

# The Colonial Observer.

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

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Vol. II.

## COLONIAL POLITICS.

### MORE GOVERNMENT-MEN!!!

We have been mortified exceedingly to find that, notwithstanding all we have written of late on the impolicy and the absolute infatuation of electing paid officers of the Government of this Colony as representatives of the people in the New Council, a third *Government-man* has just been proposed as a candidate for one of the largest and most populous counties in the Colony! The gentleman we allude to is R. Windeyer, Esq., Second Police Magistrate for this city; and the county for which he has been nominated, (whether at his own suggestion or at that of his friends we have not yet ascertained,) is the large agricultural county of Durham. At all events the gentleman who has been so lamentably forgetful of the true interests of the whole Colony, as well as of the particular district he resides in, as to undertake the task of canvassing for this *Government-officer*, is Mr. Phillips, of the Patterson—himself an old *Commissariat*, or *Government-man*! And the circumstance is equally edifying and instructive; as it shews us how *Government-men*, in whatever capacity, or in whatever department of the public service they are employed, acquire a sort of elective attraction for each other, and hang together, like a string of red herrings, acting wholly and solely by means of their *dead-weight*.

But although we may pity and excuse Mr. Phillips, as an old *Government-man* himself, for sacrificing the best interests of his adopted country for the gratification of a pitiful *esprit de corps*, how can we excuse any other of the electors of the county of Durham for virtually selling the liberties of their country (which they will unquestionably be doing, by electing, as their representative, the Second Police Magistrate of Sydney,) to the old-established and powerful firm of Gipps, Thomson, Riddell and Co.? How, we ask, can a Sydney Police Magistrate be a fit and proper person to represent the independent constituency of a large agricultural county? How is it possible that a Police Magistrate can be a fit and proper person to sit in judgment on such delicate questions as the proper amount of salary for such officials as himself? How is it possible that he can ever be an independent man in any matter in which the Government is concerned? Of Mr. Windeyer's private character as an Australian colonist, and as the father of a numerous and respectable family, we know nothing but what is creditable and praiseworthy. Of his character and standing also as an able and upright magistrate, in all matters at issue between man and man, there is but one opinion; and that opinion is entirely to Mr. Windeyer's credit and honour. But we are bound to add, that public fame belies Mr. W. exceedingly if he either has ever acted, or ever would act independently in any case in which the Government was directly concerned. It is scarcely possible, indeed, in the

nature of things, for any person in the comparatively subordinate situation hitherto occupied by Mr. Windeyer, to be an independent man, in any case in which the Government is interested. The Government is his client, and he must therefore study the wishes and the feelings of that client. The Government provides him his pay, and he must therefore be grateful, at least, if not subservient, to his Paymaster. Besides, Mr. Windeyer has come to such a period of life, as to preclude the possibility of his ever acquiring the habits of mental independence, if he has not acquired them already; and, therefore, by electing Mr. W. as their representative in the future Colonial Legislature, the electors of Durham will only be recklessly sacrificing one of the twenty-four popular votes of the Colony, and adding another to the "twelve assigned servants" of his Excellency the Governor in that body.

We are decidedly of opinion that a large agricultural constituency, like that of Durham, should be represented by a resident proprietor; and if Mr. Andrew Lang, the only candidate at present in the field, is not a fit and proper person to represent that constituency, let them by all means nominate another proprietor resident in the district. But let them never disgrace themselves—let them never sell either their county or their country—by electing a Sydney Police Magistrate, in the pay and under the orders of the Government, as the representative of one of the largest constituencies of the Colony. Rather let them put the names of all the qualified persons in the district in a hat together, and elect the first whose name may be drawn out of the hat by any person appointed for the purpose, than befool and degrade themselves by such infatuated, such suicidal procedure! How Sir George would laugh in his sleeve if the "free and independent" electors of New South Wales should return to the Colonial Parliament such representatives of the people, forsooth, as Captain O'Connell, Mr. Roger Thorpy and Mr. Windeyer! But we hope far better things of these electors than to suppose they will ever make themselves such contemptible *Government-tools* as this procedure would imply.

It has been asked, in objection to Mr. Andrew Lang—the only candidate at present openly in the field for the County of Durham—whether he has either the education or the abilities which such a situation as the representative of a large constituency implies? We expected to have seen something much stronger than this against Mr. L. in our friend Mr. James Macarthur's *milk-and-water* concern, the *Australian*; for when we take in hand to put down any person of pretensions far above his merits, we always do it to some purpose, as Mr. James will doubtless acknowledge, to our credit, on consulting the last *Observer*. In regard, however, to Mr. Lang's education and abilities, we believe they are just as good as those of three-fourths of the actual candidates for the new Council. Mr. L. was cer-

tainly never at a University; but how many of the actual candidates for the New Council have had that advantage any more than he? Not one in four certainly. It is not so much, however, a man of splendid talents and first-rate education that is wanted for the New Council—especially for its agricultural constituencies—as a man of *independent mind*, a man of *long experience* in the Colony, a *thoroughly practical* man, and one who will be able to weigh every measure that may be proposed to him in the balance of common sense, and to approve or reject it accordingly. That Mr. Lang has all these qualifications we have no doubt whatever. Besides, Mr. L. is one of the oldest settlers in the County of Durham. He is the proprietor of one of the most valuable estates in that county; and he has done more in the way of improving that estate, and, of course, in improving the district, by clearing and cultivating extensive tracts of land, by rearing substantial and valuable buildings, by importing and erecting steam machinery in the district, than any other proprietor in the county, without exception. He is also one of the most extensive cultivators in the county; his zeal in horticulture, and especially in the culture of the vine, has been evinced and rewarded in gaining for the district the first and second prizes for the best or second best grapes in the Colony for three successive years; and the effort he made for the introduction of a whole Colony of German vine-dressers into the county of Durham, from the continent of Europe, although not generally known, because unfortunately unsuccessful, through an unforeseen occurrence which it was impossible to prevent, was one of the most splendid that has ever been made for the welfare and advancement of this Colony, and with which there is nothing in the whole history of the Macarthurs, the Scotts, the Mitchells, and the Windeyers, to compare for one moment. In the year 1837, a large French ship was chartered at Bourdeaux, and freighted from Havre de Grace with 248 German vine-dressers—men, women and children—for this Colony on account of Mr. Andrew Lang of Dunmore; on whom a bill of 1000l. to meet the preliminary expenses of the undertaking, was drawn by the agent of the ship in London, and duly accepted on its arrival in this Colony. The vessel arrived safely with her numerous and valuable cargo at Rio de Janeiro; where the great value of such an importation was so well understood by the Brazilian Government, that a large bribe was offered to the French captain to land his whole cargo at Rio. This, however, the captain, who was an honourable man, declined doing; but the emissaries of the Brazilian Government having in the mean time contrived to poison the minds of the German immigrants in regard to their prospects in this Colony—where, they assured them, they would be reduced to slavery—and to supply them clandestinely with arms, they rose upon the captain after he had put to sea again, and

compelled him to return and land them all at Rio. The failure of this undertaking, therefore, was no fault of Mr. Lang's, who, if he had chosen to prosecute the matter, would doubtless have recovered heavy damages from the Brazilian Government; but which of all the other candidates for the New Council can point to anything he has ever either attempted or done for the Colony, to be compared with so extensive an undertaking as this? In such circumstances it is surely no act of presumption in Mr. Andrew Lang to offer himself as a candidate for the county of Durham; and when our *milk-and-water* cotemporary, of the *Australian*, recurs to the subject and adopts as his *protegé* either Mr. Windeyer or any body else, we trust he will prove to the satisfaction of the Colony that that *protegé* has still higher claims on the people of Durham, either for services rendered, or for services attempted to be rendered to this Colony, than Mr. Andrew Lang.

## LITERATURE.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES MAGAZINE—NO. II.

The writer of an article in this periodical entitled, "A few words on the Aborigines of Australia," enumerates, among the writers on the same subject who had preceded him in that peculiar walk of literature, "newspaper writers, whose productions are ephemeral, and, as far as I have seen, deservedly so." Thankful for the compliment, we cannot do better than return it, and certes our magazine literature must be of a very different character, from any that the *New South Wales Monthly* has yet furnished, before the compliment will cease to be merited. The article before us, in the first place, is certainly eminently entitled to that character, if absurdity can substantiate a claim. Take, for example, the following sentence:—

"Could I divest myself of certain predilections; could I drink of Lethe or Madragora, and forget in those obnoxious waters those things which are the privileges, often dearly bought, of civilised life; were it possible that without being civilized, my mind were capable of weighing the worldly advantages of the two states; I should take up my spear, and turn my back upon civilisation."

What a precious piece of nonsense is this! It is utterly impossible to reconcile the passage even with itself. Capable of weighing the worldly advantages of two states, the very existence of one of which is, in the first place, to be forgotten!—of drawing a comparison between two conditions, of one of which the mind, as an indispensable preliminary to the proper determination of comparative excellence, is to be totally unconscious!! Why, the thing is unintelligible!—and yet at a subsequent part of the article, the same downright nonsense is reiterated; and the writer on the aborigines furnishes us with the reason why he does not immediately turn blackfellow, and it is this:—He gets out of Lethe and Madragora, the glimmerings of reason begin to revisit him, and reason tells him that he ought to prefer duty to inclination; and that it is a man's duty to be civilized, whether it makes him happier or not.

After this specimen of our author's philosophy it will be evident that argument is not the cure for his intellectual disease. If we were to attempt it, who can say but in the midst of it he would again dive into the Lethean wave, and leave us to spend our ephemeral reasonings on the wind.

That an author whose mind can give birth to such enormous conceits, should entertain the opinion that the mind of the Australian savage is incapable of improvement; "that their faculties are suited only to their circumstances" will not go far with sound-thinking men towards the determination of the question.

Love and Honor, a tale which follows the Lucubrations of the would-be-(black fellow) is not destitute of literary ability and interest, but the plot is threadbare.

There are two articles on Music, tolerably written, with a dash of the extravagant—in the first especially.

The following impromptu is very good— "A Schoolmistress once asked her pupil to tell, What word do the letters S double E spell. The child was lull dull, and the mistress replies, "Wh t is it you dunce that I do with my eyes?" "Oh yes," says the child quickly taking the hint, "I know the word now ma'am S double E squit."

An excellent article follows on the suppression of spontaneous combustion in wool ships, for which we shall make room in a future number.

The lily of Liddisdale is very like one of the tales of the Ettrick Shepherd, or one Wilson's Tales of the Border, in a new dress.

Rigarole, a series of Sketches from the Victoria green room, possesses considerable poetic merit; but we do not think that either Colonial taste or morals are likely to be improved by Billingsgate quotations from Paddy Kelly's Budget.

There is nothing else calling for particular notice. The general style of the present number is a decided improvement on its predecessor. The chapters on local and colonial intelligence are not as formerly a series of puffs; and we hope, as this is the only specimen that the metropolis of the South yet furnishes of periodical literature in the magazine form, that still further improvement will mark its future numbers.

MORE DEFECTIONS FROM THE SYNOD OF AUSTRALIA.

The following letter has been addressed to the Moderator of the Synod by the late Minister of the Presbyterian Church, at Parramatta:—

To the Rev. W. Hamilton, Moderator of the Synod of Australia.

REVEREND SIR—I hereby resign my license as a minister of the Church of Scotland; and I beg leave to intimate, that I cease from this date to hold any communion with the Church of Scotland, either as a minister or member. I deem it my duty to give this intimation, that you, as the official organ, may communicate the same to the Church of Scotland, and to all whom it, may concern. I am, with sincere esteem, your obedient servant.

JAMES ALLAN. Parramatta, 31st January, 1848.

Mr. Allan ascribes the step he has taken to a "change in his views of church government, produced by a careful examination of Scripture;" but what the nature of that change may be he does not condescend to inform us. We suspect, however, he intends to follow the example of Mr. Gregor.

ELECTIONEERING MOVEMENTS.

Two candidates for the County of Bathurst have at last made their appearance. Messrs. W. Lane and F. W. Unwin. The former reserves the declaration of his political opinions till a public meeting of the constituency shall take place. The declaration of the latter is in the following terms:—

A sincere friend to civil and religious liberty, I will never consent to any infringement in principle of the laws by which they are protected; my best efforts shall be used to promote education, to introduce strict economy in our public expenditure, to encourage and increase by all means, those productions of which our country is capable, and to promote such measures as may lead to the necessary supply of labour, by the introduction of a healthy system of immigration.

Both of the candidates have the recommendation of long residence in the colony, but we suspect Mr. Lane will have the advantage of his rival in the contest by being a resident on the district. An active canvass it is expected will immediately commence.

THE MARKETS.

