

The Colonial Observer.

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COLONIAL POLITICS.

ROMISH ASSUMPTION;
WITH PROTESTANT ACCOMPANIMENTS.

ONE of the peculiar features of the present age is the unwonted and extraordinary activity of the Church of Rome. It cannot but be evident to the most unobtrusive spectator that the foundations of that famous system of priest-craft and superstition are fast giving way in some of its most ancient strong-holds in Europe; and therefore a new field must now be sought for beyond seas to "lengthen the cords and to strengthen the stakes" of the tottering fabric. Spain—so long the glory of the Popedom—so long the exclusive preserver of the Pope and his myrmidons, where it was only necessary for ages in succession to denounce a man as a heretic to have him hunted down as a wild beast and treated a thousand times worse, and where the mind of man has been so long bound in fetters of iron, and his free spirit enslaved by the Holy Inquisition—even Spain has at length arisen from her deep sleep of ages, "like a giant refreshed with wine;" asserting the native freedom and dignity of outraged humanity, bursting the iron-bonds of her ignominious vassalage, and bidding the Pope and his minions "begone, and trouble her no more." Now when people are turned out of house and hall in one country, it is absolutely necessary for them, like Aeneas of old, to look for a home and a settlement in another; hence the recent consignment of a whole ship-load of Spanish priests to Manilla, and hence the still more recent *avatar* of Popery in New Holland in the person of Archbishop Polding.

That all weak men are vain men is a maxim universally received; but it does not always follow that vain men are weak men. Of Bishop Polding's vanity we have a most instructive example in his public landing, and in his publicly advertised benediction; for instead of coming ashore with all the meekness and humility of a genuine successor of the apostles—like the apostle Paul, for example, when he made his entry into Corinth as a solitary traveller on foot, with his travelling-bag containing his "parchments" and his tent-makers' tools slung over his shoulder—he must be cheered and charioted and shouldered by all the rabble of our Southern metropolis! We question, however, whether Bishop Polding is at all fonder of the "poms and vanities" of secular dignity, the tinsel of anti-scriptural titles, the adulation of inferiors, and the shouts of the populace, than his brother, Bishop Broughton. There is one thing evident, at all events—they are equally ambitious; they both went to Europe to be made, as the midshipmen say, and they have both succeeded.

But with all the evidences of personal vanity and personal ambition exhibited by these ecclesiastical aspirants, who, like Diotrephes of old, love "to have the pre-eminence" in their respective sects, we have yet to learn whether either of them have ever

exhibited anything like intellectual vigour, and magnanimity, not to speak of Christian self-denial, self-devotion, self-sacrifice, in the cause of God and of truth. In the pursuit of power and preferment, in seeking and "obtaining the honour that cometh from man only," they have both compassed sea and land; but the other qualities we have enumerated we have yet to look for in their history and character, and we fear they are generally looked for in vain, as well in Queen-made as in Pope-made Bishops.

It is amusing, but at the same time most humiliating, to contemplate the controversy that is at present going on between these two classes of Bishops as to which of them has the best title to the appellation "Catholic" and to be considered the genuine successors of the apostles. The Bishop of London, in his late charge,* (and we presume Bishop Broughton also, for indeed there is very little doubt in the matter from certain unequivocal indications in that quarter) is as positive on the subject as either the Pope or Bishop Polding; the only difference being that while the Bishop of London acknowledges Bishop Polding as a true bishop, and the Romish Church as a true branch of the Catholic Church, Bishop Polding and his Italian master are unceremonious enough not to return the compliment—alleging that the said Bishop of London and Bishop Broughton are no bishops at all, and that their pretended Church is a filthy and rotten branch cut off from the true vine, the Church of Rome, the only Catholic Church.

Now the folly of all this will be evident to any man of common understanding who looks at the real meaning of the words he uses on the one hand, and who listens to the express injunctions, not of Holy Scripture only but of the Redeemer of the world speaking in his own person, on the other. The word *Catholic* signifies "Universal," and whatever, therefore, is not universal is not Catholic, and has no right or title to the name, if the real meaning of the word is to be taken for one moment into consideration. With all its pretensions the Romish Church is merely a Christian sect. The Greek Church is equally ancient, and what is much more to the purpose, equally removed from the only rule and standard of Christianity, the word of God; the Virgin Mary and the Saints being as much the objects of a species of worship (to allow them to explain it in their own language) in the one as in the other. Now it is quite impossible that the Romish and Greek Churches can be both Catholic or universal, even allowing for the moment that there were no other body of Christians in the world. The fact is, they are both mere sects, and their assumption of the term Catholic, in the sense in which they both pretend to use it, is as much an impudent as it is a senseless assumption. The truth is, the word has long

* See an article on the subject, copied from the *Times*, in yesterday's *Herald*.

lost its original meaning, like a thousand others in our language; and we have, therefore, no hesitation whatever in allowing the Pope's people, if they choose it, the exclusive use of it; it being sufficiently understood by all men of common information and common sense, that it signifies merely an adherent of the Romish sect. But the folly of certain Episcopalians in making a fuss about the term is as irrational and absurd as is the assumption of an exclusive title to it by the Romish denomination.

But if Romish assumption is intolerable in the estimation of all men of cultivated understanding, Protestant or Episcopalian assumption is still more so. "In this country" says the Bishop of London in the charge we have already referred to, "the clergy of the national Church, and they alone, are entitled to the respect and obedience of the people, as their lawful guides and governors in spiritual things. They alone are duly commissioned to preach the Word of God, and to minister his holy sacraments."

And what is the Church of England, forsooth, that its clergy should thus be exclusively (that is exclusive even of Bishop Polding and his sect) entitled to the respect and obedience of the people? Why, only one of the Protestant sects, and by no means the largest either. In fact Episcopalians form but a comparatively small portion of the whole body of Protestants in Europe and America. In Ireland the Presbyterians are as numerous as they. In Scotland there are at least two millions and a half of Presbyterians to forty thousand Episcopalians. The Protestants of France and Switzerland and Holland and Hungary, also of a large portion of Germany, are all Presbyterians; and the different Presbyterian denominations in the United States of America are nearly as seven to one compared with the Episcopalians. Nay, the king of Prussia, who has recently been playing such ecclesiastico-political pranks—the blessed fruits of the union of Church and State—at Cologne, is a Presbyterian king, and the cause or reason of his success in his recent endeavours to unite the Lutheran and Reformed Churches of his hereditary dominions into one Church, now called the Evangelical Church of Prussia, was that the Lutherans were to all intents and purposes Presbyterians as well as the Reformed; the peculiar and distinguishing tenets of Episcopacy—those on which the Bishop of London relies for his claim to exclusive reverence and obedience for his clergy—being as strongly repudiated by the Lutherans as by the Reformed or Presbyterians of the Continent of Europe. All the Protestant states of Germany are therefore Presbyterian, although not in name; and so are the kingdoms of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. Even taking it for granted, therefore, that all the Protestants of England were Episcopalians, that denomination forms but a small section of the Protestantism of Europe and America; but how vast a deduction must we not make even from English Protestantism for the Wesleyans, the Independents, the Baptists, and even the Presbyterians of England! Such assumption, therefore, as that of the Bishop of London in favour of his own comparatively small section of the Protestantism of Christendom, is as intolerable, and ten

times more offensive, as the assumption of the Church of Rome. We, Protestants of all communions, expect and look for it in the latter; "it is the nature of the beast;" but when we find it aped or imitated by certain of ourselves, it can excite only a mingled feeling of indignation and contempt.

We have a word or two on the subject of apostolical succession, as well as on the pretensions of bishops of both breeds, as tried by the express words of the Redeemer himself; but we must reserve them for a future and more fitting opportunity.

THE COMET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OBSERVER.

Liverpool, March 12, 1843.

SIR—Not having seen any minute account or delineation of the path of the Comet, now to be seen in the Heavens from any of your learned correspondents, from whom we might have expected some information, and since it appears much nearer to us, or at least subtends a larger angle than any I believe hitherto recorded, the subject becomes proportionably interesting. Under this impression, I would beg to throw out such remarks and suggestions as appear to me reasonable, with a view to elicit from our colonial Astronomers, more correct information, at the same time to be corrected in any errors into which I may have fallen.

In the first place, the Comet's sudden appearance will not be considered remarkable if we look at any good diagram whereon the paths of many of them are defined, especially of that observed by Sir Isaac Newton in 1680, whose approach to the sun and retrograde through the orbits of all the planets was nearly in a right line; now supposing the earth to have been in the opposite part of the orbit (and I imagine no other supposition will answer) during the ingress of the Comet and its proximity to the sun, it will appear evident—whether it was absolutely in conjunction with the great luminary or somewhat to the westward, the consequence would be the same—that it must be invisible to us, for in the first case it would be behind the sun, and the tail would stream out in the same direction, and in the other it would set or rise before him, and consequently like all other celestial bodies would be hidden by his radiance during the day.

Now that our optics clearly shew us that his right ascension is increasing easterly, we first get sight of the tail as it comes to the eastward of the sun; but the nucleus being still too near, we cannot observe, till it advances a few degrees further, when it becomes visible shortly after sunset, as Venus would in a somewhat similar position.

Its return through that portion of the heavens included in our orbit, we may expect from the velocity of such bodies, will not occupy much time; but it may give rise to several questions—first as to the inclination of its orbit to that of the earth (since I believe no two bodies have been discovered to move in the same plane) and if this be considerable we need not expect to see it much nearer to us, but if it be merely a few degrees or not exceeding that of some of the planets, it will intersect the plane of the earth's orbit so near the circumference that should she happen to be in or near that part, it is but reasonable to conclude that its influence may be in some measure perceptible.—Therefore, the question I would propose—Within what limits, would it be likely to influence our globe either by heat or attraction? And since it is equally clear that this last power must be mutual (no matter whether the earth or Comet possess the greater,) it appears to be a problem for Astronomers to define the precise limit; or, in other words, to describe the distance the Comet must keep from the earth to prevent any diminution of their centripetal and centrifugal forces, any disturbance in their rotatory motions, or change of temperature from its heat, either by reflection or radiation. According to Sir Isaac Newton's computation the Comet of 1680 was heated, at least, 2000 times beyond red hot iron; and supposing this to have been as near the sun, and the plane of its orbit nearly coincident with that of the earth, I say it is no extravagant calculation to advance speculations of this kind, or reason upon the probability of feeling the effects of this stranger before it leaves us. On the other hand, the principal argument against the hypothesis is the velocity of these bodies, and if this be anything nearly equal to the above-described (880,000 miles per hour, at its nearest distance from the sun), it would pass through the semi-diameter of the earth's orbit, and back again from the sun, while the earth would be moving over but a twelfth part of her circle—consequently, not considerably advanced beyond the position in which the Comet found her. Some other suggestions occur on the subject; but having already occupied more space than I intended I would prefer leaving it to able hands. Should you consider the foregoing remarks worthy of publication they are at your service. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, H. P.

RELATIONS OF THE ENGLISH COLONISTS AND THE AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINES.

In declaring the natives British subjects, and making them amenable to British laws they have been placed in the anomalous position of being made amenable to laws of which they are quite ignorant, and which, at the same time, do not afford to them the slightest redress from any injuries they may sustain at the hands of Europeans.

This very great disadvantage under which the aborigines labor, must, until remedied, tend materially to prevent the full development of those good results which might otherwise be expected to accrue from their intercourse with Europeans.

If, then, the legal disabilities under which the native labours, with respect to giving evidence in cases where Europeans are concerned, in civilization, how much more must the same cause tend to produce a still more serious impediment to their improvement, when operating in the intercourse of the natives with each other?

SPIRITS AND WINE.

The number of gallons of proof spirits distilled in the United Kingdom, in the year ending January 5, 1842, was—in England, 5,919,207; in Scotland, 8,504,333; in Ireland, 6,359,124; total, 20,782,664.

The number of gallons of proof spirits on which duty was paid for consumption, during the same period, was—in England, 3,166,985; in Scotland, 5,989,905; in Ireland, 6,485,443; total, 20,642,333.

The difference between the number of gallons distilled and the number on which duty was paid for consumption in England, gives us the quantity of whiskey consumed in this country, namely, 2,277,778 gallons. The lovers of this spirit, who relying on the professions of dealers, flatter themselves with the notion that they are supplied with "pure malt whiskey," will be a little surprised to learn that the whole quantity of whiskey made from malt consumed in England amounts to only 520,942 gallons.

It has been found, in consequence of the rapid increase in the numbers of the congregation, that the temporary building erected near St. Andrew's Cathedral is not sufficiently large. It will be remembered, that the building was put up on a scale to accommodate two hundred and eighty persons, and it has been overcrowded ever since it was first opened.

It is curious to contrast the consumption of spirits of all kinds with the population, thus—

Table with 3 columns: Country, Population, Consumption of Spirits. Rows for England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland.

Without troubling the reader with minute fractions the above figures give 2 quarts and 1 gill as the quantity of spirits consumed per head (that is including every man, woman and child in England); 2 gallons 1 quart and 1 gill per head for Scotland; and 3 quarts and 1 quart in Ireland.

Scotland are, undoubtedly, the most virtuous and orderly portion of the population of the United Kingdom, and yet they drink more spirits than any other. Persons who are in the habit of drawing hasty conclusions, might say that in Scotland virtue and order resulted from the drinking of spirits.

