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COLONIAL POLITICS.

FREE TRADE.

If Noah had shut himself up in his ark and let his family eat nothing but what could be grown upon his decks, he would soon have had an outcry against population and an Emigration Committee!!! and Shem, Ham, and Japhet would have been "distressed manufacturers." It can make no difference except in the size of the experiment, whether men are confined to the corn of an ark or of an Island.—*Colonel Thompson's catechism on the corn laws.*

We have now entered on the subject of restrictive commercial legislation. In our last we briefly adverted to the arguments of Mr. Berry, in favour of a protective duty on corn. The tenor of Mr. Berry's lengthy dissertations goes to associate the present monetary difficulties with the absence of such a tax as cause and effect. Nothing, however, beyond the relation in point of time has been adduced to establish such a connection. Mr. Berry has failed, or rather has not attempted, to show that commercial depression is uniformly attendant on such a state of things as has hitherto obtained in this Colony; or that England, during the period when a restrictive commercial policy was adhered to, was free from such vicissitudes as that which we are now suffering. When Mr. Berry shall have established these two propositions, then, but not till then will the alleged relation between free trade in corn and the present monetary depression be satisfactorily established.

Among the quack politicians of Mr. Berry's school, the imposition of a corn law is gravely proposed as the grand *panacea* for all the ills under which the Colony is now labouring; and as it is likely to receive no small degree of favour in the New Colony, it becomes of importance that the question should now be studied in all its bearings.

We have quoted above a passage from Colonel Thompson's celebrated catechism, which sets the real merits of the question in a very forcible light. It is our intention in the present article, to review a few of the more prominent arguments *pro* and *con*, and to point out the fallacies that are every day promulgated on this subject by our colonial politicians.

An argument from an analogous case in favour of unrestricted trade in grain has just met our eye, in a late English periodical, with which we shall preface the few remarks we have to offer. It goes to what we consider the very root of the subject. The argument, our readers will perceive, precisely corresponds with that of Colonel Thompson:—

About a century ago numerous bills were introduced into Parliament for making and improving roads, especially those leading to and from the metropolis: the landlords and farmers of the adjoining country petitioned against these improvements, on the ground that they would open the way for agricultural produce from a distance, interfering with the natural monopoly which they then enjoyed of supplying the London market: they urged that, in consequence of high rents, high priced labour, and other burdens upon land, they could not maintain a competition with the more favoured districts at a distance. Had their opposition been successful, the rapid increase of London would have been retarded, for her food market must have been scantily supplied. But the roads were made, produce from a distance was plentifully supplied, vast imports were made to send back in exchange for those agricultural productions, spreading wealth and means of enjoyment all over the country;

but what was the effect upon the immediate surrounding districts? Was the land abandoned as valueless? Did it all become a dreary waste? Is London surrounded by a belt of desert? No; in consequence of the unexampled increase of that city, which could not have been had she been imperfectly supplied with food, the whole of the surrounding country for miles and miles is scattered with hamlets and villages teeming with population, adorned with the villa of the merchant and the box of the citizen, separated by fields of artificial fertility, superior perhaps, to any in the world; and the dreary heath and trackless wild, once the robber's haunt, the traveller's dread, are now smiling with fertility, or, perhaps, included as suburbs of the great metropolis; and it would be a curious calculation to determine how much the landholders have been benefited against their will; how much more rent is now paid for the little slips of garden or building ground than could possibly have been paid for ordinary culture had the increasing population of London been compelled to go to a distance for food instead of sending for the food from thence. Now, what difference is there, except in the size of the experiment, between what has been the effect of allowing free importation from other parts of the country into London, by opening the road, and allowing free importation from other countries into England, by opening to her the high way of the world?—*The North of England Magazine.*

The short sighted policy apparent in the outcry against the promotion of internal communication, experience has now shown to be equally characteristic of the outcry for protection to the agriculturists which produced the English corn laws; which politicians of every shade in the mother country, from the ultra tory to the radical, now unite in condemning as an evil, although in the mode of applying a remedy for that evil a great diversity of opinion exists. They were but a temporary expedient at the first, and adopted for a selfish and immediate object (without a moment's regard to remote results) by the aristocratic land holders and law-makers of the day. They answered their immediate purpose; but like all other legislation for a temporary emergency, in which the sound principles of political economy are sacrificed to present expediency, they have been found ultimately productive, if not of positive injury, at least of no positive advantage to those for whose interests they were in the first instance designed.

The sensible remarks of our old friend, Colonel Thompson, on this point, are deserving of serious attention. He says—

"A flush of employment was given to the farmers when the Corn Laws were imposed. But what is become of it now? and is the final consequence to the farmers anything, but that they are four where they ought to have been three, and that the four are worse off than the three? They are worse off, because farmers, like other men, will have children—nay, they are rather more given than most other people to the practice. But the means of providing for children are cut off. Jack, and Tom, and Harry, naturally each want a farm a-piece, if they could get it. But are they likely, or is it possible that they should get it? It is clear that nothing can be done for them, but wait for the old man's death, and then either two of the three must shift for themselves, or they must subdivide the farm, which in no long time will bring them or their posterity to be day-labourers. Now, before the Corn Laws, the world (when fighters would let it) was open for men to advance their fortunes in. The myriads who raised themselves by manufactures and foreign commerce though they did not go abroad themselves, were examples of this truth. The country was a growing country; no man had said to it, "Hitherto shalt thou grow, and no further." But all this is altered now; and the farmers, like other people, are sufferers in the end for the great injustice."

Now, we are always disposed to bring every political theory to the test of practical experience, where such a test is available; and with such an example as that of Great Britain before our eyes, we cannot

but regard it as a species of infatuation to call for the adoption here of a system which experience there has proved to be radically evil. We ask any reasonable man whether with such an example before him—even granting that the imposition of a bread tax (introductory as it must necessarily be of an artificial and unsound political state,) should be productive of a temporary activity in the agricultural interest—he can so far forget what is due to the great and permanent interests of society as to countenance the adoption of a system, evil as experience has shown it to be, of which Great Britain now finds it so difficult to disencumber herself as the altered circumstances of society demand.

But it is contended that our case is essentially different from that of the Mother-Country; and however injurious corn laws may be there, where the great manufacturing and commercial interests, who form the main stay of the nation's prosperity, are hampered in their operations by the existence of such restrictions on the interchange of commodities, the circumstances of society here are widely different, and no such interests are opposed to the adoption of such a measure, remedial as it is alleged to be in its immediate, if not in its remote results.

The difference, however, is more imaginary than real. The only real difference is, that we are in a position to profit from the experience of the Mother Country, by adopting such a course of legislation as has proved of permanent rather than of temporary utility.

We may not have widely ramified interests existing, to which the adoption of a restrictive system threatens immediate and extensive injury; but these interests are in process of formation, and their full development will necessarily be retarded by the adoption of a restrictive policy. There are besides classes in the community whose interests are equally entitled to protection and consideration, and the protection given to the agriculturist would be to these the infliction of positive injustice.

But it has been alleged (and repeated notwithstanding its manifest absurdity) that if the agricultural interest is properous, a greater activity will prevail through every department of industry by the expenditure of the increased revenues derived by the agriculturists from their produce. Those who use this argument, however, forget that the increased revenue referred to, is drawn from the community at large, and that it would be quite as likely to be employed in promoting internal industry if allowed to remain with its original owners. It should be remembered that no new capital is created by protection. A different distribution of the existing capital among the various members of the community is all that is aimed at: and by that object being forcibly effected, and the natural course of things being for that purpose thwarted, a chance of a more judicious and productive outlay on the part of

the non-agricultural classes of their original portion of that capital is lost.

It is again urged that the question here bears a totally different aspect from what it does in the Mother Country: inasmuch as the English merchants carry their goods to a market where corn can be received in exchange—but we have no such advantage—our vessels go to America in ballast, and we purchase our cargo with hard cash, so that the Colony is drained of its circulating medium. This is the grand argument of the advocates of a restrictive policy. "Keep the money in the country"—the constant cry of these sages—may sound very wise in the ears of the unreflecting; but those who have studied the subject regard it as the very reverse. The old fallacy, that "money is wealth" lies at the bottom of it, but money is not wealth, but its representative; and it cannot be better employed than by sending it out of the country, if by that means a greater quantity of those commodities which constitute either the necessities or the luxuries of life can be obtained for it, than by retaining it at home. If the quantity of coin in circulation is thereby for the time diminished, what is the consequence? Why, a fall in the moneyed price of all articles is the necessary result; but that is all! and but for external liabilities which we have no right to incur, our circumstances are none the worse. But the Americans do not take our goods in exchange! That is a great and a manifest error. They take our cash, which we have purchased with our wool; and where is the difference between doing so and taking the wool at first hand? All that we have to do in the matter is to see that we get value for value, as much in exchange for our commodities as we can.

But the colonial opponents of free trade in corn are mistaken in supposing that there is anything different in this respect in our circumstances, from those of the Mother Country. We find precisely the same case put and answered by Colonel Thompson, in his own quaint effective style:—

"That the people on the shores of the Baltic consume none of our commodities. They take our gold, and they proceed to France and the Mediterranean and purchase wine, brandy, and fruits. They buy none of our muslins. Linens they get at Hamburg; and hats, hosiery, and woollens, in France and Holland."—*Witchman.*

"Suppose they do take gold. The gold must be bought with our commodities; unless it can be shown that it is given to us without. Put the case that the people of the Baltic would take nothing from us but Turkey coffee. What would be the result, but that English goods would be sent to Turkey for coffee, instead of being sent to the Baltic direct? A trade in gold is as good as a trade in coffee, or in anything else."

What will our balance-of-trade-economists say to this? Where are the innovations of these modern political philosophers to end?

But the question, we are told, resolves itself into this, "Is this country to be an agricultural country, or is it not? For if it is, it can only be by means of protection." To this question we have only one answer—

certainly not; if the object can only be attained by means of protective duties. But we are confident that it can and will be attained in process of time without the intervention of such means at all. Agriculture in many parts of the Colony can still be successfully prosecuted, notwithstanding American competition. Where it cannot it should not be attempted. The dictate of common sense is, "that our industry should be directed to the production of such articles as are attended with greater final advantage, in preference to those which are attended with less," and "this will be the certain result of leaving things to their own natural course."

Mr. Allwood's third lecture was delivered at St. James' Grammar School, to the Church of England Book Society, on Wednesday last. The subject of the present lecture was the testimony of the early fathers on the subject of the Papal claim to universal jurisdiction over the Church of Christ. The points Mr. Allwood endeavours to establish by reference to the early fathers—as witnesses to the actual constitution and government of the Church in their own times—are, that the apostles were by them regarded as equal in authority; and that all who held the Episcopal office, had and exercised equal and independent jurisdiction. These points Mr. Allwood incontrovertibly proves—and shows that although the Church of Rome, from its position in the centre of the civilized world, necessarily acquired at a very early age extensive influence among the Churches, any superior jurisdiction now alleged to be vested in that Church was generally repudiated throughout the Christian world in the early ages. For this purpose he quotes Irenaeus, Tertullian, Origen, and Cyprian, whose concurrent testimony is such as cannot by possibility be set aside. We can only afford space for two brief quotations from those advanced by the lecturer. The first is from the opening address of Cyprian to the Council of Carthage:—

It now remains for each of us to pronounce his judgment on the present question; judging no one, and denying to no one the right of communicating his opinion; for none of us has elevated himself into a Bishop of bishops, nor does any of us endeavour by the tyranny of his censures to reduce others to the necessity of agreeing with him; since it is the right of every bishop to judge for himself, and to exercise his own authority, and since none can judge another any more than he can be judged by another. But let us all expect the judgment of our Lord Jesus Christ, who, and who alone, has the sole power, both to set us in the place of Governors of his Church, and to pronounce judgment on our proceedings.

The second quotation is from a letter addressed to Cyprian, by Tirmilian, bishop of Caesarea, in which the bishop of Rome is apostrophised in the following terms—indicative of anything but that respect which his holiness as the infallible successor of Peter, the first of the apostles, and keeper of the keys, must necessarily have been entitled:—

You fear not the judgment of God, while you hold out the witness of your approval to heretics against the Church, though the Scripture saith "a false witness shall not go unpunished." Verily you are worse than all the heretics; for when perceiving their error, they come over to you; that they may receive the true light of the Church, you rather support their errors, and obscuring the light of ecclesiastical truth, involve them in a darker night of heretical darkness. Of what dissension and division throughout all the Churches have you sown the seeds? What a load of guilt have you accumulated on your shoulders by cutting yourself off from so many flocks? For you have cut off yourself. Be no deceived; he is in truth the schismatic who has become by his own act an apostate from Church unity; for while you imagine that all can be cut off from you, you have cut off yourself alone from all."

We entirely concur with Mr. Allwood, in the soundness of the principles he has on the present occasion elucidated, with one single exception—the construction he puts on the Episcopal office. We hold that Mr. Allwood is as much a Bishop in the scriptural sense of that term as his Diocesan, or even his Grace of Canterbury, Primate, though he be called, of all England and Metropolitan. And we have no doubt if Cyprian were here to give his opinion it would go to corroborate ours.