Mr. W. H. Chapman commenced his avocation as auctioneer on Monday last. His first sale was on account of the Corporation. Thirty-six stalls in each of the Market buildings were disposed of as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Deposit, 11 months. Rows for Letter B, C, D with corresponding values.

I am happy to inform you that the Rev. Frederick Lewis and other Wesleyan Missionaries from Windsor, now hold regular meetings in the district. A large portion of the Episcopal communion have accordingly resolved to secede from the Church, and to enrol themselves under their banner. I am credibly informed that already two-thirds of the numerous settlers on the Nepean have renounced connection with the English Church.

Every thing (excepting police office squabbles and religious contentions,) continues very dull in the district. Wheat is realizing only 4s. per bushel. The drought has retarded all our farming operations. No green stuff of any description is to be had. The horticulturalists are bemoaning sadly. Through the agency of Mr. Lewis, Mr. Watsford, and others, Teotalism is raising its head here, and through their endeavours a religious and moral revival is beginning already to exhibit itself among our Settlers. Mr. Lewis proposes to give a lecture in the Court House on the subject, should he obtain the sanction of the Magistrates. He ought to be supported—he is a very amiable man, and evidently impressed with the all-importance of total abstinence. He is a good speaker, and enforces his arguments in a plain, affable and courteous manner. He delivered a very able lecture on the evening of Wednesday last, at the Meeting House in the district, and supported his views of the subject by well chosen anecdotes, illustrative of the demoralizing effects of ardent spirits, and of the various comforts resulting from teotalism. A great number took the pledge. INDEX. January 30, 1848.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Much excitement had been occasioned at the Cape by an extraordinary proceeding on the part of the Puisne Judge, William Menzies, Esq., who, whilst on circuit, proceeded beyond the north-eastern boundary, and took possession, in the name of her Majesty, of all the territory in South Africa, lying to the eastward of the 22nd degree of south latitude, not belonging to the Queen of Portugal. This proceeding Governor Napier repudiated by proclamation, because it was adopted without the authority of the Governor of the Colony, or of the Lieut. Governor of the Eastern Province; and was at variance with the instructions of her Majesty's government. It is advanced, as a reason for the Judge's singular conduct, that the farmers beyond the boundary intended to hold rebellious meetings, and evinced a disposition to encroach upon the territory of the natives. The Governor issued another proclamation, warning such persons that they would forfeit all claims to the protection of Government.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

A RETURNED TRANSPORT.—At the Waterford assizes, on Friday, Stephen Nash was arraigned before Chief Justice Doherty, for returning from transportation before the term was up. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and added a most impressive and remarkable detail of the "horrors of transportation." He said he was put to work in a dock-yard gang of labourers, and because he would not join in a plan to rise and escape, he was not sure of his life for a minute—his mind was miserable, and he preferred death to remaining there any longer. He determined to escape at any risk, and he made his way to a vessel by swimming. He told the captain that he ran away from a man-of-war, in consequence of which the captain would not take him. He was then backwards and forwards three weeks on the beach, and swimming to the vessel through water that was full of sharks—one day hungry and another day thirsty. The vessel was one mile and three quarters from the shore, and his only food was a musty biscuit and an odd muscle that he found on the beach. At the place where he was at work, if a man was only found with a bit of tobacco in his mouth, he was taken out, tied under a triangle, and got fifty lashes. "My lord," said the prisoner in piteous tones, amidst a great sensation in court, "Have mercy upon me; I care not for my body, but for my soul; and I would as soon have at once past sentence of death upon me as send me again to New South Wales." The Judge—"I really feel most distressed, but I believe I am left no discretion." Prisoner—"Oh, my lord, do not send me back." The Judge—"I wish to God that the unhappy people who are putting themselves into circumstances that make it necessary to send them to where you came from, knew what you, and others like you, had to suffer. It always gives me a degree of pain equal to what I feel in pronouncing the eternal sentence of death, when it is my duty to send people to that rigorous country. I feel this not alone on account of the pain to their feelings—the anguish of their being torn from their family and country—but on account of the dreadful

that sentence of transportation is—of the frightful punishment and suffering that wait them—which you have had experience. I wish to God they heard you here this day, and I wish to God they were your statement, would avoid crime in future." The prisoner was then removed from the bar, still imploring mercy. On the following morning he was brought forward to receive sentence, and in reply to the usual question if he had ought to offer why sentence of death should not be recorded against him, said—"My Lord, whatever you do with me I do not care, so as you do not send me back; I was miserable there in my mind all the time. Oh, do something for me, my Lord!" The Judge—"The law is peculiar. I have no discretion. The law awards the punishment of death for the crime of which you have been convicted, but I may record it against you in place of pronouncing it here." The prisoner was then removed.

ELECTION COMPROMISES COMMITTEE.

The following are the sums which this Committee report to have been expended in treating and bribery at the last election in the boroughs undermentioned, disqualifying the Whig from the Conservative candidates:—

Table with 3 columns: HARWICH, CONSERVATIVES, WHIGS. Lists names like Attwood and Beresford, Le Marchant and Bagshaw, etc., with monetary values.

NEW LAW OF COPYRIGHT EXTENDING TO THE COLONIES.

By the Act of Parliament, 5 and 6 Victoria, cap. 45, passed to amend the law of copyright, and which expressly extends to all the British colonies, it is enacted (section 15)—"That if any person shall, in any part of the British dominions, after the passing of this Act, print or cause to be printed, either for sale or exportation, any book in which there shall be subsisting copyright, without the consent in writing of the proprietor thereof, or shall import for sale or hire any such book, or shall have been unlawfully printed, from parts beyond the sea, or knowing such book to have been so unlawfully printed or imported, shall sell, publish, or expose to sale or hire, or cause to be sold, published or exposed to sale or hire, or shall have in his possession for sale or hire, any such book so unlawfully printed or imported, without such consent as aforesaid, such offender shall be liable to a civil action on these cases, at the suit of the proprietor of such copyright, to be brought in any Court of Record in that part of the British dominions in which the offence shall be committed." By section 17, it is further enacted, that after the passing of the Act it shall not be lawful for any person, not being the proprietor of the copyright, or some person authorized by him, to import into any part of the United Kingdom, or into any other part of the British dominions, for sale or hire, any printed book first composed or written or printed and published in any part of the said United Kingdom, wherein there shall be copyright, and reprinted in any country or place whatsoever out of the British dominions: and if any person, not being such proprietor or person authorized as aforesaid, shall import or print, or cause to be printed or brought, for sale or hire, any such printed book, into any part of the British dominions, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this Act, or shall knowingly sell, publish, or expose to sale or hire, or have in his possession for sale or hire, any such book, then every such book shall be forfeited, and shall be seized by any officer of customs or excise, or caused to be destroyed by such officer: and every person so offending, being duly convicted thereof, before two justices of the peace for the county or place in which such book shall be found, shall also, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of 10*l.*, and double the value of every copy of such book which he shall so import or cause to be imported into any part of the British dominions, or shall knowingly sell, publish, or expose to sale or hire, or shall have in his possession for sale or hire, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this Act, 5*l.* to the use of such officer of customs or excise, and the remainder of the penalty to the use of the proprietor of the copyright in such book."

LIBEL.—From the account given in our

last, of the committal of two individuals, named Jackson and Roderick, by the police bench, for the circulation of a "libellous placard against Dr. Nicholson, Mr. M'Alister, and Mr. De Salis, our readers may have been impressed with the opinion that the prosecutors had followed it up with unnecessary rigour. From the circumstances which led to the posting, however, and which are of a character too atrocious for publication, it is difficult to see what other course was open to the parties libelled. As an attempt to traduce the honour of a lady in the highest circles was the origin of the quarrel; and especially as the matter will shortly come before the Supreme Court; we are unwilling more particularly to allude to the circumstances of the case at present. It is only justice, however, to the

prosecutors, to say, that the document which they were required to retract (with the alternative of a duel, if they did not) was a document certifying that the reports that had been circulated, prejudicial to the fair fame of the lady in question (a married lady), had been found, after the fullest inquiry, to be without foundation. Messrs. Nicholson, M'Alister, and de Salis, were perfectly justified in refusing both alternatives; and to be posted as "liars, cowards, and unfit for the society of gentlemen," on account of that refusal, was rather more than they could be expected to suffer, without seeking such redress as the law could offer them.

NOCTURNAL VISIT.—The Governor and Lady Gipps visited the Flag Staff, on Wednesday, at half-past nine o'clock, p.m., where they remained about half an hour. The Governor inspected the lamps intended for the light-house to be erected at Port Phillip, and expressed unqualified satisfaction at the manner in which they were executed. Sir George and Lady Gipps were on foot, and accompanied only by Mr. Parker, the Private Secretary.

PAYING ONE'S SELF.—Captain Ritchie, of the barque *Brilliant*, of Greenock, on his arrival some days ago in our harbour, received information that the owners of the vessel had become insolvent, and that a warrant of attorney was in the hands of Messrs. Gilchrist and Alexander, to take possession for the benefit of the creditors. The Captain, who has a lien on the ship to a considerable amount, took on shore two chronometers and sundry other articles, with the intention of paying himself; for this he was summoned to the Water Police Court by Mr. Gilchrist, as having committed a fraud. Captain Ritchie contended that he had a right to pay himself, as the owners owed him money, and if they paid his lien, he would at once give up the articles in question. Mr. Gilchrist then stated, that he was willing to pay Captain Ritchie all legal demands. Captain Browne informed the defendant that if he did not settle the matter speedily, he would at once grant a search warrant, and if the property was found in his possession he would certainly be committed for fraud. The case was dismissed on his promising to return the articles on the following morning.

HYDE PARK.—Mr. Lane, Superintendent of Hyde Park Barracks, has resigned his situation, in consequence of an investigation into his conduct in office. Lieutenant Small has been appointed to the situation.

NEW BARRISTER.—John Gordon, Esq., of the Honorable Society of Lincoln's Inn, was admitted on Thursday last as a barrister of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, on the motion of the Attorney-General. Mr. Gordon was called to the bar of England, on the motion of the Attorney-General, in 1836.

SALTING COMPANY.—The Provisional Committee have brought their arrangements to a close, and have called a meeting of stockholders, to be held in the Royal Hotel, on Monday, for the purpose of signing the Deed of Settlement, and transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

THE ARMY.—The 28th Regiment, which lately left our shores, have suffered severely from disease since their arrival in India. A detachment, consisting of 150 rank and file, with seventeen women and children, had embarked at Bombay, on board the steamer *Zenobia*, bound for Kurrachoe. A short time after they had put to sea, cholera broke out among them with excessive violence, and on the steamer reaching Kurrachoe it was found that forty-seven men and seven women belonging to the Regiment had died; and that eighty-six cases of alarming virulence remained behind. So numerous were the deaths that the shot on board the steamer was exhausted in sinking the dead bodies, and recourse was had to lumps of coal for that melancholy purpose.

FIRE.—A fire broke out about three o'clock yesterday morning on the premises of Messrs. Bryant and Walker, Brickfield-hill. The fire originated in a room adjoining the stable, in which some boys slept—but how is not known. A number of sheds and workshops were destroyed, but the communication with the main building having been stopped by pulling down a temporary building, the damage done did not exceed 150*l.* The premises were uninsured.

**QUALIFIED MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.**

Tuesday's Gazette contains a notice that the President and Members of the New South Wales Medical Board, appointed by his Excellency the Governor, under the Act 2nd Victoria, cap. 22, intituled, "An Act to define the Qualifications of Medical Witnesses at Coroner's Inquests, and Inquiries held before Justices of the Peace in the Colony of New South Wales," have certified that the following persons have submitted the necessary testimonials and qualifications, of have declared that they are entitled to be deemed "legally qualified medical practitioners," in terms of, and accordance with, the provisions of that Act:—

Isaac Aaron, Kinsing Point; Arthur Martin A'Beckett, Sydney; James Wilson Agnew; A. Alexander, Assistant Surgeon, 28th Regiment; Edward Allen, Berrima; Colin A. Anderson, M. D.; Henry Applegate, Alexandria; Alexander Arbuckle, Clifton; John Armstrong, Sydney; Robert Auld, Brisbane Water; and John Aitkin, Sydney.

D. K. Ballou, Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Moreton Bay; Charles Henry Bamber; Edward Backer; George Frederick Barnes, Hinton; William Kingstone W. Bayle; George Bransby; Frederick Joshua Beardmore, Maitland; William Bell, Sydney; Thomas Bell, R. N., Braidwood; George Bennett, Sydney; John Birtwhistle; Thomas Black, M. D., Penrith; Isidore Maurice Blake; William Bland, Sydney; Edward Bond; Richard Ryther Steer Bowker, M. D.; George Brooks, Colonial Surgeon, Newcastle; William Brown, M. D.; William Spencer Brown, M. D.; William Brown, Maitland; Joseph Browne; Gavin Browning; Colin Buchanan, M. D.; and George Busby, Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Bathurst.

