserved entirely to the future Legislative Council, and you will not assent to any Bill which may be passed by them for altering in any way the composition of the Council without a suspending

cause.

I have felt some doubt as to the propriety of permitting a qualification in the Country Districts to be derived from leasehold as well as from free-hold property, nor and possessed of sufficient information to enable me to decide on the expediency or necessity of such an adlition to the tranchise conferred by the pre-sent Act. It would not of course be competent to the Legislative Council to make such an alteration in the principle of the qualification, but I should be glad to receive your opinion on the subject, and if, being convinced of the advantage of such a measure, you should hereather think fit to submit the question to the newly constituted Council, you are authorised to constituted Council, you are authorised to lo so; and on receiving an intimation in the shape of an address to the Crown, of the concurrence of that body in your views, I shall feel warranted in submitting to Parliament any unendment of the Act in that respect; you would,

feel warranted in submitting to Parliament any amendment of the Act in that respect; you would, however, carefully consider what term of lease should be deemed a sufficient permanency to confer the franchise; and you must bear in mind that the annual interest possessed by the leaseholder, over and above any rent to which he may be subject, must be at the least equal in amount to the annual value of freehold property required in order to give the qualification.

Subject to this question there appears sufficient reason to believe that the freehold qualification in the country districts, and the household qualification to the Act, any exceptional provision in reference to the Emancipist class.

You will observe that an unusual power is conferred on you, by the 30th clause, of returning to the Council, with any amendments which you may think desirable, any laws presented to you for her Majesty's assent. This power is intended to counteract the inconvenience which might result from the absence of reconsideration of such measures in a second chamber, and from the necessity which might possibly arise in consequence, for disallowing laws transmitted from so great a distance to the Secretary of State.

You will observe, however, that the rejection of

ing laws transmitted from so great a distance to the Secretary of State.

You will observe, however, that the rejection of any amendments which you may propose will not entail the loss of the Bill.

entail the loss of the Bill.

I transmit herewith instructions under the 40th clause, shall be issued to the Governor tor his guidance in the exercise of the powers vested in him by the Act, of assenting to, or dissenting from, or reserving for the signification of her Majosty's pleasure, bills to be passed by the Council. The effect of these instructions is to confirm so much of the euuder which you are now acting, as relate to the subject.

The 54th clause is for the appropriation of the Taxes and Duties, &c., levied in the Colony. If have especially to call your attention to the prevision of that clause which enacts, that it shall not be lawful for the Council to pass, or fortthe

Governor to assent to, any Bill appropriating to the information that may lead to the conviction Governor to assent to, any Bill appropriating to the Poblic Service any sums or sum of money arising from such sources, unless the Governor, on her Majesty's behalf, shall first have recommended to the Council to make provision for the specific Public Service towards which such money is to be

Public Service towards which such money is to be appropriated.

It will be your duty, through an official Member of the Council, to submit annually to the Council, a Budget, or Financial Stakement, accompanied by a detailed estimate of all sums required to be voted; and you will adhere rigidly to the practice of Parliament, which does not permit any question to be put for the insertion of any new head of expendiure, or for the increase of any single ixem submitted in such Estimates. This will not, occurse, preclude you from submitting supplifmentary estimates. mentary estimates.

The clauses 37 to 39 inclusive, respecting the

The clauses 37 to 39 inclusive, respecting the Civil List, require no further explanation, with the exception of the provision of £30,000 for Public Worship, which will form the subject of a separate communication. I transmit, however, Instructions to the Local Treasurer, which have been prepared by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasurey, in conformity with the provisions of the 37th clause.

Instructions to the Local Treasurer, which have been prepared by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, in conformity with the provisions of the 37th clause.

Large as are the Revenues of New South Wales, and comparatively light its taxation, it is thought desirable that the subjects to which mainly the public expenditure should be limited, ought to be such as are of general and not of purely local interest, and that these latter objects should be in the main provided for by local taxation, and managed on the spot by local boards, chosen from among the inhabitants, out of whose means the expenditure is to be defrayed. It is with this view that the clauses from 41 to 47 inclusive have been framed, chiefly on the model of those recently adopted in reference to Canada. In a matter however of such purely local application, it has been thought right to givethe amplest Legislative power to the Legislative Council of the Colony; and the object, in the first instance, of delegating to the Governor the power of establishing the district Municipal Courts, is to secure beyond doubt that the system shall be set on foot. You will observe that when once established, ample powers are given by the 46th clause for securing its continuance; you will observe also that those provisions apply to the towns, as well as to the country districts. It may probably hereafter be necessary to make different regulations for the government of these very different bodies; and it will be necessary for you to exercise, in the first instance, a very careful discretion in assigning the limits of different districts, so as not to impose upon the inabitants of a country or town district the burthen of local taxation, for purposes of which they do not respectively derive a fair share of advantage.

The clauses relating to expenditure on account of the molecular the superior of the expense causely between the colours it apprecion the expense causely between the colours it apprecion the expense causely between the colours it apprecion the expense cau

The clauses reaturng to experience on account of the police will, I apprehend, be sufficiently explanatory of themselves.

This being a charge partly of a general and partly of a local character, it has been thought equitable to apportion the expense equally between the colony at large and the several districts; and while motives of economy connected with the general expenditure will be sufficient check against the Legislative Council unduly raising the total amount to be levied, it has been thought right to guard, by the interposition of complisory powers, against the possibility of the district councils, from motives of ill understood self-interest, seeking to avoid the necessary expenditure in so important an object, or to transfer the whole burthen to the general funds of the colony. It has been thought absolutely necessary, for the present, at all events, to vest the control of the police in the Governor.

In conclusion, I have only to express my anxious, but confident hope, that the Act which I now trasmit to you, conferring upon the Inhabitants of New South Wales, powers so extensive for the Administration of their own local affurs, will be received by them with Fellings corresponding with those which have induced her Majesty, by my advice, to divest herself of so large a portion of her authority over the internal m magement of the Col.my, and, with the aid of Parliament, to grant so large a measure of self-government;—that the powers thus vested in the Local Legislature will be wisely and temperately exercised;—and that her Ma-

of the Col.ny, and, with the aid of Parliament, to grant so large a measure of self-government;—that the powers thus vested in the Local Legislature will be wisely and temperately exercised;—and that her Majesty may have the high satisfaction of winnessing, as the result of her gracious boon to the Colony, its continued advance in religion and morality; its steady progress in wealth and social improvement; and the permanent happ ness and contentment of her people,—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

THE ELECTORAL DISTRICTS BILL.

The bill was then read a first time, and ordered to be read a second on Friday, February 7th, to which day the Council stands adjourned.

CHART OF PROPOSED DISTRICTS.

Mr. Blaxland then moved and Mr. Berry seconded, That the Governor be reuested to authorise the construction of a quested to authorise the construction of lithographic chart of the electoral districts, for the use of the members. The Governor expressed his willingness, if it were practicable, without occasioning delay.

The Council adjourned about one o'clock, p.m.

AD VALOREM DUTIES. - Yesterday's Gazette contains a notification by the Governor that the form of declaration required by the act of council (3. Vict. 3.), as to the value of imported goods, on their entry, shall in future be strictly adhered to, and that in such entry the word value shall be taken to mean the actual value of the goods at the port of entry.

REWARD.—Fifty pounds reward is offered by Messrs. J. H. Durbin, and A. E. Way, and a free pardon by his Excellency, for the reason why it was not read we have of course no right to enquire.

of the parties concerned in the burning of the barn and outbuildings at Clivedon, on the Allyn River, on the 13th December last.

OUR EX-OFFICIO CASE.

Yesterday the Counsel for Mr. Alcock moved in terms of a previous notice that the rule nisi, granted at a former sitting of the Supreme Court for a new trial in the case of Regina v. Alcock, be made absolute. Judge Stephen availed himself of the opportunity afforded him to advert to a subject which he deemed deserving the notice of the court. He proceeded to state that a copy of the last Observer, containing remarks which it was evidently designed should be brought under his notice, had been thrust under his window on Saturday morning. The remarks in our last he then read to the court, conveying the imputation that he had incorrectly reported the case to their Honors, inasmuch as it was confidently asserted that a reason which he (Mr. Justice Stephen) had stated as having been used in justification of the prosecution of the Printer, when access to the Writer was afforded, had not been mooted on the trial. He had communicated with the Attorney and Solicitor-General on the subject, and had letters from them stating that the rea-son given was one of the grounds on which the information had been filed against the Printer, and that the Attorney-General, be-fore the trial, had furnished the Solieitor-General with the original petition signed by Mr. Alcock, with a view to its being used on the prosecution. These letters were not read; but Mr. Michie also stated that he had the distinctest recollection of the matter being adverted to by the Solicitor-General, and on behalf of his client denied all connection with the publication in question.

