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Vol. II.

COLONIAL POLITICS

THE MELBOURNE CORPORATION. SMALL communities are usually much more subject to petty bickerings on the part of those who may be called public men than large ones. In large communities the bad feelings of individuals have room to expatiate, and being spread over a much more extended surface they fall with greatly diminished virulence on particular members of the community; but in small societies these feelings are pent up and concentrated, so to speak, and are, therefore, ever and anon ready to be discharged in full force on whatever luckless wight happens to have incurred the ire of the wrathful vituperator.

The case of the Melbourne Corporation as compared with the City Corporation of this metropolis, affords an apt illustration of the truth of these remarks. Here the City Corporation was merely a nine-days' wonder, which every body talked of for a time, and then left to find its proper level among the many institutions, both public and private, of a busy, bustling, moneymaking community. It was not sufficiently prominent, as one of the numerous objects in the field of vision in this comparatively large metropolis, to engross the attention of any class of persons; it was not of such exclusive importance that any even of the irritabile genus, we mean the public press, should get heartily angry at it on any account. Except in the recent case of the Sabbath desecration bye-law, which our worthy civic authorities have had the good sense to expunge from their municipal statute-book, in accordance with the publicly-expressed wishes of a large portion of the more respectable classes of the citizens, our City Corporation have been left to pursue the noiseless tenour of their way, as little noticed by the community, and certainly as little vituperated in any quarter as if they had all the while been fifty fathoms deep under-ground cutting a turnel under Church-hill from the Cove to Cockle-bay.

And, perhaps, there is nothing that would impress an intelligent stranger with a stronger idea of our far greater importance as a Colonial capital, when compared with our incorporated sister at Port Phillip, than this very fact. The circumstance of a corporation having been granted to the good town of Melbourne seems to have completely turned certain people's heads there. It has been the all-engrossing subject of their press ever since. It is quite evident, indeed, that certain of their editors have never had a sound sleep since it came into being; and the fume into which they have worked themselves up in the first instance, in the hope of working-up the community also, on every petty occasion on which the merest shadow of a handle could be laid hold of to drag the proceedings of its members before the bar of public opinion, in the way of right-down, insensate and dis-

gusting vituperation, bordering often on absolute blackguardism, would appear perfectly marvellous to the great majority of our readers, who hear of the Sydney Corporation only occasionally as one of the many subjects that engage the public attention in these sheep-boiling, bank-breaking, and General Insolvency times. In short, the prodigious fuss which the Melbourne press has all along been making about the Melbourne Corporation reminds us of a little girl who for the first time has become the owner of a great doll, almost as big as herself. It engrosses all her thoughts; it engages all her attention; it is the only object worth either thinking or speaking of in her little world.

Much of this contemptible state of things has arisen, we believe, from the disappointed vanity of Mr. George Cavenagh, the editor of the Port Phillip Herald, who was for some time the nominal editor of the late Sydney Gazette. We say nominal editor; for nobody here ever gave him credit for ability to write anything that any body of any mental ability whatever would condescend to read. In point of intellectual standing this worthy stood at zero; his mind was a perfect vacuum. But such men, it is well known, are not incapable of ambition. Their good opinion of themselves and of their fitness for being leaders and guides of the public, is generally in the inverse ratio of that of the community; and Mr. George Cavenagh, having been disappointed not only in not obtaining civic honours himself, but in seeing them (which was unspeakably more mortifying) conferred on a brother-editor, who had at one time been his own subordinate in connection with the public press, has accordingly been spurting forth his illusture and his petty malignity on every occasion on which the proceedings of the Corporation could either be misrepresented or traduced. The benefit which the provincial capital might have derived from the harmonious working of that body never seems to have given him a thought, provided he could gratify his own petty and unworthy feelings by his incessant endeavours to create confusion, and to bring individuals in the Council, who, to say the least, deserve well of the com munity, into unmerited disrepute.

As a worthy coadjutor in this pitiful system of uncalled-for personal attack and unmeasured vituperation, Mr. Cavenagh has all along had the zealous co-operation of a well-known member of the Melbourne Corporation, Mr. Councillor Stephen. Mr. S. was for some time Registrar of the Supreme Court in this Colony during the government of Sir Ralph Darling, but he forfeited his government office as well as the esteem of all reputable men at head quarters by certain disreputable proceedings in which he was particularly engaged, in the famous case of Jane New, a female convict, (the wife of a butcher in Parramatta,) whom it seems he had taken under his special protection. The evil which this gen-

tleman's connection with the Melbourne Corporation has inflicted on the community, in absolutely paralyzing that body, and in wasting its time in the hearing of frivolous charges which, when brought to the question, he uniformly fails to substantiate, has been very serious; for it requires no superior ability, but merely a peculiar disposition, to prove an obstructive in any public body. We have looked occasionally into the correspondence and other documentary proceedings of the Melbourne Corporation, and we have also occasionally had its public acts under our review, and we are free to state that in neither the one nor the other have we seen anything to lay that body open to the censure of the press. In both respects it will stand a comparison with our own City Corporation, and lose nothing; and the rigid economy with which its business has hitherto been managed might serve as a lesson, we think, to our own City authorities, especially in these times of universal depression.

At the same time we feel bound to state that the Government are not a little to blame for the comparative success that has attended the petty and contemptible efforts of a few disappointed and evil-disposed individuals to weaken the hands of the Melbourne Corporation and to neutralize its zealous endeavours to promote the general welfare and comfort of the inhabitants; and we fear that those jealousies of small communities to which we alluded in the outset are not a little chargeable with less result. Why, for instauce, has his Excellency the Governor made the invidious distinction he has hitherto permitted to subsist between the Sydney Corporation and that of Melbourne, in investing the Aldermen of Sydney with the Commission of the Peace, while those of Melbourne have hitherto been denied that cheap but important distinction? If even the Superintendent of Port Phillip is not superior to the petty influences of a small community, why should his Excellency the Governor insult the citizens of Melbourne by refusing to the men whom, by their free and unbiassed votes, they have entrusted with the management of their Corporation, the same honour and office as he has voluntarily conferred on the Aldermen of Sydney? If his Excellency has been informed that the Southern civic dignitaries are not equal, either in intellect or standing, to those of Sydney, we are prepared to meet the unworthy insinuation with a flat denial.

And if his Excellency should urge that it might not be quite palatable to certain folks who are in the habit of "playing the second fiddle" at his Port Phillip parties, to elevate to the magistracy particular individuals whom such Australian Paganinis dislike, we beg to remind him that it is not these individuals, but the unoffending citizens of Melbourne, whom he is thus treating with marked disrespect, by refusing to place the men they have elected to office and honour under his own act, in the same position as the one to which he had spontaneously raised the worthy Aldermen of

REPORTS OF SPEECHES IN THE LEGISLA-TIVE COUNCIL.

Sydney, August 21, 1843.

Sin-Having been occasionally present at the debates in the Legislative Council, I have been not a little surprised at the very inaccurate reports of the specches of certain honourable members, as reported in the columns of your daily contemporary. Whether it arises from accident or design I do not know, but the fact is certain that while the lengthy speeches of certain members, with all their deck-load of irrelevant matter and mere twaddle, have been reported rerbatim et literatim, those of others, whether better or worse s not the question at present, have been regularly Burked, and although men of fair understanding, they have been made occasionally to talk stark-staring nonsense. I know it has happened occasionally at home that when the Press have had a down upon any particular member, they have either not reported his speeches in the house at all, or reported them in such a way as to render both speaker and speech absolutely ridiculous. As you do not profess to give the whole of the speeches of the members of council, which your narrower limits would not admit of, and merely give a digest of these speeches, my remarks cannot of course apply to you. But as the public generally like to see the whole of the speeches, and to digest them themselves, I. must enter my protest as an individual of that public against the system I have described, and warn those concerned that if their reports should not be conducted in future with a greater degree of fairness and impartiality, there are others besides myself who will very soon be at the trouble and expense of employing rety soon be at the trouble and expense of employing a competent Reporter for the express purpose of Reporting the Speeches and other proceedings in Council, and having them printed by themselves for circulation at a rate sufficient to cover the expense. The subject has been made one of conversation in certain quarters already, and those concerned may rest assured that the idea will he acted on shortly unless the press, as it now is, does its duty and reports the speeches of all and stundry with fairness and impartiality. It is the people and not the press who have sent their representatives into Council, and the people have therefore a right to hear what they have got to say for themselves. It would be intolerable for the Press to usurp a zefo upon the choice of the people by allowing only such and such members to the heard through its columns, and by passing silently or summarily over the observations of others. There is a work published at home called the "Mirror of Parliament," containing all the specches and all the or summarily over the observations of others. There is a work published at home called the "Mirror of Parliament," containing all the speeches and all the proceedings in both houses. There are many in the Colony who would willingly subscribe for such a publication here, during the Sessions of Council, merely to get rid of whale cart-loads of daily—nothings. Verb. Sap. Sat.

1 am, Sir,

Your constant reader,

FRANCIS FAIRPLAY.

JERRY'S PLAINS. - THE CROPS. have just had another very heavy fall of rain, and the weather continues moist and gloomy, It seems to be the general opinion that, short of a flood, we cannot have too much wet at this season of the year, to lay in, as it were, a good supply against the still looks well, some of it probably a little too forward, in consequence of the forcing season, and so as to be in danger from a September frost. We would advise persons whose crops may come into bloom, before the frosts may be considered gone, to pre-pare themselves with a number of ropes, to enable them to sweep the field (in the event of a frosty night) befere the rising of the sun. This plan has been resorted to with success in other parts of the colony. ropes should be stretched across the field. each overlapping, as it is called, the other about a yard, and each about two fingers thick, or thicker, and about twenty yards long: then placing a man between each two ropes, with one in each hand, let the whole line set off at a quick pace, dragging the ropes along the heads of the wheat. If done well, it will so far shake off the feathery particles of frost as to prevent any material injury to the crops .- Mercury.

Transactions in Grants of Lund, and Couriet Servants, by the late Mr. Weln, and Mr. W. Leay, exclusive of the Timber Yard and Hyde Park Barrack Furniture Warchouses.

Barrach Furniture Warchouses.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLOMIAL OBSERVER.

SIR—In my last letter, other matters could not be inserted in your valuable journal without eneronelment, and the imperfect statement therein, respecting my treacherous friend, Mr. Hobb Scott, late wine merchant of St. Mary's Hill, London, who, three days before his bankrupter, contrived to get me to importune on Mr. Brown, in our Bank, to advance Scott, Sc. 50001, on which no divided, or a very trifling one, was ever received. Scott, in 1821, came out to this colony as clerk to Commissioner Fliggs, who contrived to get rid of Governor Macquarie, one of the most honorable, honest, and nseful Governors, with the exception of Sir Thomas Prichme, that up to that time had arrived. Poor Warsslen and his clique of clergymen suggested to Biggs and Scott the necessity of some higher dignity for the church, tally expecting that the Rev. Mr. Marsden would be the man; but on their voyage home Biggs thought that Scott was the veen man for Archdeacon of New South Wales, and out he came as that dignatery, and as head and chief of all schools. I considered my fortune made, but das! how frall is man. He held out two fingers, instead of a hearty shake of I gave you letters. I told him, on my arrival three, that my property, better than £1,600, was in the hands of thieves. Kenp and Co's servants; whom I came out here, to prosecute, and convict, leaving my family in the care of that best of Governors General Sorel, who granted me in 1822, one thousand acres of land on the pleasant banks near Launeeston, which aldorded my wife and family rations. What is that §1 intended you not less than three thousand acres of land on the pleasant banks near Launeeston, which almorded my wife and family rations. What is that §1 intended I found them of great assistance of the Sydney puble school, where indeed I found them of great assistance. TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL OBSERVER. our fromas Brisonic and Major Couldurn thought they were better adapted to assist me in the Sydney public school, where indeed I found them of great assistance, in the 400 pupils on Dr. Bell's system, free of all charges: a pretty thing, indeed, in the public expenditure. I have come out on purpose to close it, and make the present seasons and the public set. charges: a pretty thing, indeed, in the public ex-penditure. I have come out on purpose to close it, and make the parents pay weekly, and convert the establishment into the Saint James's percelial school, under the control of the chergy. Then I must resign, and ultimately did so to the management of my eldest son, late head-master of the Sydney College. I took up 2,000 acres of land granted by Sir Thomas Brisbane, 500 acres of which granted by my second son, which I had expended granted by Sir Thomas Brisbane, 300 acres of which granted to my second son, on which I had expended better than 7001, in building and fencing, and burning or stumping some of the heaviest timber in the colony, and cultivating of wheat, corn, and fruit. My son, from his nequantances formed, I did not approve, and in 1828 I applied to Mr. Archdeacon Scott to get an exchange of my 1000 acres of Van Dieman's Land, for the like quantity now opposite to my cultivated land; although on a barren hill, was convenient. Mr. Scott said he would get it done by Mr. Land, and well did they contrive. I soon had Mr. Mr Leay's condition signed, officially, that 6100 acres had been granted to me, in lieu of the 1000 acres at Van Dieman's Land, but that no quit-rent should be due thereon till a fifter the Commissioner of Land had put a value thereon. By this exchange I acres at Van Dieman's Land, but that no quit-rent should be due thereon till after the Commissioner of Land had put a value thereon. By this exchange I lost 360 acres of land, whilst the 1000 agres near Launceston was sold in 1830 for £5000. In 1829, my second son had become of age: determined to exchange his grant, without considering the pains and toils of his father, or his expenditure. His elder brother very properly drew up a proper memorial to the Surveyor-General to present to that gentleman, which he very undutifully kept in his pocket; told my neighbour Hely of his intentions, who ran to the Surveyor's Office, and secured the pocket idd my neighbour Hely of his intentions, who ran to the Surveyor's Office, and secured the 500 acres. Major Mitchell was totally ignorant of my expenditure, or he would have refused the exchange. Hearing of it in Nov., 1829, I officially applied to Governor Darling for 100 acres of land to secure my improvements, who, as well as Mr. M'Leay, was unacquainted with the exchange of the 500 acres; most readily granted me 100 acres thereof, to secure my improvements thereon, enclosing the printed forms to fill in, dated 30th December, and signed by Mr. M'Leay. Hely arrived on our lands to see them measured, and he informed me that he had just seen my son Richard, who informed him that he had exchanged his grants, (which I had secured,) otherwise he should not have intruded, I then let him see Mr. M'Leay, better sof my 100 acres grant, which snrprised him not a little. He replied, it shall see and explain to Mr. M'Leay, when I arrive in Sydney. And well did those gentlemen concet and contrive at their meeting, as hereafter shall appear. On asking Mr. Hely what allowance he would make more my improvements and crops; he as promptly replied, not one farthing; for I do not wish to cultivate, but graze it. And in the Darling days, government servants assisted each ether. The land was measured to him, and the deeds made ount instanter. But not so with my lands. replied, not one farthing; for I do not wish to cultivate, but graze it. And in the Darling days, government servants assisted each other. The land was measured to him, and the decds made out instanter. But not so with my lands. I heard nothing more from Mr. M'Leay till the end of March, 1830, when I was favoured with his reply that he had received my papers for the grant of 100 acres of land at Wyong, but that no grant could be made to applicants indebted to government; and found by the exchange of 1000 acres of land for 610 acres, there was due to government one year's quit rent, £6 8s, on the 640 acres granted in exhange; nor was the 12 months repired, or file £5 8s, now £6 8s, due. And what reputable settler, of 2000 acres of land, was ever before or since disqualified on his application for a paltry 100 acres of land in 1828? Nay, the job is scandalous and pitiful to one who had been four years in the colony before Mr. Hely's arrival in Sydney. I wrote to Mr. Leay, reminding him of his official conditions of no quit rent being due till commissioners had valued the land. He replied, that might be; but he had seen Mr. E. Hely, who told him he had made a selection of the land in 1826, which could not be the fact according to his own words—in February at our meeting of which I informed Mr. M'Leay on the 7th