By the bye there is another particular in which we must dissent from the reverend lecturer. We cannot conceive how a com-

bination of *fallible* individuals can make an infallible body, "Can every part depend, and not the whole?" asks the poet in reference to another subject, but the question is equally applicable here. We do not believe infallibility to exist any where on earth. If Mr. Allwood does, it is an absurdity in reason, and a heresy in religion. But it would seem from the following passage that something of the kind was passing through the mind of the lecturer:—

In appealing to these early Fathers, we do not regard them as ultimate authority. We look upon them collectively as witnesses to certain facts or truths held by the Church in their age. Like ourselves, *individually* they were but fallible men. We regard their opinions with deference when we read of their zeal, and self-denial, and devotion; but we look upon the sentiments of any one Father upon a point on which he differs from, or has not the consent of, the other orthodox Fathers of the Church, as private sentiments—we attach to them no authority.

Where their witness is unanimous, there we hear the voice of the Church—where their sentiments are not in unison, they carry only the weight which we attach to the individual opinions of, as it may be, good, and holy, and devout, but still, *fallible* men.

What they are individually we conceive they must be collectively. By the laws of evidence the testimony of many witnesses, independent of each other, to a fact to which they were competent to testify, necessarily strengthens our belief in its actual occurrence; but the belief of ten thousand individuals and ten thousand more in a manifest absurdity, will not render that absurdity one whit more rational; and the belief in any doctrine alleged to be Christian, however, extensively that belief may have prevailed at any given period, is no evidence of its being a Christian doctrine, unless it be found in the pure and perfect standards of the Christian faith. "To the law and to the testimony" is our motto. If a doctrine be found there it requires no confirmation, and an appeal to the faith of a subsequent age, is a work of supererogation. If it is not to be found there, the faith of a subsequent age has and ought to have no authority with us.

SUPREME COURT.

CIVIL SIDE.—WEDNESDAY.

Before Mr. Justice Stephen: J. W. Gosting and William Davies, Esqrs., Assessors.

BARKER AND OTHERS v. MILLAR.
An action upon a promissory note, for the sum of £101, due 17th March, drawn by W. W. Burt, in favour of G. Millar, and endorsed in his name to Messrs. Barker and Co. The defendant pleaded that the note was not endorsed by him.

Verdict for the plaintiffs, damages £681.
KIRK v. CONKLY.
An action upon a promissory note for 40l. The defendant pleaded that he had been induced to make the promissory note when in a state of intoxication, and that no consideration had been received by him for it; that the person to whose favour it had been drawn (A. v. a minor) had handed it to the plaintiff for no consideration; and that the plaintiff merely acted as the trustee of A. v.

Verdict for the plaintiff, damages 40l.
O'CONNOR v. PHILLIPS.

The plaintiff in this case was an attorney of the court, and the defendant an accountant, acting as trustee to the insolvent estate of William Sharp, hair-dresser and perfumer, late of George-street, but now a prisoner in Woolloomooloo goal. The declaration charged the defendant with having uttered and reiterated a gross and malicious libel against the plaintiff, which was calculated to do the latter serious injury in his profession as an attorney, by imputing to him that he had put forward a fictitious claim, as a creditor of Sharp; and also, directly conveying the impression to those who heard the words complained of, that the plaintiff, by swearing an affidavit of the debt he claimed, had committed wilful and corrupt perjury. The defendant pleaded not guilty. A witness named Oram, at present employed as a clerk in the office of Nicholls and Williams, was then produced for the plaintiff, who deposed that, in consequence of an advertisement which lately appeared in the *Herald* newspaper, intimating that Sharp's property was to be sold by the defendant for the benefit of the creditors, he (Oram) went to the adjoining court-room, where the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates was sitting, and applied to him, in order that the sale might be postponed; that while he was making the application the defendant, who happened to be in court, said the words complained of to the Commissioner, in the hearing of nine or ten persons in the court—viz.—"That the plaintiff had put in a fictitious claim against Sharp's estate." Oram then told the defendant that he had made a serious charge against the plaintiff, an attorney of the court, and that, unless the same was retracted, he would inform O'Connell of what had been said; when the defendant said he might do as he pleased, for he was prepared to prove that the claim, or the greater part of it, was fictitious.

The Solicitor-General addressed the Court at considerable length for the defence.

Mr. Foster followed on the same side, and admitted that if the words complained of had been written, they might have had the appearance of being libellous, but being made by a trustee to the Commissioner under whose inspection he was winding up the estate, they must be regarded as a privileged communication.

The Assessors found for the defendant; His Honor expressed his opinion that the parties left the Court without any imputation on their professional reputations.

INSOLVENCY BUSINESS.

WEDNESDAY.

Before Mr. Justice Burton

THE TRUSTEES OF HENRY MOON v. C. E. JACQUES
This was an appeal under the Insolvent Act, section 36, by the trustees of Henry Moon, against a decision of the Chief Commissioner, for having admitted a debt for wages as a clerk, as proved by Charles Edmund James on the 13th of April last.

The Court considered it a wholesome rule, that where a party claimed a preference for services as a book-keeper, his efficiency as such should be determined by the accuracy with which his own account was kept in the books under his control; and in this and similar cases where such accounts did not properly appear in the books, the Court would not only be protecting creditors against imposition, by insolvents acting in conjunction with their clerks, in refusing to allow such claims where the clerks' own accounts with their employers did not as in the present instance, appear to have been properly kept. There ought to have been a wages book kept by the respondent, for his own security, and as such had not been the case, his claim to a preference must be rejected. At the same time his Honor was of opinion that by its rejection, he was sufficiently punished for not keeping his own account properly, and therefore each would have to pay his own cost.

CIVIL SIDE.—THURSDAY.

Before Mr. Justice Burton: Captain Hollingsworth, and J. Stirling, Esq., Assessors.

DOYLE v. NORTON.
An action upon a promissory note, made by Taylor, on the 23rd September, 1840, for £92 2s. 6d., payable twenty-four months after date, in favour of Norton, and by him endorsed to the plaintiff. The defendant pleaded that no notice had been given of non-payment. Verdict for the plaintiff—£97 16s. 6d.

KELLY v. SHYING.
An action brought to recover the sum of £20, being the amount of a debt due to the plaintiff. Verdict for the defendant.

IN BANCO.

Before the three Judges.

EX-PARTE THOMAS ASHTON—THE WINDSOR REVISION COURT CASE.

This was an application for a mandamus, calling upon the magistrates and assessors of Windsor to assemble for the purpose of reconsidering the claim of Thomas Ashton to have his name inserted in the electoral lists, or commanding George Thomas Wyatt, the Clerk of the Court of Revision, to insert the name of Thomas Ashton in the list, as a person entitled to vote at the election of members of council for the Cumberland Boroughs.

Mr. Puryfoot appeared on behalf of Thomas Ashton, and applied for the writ upon three different affidavits. He then read the affidavit of Ashton, which stated, that he then resided, and had resided for one year and ten months, in a dwelling-house in Lennox-street, Windsor, of the clear annual value of £20; that he claimed to have his name inserted in the list in virtue of such qualification; and believed that notice of his claim was duly served upon Wyatt, the Clerk of the Court, on the 22nd day of April, and that the notice was, in substance, in accordance with the form and spirit of the statute. That in pursuance of the notice of claim he attended the Court of Petty Sessions for the revision of the electoral list, on the 6th of May, and was examined by the magistrates adjudicating, and proved his qualification to be retained; but although notice was admitted by the clerk to be in his possession, and had been served within the time, the magistrates refused to insert his name unless a written copy of the notice was produced in Court, and proved.

Mr. Windyler remarked, that the ground on which the application rested was, that the grievance which Ashton now brought before the Court was one which presented no form of remedy, except by its being brought under their Honors' attention. By the 12th section of the Act, a certain form of notice is prescribed; and the same clause then goes on to prescribe what the Town Clerk or person in his place shall do with such notices—make up his list from them, &c. It is given upon affidavit, that the present applicant made such a notice, which was served upon the clerk, that when he went before the Magistrates to prefer his claim, it was admitted that he had the notice in his possession. He would direct their Honors' attention to the 16th clause, and they would find, taking it in connexion with the 17th and 19th, that what was required on the part of the Town Clerk of the cities of Sydney and Melbourne, would be required from the Clerks of the Court of Revision. The 12th section clearly throws this upon the Clerk; i. e., he is to make out a list of notices of claims. By another section of the Act, he is bound to produce to the Court three lists: the first called the Electoral List, made out by a constable or other officer; the second, of those claiming to have their names inserted; and the third, of those objected to. Had Ashton's name appeared in the constables' list, he (Mr. Windyler), and Mr. Puryfoot, would not have been there to support his claim. The claimant had given a notice to the Clerk, who had it in his possession, and it was his duty to have laid it before the magistrates, as all papers directed to the Clerk in his official character, were, in effect, the property of the Court, and not his private property. The magistrates were bound to look at them, and could not therefore allow him to put such documents in his pocket. The affidavit showed further, that when the clerk was called on to produce the notice he had refused to do so; and when the claimant tendered proof of evidence, the Magistrates refused to receive anything but a written copy of notice. He, however, submitted that it was not necessary to produce such a copy, if the notice had in fact been given; at any rate, by a proper construction of the Act, this clerk being under the control of the Magistrates, he was as much bound to produce this notice, and the Magistrates to look at its contents, as their Honors would be to demand the production of any papers lodged in the hands of the

Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court. The thirteenth section prescribes the mode of procedure, and sets forth when the Court for the revision of the lists should be held, and states that the lists shall be kept open till the 22nd of May.

Mr. Justice Burton remarked, that it was so provided merely for the purpose of allowing the clerk to prepare his list—so that no alteration could be made after the Revision Court had delivered the list into the hands of the officers, who then possessed no power of inserting any additional names.

Mr. Windyler admitted that there was no doubt great difficulty in that part of the case, which was the reason why they came before that Court, as they had no other remedy for any blunder if a party was omitted in the list between the 1st and 15th of May. It was on this ground alone his client sought the interference of their Honours, and he hoped that they would direct the Clerk of the Revision Court to enter Ashton's name on the list.

Mr. Justice Burton was of opinion that the Judges of the Supreme Court had no jurisdiction over the Court of Revision.

The Chief Justice concurred in Mr. Justice Burton's opinion, as to the Supreme Court having no power to order the Clerk of a Revision Court to enter any name on the Electoral Lists.

Mr. Justice Stephen was of opinion that, as the Revision Courts had closed their sittings, there was no means of making any alteration in the lists these courts had revised.

Mr. Fisher addressed the court in favour of the application. He trusted that their Honours would look to the affidavits and give the applicant suitable redress.

The Chief Justice enquired if the court could compel any public functionary to do that which was not strictly lawful?

Mr. Fisher replied, the court had power, in his view of the case, to order the clerk to insert Mr. Ashton's name in the electoral list.

The Chief Justice considered that the clerk was a mere ministerial functionary, acting under the directions of the magistrates. Ashton might have an abstract right to vote; but the question was, whether the court could set aside the Local Act relative to the closing of the lists?

Mr. Fisher submitted that it was quite sufficient to show that, in this case, there was a legal right to the exercise of the franchise; and that the court could authorise the clerk, lawfully, to put the applicant in the position he had a right to. It would not then be an illegal act on the part of the clerk, from the fact that the court could not direct the performance of an illegal act. The clerk could not, without the necessary forms, insert the name; but when the court, by virtue of the plenitude of its jurisdiction, gave such directions, from that moment it became lawful.

The Chief Justice was of opinion that that might become an ulterior question, if an unsuccessful candidate thought proper to petition the Legislative Council against the return of a successful opponent. The matter might then be referred to a committee of the house, who might reject this man's vote because he had not complied with the necessary forms.

Mr. Fisher did not think that could be the case, from the reading of the 44th section, which was as follows:—"And be it enacted, that the court shall not have power to enquire into the correctness of the register of any electoral district, or into the qualification of persons whose votes may, on the day of election, have been either admitted or rejected, but simply into the identity of the persons, and whether their votes were improperly admitted or rejected, assuming the register to be correct." So that the Court of Appeal, as suggested by his Honour, as in the case at home, could have no existence here.

Mr. Justice Burton said, there was another point which he thought should be fully argued: there was no enquiry as to whether a person's vote should be objected to if he tendered it at the day of election.

Mr. Justice Stephen did not see any portion of the Act which stated that a person was not entitled to vote if his name was not on the list; there was no such express provision.

Mr. Fisher said, he would be happy to abide by his Honor's view of the subject.

The Chief Justice observed, that it was not pretended that the applicant had no abstract right to rank as a Burgess.

The Solicitor-General raised some technical objections to the affidavit, which were for the most part overruled by the Court.

Mr. Puryfoot was about to reply to the arguments which had been urged against the application.

Mr. Justice Burton intimated that the Court had no power to comply with the application.

