# The Colomial Abserber.

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Vol. II.

# COLONIAL POLITICS.

THE SYDNEY BANK.

At a meeting of the shareholders on Saturday last, Messrs. Thomas Brown, William Moir, and Acton Silitoe were appointed a committee to investigate the affairs of the bank, and to report to a meeting of the Shareholders, to be held, pursuant to adjournment, on Saturday next. In the present position of the matter, therefore, further comment would be invidious and unfair. The overdrawn accounts of the Directors, Mr. Millar stated at 3000l. He had himself had his account overdrawn to the amount of 2001. or 3001. for a few days together, but nothing more. Mr. Campbell, of Jamison-street, did not think the situation of Director so profitable as it had been represented; and if any of the Shareholders would intimate his want of confidence in him, he would resign. He thought it a losing game !!! The meeting throughout was tolerably harmonious. The only facts which were elicited, with which our readers are not already acquainted, are that on the first outbreak of suspicion, the Directors found a cheque of Mr. J. T. Hughes, for 6000l, held by the manager as coin, as also another of the same party's for 1000 l., and one of Hughes and Hosking's for 2,300%. Mr. Foster (the member of council for Northumberland,) is the only Director whose account has never been overdrawn.

# THE PORT PHILLIP BENCH,

The Governor has supended, till her Majesty's pleasure shall be known, his honour Mr. Justice Wills from the exercise of his judicial functions at Port Phillip Mr. Jeffoott, recently arrived from Ireland, is to receive the temporary appointment. The announcement, we have no doubt, will produce some sensation among our Southern neighbours, notwithstanding the eccentricities which have rendered Mr. Justice Willis so very unpopular.

# THE ELECTIONS.

On Monday last the final state of the poll for the City of Sydney was officially announced by his Worship the Mayor at the polling place for Bourke Ward. The number of votes for the several candidates was declared to be as follows:—

William Charles	Wentworth.	Esq	 1275
W. Bland, Esq.			 1261
M. C. O'Connell	. Esq		 733
R Cooper Esq.			 365
W. Hustler, Esq			 338

Messrs. Wentworth and Bland, the successful candidates, were both received with every demonstration of popular favour. There were assembled around the platform a numerous body of the more respectable classes of the citizens, numbering at least three or four thousand, and all apparently gratified at the auspicious result. Mr Wentworth, who was received with loud and long continued cheering, addressed the meeting in grateful acknowledgement of the distinguished honour conferred on himself and his colleague by their fellow citizens. Although on the nomination day

they had been received with such vociferous opposition by an infuriated rabble, he was confident from the first that the good sense of the people was not to be diverted from its course by rabble uproar; and the result had more than verified his anticipations. The love of order had gained the ascendancy over anarchy and brutal outrage. And the means resorted to by one of the opposition candidates at least had been productive only of the total discomfiture of the object for which they had been brought into operation. The citizens of Sydney had set a noble example, which he trusted would be followed by every constituency in the country. If they did so, he was satisfied that the New Council would do much to promote the general welfare of the colony: and renewed confidence and increased prosperity would be the result-a prosperity which would be shared as largely by those very working classes, who, at the instigation of designing men, whose friendship for the working classes was at the best very questionable, had disgraced themselves by their participation in the late outrages. The learned gentleman dilated at some length on the atrocities that had been perpetrated by the mob; the brutal intimidation violence, and outrage, to which his friends had been subjected; the distressing event that had occurred in the course of the riots; the shameful neglect of duty on the part of the police, and of the police authorities, notwithstanding the urgent representations and warnings of himself and his worthy colleague, and the extraordinary verdict of the jury on the inquest, which, through the misconduct of the police, and the disgraceful neglect of the authorities would, in his opinion, have been the verdict, although fifty murders had been committed on the occasion. He pledged himself that he would hot allow these disgraceful proceedings to pass without the most searching investigation: that the parties concerned, and those by whom they were aided and abetted, should be brought to condign punishment.

Dr. Bland also addressed the assembly, returning thanks to them for the disinterested and unwavering zeal they had exhibited in their behalf, and their decision and promptitude amidst outrage and insult; and expressed his anxiety to justify their preference by the steady and consistent advocacy of their interests. In speaking of the violence of the mob, and the culpable negligence, if not connivance, of the police, he paid a well merited compliment to the Mayor, who had, with the greatest promptitude, taken measures for the protection of his house and its inmates from their violence.

Mr. Hustler, one of the rejected candidates, came forward and addressed the electors. He was the only one of the rejected that had the face to meet them. He thanked them for the kind support he had received, and although he stood lowest on the poll, he was prouder of occupying that

position than he could have been of a higher, if obtained by the means the other rejected candidates had adopted. He trusted their choice would turn out to be a fortunate one, and he had no doubt that it would.

Mr. Hustler was greeted with hearty cheers; and three times three having been given for the Mayor, at the request of Mr Cape, his Worship dissolved the meeting

Messrs. Wentworth and Bland then entered their carriage; and a number of their friends, with the greatest enthusiasm, having removed the horses, drew the carriage in triumph through the streets of thecity, followed by a numerous, but peaceful body of the friends and supporters of the cause. The utmost order and the best feeling prevailed throughout.

The overland mail brought intelligence from the metropolis of the south to the 10th. inst. The electioneering doings there had assumed, almost in twinkling of an eye, an aspect entirely new. Mr. Curr, the autocrat of the Circular Head, imagining his own position in Melbourne secure, and presuming to dictate to the electors of the province whom they should return as his coadjutors, had produced a complete reaction in the public mind. He was suddenly aroused from a fallacious dream of being allowed to walk the course, to the melancholy discovery that the ground had been completely cut from under him. "Never," says a correspondent, "have I witnessed a more extraordinary revolution. In one day upwards of 200 bona fide electors signed a requisition to the Mayor, requesting him to stand for the borough. After some persuasion, he was induced to accept the flattering invitation, and by the incessant activity of his friends, he stands at this moment 140 votes a-head of the member for all Port Phillip that was to be." So much for assumption; and we must say that in our opinion, Mr. Curr has richly deserved what is now believed in Melbourne, notwithstanding the idle and unfounded assertions of the Herald, and other organs of the insignificant faction, to be the certain result.

We regret to observe that the question has been made one of Popish or Protestant ascendancy. Mr. Condell is a Presbyterian, and a man of the most tolerant spirit in religious matters. The kindling of religious discord must lie at the door of his unscrupulous opponent and not at his. In Melbourne, as in Sydney, many of the respectable Roman Catholics support Mr. Condell in preference to Mr. Curr, although the latter is a professed adherent of the Catholic church, and claims their support on that ground.

The Mayor being a candidate is incapacitated from acting as returning officer. The Superintendent has nominated Alderman Russell as his substitute, while Councillor Beaver will discharge for him the duties he should have performed as Alderman of Gipps ward. We wait the result with considerable interest.

The Rev. Dr. Lang, having paid a visit to the Wesleyan Mission to the Aborigines in the neighbourhood of Geelong, had returned to Melbourne, where his friends are pretty sanguine of being able to place him at the head of the poll. He intended to leave Melbourne after the nomination which was to take place on the 13th inst. We already mentioned the meeting at Pentridge, at which he addressed the electors. A full report of the proceedings has subsequently reached us, but we can only afford space for the following admirable political portraits extracted from speech on that occasion. The first is a sketch of Mr. Ebden, one of the five whom the autocrat had appointed as the joints of his tail, and who had had the audacity and the meanness to insinuate a charge of dishonesty against Dr. Lang, without having the courage or the common honesty to specify the grounds on which it rested. The following is a well merited castigation:--

The following is a well merited castigation:—

What do you think, gentlemen—and I appeal to your moral feelings as the husbands of virtuous wives, and the fathers (it may be) of promising sons and daughters—what do you think, gentlemen? One of Mr. Curr's nominees—one of his pet nominees, is an individual who, I am informed on the very best authority, has been living in open concubinage in the town of Melbourne! And yet Mr. Curr himself, as I believe the husband of a virtuous wife, and the father of sons and daughters, is actually so lost to all sense of propriety as to recommend such a man as this to the people of this province as a senator and legislator, and has the modest assurance besides to talk of its being impracticable for such nominees to associate with me! Associate with me! There is no danger of their associating with me—I herd with no such cattle! (Great applause.) The fort is, I have been employed (to speak metaphorically) as one of the scourgers of such delinquents in the Middle District for years past. I have had them under my hand, and been obliged to give them fifty lashes in a morning as I saw they deserved them, again and again; and it is simply because their backs ache at the very thought of it, when my name is mentioned, that they pretend, forsooth, they cannot associate with me! (Applause.) Just think, gentlemen, what will be the effect on the general character of this prevince of the return of such a nomine as the one I have mentioned to the Legislative Council. He will, of course, earry somebody up to Sydney with him when he goes there himself; and when they appear in the theatre, or some other public place, and people say, "Who are these gay people or in the theatre, or some other public place, and people say," Who are these gay people for province of the members for Port Phillip and his"—but I won't say what. (Ronrs of laughter.) And when it is asked still further, "But, do the people of Port Phillips and unong all the candidates for the representation of the New Council in the Middle

Now comes "the political quack," a well-known character in our fair city, whom Mr. Curr, if he had had any idea of consistency, would never have nominated as one of h's tail: one of the charges he makes again to Dr. Lang—that he was the rejected of the middle district, where his character was known—although groundless as regards Dr. L. being as regards the other Dr. an undeniable fact, recorded in the annals of our fair city; but we shall leave the Doctor to deal with him.

" The only other candidate on the list of Mr. Curr's

nominees is Dr. Nicholson of Sydney. Dr. Nicholson, I understand has been making himself rather busy, during his recent visit to this province, in endeavouring to impress it upon all and sundry that I am an unfit and improper person to represent any constituency in the colony. Now, so far from insinuating that there was anything wrong in this, I say it was perfectly allowable and justifiable. Nay, if Dr. Nicholson knew anything of ine, to render me an it was perfectly allowable and justifiable. Nay, if Dr. Nicholson knew anything of me, to render me an unfit and improper person to represent this constituency, it was his bounden duty to tell it, and in so doing he would only have been doing what Eagland excepts every man to do, he would have been doing the state real service. Of course, gentlemen, if this was Dr. Nicholson's duty towards me, it is equally my duty towards him. But before discharging that duty, I would remind you, that you are not the first constituency in the colony to whom Dr. Nicholson has paid his addresses. He was a candidate for the Sydney City Council, for Gipps ward, where he resides, but was rejected by the citizens. And why was he rejected? Why, because there was a general and strong impression among the citizans that he was a hanger-on of the would-be aristocracy of the colony, that he was by no means honestly and sincerely attached to the interests and liberties of the people, and that he would in all probability become a mere gowerment man if his own interests required it. This, then, was the secret of his coming here to dispose of his "second-hand goods" in Port Phillip, to cry "old clothes," like a London Jew, along the streets of Melbourne. Genthemen, I told the people of Sydney openly and publicly through the press, and not hehind their backs, gentlemen, that they had done right in rejecting Dr. Nicholson on the occasion I allude to, and thinc tille lachrymae; i.e. hence Dr. Nicholson's private anatomical lectures on me throughout the propince. But the grand question, gentlemen, is, how does he stand affected on the Separation question? Why, honesty, in my opinion, is the best policy in candidates for popular suffrage, as well as in other people; but it does not seem to be Dr. Nicholson's policy by any means. When Dr. N. came down to visit the patients in this hospital—to speak professionally—be felt your pulse, of course, in the first instance, although he must have known beforehand, from the rate at which the great Sangrado, medicine for you in his laboratory. Now this was too good—troppo buono, San Antonio, "too good, St. Anthony," as the drunkea Italian said, when after repeated attempts to re-mount his horse on the highway and always falling down again, he prayed to St. Anthony to help him, and making a desperate effort fell over on the opposite side—troppo buono San Antonio! You are too good St. Anthony! Too good, Dr. Nicholson! Why, gentlemen, it was you, yourselves, who had discovered that—

The sovereign'st thing on earth Was separation for your inward bruise;

And Dr. Nicholson wished to take the whole credit of the discovery of the medicine and to pocket the fee. It was no wonder that in such circumstances you It was no wonder that in such circumstances should have told him not to repeat his visits, as had called in the other Doctor, meaning me, moderate bursts of laughter and great applause,)

The elections throughout the country are proceeding apace. Mr. Foster has been returned for Northumberland without opposition. The nomination for the Northumberland boroughs took place on Saturday last, as also for the Cumberland Boroughs. In the latter district the show of hands was declared to be in favour of Fitzgerald; but we suspect the result of the poll will be somewhat different. In the Northumberland Boroughs, we believe, Wentworth from the scene of action, his chance of success is still very good. In the county of Durham, active preparations for the polling day are in progress. The Herald predicts the return of Mr. Windeyer, but the predictions of the Herald, being generally based on very insufficient promises, are not to be much depended on ; and we believe in the present case they

will find themselves as far astray as in nominating Captain O'Connell for the good city of Sydney. Mr. Panton has secured his election for Cook and Westmoreland by a considerable majority.

The following is an estimate of the expense for Police in the town of Melbourne. One of the local papers says that the police magistrate had received the instructions of the government as to the making out of the estimate instead of the corporation; but we cannot believe it :---

Total..... £5362 5 0

Keeping out of view the permanent outlay on buildings, the estimate of the ordinary expenses for the year is 31421.5s., a sum which, though somewhat less in proportion to the population than the exorbitant outlay for the same object in Sydney, is still altogether outrageous. There must be something radically wrong in our system of police; for-while we are supporting in Sydney the most inefficient body of men at an expense of between 11,000% and 12,000% -about 7s. or 8s. per head of the population—and the people of Melbourne paying for police at a rate little inferior—the police of London, with a population nearly fifty times that of Sydney, is maintained in a high state of efficiency at little more than three times the amount of our police esti mate; while that of Glasgow, a city containing eight times the population of Sydney, and considered one of the most effective police forces in the world, actually costs less than the Sydney police. And when we consider at the same time, the absolute uselessness of the force for any other purpose than that of carrying a batton, apprehending a drunkard, or watching a publican's door, we can arrive at no other conclusion, than that there must be some radical defect in the system of their organization.

We have seldom seen a more pitiful exhibition of the protecting power of a police body than during the late riots. Either from sympathy with the originators of the outrage, or from cowardice, the greater number managed to slink out of harms way, and leave the peaceable citizenspay for their services at so very exorbitant a rate-at the mercy of a lawless rabble. That the primary error lies at the door of the police authorities in having no precon-certed arrangements, we admit; but the charge of individual cowardice, or connivance with the rioters, remains in equal force with some few exceptions, against the individual members of the corps

The grand error lies in placing the ba-ton in the hands of men of the very lowest class of society; paying the men at a low rate of remuneration: and multiplying sine cure offices with large salaries attached to them. The police in the principal cities of the mother country are men of some character—men who know their duty, and who from the strict discipline under which they are placed, know the consequences of they are placed, know the consequences of neglecting it. But if we are to judge from the defenceless state of the city during the past week we can come to no other con-clusion than that both discipline and sense of duty are at a lamentable discount among the Sydney police. And we trust the whole system will speedily undergo a thorough revision. Mr. Wentworth has pledged himself that it shall, and we know he is not the man to fail in redeeming such a pl-dge.

the man to rait in redeeming such a pi-age. As a specimen of the protection afforded to the citizens by the Sydney police we may mention a case. The first attack on Mr. Lyons windows was made by a parcel of boys, in the presence of the constables expressly stationed there for the purpose of preventing any depredation of the kind; but the constables stood and looked on with apparent unconcern, with the exception of one (Serjeant Smith we think was the name of the heroic gentleman), who went about among the crowd taking the stones out of the urchins' hands instead of putting a stop to ther mischief by capturing as many as he could and carrying them off to the watchhouse. On the flag staff, during the riot, there could hardly be said to be a single constable engaged in the vigorous and fearless execution of his daty, or the

fury of the mob might at the first have been easily quelled.