August, I had his reply that I might take up one hundred acre grant elsewhere, on paying the quit-rent due, which I have since done; but the one hundred acres is lost or forgotten by Mr. M'Leay. In September 1830, I applied to Governor Darling for redress of these wrongs; he seemed surprised, and replied that it was the first time he had heard a word about Mr. M'Leay's correspondence, which bore his authority. He remembered well my letter of thanks for the grant of one hundred acres, and what could he do more? he had never granted Mr. Hely one acre of land; but requested me to leave Mr. M'Leay's letters, that he would immediately cause an investigation into the case, which I really believe was his intention, for an official letter was ordered to be sent to me by Deputy Harrington; that letter I heard of having remained a fortnight in the office, although not more than one hundred yards from O'Connell-street. I sent for it, but Mr. Harrington replied that the letter level been sent to me. A hant ten minutes after, my son, at James Walker's, brought me the letter just delivered to him; the purport of which was for me to wait upon the Surveyor-General to assist in a report of my case by that goatleman, for his Excellency's guidance on the judgment of my case, and waited on the Surveyor-General to assist in a report of my case by that goatleman, for his Excellency's guidance on the judgment of my case, and waited on the Surveyor-General, who was out, and then next call was qurilly unfortunate. Left the letter and called again, when I found a message left that Major Mitchell had made out his report and sent in ten days or more, regretting the Governor's letter had been neiglected, that my case was proceeded in, without my knowledge or evidence or counsel called for. I reminded Mr. M-Leay that my evidence was essential, and other matters relative to Mr. Hely's debarring me of my claim to assigned servants, never time the most evidence of on the most equitable justice being done in my case by his Excellency, whose off I had no other course left than memorializing the Governor or Home Government. I did so in vain. Darling was off home; and the Home Government, during the Whig administration of Lord Glenelg and Lord John Russell, was equally disregarded. I hope to be more successful with Lord Stanley. Since 1830 I have never been near no hards, for who can see soils and labours destroyed; and during the last 12 years deprived of crops for the farm, and family in Sydney—the expenditure, 7501, alluded to—the town allotments taken from mc, 10001.—and other remnerations on lands neglected by Mr. Mr.Leay, besides the 360 acres lost in the exchange of lands—together than 25001, the interest on which at 10 per cent., for 13 years, 3250 × 2500 ~ 57501, loss,—By meserting this letter, you will oblige your faithful servant.

WILLIAM CAPE.

O'Connell-street, Sydney.

August 21, 1813.
P. S.—If Mr. M'Leay can read this and my letter of the 12th, without some qualm of conscience, and without redress of wrongs sustained—then, indeed, the hardest rock may become equally palatable to the Chairman as the softest seat.

COUNCIL PAPERS.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' ACT.

Extract from Despatch from Lord Stanley to Sir Geo. Gipps. Laid on the Legislative Council Table by the Colonial Secretary, 18th August, 1843.

(No. 30.) Downing-street, 27th Feb. 1843

Sir—
On the Insolvent Debtors Act, No. 17th, her Majesty's decision is suspended. At this distance from the colony, it is impossible to estimate aright, enactments on numerous and minute, and relating to matters of which the interest and the significancy are so peculiarly local. This is one of those laws which can be brought to no satisfactory test but that of experience; after it shall have been in operation for two years, you will have acquired such an insight into the efects and advantages of the law, as will enable yon with confidence to report on the actual results of it, and to recommend such amendments as may be necessary for carrying the views of the Legislature into complete effect; awaiting such a report, and in the anticipacommend such amendments as may be necessary for carrying the views of the Legislature into complete effect; awaiting such a report, and in the anticipation of such amendments, I confine myself, for the present, to the remark, that the powers given by this act to the Judges, appear to me inconveniently large; I think that the patronage given to the Chief Justice by the first clause should be vested in the Crown, or the Governor acting on her Majesty's behalf. The responsibility of a Judge for the right execution of a trust of this kind, is so nearly nominal, that I apprehend he is not the proper depository of it; neither do I think that it is proper that the Judges should possess the unrestricted prwer of establishing tables of fees and of making rules of court; these are powers, in the exercise of which, I think, desirable that Judges should be subject to the control of legislative authority. Their rules ought not, in my opinion, to be binding, until they shall have been confirmed by an act of the local legislature.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Sigued)

To Governor Sir George Gipps, &c. &c. &c.

WATER POLICE ACT, 4 VICTORIA, NO. 17.
Despatch from Lord Stanley to Sir George Gipps.
Transmitted to the Legislative Council, with Mess-

sage from the Governor, with Water Police Act Amendment Bill, 15th August, 1843.

Amendment Bill, 15th August, 1843.
(No. 187.) Downing-street, Spetember 16, 1840.
Sir—With reference to my despatches of the Nos.
and dates specified in the margin, I have now to acquaint you, that her Majesty's government have had
fully under their consideration, the act of your government, No. 17, of the 6th Oxbor, 1810. To
the further and better regulation and government of
seamen within the colony of New South Wales, and
for establishing a water police."

The act embraces three principal subjects:

1st. The prevention of the departure of persons ecretly from the colony.

2nd. The desertion and misbehaviour of seamen. 3rd. The police of the port.

With regard to so much of the act as relates to the lst and 2rd of these subjects, there appears to be reason to disapprove of its provisions.

son to disapprove of its provisions.

With respect to the enactments relating to seamen, her Majesty's Government do not object to the regulation respecting their certificates of discharge and furtherance of the imperial act respecting merchant seamen. It is necessary, however, to advert particularly to the 8th, 9th, and 25th sections of the act, which appear to require amendment.

The 8th section provides that on complaint of a master of a ship or yeasel or any increbant or mer-

The 8th section provides that on complaint of a master of a ship or vessel, or any merchant or merchant's elerk, or other person on behalf of such master, that any ship or vessel proceeding to sea hath on board any seaman or mariner, who hath deserted from, or is in any way indebted to the said master, of to the owner of such first mentiond ship or vessel, it shall be lawful for any superintendent of water police, inspector of police, officer of customs, or constable, to detain such seaman or mariner, and lodge him in safe custody, until he shall be dealt with as by law is provided.

provided.

It seems to me, that this summary power rests on too slight a foundation, and that a seaman should not thus be apprehended and detained upon a complaint of any indifferent person, on behalf of a master of a vessel, but that the power of originating such dealiner, should be confined to the master and mate of the vessel, and the owher, or his correspondent merchant, and that provision should be made to prevent the seaman being in custody beyond such reasonable time, as may be necessary to deal with him according to law.

There do not, moreover, appear sufficient grounds to justify the exercise of this summary power of detention to eases of seamon who have not deserted, but are only indebted to a master or owner of a vessel to which they previously belonged; such a power might be unfairly and oppressively exercised upon a seaman in relation to such debts which are by no msans incidental to the relation of master and scaman.

The 19th section imposes a severe punishment—namely: not exceeding three months imprisoument, with or without hard labour, upon scance for insubordination, or a refusal to work whilst in port, or inciting others to such misconduct.

This enactment is, in fact, an extension of a similar enactment in the New South Wales act, 2nd William IV., cap. 10, imposing a penalty of seven days for refusal or neglect to work whilst in port. In the relation of master and seaman willst in port. In the relation of master and seaman willst in port. It seems to me, that this summary power rests

retusal or negreet to work whitst in port.
These enactments affect, in an important manner,
the relation of master and seaman whilst in port. In
this country, the law does not secure the obedience of
the seaman to the commands of the master by legal
process, leading to penalties and imprisonments; but
it concedes to the master himself, the power of enforcing
bedience, which a master can exercise one his an-

process, leading to penalties and imprisonments; but it concedes to the master thimself, the power of entureing obedience, which a master can exercise over his apperentice, or a parent over his child.

This power is obviously essential at sca, and in some cases even in harbour; as occasions will arise, in which, without such a power of immediate coercion on the part of the master the safety of the vessel and erem might be placed in jeopardy.

It is, no doubt, a question well deserving consideration, whether, under ordinary circumstances, when a vessel is in port, the summary power of coercion and punishment might not be transferred from the master to the magistrate, with advantage both to the master and to the seaman; but this appears a question of principle, which, as respects the merchant seamen of this country, should be decided by Parlament; and until it be found desirable to place the relation of master and scaman upon this footing in British ports, it is scarcely advisable to adopt that course in colonial ports, with respect to the merchant seamen of the Mother-Country. I have not, therefore, felt justified in advising her Majesty to sanction this act until the enactment now under consideration, as well as the corresponding enactment in the Ney. this act until the enactment now under consideration, as well as the corresponding enactment in the New South Wales, 2nd William 4th cap 10, shall have been amended in the provisions which 1 have pointed

The 25th section of the act authorises the superin-The 25th section of the act authorises the superintendent of Water Police, or any parties, on complaint upon eath that any runaway seaman is harboured or concealed in any ship or place, to issue a warrant directing such ship or place to be searched, and that such seaman, or any other scuman who shall be found concealed there, and also the master or person in charge of the vessel, or the occupier of the house, to be lotiged in the watell-house, and detained there until brought before the justice.

Upon this I have to observe, that as respects the seaman not mentioned in the complaint, this power of apprehension is not grounded upon any evidence whatever, but may be exercised upon the mere suspicion of the constable. I think that the powers in this clause are objectionable, both on account of their vaguences and extent.

vagueness and extent,
The apprehension of the runaway seaman is not, as in the imperial act, to be founded on in the infor-mation of the master, mate, or owner, but of any person whatever; it is not confined to the scaman in-formed against, but may be exercised on any scaman whom the constable may conceive to be harboured in the vessel or house which he is searching; it extends, moreover, not to seamen only, but to the master of the vessel, and even the occupier, and without re-ference to his knowledge of the concealment.

'Under these powers, innocent persons might be exposed to such serious inconvenience and hardship

from ill-founded or vexatious arrests, as to render it absolutely necessary that the enactment should be miligated, before it can receive her Majesty's sanction.

Sanction.

Considering that a principal object of this act is the preservation of good order, and the maintenance of security of the Ports of New South Wales. He

the preservation of good order, and the maintenance of security of the Ports of New South Wales. Her Majesty's government do not object to the expenses incidental to it being defrayed by a charge upon the shipping, by way of tonnage duty.

I have to confirm the appointment notified in your despatch. No. 5, of the 1st January, 1841, of Mr. H. H. Browne to be Superintendent of the Water Police, with a salary of 4001. a-year.

I shall shortly notify to you the nomination of a successor to Mr. Nicholson, in the officer of harbog master, with the reduced salary of 3001. per annument of the Water of the Wales of the State of th

(Signed)

STANLEY

To Governor Sir George Gipps.

LIMITED JURISDICTION OF COLONIES OVER HIGH SEAS.

HIGH SEAS.

Circular Despatch from Lord Stanley, to Sir George Gipps, Laid on the Legislative Council table by the Colonial Servicary, 15th August, 1843.

Downing-street, 16th Dec. 1842.

Sir—The attention of her Majesty's Government has been recently called to various laws enacted in the British Colonies for the prevention, regulation, as panishment of acts done on the high seas, or on the seas within one league of the shore of the colonie in which such laws have originated. After consultation with the Queen's Advocate, and the Attorne and Solicitor General, her Majesty's Government have adopted the following conclusions on the subject. When the operation of a colonial act is confined to a range not exceeding one league from the shon, and relates to matters of local interest, the regulation of which, by local enactment, is indispensable to the welfare of the colony, no objection will be made as such an act, on the ground of the local range and extent of its operation exceeding the limits of the jerisdiction of the Colonal Legislature; examples of such acts are—those relating to pilotage, to quarametric to construct duties, and to fisheries.

risiliction of the Colonul Legislature; examples of such acts are—those relating to pilotage, to quaratine, to customs' duties, and to fisheries.

But if a colonial enactment be made to take effect on the high seas, at a distance exceeding three nules from the shores of the Colony—that is, if it shall parport to regulate, to prevent, or punish any acts done on shipboard beyond those limits, such an exceeding with the mild and void. In what manner acts of that knot neak Ledisposed of by her Majesty is a question on which no one inflexible rule can be laid done; but may be stated, as a general rule, that the Queen will, in no case, be advised to confine or sameten any such enactment.

I have thought it necessary to impart this information to you, that in the enactment of laws in the

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umble servant.
To Governor Sir George Gipps,

THE REAPER AND THE FLOWERS. There is a reaper, whose name is Death, And, with his sickle keen, He reaps the bearded grain at a breath, And the flowers that grow between.

"Shall I have nought that is fair ?" said he, "Have nought but the bearded grain?
Though the breath of these flowers is sweet to me,
I will give them all back again."

He gazed at the flowers with tearful eyes, And kissed their drooping leaves; It was for the Lord of Paradise He bound them in his sheaves.

"The Lord hath need of these flowerts gay," The reaper said, and smiled:
Dear tokens of the earth are they. Where he was once a child,

"They shall all bloom in fields of light, Transplanted by my care;
And saints, upon their garments white,
These sacred emblems wear."

And the mother gave, in tears and pain,
The flowers she most did love,
But she knew she would meet them all again,
In the fields of light above.

Oh! not in cruelty, and not in wrath,
The reaper came that day;
Twas an angel visited the green earth,
And took the flowers away.
W. H. LONGFELLOW.

Mr. Sheridan illustrated the style of a Mr. Sheridan illustrated the style of a bill to remedy the defects of some bills already in being, by comparing it to the plan of a simple but very ingenious moral tale, that had often afforded him amusement in his early days, under the title of "the House that Jack built." First comes in a bill imposing a tax; and then comes in a bill to explain the bill that amended the bill; next a bill to remedy the defects of a bill for explaining the bill that amended the bill; and so on ad infinitum.—Books and Authors.

Heros.

Heros of the American Revolution.—There are in the United States just 100 soldiers of the Revolution on the pension list over one hundred years of age. The oldest man on the list is Michael Hale, of Union County, Pennsylvania, who is in his 115th year.—New York Paper.

Transactions in Grants of Lund, and Couriet Servants, by the late Mr. Weln, and Mr. W. Leay, exclusive of the Timber Yard and Hyde Park Barrack Furniture Warchouses.

Barrach Furniture Warchouses.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLOMIAL OBSERVER.