Mr. Justice Stephen considered that the only Court for the determination of such questions as that before the Court, was that appointed by law. The Act of Council had provided that it should be decided by the Revision Court.

The Chief Justice then intimated that the application was refused, but without costs.

Which was the Greater Fool.—In a sermon, preached by Bishop Hall upon his eightieth birthday, he relates the following story: There was a certain lord who kept a *fool* in his house, as many a great man did in those days for their pleasure, to whom this lord gave a staff, and charged him to keep it till he should meet with one who was a *greater fool* than himself; and if he met with such a one, to deliver it over to him. Not many years after, his lord fell sick, and indeed was sick unto death. His fool came to see him, and was told by his sick lord that he must now shortly leave him. "And which wilt thou go?" said the fool. "I go to another world," said the lord. "And when wilt thou come again—within a month?" "No." "Within a year?" "No." "When then?" "Never." "Never! and what provision hast thou made for thy entertainment there whether thou goest?" "None at all." "No," said the fool, "none at all? Here, take my staff then. Art thou going away for ever, and hast taken no order, whence thou shalt never return? take my staff, for I am not guilty of any such folly as this."

THE DEVIL'S WALK IN AUSTRALIA.

BY ROBERT SOUTHEY, THE YOUNGER. [Although we are not in the habit of quoting extensively from any of our contemporaries; as it appears his Noble Majesty has recently paid a visit to our shores, and passed on men and things certain strictures, at once humorous and true, which he has kindly communicated to his particular friend the Herald; we borrow the poetic effusion from that source, just to let our readers see what the Old Gentleman thinks of them and of things in general in these extraordinary times.]

The Devil is known to be fond of a walk, In the world just to pass his time, And a Laureate Poet has given his talk In somewhat irregular rhyme. Southerly thou peer of Wellington, of Nelson, of Napoleon, Of Byron, and of Scott— The page of Britain's history is blank that giveth not to thee Thy meed—a deathless lot. But if this eagle eye be dim, and if thy pinion cannot skin As erst, through mountain air— And if by sportive mists I'm beckoned, to write the Devil's Walk the Second— My rash presumption spare.

His worship black, began his walk, By the Houses two of Parliam-ent; He look'd in and saw, Office, Trade, and Law, All doing his work to his heart's content.

The next turn that he took, brought him into a nook, where his hollow sides shook With laughter, he was so delighted.

He cried out—" 'Twixt the poles, of all the dark holes; This is the most beautified; Oh dear Downing Street, my favourite seat, How my kingdom you fill with your fooleries— Earth has not a spot, where such mischief I plot— No, not even excepting the Tuilleries."

"Here, here are my workmen, they are all good talkers And I find for my purposes sinister, The very best tool, that I use is a fool, Provided that fool be a minister.

"Here with Peel, the fourth-rater, and Stanley the prater, And Wakefield's Colonial Staff, By Tax, and by Tariff, Free Trade, and the Sheriff, John Bull I've got safely enough."

He saw Britain starving, Industry unerving, Men sinking in woe, which they cannot endure, Whilst the Downing-street sages, think good keep and good wages Are blessings too great for the poor.

So he just gave a cough—and his boots waterproof, Which a thousand miles take at a stride— Rose up through the pavement, and away over wave went, His worship, against wind and tide.

At every step, he saw some good ship, Dashed on rocks, or in hurricanes sink, Whilst his voyage embraces, just sixteen of his paces, (The Devil's own pace you will think).

Landed now in Australia, he saw evil prevail here, Where happiness surely should be; But Peel, Stanley, and Gipps, of Wakefield true chips, To her well-doing cannot agree.

He thought of all evils, falsely charged upon devils, Of his own burning coals; and hot oven, or— Or of Captain —pps, truss'd up from the hips, Enacting the part of Governor.

He saw a good Sec. tied up to the neck, In a sack that he could not move in, "Ah, hah," said he, just so it should be, To prevent the country improving."

He smother'd his guile, and he put on a smile, And seem'd full of fun and Bos-homme, When he saw a good Bishop, attempting to dish up, Political Economy.

He saw Archbishop —ling, and gave him a scolding, For showing "the cloven" too soon, "For your Grace surely knows, that your Church is my spouse, And with all these fools are our own."

He look'd at the town, and St. James's steeple, And at mass house, and at meeting, and thought that people, Were all pretty much of a kidney. If a jolly old —g, with swag, and with brag, Should ever be member for Sydney.

He saw men of capital, but the lawyers got at it all, And he grin'd and he thought it good sport, To hear how they squeal'd, and implor'd and appeal'd, All in the Insolventy Court.

He saw Bank Directors, the lynx-eyed detectors Of all the bad bills but their own, Cut a very great dash, but then came the crash, and the shareholder's cash, Being riches, had ta'en wings and flown.

He the Bank saw of Savings', and heard the loud ravings Of the crowds who their balances claim; A Bank is a bank, and with visages plain; They pronounce that all Banks are the same.

He saw men who could show, half a million or so, Unable to pay a small hundred; And though he himself, knows all about pelf, The Devil both chuckled and wonder'd.

Dog, dog will not eat, but these merchants mince meat Make of friends, when in trouble they labour; In the old fashioned book, since they none of them look I'll teach them to beggar their neighbour. He saw trade decay'd, smuggling going a-head, And he cried with his very best grin, "That my spirits may be, all drunk here duty free, They shall keep up the duty on gin."

He saw great landowners, were quite as much down as The smallest, and dreading a gaol, He saw much "Town Allotment," and "Land Survey'd" not meant For use, but like razors, for sale.

He saw millions of acres, but no buyers, or takers, And the Land Fund to nothing knocked down, Since fools cannot be found, who will buy for a pound, Commodity worth half-a-crown.

He saw flocks without shepherd, and complaint loud and deep heard, And clamour for more immigration, But he heard no one say, he a shilling could pay, If men come, that's their own consideration.

He saw the poor squatter, bewailing his lot, or Devising by what combinations; He could humbug the merchant, of danger observant, To advance a small sum on his stations.

Some friends much entreating, he went to a meeting, His white Worship the Mayor in the chair, Where would be legislators, and stormy debaters, With twaddle were fighting the air.

Mister Henry Macdermont, shot his musket of harm at Savings' Banks, and all men, But the real tip-topper was Big Robert —per, Says he, "I no flummery brings—

"The colony's trust is, you'll hand the Chief Justice We wants neither Court-house nor Judge; To them 'ere lawyer chaps, them beaks and them traps, My speech is one word, and that's budge."

He heard Garryowen, his own wisdom showing, And other such orators able, All stretching their throats, till their different notes Made him think of his Tower of Babel.

"So far all is right, much now in my sight," He exclaim'd, "I will long be the delight of me,— But see so much health, such resources, such wealth— That this country must prosper in spite of me."

"Against capital, talent, and industry—all lent To make this a flourishing nation; I can, through the Devil, oppose but one evil— Peel and Stanley's absurd legislation.

"Kick'd out of the Heavens, Downing Street and St. Stephen's Are my workshops,—and now inter alia— I'll turn on my heel to expediency Peel, And help him to do for Australia."

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.

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 content 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 enter, 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 widely 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 indispensible 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 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 to you to confide the duty of representing your interests to men of known judgement and sound principles; to men not of words but of deeds; not to "mere men of straw" but men of substance—in men who possess 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 snigger 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 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, by such measures that may be brought forward, not 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 subvert 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 WILLIAM HENRY SUTTON, 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. Chaplain of Trinity Church, Kelson Francis Leyd Thomas Kite John Piper, Jun. William Lee, Jun. Kenneth Price William Cummings Thomas Charles Sutton James Schofield William West James Howard John Baxter John M'Crea James Thompson William Barry John Shaw-Stranger David Langley Richard Mills Archibald Campbell 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 has been founded.

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

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

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

SYDNEY FERRY COMPANY. REDUCTION IN FARES.

THE Fares of this, Company's Steam Punt PRINCESSE have been REDUCED to the following scale:—

Table with 2 columns: Description of fare and Price. Includes items like 'Each four-wheeled Carriage, single horse or pair drawing included', 'Gig, horse or bullocks drawings in', 'Cart, ditto ditto ditto', 'N.B.—The above Fares include one crossing and return passage on the same day.', 'Each Horse, Mare, Gelding, Ass, Mule, or head of Horned Cattle, not drawing', 'Sheep, Lamb, Pig or Goat', 'N.B.—When Sheep cross in large numbers, the Master has discretionary power to make a reduction.', 'Each Foot Passenger', 'N.B.—Children half-price.', 'Fowls and Ducks, unless forming part of a load, per couple', 'Turkeys and Geese, unless forming part of a load, per head', 'Goods and Produce charged according to bulk and weight.'

MONTHLY CONTRACTS. Persons contracting to pay monthly, in advance, will be entitled to cross as many times a day as they may wish, on the following terms:—

Table with 2 columns: Description of contract and Price. Includes 'A Passenger with Saddle Horse, and having the right of passage for a domestic servant, per month', 'A Foot Passenger, per month', 'Contractors will receive from the Master a ticket, not transferable.', 'Time of plying from dawn to dusk every day.'

By order of the Board, R. MANSFIELD, Secretary. Sydney, May 16.

FROM VAN DIEMEN'S LAND. ON SALE, at the Stores of the

Undersigned Seed Wheat (white Lammas) Seed Oats (white) Ditto (grey) Ditto (brown), ALSO, Prime Hunter's River Maize. All at reduced prices.—Terms—cash. GEORGE RATTRAY. Bathurst-street West, May 15.

EXCHANGE UPON LONDON.

THE Royal Bank of Australia hereby give Notice, that they will dispose of their drafts on London at thirty days' sight, in such sums as may be required. J. P. ROBINSON, Resident Director. Office, No. 2, Church Hill.

THE EBENEZER COAL.

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

TO INVADEES.

T. MAPPIN AND CO., (from Weiss's, 62, Strand, London), Cutlers, Surgical and Veterinary Instrument and Elastic Steel Truss Makers, sole manufacturers of the new invented elastic laced stockings for varicose veins, weak legs, &c., knee-caps, ankle-pieces, back boards, and every other instrument for weakness or deformity. Ladies attended at their own residences, if required, by Mrs. M. Cutlery, &c., ground and repaired daily. May 10.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at eleven o'clock, Four shares in the Bank of Australasia, 40l. per share paid up. Two ditto, 20l. paid up. Ten shares in the Alliance Insurance Company, 11l. paid up. Twenty shares Port Phillip Steam Navigation Company, 4l. paid up.

AFTER WHICH,

Ten shares in the Commercial Bank, 100l. paid up. Ten shares in the New South Wales Bank, 100l. paid up.

ALSO,

Forty-five shares in the Union Bank, 25l. paid up. Terms at sale.

Postponement of Sale from 24th to 26th instant.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF W. DRAKE AND CO.

(Under Act of Council, 5 Victoria, No. 17.)

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES, GENERAL MERCHANTISE.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at the Stores of Messrs. William Drake and Co., Bligh-street, on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at ELEVEN o'clock precisely, Thirteen barrels Lisbon sweet wine, three dozen each Eight barrels fine Bucellas wine, three dozen each Ten cases champagne, three dozen each Nine cases claret, three dozen each Two cases claret, one dozen each Two quarter-cases port wine Twenty-six barrels Allsop's ale, unsound and ullaged Seventeen hogheads ale and porter Two hogheads elder One quarter-cask vinegar Two cases stationery Three cases Venetian window blinds One case millinery One case drills One case guns Two casks saddlery One cask ironmongery How's straw cutting machines Nine large tarpaulins Fourteen bundles steel, 19 cwt., 1 quarter, 3 lbs. Twenty-three bags ox chains Twenty-seven ox chains Two hundred and fifty fathoms chain One barrel containing screws, &c. One hoghead containing foot scrapers, weights, &c. Nine iron boilers Fifty-four deal doors, complete Forty-seven parlour windows, complete Eight cases window glass One bale sheep netting A quantity of corkwood, about 35 cwt. A quantity of gunny bags And a variety of other merchandise.

Terms at sale. CLARK IRVING, CHARLES CAPEL, WALTER BEAMES, Trustees.

ON THE GROUND ON WHIT-MONDAY. O'CONNELL TOWN ALLOTMENTS,

PART OF THE CAMPERDOWN ESTATE.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS has received instructions to submit to public competition, on the ground, Parramatta Road, on Whit-Monday, the 5th day of June next, Sale at Eleven o'clock, Two hundred and twenty Building Allotments, part of the celebrated CAMPERDOWN ESTATE, called O'CONNELL TOWN.

The above allotments have been subdivided with great care and much judgment, by an eminent surveyor, and are laid out in lots to meet the views and convenience of all classes of purchasers.

DESCRIPTION.

The whole of these Allotments have about twenty-six feet frontage, with a depth of about eighty feet.

THE SITUATION

Is decidedly picturesque, and one of the best in the whole estate; several of the allotments have frontages to the

NEW PARRAMATTA ROAD,

which is now open, and also the CAMPERDOWN ROAD.

