

The Colonial Observer.

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Vol. II.

COLONIAL POLITICS.

THE UNEMPLOYED IN SYDNEY.

It was naturally to be expected that the monetary confusion and general stagnation now prevalent throughout the Colony, would throw a considerable number of the industrious classes, especially in Sydney, out of employment. The truth is Sydney like what the late Mr. Cobbett used to designate London "a great wen" on the body politic of this Colony. It is a large excrescence on the surface of our colonial system, requiring a large portion of the warm blood of the entire body for the support of its curious internal fabric of arteries, and veins, and absorbents, but producing comparatively little in proportion to its size and population for the sustenance of the general organization. The population of Sydney has grown up suddenly like a fungus in the hot-bed of wild speculation of which it has been the centre and the source for years past; and now that the nourishment from without has been cut off—there being no more bills discountable and no more castles in the air creating—we have all of a sudden been, seized, like the patient under the Cholera with collapse, and the recently healthy subject now exhibits something like the sad precursors of the ghastliness of death. At present there are upwards of five hundred mechanics unemployed in Sydney, and a still larger number of labourers, and the question recurs with great force in such circumstances, what is to be done for the unemployed?

In our opinion the great, the principal remedy for the evil is to send out to the country a considerable portion of the redundant labouring population of the city. There is no want of employment on such terms as industrious persons can live comfortably upon throughout the country. The high wages of the *mania* times may doubtless be no longer obtainable; but enough will be obtained even still to maintain a humble family in the comfortable enjoyment of all the necessaries of life. And when we contrast such a state of things with that which at present obtains in various localities in the mother country, we have reason to felicitate the humbler classes throughout the colony that "the lines have fallen to them in pleasanter places" than to many equally deserving in their fatherland. There need be no want of bread in this colony, no want of a sufficient and comfortable subsistence. We wish as much could be said for thousands and tens of thousands at home.

We have much pleasure in recording the particulars of a contribution to the public welfare, of a most important kind in the present crisis of our affairs, that has just been made by that truly enterprising colonist, if we may be allowed so to designate him, Benjamin Boyd, Esq. of the Royal Bank. The following is a list of families and individuals recently hired by Mr. B., and forwarded at his expense to Twofold Bay, where they are to be employed on his pro-

perty in that neighbourhood and in his service. Those hired at 18l. 5s. were all superior mechanics, carpenters, and stonemasons, &c. Those at 12l. and 10l. were labourers and shearers. In addition to the money wages thus secured to them, they are each to have a weekly ration of 10lbs. of flour, 10lbs. of meat, 2lbs. of sugar, 4oz. of tea, 2oz. of tobacco, with half a ration each additional for the wives of the married—with the exception of tobacco, which Mr. B. very properly considers it would be wrong to encourage the fair sex to make use of, in any one of its offensive forms.

LIST OF LABOURERS SENT TO TWOFOLD BAY.

Hugh O'Reilly	£10	0	0
Charles Leonard	12	0	0
Maria O'Reilly and Child	Nil.		
Elizabeth Leonard	Nil.		
Stephen Verords	18	5	0
Elizabeth Verords	Nil.		
John Murphy	18	5	0
James Murphy	Nil.		
Mrs. Murphy	Nil.		
James Mollison	18	5	0
Janet Mollison	Nil.		
John Finigan	18	5	0
Florida Finigan	Nil.		
George Wright	19	5	0
Bernard Connolly	12	0	0
Jonathan Farrow	18	5	0
Briget Farrow	Nil.		
William Ogle	18	5	0
Sarah Ogle	Nil.		
Thomas Collins	12	0	0
Anne Collins	Nil.		
James Coyle	18	5	0
Amelia Coyle	Nil.		
Daniel Lynch	10	0	0
Catherine Lynch and two children	Nil.		
Garret Keanny	18	5	0
Wife and three children	Nil.		
James Wenys	18	5	0
John Cunningham	10	0	0

In addition to the good service Mr. Boyd has thus rendered to the community in providing employment and comfortable subsistence for so many industrious families who, we have no doubt, will soon be able to establish themselves comfortably in that rising and important part of the Colony to which they have proceeded, that gentleman has since exhibited a degree of benevolent consideration for the wants of the community which has hitherto been rarely if ever equalled by private individuals in this Colony. Having ascertained that there was a large number of families and individuals of the class of labourers at present unemployed in the city, he caused the following advertisement to be inserted in the *Herald* of last Wednesday;

TO THE LABOURING CLASSES UNEMPLOYED.—Free Passages and Rations will be given to Twofold Bay for One Hundred Persons, consisting of Shepherds, Stockmen, Shearers, Artizans, Labourers, &c., who may wish to seek employment in the Maneroo district, where labour is in demand. The distance from the Bay to Maneroo is forty-five miles. On the arrival of the vessel, each person will be provided with 10 lbs. flour, 10 lbs. meat, 4 lb. tea, 1 lb. sugar, to enable him to proceed to the interior. Apply at No. 2, Church-hill.

The vessel will sail from Milne's Wharf, on Monday next, the 11th instant, at Twelve o'clock, and all persons going by her must have their clearance on Saturday from the Water Police.

Shearers Wanted, for the Maneroo and Boree districts. Price, two shillings per score. Apply at No. 2, Church-hill.

In consequence of this advertisement a large number of unemployed labourers, both married and single, applied for the indulgence of a free passage to Twofold Bay, and that indulgence was granted accordingly to not fewer than a hundred and fifty altogether,

including the wives and children of those who were married.

An act of such disinterested benevolence deserves the highest praise. These persons are not only carried free of expense to a part of the country where labour is in great demand in the immediate neighbourhood, and where they may all eventually be settled as small farmers on their own account, but they are to have a week's rations supplied them on their arrival at Twofold Bay, to carry them up to the Maneroo country, where there are settlers' stations every few miles, and where they will have an opportunity of hiring themselves to the best advantage.

The result of this experiment, we have to add, moreover, is highly favourable to the character of the working classes in Sydney. They are not unwilling to go to the country, if they only meet with kindness on the part of the employers of labour in the first instance; and we trust the Government will profit by the example Mr. Boyd has set them, by offering a free passage in like manner to those labourers, whether married or single, who may choose to proceed in search of employment to Port Macquarie and Moreton Bay.

For mechanics, however, for whom we are sorry to say there is at present very little prospect of employment in the country, the Government are bound to adopt some other means of creating at least temporary employment by the erection of some public work of permanent utility; and we quite agree with Mr. Wentworth in thinking that the erection of a Custom House would afford such employment, while it would save the Colony in future an outlay of about 500l. a year, which is now paid as house rent for a very inadequate building for the purpose. Let those whom it concerns only recollect the proverb, *Bis dat, qui cito dat*. He gives twice, who gives quickly.

THE AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.

We understand that a circular has been addressed by the honorary secretary of this institution to each of the members of the Legislative Council, notifying the races at Homebush for the 12th, 13th, and 14th instant, and requesting their subscriptions for the club. Now, although we have no business as public journalists to canvass the Ways and Means of the Jockey Club, we cannot refrain, especially in the present circumstances of the Colony, from stating the reasons why we could not subscribe, if we happened to belong to the Legislative Council, to that society.