SIR—In my last letter, other matters could not be inserted in your valuable journal without eneronelment, and the imperfect statement therein, respecting my treacherous friend, Mr. Hobb Scott, late wine merchant of St. Mary's Hill, London, who, three days before his bankrupter, contrived to get me to importune on Mr. Brown, in our Bank, to advance Scott, Sc. 50001, on which no divided, or a very trifling one, was ever received. Scott, in 1821, came out to this colony as clerk to Commissioner Fliggs, who contrived to get rid of Governor Macquarie, one of the most honorable, honest, and nseful Governors, with the exception of Sir Thomas Prichme, that up to that time had arrived. Poor Warsslen and his clique of clergymen suggested to Biggs and Scott the necessity of some higher dignity for the church, tally expecting that the Rev. Mr. Marsden would be the man; but on their voyage home Biggs thought that Scott was the veen man for Archdeacon of New South Wales, and out he came as that dignatery, and as head and chief of all schools. I considered my fortune made, but das! how frall is man. He held out two fingers, instead of a hearty shake of I gave you letters. I told him, on my arrival three, that my property, better than £1,600, was in the hands of thieves. Kenp and Co's servants; whom I came out here, to prosecute, and convict, leaving my family in the care of that best of Governors General Sorel, who granted me in 1822, one thousand acres of land on the pleasant banks near Launeeston, which aldorded my wife and family rations. What is that §1 intended you not less than three thousand acres of land on the pleasant banks near Launeeston, which almorded my wife and family rations. What is that §1 intended I found them of great assistance of the Sydney puble school, where indeed I found them of great assistance. TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL OBSERVER. our fromas Brisonic and Major Couldurn thought they were better adapted to assist me in the Sydney public school, where indeed I found them of great assistance, in the 400 pupils on Dr. Bell's system, free of all charges: a pretty thing, indeed, in the public expenditure. I have come out on purpose to close it, and make the present seasons and the public set. charges: a pretty finng, indeed, in the public ex-penditure. I have come out on purpose to close it, and make the parents pay weekly, and convert the establishment into the Saint James's parochial school, under the control of the clergy. Then I must resign, and ultimately did so to the management of my eldest son, late head-master of the Sydney College. I took up 2,000 acres of land granted by Sir Thomas Brisbane, 500 acres of which granted by my second son, which I had expended granted by Sir Thomas Brisbane, 300 acres of which granted to my second son, on which I had expended better than 7001, in building and fencing, and burning or stumping some of the heaviest timber in the colony, and cultivating of wheat, corn, and fruit. My son, from his nequantances formed, I did not approve, and in 1828 I applied to Mr. Archdeacon Scott to get an exchange of my 1000 acres of Van Dieman's Land, for the like quantity now opposite to my cultivated land; although on a barren hill, was convenient. Mr. Scott said he would get it done by Mr. Land, and well did they contrive. I soon had Mr. Mr Leay's condition signed, officially, that 6100 acres had been granted to me, in lieu of the 1000 acres at Van Dieman's Land, but that no quit-rent should be due thereon till a fifter the Commissioner of Land had put a value thereon. By this exchange I acres at Van Dieman's Land, but that no quit-rent should be due thereon till after the Commissioner of Land had put a value thereon. By this exchange I lost 360 acres of land, whilst the 1000 agres near Launceston was sold in 1830 for £5000. In 1829, my second son had become of age: determined to exchange his grant, without considering the pains and toils of his father, or his expenditure. His elder brother very properly drew up a proper memorial to the Surveyor-General to present to that gentleman, which he very undutifully kept in his pocket; told my neighbour Hely of his intentions, who ran to the Surveyor's Office, and secured the pocket idd my neighbour Hely of his intentions, who ran to the Surveyor's Office, and secured the 500 acres. Major Mitchell was totally ignorant of my expenditure, or he would have refused the exchange. Hearing of it in Nov., 1829, I officially applied to Governor Darling for 100 acres of land to secure my improvements, who, as well as Mr. M'Leay, was unacquainted with the exchange of the 500 acres; most readily granted me 100 acres thereof, to secure my improvements thereon, enclosing the printed forms to fill in, dated 30th December, and signed by Mr. M'Leay. Hely arrived on our lands to see them measured, and he informed me that he had just seen my son Richard, who informed him that he had exchanged his grants, (which I had secured,) otherwise he should not have intruded, I then let him see Mr. M'Leay, better sof my 100 acres grant, which snrprised him not a little. He replied, it shall see and explain to Mr. M'Leay, when I arrive in Sydney. And well did those gentlemen concet and contrive at their meeting, as hereafter shall appear. On asking Mr. Hely what allowance he would make more my improvements and crops; he as promptly replied, not one farthing; for I do not wish to cultivate, but graze it. And in the Darling days, government servants assisted each ether. The land was measured to him, and the deeds made ount instanter. But not so with my lands. replied, not one farthing; for I do not wish to cultivate, but graze it. And in the Darling days, government servants assisted each other. The land was measured to him, and the decds made out instanter. But not so with my lands. I heard nothing more from Mr. M'Leay till the end of March, 1830, when I was favoured with his reply that he had received my papers for the grant of 100 acres of land at Wyong, but that no grant could be made to applicants indebted to government; and found by the exchange of 1000 acres of land for 610 acres, there was due to government one year's quit rent, £6 8s, on the 640 acres granted in exhange; nor was the 12 months repired, or file £5 8s, now £6 8s, due. And what reputable settler, of 2000 acres of land, was ever before or since disqualified on his application for a paltry 100 acres of land in 1828? Nay, the job is scandalous and pitiful to one who had been four years in the colony before Mr. Hely's arrival in Sydney. I wrote to Mr. Leay, reminding him of his official conditions of no quit rent being due till commissioners had valued the land. He replied, that might be; but he had seen Mr. E. Hely, who told him he had made a selection of the land in 1826, which could not be the fact according to his own words—in February at our meeting of which I informed Mr. M'Leay on the 7th

August, I had his reply that I might take up one hundred acre grant elsewhere, on paying the quit-rent due, which I have since done; but the one hundred acres is lost or forgotten by Mr. M'Leay. In September 1830, I applied to Governor Darling for redress of these wrongs; he seemed surprised, and replied that it was the first time he had heard a word about Mr. M'Leay's correspondence, which bore his authority. He remembered well my letter of thanks for the grant of one hundred acres, and what could he do more? he had never granted Mr. Hely one acre of land; but requested me to leave Mr. M'Leay's letters, that he would immediately cause an investigation into the case, which I really believe was his intention, for an official letter was ordered to be sent to me by Deputy Harrington; that letter I heard of having remained a fortnight in the office, although not more than one hundred yards from O'Connell-street. I sent for it, but Mr. Harrington replied that the letter level been sent to me. A hant ten minutes after, my son, at James Walker's, brought me the letter just delivered to him; the purport of which was for me to wait upon the Surveyor-General to assist in a report of my case, and waited on the Surveyor-General to assist in a report of my case by that goatleman, for his Excellency's guidance on the judgment of my case, and waited on the Surveyor-General to assist in a material was quarily unfortnate. Left the letter and called again, when I found a message left that Major Mitchell had made out his report and survey thaving my fitted thad made out his report and sent in ten days or more, regretting the Governor's letter had been neglected, that my case was proceeded in, without my knowledge or evidence or counsel called for. I reminded Mr. M-Leay that my evidence was essential, and other matters relative to Mr. Hely's debarring me of my claim to assigned servants, never time the more twaddle, that I might rely on the most equitable justice being done in my case by his Excellency, whose official letter I rec I had no other course left than memorializing the Governor or Home Government. I did so in vain. Darling was off home; and the Home Government, during the Whig administration of Lord Glenelg and Lord John Russell, was equally disregarded. I hope to be more successful with Lord Stanley. Since 1830 I have never been near no hards, for who can see soils and labours destroyed; and during the last 12 years deprived of crops for the farm, and family in Sydney—the expenditure, 7501, alluded to—the town allotments taken from mc, 10001.—and other remnerations on lands neglected by Mr. Mr.Leay, besides the 360 acres lost in the exchange of lands—together than 25001, the interest on which at 10 per cent., for 13 years, 3250 × 2500 ~ 57501, loss,—By meserting this letter, you will oblige your faithful servant.

WILLIAM CAPE.

O'Connell-street, Sydney

August 21, 1813.
P. S.—If Mr. M'Leay can read this and my letter of the 12th, without some qualm of conscience, and without redress of wrongs sustained—then, indeed, the hardest rock may become equally palatable to the Chairman as the softest seat.

COUNCIL PAPERS.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' ACT.

Extract from Despatch from Lord Stanley to Sir Geo. Gipps. Laid on the Legislative Council Table by the Colonial Secretary, 18th August, 1843.

(No. 30,) Downing-street, 27th Feb. 1843

Sir—
On the Insolvent Debtors Act, No. 17th, her Majesty's decision is suspended. At this distance from the colony, it is impossible to estimate aright, enactments on numerous and minute, and relating to matters of which the interest and the significancy are so peculiarly local. This is one of those laws which can be brought to no satisfactory test but that of experience; after it shall have been in operation for two years, you will have acquired such an insight into the efects and advantages of the law, as will enable yon with confidence to report on the actual results of it, and to recommend such amendments as may be necessary for carrying the views of the Legislature into complete effect; awaiting such a report, and in the anticipacommend such amendments as may be necessary for carrying the views of the Legislature into complete effect; awaiting such a report, and in the anticipation of such amendments, I confine myself, for the present, to the remark, that the powers given by this act to the Judges, appear to me inconveniently large; I think that the patronage given to the Chief Justice by the first clause should be vested in the Crown, or the Governor acting on her Majesty's behalf. The responsibility of a Judge for the right execution of a trust of this kind, is so nearly nominal, that I apprehend he is not the proper depository of it; neither do I think that it is proper that the Judges should possess the unrestricted prwer of establishing tables of fees and of making rules of court; these are powers, in the exercise of which, I think, desirable that Judges should be subject to the control of legislative authority. Their rules ought not, in my opinion, to be binding, until they shall have been confirmed by an act of the local legislature.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Sigued)

To Governor Sir George Gipps, &c. &c. &c.

WATER POLICE ACT, 4 VICTORIA, NO. 17.
Despatch from Lord Stanley to Sir George Gipps.
Transmitted to the Legislative Council, with Mess-

sage from the Governor, with Water Police Act Amendment Bill, 15th August, 1843.

Amendment Bill, 15th August, 1843.
(No. 187.) Downing-street, Spetember 16, 1840.
Sir—With reference to my despatches of the Nos.
and dates specified in the margin, I have now to acquaint you, that her Majesty's government have had
fully under their consideration, the act of your government, No. 17, of the 6th Oxbor, 1810. To
the further and better regulation and government of
seamen within the colony of New South Wales, and
for establishing a water police."

The act embraces three principal subjects:

1st. The prevention of the departure of persons ecretly from the colony.

2nd. The desertion and misbehaviour of seamen. 3rd. The police of the port.

With regard to so much of the act as relates to the lst and 2rd of these subjects, there appears to be reason to disapprove of its provisions.

son to disapprove of its provisions.

With respect to the enactments relating to seamen, her Majesty's Government do not object to the regulation respecting their certificates of discharge and furtherance of the imperial act respecting merchant seamen. It is necessary, however, to advert particularly to the 8th, 9th, and 25th sections of the act, which appear to require amendment.

The 8th section provides that on complaint of a master of a ship or yeasel or any increbant or mer-

The 8th section provides that on complaint of a master of a ship or vessel, or any merchant or merchant's elerk, or other person on behalf of such master, that any ship or vessel proceeding to sea hath on board any seaman or mariner, who hath deserted from, or is in any way indebted to the said master, of to the owner of such first mentiond ship or vessel, it shall be lawful for any superintendent of water police, inspector of police, officer of customs, or constable, to detain such seaman or mariner, and lodge him in safe custody, until he shall be dealt with as by law is provided.

provided.

It seems to me, that this summary power rests on too slight a foundation, and that a seaman should not thus be apprehended and detained upon a complaint of any indifferent person, on behalf of a master of a vessel, but that the power of originating such dealiner, should be confined to the master and mate of the vessel, and the owher, or his correspondent merchant, and that provision should be made to prevent the seaman being in custody beyond such reasonable time, as may be necessary to deal with him according to law.

There do not, moreover, appear sufficient grounds to justify the exercise of this summary power of detention to eases of seamon who have not deserted, but are only indebted to a master or owner of a vessel to which they previously belonged; such a power might be unfairly and oppressively exercised upon a seaman in relation to such debts which are by no msans incidental to the relation of master and scaman.

The 19th section imposes a severe punishment—namely: not exceeding three months imprisoument, with or without hard labour, upon scance for insubordination, or a refusal to work whilst in port, or inciting others to such misconduct.

This enactment is, in fact, an extension of a similar enactment in the New South Wales act, 2nd William IV., cap. 10, imposing a penalty of seven days for refusal or neglect to work whilst in port. In the relation of master and seaman willst in port. In the relation of master and seaman willst in port. It seems to me, that this summary power rests

retusal or negreet to work whitst in port.
These enactments affect, in an important manner,
the relation of master and seaman whilst in port. In
this country, the law does not secure the obedience of
the seaman to the commands of the master by legal
process, leading to penalties and imprisonments; but
it concedes to the master himself, the power of enforcing
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process, leading to penalties and imprisonments; but it concedes to the master thimself, the power of entureing obedience, which a master can exercise over his apperentice, or a parent over his child.

This power is obviously essential at sca, and in some cases even in harbour; as occasions will arise, in which, without such a power of immediate coercion on the part of the master the safety of the vessel and erem might be placed in jeopardy.

It is, no doubt, a question well deserving consideration, whether, under ordinary circumstances, when a vessel is in port, the summary power of coercion and punishment might not be transferred from the master to the magistrate, with advantage both to the master and to the seaman; but this appears a question of principle, which, as respects the merchant seamen of this country, should be decided by Parlament; and until it be found desirable to place the relation of master and scaman upon this footing in British ports, it is scarcely advisable to adopt that course in colonial ports, with respect to the merchant seamen of the Mother-Country. I have not, therefore, felt justified in advising her Majesty to sanction this act until the enactment now under consideration, as well as the corresponding enactment in the Ney. this act until the enactment now under consideration, as well as the corresponding enactment in the New South Wales, 2nd William 4th cap 10, shall have been amended in the provisions which 1 have pointed

The 25th section of the act authorises the superin-The 25th section of the act authorises the superintendent of Water Police, or any parties, on complaint upon eath that any runaway seaman is harboured or concealed in any ship or place, to issue a warrant directing such ship or place to be searched, and that such seaman, or any other scuman who shall be found concealed there, and also the master or person in charge of the vessel, or the occupier of the house, to be lotiged in the watell-house, and detained there until brought before the justice.

Upon this I have to observe, that as respects the seaman not mentioned in the complaint, this power of apprehension is not grounded upon any evidence whatever, but may be exercised upon the mere suspicion of the constable. I think that the powers in this clause are objectionable, both on account of their vaguences and extent.

vagueness and extent,
The apprehension of the runaway seaman is not, as in the imperial act, to be founded on in the infor-mation of the master, mate, or owner, but of any person whatever; it is not confined to the scaman in-formed against, but may be exercised on any scaman whom the constable may conceive to be harboured in the vessel or house which he is searching; it extends, moreover, not to seamen only, but to the master of the vessel, and even the occupier, and without re-ference to his knowledge of the concealment.

'Under these powers, innocent persons might be exposed to such serious inconvenience and hardship

from ill-founded or vexatious arrests, as to render it absolutely necessary that the enactment should be mitigated, before it can receive her Majesty's sanction.

Sanction.

Considering that a principal object of this act is the preservation of good order, and the maintenance of security of the Ports of New South Wales. He

the preservation of good order, and the maintenance of security of the Ports of New South Wales. Her Majesty's government do not object to the expenses incidental to it being defrayed by a charge upon the shipping, by way of tonnage duty.

I have to confirm the appointment notified in your despatch. No. 5, of the 1st January, 1841, of Mr. H. H. Browne to be Superintendent of the Water Police, with a salary of 4001. a-year.