This is one of the healthiest parts about Sydney, and only a pleasant walk or short drive from it; adjoining is the property of Thomas Brown, Esq., and Grose Farm; it is surrounded by numerous families, having large and extensive establishments.

The soil, &c., for gardening purposes, either useful or ornamental, will be found very valuable, independent of any adjoining property, and yet acceptable to its wants and necessities, the important advantages of contiguity to public roads and populous districts, the short distance from the

CITY OF SYDNEY:

these objects pronounce at once that these allotments possess every advantage to make it an enviable spot for the erection of residences of every description, where there are

NO TAXES TO PAY.

The capitalist, desirous of increasing his rental, cannot succeed better than by investing in these allotments; the speculator in buildings will find the houses are sure to be let as soon as built; the retired tradesman, wishing for a quiet retreat, would prefer to live just out of the town, and take his daily walk or drive in; the industrious mechanic—the man of family: to these or any others, this sale holds out inducements that seldom occur, and the Auctioneer strongly invites the attention of intending purchasers to this highly advantageous

opportunity which is presented them of speculating with a certainty of realising a handsome profit. A Plan of the above allotments is on view at the Mart of the Auctioneer, where parties desirous of obtaining a correct knowledge of the advantage of these allotments are invited to call and inspect the same.

TERMS OF PAYMENT

Will be extremely liberal, and will be made known at the time of sale.

TO MILLERS AND OTHERS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, George-street and Charlotte-place, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at Eleven o'clock precisely, The Cargo of the Jeremiah Garnett, from South America, consisting of—

About 16,000 bushels of very fine WHEAT 100 tons FLOUR 50 bags new WALNUTS.

Samples may be seen at the Mart, where further information may be obtained, if required.

FIRST-RATE TOWN PROPERTY ON THE BRICKFIELD HILL, GEORGE STREET, SYDNEY.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at eleven o'clock, EIGHT ALLOTMENTS of that first-rate Town Property, situate on the Brickfield-hill, George-street, Sydney, and commonly known as the B L A C K S W A N,

Viz.

Lot No. 9, containing 18 feet frontage to Swan-street, which will be sold at the risk of the former purchaser, Mr. Thomas White. Lots Nos. 10 and 11, containing each 18 feet frontage to Swan-street, and will be sold at the risk of the former purchaser Mr. Wm. Bligh, (now an insolvent).

AFTER WHICH,

Lots No. 20 and 30, containing each 18 feet frontage to Swan-street.

Lot 31, containing 20 feet frontage to George-street. Lots 32 and 33, containing each 18 feet to George-street.

These highly desirable and truly valuable Allotments are situate in the most public thoroughfare in Sydney, and certainly one of the best situations in the town.

The auctioneer in bringing these splendid allotments under the notice of a liberal public, will merely remark, that a better opportunity for purchasing could not possibly occur, either to capitalists, builders, artisans, all mechanics of every grade, they have here presented to them, plots of ground in the greatest thoroughfare in Sydney, on a scale which will come within their immediate reach; and the man of family cannot do better than avail himself of the opportunity so given. The terms being so liberal that any payment may be made without being felt, and consequently ensure an ample remuneration for the services. These allotments are also first-rate situations for retail shops or stores, as they command the attention of all fresh arrivals from the interior, consequently obtain their custom coming in and going out of town. In fact they are deserving the particular notice of every one connected either with building, shopkeeping, or the private individual desirous of possessing a dwelling of his own.

TITLE—GRANT FROM THE CROWN.

TERMS:

A cash deposit of ten per cent. on the fall of the hammer; for the residue approved endorsed bills at three and six months, dated from the day of sale, with security on the property if required. An exhibit prepared by an eminent surveyor is now on exhibition at the mart of the auctioneer.

WINE BOTTLES.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at Campbell's Wharf, Lower George-street, at Ten o'clock precisely, A 147—Forty-seven crates, containing forty-seven gross wine bottles.

Terms at sale.

TO BREWERS, GROCERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

Cargo of the barque Adele Marquard.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on THURSDAY next, the 25th instant, at Eleven o'clock, the cargo of the above vessel, just arrived from Calcutta, and consisting of—

- 700 Bags Sugar 91 Mats ditto 35 Tons Molasses 26 Tons Jaggery 100 Rhds. ditto 391 Bags Patna Rice 20 Packages Twine, assorted sizes 20 Ditto Sizes, small cordage, ditto 10 Packages Kutling 10 Ditto Spun yarn 20 Ditto Country Canvas 20 Ditto containing 360 White Mats 3 Cases ditto 18 dozen Curry Powder 1 Case ditto 10 dozen Cayenne Pepper 12 Bales ditto 720 Wool Packs 11 Cases ditto 5400 pair Men's Slippers 1 Case ditto 125 pair Ditto Shoes 7 Bales ditto 700 Country Blankets 12 Cases ditto 12 dozen Castor Oil 2 Bales ditto 1800 Men's Straw Hats 4 Bales Senna Leaves 6000 Jars Muscat Dates 8000 Cocoa Nuts 2000 Gummy Bags 100 Rattan and Water Goggles

Terms at Sale.

NEAR SCONE.

1220 ACRES—GUANGUA CREEK.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF WARD STEPHENS.

By Order of the Trustee.

MR. STUBBS will sell, by order of the Trustee as above stated, by public auction, at the Mart, King-street, on MONDAY, the 22nd May, 1843, at twelve o'clock, As per conveyance dated 26th June, 1841, describing—

All these one thousand two hundred and twenty acres of land, situate, lying, and being, in the County of Brisbane, parish unnamed, in the Colony of New South Wales, on Guanqua Creek; bounded on the south by the north boundary line of Francis Little's five hundred and sixty acres additional grant, and the continuation of the same, bearing east one hundred chains, commencing on the Guanqua Creek; on the east by a line north eighty chains; on the north by a line west one hundred and fifty-nine chains to Guanqua Creek; and on the west by that creek downwards to the point of commencement.

Terms at sale.

CHESTNUT HORSE.

MR. STUBBS will sell by auction, at the Mart, King-street, THIS DAY, at eleven o'clock, without any reserve, A first-rate Chestnut Gelding, 9 years old, 15 hands 1 inch high and accustomed to Harness, together with a Saddle and Bridle.

Terms—Cash.

SPERM CANDLE MANUFACTORY.

JOHN FEARNLEY AND CO., Lower George-street, are enabled to supply Sperm Candles wholesale, retail, and for exportation, lower and better than any imported or Colonial Manufactured. Terms cash—or prompt payment.

AUSTRALASIAN SUGAR COMPANY.

IN consequence of the increased business and extended connexion of this Company, the Directors, with a view to afford every facility to Merchants, Grocers, Storekeepers, and other purchasers, have taken large and commodious stores in Bank-court, King-street, East, where samples of their loaves and tilters, fully equal in quality to British refined, and of their crushed lump, fine pieces, and molasses, may always be seen, and where terms of credit and all useful information will be given. The pieces are superior in quality to any moist sugar known in the colony. A few packed hogheads and tierces of refined will be always kept in the stores for immediate shipment. Letters or other communications addressed to Clarke Irving, Esq., Manager, will receive immediate attention. Sydney, 17th May, 1843.

TO LET ON VERY REASONABLE TERMS. Extensive Mercantile Premises, with Dwelling House attached.

CONSISTING of commodious and excellent dry Stores and Cellars. Counting House, good and comfortable Dwelling House, extensive yard, stable, Coach house, detached Kitchen, &c. At present occupied by Messrs. William Drake & Co., Insolvent, and next door to the stores of Messrs. R. Campbell, jun., & Co., Bligh-street. Apply to MR. JAMES WILSON, Bligh-street, next door to the premises. Sydney, 18th May, 1843.

TO LET, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THAT handsome and commodious Cottage in Bligh-street, at present occupied by Mr. R. J. Dunlop, an Insolvent. Is in first-rate repair, and will be let with immediate possession, furnished or unfurnished on very reasonable terms, for any period not under six months or exceeding three years. Apply on the premises to MR. JAMES WILSON, Bligh-street, Sydney, 18th May, 1843.

ASSESSMENT OF BUILDINGS.

Town Clerk's Office.

18th May, 1843.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Meeting of the City Council will be held at the hour of Two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Council Chambers in York-street, and will be adjourned from day to day to the same hour, for the sole purpose of

Taking into consideration and determination upon all the objections which have been made to the Assessment Lists, and the amount of Assessment, and which were entered and notified to the Town Clerk on or before Thursday last, the 11th instant. And all persons interested in and being desirous of being heard in support of the objections so made, are requested to attend at such meetings accordingly.

The objections to the Assessment Lists will be proceeded with in the following order: First.—For Gipps Ward, on Monday and Tuesday, the 22nd and 23rd May instant, at 2 o'clock. Second.—For Burke Ward, on Thursday and Friday, the 25th and 26th May instant, at 2 o'clock. Third.—For Brisbane Ward, on Monday and Tuesday, the 29th and 30th May instant, at 2 o'clock. Fourth.—For Macquarie Ward, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 31st May and 1st June next, at 2 o'clock. Fifth.—For Cook Ward, on Friday and Saturday, the 2nd and 3rd June next, at 2 o'clock. Sixth.—For Phillip Ward, on Monday and Tuesday, the 4th and 5th of June next at 2 o'clock.

C. H. CHAMBERS, Town Clerk.

Colonial Secretary's Office.

Sydney, 19th May, 1843.

SIXTY POUNDS REWARD;

OR,

A CONDITIONAL PARDON. WHEREAS it has been represented to the Government, that three armed men have been committing depredations on the roads, in the vicinity of Parramatta and Liverpool; and that, on the 7th instant they stopped and robbed Mr. W. Rutledge of a sum of money, his watch, and coat, on the road to the Ferry at Tarban Creek: His Excellency the Governor directs it to be notified, that a reward of Twenty Pounds will be paid to any free person or persons who shall apprehend and lodge any one of the said offenders in any of Her Majesty's gaols; and that, if apprehended by a prisoner of the Crown, application will be made to Her Majesty for the allowance to him of a conditional pardon.

By his Excellency's Command. E. DEAS THOMSON.

NOTICE.

THE heirs, executors, and administrators, of Mr. Cornelius Whoolahan, late of Illawarra, settler, deceased, are hereby requested to take notice, that by virtue and in pursuance of the trusts for sale contained in an indenture of release, by way of mortgage (founded on a lease for a year), bearing date the 20th July, 1811, made between the said Cornelius Whoolahan and Ann his wife, of the one part, and James Lambert Tritton, of Sydney, Esquire, of the other part, the freehold properties hereunder described, with their appurtenances, will, on (or as soon as conveniently may be after) the 21st July next, be exposed to sale, or sold, by public auction or private contract, unless said mortgage shall previously be redeemed.

All that piece or parcel of land, containing one hundred and fifty-five acres, little more or less, situate, lying, and being, in the district of Illawarra, in the county of Camden, and forming a part or portion of the grant of six hundred acres made to George William Paul, and being the land inserted as No. 51, in the advertisement of the 23rd October, 1832, which said part or portion commences at a point on the north boundary line forty-nine chains east, more or less, from the north-west corner of the said grant; and the said part or portion is bounded on the north by the said line, dividing it from Stacks land, bearing east twenty-five chains; on the east by a line dividing it from the land purchased by Hercules Watt from Morris Fitzgerald, bearing south sixty-two chains to Mullet Creek; and on the west by a line from the commencing point, dividing it from the lands in the possession of Edward Hancock and John Kennedy, bearing south sixty-two chains, more or less, to Mullet Creek.

ALSO,

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement eighty acres of land, be the same more or less, situate, lying, and being, in the said county of Camden, and parish of —, at Illawarra aforesaid, in the said colony of New South Wales, commencing at the north-west corner of James Stack's land; and bounded on the north by the said west twenty-eight chains twenty links to a line bearing west twenty-eight chains to Paul's northern boundary on the south by that boundary, being a line bearing east twenty-eight chains twenty links to the south-west corner of James Stack's land; and on the east by that land: being the land granted to the said George William Paul, by grant bearing date the 24th day of March, in the year 1838.

STENHOUSE AND HARDY.

Solicitors for the said Mortgagee. Sydney, Elizabeth-street North, 18th May, 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 SATURDAY Evening the 3rd of JUNE, at 6 o'clock. For the Town of LANCESSON and PORT PHILLIP—On SATURDAY Evening, the 19th of JUNE, at 6 o'clock.

Table with columns for destination, fare, and other details. Includes Cabin Fare, Steerage, Freight to Port Phillip, Ditto to Hobart Town, Ditto to Launceston, Bills of Lading, and further information.

Unwin's BUILDINGS, Custom-House, March 13.

DIED.