James John Cadell, M. D., Raymond Terrace; Allen Campbell; John Campbell, Surgeon, 28th Regiment; Kearny Cannan, Sydney; Robert Marsden John Cartwright, Sydney; George Thomas Clarke, Penrith; Jonathan Clarke, Port Phillip; Benjamin Clayton, County King; James Bennett Clumbarck, M. D.; James Cochrane, Maitland; James Joseph Connel, Bathurst; Alexander Cook, Sydney; John Cooper, Sydney; Henry Cooper, Bungay; Robert Craig, Bathurst; John Crighton, Owens River; Phibbs White Cullen; Patrick Cussen, M. D., Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Melbourne; and Alexander Cuthill, Sydney.

William Deavis; Henry Day, Sydney; R. D. Lisle, Assistant Surgeon 96th Regiment; John Doble, R.N., Sydney; William M'Taggart Downe, Bathurst; James Douglas; Joshua Dowse, M. D., Windsor; James Drummond; Charles Eaden, Sydney; James Eckford, M. D., Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Liverpool; Alfred Edie, Maitland; James Ellis, R.N., Ess; John Ennes, Sydney; Higginson Fayle, Parramatta; Maurice Felton; Sydney; John Fiebig, M. D., Parramatta; George Fullerton, M. D., Sydney; Alexander Gamack, Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Parramatta; G. T. Galbreath, M. D., Assistant Surgeon, 99th Regiment; Patrick Gammie, Assistant, 80th Regiment, New Zealand; John Gerard; Jordan Gilbert; John Gill, Sydney; Robert Gillespie; Henry Glenzie, Sydney; Patrick Glissan, M. D.; John Goodwin, Invermein; Henry Graham, Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Norfolk Island; John Grant, M. D., Sydney; Henry Green, Tumut; and Gordon Gwanne, Parramatta.

Isaac Hugh, New England; James Harford, Sydney; Patrick Harnett, Colonial Surgeon, Sydney; Frederick Harper, Sydney; Richard Harrington; Richard Harris; Fergus Hathorn, Wellington Valley; Robert Javens; George Keane, Foxton Hayley, Gundagai; Patrick Hill, R.N., Colonial Surgeon, Parramatta; Charles Edmund Hobson, Melbourne; John Holland, Melbourne; Robert Cuthbertson Hope, M. D., Campbelltown; Peter Mann Hosking, Sydney; Hugh Houston, Sydney; William Houston, Sydney; Godfrey Howitt, M. D.; Hugh Arthur Huffington, Berrima; Thomas Hunt, Sydney; and Robert Huntley, County St. Vincent.

Richard Gardiner Jay, Mudgee; William Jacob Jenkins; Richard Lewis Jenkins; John Johnson, M. D., New Zealand; Alfred Schomburg Johnson, Goulburn; and Robert Jones, Sydney.

William B. Kenny, Campbelltown; Wm. King, M. D., Mudgee; William King, County St. Vincent; and Charles Kingslake, Woodford.

Michael William Lee, M. D., Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Sydney; Thomas Leo, M. D., Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Tarban Creek; George Samuel Lidbetter; William Liddell, Sydney; William Liddell, Hunter's River; Henry John Lindeman, Peter's River; Robert Little, M. D., Sydney; Humphrey Thomas Lewis Lloyd, Sydney; and Henry Lynch, Bangonia.

Samuel Maberly, Sydney; Michael M'Cartney, Gammon Plains; Farquhar M'Crac, M. D., Melbourne; Samuel M'Curdie, Port Phillip; Allen Roland M'Donald, M. D., Berrima; Donald M'Donald, Sydney; A. S. M'Donnell, Assistant Surgeon, 28th Regiment; John M'Farlane, M. D., Sydney; Richard M'Hattie, Bathurst; Robert M'Intosh, M. D., Port Stephens; David M'Keachie, M. D.; Charles Kinross M'Kellar, Sydney; Frederick M'Kellar, M. D., Sydney; Kenneth M'Keeney, Wollongong; E. M. Kellar; M'Kinlay, William's River; Robert M'Kirdy, M. D.; Francis M'Evoay, Yass; Andrew Morton; A. C. M'Niagh, Assistant Surgeon, 8th Regiment; Dunca M'Phee, M. D., Sydney; Patrick Walsh Mallon, Maitland; Edward Robson Mark, Sydney; Samuel M'Donald Martin, M. D., New Zealand; Edwin Stanford Maxwell, Nalgoo; Robert Menzies, Kiama; James Mitchell, Sydney; and Andrew Mowbray.

Charles Nathan, Sydney; John Neilson, Sydney; William Newton, Parramatta; Charles Nicholson, M. D., Sydney; and Isaac Scott Nind.

Bartholomew Brien, M. D., Illawarra; Henry Lewis O'Hara, Melbourne; and Arthur O'Mullane, Melbourne.

James Frederick Palmer, Melbourne; Robert Park, Hunter River; Thomas Parsons, Liverpool; John Patterson, R.N., Melbourne; Thomas Pearce; and Thomas P. Rennett.

Maurice O'Keefe Ready, M. D., Windsor; James

Reed, Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Norfolk Island; William Richardson, Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Port Macquarie; Henry Rickards; John Robertson, Sydney; Kinneer Robertson, Colonial Surgeon, Parramatta; Robert Rodger, Sydney; William Ronald; James Charles Russell, Sydney; Robert Champley Rutter, Parramatta; and John Yates Rutter.

Arthur Shave, R.N., Sydney; Henry Charles Scott, Sydney; Arthur Scoble; John Sellick, Sydney; Forster Shave, Geelong; William Sherwin, Sydney; Alexander Skinner, Patrick's Plains; David Sloane, Maitland; John Edward Stacey, Port Macquarie; Charles John Stanford; Bute Stewart, M. D., Parramatta; Gregor Stewart, Assistant Surgeon, 96th Regiment; John Stewart, Sydney; William Farquhar Stewart, Windsor; David Stoworthy, Hunter River; Francis Gull Snelling Street, Invermein; James Stuart, Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Sydney; John Sullivan; and Spellman R. Swaine, Campbelltown.

Henry Taylor, Sydney; David John Thomas, Port Phillip; Daniel Joseph Tierney, M. D.; Hugh Tod; Rowland John Trail, M. D., Clarence River; and Henry Richard Gawen Tripo, Sydney.

Francis L. Wallace, M. D., Sydney; Thomas Henry Wakeman; David Wark, M. D.; Charles Avery Warner, Penrith; Henry Watson, Port Phillip; Robert Waugh, Goulburn; Robert Porter Welch, Sydney; Johnoucher West, Sydney; Lewis Duncan, Whitaker, Windsor; Henry Rawes Whittle, Sydney; Stephen George Wilks, M. D., Sydney; William Wilkinson, Morpeth; William Bryan Wilton, M. D., Melbourne; and William Wilton, Newcastle.

George Yarnold, Goulburn; and Benjamin Howell Yates.

**TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.**

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

**GENTLEMEN**—As it appears, from the heads of the Bill about to be introduced into the Legislative Council, that the County of Durham is to be constituted one of the Electoral Districts of the Colony, to return a member to the Colonial Legislature, I beg most respectfully to offer myself as a Candidate for your suffrages for the Representation of that County.

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

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

I have long considered the public expenditure of this Colony 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 recommend and support such reductions, wherever they could be effected without compromising the public interest.

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

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

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

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

**WANTED,**

**A THOROUGH FEMALE SERVANT** as House Maid. None need apply unless quite qualified, and having a character from her last place. Application to be made to Mrs. Atkinson, College-street, Sydney.

**AT A MEETING of the Friends of ROBERT FITZGERALD, Esq., 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 Councils Representative of the united Boroughs of Windsor, Richmond, Campbelltown, and Liverpool—

Mr. James Hale, in the chair—  
It was moved by Captain O'Connell and seconded by Mr. Edward Burke, and carried unanimously, that this meeting considering that Robert Fitzgerald, 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. James Hale
- Mr. Charles Smith
- Mr. James Cullen
- Mr. John M'Donald
- Mr. J. L. Scarvell
- Mr. W. G. Burgis
- Mr. Samuel Cooper
- Mr. George Maughan
- Mr. George Freeman
- Mr. Richard Dunston
- Mr. Michl. M'Quade
- Mr. John Rafferty
- Mr. John Shearing
- Dr. White
- Mr. Joseph Windred
- Dr. Stewart
- Mr. James Pender
- Mr. Watt
- Mr. W. Alderson
- Mr. Edward Coffey
- Mr. H. Hudson
- Mr. Patrick Byrne
- Mr. William Grimsell
- Mr. Richard Ridge
- Mr. John Odell
- Mr. William Smith
- Mr. Farrell Cuff

The chairman having left the chair, and Captain O'Connell having taken the same, (J. Hale, chairman.) It was moved by Mr. Bedde, and seconded by Mr. Charles Smith, and carried unanimously—That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. James Hale, for his able conduct in the chair.

FRS. BEDDEK, Secretary.

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 similar resolutions to those used at Windsor, were proposed and seconded by Messrs. Cullen, Burke, Burgis, Dr. White, and Messrs. M'Quade, and Freeman.

**To the Electors of the Counties of Cook and Hunter.**

**GENTLEMEN**—At the urgent solicitation of a number of my friends in the counties of Cook and Hunter, I now beg to offer myself as a candidate for the honour of being your representative in the new Legislative Council.

Having received many voluntary pledges of support, I with more confidence appeal to you for your votes 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 counties, in unison with that of my adopted country.

To such of you as are graziers, permit 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, the interest requires such protection from the legislature of the colony as will enable them to prosecute their all-important occupation with profit; which can only be done by such 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 enter the Council perfectly independent—not being pledged to any party. This will enable me to advocate freely all measures that will be most conducive to the welfare and interest of my constituents, and the full preservation and extension of those constitutional rights and privileges which are the birth-right of all classes of the community.

I shall do myself the honour of personally soliciting your votes, as far as practicable; and in the event of your favouring me with your suffrages, I can only assure you that the interest of your counties shall ever have my most anxious care, my warmest support.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,  
JOHN PANTON.

Sydney Glebe, January 16.

**To the Electors of the Counties of Cook and Hunter.**

**GENTLEMEN**—Having been informed that a report has been industriously circulated that I am an Importer of Foreign Grain and Horses, 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 Gattil, New Zealand, &c. &c.

I should not have taken this public means of contradicting these false reports were I not anxious

at once to convince you that I ever have been, and always will be, the Friend of the Settlers.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,  
Your very obedient servant,  
JOHN PANTON.

**AT A Meeting of the Friends of Mr. WILLIAM BOWMAN,** of Richmond, held at Mr. Cross's, Windsor Hotel, Windsor, on Saturday, the 7th day of January 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, Esq., J. P., in the Chair,  
It was resolved—  
1. That, in the opinion of this meeting, Mr. William Bowman, of Richmond, is a fit and proper person to represent the district of the Hawkesbury in the new Legislative 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.—

- |                           |                       |               |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| Messrs.                   | Joseph Cope,          | Windsor       |
|                           | Thomas Cadell, jun.   | ditto         |
|                           | William Cross,        | ditto         |
|                           | Thomas Darling,       | ditto         |
|                           | Thomas Darguin,       | ditto         |
|                           | Laban White,          | ditto         |
|                           | Edward Robinson,      | ditto         |
|                           | Robert Stewart,       | ditto         |
|                           | John Barker,          | ditto         |
|                           | Joseph Smith,         | Portland Head |
|                           | George S. Hall,       | ditto         |
|                           | J. F. Doyle,          | ditto         |
|                           | J. G. Doyle,          | ditto         |
|                           | George Howm, jun.     | Richmond      |
|                           | G. F. Bowman,         | ditto         |
|                           | G. M. Pitt,           | ditto         |
|                           | Thomas Parnell,       | ditto         |
|                           | Edward Powell,        | ditto         |
|                           | William Town, jun.,   | ditto         |
| Dr. Whitaker,             |                       | ditto         |
| Messrs.                   | Charles Whitaker,     | ditto         |
|                           | J. T. Bell,           | ditto         |
|                           | Thomas Ether, jun.,   | ditto         |
| William Cox, Esq., J. P., |                       | ditto         |
| Messrs.                   | W. Brew,              | ditto         |
|                           | Henry Travis,         | ditto         |
|                           | William Price,        | ditto         |
|                           | George Guest,         | ditto         |
|                           | Robert Martin,        | ditto         |
|                           | William Farlow,       | ditto         |
|                           | Thomas Howell,        | ditto         |
|                           | James Dargin,         | Richmond Road |
|                           | Charles Ezzy,         | ditto         |
|                           | H. F. Seymour,        | Richmond      |
|                           | Abraham Cornwall,     | ditto         |
|                           | John Cornwall,        | ditto         |
|                           | William Benson,       | ditto         |
|                           | John Crawley,         | ditto         |
|                           | Thomas Markwell,      | ditto         |
|                           | Matthew Hughes, jun., | ditto         |
|                           | John Hough,           | ditto         |
|                           | William Onus,         | ditto         |
|                           | Thomas Onus,          | ditto         |
|                           | William Moore,        | ditto         |
|                           | J. Cristofid,         | ditto         |
|                           | Thomas Aradell,       | Catalpa       |
|                           | William Grono,        | Pitt Town     |
|                           | Thomas Grono,         | ditto         |
|                           | John Single,          | Nepean        |
|                           | J. Armstrong,         | Penrith       |
|                           | William White,        | Wilberforce   |
|                           | H. Butterworth,       | ditto         |
|                           | W. Wickery,           | ditto         |

3. That the gentlemen named in the last resolution do form themselves into Branch 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.