As our space on the present occasion is but limited, the utmost that we can do is to move in arrest of public judgment till our explanation of the whole matter can be given at large. In the mean time, however, wemust say, in our own defence, that the writer of article read by Mr. Justice Stephen was present in the Court during the whole -that his memory is not of the most treacherous description-that he cannot tax his recollection with any such statement on the trial as that referred to, (although he took more copious notes of the proceedings than any one else appears to have done,)—that he mentioned the matter to Mr. Michie, when the Judge was reporting the case, and Mr. M. had then no such distinct recollection - that the defendant himself, although he had no of connection with the publication, admitted the truth of the matter of fact, and had also made the same objection privately to Mr. Michie when the Judge was reporting the case.

This we should think is sufficient as evidence that our statement on Saturday last was made in perfect good faith, and from the strongest conviction of its truth. It will not of course (being in support of a negative proposition) set aside the positive statement of Mr. Justice Stephen and of Mr. Michie; but it may be worth while in further vindication of ourselves to state the precise form in which this reason was mooted in court, as we are now bound to admit that it was. Mr. Solicitor-General asked the Counsel for the defendant, previous to entering on his address to the jury, whether he, Mr. Michie, would admit the signature of the defendant to the petition. Mr. Michie said he would not; and there the matter ended. It was not adverted to in the address of the Solicitor-General to the jury in any way, and we defy him or any one else to say that it was.*

Admitting, then, the truth of all this; although the exchange of question and answer may have been heard by Mr. Justice Stephen—and, we have no doubt, furnished him with the grounds of the prosecution, as reported-we still do not think, as this was only a private transaction between the

counsel for the prosecution and for the defence, that the argument alluded to was fairly and legitimately before the court.

At all events the exchange of question and answer alluded to was not heard by the writer of the article in our last; and as he was under the impression that nothing could fairly be regarded as a part of the case not stated directly to the Bench, or to the jury the public will acquit him of any intentional misrepresentation.

Mr. Justice Stephen will allow us also to say in conclusion, that in whatever manner the Observer may have been delivered at his residence on Saturday last, anything disrespectful in such delivery is as severely condemned by us as it could be by any one. The paper was addressed to his Honor by our Clerk, in conformity with instructions left at the office the previous night, and given to the runner to be delivered in the ordinary course. The object was simply to acquaint their Honors with what we considered to be an important point in a case in which we were deeply interested, and to direct the attention of his Honor Mr. Justice Stephen in particular to that point, as it might not otherwise have come under his observation.

With this explanation we have only to add the result of the motion. The rule nisi was made absolute without opposi ion

NORTHUMBERLAND AND THE NORTHUM-BERLAND BOROUGHS.

The only candidate for the county of Northumberland who has as yet announced himself is Mr. Foster, the barrister, a gentleman of high standing both personally opposition.

After the repeated public pledges, which I have and in his profession. In the districts of Brisbane Water, the Macdonald River, and the Wollombi, there is an active canvass going on in his favour-as yet without any opposition. Dr. Mitchell, it seems, has been put in nomination by the Herald; which, it is well-known, has long been under his own immediate influence, if it is not still, as is generally believed, in great measure his private property. As to Dr. M.'s title to stand for the county of Northumberland, his property qualification would certainly have been sufficient to warrant his offering himself to the electors, as he is perhaps the largest proprietor in the county. But his political behaviour for many years past ought decidedly, in our opinion at least, to disqualify him for any such office as that of representative of the County of Northumberland. Dr. M. has long been one of the highest Tories, one of the most exclusive aristocrats in the Colony. This may seem rather strange, considering that he is the son, as we understand, of a dissenting Presbyterian Minister in the kingdom of Fife. But there is no person who rides a higher horse, when he turns his coat and becomes a Tory and Episcopalian, than your "booin' Scotchwho begins the world with a " Wha'll hae me?" The man who turns his back upon the faith of his forefathers—especially such forefathers as those of degenerate Scotchmen from the kingdom of Fife would sell their country on any fit occasion. The only question, indeed, they would ever think of asking in such a case would be "What'll ye gie's?" No! No! If Dr. Mitchell attempts to shew his face as a candidate for the county of Northumberland, we trnst the liberal electors of that county we trust the interial electrons of a will salute him with a "Gae back the gait ye cam' again," or in other words will "turn him out"—we mean of course by giving their votes to a better man.

Dr. Mitchell's brother-in-law, A. W. Scott, Esq., has offered himself for the Northumberland boroughs. From the enterprising spirit Mr. Scott has shown, as well on his own estate at Ash Island, as in introducing manufactures of various kinds. and giving employment to numerous industrious people on the North Shore opposite to Newcastle, that gentleman certainly deserves well of the district; and if his politics were such as to entitle him in any degree to the confidence of the public, we should have been most happy to give him our support-we mean the support of an honest, independent and influential press. But Mr. S. is just another

edition of his relative, Dr. Mitchell-as high a Tory, as exclusive, an aristocrat, as thoroughly opposed to the rights and freethe people: and we therefore call upon the electors of the Northumberland Boroughs to consider how dangerous it would be to the public welfare in this Colony to send such a man as their representative to the New Council. As far as we can judge, Major Wentworth is the only man in whom the liberal and independent electors of these boroughs can have entire confidence in the present emergency.

THE CHRONICLE'S FALSEHOODS—W WORTH AND THE CHURCH ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OBSERVER.

SIR-The aspersions upon my character in the Australasian Chronicle have been so frequent and violent of late, that I have not deemed it necessary to reply to them ; feeling satisfied that their obvious malignity would suffice to shew the animus of their author, and effectually counteract

his views.

I should not now have thought it advisable to his views. I should not now have thought it advisable to deviate from the silent contempt, with which I have hitherto treated his attacks, had I not been assured by a sincere well-wisher (himself a Catholic), that the statement contained in the leading article of that journal on Saturday last, the 21st instant, "that I was privately pledged to bring about a repeal of the Church Act!" was calculated to mislead and estrange many of my supporters, not only among the Catholic body, but among all denominations of Christians not belonging to the Church of England.

I feel it, in consequence, due both to myself and the constituency whose support I am soliciting, to give the most positive and unqualified contradiction to this base calumny; and to assure them anew that the Church Act of Sir Richard Bourke shall never be disturbed with my consent; or, indeed, without my most strenuous opposition.

After the repeated public pledges, which I have

After the repeated public pledges, which I have already given on this momentous subject, I certainly did hope that a purely mendacious invention like this, emanating too from such a source, would not have required a formal denial from me—particularly after the assurance, which I gave on the day of my nomination as a candidate for the representation of this city, that Dr. Bland and myself had been mainly instrumental in recording on the Pedestal of Sir Richard Bourke's Statue, an expression of the public gratitude with which this act of his government was hailed. "He established religious equality on a firm and just basis."—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. C. WENTWORTH.

The Chronicle, of course, will now feel, bound to disclose the authority on which such a falsehood has been promulgated. The charge against Mr. Wentworth, indeed, had so little feasibility in it-was so utterly opposed to the whole tenor of his public career; and involved a compromise on the part of Mr. W. so unaccountable from any of the ordinary motives of human action; that we were under the impression on reading it, either that his hostility to Mr. Wentworth had so far got the better of his judg-ment as to make him the veriest dupe of any one who might choose to aver anything prejudicial to that gentleman's interests, however improbable; or that it was put forward under the impression that his readers were as easily duped as the former alternative would require himself to be: and with a view to take advantage of that gullibility for the promotion of the interests of his political party. [ED. C. O.]

RELIQUES OF AUNCIENT POETRIE.

JUDGE JEFFERIES.

Judge Jefferies was as juste a judge.
As anie judge coulde be,
Who hanged two hundred honeste men,
On Tyburne's fatall tree.

He alwaies pleaded for the crowne, As loyall judges shoulde; And presupposed the pris'ner's guilte, Even though his cause was goode.