At Wiseman's Ferry, Lower Hawkesbury River, on the night of Wednesday, the 10th instant, after a long illness, which she bore with Christian resignation, Catherine, wife of Mr. James Macready, of Bligh-street, Sydney; leaving an affectionate husband and child in the deepest affliction. At Greenwich Park, Argyle, on the 12th instant, after a long and painful illness, John Jamison, jun. Esq., aged 44 years, youngest son of John Jamison, Esq., of Parramatta, much regretted by his family and friends.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

May 19. The brig *Content*, 147 tons. Captain Hamilton, from Valparaiso, having left 6th March, with wheat, flour, &c.

DEPARTURES.

May 17. The schooner *Wanderer*, Capt Burns, for Launceston, with a general cargo. Passengers—Mr. Lewis, Mr. T. Blake, Mr. T. Thomas, and Mr. S. Cox.

19. The schooner *Vanguard*, Captain Newton, for Port Nicholson with sundries.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

NONE.

VESSELS CLEARED OUT.

NONE.

INSOLVENT ESTATES.

MEETINGS FOR TO-DAY.

William Wilson, a special meeting at ten o'clock. John Armistead, a second meeting at half-past ten. Caroline Jackson, an adjourned meeting at one. John Richards, at Maitland, a single meeting. Another meeting of this insolvent's creditors will hereafter be fixed for Sydney.

NEW INSOLVENTS.

No. 738. William Dunn of Redfern Estate, carpenter: debts, £56 Os. 11d.: personal property, £6: balance deficiency, £50 Os. 11d.

No. 739. Henry Reid of Park-street, Sydney, marble-cutter: debts, £79 15s. 8d.: assets—personal property—£20: balance deficiency, £59 15s. 8d.

No. 740. Harriet Peacock of Goulburn-street, Sydney: debts, £112 11s. 4d.: assets—personal property—£15: outstanding debts, £19 5s.: balance deficiency, £176 6s. 4d.

CITY COUNCIL.

Yesterday the City Council met for the despatch of business, his Worship the Mayor in the chair. After the reading of the minutes, the business of the day was proceeded with. Alderman Flood moved, that the council resolve itself into a committee, for the consideration of certain accounts that had been presented against the Corporation, which, it appeared, the finance committee had neglected to examine. This, it was contended, was just equivalent to declaring the finance committee, to whom such matters had hitherto been referred, defunct, or at least totally inefficient; and, on an explanation being offered why the committee had not met, the worthy alderman withdrew his motion. A letter to the Mayor from Mr. Leon, oil merchant, withdrawing his lighting tender, was then read. The reason for such withdrawal was said to be, that instead of deciding on the tenders when opened, on their respective merits, the council had entered into negotiations with one of the contracting parties without having come to any decision. Mr. E. S. Hill and Mr. G. Moreton were tendered to the council and accepted as sureties for Mr. Hilley, one of the recently appointed collectors of rates. The furniture committee was requested to make enquiries as to the price at which an iron safe could be obtained for the safe keeping of council documents. A lengthened discussion ensued in consequence of Mr. Holden having called the attention of the council to an advertisement, signed by the Town Clerk, intimating to the public, that remonstrances against the rates of Assessment would be entertained by the council on Monday; but those only of which previous notice had been given. He was aware that in many instances the assessment was much too high; but the parties aggrieved had been taken by surprise, and he thought that on the first occasion of municipal taxation, the greatest latitude should be allowed in making complaints; he had understood that *viva voce* remonstrances would be entertained, and he was not aware of any authority that had been given to the Town Clerk to intimate to the contrary. (The town clerk read the resolution adopted at last meeting). Mr. Holden would move then, that *viva voce* complaints should be entertained. Alderman Flood protested against such a proceeding as altogether irregular; the motion was nothing more than the amendment that had been moved at a former meeting, and the Council by entertaining it would only stultify themselves. Alderman Broughton contended, that the motion required previous notice, and could not now be entertained. Mr. Holden gave notice accordingly, and withdrew the motion. Alderman Wilsliere stated, that a requisition had been addressed to him as Alderman of Macquarie Ward, requesting him to call a meeting of the citizens to consider the assessment lists, and he wished the opinion of the council as to the policy of the step. Various opinions were expressed, but it

was considered on the whole a matter for the exercise of Mr. Wilsliere's own discretion. Mr. Holden moved the appointment of a second messenger, to wait on the Town Clerk, City Treasurer, Surveyor, and Mayor's Secretary, at a salary of 4s. a day. An amendment by Mr. Egan was carried, that a general messenger should be appointed at the abovementioned salary, and that applications for the situation should be received up to the 23rd instant. After a lengthened and desultory conversation, the council adjourned.

Present—The Mayor, Alderman Wilsliere, Broughton, Flood, and Allen; Councillors Hunt, Little, Hollishead, Taylor, Neale, Holden, Hill, Egan, Peacock, Chapman, and Smidmore.

The remaining applications for a mandamus against the Windsor Magistrates or the clerk of the court, by parties claiming to be enrolled on the Electoral list for the Cumberland boroughs, were decided yesterday by their Honors the Judges, in chambers. All the applications were dismissed; the court considering that they had no jurisdiction. But so glaringly improper did the rejection of the claims on the frivolous grounds specified appear, that costs were refused in every case. The Judges have discharged their duty in the case in such a manner, that, though the injury already inflicted by the magisterial decision cannot be rectified, the occurrence of similar cases, in future at least, is effectually prevented. Such unseemly and irregular proceedings were hardly ever submitted to the review of the court, and the Judges characterised them in fully stronger terms. The only course for the claimants now to adopt, is to tender their votes at the poll, which, we believe, is the course they have determined to adopt.

If such cases of legal extortion as the following, are of frequent occurrence among us, the proposal of Mr. Cooper to banish the lawyers, or shut up the Supreme Court, is not altogether so insane a project as we were at first disposed to consider it. The cheque of a highly respectable, and we will add highly honourable, mercantile firm, for the sum of £14 10s., after passing through a variety of hands unquestioned, was endorsed by a gentleman of our acquaintance, and given by him in payment for work done to another party, with an intimation that it would be paid if presented at the bank the following day. The cheque, however, was cashed that night, without the knowledge of the endorser, by a young man just started in business—rather "a sharpish chisel" in his own small way. On being presented at the bank, payment was two or three times deferred, and in the course of a few days, an action was instituted. The attorney into whose hands it fell, being not the most scrupulous of the profession, taking advantage of the circumstance, that the cheque was endorsed, although the endorser repeatedly offered the prosecutor to guarantee the payment of it, if the drawers should fail to pay it, instituted his action against both, with a view to recover double costs, persevered in that action, even when the drawers had repeatedly intimated that the cheque would be paid with the costs incurred, on being presented. The defendant gained a verdict, and his attorney costs to nearly double the amount on which the action had been raised. The drawers after struggling for some time, to pay their liabilities, (and the liabilities of others, for which they had unfortunately become responsible,) gave way; and the execution along with others was stayed by their asking the protection of the Court. The endorser was consequently against him for upwards of £37 on a cheque with which he had nothing more to do than paying, as money, what he had received as such. A gentleman indirectly connected with the firm, however, immediately on execution being issued, honourably came forward and paid the amount. The discreditable character of the transaction could not be sufficiently exposed. It is surely the duty of the judges to restrain the exaction of such extortionate costs. If every man is to pay 300 per cent, for all claims not immediately liquidated on demand, in these difficult times, we apprehend all the property in the country will ultimately find its way into the pockets of the modern Shylocks of the legal profession.

We understand a further and more minute and searching investigation into the nature of the securities of the Savings' Bank is at present in progress, by instructions from the Governor. We trust we shall shortly have something satisfactory to report as to this institution, in which every one who wishes well to the working classes must feel deeply interested. We trust also on the assembling of the new Council, an effort will be made to place the institution on a more satisfactory basis than that on which it at present stands.

A meeting of the directors of the Bank of Australia was held yesterday. It is said that the bank will shortly discontinue its operations altogether. We are not aware, however, whether the likelihood of its doing so is immediate.

The annual Birthday Ball will be held in the state rooms of the new Government House, which are fitting up for that purpose. The Levee will be held in the old Government House.

The writs for the approaching elections are in course of preparation, in the Colonial Secretary's office. The elections will take place between the 15th and 25th June next.

The Governor has directed it to be notified that Lithographed copies of a Chart of the ground between Lacam's Channel and False Point, have been received from the Government of Bengal, and can be obtained on application to the Port Master, at the rate of four shillings each.

The Governor having divided the New England district into two, has appointed the undermentioned gentlemen to be Commissioners of Crown Lands beyond the limits of location, in each of these districts respectively—New England district—George James McDonald, Esq.; Darling Downs district—Christopher Rolleston, Esq.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Colonial Secretary's Office.

Sydney, 19th May, 1843. At the request of the Honorable the Government of the Presidency of Bengal, his Excellency the Governor has been pleased to direct the republication of the following Notice, touching the Pilot station for the River Hoogly during the S. W. Monsoon of the year 1843.

By his Excellency's Command,

E. DEAS THOMSON.

Memo.—Charts of part of the River Hoogly may be obtained at the Port Master's Office, at four shillings each.

Fort William, 21st November, 1842. NOTICE TOUCHING THE PILOT STATION FOR THE RIVER HOOGLY, DURING THE S. W. MONSOON OF THE YEAR 1843.

Notice is hereby given, that the same causes existing which, during last S. W. Monsoon, rendered necessary the removal of the pilot station from off Point Palmyras to a position 6 or 8 miles S. W. of the outer Floating Light, and in from 16 to 20 fathoms water, this latter Station will be continued during the next S. W. Monsoon, viz., from 15th March to the 15th September.

During the last S. W. Monsoon, no difficulty would appear to have been experienced by vessels passing False Point Light House to the new Station, nor can any be felt, if common attention be paid to the lead and to the following directions, prepared by Captain Lloyd, late Officer-in-Charge, Marine Survey General, after a careful survey of the ground between the two points.

False Point Light House is in Latitude 20° 19' 30" N., and Longitude 83° 47' E.; and that of the South Channel Buoy in latitude 20° 59' N. and longitude 83° 4' E. and bears from the former N. 61 E. true N. 4 E. by E. by Compass, distant 83 miles, and is laid in 12 fathoms.

A Bank of Soundings extends from off Point Palmyras, in a direction towards the tail of the Western Sea, and the nature of the bottom (as distinguished from that of the Hoogly deposit, which is sand and mud, with shingle specks,) is a gravelly substance composed of sand shells and small pebbles discharged from the "Kunka," and other rivers, near Point Palmyras, the lighter material of which being carried further out, is deposited, and forms what is called the Pilots' Ridge, which in crossing to the N. W. slews a little less water than on either side. In coming from seaward you shall rather suddenly find from 23 to 25 fathoms upon its Eastern Edge. It is composed of a shelly sand or minute gravel of a reddish or rusty brown colour.

The best guide therefore to enable a Vessel to direct her course from False Point to the Vessels at the New Station, will be to run down the Edge of the Pilot's Ridge, which can readily be done by making the Light House and bringing it to bear about W. S. W. or S. W. by W., distant by computation from 10 to 15 miles; then steering to the E. N. E., and having gradually increased the depth of water to 23 fathoms upon the Eastern Edge of the Ridge, regulate the course to keep between it and 27 fathoms, when by attention to the lead and nature of the Soundings, course and distance run from the Light House, it is almost impossible to miss the Pilot Vessels, (if

• Probably 19½ was meant.

(the above limits are kept within) either by getting too far to windward or falling to leeward: for the soundings increase so rapidly to seaward from the proposed New Station, that 28 fathoms will not be more than 3 or 4 miles to the Southward of it, and 23 fathoms the same distance to the Westward of it. The soundings to seaward of the Ridge are in general a greenish or olive coloured mud, with occasionally a few bits of broken shells mixed with it.

Vessels approaching the Station during the day are required to shew the usual signal for a pilot, and by night to give as early and as much warning as possible by firing guns, burning blue lights, and by exhibiting two lights in a vertical position, where best seen; but commanders are recommended to avoid as much as possible making the Station during the night. To mark the Station one of the pilot vessels will shew during the day a large St. George's Jack (white with red cross) at the main-top-gallant-mast head, and a good mast-head light during the night, and will burn a blue light and a Maroon alternately every half-hour, and fire a gun at 8 p.m., at midnight, and at 4 a.m. Vessels approaching the Station, and while there, as well as when approaching the Light, and Buoy Station vessels, are warned to be careful in avoiding collision by night or by day; and in communicating with either of the above vessels, either at anchor or hoist, when it is necessary to cross her, to pass under the stern, several instances of serious damage having occurred during the S. W. Monsoon, whereby the outer floating light was more than once compelled to leave her station for repairs, to the great inconvenience and risk of vessels entering and quitting the river.

A vessel will be stationed off False Point Light House, keeping it according to circumstances W. by S. to N. W. by N., in from 10 to 15 fathoms water.

She will exhibit during the day, when vessels are in sight, a large Danish Jack at the main-top gallant mast head (red with white cross) and during the night a good mast head light in the same place, and will burn a blue light every half hour.

This vessel will have no Pilot on board, and is only intended generally to furnish information touching the course of the New Station, but particularly to do so to vessels which may be in ignorance of the position of the New Station.