It is a singular fact, and one that reflects the highest credit on a class of our fellow-citizens, which the would-be-aristocratic Herald is in the habit of crying down, that scarcely a single emancipist is to be found among the supporters of Mr. R. Cooper, a gentleman of their own kidney, It shows, that they have ceased altogether as a class to be influenced by class predilections; and, in the exercise of the franchise, determine their choice by individual merit alone, which is more than we can say of every other class in the community.

An inquest took place at Leburn's public house, opposite the Benevolent Asylum, on Saturday last, on the body of David Finnie, who had been murdered on Brickfield Hill during the riots. A man named Mooney was also placed at the bar, charged with the The evidence went to show that the prisoner headed the rioters; but no proof of his having struck the deceased proof of his having struck the deceased could be obtained. The jury, under the direction of the coroner, accordingly re-turned a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown! and the prisoner was discharged.

The tallow of our Australasian flocks having been accidentally discovered to be more valuable than the whole carcases were supposed to be before the discovery, a general massacre of the woolly tribes is shortly apprehended the flock-owners expecting to become rich by the exportation of the fat. The following experiment has been made by Mr. Henry O'Brien, who is about to enter on the speculation on a large scale, and is considered as affording the fair average value of a sheep thus disposed of :-

A verage..... Caul-fat, from the first Kidney-fat, from ditto  $\frac{\frac{5}{4\frac{7}{8}}}{-13\frac{7}{8}}$ Caul-fat, from the 2nd 5 3 d -11 d Kidney-fat, from ditto 254 lbs. Weight of both sheep 1163 Four legs taken off, weighing...... 24 -92<del>1</del> lbs. 38 31 Deduct loss in re-boil-to fit this fat for the English market.... -30 the 25½ lbs. of roughfatren-dered down, gave.... 24½

The tallow has been seen and highly approved by competent judges.

Value of the above, the hides &c. £ s. d. 54½ lbs. tallow, at 3½d. per lb. ... 0 15 9 24 lbs. of meat, at 3d. per lb. ... 0 6 0 Wool and pek at this season of the year ... 0 2 6 100 lbs of good hive meats and feet the season of the year ... 0 2 6 100 lbs of good hive meats and feet the 100 lbs. of good pigs-meat, made from the boiled meat, and soup. with the addition of 20 lbs. bran and 20 lbs. ground corn, 0 4 2 0 0 2 Or 14s. 31d. per sheep.

PORT PHILLIP.

THE COUNCIL IN STRAITS.—We find the following in a newspaper report of the proceedings of the Melbourne Town Council:—The Town Clerk read the minutes of last meeting, as also the correspondence accumulating since that period, comprising appear edites on exhibitor of minutes. the correspondence accumulating since that period, comprising among others on subjects of minor importance, a letter from his honor the Superiateadent, coaveying the Colonial Secretary's answer to the application made to the Government by the Council for pecuniary relief, in which his Excellency expressed his regret that the state of the treasury was such as to prevent him from advancing them any money, were he otherwise disposed to do so. Dr. Stephen moved, in reference to the letter just read, "That his Worship the Mayor be instructed to apply to the Government under the 4th section of the subsidiary act for a sum of money equal in amount to the assessment rates already collected, viz., 3001, being part of the 20001, voted from the general revenue for the use of the Melbourne Corporation," Alderman Russell seconded the motion, but suggested that the application be not made for a few days, when he had good reason to believe the assessment collections would be considerably increased; as many who had formed a determination to resist payment of the rates had given in, and would contribute their proportion when the same was next demanded. Several members spoke in favor of postponing the application till a greater amount of rates had been collected; but it was ultimately resolved to make the application. to the assessment rates already collected, viz., 3001, being part of the 20001, voted from the general tion till a greater amount of rates had been collected; but it was ultimately resolved to make the application for such sum as might be in the Treasurer's chest at three o'clock next day.

Mr. J. B. Were.—On Saturday, this gentleman was released from within the walls of the gaol upon a bond of 1,0001, to reside in the rules.—Patriot.

THE SUPREME COURT.—Mr. Henry Hull, son of Wilham Hull, Esq. merchant, Little Flinders-street, has been appointed Private Secretary to his honor the Resident Judge.—Ib.

has been appointed Private Secretary to his honor the Resident Judge.—Ib.

Sherf—Some superior sheep imported from Port Phillip, in the Henry, have been sold to the butchers at 13s 6d, to 14s. per head. Sheep are rising in value.—Launceston Advertiser, May 25.

Supreme Courn.—The only business of importance transacted at the Supreme Court yesterday was, an application made by Mr. Williams to admit to bail Richard Hill, one of the parties charged with the late murder of the blacks at Port Fairy, when after a lengthy argument between the Court, the Crown Prosecutor, and that Gantleman; the Judge intimated that he was not then prepared to give his decision.

Public Expendical—The police magistrates throughout the colony have received a circular from the office of the Colonial Secretary, intimating that in making out their estimates for the ensuing year they are to bear in mind that one half the police and good expenses must be defrayed by the respective districts, as the district councils will be formed and in full operation before the end of the current year.—Portland Mercury, May 24.

ration before the end of the current year.—Portland Mercury, Muy 24.

The Resident Judge.—Mr. Curr, the about-to-be rejected of Melbourne, rendered furious, according to all appearances, at his approaching defeat, is making himself, if possible, more obnoxious to the great body of the respectable electors of the Town by running a till at his Honor the Resident Judge. On Saturday at the table states, his Honor incurred the free of Mr. Curr by expressing his satisfaction on learning that an upright, honest, and independent candidate had come forward on that day to ask the suffrages of the electors of Melbourne; whereupon the magnanimous hero proceeded to the Police-office to demand that his Honor should be bound over to keep the peace; because, forsooth, there was reason to apprehend that he (Mr. Curr.) might be tempted to commit a breach of the peace on his Honor's person.—Patrico—On Monday Mr. Ross the solicitor entered the police-office, and producing a copy of the Port Phillip Patriot of that morning said, his Honour Judge Willis had called his attention to a paragraph stating that on Saturday Mr. Edward Curr had applied at the police-office to have him, Judge Willis, bound over to keep the peace, and he was authorised by his Honour to enquire of his worship if such were the fact. The Police magistrate said—No such application was made to me in the office, and I was there until half-past three o'clock, but such an application was made to me on the street by Mr. Curr to bind the Resident Judge over to keep the peace, in consequence of gestures and observations made to him by his Honour, thought this application was something like that thich had been made to me by the Resident Judge about 13 months ago to tind Mr. Arden over to his good behaviour; at that time I had not acquired so much magisterial knowledge as I possess at present, and having a high respect for the Judge, and being shown by him what I thought this application were made under an Act of Edward the Third, where persons of evil fame, and therefore

bourne, on the 5th instant, Mrs. Alderman Kerr, of a daughter.

Manoantc.—A number of the brethren of the mystic tie having made application to the senior Lodge of Sydney, under the Provincial Grand Lodge of Ireland, for a dispensation, the necessary document came safe to hand on Wednesday, and in a few days the Lodge will be called together for the purposes of the installation and dedication of the Lodge under the name of "The Australia Felix Lodge of Hiram."

SEPARATION.—Extract from a letter received by a gentleman resident in Melbourne, from London, per the Alicia:—"The petition for Separation was placed in the hands of Mr. Christopher, member for Linconshire, by Major Mercer; but as Lord Stanley has agreed to give the colony a larger share in the representation, a separation from the central government would be considered a short-sighted policy, and not likely to be acceded to. The Port Phillip district has, however, an undoubted right to its fair share of influence in the Legislative Assembly."

CARGO OF THE GIRAFFE, FROM MANILA. MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, the corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,

The entire cargo of the barque Giraffe, Captain Simpson, just arrived from manila, consisting of— 6251 Mats grocers' sugar, a very dry and light

sample
643 Ditto coffee
25 Casks coccanut oil
2 Cases, 800 Manila hate
20 Ditto, 240 jars sweetmeats

Ditto sago 32 Bags peas 50 Jars chocolate

50 Jars chocolate
2000 Empty sugar mats
176 Coils rope
2000 Empty sugar mats
176 Coils rope
99 Ditto woolpack lashings

10 Bolts canvas
4) Bales hemp
52 Cases cigars containing125 Thousand 3 a superiors
625 Ditto 4 a ditto
2,0 Ditto 5 a ditto

\*e\* This Cargo has been selected with great care, and will be found well worthy the attention of intending purchasers, it will be put up in lots to suit the convenience of all parties, of which Catalogues will be furnished at the time of sale, when Terms and Conditions will also be carried.

AN ALLOTMENT OF GROUND IN PARRA-MATTA-STREET, CITY OF SYDNEY.

M.R. SAMUEL LYONS is instructed to sell by public auction, on the ground, in Parramatte-street, on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at twelve o'clock.

All that piece or parcel of ground, situated in Parramatta-street, and containing twenty feet frontage to Paramatta-street, with a depth of thirty feet, adjourning the road leading to Newman and Tooth's Brewery, and in a most desirable situation, for any kind of business.

### HEREFORD HOUSE.

THE MUCH ADMIRED RESIDENCE, LAWN, DELIGHTFUI GARDENS, PLEASURE GROUNDS, AND PLANTATIONS. The Property of William Hirst, Esq.,

(Previous to that gentleman's concemplated departure for England). Will be submitted to public competition, at the Mart, King-street, by Mt. STUBBS, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of June, 1843, sale at twelve o'clock.

THE situation of this property is within the avenue of the Glebe Road,

OPPOSITE LYNDHURST,

and the approach to the House is distinguished by a beautiful circular drive, rounding the lawn, which is edged with the choicest ornamental evergreens and shrubs.

# THE RESIDENCE

Is entered by a flight of stone steps at the west wing, leading into a spacious HALL, having the LIBRARY on the right as you enter.

# THE EXTERIOR

Of the building is of modern design, and expensive workmanship, with a verandah in front, of one hundred feet in length, by twelve wide, supported by twelve fine lofty pillars of the Coriathin order. The body of the mansion itself is about seventy feet long, me arched projections

# THE INTERIOR

THE INTERIOR

Comprises three most noble rooms, opening by French lights into the vecandah. The Breakfast, Dining, and Drawing-rooms are each sixteen feet high—the latter thirty feet long, and the others en suite—the whole being richly carpetted in the newest style of fashion, and will be included in the sale at a valuation.

THE GREAT ENTRANCE HALL

THE GREAT ENTRANCE HALL
Is about sixty feet in length, and from the centre rises
a magnificent staircase, leading to the Corridor or
Long Gallery, which, from a splendid dome or cupola
above, receives abundance of light for the several bedchambers, dressing rooms, and private closets, well
supplied with water from a large cistern adjoining;
the bed-rooms are all neat, airy, dry apartments, well
finished with marble mantel-pieces and register
stove grates. The best aspect is obtained from them,
and the most delightful scenes skimming over the top
of Lyndhurst, and taking a most interesting panoramic view of Sydney.

The cuisine and domestic arrangements are what is
required and essential to family comfort, and replete
with every thing necessary in a gentleman's establishment.

THE OUT-OFFICES

Comprise the convenience of coach-house, stabling paundry, and other suitable premises,

THE GARDEN

Is laid out upon the most approved principle regarding aspect and productiveness, and upon which no expense has been spared to bring both vegetable, horticultural, and floral science to perfection. The vegetables being now most luxuriant, and the first of the material productive section.

# THE FRUITS

Enumerate the best varieties and well-selected specimens of the orange, citron, lemon, fig, loquart, plum, Peach, apple, apricot, nectarine, raspberry, strawberry, and other delicacies required at the best tables.

THE GRAPERY

Comprises an extensive broad well-designed walk, throught the centre of the garden, having about midway a delightful octagon Summer House, covered in for the purspose of enjoying the luxury of the fruits from the trelissed branches on each side.

Cards to view Hereford House may be obtained at the Mart.

TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS.

TR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st in-stant, at eleven o'clock,

stant, at eleven o'elock,
Twenty r-ams imperial brown
Fifteen ditto lumber hand
One hundred and twenty ditto double small hand
Fifty ditto laid pot paper
Eight ditto coloured demy, assorted
Twenty ditto thin laid post, 4 to
Thirty ditto folio thick, and large thin yellow wove
nost.

post
One hundred dozen packs playing cards
Thirty pounds black wax
Ten pounds coloured ditto
Thirty pounds red ditto

Twenty-five thousand pens.

Terms at sale.

CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, PLATED GOODS, &c.

Auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on TUESDAY, 29th instant, at 11 octock. A VALUABLE STOCK of the above, comprising a most choice assortment really and bone fide, imported within these last twelve months, from the most emigrate property of the street of the street.

most eminent London manufacturers, consisting

Ladies' and gentlemen's gold watches

Ladies, and gentlement's gold wateries
Neck and water) chains
Splendid gold broaches
Diamond, pearl, opal, and other gold-mounted pins
Gold seals and keys Gold eve glasses

void rye glasses
A largo and elegant variety of fancy rings, desk
seals and other articles of jewellery
A selection of plated goods, comprising liquor
frames, candlesticks, waiters, snufler trays,
baskets, &c.
Glass decanters, toilets
Suvar hashes tumblers

Stass decanters, toniets
Sugar basins, tumblers
Winc, custard, and jelly glasses, &c.
Two valuable six-barrel guns, with case and
apparatus complete, made by Meredith.
The chronometers, clocks, and watches are in
inchesi

The whole will be found deserving the attention the trade and the public, and will be sold without

Terms at Sale.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.

A T A MEETING of the General Committee of the School of Arts, held on the evening of Friday, the 26th instant, a Report, by the Lecture Committee, containing the following list of Lectures, to be delivered during the ensuing session, was read and approved of :—

Introductory Lecture..... 1 Mr. Kemp

Mechanics and Architectural Constructions

3 Mr. Moir

Mercanics and Archieety tural Constructions }

Municipal Corporations. . 1 Mr. Michie Electricity and Magnetism 2 Mr. Miles Preumatics 2 Mr. Hollinshed Meteorology, Physical Geography, and Geology 4 Dr. Nicholson Hydraulics 2 Mr. Duer Animal Mechanics 2 Mr. A a Beckett Political Economy 2 Mr. Michie Coratory 2 Mr. S. P. Hill Music 2 Mr. Marsh Painting 2 Mr. Prout Poetry and Poets 2 Mr. Rac The order of delivery and the number of lectures may be altered according to circumstances. The opening Lecture will be delivered at the School of Arts, on the evening of Monday, the 5th June, at half-past seven o'clock, and the remaining Lectures, of the course on the succeeding Monday evenings at the same hour.