"Your guilte is written in your face,"
This loyall judge woulde say;
"I'll have you hanged to-morrow, sir,
For you'll be tried to-day.

My friende, th' Attorney-Generall, is A verie honeste mar He wishes you convioted, and I'll help him if I can."

Then pointing with his staffe in 's hande To the pris'ner at the barre, "There is a villaine at the ende Of this sticke I declare."

At which ende of the sticke, my Lorde?"
Th' undaunted Briton said: The loyall judge then blushed, I weene, And hung his full-wigged heade.

On the 12th instant, by the Rev. E. Smith, at Lanyon, County Murray, the residence of James Wright,
BSq., J.P., William Foxton Hayley, Esq., of Quanbeyan, to Elizabeth, second daughter of William Davie. Esq., of Booromba, formerly of Bloxaome,
Oxfordshire.

PORT PHILLIP.

The Town Council met on the 9th inst. when the recently elected Councillor (Stephen) was introduced by Alderman Russell, and made the usual affirmation. Councillor Fawkner gave notice beforehand that he would take legal advice as to Mr. Stephen's qualifications, and cautioned him against qualifying. The usual oath however was administered to him by the Mayor. Councillor Dickson then moved that the charge preferred by Alderman Kerr againt Coun cillor Smith at the last meeting of Council, for presiding at a public meeting, during which the members had been abused, be immediately investigated, as it was tremely injurious to Councillor Smith to have such a charge hanging so long over his head. This was opposed by Alderman his head. This was opposed by Alderman Kerr and Councillor Fawker, as such a proposal would be a direct violation of the rules of the Council. Alderman Russell, Councillors Patterson, James, Smith, and Orr, severally spoke in favour of the motion being entertained, which was carried by a

neing entertained, which was carried by a majority of seven to three.

The Liberty of the Press!—Yesterday evening Mr. Solicitor Ross called at the Times office at the request of the resident judge, and informed the proprietors of that paper that Judge Willis had understood it was the intention of the Hon. Mr. Murray to attack him in reply to his strictures from the bench upon that gentleman's conduct; Mr. Ross was desired to inform the proprietors that in the event of Mr. Murray's defence issuing from their office, and being of a libellous nature, the proprietors and Mr. Murray would be attached the same day for contempt.—P. P. Herald.

ANOTHER LIBEL CASE.—Mr. Councillor

Stephen intends to commence a civil action against the Editor of the Geelong Adver-tiser, for the insertion in his paper of Monday last of a paragraph relative to Mr. Stephen's election to the Town Council, reflecting upon his private character. Damages to be laid at 10001.—Ib.

Return of the number of offenders convicted in the Supreme Court, at Port Phillip, during the year 1842, shewing the offences of which convicted, and the number of capital convictions. Keeping a disorderly house

Larceny .								24
Stealing in a d								1
Obtaining goo	ds un	der f	alse	prete	nce	• • • •	•••	3
Assault with i	ntent		•••	•••		•••	••	3
Forgery		•••			•••	•••		2
Attempt at bril	ery o	faw	itne	88	••	••	••	1
Wounding wi								
rangers)					••	`		3
Assault on con-								1
Obtaining mon-	ey une	ler f	alse	prete	nce	٠		1
Horse stealing		•••	٠.	٠.,	•••	••	•••	3
Stealing from	a v	vharf			•••			1
Receiving sto	en g	aboo		••		•••		1
Embez ement						• •		1
Perjury						••	•••	3
Murder					•••			2
Libel		••	••	••	•••	••		1
Rape		***	٠.	••	•••			1
Assault	••	•••		••	••	••		2
Burglary	• • • •	••	•••	•••		••	••	1
							-	

Total number of convictions

Misdemeanor Felonics	 •••	18 39	
Total	-		

GEELONG.

The harbour at Geelong has just been surveyed by Captain Stokes of the Beagle. appears to be improving considerably in its advantages as a shipping port. The shallowest part of the channel is stated at 13 feet indepth. In a report by the late Governor Hobson, of New Zealand, then Captain Hobson, about six or seven years ago, it is stated that more than seven feet of water could not be counted on near the

ago, it is stated that more than seven feet of water could not be counted on near the head of the harbour.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

HARVESTING.—We understand that some of the reapers who had engaged at an early period of the present season, to cut the crops, are leaving their employers and reengaging themselves to others at a much higher rate of wages, owing to the great demand at present for agricultural labour. The Governor has given permission to all who can be spared from the public offices, and the police force, to go into the harvest field, and Captain Butler has likewise permitted all the troops who can be spared from duty, to engage themselves as reapers.

So much as 3000l. a-week is at present paid

within the Colony to agricultural labourers. SOAP WORKS.—We hail with pleasure, nother branch of internal production. We shall not long have to export the fat of our cattle in the shape of tallow, for a few enterprising colonists have established soap and alkali works at Thebarton. Speci-mens of their manufacture have been sent for our inspection, and we understand that the trade consider the sample equal to any imported. One of the proprietors of this valuable addition to our articles of export, is our old colonist Captain Wright, well known as being formerly the manager of the fishery at Encounter Bay, and, since that, for his perseverance in getting off the schooner *Elizabeth* from the sands at Rivoli Bay.—Adelaide Examiner.

South Australian Company.-We un derstand that the Colonial Manager of this Company has, in consideration of the present depressed state of commercial affairs in the colony, directed the charges made at the Company's wharf at Port Adelaide to be reduced fifty per cent.; and that in fu-ture no charge is to be made for vessels coming alongside the wharf .- South Aus-

NEW ZEALAND.

(From our Auchland Correspondent.)

Little of importance has occured here since the date of my last communication. The few troops we had in Auckland have been suddenly drawn off to Tauranga, with the view of bullying into submission some natives who have been for some time. to Tauranga, with the view of builying into submission some natives who have been for some time past carrying on wars amongst themselves, and occasionally annoying the Europeans. These matives, it would appear, are very formidable in point of numbers, and seem determined not to yield their privileges or pretensions until compolled. Major Bunbury, commanding officer of the troops, considers it imprudent to attack the natives in their prosent stronghold, with the few men at his disposal. The Acting Governor seems to think otherwise—and the result is, that instead of reducing the Maories into subjection, the gullent officers of the Heads of Departments carry on a fierce paper war amongst themselves. The troops complain of the real or imaginary hardships they are undergoing while encamped in the enemy's vicinity. Sandflies, mosquitoes, and the cating of fish in itself of pork, try them as severely as the hardships of a different sort did the brave men under the gallant Sir John Moore, while in Spain.

On the 24th ultimo, a sale of Crown Lands—suburban allotments, came off at the usual place, and about 24 allotments were sold, averaging at mear as may be 141. 10s. per acre—upset price being 101. per acre. This last has been rather a bricket.

and about 24 allotments were sold, averaging at near as may be 141. 10s, per acre—upset price being 101, per acre. This last has been rather a brisk sale. Government officials, and amongst the rest the agent for his Excellency the Acting Governor, bidding strongly, in order to found a second Wootloomooloo in the neighbourhood of the capital, Neither at the November sale, nor at this one did the old Land Jobbers make their appearance as purchasers, with the exception of the Government Jobbers. Indeed some of the latter, such as the Sheriff, Collector of Customs, &c., who had exhausted their energy at former auctions, could not a would not repeat the experiment at the latter sale. Upon the whole the sale went off much better than was anticipated.

anticipated.

On the 27th ultimo, a vessel from Port Nicholson for Sydney, via this port, came in with a considerable number of both cabin and steerage passengers, that have left the Port Nicholson Company's district in disgust at the imposition that is being unlushingly practised upon the immigrants in the territories of that avaricious Company. From what can be gleaned from the best informed, and also the least prejudiced people, who can speak from experience, this Port Nicholson Company of ours is a second and not much improved edition of the unprincipled bounty speculators of London, and their confederates in New South Wales. Uninviting, just now, as this place itself is, under the existing administration, still it is much preferable to the Company's districts in every respect; and were we to have a Governor something like Sir George Gipps jin energy and clear-headedness, to preside over our destinies at the present moment, our colony, or rather that portion of it under the direct influence of the local government, would get on wonderfully well. Nothing of material advantage to the colony at large can be looked for under the management, or more correctly speaking, mismanagement of the present lungry, sofish crew that have been, in an unfortunate, though the most important hour of all, put in charge of this promising colony.