I shall shortly notify to you the nomination of a successor to Mr. Nicholson, in the officer of harbog master, with the reduced salary of 3001. per annument of the Water of the Wales of the State of th

STANLEY

(Signed)

To Governor Sir George Gipps.

LIMITED JURISDICTION OF COLONIES OVER HIGH SEAS.

HIGH SEAS.

Circular Despatch from Lord Stanley, to Sir George Gipps, Laid on the Legislative Council table by the Colonial Servicary, 15th August, 1843.

Downing-street, 16th Dec. 1842.

Sir—The attention of her Majesty's Government has been recently called to various laws enacted in the British Colonies for the prevention, regulation, as panishment of acts done on the high seas, or on the seas within one league of the shore of the colonie in which such laws have originated. After consultation with the Queen's Advocate, and the Attorne and Solicitor General, her Majesty's Government have adopted the following conclusions on the subject. When the operation of a colonial act is confined to a range not exceeding one league from the shon, and relates to matters of local interest, the regulation of which, by local enactment, is indispensable to the welfare of the colony, no objection will be made as such an act, on the ground of the local range and extent of its operation exceeding the limits of the jerisdiction of the Colonal Legislature; examples of such acts are—those relating to pilotage, to quarametric to construct duties, and to fisheries.

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Heroes of the American Revolution.—There are in the United States just 100 soldiers of the Revolution on the pension list over one hundred years of age. The oldest man on the list is Michael Hale, of Union County, Pennsylvania, who is in his 115th year.—New York Paper.

CATILE, SHEEP, AND OTHER ASSETS AT
MANSE, SOUTH CREEK.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by
anction at his Mart, corner of George-street
and Charlotte-place, on Wednesday, the 30th Inst.,
at 11 o'clock, late the property of Mr. Charles
Maredon

CATTLE.

12 Working Bullocks, Yokes and Bows
36 head of mixed cattle, consisting of Cows, Calves,
Steers, and Bulls

HORSES. 1 Cart Horse and one Colt

SHEEP.

440 a mixed flock

2 imported sheep with their increase of three female lambs

l imported Ram Two Drays, one Waggon, two Carts Three ploughs, two Harrows One Beam, Scales, and Weights.

THREE NEW GIGS,

R. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by Auction at his Mart, corner of George-street Charlotte-place, on Friday next, the 25th inst., at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
Two New Patent Dennet Gigs, and

One three spring ditto, the whole finished in a superior style.

NAILS AND BLACK TEA

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by M R. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on FRIDAY next, the 25th instant at 11 o'clock, 70 Kegs Nails 300 Boxes Black Tea.

GREAT SPRING SALE OF BROOD MARES
COLTS, FILLIES AND PONIES,
The highly improvedStud, form the Wallendun station
on the Jugion River, bred by Charles Nichols, Esq.
M.R. STUBBS notifies instructions received from the Attorney of Richard Brownlow, Esq. to sell by public auction, at the New
Cattle Market, bottom of George-street,
On FRIDAY, the 25th day of August, 1843,
'to commence at 11 o'clock precisely,
The undermentioned stud of valuable Brood Mares,
Colts, &c., viz.—
8 Brood bay mares

8 Brood bay mares
1 do. pie ball mare
1 do. black mare

Grey

COLTS 10 Superior bred colts FILLIES.

6 Superior bred fillies

Terms made known at the sale THE RIGHT TIME TO BU!

THE RIGHT TIME TO BUY.

Gentlemen and experienced breeders of horse stock generally are well aware that this month is precisely the very season of the year when horses ere bought to the best advantage, and kept at the least expense.

In a stock like this (now offered for public competition) where action, strength, power, and speed, are united to blood, symmetry, and temper, it cannot be inferred otherwise than that all is obtained at this real-that is required for beginning up the right.

not be interred otherwise than that all its obtained at this sale that is required for keeping up the right breed, whether for the turf, field, carriage use, equestrian enjoyment, or general use.

And known as the stock is, both in town and country, it is to be hoped that good judges require little else to attract their attention, and less to ensure their attendance at the Cattle Market at the hour set down, on Feider, the 25th interest.

on Friday, the 25th instant.

Terms liberal—made known at sale.

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

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

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

JAMES ELDER.

JAMES ELDER.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 14th August, 1843. Macarthur v. Spark.

Macarthur v. Spark.

THIS DAY, the 23rd instant, at noon, at the London Tayern, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold all the interest of the above dendent in an and to a number of shares in the Commercial Bank, Marine Assurance Company, General ditto, Union ditto, Alliance ditto, Gas-Light Company, and Sugar Company.

After which, the interest of the above defendant in and to the steamers Sophia Jane and Maitland, unless this Execution is previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,

Under Sheriff.

Under Sheriff.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.
Sherill's Office, Sydney, August 21, 1843.
Chisholm v- Brenan.

N THIS DAY, the 23rd instant, at noon, at the London Tavern' the Sheriff will cause to de sold, one handsome London built Cdringe, unless this execution is previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT.

BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

Sydney, 22nd August, 1843.

A SPECIAL General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Bank will be held at their place of business, George-street, Sydney, upon Thursday the 7th day of September next, at the hour of One o'clock, to determine on a call to meet the Liabilities of the Bank.

JOHN WALKER

SALE OF CATTLE AT WOLLONGONG.

MR. COLLIE will sell by auction at Wollongong, on FRIDAY, the 25th Inst., the undermentioned superior Cattle, from the Five Island Estate, by order of the Trustees,

20 Working Bullocks

40 Cows

25 Heifers

25 Steers

1.10

In lots to suit purchasers. Terms at sale

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

August 19. The barque Artomis, 312 tons, Capt. M Donald, from London, having left the Downs the 16th April, with a cargo of merchandise.

—Master M Donald.

-Master M'Donald.

20. The barque Rajah, 352 tons, Capt. Furguson, from Hobart Town, having left the 10th instant, with sundries. Passengers—Mrs. Furguson, Miss Wilson, Messrs. Wilson, Tate, Deane, and Lisle.

20. The steamer Sovereign, Captain Capc, from Moreton Bay, having left the 14th instant, with wool, &c. Passengers—Mr. Read, Mr. Schmidt, Mrs. Forbes, and seventeen in the steerage.

22. The schooner Mary Anne, Captain Williams, from Hobart Town, having left 11th August, with merchandise Passengers—Mr. R. Jefferson, John Cargill, William Dalton, and Henry Sutton.

22. The schooner Harlequia, Captain Morgan, from Lanneeston, having left 14th August, with grain.

22. The barque Montezuma, Captain Selkirk, from Launceston, having left the 15th instant, with sundries. Passenger—Mrs. Furness.

DEPARTURES.

dries. Passenger—Mrs. Furness.

DEPARTURES.

August 20 The brig Skerne, Captain Shell, for Launceston, with a cargo of sundries. Passenger—Mr. Scott.

20. The brig Laussons, 215 tons, Captain Kay, for Valparaiso, with a cargo of sundries. Passengers—Don P. Flores, Don Carton Evans, Mr. apd Mrs. B. Singleton, Captain George Narrison, Mr. A. Watty, Don F. Ovalle, and nine in the steerage.

20. The barque Stratheden, Captain Howlett, for Madras, with horses, &c. Passengers—Mrs. Howlett, Dr. Owen, Mr. F. Mullens, Mr. M. H. Marsh, Mr. Cawthorne, Mr. and Mrs. Dawson, and threshilden, Mr. Elson, Mr. Thomas Burke, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, and Mr. Wright.

20. The barque British Isle, Captain Graham, for Guam, in ballast.

20. The schooner Waterilly, Captain Hayle, for Hobart Town, with a general cargo. Passengers—The Rev. Mr. Durham, wife, and foor children, Mrs. Hayle, Captain Taggart, Messrs. Uniache, Jacobs, Hooner, and twelve in the steerage.

20. The brig Dawsons, Captain Caret, for Launceston, with a general cargo. Passengers—Mr. Small, Mr. Thompson, and Mr. J. L. Lloyd.

20. The schooner Camet, Capt. Cook, for Hobart Town. Passengers—Mr. Raymond, Mr. Newton, Mr. L. Mason, Mr. Francis Hall, and Christopher Ryan and servant.

21. The barque Fama, Captain Bennett, for Lon-

20. The Mine.

Town. Passengers—Mr. 1997.

Mr. L. Mason, Mr. Francis Hall, and Chine.

Ryan and servant.

21. The barque Fama, Captain Bennett, for London, with a cargo of colonial produce. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. David Chambers, and four children, Dr. Bland, R. N., Mr. J. Bannister, and Mr. J. Moore.

Steerage—Mr. John Watt, Mr. A. Macdonald, and

Chamrock, Capt. Daldy, for Champers—Mr.

Steerage—Mr. John Watt, Mr. A. Macdonald, and Mr. A. Duff. 22. The schooner Shamroch, Capt. Daldy, for New Zealand, with sundries. Passengers—Mr. Barber, Miss Steel, Mr. Cook, and two in the steerage.

VESSELS CLEARED OUT.
The cutter Thompsons, Captain Downes, for Laun ceston, with sundries. Passengers—Mr Archer and Mr. Graham.

and Mr. Graham.

The ship Chelydra, Captain Wishart, for London, with a cargo of colonial produce. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, and three children, Mr. J. F. Montesiore, Mr. G. M. Tobias, Mrs. Davenport, Miss Wildfose, Mr. A. Saunders, R. N., Mr. W. Wareford, and eight in the steerage.

NEW INSOLVENTS.

NEW INSOLVENTS.

No. 870. Walter Palmer of George-street, Sydney licensed victualler: debts, £303–19s.: assets—landed property—£15: personal property, £92 ls.: balance deficiency, £196–19s. Discharged from the custody of the Sheviif.

No. 871. Peter Bill Rapsey of Phœnix Park, near Morpeth, sattler: debts, £2814–12s. Iod.: assets—landed property—£1774; personal property, £663; outstanding debts, £29: balance deficiency, £280–12s. Iod.

£663; outstand £280 12s. 10d. Joseph Andrews, late a li

No. 872. Joseph Andrews, late a linendraper debts, £2953: assets—landed property—£200; personal property, £130: balance deficiency, £2623. Discharged from the custody of the Sheriff. No. 873. Robert Cooper of South Head Road, Sydney, distiller. The surrender of this estate was accepted on an affidavit, that at that time he, the said Robert Cooper, was insolvent; and he was, by an order of the Judge, discharged from the custody of the Sheriff.

order of the Judge, discharged from the custody of the Sheriff.

No. 874. John Archibald Campbell of Georgestreet, Sydney, druggist: debts, £8779 10s. 4d.; assets—landed property. £4063; personal property, £315; outstanding debts, £2299 16s. 2d.: balance deficiency, £1901 8s.

No. 875. Peter Joseph Dulley of Lane Cove, sawyer: debts, £48 12s. 7d.: assets—personal pro-

£22; outstanding debts, £18 7s. 6d. : badeficiency, £8 5s. 1d. lance deficiency, 28 5s. 1d.
No. 876. Prosper De Mestre of Sydney, merchant.
Order made, placing the estate under sequestration,
on an affidavit being made of his, Prosper De Mestre's,

insolvency.
No. 877. Alexander Brodie Spark of King-street,

No. 877. Alexander Brodie Spark of King-street, Sydney, merchant. This estate to remain in abeyance until the debts and assets are made out.
No. 878. Thomas Inglis of Craigend, near Picton, settler: debts. £905 10s. 1d.: assets—personal proproperty—£694 10s.; outstanding debts, nîl: balance deficiency, £221 0s. 1d.

INSOLVENT AT PORT PHILLIP.
William Forlonge, settler, Woodstock liabilities, £14,882 10s.; assets. £12,054 6s. 8d.; balancedeficiency, £2328 3s 4d.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. The Council yesterday went into com-

mittee for the consideration of the standing orders framed by the committee appointed for that purpose, Mr. Elwin in the chair.

The first five clauses were adopted with-

A long discussion took place on the 6th

clause which as originally brought up pre-

"That immediately after the election (of Speaker) the

"That immediately after the election to repeater like proposer and seconder of the member elected shall conduct him to the chair, and shall forthwith communicate the choice of the council to the Governor, and shall ascertain the Governor's pleasure as to the ay on which he will receive the Speaker so chosen."

Mr. Walker started an objection to the

presentation of the Speaker before they

were aware whether he should meet the

approbation of the Governor: as such a meeting, if the Governor should choose to

exercise the right given him of disallowing,

would be exceedingly embarrassing to both

parties.
Mr. Wentworth thought it was ex-

ceedingly bad taste in the representative

of a popular constituency to invite the Go-

vernor to the exercise of a royal preroga-

tive, which, in point of fact, was obsolete,

by assuming the possibility that any Governor would ever attempt to exercise it.

It never had been exercised, although cases

had occurred in which its exercise might have been justified; for instance, in

case of M. Papineau, the Speaker of the House of Assembly in Upper Canada. He

did not foresee the possibility of any case

arising, in which such a course, on the part of the Governor of this colony, would ever

The Attorney-General contended that it was a necessary prerogative, and that its necessity had been shown by the very case referred to by the hon, member for Sydney. He trusted that no occasion for its exercise would ever arise; but it was clear that the

possibility was contemplated by the act. He took the same view of it as the member

for Port Phillip, and would therefore move

as an amendment, that the last sentence should be left out.

stood was objectionable; and if the amend-ment were adopted, the next clause

which prescribes the subsequent proceedings would also require to be altered. He did

not think any benefit would be gained by

"That the Speaker on his return, shall announce to the council the allowance or disallowance of their

choice by the Governor"
was also objected to by Mr. Walker, who

contended that the Governor had the power

to disallow, but that his allowance of the

Mr. Therry pointed out that both the terms allow and disallow occur in the act

relative to the Governor's approbation of

the choice of the Council; and the objection

But a new difficulty was pointed out by

the Colonial Treasurer, viz.: that on the Governor's disallowing the choice of

Speaker, the appointment became null and

void; and as there was then no Speaker,

it was obviously impossible that the "Speaker" could intimate the result to

At the suggestion of the hon. member,

the words "member so chosen as Speaker

were consequently substituted for the word

In the 11th clause, Mr. Wentworth objected to "the Vice-regal seat"—and the "seat provided for the Governor," was sub-

A long discussion took place on the 16th

"That before proceeding to other business, the council shall determine on an address to the Governor.

The original rule was adopted.

The 8th clause which prescribes

Speaker was not requisite.

Dr. Lang did not see that the rule as is

be called for.

the alteration.

was dropped.

the Council.

Speaker.

clause, which prescribed-

stituted.

out any discussion.

scribed--

in reply to the speech, and that the Speaker shall ap wint two members to wait upon the Gertain when and where his Excell bleased to receive the same."

Mr. Wentworth adverted to the practice of the House of Commons, in asserting a right to enter into any other business that may be considered more important-such the redress of grievances-before replying to the Queen's speech; and contended that the same course should be adopted here. An extraordinary emergency might arise, in which they might find it expedient and necessary to enter on the consideration of more important business, and he contended that they should not tie up their hands by a foolish rule of their own framing, which, when approved by her Majesty, would have the force of law, and which they might never have it in their power to rewhen approved by her Majesty, peal. He moved that the words " before proceeding to any other business" be struck out.