By order of the Committee, J. S. DUER,

# AUSTRALASIAN SUGAR COMPANY.

N consequence of the increased business 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 fo their loaves and titlers, 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 needful information will be given. The pieces are superior in quality to any moist sugar known in the colony. A few packed logsheads 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. will receive immediate attention

Sydney, 17th May, 1843.

THE EBENEZER COAL

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

SHIPPING SUPPLIED.

ON sale at the undersigned, FINE DATES, 2d, per lb, by the ton, or 2½d, by the bag.

ROBERT COOPER,

TO STATIONERS AND OTHERS. | TO BUILDERS, MECHANICS, AND WORKING

SEVERAL Allotments of Building Land in various parts of the City, and the Suburbs, to be sold on exceedingly easy terms, or in exchange for Labour or building materials. For particulars, apply to Mr. Frederick Hally, Architect and surveyor, York-street.

CITY REFRESHMENT ROOMS, Adjoining Baher's Hibernian Printing Office, King-

street.
DUNSDON, MANAGER.

HE Proprietor in returning his grateful acknowledgements for the liberal support he has hitherto received, begs to inform his patrons and friends, that in order to meet the depressed state of the

Money Market, his charges have been reduced fifty per cent, less than in forner times. Dinners, Routs, and Ball Suppers got up in first-rate style of clegance, and on the most reasonable

terms.
Soups, made dishes, hot and cold joints, and every article in the trade sent out in the shortest notice.

\*\*\*\* Out Cooking punctually attended to, with strict

### METROPOLITAN

EFRESHMENT ROOMS and Con-EF RESTIMENT ROUMS and Conrectioners Establishment, George-street
north, opposite Jamison-street; conducted by Mr.
WILLIAM BLYTH.
The above Establishment is now open, with an entirely new stock of Goods of the very best description,
manufactured from the choicest materials, and in the

manufactured from the choicest materials, and in the most approved style.

The Proprietors flatter themselves that the well-known tact and ability of the Managor, Mr. Blyth, will be a sufficient guarantee to the numerous Gentry, his former Patrons, as well as the Public at large, that no exertions will be wanting to ensure at all times a fresh supply of every description of Goods in the line, as well as the most judicious selection of the Choicest Viands of the season, which will at all times be found at these Rooms, at Luncheons, Dinners, or Suppers.

Suppers.
Coffee of the finest flavour always hot from 8

o'clock every morning.
O'clock every morning.
Dinners, Luncheons, Routs, Balls, or Suppers got
up on the shortest notice, and in a first-rate style.
Cookery done abroad.

Thomson's Celebrated
BATHURST CHEESE. A DRAY LOAD just arrived, in most excellent order, at
JOHN FEARNLEY & Co.'s

General Provision Store, Lower George-street.

DERWENT POTATOES.

DERWENT POTATOES,
G. WALLER having received the finest sample of Black Derwent Potatoes imported this season, informs Private Families and others, he is selling the same at 10s, the cwt., by the

others, he is seiling the same at 10s, the cwt., by the single bag.

J. G. W. also respectfully reminds parties, that he has always for sale choice Port, Sherry, and other wines at very moderate prices.

Stores in Clarence-street, a few doors from King-

treet. May 23.

JOHN FEARNLEY & Co.,

From Peck and Campbell's, GROCERS AND OIL MEN, GENERAL PROVISION AND CORN DEALERS, Lower George-street, Sydney, opposite the site of the Old Jail.

TEA, Sugur, Coffee, and every description of Grocery - Son County tion of Grocery; Soup, Candles, Rice, Barley, Oatmeal, Peas, Hams, Cheese, Preserved Provisions, Pickles, Sauces, Confectionary, Spices, Brushes, Brooms, Stationery, Gunpowder, Shot, Pitch, Tar, Varnish, Oils, Rosin, Puints, Oakum, Cordage, Caavas, and Ironmongery.

vas, and fromongry.

Settlers and families supplied in town and country, with articles of the best quality, at the lowest wholesale prices.

Colonial Produce Bought, Sold, or Exchanged, Draught and Bottled Beer.—Wines and Spirits, in wood and bottle.

Shipping supplied, free of duty.

# TO INVALIDS

TO INVALIDS.

MAPPIN AND CO., (from Weiss's, 62, Strand, London), Gutlers, Surgical and Veterinary Instrument and Elastic Steel Truss Makers, sole manulactures of the new invented elastic laced stockings for varicose veins, weak lega, &c., knew-caps, ankle-pieces, back board and every other instrument for weakness or deformity.

Ladics attended at their own residences, if required, by Mis. M.
Cutlery, &c., ground and repaired daily.

Catlery, &c., ground and repaired daily. May 10

SEA HORSE HOTEL.

Township of BOYD, Twofold Bay. ROR 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.

## JUST LANDED.

ND on sale at the Stores of the ID on sales and undersigned...

Undersigned...

Pitty barrels prime mess Irish pork,

Fifty ditto ditto Hamburgh ditto.

WILLIAM WALKER,

OP Lower George-st

92, Lower George-street.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF DURHAM

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

9th January, 1843-ENTLEMEN—As it appears, from the heads of the Rill. The heads of the Bill about to be introduced nto 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 ofter myself as a Candidate for your suffrages for the Representation of that County.

Representation of that County.

Having resided for ninetcen years in this Colony, seventeen of which I have spent as a settler in the County of Durham, it will searcely be necessary for me to say anything of myself personally, either as to my character and standing in society, or as to my 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 pickages of my readiness to support every measure that may have a similar object in future, in the event of my being knowned to represent your interests in the Colonial Legislature.

terests in the Colonial Legislature.

In regard to my political principles, they are simply THE SHRATEST HAPPINESS OF THE GREATEST NUMBER. I do not think, with certain parties in the Colony, that the franchise is atall 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 thems. Alived Control over the appointment. giving them a direct control over the appointment of their Legislators.

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 pe distinctions on account of religion; clusidering 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.

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 follow-country-men, who are willing to emigrate to this columy from the United Kingdom, are suffering unexampled distress at home, I hold it to be incumbent upon the colony to make every exertion, as well from motives of self-interest as of humanity, to also did them the requisite means. And betteving that it is still practicable—greatly diminished as the recourses 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 exercitous shall 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 woul neither be politic nor patriotic to encourage the extensive importation of an inferior race from India or elsewhere.

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 honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humbe servant,

ANDREW LANG-

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

CENTLEMEN—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 mm 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 econmy in every departs

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

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

This culcavour failing, I shall contend that the

raising the public revenue.

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

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

I have only to add, that I am beund to the country as strongly by the ties of self-interest as by those of nativity; all I possess is embarked in the colony. My own success or failure being thus completely identified with yours, affords, I trust, an indisputable guarantee of the course I shall necessarily follow, if by your suffrage, it be my good fortune to be placed in the honourable position to which I now aspire. I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen, your meet obedient servant.

D. WENTWORTH.

TO IRONMONGERS, SADDLERS, AND THE TRADE IN GENERAL.

TRADE IN GENERAL.

R. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by public auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on FRIDAY next, the 23rd instant, at eleven o'clock precisely.

The following valuable assortment of Cutlery and other Merchandize, viz.—
One case German-steel Cross-cut and Pitt Saws One case Fish-hooks, Sheep-shears, Sickles, Needles, &c., &c.

&c., &c.
One cask Brushes, Patent Hay-knives, Scythes, Scissors, Pen-knives, and Sportsmen's-knives
One case, six dozen Patent Calf Skins
Two cases, ten dozen Waxed Calf Skins
Three cases Dressed Calf Skins
Eight tieres Prime Mess Beef
Two cases Waxed Calf Skins
One case text Chairs Hildes. One case best Chaise Hides.

Terms at sale

# WEEKLY TEA SALE.

Postponed, on account of the unfavourable w to WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant.

R. SAMUEL LYONS will offer for sale at his Rooms, over the Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at Tweve o'clock, Hysonskin, in chests and half-chests, ex Lord Eldon, Australasian Pachet, Trinidad, Dawson, and Isley.

Isley. Terms at sale.

CONSTANTIA & SAUTERNE WINES.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, the corner of Georgestreet and Charlotte-place, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at eleven o'clock precisely, Twenty-five cases Constantia, two dozen pints each Five ditto Sauterne, three dozen quarts each Terms at sale.

# IMPORTANT SALE

Linen Drapery, Lace, Hosiery, Siths, Ribbons, Gloves, Haberdashery, &c., &c., &c., The entire stock of MR. E. GEARD, who is relin-quishing the business.

M. R. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, on the Premises, at the corner of York and King-streets, known as "Manchester House," on MON DAY, 26th instant, at Eleven o'clock

House," on MON DAY, 26th instant, at Eleven o'clock precisely, The whole of the valuable stock in trade, comprising De Laine Dresses, Saxony Cloths, 3-4 and 6-4 Merinos, Brown Hollands, Irish Linens, Checked and Jacconet Muslins, Window Muslins, Scotch Cambries, Welsh Flannels, Sheeting Calicoes, Gros de Naples, Sattinets, Black and Colored Satins, and Sarsnets, Plain and Fancy Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, Grass Cloths, Table Linens, and Napkins. Men's and Women's Cotton and Woollen Hosiory, Gloves, Lace, Haberdashery, &c., in every variety. Terms Liberal, will be declared at Sale.

\*\*e\* The premises being let, and possession to be given on the 1st July, the whole of the stock must be removed within three days from time of sale.

# EXTENSIVE SALE OF EARTHENWARE

R. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by R. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by public auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street, and Charlotte-place, on SATURDAY next, the 24th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely, The following beautiful assoriment of earthenware, espicially selected for this market, and now landing ex Trubadour:

10 Crates handled bowls and saucers, in great variety of putterns.

10 Crates nannee nows and saucers, in pro-of pattern 12 diotto assorted earthenware in great variety 8 ditto willow plates 6 ditto Dutch jugs and egg cups 4 ditto Harrison teapots

5 ditto lustre jugs, cans, salts, peppers, mustards,

&c.
2 ditto oval willow cover dishes
2 ditto breakfast China sets

botter-tubs, an

l ditto round butter-tubs, and oval sugars and

Terms at sale,

# THE WEEKLY SALE OF TEA

BY AUCTION

Will be continued every THURSDAY, as usual BY MR. SAMUEL LYONS, at his Room, over the Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, TO-MORROW, at 2 o'clock precisely.

Sample Chests on view at the Mart of the Auc-

Terms at sale

## CHEAP FUEL.

# REDUCED PRICES.

THE GAS COMPANY are selling Coke and Breeze at the following reduced

COKE.

Delivered at the Works, twenty shillings per chal-

dron.
Delivered at the purchaser's door, any where within the city boundaries, twenty-three shillings

and sixpence per chaldron.

To manufacturers and others taking large quantities, eighteen shillings per chaldron, delivered at

the Works.

BREEZE, on SMALL COKE.

Delivered at the Works, six shillings per chaldron, or twopence per bushel.

Delivered at the unclasser's door, any where within the city boundaries, nine shi lings and sixpence per chaldron.

N.B. The chaldron contains thirty-six bushels.

Gas Works, June 17.

THE

### ADMIRED GRANMORE ESTATE. BALMAIN,

IV. MARINE LOTS\_FOR VILLAS,

IN GRANMORE BAY, Near Mr. Blake's.

R. STUBBS is directed to sell by Public Auction, at the Mart, King-street, on MONDAY, the 26th day of June, 1843, at twelve

o'clock,

(As per plan at Mart,)
A very beautiful Freehold Pertion of Villa Building
Ground, situated between the properties of Messrs.
James Milligan and Mr. Blake, divided into
FOUR ALLOTMENTS,
having frontage to By Road of 29 feet 3 inches, more
or less, by depths varying from 75 to 122 feet each,
with water frontage to the Bay of 25 feet each, more
or less. Lot 1 has frontage to Well Road and has on
the plan a WELL described at the lower end for public
use.

AS A MARINE ASPECT.

Easterly, looking across Darling Harbour towards Sydney, and a portion of Pyrmont, there cannot be a more quiet or delightful retreat from the bustle and noise of town, for a residence, or more convenient for a quick despatch of communication with the metropolis.

THE BUILDER AND MECHANIC

May rest assured that any cottage at Balmain of four or six rooms will let off-hand instantly.

The Ferry is most reasonable; situation preferable for health, domestic and general convenience for men of business with all parts of the City and Darling

Harbour,
Common sense points out from the turn things have taken lately in the City—the aversion people have evinced to additional burthensome expense.—their income falling off—that tenants will be found for Balmain residences before they are even finished.

Note.—Allotments at Balmain have late two hundred per cent. on former purchases. –Allotments at Balmain have lately realise

Terms, very liberal, at time of sale.

RYMAPPIN'S COLONIAL Manafactured Silver Steel Razors, Warra of First Rate Quality, 12, Hunter Street, Sydney.



### REDUCED FARES TO PARRAMATTA PER " COMET."

HIS splendid new Steam-hoat will start this Evening, at 4 o'clock, 'P.M., from Thon's Warf for Parramatta, returning again to Sydney the following morning. She has very superior accommodations, and is currently reported to be the lastest boat on the river. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of the passengers, while due care will be taken of the earpo, at a proportionate reduction, with the fares as under, viz.:—

	S.	D.	
Cabiu Fare to Parramatta	2	0	
Steerage ditto, ditto	1	6	
Cabin ditto to Kissing Point	1	6	
Steerage ditto, ditto		0	
Cabin ditto to Bedlam Point	1 -	0	
Steerage ditto, ditto			

## LEATHER.

# PROM the GLENMORE TANNERY

Sole Kip Leather, Goat

Skins

Kangaroo )
All of a superior description, to what a manufactured in this Colony, Apply to CHARLES ABLECROMEIE, George-stree description, to what is usually

George-street

TOW there is no longer any necessity for the public paying, these had times, extrawagant prices for TEA and SUGAR. The monpoly of pince, like all other monopoles, is found to be based on injustice and selfishness. Every day's experience tends to show, that the first cret of the finest Tear in China does not warrant the extractionary prices in this colony; large profits must give way, and comparison in value made the test of preference.

# JOHN FEARNLEY AND CO.

LOWER GRORGE-STREET.

LOWER GROGGE-STREET,
Are positively selling an a price unprecedently low,
the finest BLACK, GREEN, and MIXED TEA,
that can be imported, having been prepared in
China expressly to private order.

J. F. and Co. strongly recommend their friends
and the public to make a trial of been superior
Teas, technic confident they will find it advisable
to lay in a good stock. All orders, per post ir
otherwise, for prempt payment, will receive punctual delivery.

otherwise, for pre-n,t payment, will receive puntual delivery, so had, Fearaley and Co. offer, for cash, Sugar, and every article in the Grucery, Provision, and Corn trade, considerably under most shops in Sydney, which they are enabled to do through buying chiefly for eash, long experience, and by working in the baviness themselves, under little or no expense.

A trial is urgently solicited from eash customers, who will satisfact the form the solicited from each customers.

who will actually find at Fearnley's, real good articles, genuine as imported, at astonishingly lo

druces, general and settlers in barter, and settlers reprises. Colonial produce taken in barter, and settlers in dealing with be most liberally treated with. Be particular in the address.

JOHN FEARNLEY and CO.

Grocery and Provision Store, opposite the site of the Old Gaol, Lower George-atreet.

TO THE ELECTORS AND CITIZENS OF SYDNEY GENERALLY.