Taale is as flat as want of business can make it, on the 27th ultimo, a vessel from Port Nicholson

It is a most agreeable duty to record the bounties of Providence to us amidst all the misrule of others and our own shortcomings. Provisions are abundant and very moderate in price. There is plenty of flour in the market, as well as tea and sugar. The natives, as also several Europeans, bring in daily lots of pigs, of potatoes, and other vegetables; and when the weather is favourable, fish is also supplied in considerable quantities by the "Maories." Europeans are betaking themselves by degrees to the only known source of prosperity in this colony, that is—Agriculture. Cattle and sheep are more extensively introduced from New South Wales. They do not, however, command high prices. Indeed, I should be afraid what would cover the expense and risk is not to be made by the speculation till times improve. of Providence to us amidst all the misrule of others

deed, i should be alraid what would cover the expense and risk is not to be made by the speculation till times improve.

The Post office department in this colony had ever until a year or so ago, been most carelessly attended to by the vatious Ean-de-Cologne-aud-Macassar-oil.gentty, who had from time to time the charge of it. During the greater portion of the last year, a gentleman of totally different habits from those billiard-room chaps, had the charge of, and it may be safely affirmed, that no office of the kind in her Majesty's colonies is better regulated, uor is there one in which the public of all classes met with more attention and punctuality Mr. Connel, the gentleman in question, has of that been called to act (pro tempore) as Colonial Secretary, and since the withdrawal of his personal superintendence the public are again losing, perhaps without due reason, their wonted confidence in the general Post office. Newspapers, for instance, are said not to be delivered with the usual care, either as to time or number.

said not to be delivered with the usual care, either as to time or number.

Since March last the ship-postage charged in this colony is double that of N. S. Wales—this double postage has been imposed by our credulous rulers with the view of raising twice the usual amount of revenue from the Post Office department; it need scarcely be added that the usual nethods to defeat this Gothic impost are week y tried with abundant Success.—Vaurs very respectfully.

ALGUIS success.—Yours very respectfully,

(From the Auckland Chronicle, Dec. 28 The Luna, came in on Monday morning, from Sydney with sheep, and a general cargo. She sighted a ship off Bream Head, but whither bound is a mystery. The Luna brought a Sydney mail.

The Shamrock, (Daldy) also anchored in the harbour on Monday morning (the 26th) from the Bay of Islands with cattle.

The Victoria (Government brig) came in yesterday morning, from Tauranga. His

Excellency the Governor, William Spain, Esq., the Chief Commissioner, and several other gentlemen came in with her.

We have already given the fullest particulars from the journal of W. Spain, Esq., the chief commissioner of land claims, with regard to the cause of quarrel between the Tauranga and the Maketu tribes. latter some time ago killed five of the for-mer, eating part of their bodies, and sending the remainder to Rotorua, which is the head station of their tribe, for a feast at that place. This was the origin of the present hostilities.

Our number of December 21, contained an article, commenting freely on the conduct of the Governor in sending for the troops. We are now assured that this was an act of the wisest policy. It has prevented slaughter, and it leaves the matter open between the belligerent tribes until the arrival of Mr. Clarke, (the Chief Protector of the Aborigines) who is about to embark in the government brig, to heal all differences between the disputants. One boat, belonging to Europeans, has, we learn, been given up and the other has not been used by the natives. From the vigorous measures taken by the acting Governor, much bloodshed has been prevented, while, at the same time, the supremacy of the British has been fully recognised.

Capt. Rough, our active and indefatigable harbour master, has been oppointed guar-dian to the Parkhurst boys, that arrived lately per the St. George. Parties de-sirous of securing their services will, we believe, have to apply to that gentleman.

Wellington .- Machines invented by five different parties for the purpose of dressing flax, will shortly be tested in this place. The first is by one of the oldest settlers, the second by Mr. Greaves, the third by Mr. Golder, the fourth by Mr. Neale, and the fifth is coming from England and has been patented by Mr. Gibbs of London The schooner Richmond, arrived yesterday from Nelson, and reports that the New Zealand, with 180 immigrants from the Clyde, had arrived at Nelson .- Wellington Spectator.

PORT NELSON.—A surveying party under the direction of Mr. Cotterell had left Nelson to complete the surveys of the Waimea. It is intended to prosecute their bearing interest, 26,6671. 15s. 2d.; bills

tour along the Waimea valley to Point Cooper, on which route the natives say that extensive tracts of good land occur. flaxdressers who came out by the New Zealand, had settled in the vicinity of Nelson to prosecute the culture of the flax. prospects are highly encouraging. A meeting had been held for the purpose of petitioning the governor to erect Nelson into a borough, but an amendment postponing the consideration of the subject was adopted. The mining party at Massacre Bay were prosecuting their enterprise with great prosecuting their enterprise with great success. Coal and limestone of a very su-perior quality had been obtained and disposed of to advantage. Their operations had been much retarded by the natives. Their depredations, however, had been effectually checked by a visit from Mr. Thomson, police magistrate, and Capt. Wakefield. The chief of the tribe, named Ekka, was brought before them, seated on the bench, tried in due form, found guilty of demolishing a furnace, and fined in the sum of 10s. with 10s. costs; a demonstration of strength being at the same time exhibited, so that no further annoyance was anticipated. Fire had been observed at sea by Captain Cooney of the Nimrod, issuing from Mount Egmont, for three nights successively. A number of the inhabitants of various religious sects had formed themselves into a new religious body under the designation of the united Christians. We see nothing else in the Nelson papers that have come to hand worth adverting to.

THE NORTHUMBERLAND BOROUGHS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OBSERVER.

SIR—I feel it incumbent upon me to make a short reply to the letter which has appeared in your journal of the 18th instant, subscribed "An admirer of your independent principles," merely because I have been so uncoremoniously lugged into the matter, and also believing Mr. Reid to have been the trumpeter of his own popularity. The real face is, Mr. A. W. Scott is too much respected by all who know him to require the assistance of any hireling to secure his return; his deeds will speak volumns in his favour on the day of his election, and that his opponents will find out; and, by way of juxta position, I for one, without any other reason than Mr. Reid's being a supporter of a candidate, would vote against him, and I think I may add that such is the general feeling at Newcastle. So much for Mr. Reid's popularity.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Tab Postmaster.

Newcastle, 20th July, 1843.

[The postmaster's political principles, we should imagine, are not of the most patri-otic character. Indeed we wonder that the man is not ashamed to acknowledge such motives as those that the postmaster unblushingly avows. What a virtuous politician that man must be who can sacrifice his judgment in a matter involving the future presperity of his country, to the gratification of his private pique against an individual! The lines marked in italic in the postmaster's letter may well put any houest man to the blush: "I, for one, with-out any other reason than Mr. Read's being a supporter of a candidate, would vote against him." We really pity any man whose mind can be so perverted and depraved by personal malignity, as this passage would indicate that of the postmaster to be. The postmaster is quite mistaken, in supposing that Mr. Read is the trumpeter of his own popularity.]

THE BANKS.

The following are the general abstracts of the Banks undermentioned, for the quarter ending December 31, 1842, published in conformity with the Act of Council, 4 Vict. 13:-

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA

LIABILITIES.—Notes in circulation not bearing interest 44,539l. 19s. 11.; bills ditto ditto, 37,661l. 4s. 3d.; and deposits bearing interest, 289,963l. 17s. 7d. 372,165l. 1s. 9d.

Assets .- Coin, 130,4851. 9s. 6d.; land-Assers.—Court 130,7201. 98. Out.; landed property, 14,330l. 13s. 4d.; notes and bills of other banks, 3041l. 15s. 7d.; debts, including notes, bills of exchange, &c., 687,684l. 10s. 10d.; total, 835,642l. 9s. 3d.

The paid up capital amounted at the close of the quarter to 675,000l.: the amount of the last dividend on 600,000l., at 8 per cent. per annum, 24,000l., and the amount of the reserved profits, at the time

ditto ditto, 30,464l. 12s. 10d.; balances due to other banks, 811. 8s. 6d.; deposits bearing interest, 191,438l. 11s. 4d.; total. 248.652l. 17s. 10d.

-Coin, 123,0991. 1s. 10d.; landed Assets. property, 9,569l. 2s. 6d.; balances due from other banks, 2,213l. 0s. 3d.; debts, including notes, bills of exchange, &c., 558,0061. 16s. 9d. Total, 692,888l. 1s. 4d.