1st. Because we think there has been a great deal too much riding and jockeying in this Colony already, and because it appears to us it is high time that a great many who have hitherto been on horseback should be dismounted. If the parties we allude to had been contented to walk in time past, instead of riding when they were unable to afford it, neither they nor the Colony in general would have been so low now as both unfortunately are. It is not "beggars" only that ride in a certain direction when "set on horseback;" a great many Colonial gentlemen who have hitherto kept their heads very high, have not been a whit behind any beggar that ever rode, in this respect. It is not so much, therefore, "good horses" that we want in this Colony as "plain honest men." Of the former we have plenty already in our opinion: we wish we could only find as many of the latter as

would "mount" them all; for the Colony would then "go a-head" in right earnest.

2nd. Because, as it is in the capacity of Legislators, that subscriptions were asked for the Jockey Club, we feel bound to state that in our opinion the object of legislators is not so much to improve the breed of horses as to improve that of riders; in reference to which, as we have just shewn, there is still great and obvious room for improvement, while we are sorry to add there has hitherto been very little done to effect it, we mean in the way of promoting the general education of the people. Indeed we have hitherto had a great deal too many gentlemen on horseback at the public expense in this Colony; and this, doubtless, is the reason why the allowance for the improvement of the nobler animal has hitherto been in comparison so much like a crumb thrown to a beggar's dog. Now as we fear greatly it will be absolutely necessary to dismount a whole troop of these Colonial cavaliers, or Jockey Club men, in order to get ways and means for the general education of the people and the general advancement of the Colony, we are decidedly of opinion that it would be more prudent for some of them to accustom themselves beforehand to the "bodily exercise" of walking, that they may be duly fitted for the humbler condition that awaits them, whenever it may be necessary for them to change their manner of life.

But if gentlemen must be mounted—if they must have such exhibitions as races, to assemble all the pickpockets, gamblers, black-legs, and publicans of the Colony, under the pretext of improving the breed of horses—why, let them do it at their own expense; for surely they must be "beggars on horseback" in right earnest, to be asking assistance for such purposes from certain members of the Legislative Council.

THE LATE DUKE OF SUSSEX.—The will of his Royal Highness was read on Saturday afternoon, at Kensington Palace, in the presence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and of the executors appointed by his late Royal Highness—viz., Lord Dinorben, Colonel Tynte, and Mr. Walker, the Comptroller of his Royal Highness's household. The Duke of Cambridge afterwards left for town. The executors remained at Kensington Palace some hours. Lord Dinorben, on taking his departure, went to the residence of Sir Robert Peel, in Whitehall Gardens, and had an interview with the right hon. baronet. Sir Robert afterwards went to Buckingham Palace. On Sabbath morning a *post mortem* examination of the remains of the royal Duke was made at Kensington Palace. Dr. Chambers, Dr. Holland, Sir Benjamin Brodie, Mr. Keate, Mr. Nussey, and Mr. Du Pasquier, assembled at the Palace soon after eight o'clock. Sir Benjamin Brodie, the Queen's Sergeant-Surgeon, performed the operation. Dr. Chambers, Dr. Holland, Sir Benjamin Brodie, and Mr. Keate, then left the Palace. A cast of his Royal Highness's head was taken by Mr. Belnes, the sculptor. Mr. Nussey and Mr. Du Pasquier afterwards inclosed the royal corpse in cere cloth. The Earl Delawar, Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's household, arrived at Kensington Palace at twelve o'clock, and when the late-named operation had been completed by the medical gentlemen, the body, under his Lordship's superintendance, was deposited in a mahogany shell in the same room in which his Royal Highness expired. His Lordship was present at the *post mortem* examination—April 23. The following appearances were observed, upon a *post mortem* examination. In the head there was no signs of disease, except that a serous fluid was effused between the membranes by which the brain is immediately invested. The mucous membrane lining the throat or windpipe was of a dark colour, in consequence of its vessels being unusually turgid with blood. In other respects these parts were in a perfectly healthy state. In the chest.—The lungs presented no appearance of disease. The heart was of rather a small size, and the muscular structure was thin and flaccid. On the right side of the heart there was no other morbid appearance; but the valves on the left side, both those between the auricle and ventricle and those at the origin of the aorta, were ossified to a considerable extent. The coronary arteries were considerably ossified also. In the abdomen, the liver was in a state of disease, presenting a granular appearance throughout its whole substance. In the lower bowels there were some internal hemorrhoids, but there were no other marks of disease either in this or any other of the viscera. William Frederick Chambers, M.D. Henry Holland, M.D. Benjamin C. Brodie, Sergeant-Surgeon. Robert Keate, Sergeant-Surgeon. John Dorset, John Nussey.

COLONIAL STATISTICS.

EXPORTS.—The following is a return of the value of our exports, (including those from the district of Port Phillip) from 1826 to 1842 inclusive viz:— In 1826, 106,600l.; in 1827, 76,314l.; in 1828, 90,050l.; in 1829, 161,716l.; in 1830, 159,659l.; in 1831, 324,168l.; in 1832, 334,344l.; in 1833, 394,801l.; in 1834, 397,640l.; in 1835, 682,193l.; in 1836, 748,624l.; in 1837, 769,951l.; in 1838, 802,768l.; in 1839, 949,776l.; in 1840, 1,059,692l.; in 1841, 1,023,397l.; in 1842, 1,377,111l.

IMPORTS.—The following is a return of the value of imports into the Colony during the same period viz:— In 1826, 360,000l.; in 1827, 363,321l.; in 1828, 570,000l.; in 1829, 601,004l.; in 1830, 420,480l.; in 1831, 490,152l.; in 1832, 604,620l.; in 1833, 713,971l.; in 1834, 991,990l.; in 1835, 1,111,805l.; in 1836, 1,237,406l.; in 1837, 1,297,491l.; in 1838, 1,579,277l.; in 1839, 2,236,371l.; in 1840, 3,014,189l.; in 1841, 2,527,938l.; in 1842, 1,455,059l.