**AT A Meeting of the Friends of Mr. WILLIAM BOWMAN,** of Richmond, held at the Black Horse Inn, Richmond, on Monday, the 9th day of January 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, Esq., J. P., in the Chair,  
It was resolved—  
1. That, in the opinion of this meeting, Mr. William Bowman, of Richmond, is a fit and proper person to represent the district of the Hawkesbury in the new Legislative Council of this Colony.

2. That the following gentlemen do form themselves into a District Committee, for the districts of Richmond, with power to add to their number, to adopt measures for securing the return of Mr. Bowman, viz.—

- |              |                      |  |
|--------------|----------------------|--|
| Messrs.      | George Bowman        |  |
|              | G. F. Bowman         |  |
|              | G. M. Pitt           |  |
|              | Thomas Parnell       |  |
|              | Edward Powell        |  |
|              | William Town         |  |
| Dr. Whitaker |                      |  |
| Messrs.      | Charles Whitaker     |  |
|              | William Goodison     |  |
|              | J. T. Bell           |  |
| W. Cox, Esq. |                      |  |
| Messrs.      | W. E. Brew           |  |
|              | Thomas Ether, jun.   |  |
|              | Henry Travis         |  |
|              | William Price, jun.  |  |
|              | George Guest         |  |
|              | Robert Martin        |  |
|              | William Farlow       |  |
|              | Thomas Howell        |  |
|              | H. F. Seymour        |  |
|              | John Cornwall        |  |
|              | John Crawley         |  |
|              | William M. Benson    |  |
|              | Thomas Markwell      |  |
|              | Matthew Hughes, jun. |  |
|              | John Hough           |  |
|              | William Onus         |  |
|              | Thomas Onus          |  |
|              | William Moore        |  |
|              | John Cristofid       |  |
|              | John Ducker          |  |
|              | Abraham Cornwall     |  |
|              | Joseph Pyle          |  |
|              | John Roberts         |  |
|              | John Ezzy            |  |
|              | William Ezzy         |  |

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|              | G. M. Pitt           |  |
|              | Thomas Parnell       |  |
|              | Edward Powell        |  |
|              | William Town         |  |
| Dr. Whitaker |                      |  |
| Messrs.      | Charles Whitaker     |  |
|              | William Goodison     |  |
|              | J. T. Bell           |  |
| W. Cox, Esq. |                      |  |
| Messrs.      | W. E. Brew           |  |
|              | Thomas Ether, jun.   |  |
|              | Henry Travis         |  |
|              | William Price, jun.  |  |
|              | George Guest         |  |
|              | Robert Martin        |  |
|              | William Farlow       |  |
|              | Thomas Howell        |  |
|              | H. F. Seymour        |  |
|              | John Cornwall        |  |
|              | John Crawley         |  |
|              | William M. Benson    |  |
|              | Thomas Markwell      |  |
|              | Matthew Hughes, jun. |  |
|              | John Hough           |  |
|              | William Onus         |  |
|              | Thomas Onus          |  |
|              | William Moore        |  |
|              | John Cristofid       |  |
|              | John Ducker          |  |
|              | Abraham Cornwall     |  |
|              | Joseph Pyle          |  |
|              | John Roberts         |  |
|              | John Ezzy            |  |
|              | William Ezzy         |  |

3. That the gentlemen named in the last resolution do form themselves into Branch 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.

**To the Freeholders and Electors of the County of Camden.**

**GENTLEMEN**—Having already announced my intention of offering myself for the representation of your County, I have now the honour to solicit your votes and interest to secure my election.

I do so with more confidence since the publication of the heads of the Bill about to be laid before the Legislative Council, by which, after it has passed into law, the Colony will be divided into Electoral Districts, and other provisions of the New South Wales Act carried out.

The invitation to stand for the representation of your County, though made to me under peculiar circumstances, came with such force, and assurance of support, that after well considering the subject, I did not feel at liberty to decline it; I couless, however, I did not anticipate such marked kindness, and cordially as have been shown me, partly from respect to my revered father, and especially from regard to the principles which are known to guide me; and, whatever may be the result of the election, it shall always rejoice that the part I have taken has been the means of bringing me into terms of friendly communication with many individuals to whom I was before unknown, and whose sentiments are so much in accordance with my own.

As this address is intended to procede me in the canvass I am now making personally through the County, I feel bound to state, for the information of those to whom I am as yet comparatively a stranger, that my religious sentiments are those of the United Church of England and Ireland, to which I am conscientiously attached, and whose glory it is, that while she firmly maintains her own principles, she intereeres not with the free exercise of the same privilege by others.

My political opinions are moderate. While I have no desire to separate the authority of the Crown from the services of the people, you will recollect there is a legitimate influence belonging to both, and that I call upon you to maintain.

Residing in a position highly favourable for personal communication with every part of the County, I have no engagement but that of superintending my private affairs as a grazier, which leaves me wholly disengaged during that period of the year when the session of the Council is held. The pastoral and agricultural interests, now so much depressed, are identified with my own; and I pledge myself that if you will honour me with the mark of your confidence which I now solicit, my utmost endeavours will be employed to show that that confidence has not been misplaced.

I have the honour to be,  
Gentlemen,  
Your obedient humble servant,  
**CHARLES COWPER.**

Wollongong, January 11.

**CERTAIN PROFIT!**  
*In all Sydney Rent Rolls!!*

The Estate of the late Mr. John Dennis, at ORDER OR THE EXECUTORS.

**THREE PROPERTIES IN PITT-STREET,**  
Adjoining the "Willow-Tree Cottage,"  
With HOUSES, BUILDINGS, AND PREMISES  
thereon erected, AND RENTS.

ALSO

**SIX PROPERTIES IN CASTLEREAGH-STREET,**  
Adjoining Pett's Hotel,  
Running back to Mrs. Gould's House,  
With all the HOUSES, BUILDINGS, PREMISES,  
thereon erected, AND RENTS.

**MR. STUBBS** will put up the whole of the above properties to public competition, on MONDAY, the 20th day of February, 1843, at the Mart, King-street, at twelve o'clock precisely.

Agreeable to the plan at the Mart, executed by Messrs. Lewis and Langley, Surveyors, &c.  
**TO THE PUBLIC.**

\* \* \* The immediate advantages accruing to capitalists by placing their moneys in Sydney Rent Roll Property, beyond all other mode either in the East or Western world, is beyond the power of contradiction: especially when it becomes self evident to the people of New South Wales, that there never was such a tremulous feeling ever excited in the United Kingdom, as when in the month of June, 1842, an Act was passed for "Granting to her Majesty

**DUTIES ON PROFITS ARISING FROM PROPERTY, PROFESSIONS, TRADES, AND OFFICES.**

"The warrant issued by the Bank of England claimed and deducted HALF A YEAR'S INCOME, although only A QUARTER WAS DUE;" and Schedule D purports to know "the annual profits or gains arising or accruing to him from any kind of property whatever, whether situated in Great Britain or elsewhere (Sydney of course included)."

The effect produced soon spread like wildfire through the whole realm, and one of the leading Journals of the day took occasion to remark, "that many hundreds of respectable persons (especially in the west of England), had canvassed the matter over in their different parishes, and seriously contemplated the necessity of removing with their families and property to New South Wales, where the annuitant and person of moderate income might anticipate a greater enjoyment of the necessary comforts of life than they possibly would under limited means, which barely supported them, even before the introduction of the "Property and Income Tax."

This subject, abridged in its proper form, means nothing more or less, than that all persons (that possibly can) will immediately and of necessity be coming out to this colony as fast as they can; and most consequently bring out capital or means

with them to invest in safe property, such as houses and premises like these now offered for sale, where they can take the rental weekly.

It behoves, therefore, those who are here, to be beforehand with them, and not allow generosity to get the upper hand of their prudence by allowing such legitimate sources of income to pass altogether into the pockets of the new-comers: for, when ever they do come, they must buy—after all's said and done. There's no arguing against these facts—or use in pointing out further to the moneyed man or capitalist, that the rents of SYDNEY are the "BEST AND SURREST RETURN" golog!

**THE RENTS:**

**PITT-STREET PROPERTY**—Let to Mr. Rogerson at 6l. per week.

**CARTERFAGH-ST.** ditto—Matthews at 20s. ditto Russell at 20s. ditto Mrs. Cogan at 35s. ditto

Ditto back tenements—three—at 5s. each.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.  
**Messrs STENHOUSE AND HARDY.**  
Solicitors to the Estate.

**IN SCONE.**—A GOVERNMENT TOWN.  
ONE OF THE BEST INVESTMENTS GOING.

**THE COURT HOUSE,**

**LET TO THE GOVERNMENT.**  
Producing a yearly rental of £34 per annum,  
TOGETHER WITH  
**DWELLING HOUSES ATTACHED.**

With a verandah in front, erected within the last three years,  
*Will be put up to Public Auction,*

By order of the proprietor, by  
**MR. STUBBS,** at the Mart, King-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th of February, 1843, sale at 12 precisely.

Further particulars may be ascertained of the Auctioneer, King-street.

P.S.—Of any property ever offered about the neighbourhood of Dartbrook or adjoining towns, perhaps there never was any ever yet presented such a prospect of realising a fortune sooner or later, than the one now advertised for public competition. Capital can never be better laid out than in what is already returnable in good rental, like this.

*Pork, Roman Cement, and Sperm Oil.*

**MR. SAMUEL LYONS** will sell by auction, at his Mart, the corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at eleven o'clock,  
Fifty barrels Irish pork  
Fifty barrels Hambro' pork  
Fifty casks Roman cement  
Four tuns sperm oil  
Terms at sale.

*Wines, Gin, Brandy, Corks, &c.*

**MR. SAMUEL LYONS** will sell by auction, at his Mart, the corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at eleven o'clock,  
I.P.—Nineteen cases Hock, three dozen each S in arrow—One ditto ditto, two ditto ditto TL—Nine ditto Claret, three ditto ditto H in diamond—Five ditto ditto, three ditto ditto P in diamond—Four ditto Port, three ditto ditto B—Four half-pipes Gin, (English Old Tom)  
BN & Co.—One hundred cases Brandy, one dozen each  
B in diamond—Nine ditto ditto, five ditto ditto  
One ditto ditto, three ditto ditto  
Ten bales Corks  
Forty dozen Lunette Glasses  
Terms at sale.

*To Drapers, Tailors, and others.*

**MR. SAMUEL LYONS** will sell by auction, at his Mart, the corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at eleven o'clock,  
One case super. broad cloths  
Two ditto doeskins and cassimeres  
Terms at sale.

**WINDOW GLASS.**

**MR. SAMUEL LYONS** will sell by auction, at his Mart, the corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at eleven o'clock,  
Ninety-seven boxes window glass, of various sizes, slightly damaged.  
Terms at sale.

**FLOOR CLOTHS,**

*Et Alford.*

**JUST RECEIVED,** 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 Cabinet Ware-rooms, opposite the Old Court House, Castlereagh-street, on January 7.

**EBENEZER COAL WORKS.**

**THE EBENEZER COAL.**  
**ORDERS** for this large and superior Coal are received and punctually attended to by M. F. Ormond, agent, at the Depot, Davies' Wharf, Sussex-street, Sydney. Price at the wharf, 20s. per imperial ton weight of 2240 lbs., in sixteen two bushel bags. Delivered north of the Benevolent Asylum, and east of Woolloomooloo Creek, 25s. per ton. Outside the said boundaries within the City, 30s. per ton, beyond which, extra charge according to distance.  
**SHIPPING SUPPLIED.**

**AUSTRALIAN GRAND LODGE OF THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.**

**THE Brethren of the above Lodge** will dine together at the Lodge-room, (Brother Smith's, sign of the Saracen's Head, in King-street,) on FRIDAY, the 24th February instant, at six o'clock precisely, to celebrate the Seventh Anniversary of the introduction of the Order into Australia, and the establishment of the above Lodge.