The amount of paid up capital at the date of last advices from London was 743,5251. The amount of last dividend at the rate of 25s. per share on the original shares, and 20s. on the second series, was 37,000l. The reserved profits at the time of declaring such dividend amounted to 46,7881. 10s. 3d.

DISCOVERY .- Captain Cummins, of the Sally Anne, informs us that a large river has been discovered on the west side of Cape Otway, between the promontory and Port Fairy; the mouth forms a large estuary; and should a good harbour be found there, it would be a valuable acquisition, and the means of saving many a ves-sel from wreck.—Port Phillip Patriot.

MELBOURNE MAGISTRATES.

The following gentlemen have been appointed magistrates for the town of Melbourne and county of Bourke: —George Sherbrooke Airey, Richard Hanmer Bunbury, James Cain, Skene Craig, Kenry Palmer, Frederick Aimond Powlett, James Smith, Jones Agnew Smith, Frederic Berkeley St. John, and Jonathan Binns Were, Esq.

A CURIOUS AFFAIR.

In our sixth page, under the head Port Phillip, mention is made of an intended vindication which the Hon. Mr. Murray, a barrister of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, was about to furnish to the world through the medium of the press, world through the medium of the press, called for by the aspersions thrown by Mr. Justice Willis on that gentleman, while practising at the Melbourne bar. Whether it be on account of the interference of the judge or not, we cannot tell; but a later arrival brings no intelligence of the publication of Mr. Murray's defence. The papers instead are filled with mysterious paragraphs, relative to the sudden disappearance of Mr. Murray from the pro-The account is so incoherent that we can only place a few of the paragraphs in juxtaposition, and leave our readers to

we can only place a few of the paragraphs in juxtaposition, and leave our readers to make out the history of the affair:—

The "Waaloek."—On this vessel leaving Melbourne about a fortight since, she made for Western Port, where she remained up to Friday, last. On that morning, about ten o'clock, Mr. Gobb, who resides at the Port, saw the Hon. Mr. Murray and Mr. D. C. Simson, on the beach alting before a large fire which they had made as a signal for the vessel to send the boat on shore for them; on the artival of the boat they got in, and were soon on board.—Both were armed with ooble-barrelled guns, a brace of double-barrelled pistols, and a second brace of single ditto, and looked, according to Mr. Cobb's account, "remarkably fierce."—Messrs. Murray and Sinason, it is now ascertained, left Melbournes or Thursday evening, and reached Dodd's station, about nine miles distant from the beach, early on Friday; here they turaed their (or rather somebody else's) horses into the bush, the former remarking that a "week's run would do them good." Whether they intend to return at the end of that then to see their anxious friends, many of whom have already been making the kindest possible enquiries after their health, we are unable to asy.—P. P. Herald, January, 17.

Waalock.—The Hon. Jannes Erskine Murray ambarked on board the Warlock, in Western Port, last Friday. The vessel cleared out for Guam, and add to be bound to China for tea.—Gazette, Jan. 18.

January 17, 1e43.

Dear Sta,—The notice that I lave read in your

said to be bound to China for tea.—Gazette, Jan. 18.

January 17, 1e43.

Dran Sta,—The notice that I have read in your paper of to day (Heraid) is quite false as regards me seeing Mr. Simpson sitting by a large fire on the beach. Mr. Simpson has now introduced himself to me, and he is not the person I did see embark on board of the Warlock's boat.

J. COBB.

To George Cavenagh, Esq.

The above contain all the particulars of this singular transaction that we can collect.

this singular transaction that we can collect.

ILLAWARRA-BUSHRANGERS--The gang on the projected Berrima road have commenced operations, and the projectors speak confidently of having a bridle road in a month hence. A gang of bushraugers entered on Monday night the 15th instant, a hut occupied by a small settler residing near the mountain range dividing the Illawarra district from the remainder of the county of Camden, and with the most violent threats and menaces (they being armed) endeavoured to extort money from the inmates, M'Carthy and a constable, who were in bed at the time. They deprived them totally of clothing, and from the brutal manner in which they tore up and destroyed the poor man's memorandum of

lease and other property, would no doubt have used the other person very ill had they recognised him as a constable. The Berrima road gang being suspected, the huts occupied by them were immediately searched, and five of the men found out of bed were brought in to Wollongong by the police on suspicion, although it is more probable the depradatiors are the same gang who robbed Mr. Munro and others on the Tumut River so lately as the 9th inst. - Herald.

HAWKESBURY.—INQUEST.—An inquest vas held before David Dunlop, Esq., our Police Magistrate, last week, upon the body of a Mrs. Deane, long resident on the M'Donald, who was found drowned in that river upon the 8th instant. The unfortunate woman had long been suffering from perio-dical mental derangement, and when leaving the house where she had been residing for some time past, she excused herself to the effect that "having heard that her farm on the Lower M'Donald was coming up the river, she would go and meet it, in order to bring it to the spot where she then resided." It is presumed from the fact of the lightning having shivered an immense tree close to where the body was found that the fright occasioned, added to the darkness of the night, led to the melancholy end of this truly unfortunate female. Coroner was sent for, and several of the inhabitants were highly indignant at his non-appearance. In reply to them, we presume that Dr. Dowe, was absent upon professional duty, being well aware of his accus-tomed readiness in all matters pertaining to his office. It was fortunate, under the cir-cumstances however, that Mr. Dunlop was

MAURITIUS.

At the date of the last mail from Mauritius, the arrival of the new Governor Sir William Gomm was daily expected. In-telligence had been received from the Cape of Good Hope, that his Excellency had arrived there on the 14th September, and intended to leave for Mauritius on the 24th. A committee of the principal merchants of Mauritius had been chosen to draw up a report on the commercial distress prevalent in the island, and its probable causes, to be placed in the hands of the Governor on his arrival, in order that he may adopt a line of policy calculated to relieve the pression which all classes appear to be

Elizabeth-street South.—To Builders, Mechanics, Small Capitalists, and Sydney Tenants.—Impor-tant Auction.

tant Auction.

OSTERVILLE, 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, ESQUIRE, AS SURVEYED OF JOHN SMITH, ESQUER, AS SURVEYED AND SUPPLY OF JOHN SMITH, ESQUER, AS SURVEYED BUILDING PORTIONS, Will be let by public auction, on Wadnesday, the 15th day of February, 1843, by MR. STUBBS, at the Mart, King street, sale at Twelve precisely. Plans to be seen and lithographs to be obtained at the Mart.

The property is all PREGED OUT.

ABSOLUTELY FIXED

FRIDAY. THE 10rm OF FEBRUARY, 1843,
At the Mart, King-street—Szle at Twelve.
BY FUBLIC AUGITON.
THE CAMPBELLFIELD ESTATE,

THE CAMPBELLFIELD ESTATE,
MAR. CAMPBELLTOWN.

MR. STUBBS announces to the inhabitants of the Metropolis, Parramatta, Liverpool, Campbelltown, Applia. Bringelly. Upper and Lower Minto, Bong Bong, Berrima, Wollongong, and the adjacent country, that he has been directed to name the above day for the sale of
THIS PRINCELY ESTATE,
prominently the residence of the late
DR. REDFERN'S FAMILY.
It comprises an area of about

DR. REDFERN'S FAMILY.

It comprises an area of about 6,000 ACRES of remarkably fine, park, wheat, meadow, pasture, and grazing Land, eminently productive, undulating in its topographical character, and displays one of the most perfect and highly-improved manoral possessions in the colony.

It adjoins the Macquarie Field Estate, the property of the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Sydney, and is surrounded by most influential persons of Landed Estate and consequence.

The whole will be subdivided under the superintendence of Mr. Surveyor Knapp, and THE HOMESTEAD will contain about 400 ACRES.

will contain about '400 ACRES.

"THE RACE COURSE"
will form a very attractive and popular purchase in the Sale, and is thus conspicuously noticed in order

the Saie, and is such that

THE GENTLEMEN OF THE AUSTRALIAN TURP
may be early apprised of it.

A well-selected and choice spot near the OBAND

STAND will be included in the sale, for the erection of
"THE CAMPBELLTOWN RACE COURSE

An improved line of road is projected through the centre of the estate, avoiding all the steep hills between Martin's Cross-roads Inn, and Campbell-

between Martin's Cross-roads Inn, and Campbell-town, to be thrown open to the purchasers and the public as soon as possible.