EXPORT OF OIL.—Return of the quantity and value of oil, &c., exported from the Colony of New South Wales, from the year 1828 to 1842 inclusive:—In 1828, sperm whale, 311 tuns; black whale, 28 tuns; whalebone, 17 cwt.; seal skins, 8,725; value, as entered in the return of exports, 26,453l. In 1829, sperm whale, 871 tuns; black whale, 45 tuns; whalebone, 1 ton; seal skins, 11,892; value, as entered in the return of exports, 54,975l. In 1830, sperm whale, 693 tuns; black whale, 98 tuns; whalebone, 9 tons 16 cwt.; seal skins, 9,270; value, as entered in the return of exports, 50,471l. In 1831, sperm whale, 1,571 tuns; black whale, 505 tuns; whalebone, 23 tons 9 cwt.; seal skins, 4,424; value, as entered in the return of exports, 95,991l. In 1832, sperm whale, 1,491 tuns; black whale, 625 tuns; whalebone, 43 tons 6 cwt.; seal skins, 1,415; value, as entered in the return of exports, 147,409l. In 1833, sperm whale, 3,049 tuns; black whale, 418 tuns; whalebone, none; seal skins, 1,890; value, as entered in the return of exports, 145,855l. In 1834, sperm whale, 2,760 tuns; black whale, 975 tuns; whalebone, 43 tons 15 cwt.; seal skins, 890; value, as entered in the return of exports, 173,331l. In 1835, sperm whale, 2,898 tuns; black whale, 1,159 tuns; whalebone, 112 tuns; seal skins, 614; value, as entered in the return of exports, 150,831l. In 1836, sperm whale, 1,682 tuns; black whale, 1,149 tuns; whalebone, 79 tuns; seal skins, 336; value, as entered in the return of exports, 140,220l. In 1837, sperm whale, 2,559 tuns; black whale, 1,565 tuns; whalebone, 77 tons; 8 cwt.; seal skins, 107; value, as entered in the return of exports, 183,122l. In 1838, sperm whale, 1,391 tuns; black whale, 3,055 tuns; whalebone, 174 tuns; seal skins, 3 cases; value, as entered in the return of exports, 197,644l. In 1839, sperm whale, 1,578 tuns; black whale, 1,229 tuns; whalebone, 134 tuns; seal skins, 7 cases; value, as entered in the return of exports, 172,315l. In 1840, sperm whale, 1,854 tuns; black whale, 4,297 tuns; whalebone, 250 tuns; seal skins, 474; value, as entered in the return of exports, 223,144l. In 1841, sperm whale, 1,545 tuns; black whale, 1,018 tuns; whalebone, 84 tuns; 13 cwt.; seal skins, 41; value, as entered in the return of exports, 127,431l. In 1842, sperm whale, 957 tuns; black whale, 1,171 tuns; whalebone, 80 tons; 5 cwt.; seal skins, 1,162; value, as entered in the return of exports, 77,012l.

EXPORT OF TIMBER.—Return of the quantity and value of Timber, exported from the Colony of New South Wales, from the year 1828 to 1842 inclusive:— In 1828, cedar, 847,805 feet; blue gum, pine, and other timber, 295,541 feet; treenails, 65,837; value, as entered in the return of exports, 11,428l. In 1829, cedar, 940,486 feet; blue gum, pine, and other timber, 608,647 feet; treenails, 181,871; value, as entered in the return of exports, 16,293l. In 1830, cedar, 368,830 feet; blue gum, pine, and other timber, 179,403 feet; treenails, 23,959; value, as entered in the return of exports, 5,218l. In 1831, cedar, 580,393 feet; blue gum, pine, and other timber, 416,857 feet; treenails, 24,311; value, as entered in the return of exports, 8,430l. In 1832, cedar, 419,930 feet; blue gum, pine, and other timber, 233,653 feet; treenails, 186,831; value, as entered in the return of exports, 6,132l. In 1833, cedar, 1,098,437 feet; blue gum, pine, and other timber, 147,170 feet; treenails, 328,503; value, as entered in the return of exports, 13,153l. In 1834, cedar, 999,492 feet; blue gum, pine, and other timber, 30,065 feet; treenails, 212,467; value, as entered in the return of exports, 7,941l. In 1835, cedar, 907,921 feet; blue gum, pine, and other timber, 145,628 feet; treenails, 178,969; value, as entered in the return of exports, 10,499l. In 1836, cedar, 1,409,467 feet; blue gum, pine, and other timber, 3,778 feet and 100 logs; treenails, 55,094; value, as entered in the return of exports, 14,611l. In 1837, cedar, 1,16,828 feet; blue gum, pine, and other timber, 18,928 feet; treenails, 62,989; value, as entered in the return of exports, 14,463l. In 1838, cedar, 699,060 feet; blue gum, pine, and other timber, 9,000 feet; treenails, 73,450; value, as entered in the return of exports, 6,482l. In 1839, cedar, 729,001 feet; blue gum, pine, and other timber, 823 feet and 15 logs; treenails, 40,538; value, as entered in the return of exports, 8,151l. In 1840, cedar, 1,250,788 feet; blue gum, pine, and other timber, 151,500 feet; treenails, 4,350; value, as entered in the return of exports, 20,971l. In 1841, cedar, 513,139 feet; blue gum, pine, and other timber, 1,000 feet; treenails, 26,894; value, as entered in the return of exports, 7,004l. In 1842, cedar, 522,882 feet; blue gum, pine, and other timber, 27,464 feet; treenails, 65,644; value, as entered in the return of exports, 5,800l.

LIVESTOCK OR LIVE STOCK.—Return of live stock imported into the Colony of New South Wales (including the district of Port Phillip) from 1823 to 1842 inclusive:—In 1823, 132 horses, mules and asses, and 3443 sheep; in 1829, 16 horses, mules and asses, and 2215 sheep; in 1830, 12 horses, mules and asses, and 10 sheep; in 1831, 65 sheep; in 1832, 36 sheep; in 1833, none; in 1834, 6 horses, and 62 sheep and hogs; in 1835, 11 horses, and 137 sheep and hogs; in 1836, 8 horses, 4 horned cattle, and 440 sheep and hogs; in 1837, 92 horses, 97 horned

cattle, 55,208 sheep, and 307 sheep and hogs; in 1838, 185 horses, 74 horned cattle, 922 sheep, and 192 sheep and hogs; in 1839, 652 horses, 135 horned cattle, 17,667 sheep, and 359 sheep and hogs; in 1840, 1008 horses, 214 horned cattle, 19,058 sheep, and 252 sheep and hogs; in 1841, 863 horses, 12 horses, mules and asses, 155 horned cattle, 530 sheep, and 50 hogs; in 1842, 113 horses, 89 horned cattle, 638 sheep, and 65 hogs. The sheep have principally been imported from Van Dieman's Land to the district of Port Phillip. The horses have chiefly come from South America. In some of the years the number of horses, mules and asses, is not separately stated; the same is the case in other years with sheep and hogs.

EXPORT OF WOOL.—Return of wool exported from the colony of New South Wales (including the district of Port Phillip) from the year 1822 to 1842 inclusive:—In 1822, 172,890lbs.; value not known. In 1823, 198,210lbs.; value not known. In 1824, 275,860lbs.; value not known. In 1825, 411,600lbs.; value not known. In 1826, 552,080lbs.; value 48,381l. In 1827, 407,116lbs.; value 21,360l. In 1828, 534,343lbs.; value 40,851l. In 1829, 1,005,333lbs.; value 63,555l. In 1830, 899,730lbs.; value 34,907l. In 1831, 1,401,284lbs.; value 75,979l. In 1832, 1,515,155lbs.; value 73,559l. In 1833, 1,734,293lbs.; value 103,692l. In 1834, 2,246,933lbs.; value 213,628l. In 1835, 3,893,927 lbs.; value 299,587l. In 1836, 2,693,241lbs.; value 360,324l. In 1837, 4,443,790lbs.; value 332,166l. In 1838, 5,749,376lbs.; value 405,977l. In 1839, 7,213,585lbs.; value 442,504l. In 1840, 8,610,775 lbs.; value 586,112l. In 1841, 8,310,640lbs.; value 517,337l. In 1842, 9,423,086lbs.; value 595,175l.