THE undersigned Member for Sydney, THE undersigned Member for Sydney,
begs to be permitted to return his best thanks
to the Electors, and Public generally, for the Honor
of their attendance at the Hustings yesterday; and
those other distinguished Honors which they were
pleased to confer on Mr. Wentworth and himself that

or would day.

Mr. Wentworth is absent from Sydney, or would join him in tendering this cordial expression of their mutual feelings.

Pitt-street, North.

June 20th, 1843.

### TO FLOCK-OWNERS AND OTHERS.

TO FLOCK-OWNERS AND OTHERS.

MMEDIATE preparations, on an extensive scale, will be made forthwith by the undersigned, in or near Sydney, to boil down sheep, and to prepare their fat, wool, and pelts, in a merchantable way, on account of the owners, for the English markets: or the latter delivered to the owners for sale here, as may be wished by him. Casks, if required, will be provided for flock owners wishing to have their sheep boiled and prepared for exportation. A place will be provided forthwith for the reception of flocks, and every facility afforded to the owners to see the operation carried through.

The charge per head will be moderate, and proportioned to the number sent by individuals: a scale of which may be seen at the office, George-street, opposite the Queen's Wharf.

Immediate charge will be taken of the sheep on their arrival, and a receipt given for the same.

FRANCIS MITCHELL.

Sydney, June 19, 1843.

Sydney, June 19, 1813.

### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

June 17. The steamer Sowereign, 119 tons, Capt. Cape, from Moreton Bay, having left the 11th inst., with wool, &c. Passengers—Mr Le Breton, Mr. and Mrs. Goodfellow, and five children, Mr. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. O'Neil, Mrs. Thorne, Mrs. Murray, and Mrs. Smith.

18. The brig Tubago, 136 tons, Captain Pockley, from Launceston, having left the 10th instant, with hay, grain, &c. Passengers—Mrs. Johnson, and child, Miss Sarah Goodley, Lieutenant Wils, Messrs. Thomas, Mansell, O'Neil, Mr. and Mrs. Flattery, and four children, and Mr. Thomas Hughes.

19. The barque Jane, 355 tons, Capt. Fairweather, from the South Sea Fishery, having left Sydney 7th April, 1812, with sperm oil.

20 The barque Glenmore, Capt. Barnett, from London, having left the 13th January, with a general cargo. Passenger—Mrs. Barnett.

### DEPARTURES.

DEPARTURES.

June 17. The brig Islay, Captain Galt, for China, with sandal-w od, &c. Passenger—Mrs. Galt.

18. The barque John Remwick, Capt Morgan, for Singapore, in ballast. Passengers—Mrs. Morgan, child, and servant.

18. The barque Wivscales, Capt, Conelly, for Singapore, with sundries. Passengers—Mr. Sydney Peel, br. Hopper, Mr. White, and Mr. Barrow.

18. The schooner Ernest, Capt, Irvine, for Tahiti, with sundries. Passengers—Mr. A. K. T. Brunnius, Wr. C. H. Bell, Mr. N. G. Brodew, Mr. J. H. Millar, John Eoarder, Edward Vernon, and William Sifton.

19. The barque Avatalasian Packet, Capt. Hill, for Launceston, with sundries. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Knowless, Mr. and Mrs. McCrone, and Mr. John Jacobs.

John Jacob S. Laures, T. John Jacob S. Laures, T. John Jacob S. 19. The schooner Scutia, Captain Ward, for Port Nicholson, with sundries. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Egar, Mr. Bell, Mr. King, Mr. Wilson, Mrs. Laddle, and four children.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This day.—The Louisa and Sir John Byng for Hobart Town.

To-morrow.—The Sanspareille for Adelaide, 23rd inst.—The Deborah for Launceston. VFSSELS CLEARED OUT.

The brig Louisa, Captain Tucker, for Hobart Town, with sundries. Passengers—G. R. Hirst, Esq., John Ross, Esq., F. N. Rossi, Esq., Mrs. Binneson, Mr. Vuncent, Mr. Levis, Mr Underwood, Mr. G. Howard, Master Howard, Mr. Williams, Mrs. Carr, and Ellen Poster.

The brig Sir John Bgng, Captain Keen, for Hobart Town. Passengers—Miss S. A. Robson, Mr. Kobert Crawford, Mr. A. Holland, Alexander Kilgour, Mrs. Kilgour, Caoiel Kilgour, Miss Margaret Kilgour, Miss Ellen Kilgour, Mrs. Laughy, and child, Mr. Doogood, twelve soldiers, and thirty-three prisoners of tho Crown.

The barque Ludy Bluckwood, Captain Butcher, for the South Sea Fishery, with whaling gear, &c.

Notice is given in yesterday's Government Gazette, that Mr. Gilbert Wright, late colector of quit-ents for the district of Bathurst, is not amhorised to receive fur-ther payments. Parties who may hold receipts under his hand are requested to reward them to the Colonial Treasurer.

. BEEF SALTING. - We are happy to hear that large stockholders in this district are making arrangements on an extensive scale for slaughtering cattle and salting the beef; and we understand that after they have concluded slaughtering their own they will be ready to slaughter for other parties. We congratulate the settlers on the opportunity which will thus be presented of disposing of their surplus stock.—Maitland Mercury.

ERRATA.—In part of our impression of to-day, under the head "Sydney Bank," in the 26th line from the top of the first column of the first page, occurs an awkward typographical error. Instead of £1000 read £6000,

THE CUMBERLAND BOROUGHS.

The following is the final state of the poll for the Cumberland district of boroughs :-

Windsor and Richmond Campbelltown	Bowman, 77 23 27	Fitzgerald. 90 24 12
-	127	120

Mr. Bowman is therefore the successful candidate; there being other two votes in his favour at Richmond, in regard to which there is some uncertainty. There can be there is some uncertainty. There can be no doubt that, on the official declaration of the result, he will be returned as the member for the Cumberland boroughs.

The governor, it is said, has ordered all the votes of parties tendering, whose nar have been excluded from the electoral list through the disgracefully unjust decision of. the revision court, to be enrolled in a separate list and returned to him, together with the return of the writ. Almost the whole of these are in favour of Mr. Bowman.

From the quietness with which the nomination passed off, it was expected that this election would not be marked by such outrages as the previously excited state of the lower orders had led us to apprehend. the lower orders and led us to apprehend. But the election day shewed the fallacy of such an expectation. On that day, Windsor and Richmord were the scenes of violence and tunnit, directed alike against the person and the property of the adherents of the succes-ful candidate, equal in atrocity to those which occurred during the election for the city of Sydney, and apparently got up by a party animated by the same spirit, and organised for a common, end. The particulars of the depredations committed that several houses—among the rest the house and brewery of our fel-low-citizen, Mr. Cadell—have sustained serious damage. Mr. Cadell himself, who serious damage. Mr. Cadell himself, who had gone to Windsor to tender his vote, was pursued for a considerable way on the Parramatta road by the infuriated and reckless mob, and but for the fleetness of his horse, would have suffered personal violence and insult. We regret to add that the same culpable negligence of the safety of the lieges has been displayed by the police authorities, that we have had to complain of in Sydney: and when it is taken into consideration that the police magistrate, the chief constable, and all the other police officials, had exhibited throughout the canvass such strong party predi-lections, we cannot see how anything else could have been looked for.

## NEWCASTLE.

June 17, 1843 .- The inhabitants of our little town are this morning in such a state of dismay that I cannot help letting you know the circumstance that has given rise to it, which, I doubt not, you will think as good an electioneering trick as is likely to happen throughout the colony during the happen throughout the colony during the election. This being the nomination day, and the place Maitland, upwards of 100 of Mr Scott's friends were to have gone last night by the steamer Thistle, Capt. Pattison, who agreed yesterday morning with Scott's Committee, to come an extra trip, and take them all up. He was to have been here at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, and, in accordance with that arrangement, all who intended to go mustered in Hunter-street, and a goodly turn-out there was, I assure you—full of hope and anticipation—every one with a rosette at his breast, and six beautiful flags flying. Well, after four benutiful flags flying. Well, after four o'clock, came five, but no steamer; and then the report went abroad that it was stuck on the flats, so they settled themselves with resignation to wait till the tide rose, that it might get off; and a little before sundown parties might be seen taking their way to the heights about the town, straining their eyes as if they would penetrate into obscurity, to see if they could catch a glimpse of anything like the steamer. Some who wished to keep the hearts of the others up, declared they had seen her on the flats, and they who knew she was not there kept it to themselves. Time and tide, however, wait for no man; darkness came; and midnight; and the tide; but no Then it was that the wrath long nursed, and kept warm, began to break out; but the best of it was no one knew who to

vent his spleen on, for no one ever sus pected for a moment the captain, who is a staunch supporter of Mr. Scott, the blame all fell upon Mr. Eales, who is for Wentworth, and being part proprietor of the Thistle, had to give his consent to the measure before Captain Pattison could be allowed to come, and depend upon it, Enles need not shew face here for some time to Towards two o'clock (morning) a great many had gone home, being tired of waiting; and now (nine o'clock) all who can get any conveyance, either by land or water, are off, and some fifteen or twenty on foot. Nothing can exceed the enthusiasm displayed by the people of this town towards the cause of Mr. Scott. Of the whole inhabitants, Mr. Wentworth has not more than twenty favourable to him. I have been up through the town this morning, and the expressions of rage from the disappointed people are truly laughable; their countenances pale and languid with watch ing in the streets all night; mad with rage thinking Scott will lose by the trick of his adversary, and vociferating vows of ven-geauce against the perpetrators of it. I expect there will be some disturbance when she does come, which will be twelve o'clock, her usual time. Mr. Scott's friends, and Major Wentworth, all met at Maitland, on Tuesday last, and I question whether such a scene was ever witnessed since it was a town. I would have written you an account town. I would have written you an account of it, only I know the Mercury will tell you all. I was there myself, and had an opportunity of witnessing both parties. All went off well, and no misfortune or accident occurred.-C.

NEWCASTLE—THE ELECTION.
(From our Correspontent.)
JUNE 20rm, 10 o'CLOCK.—The poll has been open since nine. The most of the voters on the electoral list have voted, and the state of the poll is now 50 for Mr. Scott. and 10 for Major Wentworth. I have but time to write this, as the steamer is a hand

TWELVE O'CLOCK -As the steamer has been detained, I have opened the letter to inform you that W. Scott, of Glendon, has just addressed the inhabitants of this town, and thanked them for the kind feeling displayed here towards his brother; he also informed them that on account of ill health, he has retired from the contest for the county of Durham, as he thinks their interests will be much better served by some other of the competitors than by him, as his health would not allow him to perform the arduous duties entailed upon a Member of the Legislative Assembly.

Two more electors have voted since I

wrote the above, so that the state of the poll is now 51 for Mr. Scott, and 11 for Major Wentworth. I think all have voted now. I will write again to-morrow.

POLICE DOINGS AT YASS JUNE 107H, 1843.—Before John Richard Hardy, William Ady, and George Macdo-nald, Esgrs. Mr. Nicholas R. Besnard was brought up by warrant to answer a criminal information filed against him by C. O'Brien, Esq., J. P., for writing a scandalous and libellous letter to his Excellency the Governor, containing some grave and serious charges against the said Mr. C. O'Brien. The whole of which Mr. O'B. swears is false, malicious, and unfounded. Mr. O'Brien's affidavit having been read, he swore to the contents being true. Mr. Hardy asked Mr. Besnard if he had any questions to put to Mr. O'Brien. Mr. Besnard took an objection, citing some authority he then held in his hand, submitting to the Court that the the constraint is the dismissed, as he was prepared to prove the truth of the whole he had stated in that letter. That it was not libellous against the public, and, therefore, could not be proceeded with in that Court. Beach did not appear to entertain the objection. Mr. Ady requested to see the warrant-he at once pronounced it to be informal, and upon that ground the case should be dismissed. Mr. Macdonald seemed to be of the same opinion. Mr. Hardy did not concur with his brother magistrates, contending that the warrant was in due form, and he should proceed in the investigation, observing at the same time, if the warrant was informal, Mr. Besnard would have a good action against him for false imprisonment. Mr. Ady very innocently said, "They would not take advantage of that." However, Mr. Hardy said, he should continue with the

Mr. Macdonald then withdrew, Mr. Ady remained on the Bench. Mr O'Brien signed his deposition, and Mr. Hardy then asked Mr. Besnard if he had anything so urge or say to the Court why he should not be committed to take his trial for libel. Mr. Besnard said, he had been discharged by a majority of the Bench. Mr. Hardy considered he had not shown sufficient cause, and he committed him accordingly. Mr. Adv then addressed himself to Mr. Besnard from the Bench—"I advise you neither to give bail, not submit to go to gaol." Mr. Besnard did resist. There was a complete aproar in the Court, and Mr. Hardy had to leave the Court to give his assistance to the constables. The public expected a rescue, but Mr. Besnard ultimately put in bail for his appearance to take his trial for the libel. [The above is in substance extracted from the Australian. It is evidently a coloured and one-sided statement; but as we have not heard fron our own correspondent, we give the facts as stated by our contenporary. It is an out-rageous violation of personal liberty if the majority of the bench did consider that the case should be dismissed, and the presiding magistrate in the face of their opinion took upon him to commit.]

PRICES CURRENT.

Money (Metallic).—None in the maradamant.

-A trifling business doing in PAPER. Australasian, Commercial or Union Bank manufacture. In cheques buyers are shy orders unsaleable.

DRUGS are quite a drug. No one will take them who can at all do without; Burton's (purge) pills excepted.

LIVE STOCK—Quite dead. Numerons

LABOUR .- Bad demand; and worse pay nothing a-week, and keep yourself.

Woot.—As soft as ever. Spirits-Going down.

BARLEY .- Barely sustains former quo-

BULTER-Since the cold weather is arder to purchase, but better to obtain.

FLOUR. The unsettled state of the market in this article of first importance, and the unsettled discussions between the rival champions at the present moment, which are likely to settle nothing after all, have completely floored this commodity. Be-tween Berry and Co. to raise, and Simple, Hall, and Co. to depress it, the trade is in bad bread.

Votes .- A new article of commerce has been manufactured by Peel, Stanley, Gipps, and Co.; which is the only one of brisk demand at present in the colony. It is under patent; but the demand during this mouth is likely to be tremendous. The holders to the last may make a first-rate speck.-

ROBEN REES. Aberdeen Awa, June 12, 1843.

# "MOST FORCIBLE FEEELE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL OBSERVIR
Sig—It is an old adage that those who live in glass ouses should not be among the first to throw stones houses should not be among the first to throw stones. Had Syl, Blackthorn, the younger, who figures in the Australian of a recent date, been sufficiently aware of the fragile materials of which he is composed, he would not have had the temerity to provoke retaliation. He takes credit to himself of being a younger member of the Blackthorns'; but if we may judge of him from his late clumsy exhibition, he is after all, but a bungling representative of that distinguished family—a mere sapting.

out a bungting representative of that distinguished maily—a mere sapting.

Mr. Blackthorn's good taste, it would seem, has been greatly offended at a couple of notices fixed to the wails of the Campbelltown Court-house, upon which he makes a mighty display of his citical acumen. But he unfortunately shews himself to be no better adept, in the Queen's English than his neighbour at whose expresse he affects to make merer.

he had been born, but was sure he never was bred. In like manner, I think it may be affirmed of Syl. Blackthorn that he was born, but it is not quute clear that he ever was brd; and whatever may be his real name, residence, or employment, for his magnanimous but feeble effort at criticism, he deservose-like the "woman's tailor," referred to in the notto—ever afterwards to be known under the soubriquet of "most forcible feeble,"—Yours at command. A SHILLELAH.