The number of gallons of foreign wine on which duty was paid for home consumption in the United Kingdom in the year ended the 31st of January, 1842, was 6,144,940; of which Portuguese 2,387,017, Spanish 2,112,821, French 353,740, Cape 441,233, Madeira 107,701, Sicilian and other sorts 401,429, Rhems 55,212, Foyal 137.

LORD AUCKLAND MAKING A PUBLIC OFFERING TO AN IDOL.

[The writer of the following letter, who is a clergyman, gives us his name and address. Still we trust the fact for which he vouches is not inaccurately stated; and it will afford us much pleasure should it appear that the late Governor-General of India has not so disgraced himself, his office, and his country.—EDITOR LONDON RECORD.]

(To the Editor of the Record.)

SIR.—The arrival of fresh rumours of disaster from Afghanistan, closely following on the return of the late Governor-General, seems an appropriate occasion for reminding ourselves that our disgrace and sufferings on the west of the Indus may be no other than judicial retribution; and for this end I beg leave to call attention, by means of your columns, to the following fact, communicated to me by an intelligent Hindoo convert to Christianity now in this country:—

Shortly before the ill-fated expedition to Cabul, Lord Auckland paid a visit to Benares, and, starting in the announcement, he there publicly committed an act of apostasy from the Christian faith. Followed by two bearers, each carrying a bag of 1000 rupees, he proceeded to an idol's shrine. As he drew near the "abomination" he pulled off his shoes, and, advancing bare-footed to the altar, he there deposited the 2000 rupees (2000l.) as an offering, and upon this the officiating Brahmin threw a chaplet of flowers round his neck, as a token that the "devil" worshipped there had accepted his offering!

My informant says, that the native papers seized with avidity upon this act of Lord Auckland's, and that the spirit of their comment upon it was (very naturally) to this effect, "Can the mission of the General thus acknowledge itself?"

Sir, it makes one's blood run cold to hear of such wickedness as was here perpetrated. Time was, when weak and powerless men and women, in the face of cruel persecutors, preferred the martyr's death to taking up a little salt, or wearing the wreath of idolatry; but here the Christian (?) head of British India makes a direct and public offering to an idol. I ask, is it not according to the moral government of God, as unfolded in the Divine revelation, that God should visit for such an act as this, perpetrated by the representative of the British crown, and the director of the British power in India?

It is said that Lord Auckland feels much remorse at the consequences of his most calamitous policy; would that he might please God to bring him to repentance for his far more guilty conduct at the shrine of Benares! Who would like to give account for such an act at the bar of God?

One more remark only would I make. Is it not wonderful that, in spite of such behaviour on the part of our rulers, the God of all grace and mercy still causes the Gospel to advance in India steadily and rapidly? Whilst we humble ourselves, let us magnify our God, and say, "This is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes." I am, Sir, yours, &c. E. D. W.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—ST. ANDREWS.—

It has been found, in consequence of the rapid increase in the numbers of the congregation, that the temporary building erected near St. Andrew's Cathedral is not sufficiently large. It will be remembered, that the building was put up on a scale to accommodate two hundred and eighty persons, and it has been overcrowded ever since it was first opened. This alteration will afford accommodation for about three hundred and fifty persons more than the present building. A fine window, fourteen feet high by seven wide, filled in with stained glass, will front George-street. The chancel under the window will be twenty-five feet long by nine wide. The present gallery at the western end is to be made double its present width, ten feet instead of five, and a new vestry is in course of building, the present being so small that

no sufficient accommodation is afforded. A new and larger porch is also in course of erection. The estimated cost of the addition is 450l., which has to be raised by voluntary contributions.—Herald.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—Mr. E. S. Hughes, formerly collecting clerk to Messrs. Leveick and Younger, of Sydney, was drowned whilst crossing the River Hawkesbury a few days since, at the place known as the Punt; he was assisting a stockman to get his cattle across the river, and being unable to swim was accidentally drowned, owing to the overflow of the river.—Ibid.

CONDITIONAL PARDON.—Whereas it has been represented to the Government, that on the night of Monday, the 20th Feb. last, the residence of Captain Crawford, at Raymond Terrace, was broken into by a party of armed men with their faces disguised, and the inmates threatened, with a view to extort money from them; Notice is hereby given that in order that the guilty parties may be speedily brought to justice, a recommendation will be made to her Majesty that a Conditional Pardon be allowed to any prisoner of the Crown who may give such information as shall lead to the conviction of the offenders. As a greater inducement to the conviction of the guilty parties, a reward of £20 will be paid by Captain Crawford, to such persons as may prosecute the perpetrators of the above outrage to conviction.—Government Gaz.

BANK OF AUSTRALIA.—A general meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of Australia, which had been called by the Directors in pursuance of the 73rd clause of the Deed of Settlement, took place on Thursday, at one o'clock, when the question as to the propriety of winding up and closing the affairs was taken into consideration. After much stormy altercation it was agreed that Messrs. Gilchrist, Breillat, and Shadforth, with the Chairman of the Board of Directors, should form a committee for the purpose of reporting on the affairs of the Bank, and that their report should be made to the proprietors on the 29th instant, to which day the meeting was adjourned.

HYDE PARK BARRACKS.—On the 25th of February, a weekly paper, called The Sun, published an article severely reflecting upon the conduct of the officials at Hyde Park Barracks, accusing them of the most serious offences, and calling upon the Governor to institute an enquiry. The Colonial Secretary wrote to the proprietors of The Sun, stating that a Board should be appointed to make the enquiries suggested, and that every facility should be afforded to prove the charges made; but that in the event of the charges not being sustained, a prosecution for libel would be instituted against The Sun. A Board, of which Mr. Riddle is the head, met on Wednesday morning, and after taking some evidence, adjourned to Monday next.—Herald.

PARAMATTA.—A case which has, for the last week, been undergoing the examination of the magistrates, has produced a strong sensation in Paramatta. A man named O'Shaughnessy appears to have been in conspiracy with a woman named Bigley for the murder of the husband of the latter, with a view to the appropriation of his property. O'Shaughnessy had hired a man from Sydney for the sum of 14l. in hand, and a further sum of 30l. when the proceeds of the horrid plot should be realised, to be the executioner. The horrid deed was to be perpetrated by inducing the old man to proceed to a sequestered spot in the neighbourhood, in company with O'Shaughnessy, when, after administering a strong dose of intoxicating liquor, the hired assassin should do his work. The old man was accordingly wiled to the fatal retreat in the company of O'Shaughnessy, and his partner proceeded to the nearest public-house for the intoxicating draught; instead, however, of executing the purpose for which he ostensibly went, on reaching the public-house he disclosed the conspiracy, and having obtained the assistance of a constable, returned to the spot where O'Shaughnessy awaited the realization of his fiendish plot. O'Shaughnessy was immediately taken into custody, and after a lengthy examination, was committed. The female, Bigley has since been taken into custody, on account of circumstanc

strongly tending to create suspicions of her being a party to the plot. Notwithstanding the nature of the charge against O'Shaughnessy, the wretched woman actually went to the gaol, on Saturday last, and furnished him with clothes and provisions.

VARIETIES.

Accounts from Valencia present a melancholy picture of the ravages committed over a part of the province by a hail storm on the 26th ult. Stones fell for fifteen minutes of unprecedented size and weight; and some were pieces of ice weighing from 1lb. to 8lb. The entire harvest of rice, oil, wine, mulberries, oranges, pomegranates, and fruits of all kinds are destroyed, valued by the provincial authorities at 5,460,000 reals, above 54,600l. sterling.—Times.

Leech Catching.—In some parts of England, more particularly in the town districts of Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire, the trade in leeches forms a valuable branch of business. The manner in which the leeches are taken is in this wise.—Two or three persons, furnished with long poles, enter the marshes with their shoes and s-ocks off, and continue beating the weeds and rushes for some time. The leeches being disturbed by this proceeding are aroused from their wonted torpor, and impelled by hunger, the effect of long abstinence, seize with avidity the first animal object they meet with. The feet and ankles of the leech catchers being exposed to them, are freely fastened upon by the above aquatic phlebotomists, which are thence removed and deposited in a basket carried for the purpose of receiving them. When taken home they are washed in a weak solution of salt water, and when purified are carefully packed in wet linen cloths, and in this manner are despatched to the different leech merchants and the various medical establishments throughout the country. So lucrative was the above trade some time since, that a poor man named Smith, living at Baddeley in Hampshire, in the course of a few years had amassed the sum of 500l. and upwards at his death.

The Aroostook Mountains.—This important tract of country, which has just been ceded to Great Britain, has been examined by some of our eminent geologists. Dr. Jackson, the geologist of Maine, gives an interesting account of his examination of the mountain region of the disputed territory near the Penobscot Forks, which gives a graphic feature of that part of the country, and makes it one of the most sublime and imposing formations. Mountain Katahdin is a lofty precipitous cone of pure granite, whose treeless summit, having no vegetable growth but a few bushes of the mountain cranberry and spicy blueberries, was attained with great labour by clambering almost perpendicular crevices. It was ascertained to be 5,300 feet elevation, the highest in Maine. What is remarkable is, that in this granite formation was found diluvial limestone, with shell impressions, showing that the sea had been there, and in the same region limestone strata, showing that the sea had been there in an elegant manner; and, finally, that volcanic action had been at work on the mountain, the Sugar Loaf Cone, he saw one high mountain, not less than 500 feet peaks, and 17 mountain lakes, cascades of 200 feet fall, &c. Why, this Aroostook country must heretofore be called the Alpine Region of Maine.—New York Herald.

Something Curious.—"A curious exhibition is now open to the public at Cologne. It consists of a great number of very minute objects made by a M. Deberske. Amongst these multa in minimo may be seen, in half a nut, a draught-board and other objects, 36 in number, amongst which are a pair of scissors and a pen-knife with two blades, which open and shut perfectly; a writing-table, a cage containing a canary, which opens its bill, claps its wings, and imitates perfectly the warbling of that bird. In an almond-shell, a Dutch windmill for cutting wood, which, at each presentation, does actually cut a piece of wood. In an egg-shell, an apartment magnificently carpeted, in which is a lady who opens a pianoforte and plays two airs. Behind these is a marble chimney-piece, with a bronze time-piece, representing Napoleon on horseback. In a walnut, an elegant cafe, with all its accessories. A lady is at the counter, and two gentlemen alternately play a game at billiards. In an orange, a steam-boat, which executes all the movements of a real vessel; and in an egg-shell, an automaton, which replies in writing to questions which are put, sketches drawings, adds up a sum almost as quick as the numbers are given, and presents the total in writing. All these objects are in gold, silver, and steel, wonderfully executed, and, notwithstanding their extreme smallness, they are perfectly distinguishable with the naked eye."

Enterprising Orientals.—Some days ago, two young Turks, accompanied by an interpreter, arrived in Paris, and took up their abode at the Hotel du Globe, in rue Neuve-des-Petits-Champs, giving their names Hartinour and Barhour. They appeared to be rich, and spent money liberally, but still there were certain inexplicable peculiarities in their mode of life. They never went out till the evening set in, nor did they present themselves at the Ottoman Embassy. The mystery, however, was soon cleared up. Two days ago, officers of police came, and took both the Turkish youths into custody. This was in consequence of a dispatch from the French Ambassador at Constantinople, sent up by telegraph from Marseilles, announcing that the sons of two opulent merchants at Constantinople had decamped with large sums of money, taken from the strong boxes of their respective fathers. In possession of these five youths were found 50,000l. in cash, about 400,000fr. in negotiable bills on Messrs. Lafitte & Co. and other Paris bankers. All this they voluntarily gave up, and then demanded to be taken to the Ottoman Ambassador, who claimed them under the law of nations, and who will no doubt, take care to have them sent back to their parents.—Times.

MR. STUBBS begs to announce that he has this day admitted into partnership, JOHN ROBERTSON, ESQ., of 6, Birch-lane, London, and that the business of the establishment will in future, be carried on under the firm of STUBBS AND ROBERTSON.

Mr. Stubbs will continue to conduct all sales intended for public auction, and devote his whole attention and ability to the best disposal of bank and other shares, estates, agricultural farms, allotments, houses and lands of every description, together with that of cattle, sheep, and horses; Mr. Robertson taking the management of the sale and purchase of general merchandise, oil, wool, slaps, &c., objects for which his lengthened experience in England and India well qualify him.

P. S.—Mr. Stubbs cannot allow this opportunity to pass without expressing the high sense of respect he entertains for those gentlemen who have so extensively and liberally supported him in his arduous business as an auctioneer, during the late eventful crisis.

King-street, 14th March, 1843. BLACKWATTLE SWAMP, Being a portion of that splendid "BUILDING GROUND" adjoining THE SPORTSMAN INN, THE PROPERTY OF THOMAS MAY, PARRAMATTA-STREET. XXXVIII ALLOTMENTS, With frontages to Brisbane and May-streets.

MR. STUBBS has received instructions from the proprietor to bring to public sale, at the Mart, King-street, on MONDAY, the 27th day of March, 1843.

Sale precisely at One o'clock. All the above important Building Property, which is all pegged out, and particularly described on the plan, to be seen at the Mart for public information and general guidance.