Mr. Therry thought it would be very ungracious to allow the Governor's speech to be laid on the shelf perhaps for three months together, as might be the case if such an amendment were carried. The reading of the title of a bill in the House of Commons before entering on the consideration of the address, was a mere matter of form, and did not furnish a precedent to sanction the course proposed. If the case contemplated by the honourable member, of some emergency requiring more immediate attention to other business should arise, it would be competent for any member to move the suspension of the standing order.

The Attorney-General stated that there was a rule to that effect among the standing orders of the late Council, but on reference to the books it could not be found.

Mr. Wentworth insisted that it would require the sanction of the Governor before any of the standing orders could be suspended, and he did not think it wise in Council, with their eyes open, to frame rules which might require to be suspended.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Wentworth was adopted.

The 20th clause occasioned some discussion. It prescribes-

"That if at any time after the Speaker has taken the chair one-third of the members be not present, the Speaker shall, by his own authority, immediately adjourn the council to the next sitting day, unless the council have resolved 'that at their rising they do adjourn to a particular day.'"

Mr. Wentworth suggested that the practice of the House of Commons should be

adopted in preference to that proposed, viz,: that the Speaker should only have eyes to discover that there is not a house when his attention is drawn to it by a motion which any member was competent to make, "that the house should be counted." The House of Commons was as incompetent to transact business if the number of members present did not exceed 40, as that house was when the attendance was less than one third of the whole number; but a great part of the business of the House of Commons was transacted when the requisite number was not present.

It seemed to be the general opinion, however, that the constituency at large would have greater confidence in the wisdom of their legislation, if assured that no business whatever should be conducted without the presence of at least a third of the number : and the clause as it stood was adopted.

The 22nd clause was referred the committee, that it might be put in a less objectionable form. It prescribes—

"That the Speaker may name any member that may be disorderly, who shall immediately withdraw; and after such member's withdrawal from the chamber, the council shall at once take the case into consideration."

The principal discussion of the evening arose on the 25th clause, which prescribes

"That the Speaker shall not give his opinions, or argue any question in the council, unless the mem-bers upon a division be equal, when, in giving his casting vote, he may state the reasons which influence

Mr. Wentworth considered such an infringement on the rights of the Speaker illegal. The council was described in the act, not as a Legislative Assembly. but as a Legislative Council, and the latter appellation was more strictly in accordance with the constitution of that body. When he had framed the act which had formed the basis of their present constitution, he was at a loss how to designate a body of such an anomalous constitution, and he had

mbly," but the British Parliament had dopted the first designation, and he thought hat in doing so they were strictly correct. he body was both a council and an assembly; it was an established maxim that where combination was effected between two lies, the less honourable should merge ato the more honourable, and not the more mourable into the less. This maxim had en acted on in the present instance, for the eye of the law a Legislative Council as more honourable than a Legislative Assembly, and consequently the smaller edion of the body had absorbed, as far as lesignation was concerned, the more nunerous and popular section of the legisla-are. As therefore the legislative body

reated by the act was a council, and not an sembly, their Speaker was entitled to all berights and privileges of the president of milar bodies, except where these were withdrawn by special provision. Andas ere was no clause in the act depriving heir Speaker of the right of speech enjoyed by the Lord Chancellor in the House ers, and by the presidents of Colonial Legislative Councils, it would be a direct olation of the act under which they were enstituted, were such a rule to be adopted

The Attorney-General spoke at great length on the precedent furnished by the House of Commons; but he never thought i necessary to meet the argument of nember for Sydney, by showing that the ecedent was applicable.

Dr. Lang was decidedly of opinion that, considering the constitution of the house much a precedent as that of the House of Commons. And he had not heard any thing advanced on the opposite side of the question to convince him that the council had the power to deprive the Speaker of the right of speech. No did he think that, in a body so limited in number, any practical inconvenience would arise from the exercise of that right, provided the time for its exercise were prescribed. In such a body as the House of Commons it would be productive of great inconvenience, were the Speaker to possess the right of speech ; but he did not see the expediency of depriving the Speaker of this council of that privilege.

Mr. Therry urged that the title itself indicated the duties of the office, and the rewas subjected. The special provision that the Speaker should not vote except in the event of an equality, he considered as implying that he should not take part in the dis-

Mr. Wentworth did not think Mr. Therry's law on the subject very sound. It was the maxim of law and of common sense that the intention of a law should be determined from its express provisions, and the fact that an express provision was contained in the act, depriving the Speaker of the right to vote, led to the certain inference that every other deprivation in-tended would be madethe subject of express enactment.

After a lengthy discussion, in which Mr. Foster, Mr. Cowper, Mr. Walker, and several other members took part, the house divided, when there appeared in favour of the original rule 21, against it 6

The 46th clause was struck out on the motion of Dr. Lang, who contended that it was an insult to the house to suppose any member of it capable of the conduct alluded to. Sufficient precaution had already been taken to preserve order in their debates, and such a regulation was altogether unnecessary.

The rule was as follows :---

"That no member shall speak disrespectfully of the Queen or any of the Royal Family, or person administering the Government of this Colony; nor shall he use unmannerly or indecent language against the proceedings of this house, or against particular members; nor shall he speak beside the question in debate."

The council sat to a late hour, but nothing further of any importance was

A notice appears in yesterday's Gazette intimating that if any prisouer of the crown be found in Sydney, contrary to regulations. he will be sent to Cockatoo Island. Holder of assigned servants are also reminded that they are not to give passes to such assigned servants to remain in Sydney for more than one week at any one time.

AND ITS REMEDY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL OBSERVER. SIR-In addressing you on the extensive subject indicated by the title of the present communication, it is not my intention to weary your patience with a long dissertation on the multifarious accounts the our colonial political economists are daily furnishing us, of the origin of the disease : nor shall I advert at any considerable length to the empyrical prescriptions of these Quack Physicians for the restoration of sound ness to the body politic. They all seem to me to be applied only to the excrescenses of the disease, while the fundamental cause of our 'monetary embarrassment being left in all its unmitigated strength, no aftempt is made to secure the community against the recurrence of similar evils.

It was naturally expected that the meeting of the new Legislative Council, combining as it was supposed to do, all the intelligence and talent of the coun ry, would lead to the developement of some great and judicious project for the ultimate recovery of the country; but so far as the proceedings of that body have yet gone, they appear to be as much in the dark and as completely nonplussed when called in to administer to the relief of the exhausted patient, as any of the newspaper edtiors or anonymous correspondents, whose prescriptions they seem to have adopted as as the basis of their materia medica.

The first measure that has been brought formally under the notice of the legislature—the Solvent Debtor's Bill—is one of the most unsound in principle and will be found the most pernicious 'in operation that could have been devised. And it is to be re gretted that the first bantling produced by the new council, should have turned out such a monstrosity, If the bill has any principle at all, it is that "time is money," and the Council having it not in their power to produce the latter in any other form, they stamp its substitute as the current coin of the realm, and render it a legal tender between debtor and creditor But although a man's own time may be money, there is some reason to suspect that it will be found to be a very unsatisfactory medium of exchange, especially when instead of the debtor paying it to his creditor, the creditor is to be compelled by law, to give it to an indefinite extent to his debtor. The principle avowed by its framer is that it is the duty of the legislature, to arrest a revolution arising naturally out of the current of past events, with a view to effect some sort of stereotype of the remaining traces of the past condition of the inhabitants of the Colony, " The master is becoming the servant, and the servant the master," says Mr. Wentworth, " and will the Council look on and see this revolution completed without an effort ?" Decidedly they could not adopt a wiser and a juster policy. They are the representatives of the servants as well as of the masters, and instead of legislating for class interests, their duty is simply to stand by and see fair play between man and man. "Some"it issaid, "are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them.' So it is in point of fact; but the first and the last are abortions or accidents merely, which it is the object of sound legislation rather to repress than to encourage, The proper object of legislation should be to see that those who have the capacity to achieve greatness, should have every facility for its exercise; while no bar should be put in the way of those who by the accident of birth or otherwise, may have been placed in a false position, descending to their proper level To avert by legislative enactments the natural results of human action, is an unwarrantable interference with the moral government of God, which can never be productive of other than mischievous results.

We see the baneful consequences of legislative in erference for this object in the Mother Country, in the pernicious working of that master-piece of legislative wickedness, the law of Entail, which I would earnestly recommend to the patronage of Mr. Wentworth, as still better adapted to the object in view merely reminding him that any one who should suc ceed in introducing such a law, would gain an indisputable title to the maledictions of posterity.

The Solvent Debtor's Bill is avowedly an act de signed only for temporary operation. As such it is a barbarous solecism in legislation; which ought in all circumstances to be conducted on fixed principles. But if enactments dictated by views of temporary expediency alone are open to objection, much more objectionable must such acts be if the object they contemplate is to be secured by the infliction of positive injustice, as is obviously the case with the Solvent Debtor's Bill.

The panacea of Mr. Murray—the remission system as contradistinguished from the bounty system of emigration-is based on a fallacy. Give land for emigrants, says the sapient representative of the southern counties, but do not send the money out of the country.

wied it " a Legislative Council and As- THE PRESENT DEPRESSION-ITS CAUSES | The fallacy is so obvious that we wonder any one could fail to discover it. In the one case the colonial government pays from the land revenue to the shipper the expense of conveyance; in the other the emigran pays it, and gets it back from the colonial government; and where is the difference ? It may, however, contribute to swell the tide of emigration, now at its ebb, if such an arrangement could be effected, and there would be some guarantee that the emigrants would possess a small amount of capital. So far the system would be an improvement; but it is quite clear that as much money would be sent out of the country in the one' case as in the other.

Dr. Nicholson's loan for immigration is one of the most preposterous nostrums under present circumstances that could have been promulgated. It is admitted that there is a redundancy of labourand it is therefore the first duty of the legislature to adopt some measures to employ that labour. The promotion of colonisation may be an abstract duty of communities, but that duty is to be discharged with a proper regard to certain fixed principles; and the first principle of colonisation on an extensive scale ought to be that an organised system should be set in operation such as would secure immediate employment to whatever number of emigrants may arrive. This therefore is the object demanding primary attention, and if this is neglected, and immigration revived without the necessary preparations here for extending the field of labour, the influx of wealth attendant on emigration will produce anew the system of exorbitant speculation which recently prevailed, and will lead a second time to the same state of depression we are now suffering.

Mr. Wentworth's usury bill is another superficial application, intended merely to skin over the wound which we should rather seek to cure, by getting at the root of the evil; even although the latter process should be a more tedious one. The high rate of interest is only the effect of a cause not far to seek, and till that cause can be removed or counteracted, it is folly to attempt to better the matter, by authoritatively declaring its result illegal. The high rate of interest is another of the heads of the same hydra of speculation, which the enormous influx of capital at once generated and sustained. The evil was aggravated by the absence of every species of investment excert bills; so that the banks themselves had to employ their surplus capital in the same vortex of speculation, The hazardous nature of such investments raised the rate of interest to its enormous pitch. For, as the possessors of available capital are just as ready to indulge in golden dreams as any other class of men it was very natural that they should refuse advances. even on prudent and rational operations, except at something approaching the rates of interest commonly obtained; and so interest rose on all transactions very near the speculation point; and though the surrounding atmosphere has since fallen below Zero, the rate of interest remains at its unnatural elevation.

In the brief references above made to the causes of the present monetary derangement, we have partially anticipated the subject of a remedy. We require something to control the tendency to speculation something especially to prevent the banks from heightening the fever, by directing their available capital into the same swollen tide. The want of such a check disables the banks from giving the assistance they might on occasion of an emergency. It is only by a fortunate accident that even the Bank of Australasia is able in the present crisis to render the assistance that it has done. And but for that assistance the derangement would have been aggravated to an extraordinary degree.* Now while seeking to obtain immediate relief, we should also guard against the recurrence of similar calamities: and any plan of relief likely to be permanently beneficial must combine these objects. A very simple plan naturally soggests itself—The formation of a public fund in the form of a loan secured on the ordinary revenue, say at 4 per cent, to be applied to purposes of internal improvement. Let this loan be managed by a board responsible to government. The increase or contraction of its amount should be regulated by the legislature. It should be distributed to the district and municipal councils for the purpose of carrying tralasia is able in the present crisis to render the aslegislature. It should be distributed to the district and municipal councils for the purpose of carrying on works of public utility, subject to the approbation of the board, who would take security from the local councils for payment of the interest. The capital would not require to be repaid, but its investment would require to be strictly confined to such works as would yield a return, or at least should be very sparingly applied in the first instance to otherobjects. The powers of taxation conferred on the local councils would be a sufficient quantum for the next property of the same ould be a sufficient guarantee for the pays

cils would be a sunceent guarantee for the payment of the interest.

The benefit that would arise to the community from such a plan, would be incalculable: facility of transit to the best market would be secured to the colonial produce;—the surplus labour of the colony would be

• The fortunate accident alluded to was, that the bank had been sufficiently late in making a call to have the money in hand when the crisis came that would otherwise most probably have been invested in the usual way had it been available.

sec to work ;-a source of employment, capable of inet to work;—a source of emportant, the emerge ncy; definite extension in proportion to the emerge ncy; would be open for emigrants on their first landing;—be land of the colony would rise in value—capitalis is the land of the colony would rise in value—capitalists would find it their interest to emigrate;—and their capital would more generally assume the form of funded stock than that of letters of credit, to meet capital would more generally assume use norm of unded stock than that of letters of credit, to meet which the English merchant sends out manufactured goods to a market already glutted,—the banks would have a safe investment for their available capital, have a safe investment for their available capital, and would not be tempted to enter again on the career of extravagant speculation which we have lately run; — the rate of interest on this investment would form the standard for other investments of a permanent nature equally safe—the interest on first-rate mortgages would of itself speedily fall to that standard. The usury law would be unnecessary; the obstacles in the way of renewed immigration would be removed—the evils attending a conjous spinication would be The usury law would be unnecessary; the obstacles in the way of renewed immigration would be removed—the evils attending a copious emigration would be obviated.—and a career of prosperity would open on the country unexampled in the history of colonisation. A loan for the purpose of immigration secured on the land revenue would be productive to a limited extent of some of the benefits pointed out, but it is observed. jectionable in present circumstances, inasmuch as no revenue would arise immediately from its appropriation—and this should be a condition essentially necessary in any plan for securing immediate relief from the present depression. When the present confused state of the elements of society, should at length be succeeded by a harmonious adjustment, and the frame-work of the machine had got into working trim, a second loan for that express object could be contracted with the greatest benefit to the community at large. But greatest benefit to the community at large. But at present the contraction of a loan for the pur-

at present the contraction of a loan for the purpose of emigration exclusively, would be an act of absolute insanity. It is some consolation to think that such a project, though attempted, would be found impracticable.

Having pointed out what I conceive a more rational scheme for the recovery of the colony, from its present monetary depression, than any that has yet been propounded; hoping that the hint may be improved on in the proper quarter; and apologizing for the extent to which I have trespassed upon your columns, I now leave the subject to be digested by your readers, and remain, &c. your readers, and remain, &c.

A sale of occupation licenses will take place at the Colonial Treasury, on the 21st September next. The upset price of each lot is 51. per section of 640 acres.

W. H. Wason, Esq., of Broulee, and George Playne, Esq., of Campaspe, Port Phillip, are appointed magistrates of the territory and its dependencies.

SUPREME COURT.—Cryst. Side.
Before his Honor the Chief Justice and a common Jury.

Jury.

Juroas fined.

