

The Colonial Observer.

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COLONIAL POLITICS.

ROMISH ASSUMPTION;
WITH PROTESTANT ACCOMPANIMENTS!
(Continued from March 18.)

No Protestant with his eyes open can be blind to the fact of the extraordinary and increasing assumption of the Roman Catholics, and especially of the Roman Catholic priesthood, of this Colony. To think of their bishop aping the style and dignity of a sovereign prince—making a public landing and encouraging his devotees to hold a public procession to his honour through the streets of Sydney—the thing is absolutely offensive, and a positive outrage upon the good feelings of this community. As to anything that may be done, said or exhibited within the walls of St. Mary's Church—whether the bishop burns incense before a "graven image," the work of some "cunning craftsman," or uncorks and sprinkles upon the upturned visages of the faithful a bottle of "holy water," filled from the river Tiber, and blessed by the Pope himself; and whether these all important ceremonies are performed by the said bishop "with his mitre off or with his mitre on," (for there is a great mystery in this, as Dr. Ullathorne gave us to understand at the laying of the foundation-stone of the Romish chapel at Parramatta a few years ago)—with all this, and with fifty other particulars equally interesting and equally important, we confess we have nothing, either as Protestants or as public journalists, to do. The edifice we have mentioned is their own, and its proprietors are consequently just as free to make use of it for the shewing-off of whatever exhibitions they please on Sundays and other holidays as those of the Victoria Theatre. But when Bishop Polding and his priests and people come with their ceremonies or processions to the open street of a populous city—a city inhabited chiefly by Protestants—as they did in the case of the recent procession, and as they also did a year or two ago at the laying of the Foundation stone of their new Church in Charlotte Place, the case is altered entirely; our feelings as Protestants are outraged, and our rights as British subjects infringed. In short, we regard it as altogether contrary to the public peace, and a nuisance to be put down in future by the Civic authorities, for any religious denomination whatever to make a public religious procession, as the Roman Catholics of Sydney have now done repeatedly, along the streets of our city; the religious edifices belonging to each particular denomination being the only and the proper place for all such demonstrations.

Lest, however, we should be accused, as usual, of bigotry, or sectarianism, or unwillingness to concede their proper rights to our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects, we appeal to the law and practice in this matter of the late French Republic, which, we believe, is still the law and practice of France. By that authority (constituted almost ex-

clusively of Roman Catholics), it was ordained as follows:

"No religious ceremony shall take place outside the edifices devoted to Catholic worship, in towns where there are temples destined for different religions." *Loi du 18 Germinal, An X, art. 45.*

The reason or ground for such a law is sufficiently obvious, and its emanation from a body consisting chiefly of educated and enlightened Roman Catholics speaks very favourably for the good feeling and the inherent love of justice of its Gallican and Republican authors. But we are not concerned to have such a law enforced for the future in this Colony, merely to prevent an outrage being offered to our feelings as Protestants; it is alike our interest and our duty to demand its enforcement as a check to Romish assumption. For only let the Roman Catholics be allowed to have public religious processions for any purpose in our cities, and we shall soon have that intolerable nuisance, as it unquestionably is in certain Roman Catholic countries, naturalized amongst us—we mean processions of the host, before which Protestants are compelled either to kneel, in idolatrous imitation of the ignorant and priestridden multitude, or to get out of the way as they can, under pain of being pelted or insulted if they refuse to do either. For our own part we shall never attempt to interfere with the undoubted right of our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects to perform whatever religious ceremonies they may think proper within the walls of their religious edifices; and if at any time we should enter these edifices ourselves during the celebration of religious worship (as, we confess, we have often done in Roman Catholic countries) we trust we shall always exhibit the same propriety and decorum as we should expect from a respectable Roman Catholic in a Protestant Church; but we shall always regard it as a direct infringement of our British liberty, and an intolerable outrage on our Protestant feelings, for Roman Catholics to hold public religious processions in cities in which they have not only places of worship of their own, but in which there is also a large Protestant population.

In our former article, under this title, we took occasion to point out the gross folly and absurdity of the Romanists in assuming the designation "Catholic," as applicable exclusively to themselves, in its etymological and original meaning of universal. The truth is the word has lost that meaning for ages past. Both in the Greek and in the Latin tongue, as well as in all the languages of modern Europe, it has lost this meaning entirely, for upwards of a thousand years. And in the modern and restricted acceptation which it has since acquired, as designating the Greek Church in the East, and the Romish Church in the West, we have no objection to its exclusive appropriation by these two fallen! fallen! fallen denomina-

tions; as in either case it serves sufficiently to mark out to all Protestants a religious denomination, which under the pretence of a supreme regard for Christian antiquity has wofully apostatized from the ancient and primitive faith. The only folly in the matter on our side is that of certain semi-popish Episcopalians who would still contend about the right and title to a term which, in the estimation of all genuine Protestants, has been utterly worthless for ages past. When the brazen serpent which Moses erected by Divine command in the wilderness, and which was long preserved as a precious and hallowed relic of Jewish antiquity, was at length set up and worshipped as an idol by a subsequent and idolatrous generation of Jews, the good king Josiah ordered it to be broken in pieces and ground to powder. And when genuine Protestants discard and repudiate the term Catholic, which has been equally and in like manner perverted from its original meaning and wofully profaned, they act precisely on the same principle and do precisely the same thing. Let modern idolaters, whether Greek or Latin, retain and admire the term as they please. We know it designates nothing more than a member of the Greek or of the Romish sect.

One of the worst aspects of the times at present is the strong tendency, on the part of a large and increasingly influential portion of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to symbolize and to make common cause, in many particulars of comparative importance, with the Church of Rome; and one of the most offensive forms in which this departure from the genuine Protestantism of the Reformation is usually exhibited is the arrogant assumption, on the part of an influential portion of the Episcopal clergy, of the exclusive character and title of ministers of Christ. Although, as Protestants and Presbyterians, we hold the voice of the people to be the voice of God; and regard the call of an individual to the office of the ministry by a Christian community as possessing inherently so much of the essence of ordination that where that rite cannot formally be obtained the individual so called to the ministry is, nevertheless, a regular minister of Christ and a genuine successor of the apostles, we are far from setting a low value on the rite of ordination. Although by no means absolutely necessary to the being of a Christian ministry and of a Christian church, it is nevertheless highly necessary to the well-being of both. Taking it for granted, therefore, that in the ordinary circumstances of the Christian Church no man ought to take upon himself the office of the ministry, although regularly called to it by a Christian people, till he is also regularly ordained to it by one or more bishops or ministers, the simple question for solution is, what did the word *bishop* signify in the Primitive Church? For, as we have seen already that the word *Catholic* has lost its ancient and original meaning for upwards of a thousand years

past, it is quite possible that the word *bishop* may have lost its original meaning too, and for a still longer period. As any answer of ours, however, to this searching question might be suspected by certain of our readers who do not coincide with us entirely in matters of faith, we shall merely state that in his "Enquiry into the Constitution, &c., of the Primitive Church," Lord Chancellor King, a layman, an Englishman, and an Episcopalian, demonstrates that originally, as there was "but one bishop to a Church, so there was but one Church to a bishop," and that the bishop's "cure was never called a diocese, but usually a parish."

Now we challenge both the *soi-disant* bishops of this Colony, with all their clergy—Catholic and would-be-Catholic—to prove that Lord King was wrong; and if these gentlemen choose to erect a hustings for the purpose in Hyde Park, or any where else, we promise to meet them both at any time they may appoint, and to leave neither the one nor the other a leg to stand on in this argument. In short, so far from having an exclusive right and title to the name and character of Christian bishops in this Colony, these gentlemen are both literally usurpers, 1st, in pretending to be the pastors of more churches than one, which we defy them to prove that any primitive bishop ever was; and secondly, in pretending to have authority over other pastors, which the Lord Christ, their common master, as they allege, expressly prohibited to his ministers or bishops in the following terms: "Ye know that the princes of the Gentiles exercise dominion over them, and they that are great exercise authority upon them. But it shall not be so among you."—Matthew xx. 25, 26. Whatever, therefore, may have been the meaning of the word *bishop* in the primitive and apostolic church, it could not possibly have had the meaning attached to it by Bishop Polding and Bishop Broughton; it could never have signified a minister of religion exercising lordship, dominion or authority over other ministers; for such lordship, dominion or authority was expressly prohibited by the Lord Jesus Christ to his disciples. It follows, therefore, that not only Bishop Broughton and Bishop Polding, but all other diocesan and metropolitan bishops, are mere usurpers in the Church of Christ. They hold an office for which there is not only no warrant, but which is expressly prohibited, under the law of Christ. For we confess we regard both the Pope's warrant and the Queen's warrant, as of equally little value in church matters, when thus directly opposed to the warrant of Christ.

We have a very short answer, therefore, for those Romish Bishops and their followers, on the one hand, and for those Anglican Catholic Bishops and their followers, on the other, who pretend to disrate all the Protestant clergy of Christendom, who have not been episcopally ordained. It is in the form of a writ of *Quo warranto?* against these bishops themselves; and till

they answer that writ satisfactorily, and prove to us that their own office is not a manifest and unwarrantable usurpation, as Holy Scripture and primitive antiquity alike pronounce it, we will not suffer either them or their adherents to sit in judgment upon others, who are, at least equal to themselves.

It may, perhaps, be supposed by certain of our readers that, if the words of Christ, above quoted, have the meaning we attach to them, it is not to be supposed that intelligent men, like both of our Colonial bishops, could act in open defiance of their express prohibition. But the history of all past ages teaches us sufficiently that we have only to hold out to the generality of men the secular wealth, the secular dignity, or the secular power implied in the office of a diocesan bishop, or of a metropolitan, to make them willing to believe any thing, or to explain any thing away.

This article was written before the recent demonstration, on the part of Bishop Broughton, the Queen's bishop, in the shape of a protest, forsooth, against the style and title of his truly Catholic brother, Bishop Polding, the Pope's bishop. We shall notice it more particularly in some future number.

CITY COUNCIL.

The council met on Monday. All the members were present, excepting Aldermen Flood and Mitchell, and Councillor Hill.

A discussion arose in consequence of a question from Alderman Wilshire, as to the progress made of the consolidated assessment committee. The committee, it appeared, had applied to government to get the assessment lists published; but found that it could not be done without expense. And, as the approaching election rendered it urgently necessary that the work should be expedited, no citizen being entitled to vote who had not paid his rates, it was recommended that a meeting of the consolidated committee should be summoned without delay.

A letter from the Surveyor, detailing the duties performed by him since his appointment, was then read; but it elicited no remarks.

On the motion of Alderman Allen a warrant was issued for the payment of the Corporation expenses for the month, amounting to 226l. 2s. 6d.

The resignation of Mr. Rainy, clerk to the Hay and Corn Market, was received. Applications for the vacant situation are to be made to the subordinate offices committee, on or before noon of Monday next.

Mr. Alderman Wilshire stated that the Gas Company had declined the conference which they themselves had sought, and were about to reply to the reports of the lighting committee through the press!

Some discussion took place as to the appointment of City Auctioneer. Alderman Allen moved that the appointment be conferred on Mr. Stubbs. Mr. Holden wished the situation to be advertised. Mr. Egan moved that, as Mr. Chapman had already acted for the corporation, his appointment for the current year should be confirmed. Mr. McDermott intimated his readiness to support Mr. Lyons, if his services were offered; and paid a high compliment to the mercantile character of Mr. L. On the motion of Mr. M'D., seconded by Mr. Foss, it was determined to apply to the government to forego the orphan dues (1½ per cent.) on sales effected on behalf of the corporation.

Mr. McDermott moved— "That advertisements be inserted in the newspapers, inviting tenders for two hundred gas lights (more or less,) including posts, lamps, and every incidental expense, to be placed in such parts of the city as shall be pointed out by the Lighting Committee, assisted by the City Surveyor, for a period of twenty months from the 1st May next." And also, "For lighting the same, or a greater number of lamps, with oil, as before stated."

In moving the above resolution, Mr. M'D. dwelt at considerable length on the present monetary condition of the colony, and the necessity thence arising to keep the public expenditure as low as possible. He anticipated the most beneficial results from the

course adopted by the lighting committee; and however the Gas Company and their friends might sneer at the proposal to light the city with oil, the reasons given for that proposal were sufficient to satisfy any person of reflecting mind.

The report of the lighting committee is to come under consideration on Thursday, the 20th instant.

It was resolved on the motion of Mr. Foss, seconded by Mr. Hunt, that tenders should be invited for repairing George and Parramatta-streets, with metal of similar description as hitherto used.

On the motion of Mr. Macdormott it was resolved that an application be made to her Majesty's government, through his Excellency Sir George Gipps, for a conveyance of the Outer Domain, Race-course, &c., to the city, in terms of the Governor's speech in council.

It was also resolved to apply to the government for a site for a Town Hall for the city—about four acres being the quantity of land required.

On the motion of Mr. Macdormott the Mayor, Mr. Alderman Wilshire, and Mr. Councillor Egan were appointed a deputation to wait on his Excellency for the above purposes.

The council adjourned to Thursday next, at three p.m.