Tickets may be had of the undermentioned Stewards: price one guinea each. No application will be entertained after the 21st instant.

- STEWARDS.**  
**BROTHERS**  
P. N. G. George Jilke  
" William Toogood  
" George Howard  
P. V. G. Hercules Watt  
" Robert Stewart  
" Francis Elhard  
" George Pickering  
" Thomas Byrne  
" J. C. Russell  
" William Knight  
" Edward Smith }  
" James M'Roberts } Parramatta  
" James Cullen } of  
" Walter Blanchard } Windsor  
By order of the N. G.,  
**HENRY G. LATHAM,**  
Secretary.

**WANTED,**  
**YOUTH** between 11 and 15 years of age, as an Apprentice to the Printing Business. He will have an opportunity of learning the business in all its branches. Apply at this Office.

**WANTED,**  
**A SITUATION** in the Country as Assistant Overseer on a Sheep or Cattle Station. Salary is not so much the Advertiser's object as employ with parties of acknowledged respectability and unquestioned integrity. Undoubted references as to probity and steadiness will be given. Applications to be made to Mr. Bailie of this Office (if by letter post paid).

**LEATHER.**  
**FOR SALE,** at the stores of the under- signed, in George-street,  
**LEATHER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,** from the Glenmore Tannery, of a very superior quality to that generally manufactured in this Colony. Apply to  
**ABERCROMBIE AND CO.**  
Sydney, 3rd February.

**AUSTRALIAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.**  
(Established by Acts of Council, 8th William IV, and 3rd Victoria.)

**THE Directors of this Company** hereby call a **SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING** of Proprietors, to be held at the Company's Office, in Pitt-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of FEBRUARY, instant at Three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a report of affairs for the half year ended the 31st December last, considering of a dividend, and disposing of such other business as in the report may be brought forward.

By order of the Board,  
**R. MANSFIELD,**  
Secretary.  
Company's Office, Sydney,  
February 1.

**SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.**

**ARRIVALS.**

- February 1.—The brig *Union*, Captain Grainger, from Port Nelson, New Zealand, having left the 18th ult., with sundries. Passengers—Dr. Wilson; and 15 in the steerage.
- The cutter *Resolution*, Captain Leshe, from Launceston, having left the 27th ult., with sundries.
- The cutter *Rover's Bride*, Captain Harold, from Launceston, having left the 28th January, with wheat, &c.
- The cutter *Esther*, Captain Brown, from Hobart Town, having left the 28th January, with barley, timber, &c. Passengers—Messrs. Stephen and Razier, and Mrs. Brown.
- The barque *Essex*, Captain Oakley, from New Plymouth, having left 25th January, in ballast.

**DEPARTURES.**

- February 2. The barque *Chamwell*, Captain Harvey, for London, with wool, oil, &c. Passengers—Dr. Sullivan, Mrs. Stanley and child, Lieut. Robinson, R.N., Messrs. Marshall and Bidwell.
  - The brig *Tobago*, Captain Pockley, for Port Phillip and Launceston, with sundries. Passengers—Rev. J. C. Grylls, Miss Grylls, Messrs. Chisholm, Watson, Walker, Leach, Bishop, Fowler, Quigley, and Spittal, Mrs. Goad and four children.
- PROJECTED DEPARTURES.**  
This day. The *Gazette*, for Guam; the *Thomas Lord*, for Auckland; the *Lawrence*, for Valparaiso; the *Sisters*, for Hobart Town; the *Dorset*, for Launceston; the *Venice*, for China; the *Royal Saxon*, on a speculative trip; H.M.S. *Favorite*, for London.  
To-morrow. The *Moffatt*, for Hong Kong.  
February 7. The *Kinwear*, for London.  
12. The *Edge*, for London.

**VESSELS CLEARED OUT.**

The barque *Georgiana*, Captain Richardson, for Batavia. Passengers—Messrs. Aberdeen and Gelvery.

**BIRTH.**  
At South Head, on the 31st January, Mrs. Robert Duke, of a daughter.

**MARRIED.**  
By special licence, at the residence of William Macintosh, Esq., Sydney, on the 1st instant, by the Rev. Dr. M'Garvie, James Henderson, Esq., of the Bank of Australasia, to Margaret Nona, only daughter of the late Capt. Beauchamp Mackintosh, Madras Artillery, and grand daughter of Colonel Mackintosh, of Millbank, North Britain.

**TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.**

As many of our subscribers in the Country have continued to receive our paper from the first, without ever enquiring how we were enabled to print it, we have now to intimate that all who fail to pay up before the close of the present quarter, will be struck off the list. Accounts more than a quarter overdue, will be charged 10 per cent. additional.

**TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.**

**Quiz.**—We do not meddle with such matters. The John Gilpin-like adventures of the little fat Gentleman are amusing enough; but the parody is not sustained. The horse, however, is to be pitied under such physical treatment.

**Bere's** objection to the authenticity of the letter of a Roman Catholic Elector is a very natural one.—The word "Roman," however, was improperly inserted in our absence by the reader of the proof. This invalidates the objection.

**A Subscriber.** We are surprised that such a question should have been put. The date enquired for is the 1st January, 1800.

**The Postmaster** surely does not intend his letter for publication. We do not require stuffing, and though we did, we would not chose meaningless puffs for that purpose.

**Janus** must authenticate his account of Mr. Therry's early career.

**An Elector's** reply to an Independent Elector, Illawarra, will appear in our next.

**THE BANKS.**

**Abstract of Liabilities and Assets for the quarter ended 31st December, 1842.**

**SYDNEY BANK.**

**LIABILITIES.**—Notes in circulation not bearing interest, 19,669l., and deposits bearing interest, 26,570l. 13s. 10d.—Total 46,239l. 13s. 10d.

**ASSETS.**—Coin, 23,314l. 6s. 1d.; Notes and Bills of other Banks, 382l. 12s. 6d.; and Debts including Notes, Bills of Exchange, &c., 179,820l. 8s. 6d.

The paid up capital amounted to 153,020l.; the amount of last dividend at 11 per cent. to 8,300l. 1s. 4d., and the reserved profits at the time of declaring such dividend to 3,147l. 8s. 11d.

**BANK OF AUSTRALIA.**

**LIABILITIES.**—Notes in circulation not bearing interest, 16,622l.; bills ditto ditto, 46,884l. 7s. 8d.; balances due to other banks, 13l. 15s. 11d.; deposits not bearing interest, 1,837l. 1s. 8d.; and bearing interest, 99,001l. 3s. 2d. Total, 164,358l. 8s. 5d.

**ASSETS.**—Coin, 16,156l. 8s. 6d.; landed property, (held as security for bills not bearing interest) 46,884l. 7s. 8d.; balances due from other banks, 1,632l. 10s. 4d.; debts, including notes, bills of exchange, &c., 341,936l. 3s. 1d. Total, 408,609l. 9s. 7d.

The amount of paid-up capital was 224,960l.; of last dividend, 11,236l. 3s. 4d.; and of reserved profits at the time of declaring such dividend, 6,500l.

**APPOINTMENT.**

The appointment by her Majesty of Samuel Frederick Milford, Esq., to be master in equity of the Supreme Court, is announced in yesterday's *Gazette*.

**QUIT RENTS.**—Parties paying the quit rents to be levied in the present year (under the notice of the 4th September last,) before the first April next will be allowed a deduction of 5 per cent., being the amount that would otherwise be allowed to the collectors.

**PUBLIC POUND.**—Mr. James Grey has been appointed pound keeper in the district of Bligh, in the room of Patrick M'Lally, convicted of larceny.

**CROWN LANDS.**—Another proclamation by the Governor appears in yesterday's *Gazette*, announcing for sale on the 8th inst., under the provisions of the new act an additional number of country lots, varying in extent from 30 to 320 acres, situated in the counties of Cumberland, St. Vincent, Westmoreland, Roxburgh, Murray, and Northumberland. Also, special country lots, at an upset price of 2l. per acre, situate in the parish of St. George, County of Cumberland. Also, two suburban lots, one in the County of Cook, at Hassan Walls, measuring 108 acres, and the other at Jervis Bay. An additional number of town allotments are also announced for sale on the 9th; situated in the townships of Newcastle, Bathurst, Queenbeyan, Bowenfels, and Albany. There is only one allotment in Newcastle announced, at an upset price of 100l. Those in Bathurst are to be set up at 15l.; the others at the usual upset price of 10l. per acre.

**PORT PHILLIP REVENUE.**  
The following table exhibits the amount of revenue raised within the district of Port Phillip, in the year ended 31st December, 1842:—

	£	s.	d.
1 Duties on spirits imported 67139 gallons	34651	18	7
2 Duties on tobacco imported	9365	12	6
3 Ad valorem duty on foreign goods imported	4643	15	1
4 Fees on the entrance and clearance of vessels, wharfage, and light-house dues	3311	5	3
5 Post office collections	1941	11	0
6 Auction duty and licenses to Auctioneers	1444	18	6
7 Licenses to retail fermented and spirituous liquors	2702	0	0
8 Fees of public offices	5988	2	10
9 Fees and fines of Courts of Petty Sessions	2704	10	5
10 Assessment on stock beyond the boundaries of location	5697	19	11
11 Fees and fines collected by Commissioners of Crown Lands	1389	10	4
12 Collected as tonnage duty in support of the Water Police	667	9	0
13 Collected as pilotage	396	15	11
14 Rents of government premises	160	0	0
15 Interest on public monies deposited in the Banks	1413	15	8
16 Proceeds of the sale of confiscated and government property	156	15	8
17 Queen's share of the sale of condemned merchandise			
Total	76836	0	8
18 Proceeds of the sale of land and town allotments	2729	12	8
19 Licenses to depasture stock on crown lands	6390	0	0
20 Licenses to cut timber on crown lands	514	0	0
21 Fees on the delivery of title deeds	90	5	0
Total	10223	17	8
22 Repayment for equipments retained by Surveyors	236	3	7
23 Repayment of an advance made in England to the Deputy Sheriff	75	0	0
Total	*311	3	7
Total	87371	1	11

The following presents the increase or decrease on each item, over the revenue of the previous year:—

	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	3806	18 9
2	2141	10 11
3		695 14 6
4		781 10 11
5	580	13 3
6		251 10 6
7	271	0 0
8	2077	4 3
9	677	8 6
10	2125	12 1
11	618	4 1
12	146	10 10
13	596	15 11
14	122	10 0
15		456 11 10
16	79	5 8
17		13 1 5
	13263	14 3
		2200 9 2
		68422 8 7
18	850	0 0
19	56	0 0
20	90	5 0
21		996 5 0
		68422 8 7
22	57	15 1
23	75	0 0
	132	15 1
Total	14392	14 4
		70622 7 9
Deduct Increase	14392	14 4
Decrease on the year		56230 3 5

\* The sum of £311 3s. 7d. cannot properly be considered Revenue, as it consists of repayments of expenses previously charged; it has, however, been included here, in order that the abstract may correspond with the Sub-Treasurer's accounts of receipts.  
† The numbers in this column refer to the numbers in the preceding table.

**JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.—NEW SCALE OF FEES.—TRANSFER OF THE POWER OF TAXING COSTS.**

The following copy of a despatch, from Lord Stanley to Sir George Gipps, appeared in yesterday's *Gazette*:—

[Circular.]  
Downing-street,  
26th August, 1842.  
SIR—I have the honour to transmit to you, for publication in the Colony under your Government, a copy of an order of her Majesty in Council, establishing a reduced rate of Fees in Appeals heard by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, together with the copy of an order made by that Committee, transferring the taxation of costs from the Masters of her Majesty's Courts at Westminster, to the Clerk of Appeals of the Privy Council Office. I have, &c.,  
(Signed) STANLEY.  
Governor Sir George Gipps, &c., &c.

**At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 11th day of August, 1842.**

PRESENT.—The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas there was this day read at the Board of representation from the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, dated the 10th August instant, and in the words following, viz:—

"The Lords of the Judicial Committee having taken into consideration the scale on which the costs of Appeals, and other matters referred by your Majesty to this Committee, are usually taxed by the Masters of the Court of Queen's Bench, or other persons to whom their Lordships have, from time to time referred the same; their Lordships agree humbly to represent to your Majesty, that it is expedient that the scale of costs hitherto allowed in the said proceedings before this Committee, should be reduced; and their Lordships recommend, provisionally, and until further consideration, such costs in all Appeals, or matters not being Appeals, from the Courts of Ecclesiastical or Admiralty Jurisdiction, should be taxed and allowed by all such taxing officers as shall hereafter be directed to ascertain and report the same to the Board, according to the Schedule hereunto annexed; and that this rate of charges should be observed by Solicitors conducting business before this Committee."