The following Gentlemen were fined £2 each for non-attendance as Jurors, viz.—John G. Moore, of Pitt-street, auctioneer; James Melville, of Pitt-street, silk mercer; William Myres, of George-street, stationer; William Myres, of George-street, shop-keeper; Francis M'Encroe, of George-street, tobacconist; Isaac Moore, of George-street, dealer; and Josua Lovecraft, of George-street, dealer; and Josua Santa Lovecraft, of George-street, dealer; and Josua Santa Lovecraft, dealer, and Josua Santa Lovecraft, dealer, and Mr. Windeyer for the defeuce.

The Jury retired, and, after about a quarter of an hour's consideration, returned a verdiet for the plaintiff—damages 101.

-damages 101,

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

Lady Franklin has caused all her heavy baggage, the chariot, &c., to be embarked on board the Rajah. That fine ship sailed a few days ago to Sydney, there to take on board as much cargo as can be readily obtained, and thence she proceeds to Phillip, to fill up for England. Sir John and Lady Franklin purpose to join the Rajah at that Port, where she will arrive about Christmas, the season, certainly the most preferable, which Lady Franklin prefers to undertake so long a voyage. Sir John and Lady Franklin remain here until that time, in the belief that Sir Eardley Wilmot, being unaccompanied by Lady Wilmot, will apportion to the family of the Ex-Lieutenant-Governor such apartments in the Government-house as can without inconvenience. It is said to be the avowed object of Sir John and Lady Franklin, in adopting this unparalleled measure, to "enlighten" Sir Eardley Wilmot upon colonial subjects. We cannot belive that any such intention can be possible; but we are well convinced that should the calumniating attempt be made, it will be repelled by Sir Eardley Wilmot with the scorn and contempt which so unworthy a proceeding cannot but excite in the mind of a real English gentleman of the old school: and such eminently is Sir Eardley Wilmot .- Review.

MARRIED,
On the 21st, by the Rev. Dr. M'Garvie, Mr. Jamea
Noble to Miss Mary Alston, of Dumfries, Scotland,
After the ceremony the happy pair set off for the residence of the bridegroom, Miller's Point.

NOTES ON AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURE.

The standard of fertility for different plants will vary with the soil, climate, and the supply of moisture. In hot and dry countries particularly, the absorbent power should be greatest, and grounds on de-clivities greater than those on plains and low bottoms of valleys. The nature of the subsoil powerfully affects the productive ness by retaining the water after heavy falls of rain. One prime cause of Ireland's fertility under a moist climate is, the rocky nature of its substrata. Inversely, a dry region, generally speaking, will be most fruitful with a retentive subsoil. It may be worth noticing; that although the banks of rivers and sides of creeks present the choicest and most convenient parcels of land, their depth operate as a drain to draw off the moisture in the ground with too great rapidity. Still the levelness does not run the rains so fast away as hilly or mountain ranges. There is, however, a compen-sating power which may be beautifully traced in every work of the Creator. During the summer season the powerful attraction of the upper districts draws the welcome thunder clouds towards their conductors—the lofty peaks. Here they burst, refreshing the upland regions and narrow valleys, while the wide plains have for weeks been parching without scarcely a few drops.

PLOUGHING.

"And he gave it for his opinion, that whoever could make two ears of corn or two blades of grass to grow on ground where one only grew before, deserved better of his country, and did more essential service to mankind than the whole race of politicians put together." Among the most ancient nations, the plough was held in high esteem; and the greatest heroes deemed its employment honourable as well as profit-able. The Emperor of China is said every year to put his hand to the plough, in token of the high estimation in which he holds agriculture, of which science the plough is a type. It remained for the wiseacres of after times to decry its value and importance, although one rather wiser than any yet, has declared that the king himself is supported from the field. The bounties of the earth are incalculable; and human labour, rightly applied can effect wonders, especially when climate is so much in favour. The fertility of the soil is without limit: but it is for men to draw out her resources, and aid, not cross. nature in her numerous productions. In all ages the plough has been the instrument for turning up the ground on any extensive scale. Numerous, indeed, have been the forms of this implement in different times and among various tribes and nations—as multiplied have been the attempts of improvement on its form and mode of operation. One thing is certain, that a good plough is a great benefit to master, to man, to cattle, and land. A future observation on draught will demonstrate this truth. I is pitiful to see a numerous team of bullocks tugging and straining at machines, which to call ploughs is a misnomer, the animal blown, the ploughman blowing, and the land blowed with bad ploughing. He who ploughs deserves commendation; but he who ploughs well, merits a higher meed of praise, for good ploughing is a most important part of good husbandry. But it is vain to talk of improvement, for the usual answer is returned, that as fine a crop will grow on a crooked and ill-turned furrow slice, as from a straight and properly exe-cuted one. Without much exaggeration, a great deal of ploughed land puts one in mind of the famous projector, who pro-posed a new mode of cultivation thus:—
"You are to plant in the field a large quantity of acorns (potatoes will do), you are then to put in a few hundred pigs. who will delve and turn up the ground in search of the roots. When it is reckoned sufficiently dug, let the pigs be ejected and the seed sown. The crop indeed may be very poor, but that is not the fault of the but defectiveness of the execution." As it is useless to talk, the best resource is example-associations are formed or forming, purporting to encourage agriculture, and from such societies real extensive and from such societies real extensive improvements are likely to proceed. To the Highland Society of Scotland that country owes much for its high character in rural economy, under a cold climate, and

in numerous cases a poor soil. Associations have been formed in the sister king doms on the Scottish model, and such a institution here would be attended with the best results. The gentlemen who would start such a society would prove themselves real benefactors to their country. In Canada there are such. Even Nova Scotia has a prime one with numerous ramifications. Young's agricultural letters on that province are the basis of all these societies. But in Australia not a single magazine, periodical, or penny pamphlet, is devoted to this mighty subject (as far as I know). We talk, and scheme, and look big, and do -nothing; "facts are cheels wha winna ding."-Your obedient servant,

ROBIN RUS.

THE ÆREAL CARRIAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OBSERVER.

Siz-Having on a former occasion troubled you with a communication respecting the much-talked-of with a communication respecting the much-talked-of acreal carriage, I am not surprised to find that I have excited the angry feelings of those from whose opinions I have ventured to differ. The subject is undoubtedly one of some importance: insomuch as it is not possible to show the impracticability of the scheme, until we know distinctly what that scheme is; and the mere fact of the existence of any reasonable hope as to the issue of an invention, which would produce such important results, is sufficient to engage the attention of all reflecting persons. Although I feel the fullest conviction that the proposed plan for conveying goods and passengers through the air, in any desired direction, will fall, I do not mean to deny that some master-mind may hereafter discover a particular combination of the mechanical powers, which may be capable producing such an effect. I will, however, venture positively to predict, that the mental operations of Mr. Francis Forbes, N. V. Z., et have genus onne, will never contribute anything towards effecting by the fore your readers, in at undisguesed form, the gross folly of this extremely silly person. I tappears that both these philosophers have been engaged in this gives and Mr. Forbes has gone so far as to calculate the angle the string makes with the horizon, the fore setting upon the string, and the resolution of such aereal carriage, I am not surprised to find that I have and Mr. Forbes has gone so far as to calculate the angle the string makes with the horizon, the force acting upon the string, and the resolution of such force into a perpendicular and horizontal power. Now all this is doubtless intended to appear very learned, and may, perhaps, impose upon a small proportion of your readers, as I believe it does upon Mr. F. himself. A very little calm consideration, however, will speedily show that the above calculations, as regards the matter in question, are sheer nonsense: insomuch as the kite possesses no sustaining power whatever, independently of its communication with the earth: and, as a locomotive power, it will be found utterly useless. The above ure such self-evident facts that I must plead the mental destitution of whatever, independently of its communication with the earth; and, as a locomotive power, it will be found utterly useless. The above tre such self-evident facts that I must plead the mental destitution of my opponents, as an apology for mentioning them. As Mr. Forbes distinctly states in his letter inserted in the Herald of the 9th ult., that "the kite, its plane slightly slanted upwards, is to be used as the sole sustaining power," it may perhaps be worth his while to inquire experimentally whether the kite really possesses this power as all; I can confidently tell him that it does not, and I therefore defy cither Mr. F. or even that modern archimedes, X. Y. Z., to show that the largest kite that can be constructed can sustain a single ounce weight. If, therefore, the first principle upon which Mr. F.'s acreal carriage is to progress, can be shown to be faulty, it is clear that he may spare himself the trouble of taking angles, drawing stringents, resolving forces, and fixing his screw fans. And his able follower, X. Y. Z., need no longer bother his turbid brains with his plan for hying several kires above one another instead of a single one, with the view of rendering the machine more compact? It will, perhaps, be sufficient here to allude to another fatal objection to Mr. Porbes's plan, which I mentioned in my forner letter; I mean its dependence upon wind and its consequent liability to descend in the most dangerous situations. It will probably be within the recollection of some of your readers that a plan was suggested some years since for drawing carriages by the eai of a large kite, inits dependence upon wind and its consequent hadnity to descend in the most dangerous situations. It will probably be within the recollection of some of your readers that a plan was suggested some years since for drawing carriages by the aid of a large kite, intended to act as the moving power. I need scarcely say the scheme failed, although here no sustaining power was required, and a very light ledgant carriage, claborately fitted, with an enormous kite, was to be seen at the carriage bazaar, Baker-street, London, nearly twenty years ago as evidence of this failure. I must really apologise for having occupied so much for your space in noticing the puterile cmanations of Mr. Forbes and X. Y. Z.; but I have done so more in charity than in anger, and hope that both these writers will in future direct their intellectual efforts towards any subject rather than mechanics. And now, sir, if I may trespass a little longer on your patience, I will offer a few remarks on a letter which appeared in your paper of the 4th inst., which bears all the appearances of a genuine communication. I refer to a letter signed §! Hollzopfel, and dated from 61, Charing Cross, London Mr. Hollzepfel seems to be one of the persons engaged in the construction of the aercal carriage in London, and his account of the machine is very clear and intelligible. That a steam machine may be constructed on a much lighter principle, and yet at the same time be equally strong with those that are in common use, there can be no doubt; neither can it be denied that the carriage or vessel, as described by Mr. Hollzapfel, would be of great strength in proportion to its weight. The construction of the wing, and also, of the whole machine, as a piece of mechanism, seems exceedingly ingenious and beautiful. I am, nevertheless, distinctly of opinion, that so far as the purposes are concerned for which

the steam-machine has been constructed, it will utterly fail, and will endeavour to state as briefly as possible the grounds upon which I form this opinion. Ist, It is stated in the letter to which I have referred, that "The power of the steam-engine being almost unlimited, it may be used to more ways of far greater size than are necessary to raise itself." I doubt the truth of the above statement, inasmuch, as it has never been demonstrated, and although a comparatively trilling expense could have settled the point at once by experiment, Mr. II-lizepfel does not state that any such experiment has been performed. 2ndly. Supposing, for the sake of argument, that the machine could be made to raise itself into the air, and that the wings could be made to act with all the force of precision which the most perfectly corstructed machinery could accomplish, I am still of opinion that the vessel would be unmanageable. It may easily be observed that a hird whom flying (which from its nery could accompish, I am still of opinion that the vessel would be unmanageable. It may easily be observed that a bird when flying, (which, from its smaller bulk, would necesarily be much less influenced by sudden gusts or changes in the current of air, than would be the proposed machine,) has often to make great muscular exertions to direct its flight in tempestuous weather; and when we reflect on the wonderful great muscular exertions to direct its flight in tempostuous weather; and when we reflect on the wonderful
power of rapid and precise muscular adaptation possessed
by birds in common with other animals, it seems
visionary to suppose that any mechanical contrivance can be rendered at all adequate to any circumstances requiring the exercise of such powers. Moreover, if we consider what would be the effect of the
mismanagement of a vessel so constructed, it will
become evident that the disascers to which a ship
at sea is liable during a hurricane, are slight in
tomparison with the results which even a single
mistake in the word of command would occasion.
The expansion or collapse of one of the wings taking
place a second sooner o: later than such action was
required, would reverse the position of the vchicle,
when the force of gravity acting upon it in this position, and the consternation of the crew, would at once
render the whole machine unmanageable. This is
not, I think, mere speculation, for it may ensily be observed, that this action affects even birds, and it is
only by that peculiar muscular action to which I
have before adverted, and which is not to result of reflection or forethought, but of an intuitive feeling
that the equilibrium is restored. Another difficulty
would arise from the necessity of ruising the whole
machine to a considerable height from the ground, in
order that the wings might have sufficient space
whereon to enable them for our freely; this is an obthat the equilibrium is restored. Another amendy would arise from the necessity of raising the whole machine to a considerable height from the ground, in order that the wings might have sufficient space whereon to enable them to act freely; this is an objection which, although it might possibly be overcome, would, nevertheless, be found practically a very serious inconvenience. It is only necessary to mention, that the albatross and several other birds having very long wings in proportion to their bodies, cannot rise from a plane surface, in order to show that this necessity would exist. The means employed for alighting gradually without rausing any concussion to the vessel, is not even alluded to in Mr. Hollzepiel's letter. Having mentioned what I consider would be fatal objections to the scheme, as explained in that letter, I will venture to predict that the company in London established for carrying it into operation, have no other object, than that of extorting money from those who may be credulous enough to advance it on the faith of the scheme proceeding. I know from good authority that the company offers to such persons as will give 1001, towards the completion of the vehicle, the sum of 5001, in case the plan should succeed. This circumstance, coupled with the fact, that non ames of acknowledged repute in mechanical science, nor of known respectability as regards moral character, have transpired as being in councesion with this company, is, I think, a sufficient proof that the whole concern is one of those numerous impositions that are so frequently started in London, and which a London public are so peculiarly willing to believe.

I am, Sir,
Your obselient servant,
A. B.

Sydney, August 11, 1843.

CONNECTION OF COMETS WITH THE DELUGE.

As the attention of the public at the present moment is particularly directed towards the comet that has so unexpectedly made its appearance, I think it may be interesting to examine into a calculation have somwhere seen, from which it was shown that probably through the agency of the comet, called Halley's, the general deluge related in the Mosaic account was accomplished. What data 1r. Halley had for stating that the comet named after him returned only once in 575½ years, I know not; assuming, however, the revolution of that comet to be as Dr. Halley states it, then I must confess the calculation marks the period of the deluge in a most surpusing manner, and proves the truth of the account we read of it in the Bible. The following is the data taken from the Bible:—

The age of the world at the birth of Christ....1001 The present century since the birth of Christ...1843 The comet that appeared in 1680, whose revolution is once in 575½ years, will return again in the year 2255½, which from the present year is.....

The age of the world will be on the comet's

return. . .6259.
Noal) entered the ark on the 17th day of the second month, when the fountains of the great deep were broken up, and it also rained for 40 days.

The waters prevailed on the earth 150 days, and on the 17th day of the seventh month the ark rested on Mount Ararat—being five months.
On the 27th day of the second month, in the following year, the earth had got sufficient dry to allow Noals to land from the ark, being twelve months and ten days from the commencement of the flood.

Reckoning back seven revolutions of this comet from the year 1680, when it was last seen, we bring

40281 time between the commencement and end of the deluge..... Being the exact period, reckoning back to the SPRING An emerald robe has clothed the world;
Light winds new life are bringing;
The birds their plumage have unfurled,
And in the sun are singing;
The blossoms breathe upon the air,
Arrayed like beauties queenly;
And wild-flowers known but to the breeze
Smile in their depths serenely. The sun has chased away the mist And gleams on diame The rainbow, bent to earth, has kissed
The various-tinted mountains;
And rivers leap in careless glee—
Now tossed in wild commotion—

it to the year 2349 before Christ, which was the time of the deluge wir

And now through dark glades tranquilly They turn to the far ocean.