A very valuable portion of the cleared Land on the main road (about two miles from Denham Court) will be divided off into silotments, from 2 to 10 acres, for the convenience of small farmers, adrymen, mechanics, and all agricultural industrious classes.

The agricultural farms will be laid out in quantities from 30 to 50 acres each, whilst the more open forest lands will extend from 100 to 700 acres each.

open forest mans will extend from 100 to 700 acres each.

Terms of Sale of the Campbellfield Estate, viz, :—

Purchasers under £50, fifteen per cent. cash deposit, the residue at three and six months; above £50 and under £100, fifteen per cent. cash deposit, the residue at three, six, and nine months; above £100, fifteen per cent. cash deposit, and the residue at 5, 7, and 10 years, to bear interest at 10 per cent. from day of sale, optional to the purchasers to pay off any sum, not less than £50, by giving three months' notice.

A I A MEETING of the Friends of mobile the Robert Firzgerald, Seq. J. P., held in Thompson's Square, Windsor, on Thursday, the 19th day of January, 1843, for the purpose of adopting measures for securing the return of that Gentleman to the Legislative Council as Representative of the united Boroughs of Windsor, Richmond, Campbelltown, and Liverpool— T A MEETING of the Friends of

measures for securing the return of that Gentleman to the Legislative Councilas Representative of the united Boroughs of Windsor, Richmond, Campbelltown, and Liverpool—

Mr. James Hale, in the chair—
It was moved by Captain O'Consell and seconded by Mr. Kdw.rd Burke, and carried unanimously, that this meeting considering that Robert Fitzgerial, Esq., possesses the required qualifications and abilities for a Representative of the united Boroughs of Windsor, Richmond; Campbelltown, and Liverpool, in the Legislative Council, the several persons present do hereby pledge themselves to use their utmost exertions to secure his election.

It was moved by Mr. W. G. Burgis, and seconded by Mr. James Cullen, and carried unanimously, that a Committee be formed to carry Mr. Fitzgerald's election into effect, and that the following Gentlemen be members of such Committee at Windsor, with power to add to their numbers, and that Committees be formed at Liverpool, who shall be requested to communicate from time to time with the Committee at Windsor:—

Mr. Edmund Burke
Mr. Jines Callen
Mr. John M'Donald
Mr. J. J. Scarvell
Mr. W. G. Burgis
Mr. Samuel Cooper
Mr. George Manghan
Mr. Glooper
Mr. George Manghan
Mr. Richard Dunston
Mr. Michil. M'Quade
Mr. John Rafter

A Meeting of the Friends of Mr. Fitzgerald took place at Richmond, on the 20th inst., which was numerously attended, Mr. Hale in the chair, when smilar res. Autions to those used at Windsor, were proposed and seconded by Messrs, Cullun, Burke, Burgis, Dr. White, and Messrs. M'Quade, and Freeman.

To the Electors of the Counties of Cook and Hunter.

ENTLEMEN—Having been informed that a report has been industriously cir-

CENTLEMEN—Having been informed that a report has been industriously circulated that I am an Importer of Foreign Grain and Houses, I take this public method of distinctly denying ever having been instrumental in any way either personally, or by the Mercantile House in which I am partner, in the importation of either Grain or Horses.

It has also been stated to you that I now have two Ships chartered to convey Wheat or Flour to this Colony; this I most positively deny. I may remark that I have always exported as much as possible, and continually ship Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Flour, &c., to India, Port Phillip, New Zealand, &c. &c.

I should not have taken this public means of

I should not have taken this public means of I should not have taken this public means of contradicting these false reports were I not anxious at once to convince you that I eyer have been, and always will be, the Friend of the Settlers.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,
Your very obedient servant,
JOHN PANTON.

FLOOR CLOTHS,

Ex Alfred.

JUST RECEIVED, a large investment
of the shore satisface. of the ECRYEDJ, a large investment of the above article, of a very superior quality, of the newest and most improved patterns for covering rooms, halls, palaces, &c. Persons requiring this very useful floor covering, would do well to make early application at LENEHAN'S Upholstery and Chunet Warercooms, opposite the Old Court House, Castlereagn-street.

To the Free Electors of the Cumberland Borouhs of Windsor, Liverpool, Richmond, and Campbelltown.

C ENTLEMEN, At the earnest solicita-

Richmond, and Campbelltown.

CENTLEMEN, At the earnest solicitations of my Friends and Neighbours, I venture to come forward and offer myself sea a CANDID ATE for the honor of REPRESENTING your interests in the forthcoming LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

My pretensions are of the most humble nature; and I certainly should not have ventured to understake a task of such magnitude, did I not feel that, by withholding myself, I should be treating the cood opinion of my Friends with indifference and, I may say, with Ingratitude.

I may say, with Ingratitude.

A naive of this Colony, and personally knewn to many of you, I feel it would be quite premature, at present, to make any professions of my political opinions. Should I, however, have the honor of meeting with such support as ultimately to be returned as your Representative, I shall rely upon the united support and advice of my Constituents upon all maters of importance, which may affect our districts and the Colony at large. I feel, however, bound to tell you thus far, that I am resolved, (if elected.) to go into the ensuing Council totally free, and unfettered to any party, but that of the welfare of my native country.

I shall feel it my bounden duty, at all times, to give my most strenuous support to every measure introduced, which shall appear, upon a mature deliberation, to have an equitable tendency to support Truth and Justice, and the general advancement of the interests of these districts and the Colony generally; and, upon the other haud, drmly to oppose all measures having an opposite tendency.

I shall take the earliest opportunity of waiting upon you personally, to solicit your Suffrages: and in the meantime beg to subscribe myself, Gentlemen, your faithful and devoted servant,

WM. BOWMAN.

Richmond, 30th Dec. 1843.

TENDERS FOR FURNITURE.

Town Clerk's Office. Town Clerk's Office.

Town Clerk's Office.

Will be received at this Office till Twelve o'clock at noon, on Wednesday next, for the whole, or a portion of the Furniture required for the Offices connected with the Council Chambers.

Particulars may be learnt on application at this

Office.

The Tenders to be endorsed "Tenders for Furniture," and addressed (under cover) to the

CHARLES H. CHAMBERS.

Pitt street, Sydney, Jan. 12, 1843.

EBENEZER COAL WORKS.

THE EBENEZER COAL

ORDERS for this large and superior Coal are received and punctually attended to by M. F. Orsmond, agent, at the Depôt, Davles Wharf, Sussex-street, Sydney. Price at the wharf, 26s. per imperial ton weight of 2240 lbs., in sixteen two bushel begs. Delivered north of the Benevolent Asylum, and east of Woolloomooloo Creek, 28s. per ton. Outside the said boundarles within the City, 30s. per ton, beyond which, extra charge secording to distance.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED.

SYDNEY COLLEGE.

SYDNEY COLLEGE.

THE Students attending the Classes in this Institution are requested to re-assemble in the College Hall, at the usual hour, on Monday, the 9th of January net.

The payment of the Fees of this Establishment having fallen considerably into arrears, the Committee have to request that all parents and guardians sending sons or wards, will pay the Quarter's Pees in advance, into the Bank of New South Wales, and forward the receipt for the same to the Head Master.

and forward the receipt for the Master.

The Annual General Meeting of the Proprietors will be held in the College Hall, on Thursday, the 26th of January, at Even o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of choosing the Committee and Officers for the ensuing year, and for general business.

GEORGE ALLEN,

Honorary Secretary.

SADDLE AND HARNESS MA NUFACTORY.

SADDLE AND HARNESS MA NUFACTORY.

ANDREWS, grateful for the very liberal support he has received since his first commencement in business, begs leave to acquaint his numerous patrons, and the public generally, that he has always on hand an assortment of every srticle in the above line—English and Colonial manufacture—which he is determined to sell at the most reasonable prices.

R. A. begs leave further to state, that all parties indebted to him up to the 31st December, 1842, will settle their accounts immediately, or they will be handed over to a solicitor for recovery; and those persons to whom he is indebted will please present their accounts for liquidation.

ROBERT ANDREWS.

ROBERT ANDREWS.

Hunter-street, Sydney

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.

Cash.
The fruit to be delivered at their Colonial Wins
Depot, Dixon's Mills.

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

FOR SALE,

LOO EWES, four, years, old, with STATION.