THE INSOLVENT LAW.—On the 6th ultimo, Mr. H. N. Carrington, of Port Phillip, applied to one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in Sydney, and got his estate sequestrated for the general benefit of his creditors. As a matter of course, the sequestration was announced in the *Government Gazette*, and intelligence of the same must have reached Port Phillip on or before the 15th of March. Since then a rule nisi has been granted by Mr. Justice Willis calling on Mr. Carrington to show cause why his estate should not be sequestrated; the rule was granted on the 17th March, but when it was made returnable does not appear. It seems that Mrs. Carrington is threatened with being detained at Port Phillip until her husband returns to appear in his own proper person, either to obey the rule or show cause against it. It also appears that while a trustee had been appointed here, that another person was subsequently appointed to discharge the same duties for the same estate by the Court at Port Phillip. It is very likely that the whole case will ere long be brought before the full Court here.—*Herald*.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

MONDAY.

His Honor Mr. Justice Burton took his seat on the bench at about half-past ten; the attendance of jurors appeared to be pretty full, but of the members of the bar there were not more than five or six.

The Solicitor-General informed his honor and the court, that in consequence of the absence of the Attorney-General, which had been unexpectedly prolonged, he was not at present prepared to go on with any of the cases on the calendar. He had himself received a letter from the Attorney-General, from the contents of which he had thought that Mr. Therry might have been expected in town this day (Monday), but from a letter of later date, it would appear that Wednesday would be the earliest day on which he could be expected.

Mr. Justice Burton said, addressing himself to the Solicitor-General and to the bar generally: "I am not altogether unprepared, Mr. Solicitor-General, for the difficulty you mention, as you yourself communicated to me your apprehension that it would arise. This court cannot receive informations other than in the name of the Attorney-General. It is one of the inconveniences of the present system for the administration of justice, and will be best remedied by the institution of grand juries.

"I think myself that the arrangement is inconvenient which takes the law officers from the seat of government, where their advice and assistance are constantly required by the Executive Government.

"In one respect, however, although you (Mr. Solicitor-General) and I regret that we cannot proceed with the business for which we are assembled, yet perhaps it is to be less regretted, when you advert to the circumstance that the Court of Quarter Sessions is appointed to be held this day at Parramatta, and on another day during this Session at Windsor, and when you reflect as a lawyer on what may be the effect upon convictions before that Court, during the sitting of this Supreme Court of Oyer and Terminer, it is probably less a subject of regret that this court will not be sitting during the holding of the Quarter Sessions. I am not giving an opinion upon the subject, because the question might come before the court for adjudication upon the proceedings of the Court of Quarter Sessions being brought before us by certiorari, but only throw out the hint to a lawyer, who will know what I allude to.

"It is to be lamented in the present state of the gaols in the county of Cumberland that there should be any impediment to the delivery.

"As long as the Court of Quarter Sessions is am-

bulatory, however, I fear it will be found insufficient for the despatch of its business.

"If Courts of Quarter Sessions were held in each district at the same time, before the magistrates of the district, with a chairman of their own, the inconvenience of a large arrear of business would not occur. But the state of the gaols is another proof that the present system of administration of justice is imperfect.

"What I would impress on you and others is, that the sooner we adopt the system established in England of grand juries, and of holding Quarter Sessions, and conducting the criminal business of the country, the better.

"I have seen and assisted in the administration of justice under the laws of other countries, and I must say that I have found none better than the English system.

"I do not say this merely from the natural prejudice of an Englishman, but both theoretically and practically, I believe a lawyer and a legislator of any country will find none better. At present, all we can do, is to adjourn this court to a future day."

The Court was adjourned to Thursday next, His Honor ordering, that the jurors summoned from Monday to Thursday, who were in attendance, should be paid their usual expenses as though they had attended.

The Special Jurors summoned for Thursday, in the case *Regina v. Alcock*, were ordered to attend without further summons.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

BATHURST CIRCUIT COURT.

TUESDAY, MARCH 28.—*Before Sir James Dowling, Chief Justice.*

George Evans was placed at the bar, charged with the murder of an aboriginal native, named Tony, on the 20th of April, last year, at a station called Gillwarern, (belonging to Mr. Lawson,) on the Macquarie, about 80 miles beyond the boundaries.

J. J. Allman, Esq., Police Magistrate at Muswellbrook, read the deposition (made before him) of the prisoner, stating that he (prisoner) was a stock-keeper of Mr. Lawson; that he was near his hut on the station on the 20th of April, when he saw Wm. Scott, hut keeper, struck down by two blacks; that he ran into the hut for his piece, when Tony, the deceased black, threw a spear in after him; that he then fired at Tony, when all the blacks who were then ran away, taking Tony with them, but whether dead or alive the prisoner did not know; and that he, prisoner, then went to the authorities to give information of what had happened. Mr. Allman further stated, that in April, last year, he was Commissioner of Crown Lands in the district of Wellington; that in consequence of information (being a magistrate) he went to the Macquarie River, and found a body, which he believed to be that of Tony, having wounds in the side, apparently inflicted by slugs. The witness also stated that he knew the prisoner to be a well-conducted man, and to be on friendly terms with the whites.

The Jury found a verdict of "justifiable homicide;" and the prisoner, who is a ticket-of-leave holder, was discharged, to return to his district.

William Charles was placed at the bar on a charge of rape, committed on the person of a girl in his employment, between ten and eleven years of age, named Sarah Margaret Kemp, the father of whom was a tenant of the prisoners.

The Jury found the prisoner guilty of assault, and he was remanded for judgment.

John Healy was indicted for stealing, at Mudgee, on the 20th July last, an ox, the property of Edward Hallen; another count in the indictment, charged the prisoner with stealing an ox, the property of a person unknown.

James Harper, a notoriously bad character, was carried into Court, and laid on the floor behind the bar, apparently in a state of insensibility. The indictment charged the prisoner with stealing, on the 9th November last, a horse, the property of Archibald Campbell, Esq., of Sorn Bank; to which the prisoner refused to plead, paying no attention to anything that was said to him.

His Honour explained to the jury, that in cases of this kind, it was their province to decide, after hearing evidence, whether the prisoner was mute by his own malice, or by the visitation of God.

Medical evidence having been obtained, the jury decided that the prisoner was mute by his own will. He was therefore arraigned on the above charge, and the Court directed a plea of not guilty to be entered for him, and his trial to be proceeded with.

All this time the prisoner was in the same state in which he was brought into the court-room, fixing his eyes on one spot, as if unconscious of seeing anything, and twitching his hands and his lips as if convulsed; but it was quite evident that these motions were voluntary.

The possession of the horse was traced to the prisoner by the evidence of the person to whom he sold it in Bathurst.

The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to ten years' transportation; but he betrayed no symptoms of having heard the voice of the judge, and was carried out of court to undergo his sentence.

Samuel Robertson was indicted for stealing, from the premises of Mr. Coomber, publican, at Newry, near Wellington, on the 18th November last, a pair of trousers, the property of Joseph Waters, servant of Mr. Coomber. Guilty. Sentenced to two years in an ironed gang.

John Shea was charged with having stolen, at Long Swamp, county of Bathurst, on the 10th May last, an ox, the property of Peter Johnson.

The jury gave a verdict of guilty; the prisoner was remanded for sentence, and the court adjourned.

THURSDAY, MARCH 30.

William Armstrong was indicted for killing and slaying Richard Cawthorne, at Bathurst, on the 17th November last.

The jury found the prisoner guilty; but recommended him to mercy; in consequence of which, and the good character the prisoner had borne, his Honor sentenced him to the lenient punishment of twenty-four hours' confinement in Bathurst gaol.

James Jeffries was then placed at the bar, charged

with committing a rape on the person of Eliza Jane Thompson, aged fifteen years, a deaf and dumb girl, at Bathurst, on the 8th March last.

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged, the learned judge admonishing him on the immorality of his conduct.

Charles M'Laren was charged with issuing a forged order for £5, purporting to be drawn by Mr. Daniel Gunn on Mr. Phelps, with intent to defraud Mr. William Coomber, publican, at Nurea, near Wellington, on the 10th December last; but the evidence being insufficient, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

John Vowels, John Healy, and John Shea, convicted of cattle-stealing during the present assizes, were brought up for judgment, and sentenced to three years' labour in irons on the roads of the colony.

Mathew Whittle, convicted on the 27th March of shooting at and wounding Patrick Grady, with intent to murder, was next brought up for judgment, and received sentence of death.

William Charles, was next placed at the bar to receive sentence. His Honor told the prisoner there could be no moral doubt of his being guilty of the crime he had been tried for, although there had not been sufficient legal evidence to convict him of the morpheinous part of the charge; and sentenced him to three years' labour in an ironed gang.

William Farrell was brought up to receive his discharge, there being no case against him.

Howard, charged with setting fire to a rick of hay, was liberated for want of evidence.

Joseph Crawford, in custody since the 16th February for highway robbery, was remanded for further evidence.

George Truman, the man who was associated with Mathew Whittle in the crime for which the latter is under sentence of death, but against whom sufficient evidence could not be obtained, was remanded for further orders.

Samuel Clarke, in custody on a charge of fraud, was required to enter into his own recognizances in the sum of £100, to appear when called upon to answer any charge that might be brought against him.

That was the conclusion of the criminal business, and the Court adjourned till Friday for the civil causes.

The civil cases on the list, none of which were of any importance, were disposed of on Friday, when the court adjourned *sine die*.

GIPPS LAND.—PROGRESS OF DISCOVERY.

(From the *Port Phillip Patriot*.)

Some time since we alluded to the discovery, in Gipps Land, of two large fresh-water lakes, possessing an outlet to the sea. We have now the satisfaction of presenting to our readers the following information respecting them, politely communicated to us by Mr. Pearson, of Gipps Land.—One of these lakes, named Lake Wellington, is twenty miles long, by ten miles broad, and its lowest depth of water is twelve feet. The second lake, named Lake King, is about forty miles in length, and varying from ten to twenty miles in breadth; its lowest depth of water is 18 feet. The two lakes are eight miles apart, and are connected by a river, named M'Lelland's River, which averages a breadth of one hundred and fifty yards, and a depth of water of not less than twenty feet. The outlet of these immense bodies of water is by a river (named Reeve, after its discoverer, Mr. Reeve, of Gipps Land) which, after flowing from Lake King, a distance of twenty miles, enters the sea. This river is about the breadth of M'Lelland's River, and carries eighteen feet water its whole length until close to its estuary, where it takes a sharp turn to the eastward, and after running parallel to the coast for some forty-five yards, debouches into the sea; its breadth, after the turn we have described, not being more than thirty-five yards. When Mr. Reeve first discovered this outlet, he had no means of exploring it, or of testing its practicability for the purposes of navigation. About four weeks since, however, he started from Port Albert, accompanied by Messrs. Pearson, Raymond, and M'Millan, Captain Orr, and several other gentlemen, in two boats provided with all the necessary apparatus for sounding. It was then found that a bar stretched across the mouth of the River Reeve, and from the narrow and intricate nature of the immediate channel the party were convinced that it never could form a navigable outlet. When they left, to return to Port Albert, the tide had flowed about two hours, and there were only six feet of water on the bar. This, we are persuaded, will form matter of general regret. In dry seasons it is supposed that the River Reeve ceases to flow, and that its waters filter through the sands. There is some good land northward of the lakes, occasionally broken by large morasses. Between the lakes and the coast, there is an unbroken succession of healthy sand hills. The locality of this discovery is at the eastern extremity of the Long Beach; Ran Head is visible at the outlet, apparently about thirty miles distant.

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, commands my highest admiration and esteem. In Liverpool and Campbelltown, your candid, manly, and heartfelt 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,
W. BOWMAN.
 Richmond, March 1.

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 consider 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 that extent of popular representation which the present critical circumstances of the Colony so imperatively demand, yet in efficient hands, with independent energetic elective members, it may, to my thinking, be rendered an instrument of much general good.

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

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

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

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

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

I am a friend to civil and religious liberty, and an enemy to all intolerance.
 I am for diffusing the blessings of education as widely as possible amongst the people.
 I am for the most rigid economy in every department of the government.

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

This endeavour failing, I shall contend that the territorial revenue be conceded to us as an equivalent, on the same principle as it has been conceded

in Canada. Seeing that the district councils created by the new Act of Parliament will entail a heavy local expenditure on the country districts, for improvements of all kinds, I shall feel it my duty to enforce, as far as practicable, a corresponding reduction in the general expenditure.

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

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

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

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF 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 Districts of the Colony, to return a member to the Colonial Legislature, I beg most respectfully to offer myself as a Candidate for your suffrages for the Representation of that County.

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

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

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

I am for entire religious liberty and 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 the extensive importation of an inferior race from India or elsewhere.

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

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

TO 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, on the prosperity 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, Sen.
 C. Woodward, B. C. L.

J. B. Richards, J.P.
 C. Wray Finch, J. P.
 Edgar Cox
 William Lane
 G. Baker Boulton
 William Lee
 George Mocatta
 Henry M. Fulton
 Thomas Cummings
 John Trewen
 John Gray
 James West
 Maurice Hays
 William Maloney
 Thomas West
 John Puffin
 George Blackman
 W. Ealy Sampson
 J. G. Ewer
 Richard Langly Mills
 J. L. Phelps
 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 within 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 have 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.

Murrumbidgee, 16th February, 1843.