VESSELS REGISTERED.—Return of the number of vessels built and registered in the colony of New South Wales (including the district of Port Phillip) from the year 1822 to 1842 inclusive:—In 1822, there were 3 vessels built, 163 tons, and the same registered; in 1823, there were 3 vessels built, 182 tons, and the same registered; in 1824, there were 5 vessels built, 157 tons, and the same registered; in 1825, there were 2 vessels built, 119 tons, and the same registered; in 1826, there were 12 vessels built, 654 tons, 19 registered, and 1,634 tons; in 1827, there were 9 vessels built, 434 tons, 19 registered, and 1,732 tons; in 1828, there were 6 vessels built, 162 tons, 13 registered, and 478 tons; in 1829, there were 7 vessels built, 462 tons, 5 registered, and 428 tons; in 1830, there were 3 vessels built, 78 tons, 25 registered, and 1,777 tons; in 1831, there were 5 vessels built, 112 tons, 38 registered, and 3,224 tons; in 1832, there were 3 vessels built, 220 tons, 21 registered, and 2,143 tons; in 1833, there were 6 vessels built, 393 tons, 29 registered, and 6,655 tons; in 1834, there were 9 vessels built, 376 tons, 19 registered, and 1,852 tons; in 1835, there were 7 vessels built, 303 tons, 21 registered, and 2,267 tons; in 1836, there were 9 vessels built, 501 tons, 39 registered, and 4,560 tons; in 1837, there were 17 vessels built, 760 tons, 36 registered, and 3,602 tons; in 1838, there were 20 vessels built, 808 tons, 41 registered, and 6,229 tons; in 1839, there were 12 vessels built, 773 tons, 79 registered, and 10,862 tons; in 1840, there were 18 vessels built, 1,207 tons, 98 registered, and 12,426 tons; in 1841, there were 35 vessels built, 2,074 tons, 110 registered, and 11,250 tons; in 1842, there were 26 vessels built, 1,357 tons, 89 registered, and 9,948 tons. To this return has been added information from Port Phillip, for the years 1839 and 1840, which had not been received when the returns published for 1841 were made out.

AMOUNT OF DUTY.—Return of the amount of Auction Duty, at 1 1/2 per cent, paid into the Colonial Treasury, and of the amount of sales, subject to the said duty, from the year 1824 to 1842 inclusive:—In 1824, amount of duty, 328l. 3s. 11d.; amount of sales, 21,879l. 14s. 5 1/2d. In 1825, amount of duty, 555l. 3s. 1d.; amount of sales, 37,010l. 5s. 6 1/2d. In 1826, amount of duty, 576l. 7s. 1 1/2d.; amount of sales, 38,428l. 15s. In 1827, amount of duty, 682l. 18s. 11 1/2d.; amount of sales, 45,520l. 18s. 7 1/2d. In 1828, amount of duty, 1,325l. 10s. 7 1/2d.; amount of sales, 88,368l. 15s. In 1829, amount of duty, 1,228l. 7s. 1 1/2d.; amount of sales, 81,890l. 9s. 8 1/2d. In 1830, amount of duty, 1,428l. 18s. 8 1/2d.; amount of sales, 94,927l. 14s. 2d. In 1831, amount of duty, 1,852l. 7s. 4 1/2d.; amount of sales, 90,229l. 10s. 3 1/2d. In 1832, amount of duty, 1,941l. 15s. 10 1/2d.; amount of sales, 94,861l. 3s. 1 1/2d. In 1833, amount of duty, 1,540l. 2s. 8d.; amount of sales, 102,675l. 11s. 1 1/2d. In 1834, amount of duty, 2,527l. 6s. 10d.; amount of sales, 155,156 2s. 2 1/2d. In 1835, amount of duty, 3,151l. 16s. 2d.; amount of sales, 209,053l. 17s. 9 1/2d. In 1836, amount of duty, 4,697l. 11s. 5d.; amount of sales, 313,171l. 7s. 9 1/2d. In 1837, amount of duty, 4,201l. 3s. 11d.; amount of sales, 321,346l. 7s. 9 1/2d. In 1838, amount of duty, 6,137l. 10s. 1d.; amount of sales, 409,166l. 18s. 10 1/2d. In 1839, amount of duty, 7,700l. 16s. 6d.; amount of sales, 513,388l. 1s. 1 1/2d. In 1840, amount of duty, 18,701l. 2s. 10d.; amount of sales, 1,248,742l. 15s. 6 1/2d. In 1841, amount of duty, 14,453l. 9s. 1d.; amount of sales, 963,690l. 18s. 10 1/2d. In 1842, amount of duty, 20,291l. 6s. 8d.; amount of sales, 686,088l. 17s. 9 1/2d. Total amount of duty, 82,866l. 18s. 5 3/4d. Total amount of sales, 5,513,128l. 5s. 4d.

LAND SALES.—Return of the amounts received from the sale of Crown lands, in the colony of New South Wales (including the district of Port Phillip), from the year 1824 to 1842 inclusive:—In 1824, the amount was 2791l. 17s. 9 1/2d.; in 1825, the amount was 5,548l. 14s. 10d.; in 1826, the amount was 2,596l. 2s. 6d.; in 1827, the amount was 2,274l. 11s. 7d.; in 1828, the amount was 5,004l. 19s. 2d.; in 1829, the amount was 2,710l. 15s.; in 1830, the amount was 943l. 5s. 10d.; in 1831, the amount was 2,597l. 1s. 10d.; in 1832, the amount was 12,509l. 13s. 10d.; in 1833, the amount was 24,966l. 1s. 1d.; in 1834, the amount was 41,844l. 9s. 1d.; in 1835, the amount was 80,784l. 4s. 6d.; in 1836, the amount was 126,458l. 16s.; in 1837, the amount was 120,427l. 5s.; in 1838, the amount was 116,324l. 18s. 11d.; in

1839, the amount was 152,921l. 18s. 4d.; in 1840, the amount was 316,626l. 7s. 5d.; in 1841, the amount was 90,387l. 16s. 10d.; in 1842, the amount was 14,574l. 10s. 4d. Total amount, 1,119,812l. 13s. 3 1/4d.

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1839.—In this year, the minimum price was raised from 5s. to 12s. an acre, but did not extend to lands previously advertised at the former rate, of which there was a very large quantity at the time.

1841.—In this year, the system of sale at a fixed price of £1 per acre, was introduced into the district of Port Phillip.

1842.—In this year, the system of sale by auction was resumed throughout the colony, at a minimum upset price of 12s. per acre for country lands, with liberty to select portions not bid for at the upset price.

BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

To W. H. MACKENZIE, Esq.

DEAR SIR.—The report of the Bank meeting in today's *Herald* will no doubt have attracted your attention. It is incumbent on me to give public contradiction to the mendacious slander conveyed in it respecting myself. Being altogether ignorant of the grounds of the imputation, and as you can best explain your own entry, I have to appeal to you for such information as you can give, and request you will at the same time say whether I have ever, either directly or indirectly, "helped myself" to the funds of the Bank, or countenanced, without the sanction of the Board, any measures materially affecting its interests.

I am, dear Sir,

Your obedient servant

A. B. SPARK.

Friday Evening, Sept. 8, 1843.

To A. B. SPARK, Esq.

DEAR SIR.—In reply to your letter of the 8th instant, I did notice the article in the *Herald* to which you allude, and I have this day examined the entry at the bank, and find that the bills alluded to were renewals of others, for which security had been given to the Bank. This explanation, I understand, was given by Mr. John Walker, at the meeting.