Her Majesty, having taken this representation into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, to approve thereof, and of what therein is recommended, and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that the same be duly and punctually observed, complied with, and carried into execution. Whereof all persons whom it may concern are to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

C. C. GREVILLE.

**THE SCHEDULE OF FEES ABOVE REFERRED TO.**

	£	s.	d.
Retaining fee	0	13	4
Perusing official copy of proceedings	2	2	0
(This fee to be raised at the discretion of the Clerk of Appeals.)			
Attendance at the Council Office, or elsewhere, on ordinary business, such as to enter an appeal or an appearance, to make a search, to lodge a petition or affidavit, or to retain Counsel	0	10	0
Instructions for petition of appeal	0	10	0
Drawing petition or case, per folio	0	2	0
Drawing appendix, per folio	0	1	0
Copying, per folio	0	6	6
Attendance on order of reference	Nil		
Drawing small petitions for orders, &c.	0	10	0
Instructions for case	1	0	0
Attending consultation	1	0	0
Correcting proof sheets, per printed sheet	0	10	6
Correcting Foreign or Indian proof sheets, per printed sheet	1	1	0
Attending on setting down for hearing	Nil		
Attending Clerk of Council for order	Nil		
Attending at Council Chamber on a petition	1	6	8
Attending Council Chamber all day on an appeal not called on	2	6	8
Attending a hearing	3	6	8
Attending a judgment	1	6	8
Sessions fee (for the legal year) equal to four term fees	3	3	0

**At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, August 10th, 1842.**

By the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.  
The Lords of the Judicial Committee having taken into consideration the practice of referring the taxation of costs in Appeals and other matters heard at their Lordships' bar to the Masters of her Majesty's Courts at Westminster, and being of opinion that such practice ought to be discontinued; their Lordships are thereupon pleased to order, as it is hereby ordered, that it be referred to the Clerk of Appeals of the Privy Council Office, acting as the Registrar of this Committee, to tax all bills of costs, under their Lordships' orders, on appeals or upon the petition of the parties; and that their Lordships do further direct that all such taxation shall be regulated by the Schedule of Fees annexed to their Lordships' Representation to her Majesty in Council of this day's date; and their Lordships do further direct that a separate account be kept of all the Fees received by the said Clerk of Appeals on account of such taxation, such Fees to be the same as have been usually charged by the Masters or other persons to whom the taxation of such bill of costs has heretofore been referred.

C. C. GREVILLE.

**ADVANCES FROM THE COLONIAL TREASURY.**

Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of the heads of departments not duly attending to the adjustment of advances, made to them for the public service, the Governor has directed that, in future, the following rules, which it has been deemed expedient to establish in respect to such advances, shall be strictly adhered to.

1st. No advance will be made to any public officer unless he state the period, within which it is proposed to account for the appropriation of the amount which he requires.

2nd. In preparing the warrant for any such advance, the period within which it is to be adjusted, is distinctly to be specified; and if the officer receiving it fail to adjust or repay the same within such period all payments to him of any nature whatsoever, whether salary or otherwise, will, in order that the matter may not be lost sight of, be suspended.

3rd. Every such officer will, further, be held responsible to procure from the Colonial Treasurer a receipt for its payment, or a certificate that it has been adjusted; a copy of which he will forward, without loss of time, to the Auditor General.

**THE CAMPBELL FIELD ESTATE.**—As announced, will positively take place on Friday next, the 10th instant, at Mr. Stubbs' rooms; and as it seems desirable to remind gentlemen in the country districts, much interested in the sale of this splendid estate, it is presumed this notification will not be unacceptable.

**CITY COUNCIL.**

Yesterday the City Council met, pursuant to adjournment. The attendance was much more numerous than it has been for some time past. His Worship the Mayor in the chair.

**AUSTRALIAN COLLEGE.**—The prize essays in the Greek classes of this institution, which had been forwarded by Dr. Lang to the Mayor, to be submitted to the inspection of the Council, as specimens of native talent and taste, were laid before the council by his Worship. The exercises consisted of three copies of the paradigm of the Greek verb, tastefully executed by native youths, (Masters Matthew and Wm. Bowman of Windsor, and Peter M'Pierson of Port Phillip.) The exercises were much admired, and the Clerk was instructed to return the thanks of the council, and to express their gratification.

**FINANCE COMMITTEE.**—Accounts to the amount of 611. 7s., which had passed the finance committee, were ordered by the council to be paid.

**THE MARKETS.**—It was determined to apply to government, to appoint a constable to assist at the Hay market. A motion for the appointment of an assistant to the clerk of George-street market, at a salary of 3s. 6d. per day, was lost: but the sum of 5s. per week, was voted to Mr. Curtis towards getting the markets properly cleansed.

**SURFACE CLEANING.**—A committee was appointed to open the tenders that had been sent in for the surface cleaning of the streets in Gipps ward, and to report to the council. The committee withdrew, and in a few minutes returned, approving of the tender of Mr. John Grier, which was accordingly accepted by the council.

**ABSENT MEMBERS.**—The Mayor intimated that he had received a letter from Councillor Egan, stating that he could not be present, having gone on business to the country; and requesting that his notice of motion might be allowed to stand over. Mr. Macdermott took the opportunity to read a note from Mr. Flood, apologising for his unavoidable absence, and requesting him urgently to oppose the motion of Mr. Holden for the erection of a fountain at the corner of Kent and Market streets—a locality already sufficiently supplied with such conveniences.

**MACQUARIE-STREET SEWERS.**—A letter from the City Surveyor was then read, recommending that the sewers in Macquarie-street should be immediately repaired. The recommendation was approved of.

**MARKET PLURALITIES.**—A letter signed by several holders of stalls in the George-street market, complaining of individuals holding stalls both in the fruit market, and in the shed appropriated to growers of produce was then read. It alluded particularly to the case of Mr. George M'Donald, who held 2 stalls in the shed, and one in the growers shed. It was urged by Alderman Owen, that such communications should always in the first place be considered in committee, so that individuals might not be aspersed in public, till it was ascertained whether there was ground for such aspersions or not. The letter was referred to the market committee.

**ROAD METAL.**—The Mayor stated, that a quantity of road metal which the government had been in the habit of taking, had arrived as ballast from Van Dieman's Land, and could be obtained by the council. A letter was read from the City Surveyor, suggesting that the council should apply to the government to obtain what metal they might require from the quarries at Pennant Hills. Mr. Macdermott remarked that the quarries there were private property, and though the government might have the power to invade private property for such a purpose, the corporation had no such power. It was left to the committee appointed to consider the amendments necessary in the corporation act to consider how far it might be desirable to secure to the corporation similar powers in this respect to those enjoyed by the trustees of parish roads. Mr. Hollinshed stated that he had been making experiments in laying down iron-bark pavement, and he found that he could lay down a pavement that would stand four times as much wear and tear as any one laid with road metal, at the rate of 4d. per superficial foot.

**EXPENSE OF VALUATION.**—The following sums were ordered to be paid to the valuers in the several wards mentioned, viz:—in Cooks Ward, 111.; in Brisbane Ward, 161.; and in Macquarie Ward, 291.; being at the rate of 1l. for each day occupied.

**EQUALISATION OF ASSESSMENT.**—Mr. Macdermott moved, that for the purpose of equalising the assessment, the various ward committees should be consolidated into one general committee, to revise the whole of the lists; as he was satisfied that in one of the wards, at least, the rateable property was assessed below its value. In Macquarie Ward, the committee, of which he was a member, had assessed all property at its fair legitimate value; and he could not think of assessing the poor man to the full amount of his rental in one ward, while such gentlemen as Messrs. M'Leay, Barker, and Burdekin, should escape with an assessment of half the annual value of their premises—because they were their own.

From what he could learn, the following was the amount of rateable property in each ward, according to the assessment, that had just been concluded:

Macquarie	£77000
Brisbane	71000
Cook	27000
Bourke	83000
Gipps	55000
Phillip	53000
	368,000

Now there were upwards of 200 voters in Cooks Ward; but from the character of the buildings generally he was satisfied that 50 houses, taken indiscriminately in the ward, would produce a greater rental than the whole amount assessed. He was satisfied that the buildings in that ward were much underrated; as, for instance, the house of Mr. Burdekin, worth at least 800l. or 900l. a-year, was rated at 600l. The houses of Mr. M'Leay and Mr. Barker were also rated at little more than half their annual value; and as in other wards the twenty-five pounders had been rated at their full value, he did not wish that there should be one law for the rich and another for the poor. If any one were assessed too high, he could appeal, but assessing too low would excite discontent among those who were more fully assessed, while that discontent could not remedy the evil. The motion was seconded by Alderman Wilshire, and opposed by Mr. Holden; but on being put, was carried by a majority of 9 to 7.

**NEWSPAPERS.**—Alderman Owen's motion, that a copy of each of the Sydney newspapers, and of the *Government Gazette* from the first November last, should be filed at the Council Office, and annually bound, was carried, (but with their accustomed liberality, they expressed a hope that the newspaper proprietors, who do not require payment for their labours or outlay, would let them have a copy gratuitously).

**WATER COMMITTEE'S REPORT.**—The report of the Water Committee was received and read. It is much too lengthy a document, however, to be inserted in our present number. It states the probable expense of laying down pipes, &c. at 52121.; and recommends that instead of 5s. 10s. should be charged for supplying water for each room.

**KENT-STREET.**—Both of Mr. Holden's motions for the erection of a fountain at the corner of Market and Kent streets, and for authorising the draft by the Surveyor of a longitudinal section of the latter street, with a view to its repair, were lost.

**FOUNTAIN AT HYDE PARK.**—Tenders were ordered for the construction of a passage to the new fountain at Hyde Park.

**QUARTER-DAY.**—Mr. Macdermott hoped that as the first quarter-day of the Council would be the 9th instant, the Mayor and Aldermen, in honour of the occasion, would appear in their robes, and the Councillors in the dress that had been already determined on. Mr. John Jones said he would just come in his business habiliments. Some chat-chat followed, not particularly requiring to be recorded.  
**OFFICERS' SALARIES.**—It was unanimously resolved that all the salaries due to the officers under the Corporation, should be forthwith paid, up to the 1st of February, and that they should be paid on the first of every month hereafter. A schedule for that purpose was ordered to be prepared.  
Council adjourned to Thursday next.

**INSOLVENT ESTATES.**  
MEETINGS FOR THIS DAY.

In the estate of John Bowler, a first meeting, to be held at Bathurst, at ten. In the estate of Mathew Stewart, a single meeting, at half-past ten. In the estate of William Henry Tyrer, deceased, a first meeting, at eleven.

**MEETINGS FOR TUESDAY, FEB. 7.**  
In the estate of John Rowley, a third meeting, at ten. In the estate of Peter Furness, a single meeting at half-past ten. In the estate of John Jones, a single meeting, at eleven. In the estate of C. F. Gemmer, an adjourned meeting, at twelve. In the estate of Andrew Higgins, a special meeting for proof of debts, at a quarter before eleven. In the estate of George Dent, for the same purpose, at eleven.

## THE PENRITH POLICE CASE.

Some time ago a report of a police case tried before the Penrith bench, was furnished us, from what we then considered an unexceptionable quarter. The case was a summons at the instance of the Rev. John Vincent, of a female servant named Maria Marra, to answer a charge of neglect of duty. Appended to the report, was an appeal purporting to have been made to the bench by the plaintiff, complaining strongly of ill-treatment at the hand of her mistress. The case appeared to us at the time a peculiarly hard one; and never for a moment imagining that any one would dare so grossly to impose upon us as to give as a public document what did not really possess that character; we gave the case publicity. We were subsequently informed, however, by a gentleman, who, we had reason to suppose, could not be misinformed, that the document in question was not genuine, but got up by our correspondent, who was said to entertain a personal pique towards the family of Mr. Vincent. Anxious to know the truth of the matter, and provoked at the supposition that we might possibly have been made the vehicle of other men's private spleen, and the unintentional instruments of wounding unjustly the feelings of a private individual, we addressed a note to the magistrates before whom the case was tried, and to our astonishment received the following reply:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL OBSERVER.

Police Office, Penrith,

Tuesday, Jan. 31

SIR—In reply to your letter of the 29th inst., respecting the case of Maria Marra, I beg to inform you that the appeal published in your paper of the 21st of January, did not form any part of the case as publicly exhibited before this Bench.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. V. DALHUNTY, J. P.

Such conduct on the part of a contributor to the public press as was thus brought to light we know not in what terms sufficiently to reprobate. There is nothing which we would more scrupulously avoid than the disclosure of the name of a correspondent, when honestly dealt by; but when imposed on in such a way as we have been in the present instance, such consideration on our part ceases to be a duty. The author of the report was represented to us as a person who might be useful in furnishing us with such items of local intelligence as might transpire; and being the son of a clergyman of the English Church, and respectably connected, we never for a moment suspected that he could have had recourse to such unfair means as he has thought proper to adopt for the gratification of his personal ill-will. The authoritative statement of Mr. Dalhnty, we trust, may furnish an antidote to the poison which the writer of the report has unfortunately for once had an opportunity to diffuse through our unwitting instrumentality.