NR. S. T. U.B. B.S. is instructed by the Proprietor to sell by public auction, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of February, 1843, at the Mart, King-street, sale at twelve o'clock, WITH STATION ON THE HUME RIVER.

WITH STATION ON THE HUME RIVER.

The undermentioned capital little stock and establishment, affording an excellent opening for any gentleman of limited means, to go at once in the life and spirit of pastoral affairs. An introduction like this is not often presented, under such favourable circumstance as to accommodation and Terms, and which may be ascertained at the Mart (for private purchase) if preferred, described as COWS.

200. head with calves by their sides—100 of the cows are broken in to milk. The cows are from three to four years old.

THE SHEEP.

THE SHBEP.

500—four year old ewes, warranted never to have been diseased.

MARES.

5—young mares, three years old, in foal to an imported horse.

THE STATION

Is described as having four miles frontage to a small river, and embracing a fine plain, stockyard, good huts, a dray and team of bullocks, to be taken at a valuation.

Althe stock may be kept free of expense for six months should the purclisser require it, or may be left en terms for two years, viz., cattle on third sheep, halves, and mares 11, per annum. The station can be supplied by the present proprietor with rations for six months upon fair terms.

FOR SALE.

MILLER'S POINT, CLYDE-STREET, GIPPS WARD THE RAINBOW INN. WITH THE TWO HOUSES ADJOINING.

MR. STUBBS is instructed by the proprietor, to submit to public competition, at the Mart, King street, an WEDNSSDAY, the 25th day of January, 1843, sale at twelve o'clock. All the above valuable CITY PROPERTY, now let 50 Mr. Macdonald, and, popularly known as "Shat, much frequented and old established House"

"RAINBOW INN,"

House of Call for tradesmen and mechanics ing at Miller's Point and the surrounding

compaises on the ground floor, the bar and a wellselized sitting room, with passage to down stairs,
leading to the kitchen, cellarage, and back yard.
The second floor has two parlours, and up stairs
room on the first floor has a most
vernadah overlooking the Harbour, Balmain,
Pyrmont, and consequently is a very refreshing
place to "take the chair in."

place to "take the chair in."
THE OTHER HOUSES
are practedly similar in number of rooms, and
built go ahe same scale and style, and are let as
private residences. The buildings are of modern
which "takes" with people in search of comfortshield dealings. able dwellings.

able dwellings.

THE SIMUATION
is corner-wars looking to the Hotel opposite and
the new School house receives the passenger as he
comes either from Fort-street, or Kont-street, in
his way to Duko's Wharf and dillar's Point.

ALL THE TRADES
know the "Rainbow" well, for its orderly management; and the worthy landford is well derecying the support he has received for so may
years, not only for his attention, but "punctuskity." Also,
THE WHOLE

THE WHOLE THE WHOLE

Appre his property is now held by a lease which
appres in June next, at the exceedingly moderate
rate of \$250 per summe. There can be no doubte,
from the increasing populousness and importance
of this neighbourhood, but that after the expiration
of the lease it may be let at a considerable advance
upon the present low rental: and thus one of the
most certain and best incomes in the colony is
secured.

most certain and best incomes in the colony is secured.

Aff. Stubbs therefore begs to sireot the particular attention of capitalists to this anvaluable property, for income and value of which is not prospective, but reat and inquestate.

Terms.—One thousand pounds of the purchase money may remain secured by morigage at ten per cent. for three years, the remainder to be paid by two instalments of 15 per cent, cash on the fall of the hammer, and the residue by approved Bills bearing interest at four months.

Third Sale of the Sydney Redfern Estate.

MR. STUBBS has received instructions from the proprietor, to appears the R. STUBBS has received instructions from the proprietor, to announce that a further sale of this important estate will take place at the Mart, King-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of rebrinary, 1843.

THE ALLOTMENTS to be submitted on this occasion will have frontages to GEORGE STREET, REDFERN STREET, AND BOTANY STREET, being the contents of Block No. 8, as originally laid out by Mr. Kaspp.

N. B. Lithegrapha will be ready for distribution in a few days.

N. B. Lithegraphs will be ready for quartruture in a few days.

This — Unexceptionable.

The increases and last sale.

The increased demand for this popular preparing with be best examplified by reference to the competition at the sale on the 27th ultime.

The public, who are the great rulers (after all) of what property is worth to not, have already settled this as me "compana" splace sort of locality, but

a situation which is likely at a very early day to place the Redfern Estate as a township of itself; such are the vast improvements and rage for building going on there. From its elevated site and iary situation, it is well described as being "without the Bills of Mortality," or "City Boundary Line!"

TWO DAYS' SALE.

MANCHESTER & SHEFFIELD GOODS. Sherry, Port, & other Wines, Brandy, Tobacco, &c. MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at the Stores of Messrs. A. B. Smith and Co., in Sussex-street, near the Commercial Wharf, on TUESDAY, the 24th, and WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at Eleven o'clock each

day precisely, Two trunks superfine frock and dress coats, blue inckets, &c

jackets, &c.
Two ditto blue coatees, pantsloons, &c.
Two ditto drab ditto ditto
Two ditto camlet cloaks and pilot cloth trou-

sers One ditto satin vests Two ditto Valentia ditto
One ditto docskin, and cassimere
Oue bale cotton rugs
'TEN CASES MANCHESTER GOODS, consist

ing of prints, muslins, ginghams, jacconets, braided dresses, assorted calicoes, beaverteens,

braided dresses, assorted calicoes, beaverteen cantoons, cressovers, Chancorys, bedtick One case assorted bandannas
Two ditto hair seating
Ten ditto felt hats
Ten bales three bushel-bags
One case office quills, pepulis, &c.
Four ditto scented soap
Twenty ditto assorted jams
One ditto ateel pons
Sixty boxes window glass, 10-8, 12-10, 14-12
Ten hogsheads basket salt
Six mahoghany wine coolers
FORTY PACKAGES SHEFFIELD GOODS.
Consisting of cut, pit, and frame saws, assorte

sisting of cut, pit, and frame saws

files

Razors, scissors, pocket knives
Balanced handled ivory knives and forks
Augurs, hatchets, axes, plane-irons, spoke-shaves,
aquares and guages, barrel bolts, tower bolts,
assorted screws, shoe hammers, locks, hinges,
awls, pincers, &c. &c.

Atter which.

After which, Fifty hogsheads cider Twenty hotte Twenty butts Thirty hogsheads Forty quartercasks Six octaves Sherry

Twenty hogsheads } Port
Thirty quarter casks Lisben
Ten quarter casks Lisben
Ten pipes Marsala
Twenty hogsheads brandy
Ten tierces tobacco
Twenty kegs ditto Twenty kegs ditto
Thirty barrels whiskey
Fifty cases port, 3 dożen sach
One hundred ditto clapet, 2 dożen each
Twenty ditto hock, 3 dożen sach
One hundred and sirky ditto brown sherry, one One hundred and eighty ditto pale ditto ditto
Terms et sale.



STEAM COMMUNICATION

SYDNEY, VAN DIEMAN'S LAND, AND PORT PHILLIP.

THE Steam-ship SEAHORSE, will leave Sydney—

POR BOBART TOWN.
On TUESDAY, 31st of JAN, at 8 o'clock, a.m
FOR PORT PHILLIP.
On THURSDAY, 16th FEB., at 8 o'clock, a m.
Further information obtained on application to
BOYD & Co.,
Unusin's Buildings, Custom-House.
12 1843.

January 18, 1843.

AUSTRALIAN ANNIVERSARY DINNER. DINNER in celebration of the 55th DINNER in celepration of the folia-Anniversary of the Colony will take place, at the Royal Hotel, on Thursday, the 26th instant, at 7 p.m., Captain O'Connal, in the chair, Cap-tain Innes, Vice President. The band of the 30th regiment will (by the kind permission of Colonel Baker) be in attendance.

Tickets may be had of the undermentioned towards; price 30s. seath. No application will be entertained after the 21st instant.

George Robert Nichols
Edward Flood
George Wilkie
John Little
Thomas Smidmare
John Rickards
J. K. Kleeve John Rickards
J. K. Kleeve
M. M. Cohen
James Chapman
Thomas Broughton
William Barnett
E. W. Lord
G. J. Myer
Sydney, January 3.