Campbell-town, 15th June, 1343.

P.S. The expressions in the notices at which the

Campbell-fown, 19th June, 1343.

P.S. The expressions in the notices at which the writer in the Anstralian has taken offence, and which he has put in italies, are not so very objectionable as he would make them appear, and would never have been inserted in a public journal if there had not existed a strong inclusation to find rath. The words in italies, to which attention is invited, are these—"

"All cents of the description to reserve the second of the description of the descriptio in Italies, to which attention is invited, are these—"All stock of any description—trespassing and wilfull trespass"—when it is considered that the much respected individual, who is so ungenerously carped at, has nearly attained the age of severny years, it will not be deemed a matter of surprise if he should be less observant now, than the has been, of his style of writing—but, on the contrary, he will be entitled to no ordinary praise for continuing to exert himself for the public welfare.—S.

HOME DISPATCH.
In Section dear land, and district of Garioch, In Seoi i's dear land, and district of Garioch, tkight fam sus for parsons deemed both wise and merry, A section once lived, who appired to learning, Thro' by spade and by shovel his bread he was carning, "Well," I've minister me-ts hun, says "John, could you preach;" And the folks in true doctrine with picty teach p I will give you a text, which, in Job you will find—"The dumb as in the wilderness shadling the wind," "Onth John deffine his honce; In show his good

Quoth John, doffing his bonuet, to show his good

breeding—
'I will be long ere she fatten with such scanty

"Twill be long ere she fatten with such scant's feeding,"
Exactly in keeping with John's exposition, be have plan upon plan to improve our condition, And I doubt if there sone worth one pinch of sneeshin. In air, thin air did Hamlet's ghost Dissolve, to vision wholly lost.

Dissolve, to viscion wholly lost.

In air, this air, these every plan

As yet devised by scheming man.

But soon the Ascembly Legislative
Will find no doubt the right sedative,
To cure this epidemic fever,
And then apply a raising lever,
With props and fulcrums strong and steady.

For credit and cash,

And save from a smash,
And save from a smash,
This island of Pannas,
With all its strange gannas,
Should they find the right plan overy mortal will

wonder,
And say in surprise, what a foreunate blunder!
Some think in this house will be less work than wind Some think in this house will be leas work the But bring no prophet I speck not my mind. Before this month comes to a close, Some gents will gain and some must lose. Both town and country free electors, Are canouss'd by political projectors.— A querish word, but pail innentary imported in some slup's inventory, Much love and kind and friendly greeting. And many, many a country meeting. Each voter promises his vote, Tho' sometimes like the wie of Lot, He looketh back and swears by jingo, He cannot comprehend their lingo. Small favour has he for these tones, small favour has he for these notes

Unless they fill his purse with sovereigns or with

SHE CLUNG TO HIM.

She clung to him with woman's love, Like ivy to the oak, Whilst o'er his head, with crushing force, Earth's chilling tempests broke.

And when the world looked cold on him, And blight hung o'er his name, She soothed his cares with woman's love, And bade him rise again.

When care had furrowed o'er his brow, And clouded his young hours, She wove amidst his crown of thorns A wreath of love's own flowers.

And never did that wreath decay, Or on- bright flow'ret wither, For woman's tears still nourished them That they might bloom for ever.

'Tis ever thus with woman's love,
True till life's storms have passed,
And like the vine around the tree,
It braves them to the last,
merican Paper.

the wails of the Campbelltown Court-house, upon which he makes a mighty display of his critical acumen. But he unfortunately shews himself to be no better adept, in the Queen's English than his neighbour, at whose expense he affects to make merry; for in the very first sentence this giant of literature, after in the very first sentence this giant of literature, after in the very first sentence this giant of literature, after in the very first sentence this giant of literature, after in the very first sentence this giant of literature, after in the very first sentence was a state of "dectioneering anys of litigation yising birth to bad grammar, and of having copied a racy little moreaut which had falten in his way just now."

In the next sentence we are informed that "the foregoing elegant extract was sustained by a dirty piece of paper measuring exactly five by four and half unches. And not only bore the signature, the virtuals sign-manual of a real justice of the peace, &c."

Pray Sir—to use the elegant phraseology of this admirable critic—" have a careful regard of his capitat style," exquisite orthography, and most sensible punctuation.

In the concluding sentence we read as follows—" The above being in my opinion well calculated to soothe the raw established on the withers of my poor friend not long since;" &c. Is his friend, pray, a brute? and, if so, what must Blackthorn be himself? I have read of a man, who, on being asked where he was born and bred, replied that he believed Eastern Cruelty .- Whilst I was

MANY FACTS IN FEW WORDS.

A legal stone is 14 lbs., or the eighth of an hundred, in England, and 16 lbs. in Holland.

The fathom, 6 feet, is derived from the height of a full grown man. A hand, in horse measure, is 4

a full grown man. A hand, in horse measure, is a inches.

An Irish mile is 2210 yards; a Scotch mile is 1934 yards; an English, or statue mile, 1760 yards; (terman, 1806; Turkish, 1826.

An acre is 4310 square yards, or 69 yards, 1 foot, 8 1-2 inches each way. A square mile, 1780 yards each way, contains 640 acres.

The Perslams give names to every day in the menth, just as we give them to days of the weck. The Exquinmax attain the height of but 4 fact 3 inches, and the Mogul Tartars but 4 feet 9 inches. The human body consists of 240 bones, 9 kinds of articulations or joinings, 100 cartilages or ligaments, 410 muscles or trudous, and 100 nerves. Jusides blood, arteries, veins, &c.

Hiley asserts that Arabs, in the desert, live 200 years.

The foot of a Chinese female, from the heel to the

The foot of a Chinese female, from the heel to the great toe, is only 4 inches long.

Total abstinence from food above seven days is fatal to man; but there are instances of surviving after a langer period. A religious fanatic, in 1780, determined to fart 40 days, but died on the 10th. In marching, soldiers take 75 steps per minute; quick marching, 103; and in charging, 150 steps.

An elephant bred to war stands firm against a volly of musketry, and 30 bullets in the flesh will not kill him.

Fish are drawn towards a light; they assemble to be fed by the sound of a bell, and are fond of music. A chesnut tree on Mount Ætna is 100 feet round, close to the trunk.

A chesnut tree on Mount Actina is 190 feet round, close to the trunk,
Potatoes planted below 3 feet do not vegetate; at 1 foot they grow thickest; and at 2 feet they are retarded two or three months.

The mahogany tree is full grown in 200 years.
Cypress trees are known to be 690 or 900 years old, there are no solid rocks in the arctic regious,

owng to the severe frosts.
Fossil bones of the lizard, 21 feet in length, equal to the dragons of antiquity, have been found in

Bavaria.
The surface of the sea is estimated at 150,000,000 thing the whole surface of the globe the surface of the sea is estimated at 150,000,000 square miles, taking the whole surface of the globe at 197,000,000 square miles. Its greatest depth is supposed to be equal to the height of the highest mountam, or four miles.

Fresh water begins to freeze at 32 deg., called the freezing point; but salt water does not freeze till 31-2 degrees.

Of 100 parts into which the surface of the earth may be divided freeze contains 7 Action 20 feet.

33 1-2 degrees.
Of 100 parts into which the surface of the earth may be divided, Europe contains 7, Africa 21, Continental Asia 33, New Holland, &c., 8, South America 15, North America 16.
A cylinder of water may be converted into ice by placing it in 6 lbs. of sulphate of soda, and 4 lbs. of sulphate acid, at 35 deg., well mixed. The ice is extracted for use by parting the cylinder in hot water. Extreme cold produces the same perception on the skin as great heat. When mercury is frozen at 40 deg. belaw zero, the sensation of the skin is the same are that of touching red hat iron.
The sound of thunder water.

acg. Delay zero, the sensation of the skill is the same as that of touching red hot iron.

The sound of thunder may be heard for 20 or 25 miles; or with the car to the ground, much more, lightning is reflected 100 or 200 miles.

Hood v. Ghosts.-Ghosts be hanged! Hood v. Ghosts.—Ghosts be hanged! Note to such things in nature; all laid for gago, before the word payment. What should they come for? The colliers may rise for higher wages, and the Gordists may rise for teform, and Joseph Storge may rise for list health, and bread may rise, and the rising generation may rise; but that the dead should rise only to make one's hair rise, is more than I can credit. Suppose yourself a chost. Well, if you come out of your grave to serve a feired, how are you to help him? And if it's an enem; what's the use of appearing to him! if you can't pitch it into him.—New Monthly.

The Bulling Bearing. Signapprove the

The Ruling Passion .- Sigourney, the celebrated punster, when near his death, overheard a scrvant inform the doctor in a whisper, that a certain person had fallen into the well. Sigourney painfully lifted up his head and said, "1 say doctor, did he kick the bucket !"—American Paper.

kick the bucket p. — American Paper.

A Wheeling Article. — Going to dinner the other day, we saw a little codger, about two vears old, sitting in a wheelbarrow and trying to wheel binness!. It struck us that many people in this we'rd are aften caucht in the same act, and we have limited to the control of the clock, and continually seeking ble own amuse men!—always absent tram his counting-house, and yet expecting to get along—he's sitting in a wheelbarrow and trying to wheel himself. When we see a protessional man better acquainted with everything to get along—he's sitting in a wheelbarrow and trying to wheel himself. When we see a protessional man better acquainted with everything to the analysis of the control of A Wheeling Article .- Going to dinner

A medical gentleman wrote a letter to Sir Henry Halford, on cholera, in which he takes to himself the credit of being "the first to discover that disease, and communicate it to the public." PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

Fisher's Colonial Magazine and Commercial-Mari time Journal. London: Fisher, Son, & Co.

To those who take an interest in the in numerable colonies of the British empire scattered over the whole globe, a monthly standard publication, such as that of which the title appears at the head of the present article, devoted, not exclusively indeed, but to a considerable degree, to the development of their resources, and the furtherance of their prosperity, must be a welcome visitor. Colonization, emigration, and other topics bearing on the connection between the mother country and the colonies, are treated with great ability, and handled with a comprehensive grasp. In the number for January last there is an able article on "Peace with China," in which an enlightened view is taken of the prospects of improved and indefinitely extended trade with that Empire, and the advantages likely to arise from the establishment of a chain of steam communication, extending from England to

the Cape of Good Hope, and thence to Ceylon, China, Australia, &c.

In this article, it is shown that the direct distance from the Lizard Point in the British channel to Saldanha Bay, near the Cape, is 5,560 miles, which at the average rate of Atlantic steamers, can be run in twenty-six days, and that from Saldanha Bay to Hong-Kong, is 7010 miles, requiring thirty-two days—in all, fifty-eight days from England to China, or allowing a few days for casualties, taking in coals, &c., nine weeks. From this main line, other branches might spring off at the Cape, at Ceylon, at Penang, and at Singapore, so as to form a connecting link with all the British settlements in the East. The fol-lowing extract, though weakened by separation from its tables, will still prove interesting. It accords in a remarkable degree with the view of the subject which was some time ago presented to our readers, from the pen of one eminently qualified by personal observation to do it justice :-

observation to do it justice:—

"From the foregoing tables it will be seen that langland possesses within her own valuable and healthful colonies, a full and complete unbroker chain of the requisite positions, all admirably situated at convenient distances from each other, for the purpose of coal depots and refreshing ports, in the whole direct line of steam route between England and China via Cape of Good Hope, as well as between England and Australia via Cape of Good Hope, either via Ceylon or otherwise."

That by means of a grand direct monthly steam-line route between England and China via Cape of Good Hope, the most extensively valuable and lasting benefits may reasonably be expected to accrue to both countries, (especially to England,) by bringing the two empires into so much nearer and closer contact with each other; the immense commercial advantages of such a measure, have been made fully apparent in every case where steamers have established between two great and wealthy empires, whose respective products have been largely required by each other.

That in a political point of view, the regular arrival in and departure from China in monthly succession, of powerful steamers direct from and to England via Cape of Good Hope, in a peaceable manner, is more calculated than any other measure to further convince the Chinese government (if further conviction be necessary), of our nearly exhaustless national resources, and of our (to them) invincible national power, and thus to draw them to seek to pay us that deference which is due from a weaker power to a stronger and more advanced nation: that from our being their territorial neighbours, and their best customers, it is the interest of their government to cause to be thrown off at once all obstructions to and restrictions on, trade by the Mandarins and Hong merchants, and also that it is the best policy of their Tartar government to seek our counsel and close alliance.

" A few war steamers kept plying between Hong-

"A few war steamers kept plying between Houg-kong and the ports newly opened for trade in China, would do much in keeping the Chinese to the spirit and letter of the treaty of peace.
"This grand direct monthly steam-line route to China via Cape of Good Hope, will open up, (without causing any extra outlay of moave or loss of time on the voyage), a regular and speedy communication with our rich trading possessions in the stratis of Malae x, Malay India, (Penang, Malaeca, and Singapore), with the productive colony of the Isle of France, and with our valuable possessions in the Caue of Good Houe Malay final, frealing, matacit, and singapore, win the productive colony of the Isle of France, and with our valuable possessions in the Cape of Good Hope colony, and by sacrificing one day on the passage, Point de Galle, Ceylon, can be touched at, and thus a grand junction line of steam communication can be

opened (at no further expense) between all parts of India and China, as steamers are already plying between Ceylon and Bombay, and between Ceylon and Calcutta in Madras.

Point de Galle was last French war the rendez-

roint de Gaile was last French war the rendez-vous for the assembling of all East India merchantmen seeking convoy to England, and from its position, it must doubtless become so again, should the necessity unfortunately arise.

cossity unfortunately arise.

"And by this main steam-line, Swan River, Australia, can either be reached by steam in 15 days from the Isle of France, or in 14 to 14½ days from Ceylon, as shown by part of table (1) and part of table (1), and thus can be opened up (so soon as the rapidly growing Australian and New Zealand colonies can bear the expense), a steam communication between England and her valuable wood and whate-oil culonies in the South Seas, and the ween her possessions in India and China, and these South Sea colonies, at a very moderate proportion of the expense to the South Sea colonies.

to the South Sea colonies. Dire experience proves, by the ruinous losses incurred, the great risk run by Englishmen in investing their money in foreign countries in loans, public works, banks, &c., &c., money invested either by our government, or by private individuals, in our own colonies, or in steam ships connected with them, is a good and safe interest, yielding property, and moreover it is a great national benefit; England possesses what no other country on the face of the earth does good an sate meets, it is a great national benefit; England possesses what no other country on the face of the earth does, viz., a superabundance of rich fruitful virgin land in her own colonies, which has never been tilled since the creation of the world, and which is in many parts without inhabitants—an overflow of a most industrious population at home wanting employment—and also a superabundance of money at home wanting investment, both the latter lying idle for want of being set in motion and to work; it may not be too much to assert, that the British colonies are capable of absorbing profitably for all parties concerned, for the next thousand years, all the men and money England has to dispose of as superabundant—for were all the upontation of the United Kingdom landed on Australia to-morrow, they would only serve to colonize a small nock of it!

"Half a million yearly of our overflowing popula-

small neok of it!