TO DONALD M'INTYRE, ESQ., OF KAYUGA.

SIR—We the undersigned, landed proprietors and householders in the County of Brisbane, request you will allow yourself to be put in nomination for the representation of the Counties of Brisbane, Hunter, and Bligh, in the new Legislative Council.

We believe that you are every way qualified to represent these counties from your great local experience—from general information on country matters—and from that independence both in fortune and in character, which will insure respect in any assembly.

Should you consent to our wishes, we pledge ourselves to support you.

We have the honor to be,
 Sir,
 Your most obedient servants,
 J. A. Robertson, J.P.
 Peter Brodie
 Robert H. Milner
 Patrick Tyghe
 Alexander Wightman
 W. Shields
 Edward Warland
 D. Thomson, J.P.
 E. White
 Donald M'Phee
 Duncan M'Intyre.

To the Independent Electors of the Counties of Brisbane, Hunter, and Bligh.

GENTLEMEN—I had the honour to receive your requisition to become a candidate to represent your counties in the Colonial Assembly. For this mark of your esteem and confidence I return you thanks.

In offering myself a candidate, I wish it to be understood to be, on whig or liberal principles; I will support civil and religious freedom, and general education—the principle of the present church act, free trade (particularly where there is reciprocity). I will oppose the granting of public money to introduce Colonies: I am also unfriendly to corn laws, and all duties except for revenue purposes. I am opposed to improvements that would impoverish the people by taxes, or using the proceeds of the crown lands to employ all the labour of the country (leaving neither shepherds or stockmen) to make roads where there would be little to carry. I am for the gradual improvement of the country, and not opposed to public sales for storing colonial grain at a moderate price. I shall, in the event of being elected, pay particular attention to appointing qualified persons to inspect all provisions cured for exportation, so as to raise and maintain their character abroad: when any question may arise, regarding the outside of the boundaries, I shall deal with it impartially; having considerable interest both beyond and within the limits of the colony.

If these principles agree with yours I shall expect your support, if not, it would be contrary to mine to ask it. I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
 Yours faithfully,
DONALD M'INTYRE

Kayuga, 17th March, 1843.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF COOK AND WESTMORELAND.

GENTLEMEN—Having announced my intention to offer myself as a Candidate to represent your interests in the new Legislative Council of this Colony, and having so often laid my sentiments and opinions in me to continue the same; but merely to address you as your Candidate, and solicit your votes and suffrages, assuring you, should you honour me with your support and finally send me forth as your representative, I shall ever feel it my duty and greatest ambition to forward your interests to the best of my ability.—I remain, gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,
GEORGE BOWMAN.

DURHAM ELECTION.

The following gentlemen have consented to act as a Committee, with power to add to their number, for the purpose of forwarding Mr. Lang's election:—

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| John Galt Smith, Esq. | Messrs. Angus Cameron |
| William Evans, Esq. | Peter Bowers |
| Messrs. Cobden | Byfield Wormesley |
| Keppie | Richard Swan |
| Ross Coulter | Dr. M'Kinley |
| Donald Cameron | Captain Peter |
| Humphrey | M' Master |
| Herkes | Hollinsworth |
| Andrews | M' Clymont |
| Allan Cameron | M'Leod |
| Waugh | M' Person |
| Blair | Aitchison |
| Roebuck | T. Bower |
| Ferguson | Duncan Cameron |
| Garland | Martin Laughlin |
| Heugh | M'Kenzie |
| Household | |

The Committee will meet weekly, during the registration of voters, at two o'clock p.m.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

[INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.]

NOTICE is hereby given that, from and after the 1st of April next, the rates of Interest, current at this Bank, will be as follows:—

INTEREST ALLOWED

On current accounts, on the daily balance, at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
 On deposit receipts, payable at three months' notice, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

INTEREST CHARGED

On bills not having more than one hundred days to run at the rate of 8 per cent.
 On bills having more than one hundred days to run at the rate of 10 per cent.

CHARLES FALCONER,
 Sydney, 23rd March, 1843. **Manager.**

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

23d March, 1843.

NOTICE is hereby given, that from the first of APRIL next, bills having not more than one hundred days to run, will be discounted at the rate of eight per cent.

And that interest, at the rate of three per cent., will be allowed on the daily balance of current accounts.

JOHN BLACK, CASHIER.

SALTING COMPANY AND OTHERS.

TO BE SOLD by Private Contract, a SLAUGHTERHOUSE, on that never-failing stream of water known as Blackwater Swamp, lately occupied by Messrs. Smith and Salmon, containing sufficient room to slaughter and dress fifty head of cattle. Also, four large bins for salting, that will hold from three to four tons each. A good three-stall stable, hay loft, men's house, piggeries, sheds, a large boiler, and sheep yard. Apply to
JOHN NEALE, Sussex-street.
 Sydney, March 21, 1843.

THE EBENEZER COAL.

ORDERS for this large and superior Coal are received and punctually attended to by M. F. Oramond, 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.

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.

SALE CONTINUED.
EX ANNA ROBERTSON,
CHOICE HIGH FLAVORED WINES,
 EXPRESSLY IMPORTED
 FOR WINE MERCHANTS, HOTEL-KEEPERS,
 PUBLICANS, AND THE TRADE.

STUBBS AND ROBERTSON, en-
 couraged by the gratifying reception their last
 Thursday's Sale met with at the hands of a large
 company of buyers, amongst whom were some of the
FIRST JUDGES OF WINE

In the trade, beg to announce that they are induced
 (under public favor) to bring to the hammer FRENCH
 WINES of a very superior character and quality.

- On THURSDAY next, the sixth day of April,
 1843, sale to commence at their Rooms (in suitable
 quantities) at twelve o'clock precisely, viz.:
- S.R.—50 cases Claret, full rich flavour,
 Troisieme qualite
 - 50 ditto, ditto, ditto, Sec. ditto
 - 50 ditto, ditto, ditto, Prem. ditto
 - 25 cases Sauterne, very choice
 - R in triangle—37 cases sparkling Champagne,
 slightly pinked, Tois qualite
 - 25 ditto, ditto, ditto, Sec. ditto
 - 24 ditto, ditto, ditto, Prem. ditto
 - S.&R.—90 cases of peculiarly pure Pale
 Brandy, very scarce
 - 72 ditto, ditto, clear tinted ditto.

Terms—Under 30l. cash; above 30l. and under
 50l. approved bills at three months; above 50l.
 approved bills at three and four months.

Note.—S. and R. cannot, in justice to the high
 character that the house—Cunliffe and Co., of
 Bordeaux maintain, omit calling the attention of
 heads of Families, Officers of the Garrison, and
 Gentlemen, both of Town and Country, to the
 BRAND of the Comet Champagne Wine; and which
 as a matter of established fact, is well known through-
 out the whole of Europe and India, as characterising
 the genuine COMET Wines of Cunliffe and Co., sole
 proprietors; and to prevent the possibility of
 any mistake occurring, "every case" is actually
 branded in likeness of a comet in the same
 manner as they have invariably adopted since the
 appearance of the last great comet. Thus has arisen
 the well-known demand in every Tavern in London
 and elsewhere:—"Don't bring us ANY OTHER BUT
 CUNLIFFE'S COMET." Gentlemen will have an opportunity
 of judging for themselves at the sale on Thurs-
 day next, or even before if they wish it. The wine
 is at the mart to speak for itself. Incredulity cannot
 alter its quality or value, or affect the position which
 the House of Cunliffe and Co. stand in all over the
 globe.

FLAT, SQUARE, ROUND, AND BAR IRON.
 FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

EX TEMPLER.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by
 auction, at the Sydney Flour Company's
 Wharf, Sussex street, Darling Harbour, (adjoining
 the Hunter's River Company's Wharf,) on THIS
 DAY, the 5th instant, at ten o'clock precisely,
 About Eighty Tons of Flat, Square, Round, and
 Bar Iron, of various sizes, and will be put up to
 suit the convenience of purchasers
 Terms at sale.

GLASS, FLOUR, &c.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by
 auction at his Mart, the corner of George-
 street and Charlotte-place, THIS DAY, Wednesday,
 the 5th instant, at eleven o'clock, in addition to the
 Merchandise already advertised—
 Thirty boxes Glass, 10 x 8
 Thirty-six barrels Flour
 Cheese Cloth, Osunburg
 Chaff Knives, Blue Beads
 Anchovies, Thread
 Five pieces Kerseymer, &c.
 Terms at sale.

TO DRAPERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by
 auction at his Mart, the corner of George-
 street and Charlotte-place, on THIS DAY, (Wednes-
 day) the 5th instant, at eleven o'clock,
 Three bales 8-4 blankets
 Fifteen ditto 9-4 ditto
 Three ditto 10-4 ditto
 Three cases, containing moleskin trousers, coats,
 white jackets, cloth jackets, blue suits, &c., pilot
 coats, and canteon trousers.
 Sixty pieces muslins, regatta shirts
 Sixteen pieces sheeting, sheets, dlapser
 One hundred and fifty pieces handkerchiefs,
 Ironmongery, and a variety of other goods.
 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, THIS DAY, (Wednes-
 day) the 5th instant, at eleven o'clock,
 Twenty barrels salmon
 Thirteen cases cider
 One case containing silk handkerchiefs
 White shirts, damask table cloths
 Cassinere trousers
 One case superfine hats
 Terms at sale,

SEA HORSE HOTEL.

Township of BOYD, Twofold Bay.

FOR the convenience of Passengers
 going to and returning from Monaroo. 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.

AUSTRALIAN COLLEGE DEBATING
 SOCIETY.

THE more advanced students in the
 Australian College, being desirous of forming a
 Society for mutual improvement, on the model of
 the Students' Debating Societies in the Scotch Uni-
 versities, and being kindly offered the use of the
 Common Hall or Public Lecture-Room of that Insti-
 tution for their weekly meetings, to be held every
 Saturday evening at seven o'clock, hereby invite the
 co-operation of any other young gentlemen similarly
 circumstanced in this city, who have either received
 or are now receiving a tolerably liberal education, so
 as to enable them at least to speak and write the
 English language with comparative, and especially
 with grammatical, correctness.

The business of the Society will be conducted by a
 President Orator and Respondent; the Orator to read
 or deliver a written essay on some controverted sub-
 ject in Literature, Philosophy or History, to which
 the Respondent will reply, and the Orator at any one
 meeting to be President at the next and the Res-
 pondent to be Orator; each of the members to be
 obliged in his turn to accept the office of Orator or
 Respondent, as it may be, under a penalty to be fixed
 by the members beforehand.

Young gentlemen who may be desirous of enrolling
 themselves as members of a society so constituted,
 will have the goodness to signify the same, either in
 writing or personally to the undersigned.

Australian College Buildings,
 JAMES S. WHITE, Hon. Secretary.
 4th April, 1843.

"SEAHORSE," STEAM SHIP.



STEAM COMMUNICATION

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

THE Steam-ship SEAHORSE, will
 leave Sydney from the Flour Company's Wharf:

For HOBART TOWN—On WEDNESDAY Even-
 ing, the 19th of APRIL, at 6 o'clock.

For the TOWN of LAUNCESTON and PORT PHILLIP—
 On SATURDAY Evening, the 6th of MAY, at
 6 o'clock.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|----|----|---|
| Cabin Fare..... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Steerage..... | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Freight to Port Phillip..... | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| Ditto to Hobart Town..... | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Ditto to Launceston..... | 1 | 10 | 0 |

} Per ton

Bills of Lading must be on the usual steam-ship
 form, which can be had at any stationers.

For the convenience of the inhabitants of the Mon-
 roe District, the SEAHORSE will call at the Town-
 ship of Boyd, Twofold Bay, both going and returning.
 Cabin Fare..... £2 0 0
 Steerage..... 1 0 0

Further information obtained on application to
 BOYD & Co.,
Unwin's Buildings, Custom-House.
 March 13.

SEED OATS.

THE Undersigned has for sale a fresh
 supply of Van Dieman's Land Seed Oats, white
 and brown.

28th March, 1843. GEORGE RATTRAY.

AS GOVERNESS,

WANTED a Situation in a family of
 high respectability. Music, French, Draw-
 ing, and Italian, with the more necessary branches
 of education. Letters addressed A. B. Mr
 Clarke, Bookseller, George-street, will meet with
 immediate attention.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership formerly existing
 between Messrs. Lewis and Langley, as Civil
 Engineers and Land Surveyors, is this day dissolved
 by mutual consent.

All parties indebted to, or having any claims
 against the said firm, are requested to have them
 settled.

MORTIMER WILLIAM LEWIS, Jun.
 CHARLES EDWARD LANGLEY.

Witness, W. MOIR.
 George-street, Sydney,
 31st March, 1843.

Letter-press Printing

EXECUTED WITH
 NEATNESS, ACCURACY, AND DESPATCH,
 AND ON
 MODERATE TERMS,

AT THIS OFFICE,
 COMPRISING BOOK WORK, PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES,
 CIRCULARS, AUCTIONEERS' BILLS, LAW FORMS,
 CARDS, BILL HEADS, LABELS, ETC

PORT PHILLIP PATRIOT.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and **ADVERTISE**
MENTS for the above talented and influential
 journal, conducted by Alderman KERR, of Me
 bourne; as also monies in payment of the same
 are received at this office.