Have noontide suns become less bright ?

The wilmy, sum, assume:

This strange that scenes so pure and fair,
Thus fraught with hues elysian,
Should summon Grief, the spectre there,
To haunt Life's fairest vision.

Perchance it is a plan all wise,
In this world joy to fetter,
To make us turn any weart eyes.

GENEVIEVE

It is a scene of radiance rare,

Yet shadows are descending

Yet shadows are descending
Upon the blue and breezy air,
And with its beauty blending;
Spring paints not, as it did of old,
A picture of hope smiling;
And like a sweet tale often told,

It is no more beguiling.

Has nature lost her power?

Is there no longer a delight
Within each little flower?

Within each little flower?
Of birds and breeze amid the trees
The living strains are gushing;
But o'er the heart deep memories
Are wildly, sadly rushing!

To make us turn our weary eyes
And hearts unto a better!

To make us turn our weary eyes
And hearts unto a better!

Genevieve.

Extraordinary Will of an Old Maiden
Lady.—On the 3d May, 1841, Miss Topping, an
English maiden lady, died at Vendome. In an
action recently brought against her executors, before
the civil tribunal, the following clauses from her will
were read:—"I desire that there shall be raised from
the most easily convertible part of my property a
capital sum sufficient to produce 800 franes a year,
which shall be paid quarterly to such person as
may name in a codicil, or, in default thereof, to
a person to be named by my executors (the testatric
did afterwards name a person by a codicil.) on condition of taking the care and nourishment of my
three favourite cats, Nina, Fanfan, and Mini, or any
others I may have at the time of my death. This
income shall be paid as long as any of these domesti
animals shall remain alive. My executors may, in
case of negligence or cruelty towards them, with
draw them and the said pension, and choose another
person as guardian. The person appointed to feel
and take care of my said cats shall live on a ground
floor, to which shall adjoin a terrace easy of access,
saud a garden enclosed within walls, of which they
shall have full and free enjoyment. These animals
are to be fed with lights, sheep's hearts, or raw, or
dressed meat, they must be given twice a-day a sufficient quantity of milk, occasionally mixed with stared
or rice flour; the meat is to be given them twice a-day
also, so that they may have four daily meals regularly.
They are to skeep in the house, and therefore are to
be shut up after their supper, at nine or ten o'clock, except
the tom cart, which will not remain at home; but
are must be taken that he comes in at a good time in
the morning. In case of their death, they are to be
wrapped in a piece of new and clean linen, put into
an oaken coffin, and buried deep in the earth in an
enclosed ground. If I die before having buried a certain box covered with tarpaulin, containing the bodies
of my two cats, Be

PORT PHILLIP

GALE.-Mr. W. F. E. Liardet the beach, has favoured us with the follawing, under date yesterday morning:-Early on Monday, the 1st instant, Mr. T. perry, of Western Port, distinctly heard minute guns fired, and saw several rockets discharged in the direction of Western Port Arrived last night the Mary, cutter, from the heads. It is now blowing one of the heaviest gales of wind that has been experienced this season; the spray blows along the bay like the dust on shore. The ele was so strong on Saturday last that the eamer Aphrasia, after having gone a coniderable distance on her voyage to Geelong, ras compelled to put back to Hobson's Bay.

She again started on Sunday.—Patriot.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—Owing to the padful state of the streets, a poor woman while riding on a dray, was jerked from her gat, and her leg falling between the pokes of one of the wheels, snapped short off above the knee. The accident occurred shout 4 p. m. on Saturday afternoon in Collins-street, near the Market-square. The afferer is doing well.

Extraordinary.—Messrs. Watson and Wright, whose spirited arrangements for nking tallow on an extensive scale we alluded to in our last, made application to Mr. Airey, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, yesterday, for a squatting license, to ishment in the neighbourhood of Melbourne. The application met with a flat refusal, understand that the government would gant a squatting license to a company for hat purpose should such be required. Port Phillip Herald.

EXPORTS .- Our exports are stendily ingreasing; the whole amount for the year eding 31st July, 1843, being 237.1921.; of the difference of amount between this rear and last, we are only now able to speak decidedly on the article of wool, in which alone there has been an increase of 58,000lbs.

CITY COUNCIL. The Council met on Friday last for the consideration of the bye-Before entering on the business of the day some consideration took place relative to a case of over-assessment brought forward by Mr. Little. It was the opinion of members generally, that it was now too lile to amend the matter except by an apheal to the quarter sessions. A letter from the Colonial Secretary was read intimating that part of the land at Soldiers' Point required by the Council for the landing of ballast (115½ perches) had already been promised as a site for the Bethel Chapel, but the wants of the corporation would receive due consideration in the disposal of the remainder. In answer to a question from Mr. M'Dermott, Alderman Flood informed the Council that there were now twenty labourers employed on the streets, under the superintendence of the City Sur-Alderman Flood moved that the committee already appointed to prepare a draft of a bill for the regulation of hawking, and for other similar purposes, should be instructed to prepare a draft of a bill to be submitted to the legislature for imposing a duty on carriages and other vehicles : but after some discussion the motion was negafived. Mr. Taylor brought forward his motion for the rescinding of the obnoxious bye-law, authorising the opening of the markets on the Sabbath day. The motion was carried by a majority of 2; the ayes being Alderman Allen and Broughton, Conneillors Peacock, Hunt, Neale, Pawley, Taylor, D. Jones and Egan; and the noes, Aldermen Wilshire and Flood, and Councillors Macdermott, Hill, Smidmore, Holden Mr. M'Dermott intimated his intention to bring up the subject afresh. The remaining clauses of the bye-laws to the 13th were then passed without any discussion of importance.-Adjourned.

At a meeting of magistrates and land-holders in the district of Penrith, on the 18th instant, Mr. Lethbridge in the chair, petitions to the Governor and the Legislative Council were adopted against the formation of the district councils. Messrs. Lethbridge, Cox, and Clarke, were appointed a deputation to present the petition to the Governor; that to the Legislative Council is to be sent to the county niembers for presentation.

EMIGRATION

Tables, showing the amount of emigration from the United Kingdom in 1842, have just reached us. They give the number of emigrants who have em-barked from each of the three kingdoms, which is as

**	England	40,553
••	Scotland	13,108
e nari	s of the world to which they	

the parts of the world to which they	went were u
llowing :	
To the United States	63.852
Texas, Central America, and	•
Buenos Ayres	363
Canada	41,375
New Brunswick, Nova Scotia,	

Canada	41,375
New Brunswick, Nova Scotia,	
Prince Edward's Island, &c	12,748
West Indies	813
The Cape	587
Western Africa, Mauritius, and	
Falkland Isles	72
Sydney	1,450
Port Phillip	864
Van Dieman's Land	2,418
South Australia	145
Western Australia	563
New Zealand	3,054

Four-fifths of the Irish emigrants went to the British North American colonies; the largest proportion of the Scotch went to Canada and Nova Scotia; and five-sevenths of the English to the United States. Of the emigrants, 1058 were assisted from the poor-rates, 2311 from funds supplied by the Commissioners of Colonial lands and Emigration, and 982 from bounties paid in New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land.

198 344

n 184	I the number of emigrants wa	as—
Fron	n England	. 72,104
	Scotland	
,,	Ireland	32,428
		118 592

The number of emigrants in 1842 was greater than in 1841 by 10,000, and exceeds in a much higher peoportion that for any previous year. Its extra ti sunparalleled and astounding, amounting to no less than 400 souls per diem, excluding Sundays, its direction, also, has undergone a material change. In 1841 the emigrants to Australia and New Zenlaud amounted to 32,500, in 1842 only to 8500. The removal of so great a number of persons, most of them belonging to the working classes, must have had a considerable effect in lightening the pressure on the market for labour; but the return does not enable us to state what proportion the women and enable us to state what proportion the women and children bore to the men.

GLADSTONE IN THE HOUSE.

GLA DSTONE IN THE HOUSE.

By the way, there is the rising hope of the Conservatives, and Peel's right arm—William Ewart Gladstone, Vice-President of the Poard of Control, and Master of the Mint. That young man—what a disappointment! In person he is of a good stature, and like Stanley, has a pretty, good-natured, rather pouting mouth; while the upper part of the face, like Stanley, has a "knitted," if not a frowning aspect. But what disappoints me most is the smallness of the head. Under Stanley's careless locks you can see hidden a good solid mass of forehead; but this noted young man—this philosophic worker-out of Church principles—I want for him capacious skull and breadth of face Can such a small head carry all he knows? We must take men as they are, and not as we imagine them. The head is small, but it is well slaped. You notice that the upper part of the face rather expresses severity; and I am told that old Gladstone, and the family generally, have been noted in Liverpool for severity; and I am told that old Gladstone, and the family generally, have been noted in Liverpool for what is called a "crusty" temperament. If this be so, and this young man inherit it, he is an example of the power of principle, for he seems to have his temper singularly under control. His voice, too, is sweet ard plaintive; he has amazing clearness of speech land volubility of utterance, but with a tendency to run into a melliduous monotony, which he will probably correct. Are his abilities as great as they say, or is he an example of being "cried up?"—Oh, no man can doubt that his abilities as great. I do not refer to his books on Church and State, with which he at first established his reputation, but to his conduct in the house. He peeved "a friend in need" to Peel in conducting the tedous business and details of the new Tailff; in fact, everything devolved on of the new Tariff; in fact, everything devolved on the Prime Minister and his Vice-President of the the Prime Minister and his Vice-Pteident of the Board of Trade; and though Peel's great business facility and long practice in addressing the house enabled him to expound, state, and defend the principles and details of the Tariff with more fulness, force, and weight, it was universally acknowledged that young Ghadstone shone in the department of "facts and figures," and displayed a capacity for official business of the very first order,—Sir Robert Peel and his Era.

A HIGHLAND FACTOR OF THE OLDEN

TIME.
The late Captain Arbichald Campbell of Glenlyon, The late Captain Arbichald Campbell of Glenlyon, was factor for John the third Earl of Breadalbane, on his estate of Nether Lorn, in Argyleshire, and resided at Ardmaddy. There chanced to be two brothers occupying a small farm or toun, as joint tenants, one of which happened to have a large young family, which occasioned his being in very embarrassed circumstances, and prevented his improving his half of the farm. The other brother, on the contrary, was in very different circumstances, and was reckened in the tenants wearth. The latter took an opportunity in very different circumstances, and was reckened in that country weatthy. The latter took an opportunity of waiting on the factor, and after many Ler cent?—viz. by your leave, sir—stated that his brother was allowing his half of the farm to go to wreek for want of manure and proper management, and that it would be better that he himself should be put in possession of it; and, by way of insuring the success of his suit, tabled a ten pound note for the factor, who drily said, "Well, you will get your brother's

tf;" on which the selfish rascal returned hom sculting. Soon afterwards the poor embarrassed brother got some intimation of what was going on, and, in a very melancholy mood, went to Captain Campbell, and mentioned that he heard such a report, hoping it was not true; and that although at he certainly was sensible that his half of th he certainly was sensible that his half of the farm was not in such good order as that of his brother, yet, as soon as his family got up a little, he would then be able to manage it better. The factor replied it is all true; your brother has got your half. The poor man was retiring in a very dejected state of mind, when Captain Campbell called him back, saying, although your brother has certainly got your half of farm, he never asked for his own; so therefore go home, and at the term I have arranged, that you shall be put in possession of your brother's share—and, poor man, to assist you in bringing up your young family, there is ten pounds for you, with which your brother artenyted to brite me. This story is still curriculy related in the Highlands as an instance of the kindly techngro or the good Captain instance of the kindly feelings or the good Captain Campbell, still affectionately remembered by the name of the Caipten Rua.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

EARTHQUAKES IN ENGLAND.—It is evactly eight hundred years since the first cartipuake is recorded to have taken place in this country, it having happened at Worcester and Derby in 1013. Four similar visitations are stated to have fallen in England during the following half century. An earthquake that was generally felt throughout the country occurred in 1090, and was followed by a scarcity of food. In 1190, the country of Somerset suffered from a like cause; and St. Michael's-on-the-hill, without Glastonbury, was throun down by shocks that were also felt throughout the country in 1247. Earthquakes were experienced in England during each of the three succeeding years—a remarkable succession of such evils! The greatest earthquake ever known in this country occurred in 1318; and in April, 1580, another caused great damage in various directions. It lasted only one minute; but the shock was so severe that many clurches and houses were April, 1590, another caused great damage in various directions. It lasted only one minute; but the shock was so severe that many churches and houses were much shattered and many lives were lost. According to the quaint phrascology of Stow—"The great clocke bell in the Palace at Westminster stroke of itself against the hammer with shaking, as divers clockes and belles in the city and elsewhere did the like." This earthquake extended into many parts of England; and in Kent there were three distinct shocks that caused much damage. In 1593 one occurred in the county of Dorset, that "removed a considerable piece of ground." Farthquakes were fielt at London and several other places in Biriani in March, 1719 and in 1750, and gave rise to the publication by Doctor Stukely, in which he attributed the phenomena, not the vapours or ferrentations generated in the bowels of the carribut to electricity. On one of these occasions it is stated that "a sound was observed to roll from the Thames to Templebar, just as the electrical snap precedes the shock." In 1750, the same counties now visted swifered from an earthquake that caused much damage in Liverpool, Chester, Manche ster, &c.; and in the beginning of 1761 great alarm was excited througheut the metropolis and its neighbourhood by two shocks, on Feb, 8 and March 8. In 1786 earthquakes occurred in different parts of the north of England. In Westmoreland in 1790; in the counties of Bedford, Leiester, Lincoln, Notting Jam, &c., in March, 1792; at 8h fitesbury in September, 1793, &c. The above are but a few of the earthquakes that are recorded to have visited England.

Important layerton.—"Kiss me Quick" is the name given to a new fashioned bonnet, now beginning:

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—" Kiss me Quick" is the name given to a new-fashioned bonnet, now beginning to be worn by the ladies. The gentlemen find they very convenient, and the ladies exceedingly pleasant. The demand for them is becoming very great.

very convenient, and the ladies exceedingly pleasant. The demand for them is becoming very great.

Extra vordenary Phenomenon,—When the Anne, Bridson, which arrived in this port from Valparatso hast week, after a quick passage of 34 days, was off the River Plate, on her homeward voyage, the captain and crew suffered the greatest meonvenience from the state of the atmosphere, which for two days was so fetid and oppressive as to make it difficult to breathe; and we regret to say, that the edects of their exposure to this unwholesome air did not cruse when the atmosphere became pure, but continued to be felt during the remainder of the voyage, many of the rew having been ill from that time until their arrival in this port, and some of them being still much indisposed. Nothing was seen or heard which could enable the captain or crew to account for this unhealthy and oppressive state of the atmosphere; but the probability is, that the fetid smell arose from a submarine discharge of gas or vapour, a phenomenon which has frequently accompanied earthquakes and volcanie eruptions, and which, no doubt, gave rise to the innumerable stories preserved in history and tradition, in prose and verse, respecting the exhalations from Lake Avernus, near Naples, and from the Dead Sea. The classical scholar will at once call to mind Virgil's fine description of this phenomenon as to the Lake Avernus; and we see that Lard Frances Egerton, who visited the shores of the Dead Sea bast year, does not altogether discredit the opinion, that the exhala-tions from that sea are still mjurtous to life. We who trained the sources of the opinion, that the exhibitions from that see are still injurious to life. We feel little doubt, that the painful sensations experienced on board the Anne, were produced by some sudden discharge of mephitic gas under the waters of the ocean, at the point which this vessel was then traversing.—Liverpool Times.