"Half a million yearly of our overflowing popula-tion, male and female, young and old, bired, or ap-prenticed for, say five years, or otherwise honestly induced to embark for the colonies, and carrying with them a sufficiency of capital, skill, and industry to set the whole fleet of emigrants in motion and to work on arrival out, would benefit this country much set the whole nect of enigrants in month and to work on arrival out, would benefit this country much, but the enigrants doubly so; however destrable it may be to use every effort for the extension of our commerce among foreign nations, and however destrable it undoubtedly is to push our commerce to the utmost among the coloured race in our own thickly populated tropical colonies, still the white race, our own countrymen, in our own cold-weather colonies, are by far our best customers; and besides, trade is capable of greater extension, in proportion to the number of inhabitants, amongst our growing cold weather colonies, than with nations long civilized, and whose wants are perhaps, in many articles, sufficiently supplied; under these circumstances, every British subject who emigrates to a foreign country is a decided loss to England, and therefore it is our interest (and I think it is every Englishman's duty to his cuted loss to England, and therefore it is our interest (and I think it is every Englishman's duty to his country) to use all the honest means within his reach, to induce such of his countrymen as intend emigrating, to give a preference to a British colony.

"Lastly, in another point of view, and which is second to none, the satishishment of a lign of steames."

tions in the colonies in good working order in time of peace, and thus give us the power of being fully pre-pared for war; but which, God grant may not occur again in our day either in Europe or Asia."

This number of the Colonial Magazine is enriched with a fine portrait of Lord Hill, of whom a memoir is given, together with a very tasteful view in chalk drawing of the Asphaltum, or Pitch lake, in

EXERCISES, REVIEWS, AND ACTION.

EXERCISES, REVIEWS, AND ACTION.

Configure Success!

It has pleased Almighty God to crown her Majesty's arms in China with complete success.—Lord

Stanley's Letter to the Lord Major of London.

A large party of Europeans were crossing the desert, and after several days' incessant travelling they halted for rest and refreshment. Suddenly, they were attacked by a troop of Arab Tartars, who fell upon them, sword in hand, slew a large number, including the wives of some British officers, and the children in their arms, bornt the tents, seized upon the camels, and the valuable onliners, and the children in their arms, burnt the tents, seized upon the camels, and the valuable wares with which the camels were laden, the watches, pur-es, and pocket-books of the gentlemen, and the jewels of the hadies, and would consent to spare the lives of the remainder of the party, only on condition of receiving a solenn p edge, and written undertaking, that a further large payment should be transmitted on a distant day, for the fulfilment of which some of the party should remain in the hands of the Arabs, as hostages; and, in default of payment, their lives were to be forfeited. The Arabs rode away with their booty, congratulating each other on their "Compilet Success," and shouting "There is one God, and Mahomed is prophet-". Great is the Lord, he hath delivered infidels into our hands.—Praised be his name."

When occurrences like these are related, men shudder at the recital, and pique themselves on

shudder at the recital, and pique themselves on being "Christian" and civilized, and not as these Mahommedans and barbarians. And wherein conommedans and barbarians. And wherein con

\* This title is founded on the name which Colone Thompson has given to his works, recently published, namely, "Exercises, Political and others. Six vols. London: Edingham, Wilson. 1842.

sists the difference? We have attacked the un-offending Asiatics—we have put them to death by the sword and the musket—set fire to their houses -plundered their stores—extorted from them, under threat of extermination, instant payment of under threat of extermination, instant payment of several millions of dollars, and insisted on receiving an undertaking and security for the payment of a further sum at a distant period. We boast of our "complete success," and an official document, signed by my Lord Stanley, (ex-driver of the Derby-diliy, and now one of the conductors of the Perby-diliy, and now one of the conductors of the Perby-diliy, and now one of the conductors in the Perby-diliy, and now one of the conductors have like a lord Stanley. Or any other similar lord of earth, and could be pleased with rebbery and marder. Let us see the soit of "complete success?" which has, with the assistance of "Almighty God" crowned "her arms."

"The dead and wounded of the enemy (although most of them had been carried away) were lying

"The dead and wounded of the enemy (authough most of them had been carried away) were lying about in all directions, no attention whatever being paid to the latter. Already had the houses and shops been broken open, and the most valuable property (as tres, bales of silk, furs, &c.,) was scattered about like hubbish. All the houses, which were supposed to

ters, bales of silk, furs, &c.,) was scattered about like rubbish. All the houses, which were supposed to have any connection with the government or government officers, were either burned or being burned."—
Letters from Tehan Keang, July 30, 1842.

"I never saw such loss of life and property as took place here; we lost officers and men enough, but it is impossible to compute the loss of the Chinese, for when they found they could stand no longer against us, they cut the throats of their wives and children, and drove them into wells and ponds, and then destroyed themselves; in many houses there were from eight to twelve dead bodies, and I myself have seen a dozen women and children drowning themselves in a small pond the day after the fight. The whole of the city pond the day after the fight. The whole of the city and suburbs are a mass of ruins, whole streets have been burnt down."—Letter from Chin-Keang-Foo,

been burnt down."—Letter from Chin-Keang-Fvo, 18th Aug.

"A great number of those who escaped our fire committed suicide, after destroying their families. The lass of life has been, therefore, appaling; and it may be said that the Mantachoo race in this city is extinct."—Sir Hugh Gough's Despatch Of course, those who committed self-destruction, were only induced to do so in order to avoid the horrid barbarities practised by their conquerors. Her "Majesty's Arms," the lion and the unicorn, are no inapt symbols of the wild and bloody cruelties of war. No wonder, therefore, that the noor Chinese should

horrid barbarities practised by their conquerors. Her 
"Majesty's Arms," the lion and the unicorn, are no 
inapt symbols of the wild and bloody cruelties of war. 
No wonder, therefore, that the poor Chinese should 
rush upon any other mode of destruction rather than 
that of falling into such "arms."

One of these letters gives an instance of the pacific 
disposition of the natives, and of the petty larceny 
which is practised upon them.

"The natives are very kind to us, and have been 
so all along. They occasionally bring us presents of 
vegetables, and their vegetables are very fine. They 
have excellent brinjals, French beans, celery, and 
cucumbers, &c.; for these they will not take payment, 
unless it be a slip of paper with 'British protection,' 
upon it, which they are all very glad to get."—Letter 
from Tchan-Keang, July 30.

Now, no one will imagine for a moment that the 
poor Chinese bring their first fruits and their offerings 
as a mark of gratitude for the kindness done to them 
in burning their houses and slaughtering their friends 
and relations. Of course, these provisons are given 
through fear and intimidation, and it would be tild 
for them to receive payment, knowing that the money 
would instantly be demanded. So her Majesty's 
arms, which in England are employed for the unhallowed purpose of locking up American flour and 
Dantzic wheat, are said, by my Lord Stanley, to be 
stretched out to Asia, to steal French beans, cucumbers, and celery; and heaven is said to be in league 
with petty larceny! A free translation of the proverh "Heaven helps those who help temselore," 
would be an equally appropriate vindication of a 
breach of the cighth commmandment. If it was 
necessary that my Lord Stanley, should introduce 
supernatural agency, it would have been far more 
decorous that he should have said it be in league 
meters and celery; and have said with the near far nore 
decorous that he should have said with 
the provent 
mandment would not then have been super-added to 
the breaches the breaches of the sixth and eighth, and as Mercury
was said to be the god of thieves his assistance would
have been more in character.

The author of the "Exercises" seems to have fore-

see the course events would take. He said—
"You will see the robber ministry asking the ap-plause of the country, because the robberies have been successful. Just as the ancient chieftain counted the plants of the country, because he roboter is a we been successful. Just as the ancient chieftain counted the brads of the captured cows, and appealed to them in proof that right was on his side. And as the serfs that waited on him called these "his glorious successes," so you will see deeds for which the hangman were the filter rewarder, pronounced honourable by your representatives in Parliament assembled."—Exceptions, you villed, in the proposition of the minister of religion should be prostituted to countenance such base transactions. Speaking of the moral and religious training of the people, he says:—
"They have been educated in the bolief that there was no national morality,—that the world was a field of plunder, in which he was most glorious who took most,—that in fact, to take nothing, was a sign of baseness and chicken-heartedness, which could not be looked over. Hellgrous instruction came in aid; many

baseness and chicken-heartedness, which could not be looked over. Religious instruction came in aid; many of us were brought up in the persuasion, that we were God's peculiar people, and that to smite the Amalesties, in the shape of any foreign nation that could be found, was doing God service. Hypocrites and knaves were always at our elbow, ready to intimate that every foul act of slaughter was a portion of some great scheme of Providence."—Vol. v. ipage 421.

Do we not hear every Sunday at church, "There is none other that fighteth for us, but only thou, oh God!"

And all this that Messrs. Pike and Puck in the city may drive their carriages on robbery and blood. Why are the common people to be honest; why are we the vulgar to obey the command "Thou shalt not

steal and Thou shalt do no murder, whe betters shew us these are only cobwests to eat little knaves and let the great ones through P the clergy remonstrated P. Not they; for who but a score of perspetual surgeics may be the clergy remonstrated? Not they; for who knows but a score of perpetual curacies may be founded on the bones of heathen women and children at Canton? But they will cant like whipt bawds about something coming 'to swallow us up quick' if the consequence of national villany should descend on us in the shape of danger to the establishment."—Vol. v. page 38.

His appeal to the better sense of the more moral and intelligent portion of the community is very good:—

good:—
"Honest industrious people, who murder not neither do ye steal, cultivate a proud sense of the difference heaven has made between you, and those who, unhappily have the direction of your fortunes; remembering always that this will not be eternal, but the contempt with which you view your inferiors in morals, in honesty and in true wisdom, must end ere long in setting you beyond their reach."—Vol. vi. wage 64

page 64.

May that day speedily arrive. May the spread of right principles be such that the nation will demand as essential qualifications in their governors, clear principles, wisdom, and sound morality, instead of cant, trickery, humbug, and expediency.

AN ADJUTANT.

REVIVAL OF MONASTERIES IN THE ENG-LISH CHURCH. (From the Dublin Statesman.)

(From the Dubin Statesman.)
We copy the following remarkably bold paper from
the Church Intelligencer. Will anything open the
eyes of the Church principle men, who are not already
abandoned to judical blindness? Here, of course,
we have again the via media—another, "distinguishing of the use" of monasticism from the "abuse,"

ing of the use" of monasticism from the "abuse," CATHOLIC MONASTERIES.

[The following paper has been sent to us, and we give it insertion to show what is going on. Under a wise constitution and judicious management, institutions of this kind might be of great service to our Church and country, and be a powerful means of bringing back the people from the heresies and schisms of Protestant and Popish dissent into the Catholic Church of Christ. Poople will we hope be

bringing back the people from the heresies and schisms of Protestant and Popish dissent into the Catholic Church of Christ. People will, we hope, be able to distinguish the use of a system from the abuse of it. At all events, it would be some time before any such institutions would be rich enough to tempt the sacrilegious cupidity of the State.]

"Review of Monastic and Conventual Institutions on a Plan adopted to the Exigencies of the Reformed Catholic Church in England.

"A monastery is a school of Christian peni'enee. It is a little community, having its own officers, in which each has his own post marked out, and in which all are engaged in labours of love; whilst from its silence and peace, the soul has leisure for contemplation.—British Critic, No. LX., article, Port Royal.

"It is a question which must long have presented itself as a subject of anxious thought to reflecting Christians," in what way the general interests of the Church and the Christian education of her people may be best promoted; and by what means a remedy may be best provided for many of the evils—social, domestic, and personal—arising out of the present disordered state of our civil and ecclesiastical relations?

"The solution of this question which has occurred on many minds, and which seems to be increasingly

ordered state of our civil and ecclesiastical relations possible. The solution of this question which has occurred to many minds, and which seems to be increasingly gaining ground, is, that the wants alluded to would be most effectually met and supplied by a revival of the monastic and conventional system in a form suited to genius, character, and exigencies of the Church of England, whereby an asylum might be opened for persons of both sexes, who, from deliberate choice, or under the pressure of various trials, might be desirous of permanent or occasional retirement from the world, and opportunity of quietude and devotion.

Irom the world, and opportunity of quietude and devotion.

"Perhaps the best model for such establishments might be the Monastery of Port Royal des Champs, as described by Mrs. Schimmelpenninck, in her interesting Memairs of Port Royal.

"The objects of such institution would be—1. To widen and deepen the legitimate influence of the Church. 2. To promote and conduct Christian education upon Church principles. 3. To afford a retreat for the contemplative, the bereaved, the destitute, and the straitened. 4. To cherish a spirit of devotion, charity, humility, and obedience. 5. To give better opportunities of acquiring self-knowledge, and exercising penitence. 6. To promote simplicity and godly sincerity in the intercourse of life. 7. To revire plainness and self-denial in diet, dress, furniture, personal attendance, &c. 8. To form habits of retirement, silence, and recollection.

"TIE MEANS.

ment, silence, and recollection.

"TIE MEANS.

"1. A system by which the superabundance of the wealthy may be made available to supply the wants of the poorer members. 2. Daily public devotion, and frequent communion, agreeably to the order of the Church. 3. Strict observance of the festivals, fasts, &c., prescribed by the Book of Common Prayer. 4. A rule for dress, diet, furniture, recreations, &c. 5. Appointed times for silence and subjects for meditation. 6. Corporal works of mercy. 7. Exercises of penitence and obedience. 8. Bodily and mental labour, particularly in educating the young, composing works to meet the necessities of the church, working for the poor, and assisting in the various duties of the establishment.

"CONSTITUTION.

duties of the establishment.

"No vows, but a solemn declaration and engagement of obedience to the superior, and of compliance with the rules of the institution during residence.

"Visitation—monthly by the parochial minister, quarterly by the rural dean, half-yearly by the archdeacon, yearly by the bishop.

"Superion—to be appointed by the bishop, and removeable at his pleasure; to appoint his or her secondary, with approval of the bishop.

"Uther details may be easily supplied.

"It is hoped and earnestly requested that the friends of primitive pietry, order, and simplicity, ind whose hands this paper may fall, will contribute their thoughts and endeavours towards expanding these hints, and devising some method of bringing them to a practical issue."

BRITISH AND FOXEIGN MISCELLANY.

The Augsburg Gazette publishes a letter from Rome, announcing that the Holy See was about to send a vicar apostolical to China, at the request of the send a vicar apostolical to

canonics residing users.

We perceive by an announcement which appears in the January number of the Sporting Review, that it is the intention of Government to take immediate and rigorous measures for abolishing, the practice of public prize fighting."

public prize fighting."

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—The following letter received from Government in reference to the conscientions objection on the part of the Society of Friends to serve as jurors where evidence is aken upon oath, and which was transmitted by the city magistrates to the Executive, at the request of the Friends.—"Having, by desire of the Lord-Lieutenant, referred your letter and its inclosure to the law advisers of the Crown, I am to acquaint you test he states that the objection made by Mr. John Abell to be returned on the jury list is quite invalid. He should be returned if duly qualified. I am, your obedient,

Loca Sures.—A remarkable circumstance occurred.

bedient, E. Lucas."

IRON SHIPS.—A remarkable circumstance occurred in this port on Tuesday last, and which looks like the commencement of a new era in our mercantile may, no less than three large iron-built ships having siled on the same tide, viz.: the John Garrow, for New Orleans; the Ironsides, for Bahia; and the Yulcan for Malta. The first of these vessels was of nearly 1000 tons burden.—Liverpool Albion.

nearly 1000 tons burden.—Liverpool Albion.