Thomas Lord Charles Roberts Heary Macdermott William Patten William Patten
Robert Caoper, sen.
William Perry
Thomas Stubbs
H. F. O' Donnell
Richard Driver
John Williams, sen.
Daniet Egan
Hwgh Brodie
George Hill.

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives
Notice, that he has this day formed a copartnership with Mr. George Robert Hirst; and
that from this date, his business will be carried
on under the firm of Rockston and Hirst.

J. H. ECCLESTON.
Queen street, Jan. 1, 1843.

To the Electors of the Counties of Cook and Hunter

ENTLEMEN-At the urgent solici-

ENTLEMEN—At the urgent solicitation of a number of my friends in the counties of Cook, and Hunter, I now beg to offer mystlf as a candidate for the honor of being your nepresentative in the new Legislattive Council.

Having received many wolantary piedges of support, I with more confidence appeal to your force and interest. In doing so, allow me to assure you that I have but one feeling—and that is, to use every energy for the good of your counter, in unison with that of my adopted country.

To such of you as are graniers, persuit me to say that, being myself a very considerable stockholder, our interests are closely united.

To the agriculturist I particularly wish to state, that, in my opinion, their interest requires such protection from the legislature of the colony as will enable them to prosecute their all-important particularly wish a scale of duty being placed on imported grain as will fully protect them, without pressing heavily on any class.

In the event of my election. I shall conter the

sas will fully protect them, without pressing neavily on any class.

In the event of my election, I shall enter the Council perfectly independent—not being pledged to any party. This will enable meto advocate treely all measures that will be most conductive to the seeliare and interest of my constituents, and the full preservation and extension of those constitutional rights and previleges which are the birthright of all classes of the community.

Lishall do myself the honour of personally solicing your worse, as far as practicable; and in the event of your favouring me with your suffirages, I can only assure you that the interest of your countered with the production of the production o

varmest support.
If have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your JOHN PANTON

Sydney Glebe, January 16.

T a Meeting of the Friends of Mr.

WILLIAM BOWMAN, of Richmond, held at Mr. Cross's, WindsortHotel, Windsor, on Saturday, the Tth. day, of Ianuary current, in conformity with the resolution of a prior meeting, "For the purpose of adopting "measures to ensure his election for the Hawkesbury districts,"

William Cox. Exp. J. P. in the Chair

William Cox, Esq., J.P., in the Chair,

William Cox, Esq., J.P., in the Chair,

It was resolved—

I. That, in the opinion of this meeting, Mr. William
Bowman, of Richmond, is a fit and proper person to
represent the district of the Hawkeshury in the new
degislative Council of this colony.

2. That the following gentlemen do form themselves
into a General Committee, with power to add to their
number, to adopt measures to secure the return of Mr.
Bowman, viz.;—
Metsts. Joseph Cope,
Thomas Cadell, junditto
William Cross,
Ghomas Barling,
Thomas Darling,
Thomas Darling,
ditto
Liban White,
ditto
Gdward Robinson,
ditto i nomas Pargin,
Laban White,
Rdward Robinson,
Robert Stewart
John Barker,
Loseph Smith,
Seonge S. Hall,
J. F. Doyle,
George Bowman,
G. M. Pitt, ditto
Thomas Parrell,
Edward Powell,
William Town, jua.,
Messis. Charles Whitaker,
J. T. Bell,
Messis. Charles Whitaker,
J. T. Bell,
William Cox, Pisq, J.F.,
William Cox, Pisq, J.F.,
William Cox, Pisq, J.F.,
William Rox, Fisq, J.F.,
William Rox, Fisq, J.F.,
William Rox, Fisq, J.F.,
William Ratlow,
Thomas Hovell,
James Dargin,
Charles Ezzy,
H. F. Seyssour,
Abraham Cornwall,
John Cornwall,
John Cornwall,
John Cornwall,
William Barson,
John Cornwell,
John Cornwall,
John Hough,
William Gnus,
Thomas Matkwell,
Msethew Hughes, jun
John Hough,
William Gnus,
Thomas Onus,
William Moore,
J. Gristford,
Thomas Aradell, disto Portland Head fitto ditto ditto chmond Rich ditto ditto ditto ditto dista ditto ditto ditto ditto **d**itto **di**tto datto disto mond Road ditto lchmond Richt ditto ditte ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto J. Cristford, Thomas Arndell, Willism Grono, Thomas Arndell, Cattal Williem Grono, Dittown Grono, John Single, Penrith Williem Williem Grono Attal Williem Grono, John Single, Penrith William White, Wilberforce H. Butterworth, ditto 3. That the gentlemen named in the last resolution do form themselves into Branoh Committees, for the purpose of more effectually carrying out the intentions therein expressed, and do report to the General Committee.

THOMAS DARLING. Acting Secretary to the Committee

A T a Meeting of the Friends of Mr. WILLIAM BOWMAN, of Richmond, held at the Black Horse Ian, Richmond, on Monday, the 9th day of Janupy oursent, in conformity with the resolution of a prior meeting, "For the purpose of adopting measures to ensure his election for the Hawkesbury districts,"

William Cox, Esq., J.P., in the Chair,

It was resolved—

That, in the opinion of this meeting, Mr. William
Bowman, of Richmond, is a fit and proper person to
represent the district of the Hawkenbury in the new
Legislative Council of his Colony.

2. They the following gentlemen do form themselves into a District (Commissee, for the filteriots of Richards, with power to add to their dumber, condopt meistires for securing the return of Mr., Bowtman,

William Tiete Dr. Whitaker Mesurs, Churles Whitaker William: Gooddson J. T. Bell W. Cox, Esq. Mesurs. W. E. Brew Thomas Ether, jun. Henry Travis William Price, jun. Robert Martin William Karlow Thomas Howell H. F. Seymon John Gornwal

John Garnwai John Crawley William M. Benson Ebomas Mathwell Matthew Hughes, jun. John Hough William Omos Risomas Daus William Moor

John Ducker
Abraham Cornwall
Joseph Pye
John Roberts
John Ezzy
William Ezzy

THOMAS DARLING, Acting Secretary to the Committee

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF DURHAM

Dunmore, Hunter's River, 9th January, 1843

GENTLEMEN-As it appears, from THE ALEMEAN—AS IT appears, from the heads of the Bill about to be introduced into the Legislative Council, that the County of Burham is to be constituted one of the Electoral Districts of the Colony, to return a meniber to the Colonial Legislature, i beginned respectfully to offer myself as a Candidate for your suffrages for the Percentage of the County

Colonial Lagislature, I beg most respectfully to offer myself as a Candidate for your suffrages for the Representation of that County.

Having resided for mineteen years in this Colony, seventeen of shich. I have spent as a settler in the County of Durham, it will searcely be necessary for me to say anything of myself personally, either as to my character and standing in society, or as to my character and standing in society, or as to my character and standing in society, or as to my character and standing in society, or as to my caken in the colony. And, as I conceive I have aheady, and is warious ways, given sufficient evidence of my naxious 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 readiners to support every measure that may shave a similar object in future, in the events of my being honoured to represent your interests in the Colonial Legislature.

In regard to my political principles, they are simply the great mass of political principles, they are simply the great mass of society in education, the contexty, 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

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 expenditors of this Colony disproportioned 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 recammend 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

they could be effected without compromising the public interest.

I am for entire religious liberty and no political 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 allording all religious denominations a fair field without favour to any.

In regard to the immigration of virtuous and industrious persone 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-country-men, who are willing at o emigrate to this columy 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-interests as of humanity, to afford them the requisite means. And beliaving that it is still practicable—greatly diminished as the resources of the colony now arc—to accure a large supply of valuable labout from the mother-country in this way, I conceive that till such extritions hall have been made and found ineffectual, it would have been made and found ineffectual, it would neither be politic sor patriotic to encourage the extensive importation of an inferior race from India or elsewhere.

Such, gentiemen, are my principles. If you are satisfied with them and with me, I shall be happy to represent your interess 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 monthly than I do, and who would more responsely promote the welfare and advancement of our courmon country.

One the mount to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most chediont humble servent,

I have the honor to ue,

Gentlemen,
Your most chedient humble servant,

ANDREW LANG.

ANDREW LANG.

STREAM Printed and Published at the Osserver Printing Office, College-street, Obrasely
tailed Jamison-street, by and for the Proprietor.
JOHN H. BAILLIE.—Wednesday, January
25, 1849.