A FACT. The true theory of profit lies in the economy of purchase; and the only money-making way now-a-days is by turning over weekly rents. The receipts then soon mount up to the outlay, and all remains a snug clear freehold. If (so be) of such valuable City Building Ground as these

"BLACKWATTLE SWAMP ALLOTMENTS." The mechanics and industrious classes are again reminded, buying freehold property in good time. They have only to look at the thousands of their fellow-men well off, solely from having pursued these means.

What industry earns, sobriety should preserve; and a man by his property, at first, from being only a humble voter, grades to the higher offices as a citizen; and thus the very mechanic of '43 soon becomes, at an early day, the chosen representative of other men's estate, solely arising from the wisdom and prudence in the past management of his own.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TO NOTICE. By turning in at the Sportsman's Arms, Parramatta-street, at the back of the premises you are on the ground at once—all pegged out—and these allotments are in the business part of the city, in Parramatta-street, and most desirable part of Blackwattle Swamp—easily built upon, stone and bricks just at hand, convenient for labour and materials.

- 2. The size of the allotments are of much more convenient size than those now comprising the village of Chippendale, over the way.
3. That by connecting building "before the New Assembly Bill—the Building Act "will not interfere" in the sized house desired.
4. That houses of a moderate description are required daily in that quarter of the City, and not idle a minute.
5. In three months every house might be built and rented off.
6. Most abundant water is convenient at hand; and that in a few minutes a man may be in George-street at his employment, or at his work anywhere in the neighbourhood.

TO COACH PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS. CARRIAGES, &c., EX "DUKE OF MANCHESTER."

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by Auction, at his Mart, the corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at eleven o'clock.

A LANDAU, built for a Nobleman at an enormous cost, equal to new, having been little used, and on its first wheels.

AN EXCELLENT CHARIOT, suitable either for a family or a City conveyance.

A SPANHOPE, nearly new. ALSO, Three cases Saddlery, first-rate quality. Three cases Seditiz Powders. Terms at sale.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS is instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Stores of Messrs. Rowand, Macnab, and Co., Harrington-street, on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at half-past ten o'clock precisely.

- The following beautiful assortment of Winter Goods, now being landed, ex Victoria, Statesman, Anna Robertson, Templar, &c.—
One case colored and black rich satinettes
Two cases rich China Chusan dresses
One case 6-4 fine figured Orleans cloth
Four cases rich China mousseline de laine dresses
One ditto ditto ditto, in the piece
Seven ditto fine cambric prints, newest style
Four ditto ditto ditto
One ditto ditto ditto dresses
Four ditto rich figured Parisian and Persian dresses and pieces
Two ditto deamfully assorted 6-4 fine merinos
One ditto ditto ditto 6-4 double Tweed ditto
One bale extra fine counterpanes and Marseille quilts from 8-4 to 13-4
Two bales stoved Welsh flannels, assorted
One bale black and indigo blue lastings

- Five bales best heavy Witney blankets, assorted from 8-4 to 12-4
Two cases black and colored 6-4 merinos, assorted
One ditto 10-4 mull twist Union sheeting
Two ditto fine sprigged Cashmere shawls
One ditto ditto embroidered ditto ditto
One case new Artic shawls in rich colors
Two bales medium white counterpanes
One case 4-4 black linen
Three ditto 3-4 brown Hollands
Two ditto 4-4 fine ditto ditto
Two ditto assorted best rough brown Holland
One bale red and blue bunting
One case carriage and livery fine drab cloth
One case six cord cable white thread 300 yards assorted
One ditto ditto ditto 100 yards assorted
Two ditto Macintosh cloaks, coats, pea jackets, top coats, &c.
One ditto ditto hoods, caps, trousers, gun covers, &c.
One bale sailors' striped worsted caps, assorted
One bale ditto scarlet and shaded cravats
Four cases rich embroidered Indiana and Merino shawls and handkerchiefs
Two bales 40 inch bleached plain sheetings
One ditto 40 and 44 ditto tweeled ditto
One ditto stout Bengal cords
One ditto blue chambrays and dark stripes
Two ditto aron checks and stripes
One case blond laces and edgings, plain and fancy blond and bobbinet, Paris and queen net, laces and edgings, silk gloves and mitts
One bale 44 and 56 inch bleached plain and tweeled sheeting
One ditto striped and ribbed guernsey frocks
Two cases fine black stuff hats, yeoman shapes
Three cases superfine black stuff hats, fashionable shapes
Two ditto Scotch bonnets, assorted sizes
Two ditto assorted haberdashery, (got up for this Market)

- One ditto superfine black cassimeres and doe-skins
One case ditto black, blue, and coloured broad cloth
One case fine assorted striped cassimeres
Two bales blue broad cloth
One case superfine assorted coloured broad cloths
One ditto ditto Irish linen
One ditto large mufflers and five harness wool shawls
Two bales 8-4 Tartan wool shawls
One ditto Scotch blankets, assorted
One case gents' rich silk and satin stocks
One ditto worsted and woollen gloves and trousers straps
One ditto moleskin and beaverettes
One ditto cassimeres, silk trillinettes, and Persian velvets
Two ditto linen Brittanias
One ditto rich checked cotton shawls
One ditto fine printed cotton handkerchiefs
One bale 8-4 worsted damasks, assorted
One bale assorted brown and white damask table cloths
Two trunks superfine dress coats, surtouts, dressing coats, trousers, vests, stocks, and trowser-straps, &c., &c.
One trunk pilot and Petersham coats, cassimeres, trousers, vests, stocks, India rubber braces, and black silk handkerchiefs.

- One trunk boys' tunic dresses, consisting of Persian cloth, gambrion velvet, mousseline de laine, fancy challis, tribrozeid silk, superfine cloths, cashmerettes, &c., lay over collars, and leather belts.
One trunk, consisting of ladies' dresses, and dressing gowns, long cloth day chemises, muslin night caps, and white stays.
One trunk Sailors' linen canvass trowsers
One ditto ditto bleached ditto ditto
One ditto linen duck ditto
Two trunks men's superior long-cloth shirts, with linen collars, fronts, wrists, &c.
One trunk boys' white shirts, with lay-over collars and linen fronts
Two ditto ladies' superior finished stays, extra sized white
One ditto boys' brown linen habits, champetres, surtouts, tunic and Albert dresses, trousers, &c., &c.
Three bales three bushel bags
Two ditto woollacks
One ditto cheese cloth
Two bales duck, assorted
Two cases washed brown thread.

The sale will commence at half-past ten o'clock precisely. Terms which will be liberal will be made known at time of Sale.

TWO DAYS SALE. EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE. MR. SAMUEL LYONS has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Stores of Mr. Abraham Moses, in Bridge-street, on MONDAY, the 20th instant. Sale to commence on each day at Eleven o'clock precisely.

- The following Merchandise, consisting of—
Two hundred whole and half pieces of linens
One case of Union
One bale of linen bed ticking, of a superior quality
Two cases of cotton bed ticking
Twenty-five pieces of checks
Twenty-five pieces of striped shirting
One hundred pieces of Cornish silk handkerchiefs, of a superior quality
Thirty ditto of black bandana handkerchiefs
One case shawls-and dresses
Two cases of prints
Four cases of white hosiery
Twenty pieces of black stuffs
Ten pieces of black merino
One package of ladies' white veils
Twenty-four dozen diaper napkins
Twenty pieces navy blue prints
Twenty dozen gents' white shirts
One case of gloves
Twelve dozen gents' satin vests
One case of bobbins and sewing thread
One case of blue nankeen
Fifty pieces of white nankeen
One case of worsted table covers, of a superior quality

- One case of gents' ginem neckerchiefs
Forty pieces of muslin
Forty dozen coloured fancy hose
Fifty dozen striped cotton shirts
Two trunks of gents' superfine clothing
One trunk of gents' pilot cloth coats
Fifty bolts of canvas
Forty bolts of Bengal canvas
Two bales of drab shepherd's coats
Two cases of cotton handkerchiefs
Four pieces of carpeting
One case of horse hair seating
Five cases of gents' black hats
One case caps
Nine bales wrapping paper
One case of foolscap writing paper
Twenty reams of post paper
One case of printing paper
One bale of Petersham
Six pieces of pilot cloth
Three pieces of dark mixture cassimere
Two cases of gents' assorted saddles
One case containing bridles, martingales, gig, carriages, and tandem reins
Curry combs
Twenty pairs of holsters
Twenty bundles of slamiery leathers
Fifty dozen looking glasses
Twelve rolls of oil cloth table covering
One case of single barrel fowling pieces, superior quality
Two first-rate rifles
One case of single and double barrel pistols, muskets, and carbines
Cutlery of all descriptions
Forty cases of pickles
Fifty barrels of flour
Two hundred gross of gambrion buttons
Twenty ditto of gilt buttons
German silver tea and table spoons
Two cases of cross-cut, pit, and frame saws
Twenty dozen hand saws
Four cases of carpenter's tools, comprising—planes, chisels, and sundry other tools
Three cases of copper tools
Vices and butt hinges
Brushes, mops, and brooms
Two tons of dry paints, of colours
Five hundred dozen superior sherry wine, gold
Twenty cases of the best Masdeu wine
Forty cases of druggist and wine corks
Twenty cases of French cordials, out of bond
Twenty-five hogsheds of brandy in bond
Twenty superior dinner services
Five dessert services
Forty pairs of cut decanters
Ten sets of liquers in frames
One case of oil of pepperment, 44 lbs
Tumblers, wine, and Champagne glasses
One hundred dozen cups and saucers
Three hundred boxes of soap
And other goods, too numerous to mention.
* * * The Wines and Brandy will be put up on the first day, namely, Friday, the 17th instant, at one o'clock precisely.

PRINTERS JOINER, CARPENTER, WOOD ENGRAVER, & TYPE CUTTER, AND MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF PRINTING MATERIAL, Clarence street, six doors from Market street.

S. NEATE having commenced business as above, the first in the colony, returns his thanks to the Trade and the Printers in general for the kind support he has received these last twelve months. S. N. respectfully informs Printers that the greatest care and accuracy will be observed in the manufacture, while a scrupulous regard will be paid to punctuality, which, combined with unremitting attention, will, he trusts, ensure him the approbation and support of the Trade in general.

Orders by post carefully adhered to. Wood Type very cheap, and every article equally so.

SEA HORSE HOTEL. Township of BOYD, Twofold Bay. FOR the convenience of Passengers going to and returning from Monaro. This Hotel will be completed in a few weeks, and will be conducted in a manner calculated to give satisfaction to the Public, and as nearly as possible at ENGLISH PRICES.

FOR LONDON DIRECT. Being the first of a SERIES of LINERS intended to run regularly between Sydney and London.

THE fine new, first-class, fast sailing, clipper-built barque ANNA ROBERTSON, 450 tons burthen, George Hutchinson, R.N., commander, now lying at Campbell's Wharf, will sail early in May, weather permitting, having one-third of her cargo positively engaged, will be despatched with the most rigid punctuality. * * * Has beautiful accommodation for passengers, and is noted for the comfort and liberality of her table.

WILL ENGAGE A SURGEON. For freight or passage apply to the Commander on board, to RAMSAY, YOUNG, AND CO., Hunter-street; or, STUBBS AND ROBERTSON, King-street.

MURRAY'S REVIEW. PARTIES in this Colony desirous of becoming subscribers to this well-known Hobart Town Journal, are requested to leave their addresses at this office, when their orders will meet with immediate attention. The Review is published on Friday in each week price 10s. cash, and 13s. credit, per quarter.

AUSTRALIAN COLLEGE.

THE SUPPER, in celebration of the opening of the Common Hall or Public Lecture Room of the Australian College, will be held in the Hall on the evening of Monday, the 27th instant, at eight o'clock; the Rev. Dr. Lang, Principal of the College, in the Chair. Tickets of admission, at half-a-guinea each, will be obtained at Messrs. F. Gannons', J. Sterling's, W. Walker's, and J. A. Campbell's, Lower George-street, Mr. Andrews', Hunter-street, and Mr. Forester's, George-street, South.

Committee of Arrangement: David Hamsay, Esq., M.D. Thomas Cadell, Esq. Mr. F. Gannson Mr. Archibald Craig Mr. J. A. Campbell Mr. J. Stirling Mr. W. Walker Sydney, 14th March, 1843.

TO WILLIAM HENRY SUTTOR, ESQ.

SIR—Anticipating that the Counties of Roxburgh and Wellington will form a District for the election of a member to the Legislative Council, we beg to invite you to become our Representative. You have a practical acquaintance with, and a large personal concern in, those interests, and a large of which our well-doing depends; and we have the fullest confidence in your independence and integrity.

- We are, Sir, Your faithful servants, William Bowman, J. P. P. B. Boulton Samuel Samuel William Thornton James Arthur Roger Yeo Walter Short Arthur R. Zouch Timothy Sullivan William Tress John West C. Woodward, B. C. L., Chaplain of Trinity Church, Kelson Francis Lord Thomas Kite John Piper, Jun. William Lee, Jun. Kenneth Price William Cummings Thomas Charles Suttor James Schofield William West James Howard John Baxter John M'Crea James Thompson William Bailey John Shaw Strangé David Langly William Blackman Richard Mills Archibald Campbell Bathurst, January 10, 1843.