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

A LETTER
 TO THE LORD BISHOP OF AUSTRALIA,
 BY W. A. DUNCAN;

CONTAINING REMARKS upon his
 Lordship's Protest against the Metropolitan
 and Episcopal Jurisdiction of his Grace the Archbishop
 of Sydney.
 "There can neither be two Metropolitans of one
 Province, nor two Bishops in one Diocese."—*Right*
Rev. Dr. Broughton.
 "Ego interim clamito, si quis Cathedræ Petri
 junctur, meus est."—*St. Jerome, Anno Domini 372.*
 To be had of G. and C. Morley, King-street, and
 all the booksellers.
 April 5, 1843.

FOR SALE.

At Mr. R. Mortimer's Nursery, George-street,
 Parramatta, near the Wharf.

A QUANTITY OF ORANGE TREES
 that were put out last year, and fit for immediate
 removal. Also, Layers and Grafts of the following var-
 ieties: viz., Mandarin, Tangarene, China, Seletta,
 Seville, Marmalade, Bunch, &c. Also, Lisbon Lemon,
 and Shaddock, and all other Fruit-Trees of the most
 approved kinds.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Common Sense received, but Mr. M'A. in our opinion
 requires vindication rather than common-place com-
 pliments. Had *Common Sense* furnished the former
 we should gladly have given his letter publicity,
 but the latter we must positively decline.

We know Mr. George Bowman as well as "An un-
 pledged voter for the county of Westmoreland,"
 and we cannot insert in reference to him, what we
 know to be untrue. *An unpledged voter's* attack
 is gratuitous and unprovoked: and he has mistaken
 his mark, if he imagined that his ill-nature would
 be gratified through our instrumentality.

P. R.—"n, we should have much pleasure in in-
 serting, had the communication to which it refers,
 or the transactions to which that communication
 alludes appeared in our columns. As it is, an
 isolated letter would be unintelligible.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

- April 2. The barque *Princess Royal*, Capt. Newby,
 from Batavia, having left the 12th January, with
 sugar, &c. Passenger—Mrs. Newby.
- 2. The brig *Christina*, Captain Birkinshaw, from
 Port Phillip, having left the 24th ultimo, with a
 general cargo. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Berteson
 and two children, Mr. Williamson, Mr. Spear, Mr.
 and Mrs. Green, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts and three
 children, Mr. and Mrs. Lawfoot and child, Mr. and
 Mrs. Harrison, Mr. Gregory, Mr. Evans, Miss Spine,
 Messrs. Locksdale, Adamson, and Hordie.
- 3. The brig *Scout*, Captain Gwatkin, from Lau-
 ceaston, having left the 30th ultimo, with sundries.
 Passenger—Mr. Murphy.
- 4. The schooner *Bessy*, Captain Freeburn, from
 Hobart Town, with sundries.

DEPARTURES.

- April 1. The barque *Duke of Manchester*, Captain
 Murray, for London, with colonial produce. Pas-
 senger—Mr. Olvea.
- 3. The barque *Alfred*, Capt. Brett, for London, with
 colonial produce. Passengers—Mr., Mrs., and Miss
 Nash, Mr. E. Foulkes, Mrs. Foulkes, Capt. J. H. F.
 Phelps, Mr. J. Gunning, Mr. George Graham, Mrs.
 Blick, Miss Garrard, brother, and sister, Mr. W. Ap-
 pleton, Mr. Harvey, surgeon, Messrs. Samuel and
 Thomas Gilbert, Mr. Edward Lee, Mr. Opie Stait,
 Mr. John Lakeman, Mr. Marcus Collison, Mrs. Col-
 lison, and two sons, Mr. and Mrs. Churton, son, and
 daughter, and Mr. S. Smith.
- 3. The steamer *Kangaroo*, Captain Taggart, for
 Hobart Town, with coals, &c. Passengers—Mr.
 Macarthur, and Mr. Samuel Eeale.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

- This day.—The *Flora* for Guam; the *Laura* for
 Mauritius; the *Earl Grey* for Madras; the *Star* of
 China for China; the *Brilliant* for London; and the
Ocean for Batavia.
- To-morrow.—The *Clydeside* for London; the
Black Dog for Mauritius; the *Challenger* for Lau-
 ceaston; and the *Coquette* for Port Albert.

VESSELS CLEARED OUT.

- The schooner *Mary Ann*, Captain Angus, for
 Launceston, with sundries. Passengers—Mr. Patrick
 Foley, and Mr. Martin Tobie.
- The barque *Earl Grey*, Captain Molison, for
 Madras, with sundries. Passengers—Dr. Ford, Mrs.
 Ford, and three servants, Mr. and Miss Mole, and
 two servants, Mr. Foster, Lieutenant Hext, Lieutenant
 Dorrhill, Lieutenant Burney, Lieutenant Kelly, Mr.
 Blunt and two servants, Captain Garston, and Mr.
 Sandeman; one sergeant and fourteen rank and file
 of the 25th regiment.
- The barque *Brilliant*, Captain King, for London,
 with colonial produce. Passengers—Mr. Francis
 Robinson, Mr. E. B. Green, and Mr. Alexander
 Lamont.
- The brig *Victoria*, Captain Sinclair, for Guam, in
 ballast.

The *Princess Royal* has brought 3906 bags sugar;
 764 bags rice, 463 bags coffee, 834 cases gin, and
 sundries. She reports the schooner *Fair Barbadian*
 having arrived at Batavia on the 5th January, and
 commenced loading for Sydney. The only vessels at
 Batavia, when the *Princess Royal* left, were the brig
Affiance, bound to Singapore, and *Mary Campbell*,
 just arrived from the latter port.

The *Princess Royal* spoke the *Gondolier* from
 Liverpool, bound to China, on the 18th Feb., in lat.
 33° 52' S., long. 100° 5' E., out one hundred days.
 The brig *Wetherall* passed Anjea on the 19th Jan.,
 from Singapore, bound to Liverpool.

We reprint in the seventh page of to-day's
 publication, the first portion of an interest-
 ing pamphlet on the subject of banking
 and commerce, written immediately after
 the celebrated crisis of 1826: a crisis, so
 similar in its character and in the causes
 by which it was brought about, to that
 under which we are now suffering, that the
 reflections to which gave rise, and the re-
 medial measures recommended, are equally
 applicable to both. Every new feature, in-
 deed, which the progress of our commercial
 crisis has presented, is only the counter-
 part (more strongly developed from the
 greater facilities afforded for mercantile spe-
 culation by the circumstances of the country
 and the limited sphere of observation) of
 some particular by which the great crisis
 of 1826 was distinguished. Of these, the
 latest feature disclosed, is the corrupt sys-
 tem of banking that has prevailed—a sys-
 tem, which, though in the extent of its
 corruption, it is without a parallel in the
 commercial history of England, has still a
 faint resemblance to the deviations from
 sound principle that marked the transac-
 tions of the English Banks, during the
 period of overtrading, by which the crisis
 was preceded. As a mere historical narra-
 tive the pamphlet has some pretensions; but
 in the present banking crisis we believe it
 will be perused with peculiar interest.

COMMERCIAL BANK.—We understand
 there is some difficulty in obtaining the re-
 quisite number of signatures to call the
 proposed meeting of shareholders for in-
 vestigation into the affairs of this establish-
 ment. And what is certainly strange if
 true, the difficulty is partly ascribed to ex-
 ertions used in a certain quarter, said to be
 interested, for the prevention of the pro-
 posed enquiry.

THE BANK OF AUSTRALIA.—The meet-
 ing of the shareholders of this establishment,
 called by advertisement, was held yesterday.
 The proceedings, however, have not yet at-
 tained publicity, at least nothing *authentic*
 has transpired. According to all that we
 can learn, the gloom is deepening rather
 than disappearing as the *Herald* of yester-
 day would attempt to persuade us. It is
 all very fine to talk of the shareholders losing
 nothing because the securities are ample.
 The securities may be good enough in *or-
 dinary times*, but what are they worth in
 these times of unparalleled depression? If
 we can form any opinion from the present
 value of bank shares, we should say, that
 the securities are not worth, at the present
 moment, anything like the amount of the
 advances made on them. At all events, we
 know of one shareholder, who purchased
 shares within a few months past to the
 amount of 7000l. who has offered the whole
 for 2000l. since the meeting of yesterday.

REGINA v. ALCOCK.

It will be seen from our law report that
 this vexatious case stands for trial to-
 morrow. It was the general impres-
 sion, after the circumstances attending
 the last trial had obtained publicity, that
 the prosecution would be allowed to drop;
 but it appears the Crown prosecutors have
 not so much discernment or wholesome
 regard for public opinion as they obtained
 credit for. To the arbitrary character of
 the proceedings at the former trial it is not
 our intention at present to advert. Our
 readers will remember that the verdict was
 set aside and a new trial granted, on ac-
 count of the jury having been packed be-
 hind the back of the defendant. They will
 remember, too, that packed as the jury was,
 their verdict when first brought in was in
 effect one of acquittal, which they were sent
 back to reconsider! There is only one
 other point deserving at present of special
 notice—that the defendant was not the
 party really responsible for the publication
 on which the prosecution was founded—
 that he had no interest whatever in that

publication—and that in these circumstances he offered, with express concurrence, to give up the party really responsible, that the information might be filed against the real offender, if offence there was; but this offer was rejected by the Attorney-General! and the trial proceeded with! And the only excuse that the Solicitor-General could offer for such an unheard of proceeding was, that the Crown prosecutors did not wish to make the floor of the Supreme Court an arena for the discussion of a new code of political ethics. For this weighty reason they determined to prosecute the wrong man, and prosecuted him accordingly!

Whether the Solicitor-General will have any weightier reason to allege for such an extraordinary course, now that the trial begins *de novo*, the proceedings of tomorrow will determine.

NEWS AND RUMOURS.

Mr. William Holland Kingston, has been appointed clerk of petty sessions at Camden and Narellan, in the room of Mr. J. D. Wood, resigned.—Mr. T. J. Blair has been appointed clerk of petty sessions at Murrumbidgee.—Notice is given in yesterday's *Gazette*, that assignees returning their convict servants to government, will be required in future to pay into the hands of the police magistrate or bench of magistrates for the district in which the men are given up, the expense of their conveyance to Sydney. Parties failing so to do will be considered ineligible as assignees, and will have whatever convict servants may be in their service withdrawn.—We understand exertions are again making (under the rose) to agitate the revival of transportation and assignment. As the attempt will certainly prove abortive, it is unnecessary to argue the question.—Mr. Brennan has obtained leave of absence for one month.—It is not intended to give any cup or plate of any description at the ensuing races at Homebush; all the prizes are to be in "hard cash."—We have now to add "lucifer matches" to the list of our colonial manufactures; in another column will be found a letter from the *London Times*, on the danger attending the use of "congreve matches," which we trust will have its proper weight with those concerned.—The trustees of the Cathedral Church of St. Andrews have issued a circular, calling on the members of the Church of England to aid them in defraying the expense of erecting the temporary church in George-street, which they have made arrangements considerably to enlarge. The ultimate cost is reckoned at about 1000l., to be liquidated by voluntary contributions. The trustees have contracted a loan on their own responsibility for the purpose of carrying on the work.—The first distress on goods offered for sale in the market stalls, for arrears of dues, was levied on Monday by the clerk of the market, under authority from the Town Clerk. The persons whose goods were levied on were, Baptist, for 6l.; McDonald, for 6l. 5s.; and Downes, for 2l. 10s.—On Friday last a green snake, four feet in length, and of a very poisonous description, was killed on board the whaling barque *Hecla*. The vessel was lying in the stream, and the reptile must have swum from the shore and ascended by the rudder-case or the cable.—An inquest was held on Monday on the body of an Israelitish child, named Jacob Mandelsohn, who, it appeared, had met his death through an over dose of opium, administered preparatory to the performance of the painful rite of circumcision. The jury returned a verdict of death *per infortunium*.—A public meeting has been called by advertisement for to day, at one o'clock, in the Royal Hotel, "to take into consideration the present unparalleled depression of the monetary affairs of the colony, and to devise measures for allaying the panic now existing." What measures the wisecracks by whom the meeting has been called intend to submit on the occasion we cannot surmise.—By intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope via Hobart Town, we learn that the Port Natal republic had commenced tendering to the emigrants title deeds to the lands held by them, but these proceedings had been partially arrested by Captain Smith's inti-

matting that whoever should be in any way concerned in drawing up such documents, would thereby subject themselves to the penalties attached to treasonable and seditious practices.—We regret to learn, by the last arrival from Launceston, the confirmation of a rumour that had reached us last week, that the house of Connolly and Co. had been obliged to stop. The liabilities are variously stated, but they appear to be upwards of 100,000l.—A gentleman at Hobart Town (Mr. Askin Morrison) is about to despatch a vessel for England loaded with colonial wheat. In the absence of a remunerating price near at hand, people are disposed to consider the probable advantages of a certain market at a distance.—Mr. Driscoll having signified his intention of shortly retiring from the management of the Colonial Bank, Hobart Town, Mr. Swan, Mr. Champ, and Mr. A. Garrett, are in the field as candidates for the situation.—Two pumpkins, grown by Dr. Smith this season, at George Town, Van Diemens Land, weighed *seventy-two pounds* each.—Dr. Nicholson has been canvassing the Electors at Geelong and in the Mount Macedon district, with very indifferent success. The separation question to which all the Port Phillip candidates, except himself, now stand pledged, is the great stumbling block in the Dr.'s way.—Sir Thomas Mitchell is expected at Melbourne by the next trip of the *Seahorse*.—During the month of March 159 sailing vessels and 32 steamers, engaged in the coasting trade, with an aggregate tonnage of 10,446, have entered the harbour of Port Jackson. In the same period the departures of coasters have been, 160 sailing vessels, and 28 steamers, with an aggregate tonnage of 9,353.—With a view to prevent any apprehension on the part of individuals desirous of taking shares in the Beef Salting Company, Mr. Barker, as secretary, has announced that the transactions of the company will be uniformly carried on with the express understanding that the company will not be answerable for the condition of the meat after delivery; and that notice to this effect will be printed on the bills and receipts of the company.—Mr. John Robertson, of Jerry's Plains, who lately filed his schedule in the Insolvent Court, has addressed a letter to his creditors informing them that his only motive for taking the benefit of the act is to protect his property from the monopolising claims of one particular creditor, and to allow to all his creditors (whom he says, if allowed time, he could pay at the rate of 20s. in the pound) an equal opportunity of an equitable settlement of their claims. Mr. Robertson is universally regarded as a man of the highest honour, and his embarrassments are generally sympathised with.