The Cleopatra frigate (French), was on the point silling of from Brest for the China Seas, under the command of Captain Roy.

Seventy ships, measuring in the aggregate 10,600 tons, and employing 1,316 sailors, were despatched from the port of Glanville, during the last year, for the cod-fishery on the Great Bank off Newfoundland. The quantity of fish taken was such as to require shout 14,000,000 lbs. of salt in curing it. This is ensidered to be a very favourable season. Out of the 70 ships sent from Granville, 52 have returned into that port, 15 have entered into other ports in the Channel or Medilerranean. 2 were lost on the Newfoundland. channel or Mediterranean, 2 were lost on the New-foundland Bank, and 1 off the coast of St. Pierre.

diamine to inclinate anear, where to still the Newfoundland Bank, and I off the coast of St. Pierre.

Use or "Iralics,"—A controversy has been going on between the Times and the Chronicle as to whether the recent successes in China are to be attributed to the late or the present Ministry. Both parties speal to the same passage in one of the despatches of Sir Hugh Gough. The Times prints it in this ray:—'The movement up the Yang-tze-Kiang (with the interruption of all commercial intercourse by the Imperial Canal) suggested by the British Governoment. strenuously advocated by the Governor-General of India, and which was fortunately undersaken by Sir W. Parker and myself previous to the neeipt of these instructions, has thus led to an earlier sijustment of the differences between England and China than could probably have been effected by any ther line of operations." The Chronicle prints it has:—" The movement up the Yang-tze-Kiang with the interruption of all commercial intercourse with the pretruption of all commercial intercourse.

signstment of the differences between England and Gaina than could probably have been effected by any other line of operations." The Chronicle prints it dus: —" The movement up the Yang-tze-Kiang (with the interruption of all commercial intercourse by the Imperial Canal) suggested by the British Gorment, strenuously, advocated by the Governor-General of India. and which was fortiuntelly undersken by Sir W. Parker and myself previous to the meript of these instructions, has thus led to an earlier sijustment of the differences between England and thian than could probably have been effected by any other line of operations."

Fining Post.——Interes to the Earl of Haddington, On the morning of the 6th ultimo, a carrier figeon, quite exhausted, fell down in the yard of the baar's Head public-house, High-street, Lynn. An assealed letter was fastened by a silken string to one of its legs. The letter was written in the German Impunge, was dated Dresden, No. 4, and addressed the Earl of Haddington, London; and after being disengaged from the pigeon's leg, was enclosed in an avelope, re-directed, and sent by post to London. The pigeon was carefully attended to, was placed in a wavelope, re-directed, and sent by post to London. The pigeon was carefully attended to, was placed in an avenient cage, well supplied with food, &c., and appears quite cheerful and contented, being placed in it. Tuddenham's fish shop in the High-street.—Cambridge Chromicke, January.

THE Hindostan, after replenishing her stock of felt there, by taking on board a quantity of patent with the patent was many patent with the patent was constituted and on the patent was the patent with the patent was many patent with the patent was many patent with the patent was many patent was a dark patent was a succession.

commander and some of the passengers of this steamer have been received in town, dated October 22, off the bland of Ascension, advising their arrival there all tell. The Hindostan, after replenishing her stock of the there, by taking on board a quantity of patent self from the Government store, would proceed to her sat stage, the Cape of Good Hope, and thence to Bustitus, Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta, steaming we whole distance from England to India, via the Cape of Good Hope. She is expected at Suez, from Cautta, &c., on the 10th of February.

SREAM FRIGATES FOR THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.—
BE GOVERNMENT, on the 10th of February and the companies of the Cape of Good Hope.

Sath FRIGATES FOR THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.—
The GOVERNMENT, and the great of the Mexican Government, after having allowed steam-frigates be built and equipped for the Mexican Government, and the seysels built there. All that key can be expected to do is to prevent the steamers from being armed and manned by British seamen. How lang will it be before the Emperor of China sends an other to Mr. John Laird to build him a dozen iron stages like the Nemeric and the Philegethon? The Chisas area an extensible vinitivity people. Steamers like the Nemesis and the Phiegethon? se are an extremely imitative people. The wan ich they have been engaged must have convinced of the power of steamers both for attack and dewhich they have overlengages must have have been of the power of stamers both for attack and define; and they will not be slow to imitate Englishmen in their naval armaments, particularly in the new wan of steam.—Liverpool Paper.

By the promotions for services in China the following ships become vacant for commanders:—The spot of the commanders will be seen the commanders of the spot of the commanders will be seen the commanders of the spot of the commanders of the spot of the spot of the commanders of the spot of t

oy me promise and to the state of the state

If you wish success in life, make Persetrance your bosom friend; Experience your wise concellor; Caution your elder brother; and Hope your guardian genius.

The expression of "fall in love" evidenty shows love to be beneath a man.—Sterne.

THE ZILLERTHAL PROTESTANTS.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Dr. Pinkerton, to the British and Foreign Biblé

Pinkerton, to the Drivin and I voog.

Society:

"From Leignitz I changed my route, from the east, southwards, towards the Riesengebirge (Giant's Mountain.) On passing through the town of Hirschberg, I called at the printing-office of Mr. Krahn, where I saw the printing of the Hirschbergh Bible going forward. It is the undertaking of the Countess Von Reden, and consists of Luther's text, with short appreciations and comments of a truly evangelical cha Von Reden, and consists of Luther's text, with short annotations and comments of a truly evangelical character. The edition consists of 9000 copies in large octavo, in one volume. The King of Prussia has subscribed for 6000 copies, with the view of placing a copy in every school in Silesia and Pomerania. It is, nine years since I suggested this undertaking to the pious Countess. Many obstacles came in the way of its execution; repeatedly has it been undertaken and abandoned; but her perseverance has triumphed at last, and the edition is now three times the number of copies originally intended. The object at first was, and still is, to exclude from the common schools the Neologian Commentary of Dinter, which is said to be in the lands of almost every schoolmaster in the Neologian Commentary of Dinter, which is said to be in the hands of almost every schoolmaster in the country. We, as a Society, can of course take no part in it; yet we cannot but wish success to it, and admire the zeal of his Prussian Majesty for the advancement of the cause of truth, another proof of which it has drawn forth. Singular to say, when the Rev, Mr. Sibithory travelled with me as your deputation, in 1827, to the Continental Bible Societies, he offered 1001, out of his own pocket to induce a bookseller at Leipsic to undertake it, but no one accepted his offer.

"On the 23d, in the evening, I reached Buchwald, where I met with a most cordial welcome from the Countess Von Reden, and other pious nobles on a risit to her, Here I remained till the morning of the 27th, and was highly gratified with a review of the operations of the Buchwald Bible Society, and the

27th, and was highly gratueu was a consequence of the Buchwald Bible Society, and the other pious and benevolent works carrying on by this excellent lady. She paid to me thirty-two dollars for copies disposed of from our depot under her charge; and begged for a fresh supply of fifty Bibles and 100 Testaments of Gossner's version. They are now preparing to celebrate their anniversary, and have a good report to make; but it is one of the principles of their Society never to print any report of their transactions, They have observed this principle rigidly since their formation in 1815, in which period their issues have exceeded 60,000 copies of the Word of God.

their issues have exceeded 60,000 copies of the Word of God.

"During the last few years the Countess has been much occupied with the settlement of the sixty-three families of Zillerthal peasantry, who, from reading the Scriptures and the writings of Protestants, became convinced of the errors of Popery, and in the year 1837 were compelled either to return to the Catholic Church or leave their native valleys in the Tyrol. The latter painful alternative they chose; and when the late King of Prussia was made acquainted with their sufferings and destitution by one of their number whom they had sent to him for that purpose, he generously allowed them to settle upon part of his own estate at Erdmannsdorff, at the foot of the Giant's Mountains. Their huts are now studding the place, built in the style of their Tyrol habitions, and to each there is attached a small farm, which they cultivate for their support. The King intrusted the settlement of these exiles on account of their religion, to the Countess, who has executed her intrusted the settlement of these exiles on account of their religion, to the Countess, who has executed her commission with great success, after having had many difficulties to overcome; and the gratitude of the poor people from Zillerthal is marked on every occasion when they meet her; her name among them is changed from Countess Von Reden to 'Our Mother.' I visited several of their Swiss cottages, and found them well supplied with the Scriptures. I was much gratified in conversation with them to find them really well read in the Bible, and able to quote with ease in support of their own principles,"

# VARIETIES.

VARIETIES.

The Vicar of Bray.—The well-known story of the Vicar of Bray, a village in the County of Berks, is to be found in Fuller's Worthies. He lived under Henry the Eighth, Edward the Sixth, Mary, and Elizabeth; and was first a Papist, then a Protestant, then a Papist, and finally a Protestant again. He had seen," says the historian, "some martyrs burned, two miles off, at Windsor, and found the fire too hot for his tender temper. This viear being taxed by some one for being a turncoat and an inconstant changeling; "not so," said he, "for I always kept my principle, which is this—to live and die Vicar of Bray."

A Literary Curiosity.—A poetical friend

A Literary Curiosity.—A poetical friend of ours, says the Boston Iranscript, has a paper-folder with the following line from Gray marked on

folder with the following line from cray marked on it:—
"The ploughman homeward plods his weary way."
On looking at the quotation, it occurred to him that it might be expressed in various ways, without destroying the rhyme or altering the sense. In a short time he produced the following eleven different readings. We doubt whether another line can be found, the words of which will admit of so many transpositions and effil retain the original meaning:—

the words of which will admit of so many transpositions, and still retain the original meaning:

The weary ploughman plods his homeward way. The weary ploughman homeward plods his way. The ploughman, weary, plods his homeward way. The ploughman, weary, plods his homeward way. The ploughman plods his plower by the ploughman plods his way. Weary the ploughman homeward plods his way. Homeward the ploughman plods his way. Homeward the ploughman plods his way. Homeward the ploughman weary plods his way. The homeward ploughman weary plods his way. The homeward ploughman plods his way way. Communication of a Judge in Terns.

Compassion of a Judge in Texas.—
A very learned and compassionate judge in Texas, on passing sentence on one John Jones, who had been convicted of murder, concluded his remarks as follows:—"The fact is, Jones, that the court did not intend to order you to be executed before next spring,

but the weather is very cold—our gaol unfortunately is in a very bad condition—much of the glass in the windows is broken—the chimneys are in such a diapidated state that no fire can be made to render your apartments comfortable; besides, owing to the great number of prisoners, not more than one blanket can be allowed to each—to sleep soundly and comfortably, therefore, will be out of the question. In consideration of these circumstances, and wishing to lessen your sufferings as much as possible, the court, in the exercise of its humanity and compassion, do hereby order you to be executed to-morrow morning, as soon after breakfast as may be convenient to the Sheriff and agreeable to you."—Quebec Gazette.

THE GOLDEN MAXIM OF SIE MATTHEW HALE,
A Sabbath well spent,
Bitings a week of content,
And health for the toils of to-morrow;
But a Sabbath profaned,
Whatsoe'er may be gained,
Is a certain forerunner of sorrow.
I resolve," says the Bishop Beveridge, "never to speak of a man's virtues before his face, or of his feater which the head.

"never to speak of a man's virtues before his face nor of his faults behind his back—a rule, the obser before his face vance of which would, at one stroke, banish from so-ciety both flattery and defamation."

The Rev. Hamilton Paul, on receiving

The Rev. Hamilton Faul, on receiving the presentation to the church and parish of Broughton, near Edinburgh, preached a farewell sermon to the ladies of Ayr, and not a little to the surprise of his fair auditory specially assembled to hear the valr-dictory address, gave out his text—"And they all fell upon Pauls neck and kissed him." The audience, male and female, looked at each other amid some confining may are stitutings, and although expert statements. maie and female, looked at each other amid some con-fusion and even tittering; and although a grave and admirable discourse followed, rigid censors no doubt thought that the choice of text of the eccentric di-vi.e, whose punning propensities, even in the pulpit, were notorious, savoured a little of profanity.

# PRICE CURRENT. IMPORTED MERCHANDISE.

GRAIN. 

Ale (Allsopp's) per hkd. 7 10 0 to 8 0
Ditto (Burton's) per hkd. 7 15 0 ... 8 0
Ditto in bottle, per dozen. 0 9 6 ... 0 10
Dutto (Dunbar's) per hkd. 7 0 0 ... 7 10
London Porter ditle. 7 10 0 ... 7 10
Ditto in bottle, per dozen 0 9 0 ... 0 10
Ditto in bottle, per dozen 0 9 0 ... 0 10 SPIRITS.

| SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. | SPIRITS. WINES.

4 15 0 .. Nominal 1 10 0 .. Nominal 2 15 0 .. 0 0 o None .. 0 0 o 5 10 0 .. 6 0 o None .. 0 0 0 .. 0 6 Manilla Coffee per lb ... No demand .. 0

Java ditto ditto (fine)... Nominal .. 0

Siam, bright .... Nominal .. 0

COFFEE

Manilla Coffee per lb ... No demand .. 0

Java ditto ditto .... 0 0 0 0 0

TOBACCO. FRUITS.

0 10 0 10 0 5 1 2 0 10 2 2

 Dutch ditto ditto
 None

 Vinegar per gallon
 1
 6

 Mustard per dozen
 0
 18
 0

 Pickles—quarts, per dozen
 0
 18
 0

 Mace, per pound
 0
 3
 6

 Nutmegs
 0
 2
 6

 Cloves
 0
 2
 0

SOAP, OIL, AND CANDLES. METALS, AMMUNITION AND SUNDRIES.

| MNFTALS, AMMUNITION AND SUNDRIES | Iron assorted per ton ... 6 10 0 . 7 | Copper Sheathing per lb ... 0 1 3 ... 0 | Rolled Zinc per ton ... 35 0 0 ... 40 | Lead per ton ... 30 0 0 ... 34 | Tin Plates per box ... I 2 0 2 1 | Shot assorted per cott ... 1 0 0 ... 1 | Blasting Cunpowder per lb ... 0 0 6 ... 0 | Canister ditto ditto ...... 0 1 0 ... 0 | Glass ditto ditto ...... 0 1 8 ... 0 | Glass ditto ditto ...... 0 1 8 ... 0 | Miskets, for New Zealand, Nominal ... 0 | Ditto, per dozen .... 1 4 0 ... 0 | PAINTS. | White Lead, ground, in keys,

White Lead, ground, in kegs, ROPE.

EXPORTS. 

DUTIES. | S. d. | S. d

### PROSPECTUS

SYDNEY REVIEW,

WEEKLY TRUE CHRONICLE.

TO THE PUBLIC!

TO THE PUBLIC!

"Be just, and fear not."

HONOURED for the third time with the approbation and confidence of a large assembly of my fellow Citizens. I hesitate not, in compliance with a request, generous in its terms, and flattering to my feelings, alike to take up my pen, once more, in the popular cause.