To John Piper, Senior, Esquire, and the other Gentlemen signing the Requisition.

GENTLEMEN—At your solicitation, I am induced to offer myself a candidate for your Representation, in the Legislative Council; and I am sensible, I should be open to the charge of presumption, were not my pretensions grounded, less, on any conceit of my own merit, than on the too partial sentiments you have honoured me by expressing.

You think, that, as so considerable a portion of the Council will consist of Crown Nominees, your representative should not be without the influence of Government, but should be one whose habits and character give assurance that he will not betray your trust. And, you consider, that in the present critical state of the pastoral and grazing interests, he should be a person acquainted with, and alive to the wants and wishes of, the producing classes.

I will not apply these tests to myself, because, I am aware, that it is upon the presumed possession of such qualifications your flattering solicitations has been founded.

I may, however, be permitted to add, (without appearing indifferent to the distinguished honour your choice of me would confer), that should a candidate present himself to you, who, to the qualifications above-mentioned, shall bring talents more serviceable, I should cheerfully retire, and resign my humble pretensions in his favour.

But, though I would thus give place to one, who would be more acceptable to myself, in the prospect that he would be more useful to you, I would yield to none, in attachment to your interests, and in zeal for their promotion.

Believe me, Gentlemen, Ever, your faithful servant, W. H. SUTTOR.

AUSTRALIAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY. DIVIDEND.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a resolution passed at a Special General Meeting of Proprietors of this Company, held this day, a DIVIDEND of the residue of the interest upon stock will be payable at the Sydney Bank, on and after the 1st day of March, proximo. THE SIXTH INSTALLMENT of One Pound each on shares sold subsequently to the 30th December last, as allowed by the by-law of the 15th December last, will, however, be deducted from the said Dividend; and any deficiency, after such deduction, is required to be paid to the Treasurer, (Thomas Lord, Esq., Manager of the Sydney Bank), on or before the 30th June next, or will be deducted from future Dividends. R. MANSFIELD, Secretary. Company's Office, Sydney, February 15.

YASS STEAM MILLS.
PRICES of grinding are now reduced to,
 Grinding alone, one shilling per bushel.
 Grinding, dressing, and smutting when requisite, one shilling and sixpence per bushel.
 Wheat received in payment for grinding as usual, at the Cash Market prices.
 Flour of all qualities always on hand; payment of grinding required on delivery.
 11th March, 1843.

AUSTRALIAN SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.
THE Proprietors and subscribers of this institution are respectfully informed that the Library will be closed on Monday next, the 20th instant, in consequence of its removal to the premises lately occupied by the Royal Exchange, Macquarie-place, and they are requested to provide themselves with an additional number of volumes to prevent disappointment, until its re-opening, of which due notice will be given.
THOMAS SHADFORTH,
 Secretary.

March 17.

BAKER'S READING ROOM.
 9, KING STREET EAST.

WILLIAM BAKER begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that, at the solicitation of many volunteer supporters, who feel the want of such a place, he has fitted up a commodious apartment in his premises as above, in first-rate style, for a general Reading Room. It will be found always provided with the principal Newspapers, Periodicals, &c., of Great Britain and Ireland, to the latest date; and with all the Newspapers and literary productions of New South Wales. The Room will be open throughout the year, from 8 A.M. to 10 P.M., commencing on the 17th instant.

Terms, 10s. per annum. Entrance 6s. On the advantages of this Emporium of literary information and the news of the day, W. B. feels he need make no comment. The central situation and the very low terms alike speak in its favour.

N. B.—Commanders of merchant vessels and the Editors of Colonial Newspapers admitted Honorary Members.
 March 16.

AUSTRALASIAN COLONIAL AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY, 126, Bridge-street, corner of Cornhill, and 14, Bishop-street, Sydney.

CAPITAL—£200,000, in 2000 SHARES.
DIRECTORS.
 Edward Bernard, Esq. | C. E. Mangles, Esq.
 H. Buckle, Esq. | J. B. Montefiore, Esq.
 John H. Capper, Esq. | J. H. Renshaw, Esq.
 C. Colquhoun, jun. Esq. | William Walker, Esq.

AUDITORS.
 Sir H. F. Doyle, Bart.
 C. Richardson, Esq., 72, Cornhill.

DIRECTORS FOR SYDNEY
 Thomas Breillat, John Thacker, Esq.
 John Mackay, Esq. Francis Kemble, Esq.
 (Late of the Board of Directors, London.)

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

AGENTS AND MEDICAL REFEREES.
 Maitland—Joseph Chambers, Esq., Agent.
 David Sloane, Esq., Medical Referee.
 Yass—Joseph Ellis, Esq., Medical Referee.
 Goulburn—Robert Marsden Cartwright, Esq., Medical Referee.

Bathurst—Richard Machattie, Esq., Medical Referee.
 Melbourne—Alex. Andrew, Esq., Agent.
 Captain G. W. Cole, Esq., Agents.
 Dr. Hobson, Medical Referee.
 Port Macquarie—William Richardson, Esq., Medical Referee.

ADVANTAGES OF THE INSTITUTION.
 An ample subscribed capital in England, and ample funds to pay losses within the colony.
 Very low rates of Premium and participation in profits.

No extra premiums for one voyage to Europe and back, or for voyages in approved vessels to, or residence in, any part of Australasia, in approved situations.

Policies may be made payable in Australasia or London, and altered by endorsement.
SPECIMEN OF RATES.

Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	Life.
25	£ s. d. 0 17 5	£ s. d. 0 19 7	£ s. d. 1 14 11
30	1 1 9	1 3 4	2 0 7
35	1 4 6	1 6 2	2 7 0
40	1 7 8	1 9 6	2 15 3
50	1 19 2	2 7 2	4 1 8

Two-thirds of the annual premium on policies for the whole of life may be paid, and the one-third may remain as a debt against the policy, at five per cent. compound interest, or may be paid off, at the pleasure of the assurer.

This man aged thirty would have to pay only £20 5s. 10d., annually, to secure £1000, payable at his death; and of this one-third, or £6 15s. 3d., may remain, leaving the net payment, only £13 10s. 7d.

Prospectuses, with full tables of rates, and all needful information, may be obtained at the office.

By order of the Directors,
THOMAS WALKER,
 Actuary.

844 BAGS SUGAR, DAMAGED,
Ex Lady Leigh.
 (On account of whom it may concern.)
MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at Campbell's Wharf, on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, sale to commence positively at Ten o'clock.
 Eight hundred and forty-four bags Sugar, damaged.
 Terms at Sale.

TO DEALERS AND OTHERS.
MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, the corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at eleven o'clock.
 Five firkins Irish butter
 Fifty tins fresh salmou. 4lbs. each
 Six hogsheds porter
 Three hogsheds Marsala wine
 Ten tunces new pickled salmou
 One certificate brandy
 Lighten bladders snuff
 Terms at sale.

VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE STOCK.
 Of Linen Drapery, Hosiery, Gent's ready-made Clothing, Slops, China, India, and French Goods.
WINE, BRANDY, CIGARS, ETC.
 ALSO, THE SHOP FIXTURES, GAS FITTING, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND KITCHEN UTENSILS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will have received instructions to sell by auction on the premises of Mr. H. O. Ayrane, 69 George-street, two doors south of the Royal Hotel, on TUESDAY, the 21st, and WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, sale to commence each day at Eleven o'clock precisely, WITHOUT THE LEAST RESERVE.
 The whole of the Stock-in-trade, Household furniture, &c., &c., the property of Mr. H. O. Ayrane, who is retiring from business, and leaving the Colony for Europe.
 Catalogues containing full particulars are in preparation, and will be ready for delivery at the Mart of the Auctioneer, previous to the sale.
 Terms at Sale.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF SPIRITS.
 TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS, AND POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by Auction, at his Mart, the corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, THIS DAY, the 18th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,
 Sixty puncheons West India rum, ex Perfect, 1 to 16 O.P.
 Thirteen hogsheds ditto, ex Perfect, 1 to 16 O.P.
 Thirty quarter-casks ditto, ex Perfect, 1 to 6 O.P.
 Five pipes brandy, ex Perfect
 Twenty-one hogsheds ditto, ex Perfect
 Ten ditto ditto, ex Hindu
 Nineteen ditto gin, ex Hindu
 Eighteen ditto ditto, ex Argyle
 Twenty-five ditto ditto, ex Aetion
 Thirty ditto brandy, ex Lady Raffles
 Five ditto ditto, ex Ariadne
 Four hundred and fifty half-cases gin, ex Charlotte.
 Terms at sale.



BRIGANTINE "AGENORIA."
MR. SAMUEL LYONS has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Mart, the corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, THIS DAY, the 18th instant, at twelve o'clock precisely.

The fine first-class Brigantine *AGENORIA*, of Hobart Town, burthen per register 228 tons, new measure, and admeasured 144 tons, old measure. This vessel was built under particular inspection, in the year 1838; is well found, and may be sent to sea at a very trifling expense.
 Further particulars may be obtained at the Mart of the Auctioneer, and on application to Captain John W. Hurst, on board the *Agenoria*, now lying at Thom's Wharf, where she will remain for inspection until the day of sale.
 Terms—Fifteen per cent. deposit, for residue endorsed bills, at three and six months, dated from day of sale.

LONDON BUILT LANDAU.
MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, the corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, THIS DAY, Saturday, the 18th instant, at Eleven o'clock.
 A first-rate London built Landau, with drag-chain, rumble, and imperial complete.
 Terms at sale.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, March 15, 1843.
 Richie v. Keeney,
 Burdekin v. Same and another.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at one o'clock, at the London Tavern, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold all the right, title, interest, and estate, of the above defendants in and to a piece of land, containing about fifty acres, at Glennie's Creek, Hunter's River, at present in the possession of John Canaan; and also on the same day, at two o'clock precisely, at the Bay Horse Inn, near Penrith, all the right, title, interest, and estate, of the above defendants, in and to a Farm, containing about eighty acres, situate on Nepean River, in the district of Evans, Penrith, with the dwelling-house erected thereon; also eighty acres more, part in possession of one of the above defendants, and part in possession of Mrs. Shaw, all fenced in and well watered, unless these executions be previously satisfied.
 In the absence of the Under Sheriff,
JOHN LEGH VANNETT.

MRS. STEADMAN CHRISTIE,
 Educated and a resident on the Continent of Europe at various periods, requests to intimate that she has two or three Vacancies for Boarders. The number being limited to Six, it is presumed that they will meet with every attention to their general department and improvement. Day Pupils received.
 Roslin Cottage, Castlereagh-street, opposite the Old Court House.

LOMA ESTATE,
 COUNTY OF GARDEN.

MR. BECK has received instructions from John Marden, Esq., to sell by auction, at Mr. Greenfield's Inn, Cowpasture Road, on SATURDAY, the 1st April at One o'clock precisely,
 Thirty-six allotments of Land, from four to twelve acres each, being part of the Loma Estate. This property is in a highly favourable situation for small settlers, as each allotment is bounded by or has a watercourse running through it, and the whole of them have access to a considerable Government run. This property enjoys other advantages—viz.: its vicinity to the Cowpasture River, and having a marked line of road running through the property, which saves a distance of twenty miles between the Bargo River, and the Penrith, Richmond, and Windsor districts, thereby opening the whole of the line of the southern country by a level and direct route passing through the Oaks.
 TERMS.—Thirty per cent. on the fall of the hammer; the remainder in approved endorsed bills at nine months, without interest.
 TITLE.—Purchase from the Crown, free of all encumbrance.

N. B.—A MAP of the Property may be seen at Mr. Greenfield's, and further particulars known by application, by letter, post-paid, to the Auctioneer, Campbelltown.

IMPORTANT SALE OF BALMAIN PROPERTY CALLED DATCHET.

W. H. CHAPMAN has received instructions to submit to the highest bidder at the City Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY next, March 21, all that very eligible Land and Property, known as Datchet, accurately subdivided into thirty-eight convenient and well planned Lots, varying in frontage from eighteen feet to fifty-seven feet, by a depth of seventy to 105 feet.

It is impossible to enumerate all the advantages this property possesses, but a few may be placed before the Public in the following synopsis:

1. Being so near Sydney (only ten minutes' across) and NO TAXES.
2. Salubrious air, and abundance of pure water, to which all the lots have access. Beautiful and panoramic views of Sydney, and the surrounding districts.
3. Lots 19 and 23 have neat and convenient Cottages, with good frontages to Nicholson-street, and are now let to respectable tenants, but if required immediate possession may be had.
4. Its being in the immediate vicinity of the most respectable inhabitants of Balmain.
5. Some of the lots have frontages on the main road from the Ferry to Sydney, Parramatta, &c. &c. Others 33 to 38 are washed by the waters of Johnson's Bay, with depth for vessels of large tonnage, and are admirably adapted for Stores, Shipwrights, Boatbuilders, and others.

Terms twenty per cent. cash deposit on the fall of the hammer; the residue by bills at three and six months, with security, if required.
 The Conveyance to be at the expense of the purchaser.

HIGHLY BREED DURHAM AND HEREFORD HEIFERS, AND SUPERIOR MILCH COWS.