## FIRST FRUITS OF THE CITY MAGISTRACY.

One of the greatest advantages of which the new municipal regime has yet been productive is the abolition, at least, partially of the close exclusive system which has hitherto been acted upon at the Petty Sessions for the revision of the jury list. At the late meeting for this purpose the old hands were somewhat staggered by a motion for the opening of tee doors to the public, made, we believe, by one of the Aldermen/Magistrates. The motion was supported by several of the new, and also by some of the former magistracy—a amongst others by Messrs. Brennan Innes, and Wilshire; but on being put it was negatived. A large infusion, however, of new material was introduced into the composition of the special jury list. The names of as many respectable merchants and tradesmen as could be found with the requisite qualification in the shape of country residences, or such like, were added to the former list. The majority of these are men of the most respectable character and standing, and form a valuable accession to that important body. All the members of the City Council except eight, (disqualified chiefly by their calling, as retailers, publicans, &c.) are now special jurymen; and there can be no doubt that the increase of popular elements in the composition of the special jury, (for which we are mainly indebted to the new order of things) will be accompanied with a corresponding increase of popular confidence in that important body.

We are sorry to think that one of the Aldermen whom his Excellency has raised to the magistracy, not having yet taken the requisite oaths, was absent on the occasion. This looks very like a dereliction of the duty he owes to his constituents; and we hope Alderman Mitchell will speedily make what amends he can, for the unwarrantable neglect.

**ALDERMEN MAGISTRATES.**—A petition to his Excellency, is we believe, in course of signature, praying that the magisterial office may be conferred on Aldermen Allen and Owen. We hope it may meet with a gracious reception, and that its prayer may be complied with.

**BANKING.**—The last issue of notes by the Union Bank, are dated the 1st January, 1843. As that day happened to be Sunday, a doubt has arisen whether the new notes are valid in a legal point of view.—A discussion took place on Tuesday in the parlour of the Bank of New South Wales, relative to the propriety of discontinuing the interest on deposits. The subject will be again resumed on Tuesday next.

**EXTENSIVE FAILURE.**—The house of Willis, Sandeman, and Co., has stopped payment. The liabilities are about £100,000, and the deficiency is said to be very large.

**WATER POLICE.**—Mr. Burgess, first officer of the barque *Helvellyn*, was on Tuesday last sentenced by the Water Police court to pay a fine of £5 and costs, for assaulting J. Lummons the boatswain, of that vessel, by striking him three times with a handspike.

**LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.**—The sub-committee of the Legislative Council, who have been appointed to consider upon a suitable place for the new assembly to hold its meetings in, have determined on the present council chamber, which is to be enlarged for that purpose, under the superintendence of the Colonial Architect.

**ALLIANCE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**—The Directors of the Sydney Alliance Assurance Company, have declared a dividend of ten per cent. since the establishment of the company in 1835. Losses to the amount of 28,901l. have been sustained, and the shareholders have received a dividend of ten per cent. per annum, there has been, notwithstanding, a further profit of nearly twenty per cent. which has been invested in an addition to the capital and as a reserved fund. The total amount received for premiums during the year 1842, was 8,319l. 18s. 4d. The net profit on the year, 4471l. 16s. 8d.

**AUSTRALASIAN SUGAR COMPANY.**—A meeting of the shareholders was held on Monday last, at the Royal Hotel, to receive the report of the Directors on the state and prospects of the Company. The holders of about 300 shares were present. F. W. Unwin, Esq., was called to the chair, and read the Report. It commenced by congratulating the shareholders that the difficulties which had attended the early progress of the Company had now been overcome, and that the manufactory was now at work to the satisfaction of the directors. Under an entire change of management, the work had fully realized the expectations held out to the shareholders, and gave the directors every reason to hope that the undertaking would now be eminently successful. The present work was stated at about five tons of refined sugar per day, but the Company had not moulds to keep up that rate of working; they had, therefore, ordered 10,000 iron moulds, which were very superior to earthen, to be made in the colony with all possible despatch. The report also stated, that with some additional plant, and not expensive additions to the premises, the work might be increased to seventy tons per week of raw material, if a market could be found for so large a quantity. The quality of the goods, (of which samples were exhibited,) was now unexceptionable, and the demand exceeded any expectation previously entertained. A new dam was to be thrown over a narrow part of Cook's river, which has again become, to a certain degree, salt; but in the mean time, by condensing their steam, and otherwise, the Company obtained all the fresh water absolutely required for manufacturing purposes. The report was unanimously approved of.

**COOLIES.**—The *Singapore Free Press* has an article on the wants of Australia, in

regard to labour; in which the introduction of Chinese emigrants instead of Hill Coolies is recommended, as being at once cheaper, and more likely to develop successfully the resources of the country. For the colonization of Moreton Bay in particular, which is regarded as eminently adapted for the cultivation of sugar, Chinese are recommended as much better adapted. Singapore and Java are pointed at as illustrations of what they can effect under European superintendence. We are disposed to think, however, both the one class of labourers and the other equally objectionable, so long as English or European labour can by any means be procured.

**SNAKES.**—We have been requested to publish the following remarkable instance of an animal recovering from the bite of a snake:—One day last week, as Mr. Grono and his men were busied in Webby's Creek, a dog which accompanied them was bitten under the lower jaw by a coloured snake, measuring upwards of six feet, and after the most frightful contortions, in the space of five or six minutes it was apparently dead; indeed, so firmly persuaded were the party of life being extinct, that one of them threw the dog among some reeds, where they left him. During dinner the subject of the dog's death became the topic of conversation, and being a favourite, his loss was generally bewailed—when, lo! to the astonishment of all present, the supposed defunct animal made his appearance, bounding in with all the elasticity of one that had never been affected! This was in little better than half an hour after leaving him. The dog subsequently relapsed into a dozy state until the usually fatal hour of sundown, when he again revived, and started after handcoats as lively and vivacious as ever! We should remark that the marks of the snake's fangs were perfectly visible, and that the dog bled from the wounds; and as the lead snake's bite is universally considered fatal, we have particularised this well authenticated circumstance for the consideration of the cognoscenti. The dog was smooth haired.—*Hawkesbury Correspondent of the Herald.*

**LOWER HAWKESBURY.**—A party of bush-rangers have taken up their stand at the watering place between the Hollow and the Wollombi, known as Hungry Flat, where during the last week, they have stopped several parties and plundered them of every thing they could obtain.

## NELSON—NEW ZEALAND.

On Tuesday last Mr. Cottrell started on a second exploring expedition, accompanied by a man named Panter, who was with him on his former trip, and a Maori. Two men, carrying extra provisions for four days, proceed as far as the Wairoo, where the provisions will be deposited, and the men return. The object which Mr. Cottrell is instructed to attain is to discover, if possible, an extensive valley, the head of which is said by a French whaler to exist behind the Lookers-on, extending southward to Bank's Peninsula, at the back of the coast range of hills, and within nine or ten miles of the sea. Mr. Cottrell will, we believe, endeavour to gain the Wairoo at a point higher up than where he met with it in his last expedition, and, by following up the river to its head he hopes to find an opening in the chain of hills which will enable him to reach the valley in question, should it exist. If no opening be found, he will cross the hill range. From the head of the Wairoo to the Lookers-on, the distance cannot be above three days' journey, and it is therefore hoped that, as each person will carry fourteen days' provision from that point, there will be ample time to examine the country.—*Examiner, January 14.*

The *Royal Mail* has put in for surgical assistance, the captain having an eye blown out, and both arms severely fractured. Three of the crew are more or less blind. We have not yet heard how the accident occurred.

## PORT NICHOLSON.

The New Zealand Company have offered to send out lights for a light-house to be erected on Pencarrow Head, at an expense of 1,500l., to be charged on the harbour dues. The matter for the present waits a reference from Lord Stanley to the Governor of the colony.

The Company have also voted the sum of 200l. towards defraying the expenses of building a Roman Catholic chapel at Wellington. A Roman Catholic priest accompanies the Hon. Mr. Petre in the *Thomas Sparks*.

On the 6th December, at ten minutes past 7, p. m., two severe shocks of an earthquake were felt at Wellington.

Colonel Wakefield has brought with him, on his return from Auckland, the Attorney General's opinion on the question of the continuance or re-election of the council at Wellington. The opinion is, that the Corporation Ordinance is no longer in operation there, nor can be resuscitated but by another ordinance, which cannot be passed until the arrival of an actual *bona fide* Governor, the *locum tenens* not having the power to call the council together. The adjudication of the question lies with the Supreme Court; the probability is, however, that the judgment of the Supreme Court would in this instance coincide with the opinion of the Attorney-General.

## AUCKLAND.

We feel bound to contradict the report that hostilities between the two native tribes have been suppressed. On the contrary, about two hundred of the Tauranga people left that place on Thursday last, in four large canoes, for the avowed purpose of attacking their enemies. They are greatly exasperated at the falling off of their Christian allies. Indeed, it is hardly desirable that a sincere reconciliation should take place, for it would probably be cemented by their making common cause, and falling upon the handful of men, sixty-seven in all, we believe, that remain under Major Bumbury's command. The two parties of the natives are of pretty equal strength; they must about four hundred fighting men on each side; there is, however, great disunion among both the bands.—*Auckland Times.*

The Acting-Governor has refused the usual salary, secured by the general Church Act, to a Roman Catholic priest; thus exercising the dangerous and unconstitutional power of suspending the operation of the law.

## VARIETIES.

**Hypochondriacism Extraordinary.**—Among the dry, quaint, and philosophical scenes with which Mr. Neale's recent volumes of "Charcoal Sketches" abound, we think this sally of a loafer, who has been sleigh-ridden, and got "split," is inimitable:—"It's man's nature, I believe, and we can't help it now. As for me, I wish I was a pig—here's some sense in being a pig wot's fat; pig's don't have to speculate and burst—pigs never go a sleighing, quarrel with their daddies-in-law wot is to be, get into sprees, and make ternal fools of themselves. Pigs is decent-behaved people and good citizens, though they ain't got no wote. And then they haven't got no clothes to put on of cold mornings when they get up; they don't have to be 'damin' and patchin' their old pants; they don't wear no old hats on their heads, nor have to ask people for 'em; cold wittles is plenty for pigs. My eyes! I if I was a jolly fat pig belonging to respectable people, it would be tantamount to nothing' to me who was president. Who ever see'd one pig sittin' on a cold curbstone a rubbin' another pig's head what got chucked out of a sleigh? Pigs have too much sense to go a ridin', if so be as they can help it. I wish I was one, and out of this scrape. It's true," continued Doot, thoughtfully, and pulling Templeton's nose till it cracked at the bridge joint; "'t's true, pigs have their troubles like humans—constables catches 'em, dogs bites 'em, and pigs are sometimes almost as donever suckers as men; but pigs never runs their own noses into scrapes, coaxin' themselves to believe it's fun, as we do. I never see a pig go the wote's bog in my life, 'sept on rum cherries."—*American Paper.*

**The Dog Smugglers.**—The contraband trade carried on by dogs on the frontier of France next to Belgium, says the *Constitutionnel*, continues to increase in extent and activity. The number of dogs thus employed is estimated at 80,000. A premium is given for the destruction of each of the quadruped smugglers, and immense numbers have fallen victims to the douaniers, but they are immediately replaced by others. Their homes are in France, where they are well fed and kindly treated, and their education consists in sending them from time to time into Belgium, where they are nearly starved, and severely flogged by men dressed as French Custom-house officers; so that they have the uniform in horror, and in the course homeward carefully avoid it, taking a circuitous route as soon as they catch sight of it. When they are let loose to return home, laden with a burden of from five to six kilograms of merchandise, they proceed with regularity, and they are sure of good treatment on their arrival.

**Receipt for the Ladies.**—To freeze cream, simply pat it into a glass vessel, and then place the whole in an old bachelor's bosom.

**Murder through Fear.**—At the Carmarthen Assizes in 1743, a girl only eight years old was tried for the murder of a brother and sister,

the one six, and the other four years of age, and acquitted. It appeared that the three children, who lived in a cottage not far from the sea, had been frightened with stories of the cruelty of the Spaniards, and the danger of their landing upon that coast. These children having been one day left alone, when there happened to arise a violent thunder storm, became so terrified as to imagine the Spaniards were coming, and the eldest to avoid falling into their hands, took up a hedging bill in order to destroy herself, which the two young observing, cried out repeatedly, "Pray, sister, kill us first," upon which she actually despatched them. She afterwards desperately wounded herself, but not having strength, or perhaps courage enough, after seeing such pain, to complete her design that way, she ran out of the house to a river near it, and was going to throw herself in, but was prevented by some casual passenger, to whom she said in great terror that she was going to drown herself for fear of the Spaniards, and that she had killed her brother and sister for the same reason.—The Watchman.