ILLNESS OF LORD STANLEY'S SON.-Lord Stan ley's only son, a youth in his seventeenth year, is very alarmingly ill. In the event of his death, the title and estates will go into another family. — Paisley

STRANGE ANIMAL REMAINS .- The Free Trades STRANGE ANIMAL REMAINS.—The Free Trader, at Natchez, states that Dr. Dickinson has obtained by digging into the sides of a rawne, somewhere on Pine Ridge, in that country, the skeleton of the most singular of all the animals ever known to comparative anatomists. It is not so remarkable for size

as for the singularity of the shape and the great strength which it must have possessed, from the for-mation of the limbs and the enormous size of the joints and cavities which were supplied with muscles. It had no cavities in which there are any traces of eyes communicating with the brain.

RECEIPTS OF COVENT GARDEN THEATRE DURING SPASONS.—By a return of the receipts of Covent Garden Theatre for every Season from that of 1809-10 to that of 1801-32 (given in the appendix to the report of the select committee on dramatic literature) it appearance the barnest during any season was that of RECEIPTS OF COVENT GARDEN THEATRE DURING 23 of the select committee on dramatic interactive) it appears that the largest during any season was that of 1310-11, viz. £98,110, and the smallest that of 1323-29, viz. £91,020, less than the former amount by more than one half. Omitting fractions of pounds, the aggregate receipts of the 23 seasons were £1,518,915, being an average of £65,041, per season during the whole term.

Always Huppy.— An Italian Bishop struggled through great difficulties without repining, and met with much opposition in the discharge of his episcopal functions, without betraying the least impatience. One of his intimate friends, who highly admired those virtues which he thought it impossible to mutate, one day asked the prelate if he could communicate the secret of being always easy ?—"Yes," replied the Bishop, "I can teach you my secret, and with great facility; it consists of making a right use of my eyes." His friend begged of him to explain himself. "Most willingly," returned the Bishop, "In whatever state I am, I first of all look up to Heaven, and remember that my principal business here is to get there: I then look down upon the earth, and call to mind how small a space I shall occupy in it when I come to be interred; I then look abroad into the world, and observe what multitudes there are who are in all respects more unhappy than myself. Thus, I learn where true happiness is placed—where all our cares must end, and what little reason I have to repine or to complain."

Nature and Art.—Chantrey once made a cast from Wilson the Black. He put him into an attitude at first and made the cast, but not liking the effect when done, got him to sit again, and made use of the plaster of Paris once more. He was satisfied with the result; but Wilson, who was tired with going through the operation, as soon as it was over went and leaned upon a block of marble with his hands covering his face. The sagacious sculptor was so struck with the superiority of this natural attitude over those into which he had been arbitrarily put that he hegged him (if possible) to continue in it for another quarter of an hour, and another impression was taken oil. All three casts remain, and the last is a proof of the superiority of nature over art. The effect of lassified is visible in every part of the frame, and the strong feeling of this affection, impressed on every imb and muscle, and venting itself naturally in an involuntary attitude which gave immediate it is from the sum of the control of the superiority of nature it; its from this figure have been much admired; it is from no superiority of form; it is merely that, being taken from nature, they bear her 'mageand superscription."

Comparative Exports of Manufactures Nature and Art .- Chantrey once made

Comparative Exports of Manufactures and Raw Material.—The decrease of our exports in manufactured goods on the one hand, and the increase which, on the other, has of late years taken place in the amount of raw materials sent out of the country to be manufactured in other lands, may be taken as one way of accounting for the distress and suffering which exist throughout the country, and more particularly in the manufacturing districts. It appears, from Burn's Commercial Glance, that the amount of cotton yarn exported from this country in 1841 was 115,665,188 lbs., and in 1812, 136,637,162 lbs. showing a progressive increase in the exports of raw material. In 1841 the total quantity of printed and dyed calicose seported from England was 278,718,275 yards, and in 1842, 236,012,641 showing the decrease in the manufactured exports. The coports of cambries show a falling off full 50 per cent, upon a comparison between the same two years since. to be manufactured in other lands, may be taken as vears since

Sir Charles Napier.—Look hear—do you see that man crossing the floor? Is it that little, square-built, short-necked, and somewhat bull-headed man who lumps as he walks? The same. It is "the old Commodore," the redoubted Sir Charles Napier. How men do disappoint one so! My, the bombarder of St. Jean d'Acre—he who ran over the tops of the lousses, and called to the Turks to "shake a reef ont of their trouses," I took to be a very different looking man! Yet, if you observe Sir Charles, you will see that his weather-beaten frame ("hull," I suppose I should say) exhibits the determined and fearless tar. He carries a light at his figure head. He has taken the stane of the navy under his perticular care, and you will shortly hear him, in his broad Scotch, asking "the right honourable birronet" a question about it. His bluth naiete is exceedingly amusing; and he never fails to raise a roar of laughter when he culightens the House on such subjects as the inconveniences which a a ship may suffer when troubled with a "foul wind."—Sir Robert Peel and his Era.

Do not Forget the Lesson I have given Sir Charles Napier.-Look hear-do

Do not Forget the Lesson I have given you—The Queen of Wurtenburg, when Princess Royal of England, was accustomed to keep her attendants standing for some hours reading aloud for her entertainment. This came to the knowledge of tendants standing for some hours reading aloud for fuer entertainment. This came to the knowledge of Queen Charlotte, who remonstrated with her in vain on the fully of insisting on the observance of so much ciquette in private. Willing to eradicate the germ of inordinate pride from the heart of her daughter, her Majesty being somewhat indisposed, sent for the Princess to read to her. When the book was presented, her Royal Highness was about to take her sort as usual, but the Queen desired her to read standing. The Princess remountrated—the Queen was in sed as issue, one to the figure and her princess remonstrated—the Queen was in-coorable—and her Royal Highness at length became softatgued that she was unable to continue her reading. "Now," said the Queen, "you have experienced the same fatigue in obliging me, as your ladies daily do in obliging your commands; do not forget the lesson I have given you."

SYDNEY DISPENSARY. - On Monday evening, the annual meeting of this Insti-tution took place at the Royal Hotel, the Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Council in the chair. The Rev. Dr. M'Garvie read the report, which stated that during the past year the institution had re-lieved from twenty to thirty patients daily, and in some cases, from forty to sixty had been attended, many of them at their places of residence, by the medical gentlemen belonging to the Dispensary; although there were however considerable funds at present in the hands of the treasurer in its favour, yet, as it was merely by sufferance that free Hospital, it was of the greatest importance that every means available should be called into operation for the purpose of establishing an hospital connected with the Dispensary without delay. It was stated fur-ther that until the Dispensary is made a corporate body, it cannot proceed to fit up as an hospital the buildings it at present occupies, but a bill for the purpose of in-corporating it had been drawn by Mr. George Allen, and entrusted to Dr. Nicholson to submit to the Legislative Council at as early a date as possible. The total number of individuals who had applied for relief during the year was 1842, 160 of whom had been attended at their own houses: of these many had been visited repeatedly at their own dwellings on the same admission ticket. The total number of separate cases treated from 1835 till the end of December, 1842, was 8014, making a total of 9866 cases since 1835. The avenumber of cases monthly was from 196 in May, to 119 in July. From the treasurer's account it appeared that the total receipts for the year amounted in all to 7041, and the disbursements to 4101.; of the receipts 3291. 6s. 6d. was from government, and the residue, 3751., had been realized by private subscription. The fol-lowing gentlemen addressed the meeting: —Captain Coghill, M.C.; Rev. Dr. Lang, M.C.; Dr. Nicholson, M.C.; W. Bradley, Esq., M.C.; Alderman Wilshire; Mr. H. Mandermott; Rev. John Saunders; Dr. Wallace; Mr. T. Woolley; Rev. Dr. M.Garvie; and Mr. Logan. At the close of the business, the chair being vacated, was taken by W. Bradley, Esq., M.C.; when the usual vote of thanks was given to the chairman, on the motion of the Rev. J. Suunders, which being briefly responded to by A. M'Leay, Esq., M.C., the meeting dispersed.

WESLEYAN CENTENARY CHAPEL. the same evening a meeting was held at the Wesleyan Chapel, Macquarie-street, at which Alderman Allen presided, for the purpose of raising funds for the completion of the Wesleyan Centeuary Chapel, York-Previously to the public meeting, a number of the friends amounting to about 200 assembled, and took tea in the schoolroom adjoining the chapel. The Rev. J. M'Kenny gave a history of the origin and progress of the chapel. In the month of August, 1839, a meeting was held at the Macquarie-street chapel, collections were made, and promises and subscriptions given to the amount of £1,300, for the purposes of furthering the progress of Methodism.
It was then thought that the money collected could not be laid out to greater advantage than by erecting a large and commodious chapel in Sydney. Of the sum promised one subscription of £250 was reserved for building a chapel on the Surry This latter building had since been completed at an outlay of upwards of £300, and had been made over by Mr. Iredale, (the contributor of the sum above-mentioned,) to the trustees according to the usage of the society. The foundation-stone of the centenary chapel was laid on the 24th of February, 1840, and the building was rapidly approaching completion. Since the comencement of the building, 12451. 17s. 5d. had been received by private subscription; 10001. from the government treasury; 8411. from the sale of ground adjoining the chapel; and 1201. as a deposit on the sale of the school-room. The sum already paid is 31831. 3s. 7d., leaving a balance in the hands of the trustees of 231. 13s. The trustees were, however, under immediate engagement for 1008l. 15s. 5d., besides the amount necessary to complete the chapel. Several resolutions having been moved and seconded, a subscription was

opened to meet this deficiency, when pledges and subscriptions were received amounting to £320. The thanks of the meeting were to £320. presented to the chairman, and the meeting eparated.

PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTED MERCHANDISE.

£ s. d. £ s. 7 0 0 to 7 10 7 5 0 ... 7 15 0 9 6 ... 0 10 7 0 0 ... 7 0 7 10 0 ... 7 10 Ale (Allsopp's) per hhd. 7
Ditto (Burton's) per hhd. 7
Ditto in buttle, per dozen. 0
Ditto (Dunbar's) per hhd 7
London Porter ditto... 7
Ditto in buttle, per dozen 0 SPIRITS.

0 3 6 .. 0 5 0 4 0 .. 0 4 No Sales .. 0 1 0 3 6 .. 0 3 Declining .. 0 16 0 9 6 .. 0 10 0 3 0 .. 0 6 None .. 0 0 randy pergal (Cognac)
Run B, P......
Ditto Bengal pergallon ...
Hollands, in wood, ditto. Ditto in cases of 4 gallons
Ditto in ditto of 2 ditto..
English Gin per gallon ...
Scotch Whiskey ditto ... Irish ditto ditto...... WINES.

0 0 0

TEAS

SUGARS.

COFFEE. Manilla Coffee per lb ... No demand. 0
Java ditto ditto...... 0 0 0 ... 0

TOBACCO.

FRUITS. 0 10 5 10 2 2

PROVISIONS.

Mess Pork per barret 2 10 0 .. 0
Ditto Beef per tierce 4 0 0 .. 4
Hams per lb. 0 0 9 .. 0
Liverpool Salt per ton ... 4 5 0 .. 4

GRAIN.

SOAP, OIL, AND CANDLES.

London Soap (Hawes) ton 45 0 0 ...50 0
Liverpool ditto, ditto ... 27 0 0 ...28 10 METALS, AMMUNITION AND SUNDRIES.

METALS, AMMUNITION AND SUNDRIES.

Irom assorted per ton ... 6 10 0 .. 7 0
Copper Sheathing per lb. 0 1 2 .. 0 1
Rolled Zinc per ton ... 35 0 0 .. 40 0
Lead per ton ... 35 0 0 .. 34 0
Tin Plates per box ... 1 2 0 .. 2 10
Shot assorted per cwt. 1 0 0 .. 1 10
Blasting Gunpowder per lb. 0 0 6 0 0
Canister ditto ditto ... 0 1 8 .. 0 2
Muskets, for New Zealand, Nominal ... 0 0
Ditto, per dozen ... 1 4 0 0 0 PAINTS.

| Rope assorted per cwt... | 2 | 16 | 0 ... | 3 | 0 | Manilla ditto ditto ... | 1 | 10 | 0 ... | 1 | 12 | Coir ditto ditto ... | 1 | 4 | 0 ... | 1 | 3 | Bleached Carwas per bolt | 2 | 0 | 0 ... | 2 | 2 | Unbleached ditto ditto ... | 1 | 10 | 0 ... | SUNDRIES. Stockholm Tax per berrel, 1 0
American ditto ditto.... 0 10
American ditto ditto.... 0 0

COLONIAL MERCHANDISE. BREAD, FLOUR, AND GRAIN.

PROVISIONS.

CANTERBURY SUGARS-

Cattle, mixed, per head
Ditto, fat per ditto —
Milch Cows. per head
Sheep, mixed —
Ditto, fat wethers — - No demand 0 - No demand 0 0
- 2 10 0 3 10
- No demand 4 10
- No minal 0 0
- 0 5 0 0 6
- Unsaleable 0 0 Horses, draught,
Ditto, stock and saddle -00000Pigs

EXPORTS.

CHEAP FUEL.
REDUCED PRICES. THE GAS COMPANY are selling Coke and Breeze at the following reduced prices:-

COKE. Delivered at the Works, twenty shillings per chal-

dron.

Delivered at the vorks, story, saming production.

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

BREEZE, OR SMALL COKE.

Delivered at the Works, six shillings per chaldron, or twopence per bushel.
Delivered at the purchaser's door, any where within the city boundaries, nine shillings and sixpence per chaldron.
N.B. The chaldron contains thirty-six bushels.
Gas Works, June 17.

O N S A L E, at the Stores of the FROM VAN DIEMEN'S LAND. yndersigned—
Seed Wheat (white Lammas)
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Ditto (grey)
Ditto (brown).

ALSO, Prime Hunter's River Maize. All at reduced prices .- Terms -- cash, GEORGE RATTRAY. Bathurst-street West, May 15.

AUSTRALASIAN SUGAR COMPANY onsequence of the increases and extended connexion of this Company, the and extended connexion of this Company, the N consequence of the increased busines 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 to their loaves and titlers, fully equal in quality to British refined, and of their crushed lump, fine piece, and molasses, may always be seen, and where terms of credit and all needful information will be given.

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Molasses, £10 per ton.
Papering and string extra,
TERMS, CASH, ON DELIVERY,
Packages to be paid for. The same to be allowed if returned in good order. Carriage to Sydney, 76, per ton.

By order of the Board of Directors. CLARKE IRVING

Bank Court, Sydney, June 22, 1843.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

FISHER AND CO. beg to intimate to their friends and the public generally, that they have removed from their Counting-house and Stores at Dixon's Wharf to premises in George-stree, between the Commercial Bank and the Stores of Messrs. Peek and Co.; they have therefore to request that all communications in future may be addressed to the Counting-house, in George-street.

H. F. will in future have samples of colonial Wine, of his own manufacture, for inspection, and will undertake, free of cost, the agency of parties who have or may make colonial Wine for Sale.

FISHER AND CO.

FISHER AND CO.

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