To the latter part of your letter I can confidently assert, that in no instance have you unduly interfered in the promotion of your own interests, or in any general measures affecting the Bank; and that you never countenanced any measures but which were supposed to be for the advantage of the Bank, although unhappily the present appearance is contrary to the good which was anticipated to result therefrom.

I am, dear Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. H. MACKENZIE.

Sydney, Sept. 9, 1843.

COLONIAL AGRICULTURE.

SALT.—In this country a small portion only of the agricultural community have tried the efficacy of salt upon farm stock. The avidity with which it is devoured by cattle and sheep, and even by horses, is astonishing, while the influence gained over them through their eagerness to obtain it is equally surprising. A flock of sheep or drove of cattle may instantly be brought together as if by magic, from every corner of an extensive pasture, provided they can hear the voice or see the person of him who comes prepared with a small quantity of salt; for, on getting a hint that salt is about to be distributed, they come bounding along as fast as their legs can carry them. Though the common practice is to deposit the salt in small rude troughs, or upon planks of wood or flat stones, yet so anxious are these creatures to get at the salt, that scarcely the shyest of them will refuse it from the hand of the person who supplies it. It is an interesting sight to witness two or three hundred sheep come at the farmer's call, bleating and frolicking, and somewhat inconveniently hemming him in by their pressure on all sides. With regard to cattle, it is hardly safe to venture into an open pasture with salt in your possession, for so eager are they to obtain it, that they do not allow time for your depositing it upon the places intended for it, or even upon the ground if nothing else be at hand. Huge oxen, with large formidable horns, are rough companions when they press closely around you; and it sometimes happens that you experience much difficulty in getting your formidable friends satisfied.—*Murray's Review*.

BERRIMA ASSIZES.—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6.

(Before Sir James Dowling, Chief Justice.)

After some further evidence had been gone into, Martin Beech and Lucretia Dunkley were convicted of the murder of Henry Dunkley, the husband of the latter, and both were remanded for sentence.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.

Mr. Nicholas Best was called upon to take his trial for a libel on Mr. Cornelius O'Brien. Mr. Cheeke, on behalf of the defendant, moved for a postponement of the trial, on the ground of insufficiency of notice, it having been signed by R. J. Want, the solicitor for the prosecution, instead of the Attorney-General, by whom Mr. Cheeke contended it ought to have been signed, and was a mere nullity otherwise.

Mr. Manning, for the prosecutor, contended that the notice of trial had been drawn up in the usual form; that form he would admit, was an incorrect one, but it was the one always adopted in practice, and obtained in a printed form from the Crown Solicitor's Office. If that notice was bad, all bail notices were. Besides the defendant advanced no reason why he should not take his trial, but merely the blank denial that he was not prepared.

His Honor decided that the trial must be postponed till next Assizes, the question being whether a notice from a private prosecutor could be taken as a notice from the Attorney-General.

Joshua King, of Berrima, was then placed at the bar, charged with having, at Broulee, on the 15th of March last, stolen one ox, the property of Mr. J. Palmer of Broulee.

The Jury found the prisoner guilty, but on account

of his previous good character, recommended him to mercy. The prisoner was then remanded.

John Haig was indicted for stealing, on the 13th of March, 1842, an ox, the property of Mr. E. Ryan, near Yass.

The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was remanded for judgment.

THE COMMANDER OF THE FORCES.—Sir Maurice Charles O'Connell is the youngest son of Charles Phillip O'Connell, Esq., of Riverston, in the county Kerry, in Ireland. He was at a very early age sent to France for his education; and in the year 1790 he entered the Irish Brigade, in which he served until the progress of the events of the revolution made him quit France and join the army of the Emigrant Princes. He was promoted to the rank of Captain, and served under the command of the Duke of Brunswick until the breaking out of the war between England and France. He then joined the York Rangers, raised by Colonel Ramsay in the Low Countries; and on the Irish Brigade having been taken into the service of England, in 1796, he resumed his rank as Captain in that corps, in the regiment of his relative, Count O'Connell. He continued in the Irish Brigade until its reduction, when he was appointed to the 1st West India regiment, and commanded the small force which, in 1805, repulsed the repeated attacks of a very superior French force, which attempted the capture of the island of St. Domingo. Captain O'Connell was wounded in this action, and obtained home on account of his wounds; and for his gallantry and good conduct on the occasion, he was presented by the legislature of the island with a sword and a service of plate. He also received a sword from the Patriotic Fund. He was in the same year promoted to a majority in the 73rd regiment; and appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in 1809. In 1809 the 73rd regiment was ordered to New South Wales to relieve the New South Wales corps, and Lieutenant-Colonel O'Connell was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the colony. In 1814 he proceeded in command of the regiment to Ceylon, and in that island commanded a division of the army which took possession of the Kandyan territory, in 1815. Colonel O'Connell continued in command of the 73rd regiment until 1830, at which time he was stationed at Malta, and had been acting Lieutenant-Governor of that island. He was in 1830 promoted to the rank of Major-General, and in 1842 to that of Lieutenant-General. General O'Connell was made a Knight-Commander of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order in 1834, and received the honour of Knighthood from his late Majesty William IV. In 1838 he was appointed Commander of the Forces in the Australasian Colonies, and in 1843 Colonel of the 81st regiment Sir Maurice O'Connell held a seat in the old Legislative Council, and voted always on the popular side. He is also a member of the present house, having been one of the twelve nominated by the Crown, under the recent act of parliament for the government of the colony.—*Weekly Register*.

From all that we can learn of the disposition of the members of the present Town Council, the chances of succession to the mayoralty are nearly equally divided between Aldermen Allen and Wilshire. Both of them, we understand, will be put in nomination, whether they avow themselves candidates or not. Such a compliment in both instances is well merited at the hands of their fellow Councillors, and we doubt not, would be duly appreciated. We trust, at all events, the council will be careful to select a gentleman with sufficient leisure to devote himself to the duties of the office, and competent to discharge them. The salary attached to the office is such as ought to be sufficient for the maintenance of our Chief Magistrate, and the duties of the office should therefore receive his undivided attention. Some one could surely be found, even in these days of general depression, so situated and so qualified as to make the duties of the office his primary concern.

ATTEMPTED SELF-DESTRUCTION.—About half-past three on Friday afternoon, a considerable crowd was collected in the vicinity of the Circular Quay, by the cries of a female, who was plunging about in the water, about seven yards from the shore; one of the convicts at work on the building plunged in and brought her ashore very much exhausted. After she had been so far recovered as to give an account of herself, she stated that she had quarrelled with her husband about going to church with him, and left his house, on which he took her child from her, and therefore she was trying to drown herself, when the man pulled her out of the water; she was sent to the watch-house for protection, and brought up on Saturday. Her husband then attended, and handed in a written statement to the Bench, when she was ordered to be returned home to his residence, on the understanding that he was to allow her to go to what place of worship she pleased, and that there were to be no more quarrels nor Police Court business between them.

A friend of the Church Missionary Society has just made a munificent donation to that institution of £6000 consols, to enable it to commence a mission to China.

TO THE MUSICAL PUBLIC.

MR. MARSH begs to announce his having received by the *Florentia* one of **EARLARD'S** magnificent **GRAND PIANOFORTE'S**; also, two more of their very splendid **HARPS**, which, together with his other valuable assortment of **Pianofortes and Harps**, are unequalled in this or any other colony.