SYDNEY PRICE CURRENT.

Table of market prices for various goods including ALES, SPIRITS, WINES, TEAS, SUGARS, PROVISIONS, SOAP, OIL, AND CANDLES, METALS, AMMUNITION AND SUNDRIES, PAINTS, and SUNDRIES.

Table of market prices for various goods including BREAD, FLOUR, AND GRAIN, COLONIAL MERCHANDISE, LIVE STOCK, DUTIES, EXPORTS, MELBOURNE MARKETS, HOBART TOWN MARKETS, LAUNCESTON MARKETS, and ENGLISH MARKET.

To the Independent Electors of the City of Sydney.

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

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

Gentlemen, I have now dwelt among you nearly thirty years, during which I believe you will all acknowledge that I have, need neither exertions nor capital to advance the public interest 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 identified with yours. I have no public interests to serve but yours. I am neither a place holder nor a place hunter. I want not any of your favour. I profess to be no worldly theorist, but a practical utilitarian. I profess no more than what I mean, but can be staunch to what I do profess.

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

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

Ormond House, December 26.

To the Independent Electors of the City of Sydney.

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

My public principles have been so often before the public, in the course of the long and arduous struggle which has led to this approaching change in our form of government, that I do not consider it necessary to trouble you with a recitation 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 debonair views of their probable tendency, come from what quarter they may; giving to whatever I may deem beneficial to the general weal, my cordial support; and to whatever I may judge detrimental, my strenuous opposition.

A son of the soil myself, it must be almost needless to add, that my whole interests, feelings, and prejudices, are identified with the prosperity of my country—a prosperity which, I know, can only be insured by free institutions and equal laws. To revive and re-establish the support of the latter institutions is evidently the first duty 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 be deemed presumptuous in me to anticipate, that few will be found in its Councils more competent to assist in extending its free institutions; still fewer with more experience, purer intentions, or greater zeal.

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

To the Independent Electors of the Counties of Georgiana, King and Westmoreland.

GENTLEMEN—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.

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 large 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.

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. 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.

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 pledge myself.—I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant.

L. MACALISTER.

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

GENTLEMEN, At the earnest solicitations of my Friends and Neighbours, I venture to come forward and offer myself as a CANDIDATE 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 undertake a task of such magnitude, did I not feel that, by withholding myself, I should be treating the good opinion of my Friends with indifference and, I may say, with Ingratitude.

A native of this Colony, and personally known 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 matters 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 hand, firmly 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.

Advertisement for STEAM COMMUNICATION between SYDNEY, VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, AND PORT PHILLIP. THE Steam-ship SEA HORSE, will leave Sydney—FOR PORT PHILLIP, ON THURSDAY, 10th FEB., at 8 o'clock, a.m. On TUESDAY, 7th of MARCH, 8 o'clock, a.m. Further information obtained on application to BOYD & Co., Union's Buildings, Custom-House. January 18, 1845.

Advertisement for SCHOOL OF ARTS. NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual General Meeting of the Members of the Society for the election of officers and members of the Committee of management for the year 1845, will be held in the Hall of the Institution, in Pitt-street, on Tuesday evening, the 7th day of February next. The Ballot will commence at 8 o'clock, and close at eight precisely, when the Chair will be taken for general business. By order of the Committee, B. P. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

FOR SALE,

290 COWS WITH CALVES.—5 MARES. 500 EWES, four years old, with STATION. MR. STUBBS 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.

The undermentioned capital little stock and establishments 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 circumstances 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. 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.

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

Third Sale of the Sydney Redfern Estate.

MR. 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 10th day of February, 1843.

THE LLOTMENTS 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. Knapp.

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

Title—Unexceptionable. Terms—same as last sale.

The increased demand for this popular property will be best exemplified by reference to the competition at the sale on the 27th ultimo. The public, who are the great rulers (after all) of what property is worth, have already settled this as no "common" place 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 airy situation, it is well described as being "without the Bills of Mortality," or "City Boundary Line."

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

FOSTERVILLE, situated between the Sheriff's Gardens and the mansion house and grounds of John Terry Hughes, Esq., well known as the valuable

PROPERTY OF JOHN SMITH, Esquire. As surveyed and planned by Armstrong into SLENDID BUILDING PORTIONS.

Will be let by public auction, on WEDNESDAY, 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 FROGGOED OUT.

ABSOLUTELY FIXED FOR

FRIDAY, the 10th of FEBRUARY, 1843. At the Mart, King-street—Sale at Twelve.

THE CAMPBELLFIELD ESTATE, NEAR CAMPBELLTOWN.

MR. STUBBS announces to the inhabitants of the Metropolis, Parramatta, Liverpool, Campbelltown, Aggin, Bringley, 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 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 manorial 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.

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

THE GENTLEMEN OF THE AUSTRALIAN TURF may be early apprised of it. A well-selected and choice spot near the GRAND STAND will be included in the sale, for the erection of

"THE CAMPBELLTOWN RACE-COURSE INN."

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 Campbelltown, 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 Denbar Court) will be divided off into allotments, from 2 to 10 acres, for the convenience of small farmers, dairymen, 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.

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 40 per cent. from day of sale, optional to the purchasers to pay off any sum, not less than £50, by giving three months' notice.

BANK SHARES, FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

Sixty Sydney Bank, 6l. per share paid up Sixty Shares Union Bank of Australia, 25l. per share paid up Twenty-five ditto ditto, ditto 2l. 10s. ditto Thirty-two ditto Bank Australia, 40l. ditto Six ditto ditto 40l. ditto Fifty ditto Alliance Assurance Company 4l. ditto Ninety ditto Union Assurance Company 6l. ditto.

Apply to Mr. Samuel Lyons, George-street and Charlotte-place.

By order of the Trustees to the Estate of the late William J. Thompson.

MR. JAMES BYRNES will sell by public auction, on SATURDAY, the 4th February next, at Mrs. Walker's, Red Cow Inn, Parramatta, at eleven o'clock,

All that piece or parcel of Land, known as Thompson's Farm, at Penant Hills, with Dwelling House and Orchard, containing sixty acres, more or less, adjoining the Farm of Mr. Bellamy, and now let at 20l. per annum. For richness of soil, and locality, this little Homestead stands unrivalled in the neighbourhood of Parramatta, and is therefore well worthy the attention of buyers.

Title—A Grant from the Crown. Terms—Twenty per cent. cash deposit, and the remainder at three and six months. Security upon the property if required.

Tenders for a Weigh-bridge required.

Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, January 31, 1843

NOTICE is hereby given, that fresh Tenders for the construction and erection of a Weigh-bridge for the Hay Market of Sydney, are invited by the City Council. A plan and specification of the required machine will be open for inspection at the City Surveyor's Office, in the Council Chambers, York-street, between the hours of 10 and 12 every forenoon, till Tuesday next, the 7th of February, up to which date tenders will be received. Three months from the date of the acceptance of tender will be allowed for the completion of the contract; and security to the amount of the tender will be required for its due performance. Tenders, with the names of the sureties, to be enclosed under cover to this Office, addressed to the Town Clerk, and endorsed "Tender for Weigh-bridge." CHARLES H. CHAMBERS, Town Clerk.

To the Independent Electors of the City of Sydney.

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

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

Your most obedient servant, W. BLAND.

To the Independent Electors of the Boroughs of East, and West Maitland and Newcastle.

GENTLEMEN—In presenting myself as a Candidate for the honour of your support at the approaching Election, I consider it proper to give you an outline of my principles.

I am a friend to civil and religious liberty, and an enemy to all intolerance.

I am for diffusing the blessings of education as widely as possible amongst the people.

I am for the most rigid economy in every department of the government.

I shall co-operate with the friends of the country in endeavouring to get rid of the civil list, and to establish the right of appropriating as well as of raising the public revenue.

This endeavour failing, I shall contend that the territorial revenue be conceded to us as an equivalent, on the same principle as it has been conceded in Canada. Seeing that the district councils created by the new Act of Parliament will entail a heavy local expenditure on the country districts, for improvements of all kinds, I shall feel it my duty to enforce, as far as practicable, a corresponding reduction in the general expenditure.

In fine, I shall vote for every measure that has a tendency to improve the moral and physical condition of the people, and oppose every measure of a contrary, or even doubtful tendency.

I have only to add, that I am bound to the country as strongly by the ties of self-interest as by those of nativity; all I possess is embarked in the colony.

My own success or failure being thus completely identified with yours, affords, I trust, an indisputable guarantee of the course I shall necessarily follow, if by your suffrage, it be my good fortune to be placed in the honourable position to which I now aspire.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your most obedient servant, D. WENTWORTH.

To the Independent Electors of the County of Argyle.

GENTLEMEN—I beg to apprise you that it is my intention to offer myself as a candidate for the honour of becoming your representative in the Legislative Council.

I am induced to come forward to solicit your suffrages at the approaching Election, on the grounds—of my whole life having been passed in the Colony, and the best part of it among you in this country. From my knowledge of past events I must have gained some experience, and be able to form a tolerable accurate judgment of any measures which may be brought forward affecting the interests of the Colony.

If you may think me worthy of the important trust of becoming your representative, I will pledge myself to use my best exertions to promote, not your interests only, but of the Colonists generally.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, WILLIAM BRADLEY.

Gonihurn, January 9.

To the Independent Electors of the Counties of St. Vincent and Murray.

GENTLEMEN—Presuming that the counties of St. Vincent and Murray will return a member to the New Legislative Assembly, I beg to announce to you my intention of offering myself as a candidate for the honour of becoming your representative.

The grounds upon which I venture to lay claim to this mark of your confidence are, the fact of my having resided in the colony for the last seventeen years, and having thus had an opportunity of becoming intimately acquainted with its interests. The knowledge and experience which I have thus acquired, I shall, should you do me the honour of returning me as your Representative, employ to the best of my ability in promoting those objects most conducive to the welfare of the colony. JOHN COGHILL.

MAJOR WENTWORTH'S ELECTION.

A Public Meeting of the friends of Major Wentworth, held on Friday, the 13th instant, at Mr. Stewart's Rooms, West Maitland, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

Proposed by Captain Russell; seconded by Mr. Lipscomb:

1. That in the opinion of this Meeting Major Wentworth is a fit and proper person to represent the Northumberland boroughs in the new Legislative Council, and that this meeting do pledge themselves to support his election.

Proposed by Mr. Lipscomb; seconded by Mr. Cummins:

2. That, with a view to ensure his return, the following gentlemen be requested to act as a Committee for West Maitland, with power to add to their number:—

- C. M. Doyle, Esq. A. M'Donnell, Esq. Henry Dangar, Esq. Messrs. W. Lipscomb B. Russell G. Yeomans E. Capper James Brackenreg W. Heugh J. S. Mein, Esq. R. A. Wiseman, Esq. Messrs. O. Baldwin Johnson M. Stewart D. Dickson R. P. Cummins Thomas Evans H. Early George Furber Thomas Dee

- Rourke Dr. Mallon Messrs. Owen Nicholson Wilkinson Peter Green Thomas Stapleton Thomas Frentice Charles Frentice Henry Reeves

Proposed by Mr. Dodds; seconded by Mr. Stewart:

3. That the following gentlemen be requested to act as a Committee for East Maitland, with power to add to their number:—

- John Eales, Esq. Mr. R. Keddie John Turner, Esq. Messrs. A. Dods James Cox R. Cullter Messrs. John Eckford Thomas Ward Graham

Dr. Edey.

Proposed by Mr. Doyle; seconded by Mr. Turner:

4. That both Committees do proceed forthwith to canvass the electors in their respective boroughs.

H. DANGAR, Chairman.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF CAMDEN.

GENTLEMEN—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 settler myself, and a resident among you, my interests are the same. I do not therefore think it necessary 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 honour to be, Gentlemen, Your most obedient servant, JOHN OSBORNE

Gordon Hill, Wollongong, January 9th, 1843.

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

GENTLEMEN—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 publicly and formally to solicit your suffrages in my favour at the ensuing election, it would be an absurd affectation of modesty in me to deny that I do so, in so doing, I profess not only to have the will, but also, to some competent extent, the ability which I mean to 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 seeking to promote that welfare, however, I will consider it my duty in all cases to act impartially towards the various and sometimes conflicting interests of the several constituent classes of the community; and however liable each may be to identify his own interests, in an exclusive or predominant point of view, with the general weal, still, as the common representatives 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 a liberal 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 condition.

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.

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 power.

I have now laid before you my views and principles, 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, untrammelled and independent man.

Allow me, Gentlemen, the honor of a scribbling myself, your faithful and obedient servant, R. FITZGERALD.

Windsor, January 13.

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