By order of the Marine Board,

C. B. GREENLAW, Secretary.

The light vessels are directed, when another vessel is approaching during the night, to shew a light at the gal' end, to mark the way they are riding.

AUSTRALASIAN SUGAR COMPANY.—The transactions of this company have an interest with us beyond that of a mere trading concern, whose success or failure concerns its proprietors only. Vessels are on their way hither, freighted for this company, to spend money in provisions fresh and salt, and amongst our shipwrights and traders in Sydney, which would otherwise have gone direct to Europe. In this country, abounding in fruits delicious in their short season, and of cheap tea, refined sugar, an article of great luxury, is brought down to the poor man's price; and the regular and increasing weekly supplies of the company's manufactured articles of crushed lumps and fine pieces will probably save the Colony some £30,000 per annum in the price of its good moist sugars, which sufficiently explains the reason of the great monopolists not bearing very good will to this new undertaking. We are glad to hear that its transactions have been more considerable in this than any former week, and the directors have extended their connections in the interior and in the other Australasian Colonies, with every prospect of an increased demand. The sales this week are, of Loaves, 12 tons, and of Crushed Lump and Fine Pieces, 7 tons; but many more tons of the latter are required by the buyers. Treacle, for its nutritious and wholesome qualities is coming into general use, especially for children, for whom, the most eminent physicians recommend it strongly. The grocers purchased about 4 tons, which they are retailing at 2½d. per lb. Prices—Loaves and Titlers, 5d. per lb.; Lumps, 4½d. per lb.; Crushed Lump, 40l. per ton; Fine Pieces, 26l. to 32l. per ton; Molasses, 13l. per ton.

In the 40th line of the 2d column in the first page of to-day's *Observer*, for "in the mode of applying a remedy," read "in regard to the mode of applying a remedy."

We had yesterday, an opportunity of inspecting the beautiful sperm candles of Colonial manufacture, now on sale at the stores of Fearnley and Co., and were much gratified at the high state of perfection to which the manufacture has already been carried. In appearance the candles will stand a very favourable comparison with the American, which have hitherto engrossed our market, and their light is superior both in beauty and brilliancy. We always hail with pleasure every accession to our home manufactures, as indicating the advancement of the country, in industry, enterprise and substantial wealth; and the present is certainly an accession worthy of our most hearty welcome. Industry is often misdirected to objects that do not afford a fair remuneration, but in this case we are happy to add, that our Colonial manufacturers are able without protection to under-sell the Americans. The average price of American sperm candles, is from 2s. 6d. to 3s., per lb. The Colonial article is sold at 2s.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir—I have lately perused a letter from a Presbyterian that appeared in the *Colonial Observer*, in which the writer expresses indignation at the discourteous treatment of a Minister of his Church at the English burying ground at Liverpool; but had the writer been in possession of the following facts, which I beg to offer you for insertion, he would have been disposed to view the transaction on which he comments with comparative mildness, although I admit it fully justifies the imputation of intolerance and bigotry with which he characterizes it.

A few months ago, in the neighbourhood of Sutton Forest, as the remains of a Catholic, were accompanied by the surviving widow and other attendants, to the Episcopal burying ground, the English minister met the funeral at the gate and insisted on reading the service of his church over the corps, as an essential preliminary to interment. With this requisition the poor woman refused to comply; and firmly declared, that rather than accede to such terms, she would allow the body of her husband to remain where it was, as a lasting reproach to her persecutors. Her firmness prevailed, and all interruption was at length withdrawn; but before many days had elapsed, this zealous person in company with his clerk, repaired to the grave, accomplished by stealth what he was unable to effect by entreaty, and pronounced the burial service, as if he were in the presence of a numerous audience.

Now if this was not a solemn farce, an outrage to common sense, a scandalous prostitution of the rites of religion, I know not how to designate it. The only plausible reason I have ever heard assigned for the habitual rehearsal of the English burial service is, that the occasion of consigning the remains of a fellow-creature to its final resting place is fitly calculated to solemnize the thoughts and prepare the minds of the spectators for the salutary impression of religious truth. I readily admit that a word spoken in season at such a time may be of use in arresting the impetuous, and giving comfort to the sorrowful, but it now appears that some other purpose additional to this may be served by this ceremony, although what that purpose may be, I have the misfortune to be wholly ignorant. I can comprehend how a suitable passage of scripture read and expounded, or an appropriate address delivered by a minister of Christ, may be productive of good at such a period, although no advocate for a system which prescribes a set form of words to be employed in every case, and to be applied alike without discretion to Saint and sinner. But to use a formula of devotion like an incantation—"Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askelon, lest the Philistines rejoice, and the daughters of the uncircumcised triumph."

I am, your obedient servant,

HEIGH-HO.

WATER POLICE OFFICE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17.

Mr. Alexander King appeared on summons, to answer the complaint of John Ramsay, William Godsay, Henry Green, and Thomas Dare, for refusing to pay them their wages. It appeared that the complainants had been employed on board a vessel named the *Favourite*, which had been lost at the Richmond River after her going ashore. They obeyed the orders of the Captain in preserving a part of the wreck, which has been brought on to the pier in the *Northumberland*. The defendant being owner, had been applied for the amount, but he had refused to pay it, the wreck not having been sold. The bench ordered him to pay the full amount of 14l. 18s., with 5l. 3s. costs.

Mr. Thomas Burdick, ironmonger, George-street, appeared on summons, through his clerk, Mr. Turner, to answer the complaint of Inspector Riley, for having on his premises an illegal quantity of gunpowder, (seven casks, each containing fifty pounds, being 250lbs. more than is allowed by the act.) The charge being admitted by the defendant, the Bench sentenced him to pay a fine of 25l. with 40s. costs, and the gunpowder to be forfeited.

Mr. Robert Russell appeared on summons, charging him with having committed a violent assault on Mr. Dunlop. The complainant stated, that on the 9th May, he had gone into a boat from Rostrom's Wharf, for the purpose of looking at some spars, which boat he considered belonged to Mr. Rostrom. After getting some distance from the shore, defendant called out to him to return, and upon his refusing to do so, he followed in another boat with some of his workmen, and on coming alongside, threw him overboard, and held him under water for some time. From a blow, received either from the fist of the defendant, or from striking against the gunwale of the boat, he had sustained serious injury. The counsel for the defendant (Mr. de la Roche) stated, that the boat had been taken with the knowledge that she belonged to Mr. Russell; and, as she was grounded when Mr. Dunlop was thrown overboard, it was impossible for him to have been kept under water; that the plaintiff had been the aggressor, having raised a bludgeon to strike the other, who then threw him overboard in his own defence, in a place where the water was about eighteen inches deep. The bench considered there was sufficient evidence to bring the matter before a jury, and committed the defendant to take his trial for the assault, but admitted him to bail, himself in the sum of £100, and two sureties in the sum of £50 each.

Another seizure of eleven casks of gunpowder was made on Thursday, by Inspector Riley, of the Water Police, ten having been taken from the stores of Mr. Walter Beames, in George-street, and one from a store said to be rented by Mr. Edward Gordon, of Port Phillip—there being more found on the premises than is allowed by the Act.

Within the last ten days, the Sydney police picked up an order for £2; another of the corps also found an order for about £1; a third found a £1 note; and any person who has lost about £60 may probably hear of something to his advantage by making enquiry of Inspector Pearce.

COMPOSING AND DISTRIBUTING MACHINES.

Our paper has, within the last two months, contained accounts of the Patent Composing Machine, the invention of Messrs. Young and Delcambre. The last account, which appeared five weeks ago, gave, it will be recollected, a brief description of the machine and a statement of the quantity of composition which it turned out under our own eye, in a given time. In the interval between the appearance of our first and second notice of the machine, but after we had seen it we received information that there was in existence a machine that did all that Messrs. Young and Delcambre's machine did and much more. We were invited to inspect it as we had inspected the first; but as we must have undertaken a journey to London on purpose, we were compelled to forego the pleasure of inspecting the machine personally.

Messrs. Young and Delcambre merely undertake to furnish machines for composing; Captain Rosenberg, a native of Sweden, undertakes to supply machines for distributing as well as composing. No practical man who has seen the first composing machine can doubt its efficiency, or that it can set up as much matter in one hour as will take an expert compositor six. Now, the second machine, if we may rely on the statements published of its performance, (and we are not, after having seen the performance of Messrs. Young and Delcambre's machine, disposed to doubt them,) sets up as much matter in one hour as will take an expert compositor nine hours; while the Distributing Machine, peculiar to Captain Rosenberg's system, distributes a given quantity of matter in the same time that a first-rate hand can distribute it: thus leaving the gain in the composition without the slightest drawback, which is not the case with the composing machine we inspected.

We understand that Captain Rosenberg's Composing and Distributing Machines are about to be put to the general test of their efficiency and certainty in the office of Messrs. Clowes and Son, the most extensive in London. The journeyman has styled them "*The Infernal Machines*," and view them with feelings of alarm. We shall, we believe, be enabled to give a report of the progress of the trial, the issue of which must be particularly interesting to newspaper proprietors.

Meanwhile, we transcribe the following account of the machines from the *Illustrated London News*, which contains an engraving of the Composing and one of the Distributing Machine.

"In one of our early numbers was given an account of a new mode of composing types, the invention of Messrs. Young and Delcambre. We have now the pleasure of presenting two views, one of a Composing and the other of a Distributing Machine, both invented by Captain Rosenberg, and certainly superior, in every way, to any previous ones.

"The setting up of the types, which Messrs. Young and Delcambre were able to do at the rate of 6,000 an hour, Captain Rosenberg states he can do at the rate of (at least) 10,800; and the distributing of the types, under Messrs. Young and Delcambre's arrangement, furnishes occupation for four hands, (boys,) Captain Rosenberg does by means of one, with the aid of machinery.

"The mode of working with the machine is as follows.—The chief compositor, who sits at the front of the machine, having his copy before him, performs upon the keys as he reads. By the action of the keys, the corresponding letters are forced out from their respective compartments, and are laid upon an endless belt or chain, which is constantly passing through the middle of the machine, from the right towards the left. By the motion of this chain, the types, when liberated and placed upon it, are very quickly conveyed into the receiver, where, by the action of a small eccentric, which is revolving at a considerable speed, the types are deposited horizontally one above the other, in the same order as the keys are performed upon, and are thus formed into lines, the lines being supported by a T shaped slider, which is made to recede in the same proportion as the types accumulate upon it. As each line is completed, (of which the compositor is informed by the dial, and warned by the bell,) the compositor takes hold of a small wedge by his left hand, the figure in front of the receiver, *c*, by turning which, the line thus completed is lowered to the bottom of the receiver, while, by moving with his right hand a lever, (not seen in the figure,) the line is removed from the receiver into the justifying-stick *d*. The time consumed in this operation is less than a second. As soon as the line is removed into the justifying-stick *d*, the assistant compositor (as shown in fig. 1, at the left hand of the machine) detaches, with his left hand, the upper end of that stick, (its lower end being moveable upon a fulcrum, as represented at *g*), and having lowered it into a horizontal position, he reads the line (the types standing now in a vertical position.) Having corrected such faults as may have occurred during the composition, by turning a slider, which causes the bottom of the justifying-stick, the line thus completed is dropped down at one end of the stick into the galley, *e*, where he spaces it out.

"The principal feature of *novelty* in this machine is the endless chain on which the types are deposited, and by which they are conveyed into the receiver, and the advantages are, the types are carried forward in a straight line by the endless chain, free from all chance of disturbance, and subject to little or no friction; and that as many letters may be set at once as happen to follow in uninterrupted alphabetical sequence; and, in practice, there is a vast number of words and syllables which the compositor soon learns to dispose of in this way, by one stroke of the keys. For example, *act, add, all, accent, envy*, are words the letters in which, following in their natural order, may be set up by one pressure of the hand on the keys; the endless chain carries the types forward in the order in which they were deposited upon it, and nothing can occur to disturb that order. So also with such syllables as *ab, eff, dem, opp, and ly*. The saving in time from the use of such accords (as they are termed) may be thus illustrated. The word *accents* contains twelve letters, and would require

twenty-four movements of the arm of a compositor to set up in the ordinary way; but with Captain Rosenberg's machine it is set up with only three strokes on the keys, as thus, *accents-at-ion*.

"Captain Rosenberg states that he has proved, by actual trials, that his machine is capable of delivering, or clearing out types, (supposing them to be composed without regard to order of sequence,) to the amount of 400 in a minute, or 24,000 in an hour. Already a young man, with only a few months' practice, and without a previous knowledge of printing, is able to set up about three lines of brevier in a minute, each line containing about 60 letters and spaces, (this we witnessed,) and assuming that he is able to do so for a continuance, that is equal to about 10,800 in an hour.

"We now present the view of the Distributing Machine, by which a lad can distribute, and replace in the Composing Machine, 6,000 letters in an hour; but this would offer no hindrance to the general operations of any printing-office adopting the system of composing by machinery, for there might be as many more distributing machines employed as composing machines, or the relative speed of the two required; for instance, three of the one for two of the other, five for three, and so on.