To parties purchasing, a most liberal allowance will be made for cash, and they may feel confident of having an instrument of a very superior description to those generally offered here for sale, Mr. Marsh importing none but those carefully selected from the best manufactories in London.

With the same arrival, he has a large quantity of the newest and most popular Music of every description, amongst which is "Auber's new Grand Opera, Les Diamans de la Couronne," arranged in various ways, and all the new compositions of Thalberg, Chopin, Chopin, Hertz, Czerny, &c., &c. A great variety of Overtures, Songs, Duets, Waltzes, Quadrilles, &c., &c. Amongst the latter, all the Court Quadrilles of the last season.

Ladies residing at a distance from Sydney, by enclosing an order or remittance in a letter, may be supplied with any of the above at the **LONDON PRICES**, and if to the amount of **£5**, handsomely bound, free of extra charge.
Bligh-street, Sydney, August 23.

FOR HOME VIEWS ON AUSTRALIA.

SEE THE

EMIGRATION GAZETTE, AND COLONIAL ADVOCATE.

The Largest Stamped Colonial Newspaper in London.

EDITED BY N. DORAN MAILLARD, ESQ.

Author of "National Guarantee," "History of Taxes," "Indian Hunter of the Far West," &c.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, PRICE SIXPENCE.

THIS VALUABLE PAPER, published in 1841, is a complete mirror of the Colonial Press, and circulates through the whole of the emigration districts in the United Kingdom, and, therefore, presents the greatest facilities for Colonial Advertisements in the Mother Country, being the only hand book of reference for intending emigrants, by which they can obtain information respecting the various Colonies they intend to visit, and the accommodation as to boarding, lodging, or travelling to be obtained on their arrival, and it furnishes also, for the same reason, an excellent medium for advertising the sale of Colonial Lands, Farms, and other property, and also Colonial Banks and Assurance Companies, of the existence of such valuable institutions in the Colonies, people in the Mother Country are almost entirely unaware, and therefore are induced to transact, before leaving home, that business which they would otherwise gladly leave till their arrival in the Colonies.

THE EMIGRATION GAZETTE and COLONIAL ADVOCATE has always devoted its pages to advocating the various Colonial interests, not only affording to the intending emigrant the fullest stores of information respecting the climate, soil, productions, commerce, and various advantages of each particular Colony, and promoting to the greatest extent, the various streams of Emigration to their shores; but also, in the fairest and fullest manner, advocating and promoting the Colonial interests at home, so that they may be kept constantly before the public eye, their grievances redressed, abuses removed and discouraged, and the greatest possible advantages secured. The efforts of this paper being thus constantly devoted to prevent the Emigration of British capital and industry to foreign countries, and direct it to the British Colonies, the Proprietor confidently urges his claim to the support of the Colonial community, and solicits the subscriptions and advertisements of British colonists in his paper.

TERMS.—To Colonies, postage free; subscription £1 6s. per annum; Colonies, where postage is charged in England, £1 10s. 4d. per annum. Advertisements—Twelve lines and under, 6s. and 6d. for every additional line. A reduction of ten per cent. on quarterly insertions, fifteen per cent. half yearly, and twenty per cent. if for twelve months (duty included.) All subscriptions and advertisements payable in advance.

Advertisements and subscriptions received at the office of the *Colonial Observer*.

Emigration Gazette and Colonial Advocate Office, 75, King William street, City, London.

P. S. Summaries of exclusive Commercial, Political, and Personal Intelligence, up to the departure of the Colonial Mails, are supplied by me to Colonial Newspapers at £25 per annum.

NOTICE.

FOUR SHILLINGS per ton reduction in the price of **COAL**! It having been clearly ascertained that the remarkably thick seam of Coal at the Ebenezer Coal Works can be worked for centuries without the aid of expensive machinery, being on the level, enables the proprietor to make permanent arrangements for the cheap supply of Coal, and consequently has reduced the price **Four Shillings** per ton, for cash only. The present prices are:—Delivered at any place within the boundary of the City at 24s. the imperial weight of 2240 lbs., in sixteen bags, each bag weighing 140 lbs.; on the Wharf 22s. per imperial ton. Orders received at C. Chapman and Co.'s, Staffordshire Warehouse, King-street, West, and by M. F. Ormond, Agent, Ebenezer Coal Depot, Davies's Wharf, Sussex-street.

August 25.

WILLIAM B. ALLEN will exchange one pound of his best colonial soap for one pound of good rendered tallow, at his manufactory, Sussex-street, corner of Bathurst-street.

THE undersigned begs, on the occasion of his leaving town for a few days, to be permitted to return his grateful thanks to his numerous friends and the public for the honor of their remitting and most kind inquiries and attentions during his late illness.

He begs to add, that he trusts he will very soon be enabled to resume his public and professional duties.

W. BLAND.

Pitt-street North, September 5.

SIXTY CRATES AND HOGSHEADS OF EARTHENWARE.

BEST ASSORTMENT EVER IMPORTED.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, by **HEBBLEWHITE and DAVY**, at their Rooms, Lower George-street, on **THURSDAY** next, 14th September, at eleven o'clock precisely, about Sixty Crates and Hogsheads Earthenware, comprising one of the best assortments ever imported.

JUST LANDED, CONSISTING OF

Breakfast cups and saucers, of the most approved patterns

Willow plates, of sizes

Vegetable dishes

Ewers and basins

Chambers

Soap boxes

Brush trays

French octagon ewers, basins and chambers

Egg cups

Trapots

Sugars and Creams

Willow dishes and Bakers, of sizes

Dutch jugs, of sizes

Bowls

Butter Tubs

Mustards and peppers

Dinner sets for 24 persons, comprising—

Flat plates

Soup ditto

Twifflers

Muffins

Gravy dishes

Flat dishes

Vegetable ditto

Drainers, &c.

Bakers

Soup tureens

Sauce ditto

Salads

Cheese stands

Sauce boats, and

Pickles.

Ditto, ditto, for 12 persons, of the newest style.

Dandy lustre jugs sizes

Lustre peppers riotto

Ditto salts ditto

Ditto toy cans

Gold lustre jugs of sizes

Ditto ditto mustards, peppers, salts, and toy cans

China breakfast services, containing thirty-three pieces

With a great variety of earthenware.

Hebblewhite and Davy would visit to call the particular attention of dealers in earthenware, up-country storekeepers, and others, to the above assortment, as they can with confidence recommend it as the best lot of crockeryware ever landed on these shores; and they are instructed to sell the whole without the least reservation whatever.

Terms, cash.

TOWN CLERK'S OFFICE.

Sydney, 7th September, 1843.

SETTLERS and other Employers of

Labourers in the interior, who may be desirous of engaging suitable persons of that class, are requested to forward letters, post paid, addressed to the Town Clerk, endorsed "application for servants," stating the number of men required by each, and the following further particulars, viz.: the amount of wages in money per annum, and the quantity of rations per week to be allowed.

1st.—To a single man

2nd.—To a man and his wife and no child

3rd.—To a man with a wife and one child

4th.—To a man with a wife and two children

And the mode by which servants and their families are to be conveyed to the settlers' establishments.

JOHN RAE, Town Clerk.

Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, August 26, 1843.