AUSTRALIAN COLLEGE LECTURES.

The first of the series of Lectures, by the Rev. Dr. Lang, which has for some time been announced, was delivered yesterday to a highly respectable audience, in the Lecture Room of the Australian College. The subject of the lecture was—the points of agreement between the discoveries of Modern Geology and the Mosaic Cosmogony. The next lecture is announced for Thursday, when the Rev. Lecturer enters on the theories of modern geologists, embracing a sketch of the Huttonian and Wernerian systems.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR FEBRUARY.

(From the journal kept at the South Head.)

THERMOMETER.—The hottest day of the month was the 26th, on which day the thermometer, at 2½ P.M., stood at 80 in the shade; the coldest day of the month was the 18th, on which day the thermometer in the shade, at 2½ P.M., stood at 66. The mean temperature of the month, being the average of four daily observations at 8½ A.M., at 2½ P.M., at sunset, and 9 P.M. respectively, was as follows: by the attached therm. 70.935; by the therm. in the shade 69.70. The dew point for the month averaged 68.17.

BAROMETER.—The Barometer on the 28th stood at 29.84, the highest point attained during the month; the wind at the time being S. E. by S.; left with gentle rain. The lowest point, 129.12, was on the 26th at noon, the wind being N. W. by W.

moderate; a hot gale. The average of four daily observations; at the same hours as the thermometrical, gives the mean for the month 29.601.

PLUVIOMETER.—The total quantity of rain that fell during the month was 12.33 inches. The maximum quantity in one day (3.55 inches) was on the 19th; the wind at the time being E. and E.S.E. There were 17 days with rain and 11 without.

PREVAILING WINDS.—The wind blew from N.E. to E. 12 days; from N. to N.E. 6 days; from E. to S.E. 5 days; S. to S.W. 2; from S.E. to S. 1; from S.W. to W. 1; and from W. to N. W. 1.

MR. RYAN BRENNAN.—This gentleman has been during the past week, the subject of a rather singular newspaper correspondence. At the meeting of his friends at Kissing Point, Mr. Byrnes of Parramatta, produced a dishonoured cheque for the sum of 3l bearing the signature of the would-be legislator. Some altercation ensued, in the course of which, Mr. Brennan is represented, by the *Herald's* reporter, as having said, that he, "Mr. B., had no overdue cheques or bills out?" This drew forth some contradictory remarks on this point by "a publican." Mr. Brennan then addresses the *Herald*, denying that he had made the assertion ascribed to him, and denouncing it as a fabrication designed to give some malicious person an opportunity to make a counter statement to his prejudice. The accuracy of the report is maintained by Mr. P. Robertson, by whom it was furnished, who offers to bring the testimony of many of the respectable persons present at the meeting in support of his statement. Thus the correspondence has terminated for the present, and we leave our readers to form their own opinion on its merits.

AUSTRALIAN SUGAR COMPANY.—We are glad to find that the demand for Colonial refined sugars continues to increase. During the last week part of the sales affected, were for the Hobart Town market, where the reputation of the article has already made its way. The sales during the week have been 8 tons of loaves and tilters; 4 tons crushed lumps, much approved; 4 tons molasses. The Company are about to open premises in Sydney for the sale of their sugars, a step which we have no doubt will materially advance the interest of the Company, and be of considerable benefit to the public.

CAMPBELLTOWN.—It appears, that if the Campbelltown police do not care a — for the *Colonial Observer* newspaper; it is very certain his Excellency the Governor is not so very careless thereof, inasmuch as he has responded to the call of the public (under the signature of Anti-Hunbug) relative to certain matters therein published. His Excellency has condescendingly, and with the utmost promptitude, written to W. Howe, Esq., J.P., requesting his immediate attention to the charges alleged against the chief constable, and that gentleman has given notice that on Friday next, the 7th instant, Mr. McAlister is to answer "such questions as shall be put unto him by the court." It is to be hoped a strong and numerous muster of the inhabitants of Campbelltown will be in attendance, and observe the observed for the *Observer* as the proceedings will be carefully noted down for publication.—*Correspondent.*

INSOLVENT ESTATES.

MEETINGS THIS DAY.

George Scott, an adjourned meetings, for examination only, at noon.
William Robson, a special meeting, at half-past twelve.

NEW INSOLVENTS.—There have been four schedules filed since our last, being those of George Butt, of Phillip-street, Sydney, dealer; Samuel Taylor, of the Hawkesbury River, publican; William Gore, of Artamon, North Shore, gentleman; and John Robertson, of Jerry's Plains, settler.

BIRTHS.

At College-street, Hyde Park, on the 2nd instant, Mrs. Logan of a son.

Yesterday, the 4th instant, at her residence, Kent-street, south, Mrs. George Rattray of a son.

DEATHS.

On Saturday morning, at the residence of her father, Elizabeth-street, in the sixteenth year of her age, Rosetta Nathan, daughter of J. Nathan, Esq. This highly accomplished, amiable, and virtuous young lady, who was but a few hours ago the pride and delight of her family and friends, calmly slept in death after two short days' illness, leaving her afflicted family inconsolable for her sudden but irreparable loss.

TITLE DEEDS OF OLD GRANIS.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 3rd April, 1843.

His Excellency the Governor directs it to be notified, with reference to the Government Notice of the 1st October, 1838, relative to the preparation of Deeds of Grant for Lands and Town Allotments promised by former Governors, under the Regulations in force previous to the introduction of the system of sale by Auction under Lord Ripon's Instructions, that, as Deeds of Grant for nearly all such Lands and Allotments have now been prepared, and the object had in view in promulgating that Notice has thus been accomplished, the mode of bringing Lands and Town Allotments for Deeds therein prescribed has been rescinded, and the Notice of 1st October, 1838, cancelled.

2. It is not the object of the present Notice to cancel claims which may have their origin in transactions prior to the introduction of the system of selling Land, under Lord Ripon's Regulations, in 1831, but persons having such claims must themselves bring them forward; and in the event of its being necessary to refer any of them to the Commissioners appointed under the Act of the Colonial Legislature, 5th William IV. No. 21, as amended by the Act 6th Victoria, No. 11, the whole expense of the reference must be borne by the parties interested.

3. In bringing forward such claims, full particulars respecting them must be stated to the Colonial Secretary; and it must be clearly understood that the longer they are kept back, the more rigorously will they be enquired into.—By his Excellency's command
E. DEAS THOMSON.

STANZAS

On the recent sudden death of a beautiful and accomplished Young Lady.

Who shall dare pride themselves on health and youth,
Or boast of charms which death may scare away?
Go, ponder o'er her fate, and let sad truth

Recall the beautiful form of yesterday—
Then gaze upon it now! Stay! youthful beauty, stay!
She could once conjure dreams of earthly bliss;
Across her lips the mantling smile could play;
She saw not then the yawning precipice—
Nor dreamt so soon to fall into death's dark abyss.

Like her thou may'st at the brightest circle grace,
Like her each raptur'd scene of home enhance,
Like her enjoy a parent's fond embrace,
Like her, alas! find all a dreamy trance!
Cold, cold, she lies—the victim of a chance;
And though but yesterday so young and fair,
All now is blank and passionless: the dance
Succeeded by death, while dark despair—
With'ring our heart's fond hopes, usurps dominion there!

Yes, yes. Go think, young beauty, on her fate,
Go learn the lesson taught you by her fall;
Remember now—it soon may be too late—
That youth and beauty sleep beneath yon pall.
Love, kindred, home; death separates them all—
It laughs to scorn the tears that mourn our doom;
All, all, must die—must drink death's bitter gall—
And we, like her, though in our youth's bright bloom,
May, in a space as brief, be tenants of the tomb!

S. P. H.

HOBART TOWN.

(From Murray's Review, March 24.)

The Assistant Commissary General advertises for tenders for erecting an additional building for "her Majesty's Magnetic Observatory." Is it because the advent of the *Comet* has caused the "laborious" concern to become *magnetic* of a sudden? It was before an "Observatory" supposed to be "of all work."

THE MARKETS.—The total want of demand from Sydney, and the low price at which the tenders were taken, have combined to keep down the market prices here. But we have little doubt that as the average of the contracts exceeded 5s., the price will soon rise to 6s.,—certainly nothing like what will remunerate the grower, or enable the landed proprietor to pay his mortgage interest at the present rate. One good will, however, be certainly effected—the American trade will of necessity cease, unless carried on with a loss, and, as much better grain can be obtained from hence at a lower price, there is no doubt that we shall not be entirely without benefit. The prices are certainly very discouraging. Wheat, 5s.; flour, fine, 15s.; seconds, 14s.; barley, 3s. 6d.; oats, 3s.; potatoes, 6s., and every article of garden produce at equally low rates.

THE WEATHER.—The mercury fell on Tuesday evening two-tenths of an inch, followed by a few light showers, sufficient only to cool the parched surface of the earth. The whole of Wednesday was showery; yesterday was remarkably fine, although the barometer indicated as before 29.6. The average temperature of the week, at noon, in the shade, has been 63. The Equinox has thus far proceeded without those storms which usually accompany it. The barometer fell last night to 29.6, with mizzling rain, and good prospect of its continuance.

THE SALTING MACHINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL OBSERVER.

Sir—The importance of the subject I hope will plead my excuse for troubling you with a communication under this head. Having paid some attention to the several articles which, from time to time, have appeared in the *Herald*, I had formed certain ideas on the subject; and, as these happen to be at complete variance with those of Mr. Edward Hallen, whose letter to the settlers appeared in the *Herald* of Wednesday last, I am emboldened to intrude upon your indulgence.

I will not enter into the merits of Mr. Hallen's extraordinary mode of demonstrating the effects of pressure, but merely endeavour to show that he has drawn upon false premises altogether. Mr. H. speaks of working the meat by submitting it alternately to a vacuum, and a pressure in the machine, which he says would be like the frequent squeezing of a sponge in water to clean it. To show the fallacy of this theory—if you take a piece of sponge and saturate it to the full, with pure water, and carefully immerse it in a vessel of coloured water, and submit them to hydraulic pressure of any extent, it will be found that, upon the pressure being withdrawn, the sponge will be just in the same condition that it was. The reason is obvious; the fluid in the sponge and that around it are of the same specific gravity. Now the difference between the specific gravity of the meat and that of the brine is the only datum from which we can draw conclusions as to the effects likely to be produced by the pressure of the one on the other in a confined vessel. And I maintain that, instead of the meat being pressed while in the machine with the brine, if the meat is of a greater specific gravity than the brine it would sink in it. When the hydraulic pressure is applied the meat will expand until it attains the same specific gravity, and then all pressure on each other will cease; and the pressure will be exercised exclusively on the sides of the vessel. This evidently accounts for the brine penetrating to so short a distance into the meat, even with the greatest pressure; and the extent to which it so penetrated will be found to be in an exact and uniform ratio to the relative gravity of the two.

Notwithstanding, I am fully persuaded that great benefit may be derived from the use of the machine. The exclusion of atmospheric air we find will preserve even fresh meat. Now, in my opinion, the great benefit of the machine is in drawing from the meat all atmospheric air or other gases involved in its body, and in a manner hermetically sealing every piece up within an air tight case of salt. When the meat is exposed to the hydraulic pressure within the cylinder, its external fibres undergo considerable distension, and receive the brine; and when the pressure is withdrawn, the fibres again collapse and enclose the brine, thus forming the air tight case of salt; and although the salt has only penetrated but a short way, yet I am of opinion the meat is perfectly safe and ready for packing in the ordinary way, thus saving the whole trouble of rubbing and binning.

I have not been much addicted to the study of pneumatics more than anything else, except when they, as it were, fall in my way. But it appears to me rather extraordinary, that according to Mr. Hallen's doctrine, if the atmospheric pressure were withdrawn from us we should increase in size. I am rather of opinion that quite the reverse would be the result, and if we were placed in a perfect vacuum (that is without atmospheric pressure) we would very soon be transmogrified into a perfect solid, and packed up into the least possible space; at all events, we would have no breath left in us, nor anything else from which air could be evolved.