The cost of Captain Rosenberg's two machines must, we think, be greater than that of Messrs. Young and Delcambre's one; but Captain Rosenberg himself is of a contrary opinion. The machines lately shown at work in Howard-street, Norfolk-street, Strand, are the most complete ones of the sort, and these may have cost furnishes, of course, no criterion by which to judge of the price at which they could be manufactured in considerable numbers for sale. They are now in Hull for some further improvements, and will be again submitted to inspection in London when the alterations and amendments are finished."—*Morning Chronicle*.

INDIAN NOTION OF A FUTURE STATE.

Our people all believe that the spirits live in a future state, that it has a great distance to travel after death towards the west, that it has to cross a dreadful deep and rapid stream, which is hemmed on both sides by high and rugged hills; over the stream, from hill to hill, there has a long and slippery pine log with the bark peeled off, over which the dead have to pass the delightful hunting grounds. On the other side of the stream there are six paths, the good hunting-grounds, with rocks in their hand, which they throw at them all when they are on the middle of the log. The good walk on safely to the good hunting grounds, where there is one continual day, where the trees are always green, where the sky has no clouds, where there are continual fine and cooling breezes, where there is one continual scene of feasting, dancing, and rejoicing, where there is no pain or trouble, and people never grow old, but for ever live young and enjoy the youthful pleasures. The wicked see the stones coming, and try to dodge, by which they fall from the log, and go down thousands of feet to the water, which is dashing over the rocks, and is mixing with dead fish and animals, where they are carried around and brought continually back to the same place in whirlpools, where the trees are all dead, and the waters are full of toads, and lizards, and snakes, where the dead are always hungry, and have nothing to eat, are always sick and never die, where the sun never shines, and where the wicked are continually climbing up by thousands on the sides of a high rock from which they can overlook the beautiful country of the good hunting grounds, the place of the happy, but never can reach it.—*Callin on the North American Indians*.

DOUBLE OR QUITS; AN ANECDOTE OF THE REVOLUTION OF 1688.

A passage, as our chroniclers would term it highly characteristic of the manners and feelings of the period, happened between King James and the celebrated duke, then Earl of Devonshire. For some time previously to the outbreak of the revolution, that nobleman had been on but indifferent terms with the court. The earl being one day in the presence chamber, and well known to be no friend to the measures of the administration, a certain person in favour there, and desiring over the duke, and in talking with dead fish and animals, where they are carried around and brought continually back to the same place in whirlpools, where the trees are all dead, and the waters are full of toads, and lizards, and snakes, where the dead are always hungry, and have nothing to eat, are always sick and never die, where the sun never shines, and where the wicked are continually climbing up by thousands on the sides of a high rock from which they can overlook the beautiful country of the good hunting grounds, the place of the happy, but never can reach it.—*Callin on the North American Indians*.

GLUTTONY AND SORCERY.

Whilst Charles Gustavus, the successor to Christina of Sweden, was besieging Prague, a boor of extraordinary visage, desired admittance into the royal tent, and offered, by way of amusing the king, to devour a whole hog of one hundred weight, in his presence. The celebrated old general, Konigsmaer, was standing beside the king, and, though a soldier of great courage, being rather tainted with superstition, he hinted to his royal master that the peasant ought to be burned for a sorcerer. "Sir," said the fellow, lightly treated by the observation, "I have never met any man who make that old gentleman take off his sword and spurs, I will eat him immediately, before I begin the hog."

ANECDOTE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

I remember having heard a striking instance of what, perhaps, might be called severe justice, exercised on a young and distinguished officer of artillery in Spain; and although one cannot help pitying the case of the gallant young fellow who was the sacrifice, yet, the question of strict duty, to the very word, was set at rest for ever under the Duke's command, and saved much after trouble, by making every officer satisfied, however fiery his courage, or tender his sense of being suspected of the white feather, that implicit obedience was the course he must pursue. The case was this.—The army was going into action. The Duke posted an officer, with six guns, at a certain point, telling him to remain there until he had orders from him. Away went the rest of the army, and the officer was left doing nothing at all, which he didn't like; for he was one of those high-blooded gentlemen who are never so happy as when they are making other people miserable, and he was longing for the head of a French column to be hammering away at. In half an hour or so he heard the distant sound of action, and it approached nearer and nearer, until he heard it close behind him; and he wondered rather that he was not invited to take a share in it, when, pat to his thought, up came an aide-de-camp at full speed, telling him that general somebody ordered him to bring up his guns. The officer asked, did not the order come from Lord Wellington. The aide-de-camp said no, but from the general, whoever he was. The officer explained that he was placed there by Lord Wellington, under command not to move, unless by an order from himself. The aide-de-camp stated that the general's entire brigade was being driven in, and must be annihilated without the aid of the guns, and asked, would he let a whole brigade be slaughtered, in a tone which wounded the young soldier's pride, avouring, as he thought it did, of an imputation on his courage. He immediately ordered his guns to move, and joined battle with the general; but while he was away, an aide-de-camp from Lord Wellington rode up to where the guns had been posted, and, of course, no guns were to be had for the service which Lord Wellington required. Well, the French were repulsed, as it happened; but the want of those six guns seriously marred a preconceived movement of the Duke's, and the officer in command of them was immediately brought to a court martial, and would have lost his commission but for the universal interest made in his favour by the general officers, in consideration of his former meritorious conduct and distinguished gallantry, and under the peculiar circumstances of the case they did not break him, but he was suspended, and Lord Wellington sent him home to England. Almost every general officer in the army endeavoured to get this sentence revoked, lamenting the fate of a gallant fellow being sent away for a slight error in judgment, while the army was in full action; but Lord Wellington was inexorable, saying he must make an example to secure himself in the perfect obedience of officers to their orders, and it had the effect. *Mr. Lover's Handy Andy*.

The Rev. Mr. Walpole, successor to Mr. Wallis, who has lately sailed for India, has taken up his residence at Windsor, the scene of his future labours.

A report, for the truth of which we cannot vouch, was current in the early part of the week, that the Parramatta constables, who have for some time been in pursuit of the bushrangers in that vicinity, had come up with these desperadoes at a piece of ground enclosed by the river and the road, where a skirmish had taken place. So far as we can learn, the bushrangers, four in number, escaped their pursuers.

A weekly paper is about to be started in Windsor, to be called the *Windsor Express*. The *Paramatta Courier* made its first appearance (a very favourable one) on Saturday last.

A pamphlet is in the press, and will shortly be published from the pen of Mr. Patrick Grant, on the present monetary distress of the Colony, and the remedy which should be applied.

The Salting Company commenced slaughtering operations on Thursday. The Company commences with a supply of fifteen hundred bullocks, which will be delivered as required.

EXTRAORDINARY FERTILITY.—On Wednesday last, Mr. Daniel Dickens, residing on the Richmond Road, discovered in a hollow tree, near his residence, a litter of native dogs, fourteen in number; they were about a month old, and what is rather astonishing, considering the number, very fat. Their dam has been a continual source of annoyance to the settlers in the neighbourhood for some time past, being in the habit of killing their sheep, and committing wholesale devastation amongst the poultry; it is conjectured that her litter are only half-bred.—The circumstance was considered so singular, that many persons have made application to the finder, for permission to take one of them to keep as a curiosity, and the whole of the fourteen have been distributed in about an equal proportion in Windsor and the adjoining towns, Richmond.—*Herald*.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL OBSERVER.

Sydney, 18th May, 1843.

Sir—As the prompt and independent conduct of the learned and able Magistrate who presided at the Police office on Monday last, in at once dismissing the frivolous charge trumped up against me by Henry Arthur Smith, saved me the necessity of contradicting the statements made by Messrs. Campbell, Smith, and Ross; allow me, through the medium of your Journal, to inform my other Trustees, (without whose consent or knowledge these vindictive proceedings were adopted,) my Creditors, and the public generally, that I am ready at any time to prove, by the very books from which these parties pretended to derive their information, and other undoubted evidence, that most of the assertions made by these parties were utterly false, and betrayed, (to say the least,) their ignorance and incapacity as accountants or mercantile men.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

R. G. DUNLOP.

A meeting of the City Council was held at the Council Chambers, on Wednesday last. His Worship the Mayor in the chair. The Town Clerk mentioned that he had received a letter from Mr. Morris, whose tender for the repair of Kent-street had been accepted, intimating that he could not find the necessary securities; whereupon Alderman Broughton moved, and Mr. Holden seconded—"That fresh tenders be invited for the performance of the necessary repairs in Kent-street, according to the plans and specifications of the City Surveyor."—Carried.

A discussion on the lighting of the City again arose, in consequence of a suggestion from Alderman Allen, to the effect that a correct copy of the late supplementary report of the Lighting Committee should be sent to the Gas Company. Mr. Smidmore moved the resolution of which he had given notice, "That there be no alteration in the present lighting of the City for the remainder of the year."

An amendment was moved by Alderman Allen "That the Lighting Committee be directed to invite tenders for 100 additional gas lamps, to be placed in such parts of the city as may be considered most advantageous;" but after some discussion both motion and amendment were withdrawn, and the following motion by Alderman Broughton adopted: "That a copy of the Lighting Committee's Report be submitted to the Gas Company, requesting them to inform the Council if it be their intention to amend or reform their tender, and that the consideration of the Lighting Committee's Report be deferred till the next meeting of Council.

Alderman Flood then brought forward his motion, "That the council do employ about thirty men for improving the streets of the city, with an efficient overseer to superintend the same." Mr. F. urged at considerable length the advantage that would accrue to the city, by having the men employed in this important work under their own immediate control; and referred to certain accounts, lately presented to the council, to show that the proposed plan would also be far more economical. He had been placed in his present position by his constituents under the impression that he would look strictly into the public expenditure on account of mechanical operations; and he would not consider himself doing his duty to those constituents, if he allowed such loose and unsatisfactory accounts as those referred to, to pass without animadversion. Alderman Wilshire thought, they should set the collectors to work and collect money before they devised means for spending it. An amendment by Mr. Hunt in favour of the contract system fell to the ground, and the original motion was carried.

The following surties were tendered and accepted on behalf of the collector of rates:—

For Mr. Rowley, Messrs. David and Richard Hill, of Pitt-street, were accepted as sureties for the due performance of his duties as collector. For Mr. E. K. Nesbitt, Mr. A. Hollinshed, of Kent-street, and Mr. Isler, of Hunter-street. For Mr. Austin, Mr. Kellick, of Phillip-street, and Mr. A. H. Austin, of South Head Road.

After some discussion it was determined, that the Council should sit on Monday next, at twelve o'clock, (for the hearing of appeals against the Assessment, and the Council adjourned to Friday. PRESENT: The Mayor; Aldermen Allen, Broughton, Flood, Wilshire; Councillors Taylor, Neale, Holden, Smidmore, Chapman, Hollinshed, and Little.

MAHOMED AKBAR KHAN. Mahomed Akbar Khan, son of Dost Mahomed Khan, hearing of my discoveries, sent for me, and wished to see them. He was enraptured with the two female heads, and lamented that the ideal beauties of the sculpture could not be realized in nature. From this time a kind of acquaintance subsisted between us, and the young sirdar would frequently send for me. I became a pretty constant visitor at his tea-table; and procured from him an order, addressed to the several maulks and chiefs of the Kohistan and Ghorbani, to assist me in any researches I might undertake, in those districts of which the sirdar was then hakim, or governor; I was as much gratified as surprised to witness the good sense displayed by the young sirdar as to the nature of my researches and their object. He remarked to those about him, who who suggested that I might be seeking treasure, that my only purpose was to advance science, which would lead to my credit on my return to my native country; and he observed, that while among Duranis the soldier was held in honour, among Europeans respect was paid to men of "illam" or science. At one of these majlis, or conversations, when the subject of topics was discussed, a person related that he had attended Moorcroft Sahib on his visit to Darunta, and that while inspecting the monuments there a coin was brought, to which Sahib applying his glass observed, "Now I understand the meaning of the tops,"—"Masson's Journeys in Affghanistan, &c.

VARIETIES. Relic of Burns the Poet.—Mr. David Robertson, bookseller, Glasgow, has in his possession a very interesting relic of Robert Burns, viz., a well-printed octavo copy of Cicero's Select Oration, translated into English, which appears to have been presented to him by Dr. Gregory. Upon the blank side of the title-page the following inscription appears, which, it will be observed, is highly characteristic of the enthusiastic feeling of the bard—"Edinburgh, 23d April, 1787. This book is presented from the truly worthy and learned Dr. Gregory, I shall preserve to my latest hour, as a mark of the gratitude, esteem, and veneration I bear to the donor. So help me God. Robert Burns."

A gentleman of Boston, in a letter introducing a young American lady to a distinguished family in London, thus writes: "She's a handsome creature, first class, but tell your young males its of no use their poking their courtship at her; the 'spec won't answer; they'll not get the return of a cent by it, as she's the appropriated sweet of a gent over here."