NOTICE is hereby given that Prizes, of £50 and £30 will be awarded by the City Council, for the best, and second best Plans and specifications of a **NEW TOWN HALL**, proposed to be erected on the ground called the Old Burying Ground, and forming the corner allotment of George and Drutt-streets, the expense of the building not to exceed the sum of £20,000.

Competitors will receive all necessary information from the City Surveyor, at his office, on every lawful day, between the hours of eleven o'clock, a.m., and one o'clock, p.m.

Competitors are required to attach a motto to their plans, enclose their names and designations under a sealed cover, endorsed with the same motto, and send the whole to the Town Clerk's Office, addressed to "the Right Worshipful the Mayor," on, or before the first day of November next.

After the prizes are awarded, the names of the successful competitors will be published; and the papers containing the names of the unsuccessful candidates will be returned unopened, when called for.

JOHN RAE, Town Clerk.

NOTICE.

THE Goulburn Annual Ball will take place at Mr. Thomas Brodie's, Salutation Inn, Goulburn, on Thursday, the 14th Sept. 1843.

Tickets to be had at the different stores in Goulburn.

ARDEN'S SYDNEY MAGAZINE.

EDITED BY GEORGE ARDEN, ILLUSTRATED BY J. S. PROUT.

NUMBER I, being the number for September, of "Arden's Sydney Magazine," will be published at the *Australian office*, on Monday next, the 11th instant, and can be had of all booksellers in Sydney, Parramatta, Maitland, Melbourne, Geelong, and Portland, price 3s. 6d.

CONTENTS.—The New Colonial Constitution—The Aerial Machine—Representatives of the People (a biographical memoir)—Review of the Colonial Markets on the True Principles of Political Economy (by Chativari in Sydney)—Gilbert Christian, a Tale of Modern Piracy (by Gregor Eaden)—Early History of Port Phillip (introductory chapter)—Notices of British Literature, (novels, periodicals, travels, memoirs, &c.)—Monthly Colonial Chronicle, (Proceedings in Council, Domestic Intelligence)—Reviews of Colonial Literature, Works of Art, &c.—Latest Intelligence (from England, Europe, America, India, and the Australasian Colonies.)—"The Tank Stream," descriptive of the illustration (by John Rae, Esq., M.A.)—Fugitive Poetry—List of Insolvents—Arrivals and Departures of vessels—Advertisements. Sydney, September 5th, 1843.

AUSTRALIAN AUCTION COMPANY.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING of the Directors of the Australian Auction Company, held at the Office of the Company, on the 5th instant, it was resolved:

"That no more Bills of Exchange or Promissory Notes be drawn, accepted, or made by the Chairman or any other Officer of the Company on behalf of the said Company, nor any other Bills of Exchange or Promissory Notes whatever, made or issued by or on behalf of the Australian Auction Company."

By order of the Board,

EDWARD KNOX, Manager.

Sydney, Sept. 7th, 1843.

AUSTRALIAN AUCTION COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the provisions contained in the Deed of Settlement for that purpose, a call of four pounds per share has this day been made on the Shareholders of the above Company, and that the same will be payable at the office of the Company No. 6, George-street, on the 11th day of October next.

By order of the Board,

EDWARD KNOX, Manager.

Sydney, September 5, 1843.

AUSTRALIAN AUCTION COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Meeting of Proprietors will be held at the office of the Company on Thursday, the 14th day of September, at one o'clock precisely, to receive a report from the Sub-Committee of Directors, as to the present position of the Company, and such other matters as may be submitted to them.

EDWARD KNOX,

Manager.

Sydney, August 24.

AUSTRALIAN FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Members and the Public are informed that their Spring Show will take place on **WEDNESDAY**, the 20th instant, when prizes will be distributed for Flowers, Fruits, and Vegetables. The Committee also publish for general information, the following regulations:—

1. That all persons presenting articles for competition must produce their tickets, or the receipts for the payment of their subscriptions.
2. No member will be admitted to the show as such, unless he has paid his annual subscription.
3. The doors to be open from twelve o'clock at noon, until two o'clock p.m., for the admission of members and their families only. Visitors having tickets to be admitted from two to six a.m., when the exhibition will finally close.
4. That with all articles presented by members for competition, it is required that a correct list of the same shall be delivered to the Secretary, who will supply cards properly numbered, and none other than such cards will be allowed to be made use of. Also the name of the grower of any article must be given, together with the name of the members presenting; in default thereof no prize will be given.
5. The charge for non-subscribers' tickets will be one shilling for each person; but tickets for admission of one gentleman and four ladies will be charged only four shillings.
6. No person will be admitted unless respectfully dressed.
7. Members and visitors may receive tickets on application to the Treasurer, Mr. J. Richards, George-street; but visitors who have not done so may be accommodated at the door on the day of the show.
8. All articles intended for exhibition must be in the show-room at latest by eight o'clock a.m., on the day of the show, or they will not be placed on the stand.
9. Permission will not be given for the removal of any of the articles exhibited, before nine o'clock a.m., on the day subsequent to the show.
10. It is particularly requested that no person will touch the articles exhibited, or the cards attached thereto; any person displacing or taking away the cards (if an exhibitor) will not be entitled to a prize.
11. Members who have not paid their subscriptions are requested to pay them to Mr. J. Richards, George-street, on or before the 20th instant, as no member will be admitted unless on production of his ticket for the season, or the receipt for the payment of his subscription.

The privilege of membership is the introduction of their families or ladies at any time during the exhibition.

RICHARD HIPKISS,

Secretary.

MRS. HORDERN begs to acquaint the Ladies that she has just received a splendid assortment of Stays, from one of the best London houses; also a great variety of Tuscan and Dunstable Bonnets Parasols, from 1s. 6d. and upwards Dark Print Dresses, 3s. 9d. per dress Ditto, warranted fast colours, 4s. 9d. per dress A variety of fashionable bonnet shapes from 1s. to 1s. 6d. each

Infants' beaver hats, youths' cloth caps, gentlemen's pumps, lady's work boxes, &c., &c. Country dealers supplied at very low prices, for cash, at

A. HORDERN'S,

No. 12, King-street,

Between Pitt and Castlereagh-street

ILLAWARRA.

TO LET, the Five Island Estate, near Wollongong, for two or three years. It contains two thousand two hundred acres of land, (upwards of one hundred and twenty acres of which have been cultivated,) and has the right to a Government reserve of about two thousand acres adjoining. The estate is well watered, and adapted for both grazing and agriculture, and capable of being made a rich Dairy Farm. Several small portions of the estate are left on clearing leases, to persons who will soon become good paying tenants. The depasturing or agistment of stock will also be a source of certain income to the leaseholder.

A mixed herd of cattle, including excellent Milch Cows, may be had at a low valuation with the Farm; as also the growing Crops, Implements, &c.

Terms moderate. For particulars apply to Mr. G. RATTRAU, Bathurst-street West, Sydney, September 4.

NOW that there is no longer any necessity for the public paying, these hard times, extravagant prices for **TEA** and **SUGAR**, the monopoly of price, like all other monopolies, is found to be based on injustice and selfishness. Every day's experience tends to show, that the first cost of this finest Tea in China does not warrant the extraordinary prices in this colony; large profits must give way, and comparison 1 value made the test of preference.

JOHN FEARNLEY AND CO.,

LOWER GEORGE-STREET.