Having thus entered upon the question of preserving meat, I will now venture to give you an original idea of my own.

Reflecting on the difficulty of making the brine penetrate the meat, caused by their being nearly of the same specific gravity, it occurred to me that meat might be effectually preserved by the application of smoke, on a similar principle to that of the new salting machine. It will at once be apparent, that from the immense difference in the specific gravity of the meat and the smoke, if they are placed in contact and a pressure applied, the smoke will very quickly traverse through every particle of the meat and even the bones, and I am of opinion it would be completely cured and ready for packing in dry salt in a few minutes. I cannot at present give any definite idea of the quantity of smoke which would be required for a given quantity of beef, as I am not acquainted with the ratio of its compressibility, nor the quantity which would be condensed in its application, but as the experiment could be very easily made by the present machine, with the addition of a simple apparatus, in the shape of (what shall I call it?) a smokeometer, it might be worth while to have a trial. I am afraid I have already encroached too much upon your space, and beg to remain,

L. F.

[* Our correspondent and Mr. Hallen are both right. In a vacuum a living body would expand from the internal pressure of the gases which form so large a portion of all animal substances. The external pressure of the atmosphere counteracts the internal pressure, and on the former being entirely and suddenly withdrawn from a living animal, death would be the immediate consequence, and the body would burst from the expansion of the gases it contained. As soon as the process of expansion, however, had terminated by the escape of the gases, the body would, to use the expressive language of our correspondent, be specially transmogrified into a perfect solid, and shrink into a much smaller size than the original.]

HUNTER'S RIVER.

SATURDAY, APRIL 1.

THE BLACK MURDERERS.—On Saturday last the two aboriginal blacks, Melville and Harry, who were apprehended on the

10th ult., at Hog Island, in the Paterson River, were brought before the police bench, East Maitland, charged with the murder of the two children on the Glendon estate, on the 4th February. They are two most ferocious and remarkable looking individuals, and any person who had once seen them would not readily forget their horrid looking visages. The evidence of the hut keeper and the two women was taken, all of whom positively swore to the identity of the prisoners. The mother of the murdered infant, who has so far recovered from the wounds she herself received as to be able to attend, most positively identified Melville as the man who killed the child in her arms by striking it on the head with a waddie; but which of the two struck her she had no recollection, as she was utterly deprived of her senses by the horrid catastrophe which she had witnessed in the barbarous murder of her infant. The other prisoner Harry was described by the hut keeper to have a large scar upon his thigh, occasioned by a burn, and on examination the mark was found upon him exactly corresponding with that described by the witness. No doubt being entertained as to their identity, they were fully committed for trial, and on Monday last were forwarded to Newcastle Gaol.

THE BLACKS.—The blacks are continuing their depredations in the districts of the Namoi, Barwin, and Big Rivers, with a degree of system and perseverance which promises ere long to relieve the government from the trouble of interfering in the matter. A stockman named Rhodes and a black boy have been added to the list of human victims.

THE ELECTION.—During the early part of the week Mr. Scott was in Maitland, and, attended by several of his friends, was engaged in a personal canvass with the electors. Both parties seem equally sanguine in their anticipations of success in the coming contest, and neither of them appear to have at all relaxed in their exertions. We have seen a copy of the electoral lists for East and West Maitland, from which it appears that the number of voters are— for East Maitland, 68; for West Maitland, 164. It is estimated that there are about 60 electors in Newcastle. Some of these will doubtless be objected to, but as the list of claimants will in all likelihood outnumber the objections, it is probable there will be somewhere about 300 electors in the three boroughs.—Mr. Henry Danger has at length announced himself as a candidate for the Upper Hunter district. He avows himself the champion of the agricultural and grazing interests, and is the first candidate in this quarter who has openly advocated the application of the land fund to the importation of Coolies. Mr. Windeyer was at Singleton on Monday addressing the electors. Mr. Dangar occupied the chair on the occasion. Mr. W. claimed acquaintance with the wants of the electors from the majority having been either his clients or opponents. The appearance of Mr. Ogilvie as a candidate he deprecated, as calculated to advance the interests of the Glendon clique.

THE CROPS.—The gentle rains with which the whole of this district has been visited during the last fortnight or three weeks, together with the gleams of sunshine, have contributed materially to forward the state of the crops in this neighbourhood. It is expected that there will be a most abundant crop of maize, and, judging from the appearance of that in the immediate vicinity of Maitland, we should think this anticipation will not be disappointed. The crops have enlarged considerably, and some of them are beginning to harden. Should the weather continue propitious, the maize harvest will probably commence during the present month. Ploughing has pretty generally commenced, and the soil appears to be in excellent working condition. We have also observed one or two parties engaged in wheat sowing.

DUNGO.—On Tuesday, the 21st March, a preliminary meeting was held at Mr. Stephenson's Inn, Dungog, for the purpose of making arrangements for a public meeting, to take into consideration the propriety of entering into a subscription to purchase a piece of plate for presentation to Thomas Cook, Esq., late police magis-

trate of this district. The chair was occupied by Matthew Chapman, Esq., and on the motion of Mr. McKay, seconded by Mr. Hanna, it was agreed that a public meeting of the inhabitants of the district should be held on Friday, the 31st instant, at ten o'clock, a.m., at Mr. Stephenson's Inn, and that the secretary, Mr. McKinlay, should send circulars for the purpose above specified. A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Chapman for his conduct in the chair, and the meeting then separated.—*Maitland Mercury.*

PORT PHILLIP.

SATURDAY, MARCH 25.

FORTHCOMING ELECTION.—We have been given to understand that Mr. Walker's views are decidedly in favor of the separation of the Southern from the Middle District, and that he will advocate the measure with all the energy and perseverance of a Port Phillipian, as his own interests are so largely interwoven with the question of justice being fully rendered to Australia Felix. Mr. Joseph Hawdon, of Heidelberg, has pledged himself to the same cause, in the fullest and most comprehensive manner, openly declaring that he considers the present connection with Sydney a state of the most humiliating vassalage, all the evil of the unholy alliance falling upon us, all the benefit to the Middle District.—*P. P. Herald.*

MISSIONS IN THE COLONY.—On Monday evening last a meeting, pursuant to public advertisement, was held in the Independent Chapel, with a view to organize a Society for the extension of the Gospel in Australia Felix. The chair was taken by Henry Hopkins, Esq., of Hobart Town, who expressed the interest which he felt in assisting, on that occasion, in the formation of an institution for the spread of Divine Truth in this land. He stated that he expected to leave the colony on the following day; and that it was a gratifying coincidence, that during his last visit to Port Phillip, he was called, on the day prior to his departure to lay the foundation stone of the edifice in which the meeting was held. The first resolution, proposing the formation of the institution, was moved by the Rev. Mr. Waterfield, and seconded by Mr. T. Corring, who urged various considerations, shewing the importance of the work, and the encouragements to engage in it. It was then agreed that the Society should be formed, and designated "The Port Phillip Colonial Missionary Society." The second resolution was explanatory of the plans to be adopted by the Society. It is proposed to employ duly qualified ministers in itinerant labors in the interior; to distribute the sacred scriptures and religious tracts; to establish Sabbath schools; and to adopt such other means as may be practicable for promoting the religious welfare of the inhabitants of Australia Felix, both in town and country. This resolution was moved by the Rev. Mr. Miller, of Hobart Town, who adverted to origin, progress, and cheering results of a similar institution, connected with the Independent body, in Van Dieman's Land. Alderman Mortimer, in seconding the resolution, expressed his hope that the operations of this society would prove beneficial to the aborigines as well as to the settlers—a hope which met with the cordial concurrence of the meeting. The last resolution, appointing a committee and officers for the management of the Society's affairs, was moved by the Rev. Mr. Ham, and seconded by Mr. Lush. The Rev. gentleman, who proposed the resolution, compared the formation of the society to the launching of a colonial vessel, and wished it a prosperous voyage. He also expressed his hope, that, as soon as circumstances would permit, a similar vessel would be launched by his Baptist friends, and meet with like success. The chairman then briefly addressed the meeting, which was closed with prayer and the benediction.

ARRIVAL.—News has been received per the overland mail, of the arrival of the *Rebecca* from Greenock, 7th November. She is coming on to Sydney.

INSOLVENCY.—A rumour prevails in town, on the authority of private letters received by the overland mail, that another failure to a large amount has taken place at Melbourne.

DANGER OF CONGREVE MATCHES

A correspondent of the *London Times*, signing himself "A Chemist," makes the following useful observations on the dangerous character of the matches now so much in vogue:—

Some years since a match was introduced called the Lucifer Match. It is a compound of sulphur, oxymuriate of potash, and antimony, and is drawn through folded sand paper in order to obtain a light. It requires (comparatively) considerable force to ignite, although it is a very easy method of obtaining fire, compared with the old tinder-box. As all trouble is a thing to be eschewed in these march-of-improvement days, another match, still easier of ignition, and composed principally of phosphorus, was introduced within the last two or three years. The phosphorus is defended from the action of the air by a coating more than a gummy solution, generally of a dark blue colour, and lights by merely rubbing against, not through, glass or sand paper; indeed it ignites by rubbing or almost touching anything a little rough. This is called the "Congreve match," or was so called when first introduced, to distinguish it from the old lucifer match, which it has almost entirely superseded, and whose name it has in some measure now usurped. This Congreve match is doubtless a very clever invention, but, like many other clever inventions, much too dangerous for general use, and I wonder that half London has not been burnt down by its use, for I have met with two instances where some of them ignited spontaneously in the pocket. I am also acquainted with a case in which an individual was awakened in the night by the explosion of a box on the table in his bedroom; and only yesterday, while walking a short distance from my house, I trod on one, which instantly exploded. On turning round, I saw numbers of these matches strewn about, several lying under and along the threshold of the house; doubtless left there by some children who had been playing with them. I doubt not there are hundreds of persons who could come forward and narrate the most alarming consequences resulting from the use of these matches, and I will venture to assert that numbers of destructive fires, and hundreds more of hair-breadth escapes from fire, could be unfolded by them. I remember some time ago reading that one of the continental nations (I forget which) had passed a law forbidding the manufacture and use of this match; and I think that the enactment of such a law is the only remedy for the existing evil in this country. I have felt hitherto a twofold reluctance to call your attention to this subject—the one arising from the throwing out of employ the makers of the article; the other, that you might not think the subject sufficiently important for a place in your paper; but I have since thought that the makers of the one match can easily turn their attention to the manufacture of the other; and when I consider the number of buildings and the vast amount of property destroyed by fire, oftentimes in the first instance originating from a mere spark, surely anything to lessen such havoc cannot be unworthy of publicity.

I will conclude this letter by asking what have the insurance companies been about all this time? Surely they must have been great sufferers by the use of these matches, and if any body of men can get this evil remedied, they are the men.

ARCHBISHOP LAUD.

The high church Episcopal press is earnest in praising this notorious persecutor, but the *Episcopal Recorder*, with a more honest estimate of his character, says:—

"But when we are asked to contemplate Laud as a martyr, and a model for a Christian Bishop—as a finished specimen of ecclesiastical excellence—the view in which the Tractarians represent him, every feeling within us revolts at the idea. Such challenges force us to point to the gross and glaring crimes which stain his character, and which will, while history lasts, make his memory come up into the nostrils of men with ill savor. Can we ever forget his deliberate solemnization of the marriage of the Earl of Devonshire with the lady Penelope Devereux, thus giving his public sanction both to seduction and adultery? and in reference to which King James, when a mitre was asked for Laud, made the tart reply—"Was there not a certain lady who forsook her husband, and married a Lord that was her paramour? Who knit that knot? Shall I make a man a prelate, one of the angels of my Church, who hath a flagrant crime upon him!" Can we forget that the infamous Courtier Buckingham, and "the wicked Earl" of Strafford, each one branded with the deepest sins of Licentiousness, where his patrons—his chosen confidential friends and advisers? Can we forget his unwearied efforts to bring about a legalized desecration of the Sabbath? Can we forget his cruel and bloody acts, in the Star Chamber, where his voice was almost law, and where he exerted his whole influence to deliver over to cropping, and slitting, to imprisonment and death, Christian men who had no other crime, than that they thought differently upon religious subjects from him? Can we forget the dreadful punishment which Laud inflicted upon the father of Archbishop Leighton, a Scotch divine, merely for having written a book against prelaty? The unanimous decision of the Star Chamber was, that "Dr. Leighton should pay a fine of ten thousand pounds; that the high commission should degrade him from his ministry; and that he should be brought to the pillory at Westminster, while the court was sitting, and whipped; after whipping be set upon the pillory a convenient time, and have one of his ears cut off, one side of his nose slit, and be branded in the face with a double S. S. for a sower of sedition; that then he should be carried back to prison, and after a few days to be pilloried a second time in Cheapside, and be then likewise whipped, and have the other side of his nose slit, and his other ear cut off, and then be shut up in close prison for the remainder of his life."