MR. BECK has received instructions from G. A. Kemp, Esq., to sell by auction, at Coles' Talbot Inn, Cross Roads, between Liverpool and Campbelltown, on MONDAY next, the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock precisely,
 Forty highly bred Durham and Hereford heifers. Ten superior milch cows in calf to an Imported Durham Bull.
 Terms at Sale.

THE EBENEZER COAL.

ORDERS for this large and superior Coal are received and punctually attended to by M. F. Oremond, agent, at the Depot, Davies' Wharf, Sussex-street, Sydney. Price at the wharf, 26s. per imperial ton weight of 2240 lbs., in sixteen two bushel bags. Delivered north of the Benevolent Asylum, and east of Woolloomooloo Creek, 28s. per ton. Outside the said boundaries within the City, 30s. per ton, beyond which, extra charge according to distance.
SHIPPING SUPPLIED.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

THIS DAY.
 William Sherring, late of Pitt-street, surgeon, an adjourned meeting, at ten o'clock.
 William Sharp, hair-dresser, of George-street, an adjourned meeting at two.

NEW INSOLVENTS.
SCHEDULES REGISTERED MARCH 15.
 Charles Douglas Eastaugh, of Balmain, carpenter.
 John Stephen Jones, of Berrima.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.
 John Paul, on the 12th April.
 Thomas Nalder, on the 12th April.
 John South, on the 12th April.
 Richard Boyle Loane, on the 12th April.
 Charles M'Lean Crighton, on the 12th April.
 George Caughy Wright, on the 19th April.
 William Ne Monies, on the 19th April.
 Thomas Robinson, on the 19th April.
 Michael Sheils, on the 19th April.
 Patrick Mulholland, on the 19th April.
 Robert Bretragh, on the 22nd April.
 Stephen Lambton, on the 28th April.
 Henry Garrard, on the 28th April.
 Bourne Russell, on the 28th April.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.
 March 15. The barque *Lord Eldon*, Capt. Morsell, from Hobart Town, the 10th instant, with tea, &c.

DEPARTURES.
 March 15. The steamer *Sovereign*, Captain Cape, for Moreton Bay, with a general cargo. Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Stokes, Dr. Goodwin, Mr. Rodgers, Messrs. Bow, M'Laughlan, Ferguson, Owen, King, Murray, Penny, Yatom, Bishop, Wood, Ross and servant, and ten steerage.
PROJECTED DEPARTURES.
 This Day—The Governor *Phillip*, for Norfolk Island; the *Sultan*, for Tahiti; the *Rover's Bride*, for ditto; the *Spartan* and *Herald*, for London.
 March 19—The *Ocean*, for Batavia; the *Perserance*, for Melbourne; the *City of Sydney*, for Hobart Town; the *Hannah*, for Auckland.
 20—The *William*, for Port Essington; the *Louisa*, for London.
 22—The *Hamlet*, for London.

VESSELS CLEARED OUT.
 The cutter *Ether*, Captain Brown, for Hobart Town, with sundries. Passengers—Mr. Cramer, and Mr. Easton.
 The cutter *Rover's Bride*, Captain Harold, for Tahiti, with sundries.

OUR LIBEL CASE.

We have not adverted to this subject since the publication before last. The case then stood adjourned to Tuesday. On Tuesday Mr. Baillie appeared to answer; but Captain Innes, who was presiding magistrate on the occasion, declined having any thing to do with it; and the case was consequently adjourned to Friday. Yesterday Mr. Baillie appeared for the third time, when the case was at last brought on, before Mr. Ryan Brennan and Mr. Thomas Barker. The Mayor, in the course of the proceedings, also took his place on the bench. Mr. Johnson appeared for the prosecution. The information was then read and sworn to in the usual form. It set forth that Wickham Mayer Hesketh, being the editor and principal writer for the *Australian* newspaper, the defendant had maliciously printed and published, and procured to be printed and published, of and concerning him, in the *Colonial Observer* of the 4th March, the malicious and defamatory matter following:—"By the way, there are certain parties connected with the *Australians* who are likely to be heard of at Hyde Park Barracks soon. Their principal writer was convicted of forgery yesterday." The informer on his examination gave substantially the same statement as contained in the information. On being cross-examined, he admitted that he himself understood the paragraph in the sense in which it was written, as relating to a literary forgery in the *Australian* of the previous day. He further stated that he was part proprietor of the *Australian* newspaper, and registered as such in terms of the act. He was not aware whether they were English or Colonial convicts who were detained at Hyde Park—all he knew was, that it was a very bad place; and he was annoyed by the injurious impression the paragraph might produce in England, where the paper it appeared in was extensively circulated, and where he was known as the Editor of the *Australian*. Mr. Birch, of the Colonial Secretary's office, produced the *Observer* of the 4th March, containing the alleged libel, and the usual affidavit made by the defendant before the Colonial Secretary. He saw the affidavit made. He knew the defendant. He knew his handwriting. The signature to the paper produced was in his handwriting. The imprint set forth that the paper was printed and published at the *Colonial Observer* office, College-street, formerly called Jamison-street. Cross examined by the defendant: He knew his handwriting—he had seen him write. Did not know Wickham Mayer Hesketh. [He produced a copy of the *Australian* of the 3rd of March, containing the forgery alluded to; but as the defendant was not allowed to question Mr. Hesketh on the subject of the forgery, and could not, therefore, prove his connection with it, he considered it immaterial to prove the publication. He was under the impression, however, that it was put in as a document connected with the case, till he had occasion afterwards to advert to it.] Witness could not say, from his own knowledge, where the paper (The *Colonial Observer* which he had produced) was published. A Mr. Badcock, a reporter to the *Australian*, was the only other witness called. He produced a paper

of the 4th March, which he had purchased at the *Colonial Observer* office, from a boy who was folding the papers: the office was in Jamison-street, in the City of Sydney. Mr. Hesketh was one of the editors of the *Australian*: more he did not know. Mr. Baillie was then called on for his defence. He contended that the passage referred to a literary offence; that the prosecutor had himself understood it in that sense; that he had brought no evidence to show that it had been understood in any other; that the prosecutor should come into court with clean hands; and that he had not done so, inasmuch as in the very capacity in which he now appeared, he had provoked the remarks which were now charged as libellous. But, as from the course that had been adopted, and from the copy of the *Australian* containing the forgery referred to, having been by accident *not put in* as the defendant had intended, he was prevented at once from justifying the alleged libel by the provocation offered; and even from advertg to that provocation at all; he was compelled, after repeated interruptions, to leave the case to the bench.

Mr. Dillon, solicitor, who was present, volunteered as a friend a few remarks for the defence, the tendency of which was to show the connection between the paragraph charged as libellous, and the article in the *Australian*, which had called it forth; and consequently to indicate the literary character of the offence adverted to in the former.

Mr. Brennan made a few remarks to the effect that considering the character and station in life of both parties, it would be much wiser to adjust the matter privately; and that an opportunity might be afforded of so doing, the case was adjourned till to day; the prosecutor expressing himself only desirous of clearing his character, and the defendant stating his readiness to make whatever explanation might be necessary for that purpose.

We have already given every explanation in our power of the meaning in which the language complained of was used. In order, however, that the prosecutor may make for his own vindication whatever use he may think necessary of that explanation, the following letter was yesterday addressed to his attorney:—

"Colonial Observer" Office,
March 16th, 1843.

Sir—In reference to the recommendation of the Bench, in the case "the Queen on the prosecution of Hesketh v. Baillie," that it should be adjusted between parties, I beg to state that I have all along expressed my readiness to give any explanation that might be necessary to remove any real or imaginary impression to the injury of the prosecutor, which the indefinite character of the paragraph in which the prosecution has originated could possibly have produced. It has already been distinctly stated in the *Colonial Observer* that the passage referred to was not intended to convey any charge of a criminal nature, against the party designated "the principal writer in the *Australian*;" and that the forgery therein referred to was the forgery of the name of a gentleman, connected with the *Colonial Observer*, to a document that appeared in the *Australian* of the previous day. I am only sorry that the prosecutor, by the course he thought proper to adopt, should have shut us out from giving that explanation with so much cordiality as we should otherwise have done.—I remain, Sir,

Very truly yours,
JOHN H. BAILLIE.

To — Johnson, Esq.,
Attorney for the Prosecutor.

THE CONSPIRACY CASE.—Yesterday Mr. Brennan pronounced the decision of the Bench in the case of alleged conspiracy, which has for some time been undergoing investigation at the instance of the trustees of the Insolvent Estate of Robert C. Gordon. The parties charged, Gordon, Clarke and Ogg, were all committed to take their trial at the next Quarter Sessions; they were all, however, admitted to bail; and considering the circumstances of Gordon as an Insolvent, the amount of bail was fixed at 100*l.* with two sureties of 50*l.* each, for each of the defendants.

BANK OF AUSTRALIA.—This establishment becomes a loan company on the 31st instant; the directors are brought to the necessity of adopting this course, it is said, from the extensive transactions in mortgages in which they have engaged. All the creditors of the bank are secure.

CONVEYANCE COMPANY.—We are happy to state that a company has now been formed in Sydney, for the purpose of furnishing the lieges with hired conveyances to the different parts of the city, on moderate terms.

ERRATA IN COPY OF LAND REGULATIONS

Of the land regulations recently published in the *Observer* from the pages of the *Government Gazette*, a second and amended edition has since appeared. The emendations are for the most part strictly verbal; those of a different character may be here enumerated.

In the form of application for land, the declaration of the arrival of the applicant free is dispensed with; and the address is to the Surveyor of the district, instead of the Surveyor-General. The place left vacant for the date of the regulations is filled up with the words "1st March, 1843."

In regulation 15—the payment of land purchased under regulation 11 is made subject to the same conditions as that purchased under regulation 12.

Under regulation 19 as first printed, title deeds for land obtained by military and naval officers for remission money, were deliverable "only" at the expiration of two years from the date of purchase, and neither before nor after, which could never have been intended by the framers of the regulations; by the substitution of the word "until" for the words "except at" in the twelfth line of that regulation, the ambiguity is removed.

In regulation 20 there is an alteration similar to that in regulation 16th.

In the table of fees payable on delivery of deeds, instead of the last line as it now stands, read "above 300 acres and not exceeding 640 acres, 1*l.* 10*s.*" Another line has been added—"for blocks of 20,000 acres, 3*l.*"

These are all the emendations not strictly verbal.

COUNTY OF DURHAM.—A meeting of Mr. Lang's friends was held at Hinton, on Tuesday the 14th instant, at Mrs. James' Hotel, J. G. Smith, Esq., in the chair, when a committee was formed for the purpose of promoting the return of Mr. L. as the representative of the county, in the forthcoming Legislative Council.

HUNTER RIVER SOCIETY.—The first annual dinner of this society came off on Thursday night, at Mr. Semple's Inn, West Maitland. George Hobler, Esq., took the chair on the occasion, supported by Messrs. Wilton and Foster. Mr. Day, P. M., acted as croupier, supported by Messrs. Lang and Windeyer. The evening passed off with the greatest eclat.

We regret that the alteration in Mr. Stubbs' advertisement, relative to the new firm, came too late to be attended to. The sales under the management of Mr. Robertson, should have been distinguished as "private." In the advertisement relative to the Blackwattle Swamp allotments, the number of allotments should have been "thirty-six" instead of thirty-eight, and from the heading of the same the line "THE SPORTSMAN'S INN" should be struck out.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—Mr. John Neilson, surgeon, late of George-street, obtained his certificate on the 8th March, after having complied with the requirements of the Act.

SUPREME COURT, PORT PHILLIP.

His Excellency the Governor directs it to be notified that, in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of the Colonial Legislature, 4th Victoria, No. 22, intitled "An Act for the more effectual administration of Justice in New South Wales and its Dependencies," the following rule and order of the Supreme Court, for the district of Port Phillip, has been transmitted to his Excellency by his honor the resident Judge, through his honor the Superintendent, and will be forwarded as soon as conveniently may be, to the right honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for her Majesty's approval or disallowance thereof.—By his Excellency's command.

E. DEAS THOMPSON.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, March 16, 1843.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales, for the District of Port Phillip.—It is ordered, from and after the first day of March next, that every declaration which shall be filed in the office of this court, where the cause of action is local in its nature, the venue shall be stated in the margin thereof, as follows, viz:—

TOWN OF MELBOURNE shall be a sufficient venue, if the cause of action shall arise within the township of Melbourne.

COUNTY OF BOURKE.—shall be a sufficient venue, if the cause of action shall rise out of the township of Melbourne, and within the County of Bourke. And

DISTRICT OF PORT PHILLIP shall be a sufficient venue, if the cause of action shall arise at any place out of the county of Bourke.—Dated this Twenty-fifth day of February, A. D. One thousand eight hundred and forty-three.

(Signed) JOHN WALPOLE WILLIS,
Resident Judge.

THE FIRST PRIMROSE SEEN IN AUSTRALIA

When care is taken to use a white bottle, with a piece of damp sponge and a little earth in it, and to place it in all the bright light of the sun, plants may be carried alive in safety half round the world. It was in this way that the Primrose is said to have been first conveyed to New Holland by a Lady, and as it so happened that it was beginning to bloom when it arrived, the interest excited by the event was quite extraordinary. Such crowds, indeed, are said to have welcomed its landing, in their eagerness to catch a glimpse of the well-remembered stranger, that a guard was placed over it to protect it from injury. The following little poem upon this incident has been published in *Ainsworth's Magazine*:—

Australia's strand was swarming
With myriads, tier, on tier;
Like bees they clung and cluster'd
On wall, and pile, and pier.