In doing so, it will be unnecessary for me to enter into a detailed exposition of my political sentiments. Having been constantly before the public, as a writer, for the last twelve years, four of which have been spent in New South Wales, my politics must be generally known. They have been iess regulated by the theories of any of the great political schools, ancient or modern, than by an innate desire to contribute to the advancement of the physical, moral, and intellectual condition of the great body of the people. With this view, I have uniformly opposed class legistation of every kind; believing it to have been in all ages one of the greatest evils that has afflicted society,

The same objects I propose to myself in conducting

The same objects I propose to myself in conducting the Sydney Review, and Weekly True Chronicle. The same objects I propose to myself in conducting the Synder Review, And Werkin Toue Chronicity. There is, however, one important feature of difference between the plan of the proposed Journal and that of the one recently under my direction. That publication was originally intended to be the organ of the Catholic division of the community, and a considerable portion of its columns were accordingly devoted to the affairs of that body. The Synder Review will, on the contrary, disclaim the special potronage of any particular section into which the community is divided, and will aspire to watch over and promote the interests which are common to all. It will not, therefore, in any sense, be a religious Journal, except so far as regards a strict adherence to Christian Morality, and the maintenance of perfect religious liberty to all.

The Review will be conducted upon the plan of the best London weekly newspapers, and will contain, in addition to a copious digest of Domestic and Foreign News, original and selected articles on Politics, Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce, Arts, Sciences, and General Literature.

In the political department, the proceedings of the

culture, Manufactures, Commerce, Arts, Sciences, and General Literature.

In the political department, the proceedings of the Legislature will be watched with the strictest vigilance. It is reasonable to apprehend from the general depression of the time, and the natural wish for a return of prosperity, that crude and reckless schemes of amelioration may be advanced in an assembly composed of individuals who are, for the most part, better instructed in matters of private commerce, than in more extended and intricate questions of national policy. From similar circumstances, it has often happened that the interests of the many bave been scarificed for the gain of a few. The duty of the Reviewer will be to examine and consider, how every measure that may be proposed will affect the main body of the people, and their prosperity; and to offer support, or opposition, according to the result of that investigation—the Revenue and Expenditure and in general to every public measure of importance. The advancement of our Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures, shall be a constant object of the Reviewer's solicitude.

And he will make every effort to excite among his younger readers a taste for Literature and the Fine Arts.

With these professions, and the guarantee of his

Arts.
With these professions, and the guarantee of his past labours, the Editor of the Sydney Review, and Weekly True Chronocle, presumes once more to claim the public support.

W. A. DUNCAN.

W. A. DUNCAN. Elizabeth-street, Sydney, June 1.

\*.\* The Review will be published every Saturday Evening; each number will contain twelve closely printed pages, and the price of subscription will be £2 per amum, or 10s. 6d. per quarter, payable in

advance.

The first number will appear as soon as one thousand subscribers shall have been received.

Subscription Lists lie at Morley's Circulating Library, King street; and at the Editor's Residence, Elizabeth-street South.

FROM VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

N S A L E, at the Stores of the Undersigned.—
Seed Wheat (white Lammas)
Seed Oats (white)
Ditto (grey)
Ditto (brown).

Prime Hunter's River Maize. All at reduced prices.—Terms—cash.
GEORGE RAFTRAY.

Bathurst-street West, May 15.

PORT PHILLIP PATRIOT. SUBSCRIPTIONS and ADVERTISE-MENTS for the above talented and influential journal, conducted by Alderman Kerr, of Me-bourne; as also moneys in payment of the same are received at this office.

The quarterly subscription is 10s. cash, and 13s

A few copies of Kerr's Melbourne Almanack on hand.

TO BE SOLD, WO Small Building Allotments at

Chippendale—
1—Twenty-five feet frontage,
2—Fifteen ditto ditto,
For particulars, apply to Mr. E. Houghton, Victoria
Terrace, George-street South, near the Hay-market.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE CORPORATION. Town Clerk's Office, June 1, 1843.

A LL persons having claims or accounts A LL persons having claims or accounts against the Corporation are hereby required to furnish the same to the City Treasurer, on or before the 4th day of each month.

Such accounts as shall be then furnished will be placed before the Finance Committee on the second Monday of every month for inspection and approval. They will afterwards be placed before the Council at their next meeting, that payment may be ordered to the respective parties to be made onthe 15th day of each month respectively.

Persons failing to furnish their accounts, upon or before the 4th day of each month, will not obtain payment till the 15th of the month following.

These rules, however, will not apply to claims or accounts existing on the 31st ultimo, which must be furnished to the City Treausurer, on or before the 8th instant, or stand over till next month.

CHARLES H. CHAMBERS,

Tow n 1k

# ASSESSMENT OF BUILDINGS

Town Clerk's Office, June 1, 1843.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Assessment Lists are open for inspection, to all the Citizens, at the doors of the Conneil Chambers in York-street, and that the Council will continue its present sittings (after the hearing of the objections heretofore made to the Lists shall have been concluded) to hear and determine on all other objections which parties may make to these lists, and forward to this office on or before the first day of hearing, in each Ward respectively.

There are no special forms of objections, but they must set forth—

The name of the objector,

must set forth—

The name of the objector,
Situation of Building,
Name of the Ward,
Short particulars of objection.

The new objections will be proceeded with in the following order:
1st.—Those for Gipps Ward, on Thursday and Friday, the 8th and 9th of June instant.
2nd.—Those for Bourke Ward, on Saturday and Monday, the 10th and 12th of June.
4th.—Those for Macquarie Ward, on Friday and Saturday, the 15th and 17th of June.
4th.—Those for Cook's Ward, on Monday and Tuesday, the 19th and 20th of June.
5th.—Those for Fhilip Ward, on Thursday and Friday, the 22th and 23rd of June.
6th.—Those for Brisbane Ward, on Monday and Tuesday, the 20th and 27th of June.
Objections will be received at this office, from the Citizens of each Ward, up to one o'clock of the first day fixed for hearing of objections for that Ward, and every person objecting to the assessment of two or more wards, must send in a separate objection for the buildings in each Ward.

The objections are to be addressed to the Town Clerk, and to be endorsed "Objections to Assessment Lists for——Ward,"

CHARLES H. CHAMBERS.

Town Clerk.

IMPORTANT AND ECONOMICAL.

As this is the season when Coffee is an article of general and really economical consumption, the undersigned consider it a duty they owe the public, particularly those who have not had the pleasure of tasting their delicious Coffee, to inform them that their mode of roasting, cooling, and grinding, far excels anything of the kind ever attempted in the colony. The uniform revolution of the cylinders for roasting is so true, that the fragrance of the berry cannot possibly be injured, unless through wilful negligence, which there is care taken to prevent, by employing a persun who thoroughly understands the management, having had the advantage of several years' practical experience. The machine for cooling is so ingeniously constructed, that it allows all the steam to evaporate from the coffee when turned out of the cylinders, which, if permitted to condense, is certain to destroy the aroma of the finest berry imported, and render it rank and unpalatable. To complete the process of preparation successfully, they have got the mills from the very celebrated house of "Wallor and Co.," who have brought this department of their manufactory to such perfection, that it only requires a single glance to be convinced that the contribute that the contribute of the contribute of the convinced that the contribute of the contribute of the convinced that the contribute of the convenience of the convenience that the contribute of the convenience of the convenien IMPORTANT AND ECONOMICAL it rank and unpalatable. To complete the process of preparation successfully, they have got the mills from the very celebrated house of "Wallor and Co.," who have brought this department of their manufactory to such perfection, that it only requires a single glance to be convinced that the grinding by their patent mills is unrivalled. The decided and general acknowledged superiority of preparing coffee by steam is now universally admitted and appreciated by a discerning public, yet the proprietors were apprehensive that some of their distant friends were deprived of the very furportant advantage of a delightful and wholesome beverage at an unprecedented low price, induced them to put forward this advertisement, in order that they, although at a distance, may also participate in some of the good things which the citizens are enjoying.

The immense demand they have for their very superior article enables them to roast daily, at half-past seven o'clock in the morning and five in the afternoon, which is a luxury the public had not the benefit of before, and which is so highly esteemed by the continentalists who are now sojourning in the city, particularly those who have had the advantage of Parisian residence, where coffee is brought to the very acme of perfection to please the palate of the most fastidious epicure.

For the convenience of families in the interior, it is packed in close cannisters of five, ten, and twenty pounds each, which will retain the aroma for a considerable time, by observing care to have them covered immediately after the quantity required is taken out otherwise it will become flat and insiped by exposure. To prevent imposition on their country friends the character of the most fastidious epicure.

To prevent imposition on their country friends the character of the most fastidious epicure.

To prevent imposition on their country friends the character of the most fastidious epicure.

JUST PUBLISHED,

Price 2s. 6d.,

A SECOND LETTER TO THE
LORD BISHOP OF AUSTRALIA,
In reply to the Lectures of the Rev. R. Allwood, B.

A. Minister of St. James's, against the Bishop of

A., Minister of St. James's, against the Library Rome's Supremacy,
By W. A. Duncan, Esq.
"Does not the Archbishop of Canterbury claim patriarchal authority (qualem qualem) over as large a portion of the Globe as ever the Bishop of Rome did, and are not the colonial bishops ust as much'exonerated from their oath of canonical obedience, by proving that there is no universal Bishop recognised in Scripture, as ever Crammer was "—Rev. R. H. Froude, M. A. of Oxford.
Published by G. and C. Morley, King-street,

ROOMS TO LET.

ROOMS TO LET, a large Drawing-room, and two Bed-rooms, situated in King-street west, one door from George-street; they are well adapted for a Barrister or Attorney's Chambers. Rent moderate.

Apply at No. 40, King-street west

Apply at No. 49, AING-street west.

TO PARENTS—GUARDIANS.
MIDDLE-AGED MAN, whose present engagement is nearly expired, is willing to re-engage as a Tutor or Clerk, &c. Letters stating salary, and duties required, "post-paid," addressed, No. 63, care of Mr. Hawthorne, Campbelltown, will be immediately attended to.

### FORM OF OBJECTION TO CITY ASSESSMENT.

ASSESMENT.

NOTWITHSTANDING the Advertisement of the 1st instant, requiring that objections to the Assessment should contain certain particulars, several parties have sent in objections of an informal description. To avoid any misunderstanding or irregularity, objectors are requested to adolt the following form, otherwise their objections will not be filed.

CHARLES H. CHAMBERS,
Town Clerk's Office.

Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, June 5, 1843.

Statement of Objection to the Rate of Assessment on a (Cottage) situated in (Cook) Ward.

Name of Objector.	Situation of Building.	Name of Ward.	Particulars of Objection.
•			
		į	
	Signed by (	tha Ohinatan	1

Signed by (the Objector.)

TO MERCHANT3, LANDHOLDERS, &c., &c.

TO MERCHANT3, LANDHOLDERS, &c., &c.

THEBBLEWHITE AND DAVY, in

soliciting that a portion of public favour

may be awarded them, in their capacity of

AUCTIONERS AND COMMISSION AGARYS,

Respectfully take the liberty of stating the method

of business to which it is their intention strictly to

adhere, viz.: To confine themselves to the English

practice of Auction Sales for cash only, being de
termined not to give credit under any circum
stances. They are led to this conclusion, from

the strong opinion they entertain that the princi
pal cause of the present lamentable state of the

Colony may be traced to the indiscriminate credit

of former times. They pledge themselves to Mer
chants and others who may honour them by en
trusting sales to their management, that they will

be prepared immediately after every auction to

trunish Account Sales, and a check for the net

proceeds.

The strength of the contraction of the contraction.

proceeds.

From the very extensive knowledge of business and experience of Mr. William Hebblewhite, they have engaged his services as Manager, and they trust by zeal, integrity, and punctuality, to ensure the approbation of those who honour them with their commands.

Auction Rooms, Lower George-street,

JUST LANDED.—Ten cases of Dun-stable and Tuscan Bonnets, of the latest fashion Two cases of white and coloured Stays Two cases of Furs and Fur Trimmings

Two cases of Silk and Gingham Umbrellas and Paragola

rasols
Twenty cases of Sheeting and Shirting Calicoes
Thirty cases of Prints
Ten cases of Merinoes, Stuffs, Plaids, Persians, &c.,
figured and plain, for winter Dresses
A large assortment of Cloth and Moleskin Jackets
and Trousers, super Prock Coats, Vests, &c.
Three bales Blankets and Flannels
A large assortment of Table Covers and Cloths, Counterpanes, Diapers, Ticking, &c.
Ladies' and Children's Shoes, gentlemen's pumps,
&c., in great variety

An extensive assortment of Hosiery and Smallwares
A. HORDERN,

12, King-street.

T WO THOUSAND TONS of BILLET WOOD wanted for the Sea-horse steamer, delivered at Milne's Wharf.

DIMENSIONS:

Length—two feet six inches. Diameter—seven to nine inches s.—Apply to BOYD & CO. BRABAZON'S

NEW SOUTH WALES GENERAL TOWN DIRECTORY,

AND

ADVERTISER.

JUST PUBLISHED, To be had at all the Booksellers and Stationers?

A SECOND EDITION

OF THE

INSOLVENT LIST.

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 drafts on Longon ... as may be required. J. P. ROBINSON,

Resident Director.
Office, No. 2, Church Hill.

CITY REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

CITY REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

MARKET-STREET.

MR. GILL begs to announce to his
Patrons and the Public, that at the request of
several friends, he has been induced to open a
BRANCH REFECTORY, immediately next door to the CITY THEATRE, which will be conducted with
the same regard to Comfort and Convenience that distinguishes his house in Pitt-street, and obtains for him
so large a share of Public Patronage.

Gentlemen visiting the Refreshment Rooms of the
Branch Establishment, can always be supplied, with
Tea, Coffee, Lunches, Suppers, &c., and the Confectionary will be found of the best description.

CHEAP WINES! CHEAP WINES!

CHEAP WINES! CHEAP WINES!

AT THE Australian Wine Vaults,
nearly opposite the Barrack Gate, Georgestreet
PRICES.
Pale Sherry, 12s. per dozen, a splendid dinner wine
Brown Sherry, 16s. per dozen, excellent
Ditto very superior, 20s, per dozen
Port Wine, 16s. per dozen
Ditto, very superior, English bottled, 26s. per dozen,
in cases
Madeira, 16s. per dozen
Cape, £5 5s, per hogshead
Pale Ale, £3 3s, per hogshead
Very superior Cigars, £5s. per thousand.
Sydney, May 8, 1843.

(A CARD.)
ANDREW ANDERSON,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER, GLAZIER,
Sec. Sec. Sec.
GOULBURN STREET EAST,
Five doors from the old Bush Tavern, and Corner of
Elizabeth-street South.
N. B.—Orders punctually attended to.

\*.\* Plastering Jobs done.

# Letter-press Printing

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY, AND DESPATCH, AND ON

MODERATE TERMS,

AT THIS OFFICE.

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

THE COLONIAL OBSERVER

TS PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK, OR Wednesdays and Saturdays, and circulated extensively through this and the neighbouring Colonies; also, in Britain. ndla, and America.

The terms of subscription are 10s. per quarter if paid in advance; if not paid in advance 12s. will

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, 80th 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. Ra.... Windsor. 

# LAUNCESTON EXAMINER.

PARTIES desirous of becoming sub-scribers to this influential Journal may have an opportunity to do so by leaving their ad-dresses at this office. All orders will meet with

dresses at this outner, 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.

SYDNEY:—Printed and Published at the Oness-VER Printing Office, College-street, (formerly called Jamison-street) by and for the Proprietor JOHN H. BAILLIE. Wednesday, June 21, 1843.