"Is this the Catholic mode of answering argu-

ments against prelaty? Is the Episcopal church to be built up by canonizing such men? Out upon such champions for Episcopacy, as would set up Laud, as a model for a christian bishop! In what a strong and beautifully contrasted light does the gentle, meek, and holy Archb. shop Leighton appear with this picture, the son of the very man upon whom I had wreaked his cannibal rage! Which is the model for a christian bishop, the fierce, ambitious, bloody Laud, or the mild, self-abased, heavenly-minded Leighton? Which is the glory of the Episcopal church? The Tractarians canonize Laud, while they disparage Leighton."

DIGEST OF FACTS AND PRINCIPLES, ON BANKING AND COMMERCE.

Origin of Private Banks in London.
It appears that, prior to the year 1640, the Royal Mint had been used as a kind of bank of deposit for merchants to lodge their cash in. But Charles I. having, in that year, made a forcible application of the money, under the pretext of a loan to assist in the war against the Scots, the Mint lost its credit as a bank of deposit. After this, the merchants and traders in London generally trusted their cash with their servants till the breaking out of the civil war, when their clerks and apprentices frequently left their masters to join the contending parties. Upon which, in such unsettled times, merchants, not daring to confide in their servants, began, about the year 1645, to deposit their cash with the goldsmiths, both to receive and pay for them; until then, the business of goldsmiths had been solely confined to dealing in plate and foreign coins.

The goldsmiths gradually assumed the more regular functions of bankers; they began to discount bills, to make advances to necessitous merchants, weekly or monthly, and to receive the rents of gentlemen's estates, remitted to town, allowing interest to all who entrusted them with money, however short the period of deposit. This was found a great convenience; their transactions extended, and they rose in reputation till the year 1667, when the Dutch burnt our ships at Chatham, which caused a sudden run on the bankers, and impaired their credit and resources.

It was not, however, till the year 1672 they were entirely broken up. In that year, Charles II. was so ill-advised as to shut the Exchequer and seize the treasures deposited there, intended for the payment of the interest and loan advanced by the bankers to government. As the payments came weekly from the Exchequer to the bankers, they were thereby enabled to answer the interest and other demands of their creditors; which now failing, they could neither pay principal nor interest to the crowds of creditors by whom they were besieged. By this tyrannical act of Charles, ten thousand families were involved, and many of them entirely ruined. The king was afterwards necessitated to pay an interest of six per cent. on this debt out of the hereditary excise; the principal was never paid, though a moiety of it was subsequently incorporated into the national debt, and finally, subscribed into the South-Sea capital stock in the year 1720.

From this period, the business of private banking in London appears to have been separated from that of the goldsmiths, and carried on as a distinct pursuit, nearly upon the principles of modern bankers, with the exception that they received interest on deposits. In 1694 the Bank of England was established, and the national bank of Scotland in the following year. These great chartered bodies were formed upon the model of those in Italy, Spain, and the Low Countries; but, as their principles and history have been frequently before the public, we may pass on to the origin and progress of the country banks.

Progress of the Country Banks.
Banking in the country, like that in the metropolis, first originated among the more opulent and respectable class of traders and merchants. In every town, and in many villages, there existed, prior to what were afterwards termed banks, some trader, manufacturer, or shopkeeper, who acted, in many respects, as a banker to the neighbourhood. The shopkeeper, for example, being in the habit of drawing bills on London, and of remitting bills there, for the purpose of his own trade, and receiving, also, much money at his shop, would occasionally give gold to his customers, taking in return their bills on the metropolis; which were mixed with his other bills and sent to his London correspondents.

Persons who were not customers being, also, found to want either money for bills, or bills for money, the shopkeeper was led to charge something for his trouble in accommodating them; and the trade of taking and drawing bills being thus rendered profitable, it became an object to increase it. For the sake of drawing customers to his house, the shopkeeper, having yet, possibly, little or no view to the issuing of Bank notes, printed "The Bank" over his door, and engraved these words on the checks on which he drew his bills.

It may be assumed, also, to have been common, before country banks were established, for the principal trader in a town to take at interest some of the money of his neighbours, on condition, however, that he should not be required to pay it back without notice. The money thus deposited, or borrowed by him, might either be thrown into his trade or employed in discounting bills soon to become due; but the latter would evidently be the most safe and prudent way of investing it.

* Thornton on Paper Credit.

been made in the number of London bankers; and some of them took active measures to encourage the formation of small banks in the country, with a view to the benefit expected from a connexion with them. These new establishments having taken place, various country traders, who had before made use of their own correspondents in London, fell into the practice of transacting their business with the metropolis, through the medium of the country bankers with whom they kept their cash. The country banker drew largely on a London banker, on the account of the country trader, and the London banker was willing to execute the extensive country business which he thus acquired, in consideration of a much lower commission than had before been paid by the several country traders to their separate correspondents in London, who had been, for the most part, London merchants.

The number of country banks in 1797 is estimated, by Mr. Thornton, to amount to 359. In 1800, they had increased to 386. From this period they appear to have increased rapidly; for the number of licenses granted in 1800, to issue promissory notes, amounted to 735. In 1812, they amounted to 878; and in 1814 and 1815 to about 1000.

The circumstance which chiefly operated in procuring circulation to the country paper was that participation of the benefit resulting from it which was enjoyed by the customers of the country banker; for he lent among them the capital which was acquired by the issue of his paper, and they became his instruments in sending it into circulation, by accepting it as a ready-money payment in return for bills discounted. In consideration of their obligations to the banker, and of the interest which they had in his stability, they were forward, on most occasions, in the support of his credit.

SECTION III. Mode of economizing the use of Money by Credit and Commercial Paper.

In all commercial states, where commerce is widely extended, various expedients have been adopted for the purpose of economizing the use of the precious metals, and facilitating the exchange of commodities. First—by means of debit and credit in open account, where goods are purchased and sold—and, after a given time, the payment of a single balance closes the account. This is the practice of insurance brokers, who, instead of payments on each policy, credit the underwriter for the premium, and debit him with the losses, and settle the whole at the end of the year, by receiving or paying the balance by a draft on a banker.

Second—by means of bills of exchange, checks, and promissory notes, by which merchants and dealers are enabled to purchase commodities from others, who circulate those bills with additional securities, by indorsement in the payment of debts and other commercial engagements.

By means of bills of exchange, circulated among the different bankers, remittances are made to the most distant parts with perfect security, and at an inconsiderable expense. The respective debts and credits of the great commercial towns, in place of being settled in detail, or by remittances in specie, are, by the agency of bankers, collected into one general account, which is brought to a common balance: and in this way the most extensive commercial transactions are settled, with a comparatively small quantity of specie.

If we suppose, for example, one of the two trading towns of Glasgow and Manchester to export to the other goods to the amount of £2,000,000 annually, and to receive a return to the value of £1,900,000, these transactions, through the medium of bankers, being brought into one general account, there remains only an undischarged balance of £100,000. But, for this balance of £100,000, it may not be necessary to send a remittance of specie, seeing that it may be transferred by a draft on some third place, to a more general fund of debt and credit, where it may be finally met and liquidated by opposite balances to the same amount; thus, we may suppose the balance of £100,000, due from Manchester to Glasgow, to be ultimately discharged by a draft on London.

Under this system, the wealthy and populous towns naturally draw, as to a common centre, all the cash transactions of the neighbourhood; the insulated balances arising on the commerce of the surrounding country are formed into new accounts by the money dealers of these towns, who by a simple transfer of debt and credit in their books, bring them to a general balance. This balance they afterwards carry to a still more general account; and thus, at length, all the scattered debts of the country are collected into one common account by the bankers of the metropolis, which is then brought to a final balance. The metropolis, the centre of intercourse and trade, is the centre, also, of the vast system of money-dealing. Here, as to a point, all the cash transactions of the country converge; and here the account is finally closed by payments in cash.

* Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica, article banking.

sequence of these extended transactions, London has its debtors and creditors, in every part of the kingdom. It is the general centre of all money-dealing; and there being, on this account, a greater demand in the country for money on London than there is in London for money on the country, bills on London are invariably sold in the money-market of the country at a premium.

The currency of every other bank is limited in its circulation within particular districts, and cannot, therefore, be employed in the payments of distant places. But money in London is a commodity in universal request, and bills for its payment constitute a medium of exchange common to the whole country. All the various banks dispersed throughout the kingdom, require to be provided with a stock of this common currency, in order to carry on their business, and, for this purpose, they find it necessary to establish a credit on the metropolis, on which, for a suitable premium, drafts may be obtained at all times.

SECTION IV. Mode of Banking in London and in the Country, Banking in Scotland and its relative Advantages to English Banking.

Banks were primarily established—first, to form places of deposit, where money might be kept in safety, until wanted by the owner. Secondly, to economise the use of specie, and facilitate the payments, remittances, and cash-transactions of individuals, as described in the last section. Thirdly, to aid mercantile pursuits by advances on credit, on personal or other securities. The business of maintaining a currency, for the convenience of the retail transactions of the community, belongs to the State, rather than to individuals; this power the former has usually retained, or entrusted to particular persons, prohibiting others from issuing money, or the representatives of money, below a limited standard.

In order that the late commercial crisis may be better understood, it may be proper briefly to describe the mode in which banking in London and in the country is conducted. And, first, of

LONDON BANKING.

The banking business in the capital is carried on by the Bank of England, and about seven private banks; and, except so far as the former is connected with the government, its affairs are conducted in the same manner as those of the latter. It may suffice, therefore, to explain the ordinary operations of the London private banker, and in doing this, I shall not, at present, notice the innovations in the regular practice, adopted, during the extraordinary state of the money-market, prior to the reaction at the close of 1825.

Every person, or company, opening an account with a London banker is, as an understood condition, obliged to deposit with the establishment a certain sum of money, and, during the continuance of the account, always to let a greater or less sum remain in the banker's hands, as a balance. The deposits are made either in cash or approved bills, not having more than two months to run, and the latter are discounted by the Bank for 4 or 5 per cent. for their unexpired term. By these discounts, and the profitable employment of the balance just mentioned, for which no interest is allowed, the banker is compensated for his trouble.

The London bankers do not issue their own notes, but pay all drafts upon them either in gold or Bank of England paper. They, however, accept bills for their customers, according to circumstances, and otherwise afford accommodation consistent with the general principles of their trade. Their transactions with country banks are analogous to their transactions with private individuals. The notes, or bills, of the provincial houses are equivalent to checks, to meet which deposits must have been previously made, leaving still a balance always in hand as in other cases.

From this statement, the nature of runs upon banks in London may be conceived. The customers all hasten to draw out their balances, which must be paid in gold or Bank of England notes. Meanwhile, perhaps, many of the bills, and other securities, upon the strength of which the balances are formed, may not be payable or convertible into cash, and thus the banker is called upon to advance to others upon what he never will advance a shilling to himself at the moment of alarm. He is, besides, called upon to afford accommodation to his provincial banking customers, by obtaining money for their securities; at the same time, and thereby pressed at once by demands for aid and demands for payment, the latter of which prevent compliance with the former.

In settling their daily transactions, the London bankers adopt a mode which tends greatly to economize among them the use of cash; and in which they act on the principle of collecting the insulated transactions of individuals into one common account, and the account is brought to a general balance.

For this purpose, a clerk is despatched from each banker, at an appointed hour in the afternoon, and a meeting of the whole having taken place, in a room provided for the purpose, each clerk exchanges the drafts on other bankers, received at his own house, for the drafts on his own house, received at the houses of other bankers. The balances of the several bankers being transferred from one to another in a manner which it is unnecessary to explain in detail, the several accounts are finally wound up by each clerk into one balance, and it is only for this single balance that each clerk has to provide specie or Bank of England notes.

By this contrivance, so great a saving of cash is effected, that, though the daily transactions of these bankers are calculated to amount to nearly £5,000,000, about £220,000 of bank notes is found sufficient to discharge the several balances due at the settlement of the account.

Other contrivances are put in practice for economizing the use of money. Many bankers are allowed to have a general cash account with the Bank of England, in which, if they are careful to keep a supply of good bills, they may always procure whatever cash they require on a day's notice.

For the same purpose, also, accredited brokers are in the habit of walking Lombard-street, and of borrowing the superfluous cash of one banker and lending it to another for a day, a week, or any longer period, to be repaid when called for; and so nicely is

the scale adjusted by these various devices, that the most opulent houses are frequently accommodated with a supply of cash before three o'clock, to be repaid by a draft at the general balance of accounts which takes place in the afternoon.

BANKING IN THE COUNTRY.

Most banks in the country transact business differently from those in town. A merchant, manufacturer, or trader, who opens an account with a provincial banker, sends his mixed receipts, consisting of private bank notes, checks, bills of exchange, generally within three months' date, and of coin, if there be such, to the banker. The accounts are kept half-yearly, and the customer is credited with the whole amount, and with interest at 4 per cent. upon it from the day it is deposited to the end of the current half year; the interest, however, upon that part of the deposit, consisting of bills, being calculated from the period at which they become due. All deposits made from day to day are treated in the same manner. The drafts of the depositor are paid out of this fund, and he is debited with them, and with the current interest at 4 per cent. to the end of six months, on their respective amounts. The general understanding, however, is, that payments shall not be made in gold, but the private paper of the bank, or in drafts on London, or in endorsements of private bills in the banker's coffers. Thus, a manufacturer who has a large sum to pay his workmen weekly, draws out of the bank, on Friday or Saturday, as many of the banker's notes as will meet the occasion, and disburses them to his operatives, who pay them away to the several tradespeople with whom they deal.