The wanderer and the outcast,
Hope, penitence, despair,
The felon and the free man
Were intermingling there.

There ran a restless murmur,
(A murmur deep, not loud,
For every heart was thrilling.)
Through all that motley crowd.

And every eye was straining
To where a good ship lay,
With England's red cross waving
Above her decks that day.

And comes she deeply freighted
With human guilt and shame?
And wait those crowds expectant
To greet with loud acclaim?

Or comes she treasure-laden?
And ache those anxious eyes
For sight of her rich cargo,
Her goodly merchandise?

See! see! they lower the long-boat,
And there—they man the barge—
Trick'd out and mann'd so bravely
For no ignoble charge.

Gold gleams on breast and shoulder
Of England's own true blue;
That sure must be the Captain,
Salutes his gallant crew.

And that the Captain's Lady
They're handing down the side—
"Steady, my hearts! now, steady!"
Was that the coxswain cried?

"Hold on!" She's safely seated,
"In oars!"—a sparkling splash—
Hats off on deck—one cheer now—
"Pull, hearties!"—off they dash.

And now the lines long stretching
Of eager gazers, strain
(Converging to one centre)
The landing-place to gain.

"A guard! a guard!" in haste then
The Governor calls out—
"Protect the lady's landing
From all that rabble-rout."

Her foot is on the gunwale—
Her eyes on that turmoil—
She pauses so a moment,
Then trends Australia's soil.

With looks of humid wonder
She gazes all about;
But, oh! her woman's nature
Calls that no "rabble rout."

For well she reads the feeling,
Each face expressive wears,
And well she knows what wakes it—
That precious thing she bears.

That precious thing—(Oh, wondrous!
Oh, spell of potent power,
From English earth transported!)
A little lowly flower.

Be blessings on that Lady!
Be blessings on that hand!
The first to plant the Primrose
Upon the Exile's land!

The sound had gone before her—
No eye had closed that night;
So yearn'd they for the morrow,
So long'd they for the light.

She smiles, while tears are dropping—
She holds the treasure high;
And land and sea resounding,
Ring out with one wild cry.

And sobs at its subsiding
From manly breasts are heard:
 Stern natures—hearts guilt-harden'd,
To woman's softness stir'd.

One gazes all intentness—
That felon boy—and, lo!
The bold bright eyes are glistening,
Long, long, unmoisten'd so.

The mother holds her child up;
"Look, little one!" cries she;
"I pull'd such, when as blithesome
And innocent as thee."

No word the old man utters—
His earnest eyes grow dim;
 One spot beyond the salt sea
 Is present now with him.

There blooms the earliest Primrose,

His father's grave hard by;
There lieth all his kindred—
There he *shall* never lie.

The living mass moves onward,
The Lady and her train;
They press upon her path still,
To look and look again.

Yet on she moves securely,
No guards are needed there;
Of her they hem so closely,
They would not harm a hair!

Be blessings on that Lady!
Be blessings on that hand!
The first to plant the Primrose
Upon the Exile's land!

Ancient Residence of the Peel Family.

—Chamberhall, in the vicinity of Bury, was formerly the residence of Sir Robert Peel, father of the present Premier. It is a square red building, with sash windows. The remains of the old hall are at the back part of it, and are partially covered with ivy. The windows are large, with bold mullions. The house is at present in the occupation of Mr. Hardman, who was formerly foreman of the first baronet. The settlement in Bury of this family conducted very much to its prosperity. Its head was a man who eminently possessed the qualities which in general secure commercial prosperity; and having by his steady industry, economy, and well-tempered enterprise, amassed a large fortune, he, in the ordinary course of things, encouraged the trade and augmented the opulence of the neighbourhood. Of his father, Sir Robert Peel has remarked—"He moved in a confined sphere, and employed his talents in improving the cotton trade. He had neither wish nor opportunity of making himself acquainted with his native country, or society far removed from his native county, Lancashire. I lived under his roof till I attained the age of manhood, and had many opportunities of discovering that he possessed, in an eminent degree, a mechanical genius and a good heart. He had many sons, and placed them all in situations that they might be useful to each other. The cotton trade was preferred as best calculated to secure this object, and by habits of industry, and imparting to his offspring an intimate knowledge of the various branches of the cotton manufacture, he lived to see his children connected together in business, and by their successful exertions to become, without one exception, opulent and happy. My father may be truly said to have been the founder of our family; and he so accurately appreciated the importance of commercial wealth in a national point of view, that he was often heard to say, that the gains to individuals were small compared with the national gains arising from trade." It is usually stated that the Chamber-hall was the birthplace of the present baronet. This is incorrect. At the time of his birth, his father's residence was undergoing repairs, and the family had, in consequence, removed into a neighbouring cottage; and it was under this humble roof where he first saw the light, who is now the prime minister of the British empire, the chief servant of the most powerful sovereign in the world—a ruler of nobles, and to no small extent, master of the lives and fortunes of myriads of human beings. This wonderful elevation is the achievement of the cotton trade! The cottage is built of brick, very limited in size, and at present in a dilapidated state.—*Roby's Lancashire.*

A Heathen Hospital.—The Rev. Mr.

Allen, an American missionary, in giving details concerning the various public institutions in Bombay, thus notices what every one must regard as a most singular establishment:—"It has been said that heathenism never furnished an hospital. There is at least one exception to the truth of this remark. There is one here, supported at the expense of 16,000 dollars annually. It was founded by a donation of 100,000 dollars, by a native merchant of the Jain sect—the sect which appears to approach nearer than any other to the primitive Hindoos, with which Pythagoras became acquainted at Babylon. Its doctrines strictly forbid the destruction of animal life, in any case whatever. The management of this hospital is wholly in heathen hands, and heathen liberality furnishes all its resources. In it are gratuitously supported from 50 to 100 old horses, which would otherwise be killed as past service; about 175 cows and oxen, 200 dogs, for whose destruction the authorities of Bombay offer a bounty twice a year; and a large number of cats, monkeys, and other animals. Its charities are accessible to living beings of every species except the human race. Men, women, and children, wounded, sick, and destitute, are allowed to die unaided within sight of its walls. Such is the character of the heathen hospital, so far as is known, that heathenism ever built.—*Hong Kong Gazette.*

The French Press.—*La Presse* publishes the following statistics relative to the Paris press:—"In 1811 there were but 45 journals or periodical pamphlets published in Paris. In 1826 they increased to 179; in the commencement of 1830 to 309; and in the month of August last there existed 493. This number includes 35 daily journals, 95 weekly, 218 monthly, 5 quarterly, 8 appearing three times a week, 31 twice, 8 three times each month, 4 six times a week, 2 every second day, 3 every five days, and 2 every ten days, 1 every six months, and 4 at irregular intervals. The price of the subscription varies from 120*f.* to 24*f.* per annum. As to the subjects on which they treat, without including political matters, these publications may be classed in the following order—15 are devoted to religion (six Protestant, one Israelite), 29 to jurisprudence, 27 to medicine, 4 to agriculture, 22 to natural science, 22 to fashion, 4 to naval subjects, 19 to the drama, 4 to philosophy, 5 to moral subjects, 19 to matters of administration, 28 to education, 37 to literature, 1 to Freemasonry, 28 to advertisements, 18 to agriculture and horticulture, 10 to the book trade, 4 to mathematics, 4 to manufactures, 33 to trade, and 14 to music.—There is not a Teetotaler among the number.]

THE HIGHLAND EMIGRANT.

(From the South Australian Magazine.)

Donald Roy Campbell was the eldest son of a cotter, who had resided upon one of the sheep-farms of the Argyll estate. Being naturally of a quick temper, at the same time possessing a fine manly and athletic form, ever anxious to be foremost at rural sports, and of making his appearance at kirk and market in a style as much approaching the squire as his rank and plaid would admit of, he had a strong fancy to visit distant shores...

He executed his master's business, than he commenced to make the arrangements for his distant journey. With the hard-earned savings of a few years, and the kind assistance of his friends, he was enabled, before leaving Inverary, to authorise a friend to secure for him a passage to Sydney, in a vessel which was leaving Greenock the following month. It was too late in the night, as Donald repassed the cottage of his Elspeth, to disturb her repose. With a heavy heart he proceeded home; where he no sooner arrived, than throwing himself upon his restless pillow, he rehearsed the day's occurrences, until mental fatigue consigned him to the arms of Morpheus. During the interval that took place, until the sailing of the vessel, Donald's time was occupied in visiting distant relations, and making preparations for his journey. At last a letter arrived, desiring Donald to be in Greenock in the course of four days, as the vessel was then expected to sail. On the Sunday morning, being Donald's last day in his father land, he went to accompany his Elspeth to church. The religious devotion and worship of his God, he well knew, would tend more to strengthen in Elspeth's breast the conviction of the sincerity of his intention of sending for her, so soon as he was completely settled in his adopted country, than any other object. After leaving church, Donald proposed that they should walk to the top of Dunnequeh, so that he might have a final view of his native land. The prospect from the top of this hill is, perhaps, one of the finest in Scotland. The noble seat of Argyll, with its grey massive turrets, the frequent windings of the Aray, with its cascades, waterfalls, and bridges, pursuing its course along the richly wooded banks, the boats and numerous and wooded slopes ascend beautifully diversified, with the waters of Loch Fine indenting the coast, forming bays and points in endless variety—all tend to form one of the most pleasing pieces of scenery that the imagination can picture. After viewing for some time the hills and dales, every part of which were familiar to Donald, and making the often-repeated promise to his Elspeth, of sending for her as soon as circumstances would admit, and her blushing consent of going to him, they retraced their steps towards home. As they were passing Kilmecroy, the parish burying-ground, Donald proposed that they should visit the graves of their forefathers. It was with modest reverence that Donald took off his bonnet as he stood upon the graves of his ancestors, and lifting a piece of turf and putting it in his handkerchief, he said to Elspeth, "Now, every time I see this, I cannot fail to remember my native country; and while I think of my forefathers, I may as well strive to follow the straight-forward course which they pursued." In silence they left the mansions of the dead; and, as the sun was already hid behind the hills, they hastened home. Donald spent the night with his friends, many of whom had collected to see him before his departure; and the morning's dawn found him taking a last farewell of the scenes of his youth and early associates—but the most painful was the parting with his Elspeth. After receiving the widow's blessing, Elspeth accompanied him a short distance from the cottage, where one of those pure endearing scenes ensued, in which minds that are neither tinctured with vice nor deceit can only participate. While the tears bedimmed each other's eyes, and as Donald was tearing himself away, Elspeth said, "One parting more—it is the last time we shall ever meet." Half-phenixed, Donald exclaimed, "The day you will not come to me." "Yes," said Elspeth, "I shall, still I fear never more shall meet." With this Donald made a bound from the lovely girl, and in a few minutes was out of sight of the cottage.