The London System.—The System of London is universal credit. The aristocracy take long credit, and often do not pay at all. The tradesman must charge all his debtors a certain per centage to cover bad debts. But this is not all. It is well known that no rich man, or man living in a certain style in London, receives anything from a tradesman who is not first obliged to pay a large consideration to the servants of his establishment. Many more who, as a gentleman first plants himself in a neighbourhood, and his servants goes round to different tradesmen to ascertain who will give him the largest allowance before he offers his master's custom. Any tradesman who should refuse to pay this tribute would find that whatever he sent would be in discredit at table, from the power which servants have in damaging meat, or fish, or poultry. All these allowances must be charged, in one way or other, on the whole body of customers; for the tradesman must make the accustomed profit. This is the London system. It may be a good or a bad system, but it is the system, the remedy, and only remedy, is troublesome, and irreconcilable with London habits. In country towns, as on the continent, the heads of families go to market themselves, and make their own purchases. But in London the avocations of men prevent him; and the women of London would resent any attempt to impose this duty on them, as degrading them to the condition of upper servants. There is no use in talking of tradesmen's profits being large, if people will not themselves make them less. Aide toi, et Dieu t'aidera. It would be good for the ladies of London, were they to take more exercise; but it would not be good for the apothecaries.—Morning Chronicle.

It's a Fine thing to be a Gentleman.—"Och! it's a fine thing to be a gentleman," said Andy. "Cock you up!" said his mother. "Maybe it's a gentleman you want to be—what puts that in your head, you omdamn?" "Why, because a gentleman has no hardships compared with one of us. Sure if a gentleman was married, his wife wouldn't be tuk off from him the way mine was." "Not so young, maybe," said the mother drily. "And if a gentleman brakes a horse's heart, he's only a 'bout rider; while a poor servant is a 'careless blackguard' for only taking a sweat out of him. If a gentleman drinks till he can't see a ladder, he's only 'fresh'—but 'drunk' is the word for a poor man. And if a gentleman kicks up a row, he's a 'fine, spirited fellow'; while a poor man is a 'disorderly vagabone' for the same; and the Justice axes the one to dinner, and sends the other to jail. Oh, fair, the law is a dainty lady; she takes people by the hand who can afford to wear gloves; but people with brown fists must keep their distance."—Lover's Handy Andy.

A Confessional Awkwardly Situated.—In the cathedral of Grigenti, in Sicily, the slightest whisper is borne with perfect distinctness from the great western door to the cornice behind the high altar, a distance of 250 feet. By a most unlucky coincidence, the precise focus of divergence at the former station was chosen for the place of the confessional. Secrets never intended for the public ear thus became known, to the dismay of the confessors and the scandal of the people, by the resort of the curious to the opposite point (which seems to have been discovered accidentally), until at length one listener, having had his curiosity somewhat gratified by hearing his wife's avowal of her own unbecoming, and the confessional was removed.—Herschell's Treatise on Sound.

PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTED MERCHANDISE.

Table with columns for ALES, SPIRITS, WINES, TEAS, TOBACCO, FRUITS, PROVISIONS, SOAP, OIL, AND CANDLES, METALS, AMMUNITION AND SUNDRIES, PAINTS, ROPE, and SUNDRIES. Each item is listed with its price in £ s. d. format.

£ s. d. £ s. d.

Table with columns for COLONIAL MERCHANDISE, BREAD, FLOUR, AND GRAIN, CANTERBURY SUGARS, LIVE STOCK, EXPORTS, MELBOURNE MARKETS, APRIL 15, HOBBART TOWN MARKETS, LAUNCESTON MARKETS, and ENGLISH MARKETS DEC. 16. Each item is listed with its price in £ s. d. format.

ROAD METAL.

TENDERS for the supply of Road Metal, from the Penant Hill quarries, for the remainder of the year 1843, in quantities not exceeding (400) four hundred tons per month, will be received at the office of the City Surveyor, Council Chambers, York-street, until the 24th instant.

Tenders to be addressed, under cover, to the City Surveyor, and endorsed "Tenders for the supply of Road Metal, from the Penant Hill."

JAMES AIRD, City Surveyor, Council Chambers, York-street.

May 8, 1843.

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 Macdermott 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 "Macdermott and Dixon."—Dated this thirty-first day of March, A. D., 1843.

ROBERT JOHNSON,

Attorney for Henry Macdermott and Thomas Dixon.

THE LATE OFFICES

MR. CHARLES HENRY CHAMBERS,

At the corner of Pitt-street and King-street, are to let on reasonable terms. They consist of four spacious airy rooms on the first floor, one excellent room in the attic story, a store for coals.

There is some office furniture, &c., to be disposed of, and suitable to the rooms.

Application to be made to Mr. Chambers, at the Council Chambers, in York-street.

AS GOVERNESS,

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

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. Francis Lord, having this day purchased Messrs. Campbell Jun., and Co.'s interest in the Bathurst Store, the Partnership hitherto existing between them as Storekeepers, under the style of "Francis Lord and Co.," is hereby dissolved.

(Signed) FRANCIS LORD, R. CAMPBELL JUN., CO.

Witness EBENEZER ORR. Dated in Sydney this 1st day of May, 1843.

SINGING CLASS

ON THE SYSTEM OF HULLIAN AND MAINZA, So successfully established in London and on the Continent.

THE Public are informed that a CLASS, in connection with the School of Arts, will be opened on TUESDAY, the 9th May, at seven o'clock, under the direction of Messrs. Marsh and Johnson, and will meet every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at the same hour.

Terms per quarter.—To members of the School of Arts, 10s.; to non-members of that institution, 15s., to be paid in advance. Persons desirous of joining the Class are requested to leave their names with Mr Durth, Secretary, at the School of Arts, between the hours of two and nine, p.m.

S. NEATE,

PITT-STREET NORTH, MANUFACTURER of all kinds of Confectioners' and Bakers' Dockers and Marking Blocks; also every kind of Blocks for marking Sacking and Wool Bags. All Orders Executed with dispatch.

MR. CHARLES HENRY CHAMBERS has Removed from his late Offices in Pitt-street, to the City Council Chambers, in York-street, where not only the duties of his office as Town Clerk, but his private business as a solicitor will hereafter be conducted. York-street, Sydney, March 31.

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

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Such, gentlemen, are my principles. If you are satisfied with them and 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.

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, &c.

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. B. ISAACS, Parramatta. — GEORGE WALKER, Windsor. — ROBERT DAVIDSON, Wollongong. — W. J. HAWTHORNE, Appin & Campbelltown. — A. W. LARKYMORE, Murrumbidgee. — THOMAS BROWN, Port Macquarie. — ROBERT CRAIG, Goulburn. — BARROW, Yass. — WILLIAM KERR, Port Phillip. — R. L. MURRAY, Hobart Town. — JAMES AIKENHEAD, Launceston.

TO JOHN WILD, ESQ., VAUDERVILLE PICTON.

SIR—We, the undersigned, feeling deeply grateful for your untiring zeal as a private gentleman and a magistrate, in promoting the best interests of this district, in attending most punctually to our wants, and devoting such a considerable portion of your time to the duties of the magistracy, respectfully beg that you will accept of our warmest acknowledgments for the same, as well as our unqualified approbation of your independent, impartial, and upright conduct on the Bench; and we beg that you will accept of the accompanying trifling, but willing testimonial of our warm esteem and good wishes, and trusting that you will long continue to enjoy every blessing that this world can afford, we have the honour to subscribe ourselves,

Your faithful servants,

- John Antill, Thomas Inglis, Robert Abercrombie, D. R. McDonald, G. H. Commins, G. Woodhouse, William Andrews, George Gattie, John Martin, Matthew Macalister, Francis Bellingham, J. Longfield (Clerk), M. Longfield, George Oaks, James Crispe, Thomas Brown, George Horne, Catherine Badgery, James Thompson, Thomas Evans, Josiah Bent, James Larkin, Thomas Howarth, D. M'Lean, J. P., James Garland, J. P., John Keighran, Richard Blackwell, John Sheehy, James Gorman, Luke Gorman, Brian Cullen, Patrick Curran, Michael Rutledge, Michael Quig, James Quig, Joseph Gates, Thomas Parker, William Aldridge, Brian Neal, Edward Thompson, James Lowans, Joseph Cummins, Robert Reid, James Thorpe, Thomas Bertou, Moses Hilder, John Mathews, William Hovendaa, John Kelly, John Seymour, Peter Fitzpatrick, Henry Shepherd, Edward Maxwell, John James, William Pollard, James Richardson, James O'Brien, Edward Mitchell, Patrick Braile, John Dayson, George Tabor, William Johnston, John Scrutton, William Stevenson, Richard Hassall, John Butler, James Gray, James Reid, George Pearce, Richard Harper, Septimus Davies, James Turner, John Richardson, Edward J. Smith, John Reid, William Britton, John Higgins.

[ANSWER.] To John Antill, Esq., and the other Gentlemen signing the Address.

GENTLEMEN—That my ardent desire to give universal satisfaction in this district, as a magistrate and a private individual, has succeeded beyond my most sanguine expectations, is indeed very gratifying; and the unexpected honour of your Address, is the more acceptable, coming as it does from all classes, and from persons of every denomination.

I sincerely trust that the good understanding which has hitherto so happily existed between us, may long continue; and that I may be enabled to persevere in that course, which you have been pleased thus publicly to express your approval of.

I feel extremely gratified by the compliment paid me in your highly flattering Address, and for the very splendid testimonial that accompanies it.

With best wishes for your spiritual and temporal welfare, I beg to subscribe myself, your obliged and faithful servant and friend, JOHN WILD.

Vauderville, Picton, May 13, 1843.

TALLOW!! TALLOW!! TALLOW!!! THE HIGHEST PRICE allowed Country Settlers for Tallow, in exchange for the best Colonial Soap, at the Soap and Candle Manufactory, Sussex-street, corner of Bathurst-street, Sydney. W. B. ALLEN,

IMPORTANT SALE.

AT THE STORES OF MESSRS. A. B. SMITH AND CO., SUSSEX-STREET.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by public auction, at the above-mentioned Store, on MONDAY, 22nd, and TUESDAY, 23rd instant, at eleven o'clock precisely, each day,

- The following valuable assortment of merchandise— Twelve trunks, containing cloth trousers, frock coats, (blue, black, and brown), dress coats, ditto, ditto, white linen suit trousers, coloured ditto ditto, duck trousers, heavy-tweed coats, coats, regatta shirts, 1 Bale 10-4 diaper cotton rugs 10 Ditto 8-4 stout Witney blankets 10 Ditto 8-4 ditto ditto ditto 10 Ditto 10-4 ditto ditto ditto 10 Ditto 10-4 medium super rose ditto 10 Ditto 11-4 and 12-4 ditto ditto ditto

- 51 — 20 Cases assorted jams and jellies 10 Ditto assorted marmalade 5 Ditto lozenges 10 Ditto black hats 4 Ditto drab ditto 2 Ditto cloth and cassimeres 20 Tons soap 20 Ditto iron 200 Barrels pork 6 Sarcophagusses 8 Hogheads basket salt 100 Boxes black tea 100 Ditto assorted window glass (Chaucer's, and warranted sound) 10 x 8, 12 x 10, 14 x 10, 18 x 12, and 18 x 14.

ALSO, 12 Casks Birmingham and Sheffield goods, containing assorted needles, Scotch braces, bits, padlocks, saddles, bridles, girths, penknives, pocket knives, scissors, steel pens, fruit knives, brown tea-urns, ketils, corkscrews, sail and packing needles, single and double guns, balance-iron, table knives and forks. 1 Case pewter-ware, containing tankards, soup plates, butter pots, peppers, mustards, and salts.

- 20 Puncheons } Vatted West India rum, 12 O. P. 40 Hogheads } 10 Hogheads } brandy 10 Ditto } Geneva 20 Ditto } whiskey 160 Cases brandy, one dozen 10 Ditto cherry brandy 10 Hogheads } sherry 10 Hogheads } port 20 Hogheads } Marsala 20 Quarter-casks } 100 Casks, containing three dozen port each.

THE PORK, SOAP, AND IRON, will be sold at ELEVEN O'CLOCK on MONDAY and TUESDAY; the SPIRITS and WINE at ONE O'CLOCK, each day.

VELVETS, PRINTS, DRESSES, &c. MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at eleven o'clock, Two cases, containing twenty-six pieces velvets Three cases, containing muslin dresses, satteen and striped dresses, fancy printed and quilting ditto Printed jeans and satteens Mousseline de laines, &c. Terms at sale.

PORT PHILIP PATRIOT. SUBSCRIPTIONS and ADVERTISEMENTS for the above talented and influential Journal, conducted by Alderman KERR, of Melbourne; 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.

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.

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.

SYDNEY.—Printed and Published at the Observer Printing Office, College-street (formerly called Jamison-street.) by and for the Proprietor JOHN H. BAILLIE. Saturday, May 20, 1843.