It is in this way, and by similar payments to country people, that the country banker gets his notes into circulation. The profits accruing from these transactions being, in a great measure, from bankers charging 4 per cent. interest on issues of their own notes, must be considerable; but they, besides, charge 4 per cent., and also, what they call postage, by which they are enabled to bear the stamp-duty of 5d. on each 1l. note, and of 1s. 3d. on each 5l. note they put into circulation.

It is usual for the country bankers to make considerable advances to their customers, on the recognized understanding that every customer is entitled to an advance not exceeding one-tenth of the total annual amount of his money-transactions with his banker.

A run, from the want of confidence, operates much in the same way in the country and in London; in both, the balances are forthwith withdrawn, and in the latter the banker's issue of local notes is required to be immediately paid in gold.

BANKING IN SCOTLAND, AND ITS RELATIVE ADVANTAGES TO ENGLISH BANKING.

The practice of banking in Scotland is, in many points, similar to that of the country banks in England; especially in the mode of getting their paper into circulation, by means of what they call cash-credits, the nature of which is thus described by *Malagouther*. A person, either professional, engaged in commerce, manufactures, or otherwise so situated as to render an occasional command of money convenient, obtains a cash account, to an extent proportioned to his funds, either by pledging his house, shop, or other real property, or by giving the Bank two sufficient sureties, to be answerable for the balance; if any, which shall be due to the company when the account is closed. The holder of the cash-credit is then entitled to draw on the banker for such sums as he may occasionally need within its limits. He lodges, on the other hand, with the bank, such cash as he may, from time to time, receive from the returns of his business, or otherwise; interest is calculated on the advance drawn from the Bank, at five per cent.; on the customer's deposits, at three per cent. only, and the account is finally balanced twice a year.

The nature of this transaction is, obviously, of the same kind as that which has been described as taking place between the English banker and his customers, and establishes no superior excellence in the Scotch banking system. In two respects, however, the Scotch banks may justly claim a superiority over the English banks; first, in the greater stability they derive from the more extended basis upon which they are established; secondly, from a sort of corporate spirit and watchfulness which subsist among them, and not only operate as a natural check upon the conduct of each, but give them a common interest in opposing any new firm, without the requisite capital, or conducted on improper principles.

The chief defect of the English banks is the narrow basis of capital and individual responsibility upon which they are instituted. In 1819, the number of banks which took out licenses to circulate promissory notes amounted to 537; the total number of partners comprised in these 537 firms was 1776, giving only an average of three partners to each establishment. The commissions of bankrupt issued against bankers from the year 1316 to the 27th of February, 1826, amounted to 156, which number of firms contained 330 partners, giving an average of 0.12 of one-eleventh partners to each establishment. Of these 156 bankrupt firms, fifty-two contained only one proprietor; fifty-five had two partners each; forty had three partners; nine had four partners; two had five partners each; but not one bank had strengthened itself by the admission of the full complement of partners which the charter of the Bank of England allowed.

Upon what a different system the Scotch banks are established. There are thirty-three banks in Scotland, three of which are chartered, the remaining twenty-nine banks comprise a body of 3231 partners, giving an average of 111 partners to each establishment. Only think of the influence of this body of individuals, in their respective districts, in supporting the credit of their banks. They have all a direct interest in their stability in silencing suspicion—in checking alarm—in watching over their management—and, in short, in guarding against all those mishaps which have usually been fatal to the English bankers.

* Appendix, F. 9, to the Lords' Report, on Bank-Payments, in 1819. † See the Appendix, No. viii. ‡ See the Appendix, No. IX.

(To be continued in our next.)

PROSPECTUS OF THE SYDNEY WEEKLY MESSENGER, On the 15th Instant, will be published, NO. 1. OF A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER UNDER THE ABOVE TITLE.

Each number to contain twelve quarto pages of closely printed matter; comprising in an unbridged 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.

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. TROTT'S, George-street; Mr. BAKER'S, King-street; at the Commercial Reading Rooms, George-street; and at the Colonial Observer office, Jamison-street.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, UNSUPPORTED BY THE STATE.

AS it will be extremely inconvenient to send supply from Sydney for the Sabbath evening service, in the Presbyterian Church at Balmain, during the winter months, the second service in that church will in future commence at three o'clock p.m., at which time the Rev. Dr. Lang will preach regularly at Balmain, every third Sabbath, being engaged at the same hour, on the other two Sundays at Pyrmont and Pad-dington. The Rev. W. P. Crook has kindly offered to assist in supplying these three localities till ministers arrive for them from home. At other times they will be supplied chiefly by candidates for the ministry in the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. D. F. Cameron will commence a regular service in the Gaelic language, for such of the Scotch Highlanders residing in Sydney as may choose to attend, in the Common Hall or Public Lecture Room of the Australian College, on the first Sabbath (the 2nd) of April at three o'clock p.m. Sydney, 20th March, 1843.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a House in Bathurst-street, containing five rooms with detached kitchen. Apply on the premises to Brodie and Craig, builders. Sydney, March 23, 1843.

LAUNCESTON EXAMINER. PARTIES desirous of becoming subscribers to this influential Journal may have an opportunity to do so by leaving their addresses at this office. All orders will meet with prompt attention. The Examiner is now published twice a week on the evenings of Wednesdays and Saturdays price 10s. cash, and 13s. credit, per quarter.

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.

WEEKLY SALE OF TEA. EVERY THURSDAY. MR. SAMUEL LYONS is instructed to announce to the public, that arrangements have been made by importers for establishing weekly sales of Hysonskin Tea by auction, upon principles generally adopted in England. The second sale will take place at Mr. S. Lyons's upper room, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 6th April, at twelve o'clock precisely, and will be continued every Thursday. When about three hundred chests ex Lord Eldon, Australasia Packet, Chelydra, and Trinidad, will be brought forward. Terms and conditions will be fully explained at the sale. Sample chests can be seen at Mr. Lyons's Rooms, two days previous to the sale.

IN THE PRESS, AND WILL BE PUBLISHED IN A FEW DAYS, A LETTER

TO THE LORD BISHOP OF AUSTRALIA; CONTAINING REMARKS upon his Lordship's Protest against the Metropolitan and Episcopal Jurisdiction of his Grace the Archbishop of Sydney. There can neither be two Metropolitans of one Province, nor two Bishops in one Diocese.—Right Rev. Dr. Broughton. Ego interim clamito, si quis Cathedra Petri jungitur, meus est.—St. Jerome, Anno Domini 372. To be had of G. and C. Morley, King-street, and all the booksellers.

BUILDING GROUND.—The undersigned offers for Sale, by private contract, an Allotment of Ground, in Marsden-street, Parramatta, containing fifty feet frontage by 172 feet depth; it is near Elder House (Mrs. M'Gillivray's Seminary). It is a legacy left him, his heirs, and assigns, by his father, and is marked No 6 in the small chart annexed to his will, dated 4th March, 1836.

His father's title to the property, of which the above allotment forms a portion, is a transfer from the late Rev. S. Marsden, and a title deed was granted by the crown, on the 25th October last, to his mother and the other executors in trust.

Letters addressed to the undersigned, at Mr. Allan's, between Goulburn and Campbell-streets, in Pitt-street South, will be attended to. JAMES ELDER.

TO LET, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THAT LARGE commodious and handsomely finished house in College Street, (commonly called Jamison Street,) recently occupied as a Boarding House by Mrs. Lord. It contains fourteen apartments. For further particulars apply to Mr. J. H. Baillie, Observer Office. Sydney, 21st March, 1843.

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.

CAUTION.—PROMISSORY NOTES.

THE PUBLIC are hereby cautioned against receiving from Mr. John Terry Hughes, or any other person, or in any manner negotiating any of the undermentioned four several promissory notes, bearing date respectively on or about the 2nd day of March, A. D., 1839, and made by James Lowe in favour of, and bearing the indorsement of the late firm of Macdormott and Dixon, viz. — One for £1100, or thereabouts, payable at or about 14 months after the date thereof. One for £1200, or thereabouts, payable at or about 26 months after the date thereof. One for £1300, or thereabouts, payable at or about 38 months after the date thereof. And one for £1400, or thereabouts, payable at or about 50 months after the date thereof.

There being no consideration for any of the said notes, or for the indorsement thereof by the said late firm of "Macdormott and Dixon."—Dated this thirty-first day of March, A. D., 1843. ROBERT JOHNSON, Attorney for Henry Macdormott and Thomas Dixon.

NOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the public that he is practising his profession as Attorney, Solicitor, &c., at his Office in this City. Office—Welch and Eldridge's—King-street. HORATIO NELSON CARRINGTON, Sydney, 23rd March, 1843.

ADDITIONAL Subscriptions received by Mrs. Chisholm towards the purchase of a Hearses for the use of the Friendless Poor. Amount already advertised 32 3 9 Dr. Wallace 1 0 0 A Lady 1 0 0 Capt. Innes (Per Mr. Clarke, late Evans, George-st.) 0 5 0 Janet Harvey 0 2 0 C. W. Wentworth, Esq. (Per Mr. Coyle, Mr. Titterton) 0 3 0 Mr. L. Iredale (Per Mr. Jones, Brickfield-hill) 0 1 0 T. Sherwin (field-hill) 0 2 6 Subscription lists, for this object, are lying at Mr. Clarke's, (late Evans) George street, and also at Mr. Jones, Brickfield-hill, Sydney, 31st March, 1843.

SYDNEY PRICE CURRENT. IMPORTED MERCHANDISE.

Table with columns for ALES, SPIRITS, and WINES, listing items like Ale (Allsopp's), Brandy, and Sherry with prices in £ s. d.

Table with columns for TEAS, listing items like Hyson-skin Tea, Gunpowder, and Souchong with prices in £ s. d.

Table with columns for SUGARS, listing items like English refined Sugar, Mauritius Sugar, and Java ditto with prices in £ s. d.

Table with columns for COFFEE, listing items like Manilla Coffee and Java ditto with prices in £ s. d.

Table with columns for PROVISIONS, listing items like Mess Pork, Beef, Hams, and various oils with prices in £ s. d.

Table with columns for SOAP, OIL, AND CANDLES, listing items like Oil boiled per gal, Ditto raw ditto, and Turpentine with prices in £ s. d.

Table with columns for TOBACCO, listing items like American Tobacco, Brazil ditto, and Havana Cigars with prices in £ s. d.

Table with columns for METALS, AMMUNITION AND SUNDRIES, listing items like Iron assorted per ton, Copper Sheathing, and Tin Plates with prices in £ s. d.

Table with columns for FRUITS, listing items like Currants per lb., Raisins per lb., and Cape Dried Fruit with prices in £ s. d.

Table with columns for PAINTS, listing items like White Lead, ground, in kegs, and Black Paint ditto with prices in £ s. d.

Table with columns for SUNDRIES, listing items like Stockholm Tar per barrel, Manila ditto, and Coir ditto with prices in £ s. d.

Table with columns for ROPE, listing items like Rope assorted per cut, Manila ditto, and Coir ditto with prices in £ s. d.

Table with columns for ENGLISH MARKETS OCT. 11, listing items like SpERM oil per tun, Southern ditto, and Newfound and cod ditto with prices in £ s. d.

Table with columns for SYDNEY, listing items like Wheat per bushel, Barley, English, and Oats, feed with prices in £ s. d.

Table with columns for ENGLISH MARKETS OCT. 11, listing items like SpERM oil per tun, Southern ditto, and Newfound and cod ditto with prices in £ s. d.

SYDNEY.—Printed and Published at the Observer Printing Office, College-street, (formerly called Jamison-street.) by and for the Proprietor JOHN H. BAILLIE. Wednesday, April 5, 1843.

Table with columns for BREAD, FLOUR, AND GRAIN, listing items like Bread per 2lb. loaf, Biscuit, No. 1, per cut, and Ditto, No. 2, ditto with prices in £ s. d.

Table with columns for CANTEBURY SUGARS, listing items like Loaves of 10lb. and Tilters of 20lb. each, per lb. with prices in £ s. d.

Table with columns for LIVE STOCK, listing items like Cattle, mixed, per head, Ditto, fat per ditto, and Mitch Cows, per head with prices in £ s. d.

Table with columns for EXPORTS, listing items like Wool, Choice flecks, per lb., Good ordinary, per lb., and Broken, per lb. with prices in £ s. d.

Table with columns for MELBOURNE MARKETS, MARCH 25, listing items like Flour, First, per 100 lbs., Second, ditto, and Ration, ditto with prices in £ s. d.

Table with columns for HOBART TOWN MARKETS, listing items like Wheat, per bushel, Oats, feed, and Barley, English with prices in £ s. d.

Table with columns for LAUNCESTON MARKETS, listing items like Wheat, per bushel, Barley, English, and Oats, feed with prices in £ s. d.

Table with columns for ENGLISH MARKETS OCT. 11, listing items like SpERM oil per tun, Southern ditto, and Newfound and cod ditto with prices in £ s. d.

Table with columns for SYDNEY, listing items like Wheat per bushel, Barley, English, and Oats, feed with prices in £ s. d.

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