Donald's journey to Greenock, and passage to Sydney, passed over without anything remarkable taking place. On his arrival in Sydney, he waited upon one of the parties whose address he had received from the stranger, and by whom he was instantly employed as a shepherd. After a few years of steady industry, he was enabled to send a sum of money to his Elspeth, and pay for her passage and outfit, and at the same time sent instructions to his friends to take her mother under their protection, and promised annually to remit a sum for her support. Donald's letter had arrived, but too late to be of any consolation to the poor widow, whose bed had been for some months consigned among the ashes of the dead. Elspeth could not divest her mind of the idea that she should never meet her Donald; still, on the receipt of his letter, with mingled fear, she attempted to chase from her mind the darker side of the picture—and the only tie which bound her to home being now loosened, she speedily prepared for her journey. The morning that brought about the departure of the "Pride of the Glen" presented a scene of bustle and confusion. Young and old collected to take their farewell of Elspeth, and at the same time to present her with trifling tokens of their attachment. After taking a friendly farewell of all her friends, whose moistened eyes showed the sincerity of their feelings, she was hurried along on the commencement of her journey by some of her friends, who were accompanying her to Greenock, in order to see her safe on board the ship that was to wait for her to the arms of her lover. About nine months after Donald had written to Elspeth, he proceeded to Sydney, with the uncertain expectation of seeing the arrival of the ship that carried his valuable treasure. One or two ships had arrived, but they were from England; and they brought, however, the intelligence that, in the course of a month or so, a vessel would arrive from Scotland. Donald, having made arrangements with a Highland acquaintance to take charge of his Elspeth on her arrival, and have the news communicated to him, as his leave of absence would not admit of his remaining in town any longer, was starting for the country, when he was met by a party of Highlanders; and the pleasure of meeting with so many of his countrymen delayed him on his journey. Those who are acquainted with the feelings of Highlanders, can readily suppose the transports of joy, in a friendly meeting at such a distance from their native hills, that ensued. Following the custom of their country, they proceeded to a tavern, where the afternoon was spent in drinking. Towards evening they procured a piper, whose chaunts awakened every dormant feeling they possessed; and the dance, the song, and the cup went quickly round. Donald, who had been very abstemious from liquor during his stay in the country, had indulged to an excess that would have floored a regular toper; his indulgence had been carried so far, that he became perfectly stupefied and bewildered. Late in the night he wandered out of the house, and proceeded he knew not where; at last, being perfectly overcome, he fell to the ground, and immediately was asleep. During the night, the rain fell in torrents, and Donald literally lay in water. In the morning he awoke quite paralyzed with cold, and with the assistance of a person who was passing where he lay, he was taken to his lodgings, where he was immediately stripped of his clothes, his feet bathed with warm water, a warm drink given to him, and then put to bed. In the afternoon the lady of the house went to see him; she thought she observed coming disease, and consulted with her husband, who advised that a doctor should be called in; this was accordingly done. After visiting Donald, he administered some simple medicines, and desiring that he should be kept quiet, took his leave. About a fortnight afterwards, the doctor communicated to the landlady that he had no hopes of Donald's recovery, and that in a short time his dissolution would probably take place; at the same time he considered it proper that he should be made acquainted with his situation. A clergyman was invited to see Donald, who immediately came, and, in a most soothing manner, communicated the little hopes that were held forth of his recovery. It was then, for the first time, that the prediction of Elspeth, "We shall never more meet!" as also the last words of the friendly stranger, "Be sober and honest!" forcibly struck him. Donald became weaker; the thoughts of his Elspeth landing on a foreign shore, without a friend to protect her, caused him much pain and uneasiness. Having received from his landlady, who was also from the Highlands, an assurance that she would have a motherly charge over her, and receive her as one of her own children, his mind became more tranquil, and, in a few days more he was numbered with the dead. But while he retained his recollection, Elspeth's prediction, and the last words of the stranger, "Be sober and honest," were over on his lips! No sooner had the vessel arrived which conveyed Elspeth, than Donald's friend went on board to take her under his protection. Having procured her luggage, she accompanied him to his house, where she received a respectful welcome from his wife. During the remainder of the day, they carefully avoided making mention of Donald's name; and, to such questions as Elspeth put, answers were given that could not awaken her suspicions; they judging rightly that she would be the better for a night's repose after her long journey, before they should communicate the fatal tidings. After breakfast the following morning, the landlady took Elspeth to a private room, and in the most consoling manner related the melancholy tale. The poor girl burst into tears, she cried and sobbed, and frequently called upon her Donald. In this affecting state she continued, until the channel of her eyes seemed to be dried up. After a few hours, she requested to be shown Donald's grave; accordingly, in the afternoon, the Highland friend accompanied her to it. For a few minutes she silently gazed upon the grave, then, with a vacant stare and piercing shriek, she threw herself upon the cold turf; in a few seconds she leapt up, and, with a loud laugh, she commenced to dance and sing, calling upon her Donald to join her. Her companion now saw too clearly that poor Elspeth was a maniac. With the greatest difficulty she brought her home, where she received every attention that humanity could bestow. In three weeks afterwards, a melancholy band were slowly passing along; among them were to be seen some of Donald's companions on the fatal night of his death. They were following the remains of the "Pride of the Glen," to be placed in the same grave with her Highland Donald.

Stephen addressed the jury at some length and relieved them from further attendance. Matilda Carey was placed at the bar to receive sentence, having been convicted on the previous day of receiving meat, she well knowing it to have been stolen. The sentence pronounced upon her was, that she be imprisoned in her Majesty's goal at Berrima for three years. Martin Beech and Lucretia Dunkley were placed at the bar and indicted for the wilful murder of Henry Dunkley, at Gunning, on the 13th Sept., 1842, the former by cutting his throat with an axe, the latter being present, aiding, abetting and assisting. The prisoners both pleaded not guilty, and were remanded to next sessions for trial, in consequence of absence of witnesses. Both are prisoners of the Crown. GAOL DELIVERY. Levi Burton and Samuel Sweeny, committed on a charge of cattle stealing from Yass, and in goal since 6th November, were discharged. Austin Kinna, confined on a charge of wilful murder, was remanded to the next assizes, in consequence of the absence of a material witness on behalf of the Crown. Henry Mackay, * * * * * is the man alluded to by the Judge as dying. His trial of course could not take place. James Welch, for cattle stealing, discharged. John Hague, from Yass, cattle stealing, trial postponed. Jacob James, assaulting a girl under twelve years of age, was admitted to bail. George Grimshaw, horse stealing; George Kemp and James Bell, cattle stealing; and John Provis misdemeanour, were discharged. Edward Moya Smith, obtaining goods under false pretences, and forgery, was admitted to bail. James Casey and John Magrath, the for highway robbery, the other as accessory, were admitted to bail. John Dodd, William Dodd, and Michael Dodd, stealing a calf, were instructed to employ someone to apply to one of the Judges in Sydney to be allowed bail; and if, on or perusing the papers, it was found that their case allowed of it, it would at once be granted. CITY COUNCIL. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15. Present: the Mayor, all the Aldermen, Councillors Foss, Macdermott, Hunt, Pawley, Hollingshall, Little, Taylor, Holden, Egan, and Peacock. MAYOR'S SECRETARY.—The Mayor enquired whether his secretary was to be appointed by himself or by the council; and after some discussion it was understood that the candidate for that office should be named by the Mayor, for the approbation of the council, which would, no doubt, be immediately accorded. POLICE.—The Town Clerk read a letter from the Colonial Secretary, defining the relations between the City Council and the Commissioner of Police, and stating that permanent market constables would be appointed in the manner suggested by the Mayor. DOCKYARD.—Mr. Egan drew the attention of the council to the fact that the hose or leather pipes used for the supply of water to the shipping, had not yet been handed over by the government to the person appointed to superintend the supply of water at that station; after some conversation it was agreed that the Mayor should communicate with the government on the subject. WATER WORKS.—The Town Clerk read the report of the water committee, relative to the construction of a road to the water works in Hyde Park, and the number of men that would be required to meet the deficiency occasioned by the withdrawal of the government labourers. The report recommended that the tender of Mr. John Morris, for the construction of the road, should be accepted, and stated that there would be required for the management of the water works, two free labourers to supply the place of the two prisoners of the crown at Lachlan Swamp; two turncocks, one for that portion of the city north of King-street, and another for that portion of it south of the same; besides a practical plumber, whose duty it should be to superintend the repairs of the several pipes, &c. The report proceeded to recommend that Mr. W. B. Parker, assisted by an abled-bodied free labourer, should, if he chose to accept of the appointment, be nominated to superintend the water works at Lachlan Swamp, and that Mr. Andrew Dares should be appointed as the superintending plumber. The above report was then received, and the following appointments were made—viz., Mr. Dares, to be the superintending plumber, at a salary of £120 per annum; George Thew and Michael Nagle, to be turncocks, at salaries of 24s. per week each; and W. B. Parker and Robert Murrrough, to take charge of the water works at Lachlan Swamp, with salaries of 24s. per week. LIGHTING COMMITTEE.—Alderman Wilshire brought up the report of the above committee. After going at great length into an estimate and analysis of the cost of lighting with gas, according to the scale furnished by the Gas Company, the report recommended that rather than comply with so exorbitant a rate of charges as that company has thought fit to impose on the city, it should be lit with oil. In addition to the gas lamps at present used in the city at the expense of the government, publicans, and private persons, there would be 200 others required, which, according to the scale of charges proposed by the company, would cost £2,020, and which, supposing the rental of Sydney to be £300,000, would require a rate of three halfpence in the pound. If the council should determine to purchase the lamp-posts, pipes, &c., at once, they would save the charge of rent for the use of those articles, but they would increase the expenses of the first year to such a degree as to render necessary the imposition of an extra penny in the pound, in the shape of a rate, making the whole rate to be two pence halfpenny in the pound. On the other hand, this extra charge might be saved by increasing in a very small degree the amount of the rate, so as to establish a sinking fund, by which, after a lapse of some years, the necessary purchase might be made. These suggestions were all based upon the supposition

ASSIZES INTELLIGENCE.

BERRIMA CIRCUIT COURT.—MARCH 9.

Alexander Hunt was placed at the bar charged with having uttered a forged cheque, purporting to be drawn on the Commercial Bank for 21 lds., with intent to defraud Mr. Woodhouse, storekeeper at Picton, on the 7th December last. It appeared that the prisoner had been in the neighbourhood a day or two, when he called at one of the stores at Picton, kept by a Mr. Martin, purchased some goods, in payment for which he tendered one of two cheques which he held in his hand. Mr. Martin refused to let him have the goods, on which he went to Mr. Woodhouse's store, and there passed one of the cheques; after this he returned again to Mr. Martin's, who was induced to take the other, which purported to be drawn on the Bank of Australasia. The jury, without leaving the box, found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to be transported beyond seas for the term of his natural life, with an intimation that there would be no recommendation for any commutation of the sentence. Matilda Carey was placed at the bar, charged with having, on the 7th January, 1842, received 10 lbs. of beef, value £2, well knowing the same to have been stolen. The jury retired for about two hours, and then returned a verdict of guilty. The foreman, Henry Badgery, Esq., said it was most painful to himself and to many of the jury to return such a verdict; he had himself known the prisoner many years and all her family, and up to this time he had not heard or known of any thing against her; the evidence was such, however, that the jury felt compelled to return a verdict against her; but they begged unanimously to recommend her strongly to mercy, and to the kind consideration of his Honor. The prisoner was remanded for sentence. Elizabeth Cooper, who had been committed on Tuesday for perjury, was brought up. Mr. Hardy and Mr. Welch were bound over as sureties for the girl's appearance when called upon, and she was discharged. This being the last; case to be tried, Mr. Justice

that the charges of the Gas Company were fair and reasonable; but the report proceeded, by comparing these charges with the charges of the London Gas Companies, to show that this was not the case.

After a brief discussion, the report was ordered to be received and printed.

TOWN CLERK'S OFFICE.—Some discussion took place as to the propriety of the Town Clerk, or some of his clerks, at once occupying the office appropriated for that purpose in the building occupied by the council, and it was finally determined that those rooms should at once be taken possession of, and occupied by the Town Clerk and his assistants.

GEORGE-STREET MARKET.—A resolution was adopted on the motion of Mr. Egan, defining the powers and duties of the Clerks of the George-street and Cattle Markets.

The Town Clerk read a letter from the City Treasurer, stating that there were a number of defaulters among the leaseholders in the George-street Market, and, after some conversation, it was understood that, as the Clerk of the Market possessed the power of distraining, he should be left to act according to his discretion.

GIPPS' WARD.—Alderman Flood stated that he had heard several complaints from inhabitants of Gippy's Ward, to the effect that this ward had not been properly cleaned. The City Surveyor was accordingly instructed to give the matter his attention.

WAREHOUSES.—The Mayor called the attention of the council to the necessity of doing something relative to the repairs and ventilation of the watch-houses; and the City Surveyor was instructed to inspect these buildings, and report to the council.

THE LATE TURNCOCK.—Some discussion took place as to whether the late Turncock, Bryant, should be paid for his past services; but, as there had been a charge of dishonesty preferred against him, it was agreed that payment should be withheld until such charge had been enquired into.

The council adjourned till Monday next.

RESOURCES OF NEW ZEALAND.

If New Zealand, by the power and means of abundant and judicious emigration, becomes extensively cultivated, and plentifully stocked with cattle, so as to render the necessaries of life very cheap, and consequently diminish, proportionately, the rate of wages, it will most probably become, ultimately, like England, the seat of most lucrative and extensive manufactures. In addition to moderate wages and cheap food, there would be the further auxiliaries of coal, timber, and clay, with endless excellent localities, or rivers or shores, having water communication; the cheapest of all transit, and greatly to be considered, in establishing manufactures of any magnitude. Without these indispensable requisites, no manufactures can be attempted with any chance of success, however plentiful and easily obtained may be the raw materials. Possessing these, New Zealand would then bring into profitable production her timber for ship-building—flax for canvas, ropes, &c—copper ore for sheathing her ships, and all other purposes—sulphur, alum, and dye-woods; manufacturing the wool of Australia, or the cotton of India—tan for leather from the hides of her cattle, or from Australia and South America—tobacco could be likewise manufactured—breweries and distilleries from barley and hops of native growth, &c.

Therefore, seriously considering the actual resources and production of the colony—the proximity and relative position of Great Britain to her Canadian colonies and to European States, wherein labour is plentiful, and whose staple products are similar to the natural productions of New Zealand, viz., timber and flax—it is far more rational to conceive that instead of attempting fruitlessly to compete, in the export of raw produce, the colonies, in the first instance, will endeavour to render themselves independent of any other colony, English or foreign, for the supply of food, by applying themselves to agricultural pursuits, and when food and labour are cheap, they will direct their capital and energies to bring into play the other natural products, in manufactures, for their own wants, as well as to supply Australia, India, China, and Spanish America, all of which are not far distant.—Terry's New Zealand.

Steam Voyage through France to the Mediterranean.—The following extract from a Leghorn letter, has appeared in The London Times—"Yesterday three steamers arrived here. They came from England, and made their voyage through France, for they first ascended the Seine, and then passed by the way of the canals into the Mediterranean. This is the first voyage of the kind that ever was made." (The first steam-boat voyage, no doubt, but according to Strabo, it was the earliest navigable route from England to Marseilles.)

Advice to Ladies.—A celebrated writer on sight, says, that the wearing of veils permanently weakens many naturally good eyes, on account of the endeavors of the eye to adjust itself to the ceaseless vibrations of that common article of dress. Ladies, then, should beware of hiding their pretty eyes and faces with a veil.

SYDNEY PRICE CURRENT.

Table of Sydney Price Current with columns for 'IMPORTED MERCHANDISE', 'ALES.', 'SPIRITS.', 'WINE.', 'TEAS.', 'SUGARS.', 'COFFEE.', 'PROVISIONS.', 'SOAP, OIL, AND CANDLES.', 'TOBACCO.', 'METALS, AMMUNITION AND SUNDRIES.', 'FRUITS.', 'ROPE.', 'PAINTS.', 'SUNDRIES.' and various sub-items with prices in £ s. d.

Table of Colonial and English Markets with columns for 'Norway Deal Plank per foot', 'BREAD, FLOUR, AND GRAIN.', 'COLONIAL MERCHANDISE.', 'LIVE STOCK.', 'DUTIES.', 'EXPORTS.', 'MELBOURNE MARKETS, FEB. 25.', 'HOBBART TOWN MARKETS.', 'LAUNCESTON MARKETS.', 'ENGLISH MARKETS OCT. 11.'

"SEAHORSE," STEAM SHIP.



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

THE Steam-ship SEAHORSE, will leave Sydney for the town of Launceston and for Port Phillip, on WEDNESDAY Evening, the 29th MARCH, at 6 o'clock, P.M. For Hobart Town, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of APRIL, at 6 o'clock, P.M.

Table of fares for the Seahorse steamship, including Cabin Fare, Steerage, and Freight to Launceston and Hobart Town.

NORTH SHORE FERRY.



THE Sydney Ferry Company's Steamer, PRINCESS, is NOW FLYING constantly, from dawn to dusk, every day.

The place of landing and embarkation on the Sydney side, is near the Whalers' arms Tavern, Windmill street.

The Fares are as follows:— For each four-wheeled carriage, 2/6; Dray, 2/0; Gig or cart, 1/6; Horse, mare, gelding, ass, mule, or head of horned cattle, drawing or not, 0/6; Sheep, lamb, pig, or goat, 0/2; Foot passenger, 0/3.

CHILDREN HALF PRICE. Fowls and ducks, unless forming part of a load, per couple, 0/1; Turkeys and geese, unless forming part of a load, per head, 0/1; Goods and produce, according to bulk and weight. The only person authorised to receive fares is the master, Mr. George Lavender. R. MANSFIELD, Secretary. Sydney, February 27.

MR. POLACK having been solely engaged of late in endeavouring to adjust his affairs with those parties to whom he entrusted their management during his absence, and having at length succeeded in such adjustment, begs to notify he is now ready to receive the commands of the public. Advances made—and returns, as usual, the next day. Charlotte-place, February 17.

TO LET, with immediate possession, all those extensive premises in the rear of the present residence of the undersigned, formerly occupied by that large and extensive establishment known as the "Atlas" Printing Office, with an entrance in George-street and Charlotte-place. Application to be made to A. POLACK.

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY, AND DESPATCH, AND ON MODERATE TERMS, AT THIS OFFICE, COMPRISING BOOK WORK, FANFOLIOS, CATALOGUES, CIRCULARS, AUCTIONEERS' BILLS, LAW FORMS, CARDS, BILL HEADS, LABELS, ETC.

THE COLONIAL OBSERVER

IS PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and circulated extensively through this and the neighbouring Colonies; also, in Britain, India, and America. The terms of subscription are 10s. per quarter if paid in advance; if not paid in advance 12s. will be charged.

Advertisements are charged 2s. 6d. for eight lines, and one penny for each line additional. The number of insertions must be specified in the order. The Quarters end 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December. Subscribers and Advertisers will please leave their orders and settle their accounts quarterly with the Agents undermentioned in their respective districts:— Mr. JOHN M'KAY, Parramatta. — GEORGE WALKER, Windsor. — ROBERT DAVIDSON, Wollongong. — W. J. HAWTHORNE, Appin & Campbelltown. — A. W. LARRYMORE, Morpeth. — THOMAS BROWN, Port Macquarie. — ROBERT CRAIG, Goulburn. — BARROW, Yass. — WILLIAM KERR, Port Phillip. — R. L. MURRAY, Hobart Town. — JAMES AIKENHEAD, Launceston.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
SYDNEY WEEKLY MESSENGER.
On the 1st of APRIL will be published,
NO. 1. OF A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER UNDER THE ABOVE
TITLE.
To be Published every SATURDAY Evening
thereafter.

EACH number to contain twelve quarto pages of closely printed matter; comprising in an unabridged form all the intelligence of the week. Price per number, 6d., per quarter paid in advance, 6s. 6d., advertisements as charged by the other newspapers.

The object of the parties concerned in the present undertaking, is to furnish, at as moderate a charge as possible, a good family newspaper, conducted on moderate principles; which, while divested as much as possible of the asperities of a journal exclusively political, may furnish a fair reflection of the aspect of political affairs, and at the same time, a faithful record of all occurrences of a general character interesting to the colonists. The *Weekly Messenger* will impartially review all passing events in which the political, social, moral, and religious interests of the community are involved; but its conductors will scrupulously avoid on all occasions giving unnecessary offence to any party, by uncalled for severity in their strictures on the conduct of public men, or on the character of public measures. It shall, however, be their uniform and earnest aim to instruct their fellow Colonists in their political rights, and to direct them to every constitutional and practicable means of obtaining and preserving them.

Desirous especially that the native population of the Colony should possess their legitimate influence in the management of its internal affairs; and anxious that that influence may ever be directed to such measures as shall ensure the permanent prosperity of the land of their birth; the *Weekly Messenger* will be the consistent advocate of their interests, and their honest and faithful adviser.

Every object in which the labouring classes are interested, every thing calculated to promote their comfort, and their elevation in the scale of society; will meet with hearty and strenuous support.

While the conductors of this undertaking contemplate bringing out a publication adapted to the wants of the most refined circles of colonial society, it is to the labouring classes they especially look for support; and it is to supply an article suited especially to their wants that their attention will be primarily directed.

With this view it shall be their constant endeavour to combine instruction with amusement, to afford in a form accessible to all, in addition to the colonial news and colonial politics to which public attention is at present too much restricted, the means of literary and scientific recreation. A portion of each paper will therefore be devoted to scientific purposes; and another portion to reading of a lighter character—either original, or selected from the recent productions of the English Press.

Determined to make every effort to meet the public wants, the conductors of the *Weekly Messenger* confidently appeal to the public for that degree of support which such a weighty undertaking necessarily requires.

Subscriptions will in the mean time be received at Mr. TROSBY'S, George-street; Mr. BAKER'S, King-street; at the Commercial Reading Rooms, George-street; and at the *Colonial Observer* office, Jamison-street.

TO NEW SETTLERS AND OTHERS.
EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY.

FOR SALE, by Private Contract, the fifteen years' unexpired term of Lease of the "Five Island Estate," situated within three miles of Wollongong, containing 2200 acres, and commanding the run of a Government Reserve of about 2000 acres: bounded on the east by the ocean, on the west by Jenkin's grant, on the south by the Illawarra Lake and the Government Reserve.

This splendid property is eminently adapted for both grazing and agricultural purposes: 120 acres of alluvial soil are at present under cultivation; and in the driest seasons the estate commands (in the centre of it) abundance of fresh water. There are not less than six hundred head of cattle and horses upon the property, the greater portion of which may be purchased along with the lease of the farm. There are appropriate and substantial buildings on the property, also farming implements, &c.

Particulars will be obtained on application to Mr. George Rattray, Kent-street South; or to Mr. William Wilson, Wollongong.
-Sydney, March 9, 1843.

LANCASTON EXAMINER.

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

The *Examiner* is now published twice a week on the evenings of Wednesday and Saturday price 10s. country store, per quarter.

COUNTRY STORE TO LET.

IN the Hunter's River district, a General Store carrying on a first-rate trade. A lease of the premises can be had; as also, the stock at present on hand, consisting of every requisite for a country store. Apply, if by letter post paid, to Henry Sutherland, at Mr. J. Gillespie's, Baker, Hunter-street.

ONE POUND REWARD.

THE Undersigned hereby offers the above reward to any person who will give him information concerning his son Patrick Donahue, aged 12 years, who has been missing 14 days, from the employ of Michael Marra, Siambarour, Five Islands.

PHILLIP DONAHUE,
In the employ of J. B. Robertson, Esq.,
Wollalong, Paterson River.

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

GENTLEMEN—Having done myself the honour of visiting each of you, in your respective Boroughs,

I beg leave to return you my sincere thanks, for the manner in which you have been pleased to receive me, and for the way in which you have come forward to support each other; in the attainment of British Institutions. In Richmond, your unanimity and warm attachment, I trust, will not be forgotten. In Windsor, your firmness (and manly forbearance), together with your firm adherence to sound principles, and hearty demonstrations of respect, for a good cause, will command my lasting gratitude, and has proved that we are fully ripe for the enjoyment of the birthright of our forefathers, which has been bestowed upon us by the hands of our beloved Sovereign. Let us therefore prove by our conduct that we are worthy of such a boon.

I have every confidence in your firmness, and shall now content myself, until the day of Election, when I hope every elector will come boldly to the poll, and honestly vote for that man, in whom his conscience tells him, he may most safely trust his highest and dearest privileges.

In the mean time, gentlemen, I shall feel great pleasure in visiting you as often, in your various localities, as my time will admit, and beg leave, gentlemen, to subscribe myself,

Your most obedient humble servant,
Richmond, March 1. W. BOWMAN.

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; and I possess no other interest in the colony.

My own success or failure being thus completely identified with yours, affairs, 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 NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND PRINTERS GENERALLY.
NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

H. EVERS, from J. S. Cook's, Feter-lane, London, Printers' Joiner and Brass Rule Cutter, begs respectfully to inform the trade, that he has removed to the Reform Estate, on the ground of the Flag-staff, where he continues to manufacture cases of every description, quoin, reglet, and furniture, brass and mahogany and brass galleys, iron composing-sticks, all sizes, mahogany broadside ditto, with gun metal slides to forty inches, box wood and gun metal shooting sticks, cases and imposing frames, letter and setting boards, saw blocks, planers, mallets, bodkins, &c., &c. Letters by post or orders to be sent to Mr. Elliott's, Baker, Brickfield-hill, George street, Sydney.

All articles warranted twelve months, and prices strictly moderate.—Cash.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice to all Persons, not to give Credit on his account, or grant supplies or other property to any person on account of this establishment, known as "Mark Lodge" near Liverpool, without first obtaining his own written order, as she will not otherwise be responsible for the same.

W. BLAND.
Pitt-street, Sydney, March 8, 1843.

Bank of New South Wales.
1st March, 1843.

IN pursuance of a requisition addressed to the President and Directors of this Bank, a meeting of the Proprietors of Stock will be held at the Banking-house, George-street, on Tuesday, 11th day of April next, at one o'clock, for the special purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of reducing the rate of discount to eight per cent. By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN BLACK, ash

To the Electors of the United Boroughs of Liverpool, Campbelltown, 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 feel that in so doing, I profess not only to have the will, but also, 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 its own interests, in an exclusive or predominant point of view, with the general well, still, as the common representative of all classes, my conscientious aim will be, to promote the just interests of all, without compromising the legitimate rights of any.

On the same principle, with reference to immigration, I will recognise no invidious distinctions or undue preferences with regard to the selection or imposition of conditions, 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 Legislative of my native land, untrammelled and independent man.

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

Windsor, January 13.

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 to the Legislative Council, that the County of Durham is to be constituted one of the Electoral Divisions 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 state 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 view, in the event of my being honoured to represent your interests in the Colonial Legislature.

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

I have long considered the public expenditure of this Colony disproportionately to the amount and wants of the population. I consider it susceptible of important reductions, and I conceive that the public services 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 a political distinction on account of religion; considering the interests of morality and good government as likely to be best promoted by affording all religious denominations a fair field without favour to any.

In regard to the immigration of virtuous and industrious persons into this territory from the mother-country, I am decidedly of opinion that it

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

To the Independent Electors of the County of Bathurst.

GENTLEMEN—Having received repeated solicitations from a number of my friends, to offer myself as a candidate to represent the County of Bathurst, in the New Legislative Council, I beg to announce to you, that I am at last prevailed upon to do so, and with nearly twenty years' colonial experience, liberal politics, religious toleration, and with my own personal interest perfectly connected with your own, I pledge myself that if I have the honour to be returned for this county, the best of my abilities shall be employed to defend and support the public and general interest of the Colony.

Further particulars, in connexion with my political views, and my mode of respecting the present state of the Colony, will be made known at a Public Meeting anticipated to be held in Bathurst shortly.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
Orton Park, January 30. W. LANE

To the Independent Electors of the City of Sydney.

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

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

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

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

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 regarding me as your representative in the first Legislative Assembly of the Colony, I profess to 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 the manufactures in particular. Be assured I shall be always found in the ranks of the alert to give my most unflinching and determined opposition to any attempts that may be made, from sinister motives or otherwise, to stifle or counteract such measures; convinced as I am, that on them will depend the vitality of the colony.

I shall do my utmost of canvassing you all, personally, and in the mean time remain, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
ROBERT COOPER, Senior.
Ormond House, December 26.

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