Are positively selling, at a price unprecedentedly low the finest **BLACK, GREEN, and MIXED TEA**, that can be imported, having been prepared in China expressly to private order.

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

Times being so bad, Fearnley and Co. offer for cash, Sugar, and every article in the Grocery, Provision, and Corn trade, considerably under most shops in Sydney, which they are enabled to do through buying chiefly for cash, long experience and by working in the business themselves, under little or no expense.

A trial is urgently solicited from cash customers, who will actually find at Fearnley's, real good articles, genuine as imported, at astonishingly low prices.

Colonial produce taken in barter, and settlers in dealing will be most liberally treated with.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

J. FIELDING, Pastrycook and Confectioner, in returning thanks to his numerous friends and patrons for past favours, begs to inform them and the public generally, that he has taken those premises, next the Victoria Theatre, lately occupied by Mr. Gill, and known as

THE VICTORIA CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT.

Which was opened on Monday last, the 4th of September, with a varied and well selected stock of bottled fruits, jams, jellies, and marmalades, together with comfits of all kinds, medicated and other delicacies, and every article in the "Confectionery Department" of the very best quality.

J. F. in calling the attention of the public to his

REFRESHMENT ROOMS,

(to which there is a private entrance from the Theatre), begs to assure them that in this department the convenience and comfort of his customers will receive the greatest attention. In the

CULINARY DEPARTMENT,

he has secured the services of a first rate cook, and will have soups of every kind, steaks, chops, &c., from eleven o'clock, and hot joints from one to three o'clock, daily.

Tea, coffee, and chocolate, at all hours. Ten cakes, muffins, and crumpets, fresh every day. Five and Christmas cakes always on hand, of best quality, and ornamented in the most chaste and appropriate style.

Made dishes of every kind. Jellies, creams, blancmanges, custards, &c. Routs, dinners, balls, and suppers, furnished in the best style of art, and on the most reasonable terms.

In conclusion, J. Fielding hopes, by punctuality in the execution of orders he may be honored with, together with civility, attention, and moderate charges, to receive a continuance of the patronage hitherto bestowed on him, and begs to assure his friends that no execution on his part shall be wanting to merit the same.

APARTMENTS to LET in the most central part of Pitt-street, near the Theatre, consisting of four spacious rooms and detached kitchen; excellent water on the premises. For further particulars, apply to J. Fielding, at the Victoria Confectionery Establishment, Pitt-street.

ELIGIBLE AND VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF SYDNEY.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF MR. TIMOTHY MAHER, LATE OF BRICKFIELD HILL. (Under Act of Council, 5 Vic., No. 17.)

By order of the Trustees. MR. SAMUEL LYONS is instructed to sell by auction, at his mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely—

ALLOTMENT No. 3, situated and described in the plan as under—5 feet 10 inches frontage to George-street, on which is erected a house, with shop, lately in the occupation of Mr. Stephens, Boot-maker. Also, commanding 13 feet 5 inches frontage to George-street, on which is erected a snug house and shop, at present in the occupation of Mr. Little, Grocer. The whole of the above allotment has a depth of 63 feet 5 inches, on the north side, and 70 feet 9 inches on the south side, and adjoining the shop of Mr. Mitchell, hair-dresser.

ALLOTMENT No. 4, contains 25 feet 2 inches frontage to Goulburn-street, with a depth of 82 feet 9 inches on the east side, and 90 feet 3 inches on the west side, bounded by Mr. Brown's cottage on the west; and the purchaser will have the advantage of the use of a private reserved road, on the east side, 9 feet wide.

The attention of capitalists and others is particularly called to the sale of the above valuable property, which is situated in one of the most thriving parts of the City of Sydney. Parties desirous of increasing their rent roll, or availing themselves of a valuable building allotment, will find the present an opportunity seldom to be met with.

Terms at sale. A. B. SMITH, } Trustee. W. N. MONIES, }

DAMAGED WHEAT.

On account of whom it may concern: ex Challenger, from Launceston.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his mart, the corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on THURSDAY, 14th instant, at Ten o'clock precisely— Fifty-one bags wheat part of a lot of 273 bags Ninety-eight ditto ditto (part of 2134 bushels) shipped in bulk The above being landed in a damaged state. Terms at sale.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF MICHAEL JOSHUA.

Under Act of Council 5 Vic. No. 17.—By order of the Trustees.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS is instructed to sell by public auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, THIS DAY, the 13th instant, at twelve o'clock precisely, All the above-named insolvent's interest in the lease of those eligible premises situated in George-street, for the residue of the term of seven years from the 6th day of December, 1841, at a yearly rental of £220, payable quarterly; together with the shop fixtures, gas fittings, &c., and is thus described:—All that messuage, with the outbuildings, yard, and appurtenances thereto belonging, situate in George-street, in the town of Sydney, and bounded on the west by George-street, on the north by the property of —, on the east by a reserved road, and on the south by the property of Mrs. Josephine Hens, &c.

ALSO, All the above-named insolvent's interest in the lease of the shop and premises situated at the corner of George and Queen streets, having about fifteen months unexpired, at a rental of 32s per week; together with the good-will, fixtures, gas fittings &c.

AFTER WHICH, A cottage pianoforte. Terms at sale.

J. THACKER, } Trustee. WILLIAM MACNAB, }

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF WALTER STEWART.

(Under Act of Council, 5 Victoria, No. 17.) BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEE.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS is instructed to sell by public auction, at his Mart, the corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, THIS DAY, the 13th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely. The whole of the Stock-in-Trade, consisting of boxes tea, cases pickles and fruits, arrow root, mustard in pounds and halves, three-bushel sacks, case clothing, four bales calico, cases vinegar, cases sherry, cordials, port and elder, woolpacks, gingham, pearl barley, paint and colours, soap and tallow, assorted sauces, men and women's shoes, window blinds, and a variety of other articles.

AFTER WHICH, Eighty cases gin, ex Charlotte Three hogsheds rum, ex Brothers Twenty kegs tobacco, ex Cicely Ten cases gin, ex Charlotte Three hogsheds brandy, ex James One cask whisky, ex Hindler Two puncheons rum, ex James Moran Three hogsheds brandy, ditto One hogsheds ditto, ex Lura. All of superior and fine flavoured quality. Terms at sale. ROBERT HOW, Trustee.

TO STAND AT GLENLOGAN, PERFECT.

Warwick, the imported Cleveland Stallion, Perfect is a neat and compact horse, stands 15 hands 2 inches high, of a rich bay colour, black points, rising five years old. Terms—Mares to be allowed to run one month with the horse in a secure paddock, but without responsibility. Charge, £3 3s. each mare, to be paid on removal. Glenlogan, August 17, 1843.

SPECIAL BOOK SALE.

At the Mart, King-street, TO-MORROW EVENING, the 14th September, 1843.

MR. STUBBS notifies that he will hold a Sale of Books TO-MORROW EVENING, the 14th September, 1843, at seven o'clock precisely, consisting of some of the most popular works of the day, catalogues of which will be at the sale. Terms, Cash.

THIRTY-FIVE SHARES IN THE GAS COMPANY, SIX POUNDS EACH PAID UP.

MR. STUBBS is instructed by the proprietor, to sell by public auction THIS DAY, the 13th of September, 1843, at twelve o'clock precisely, the undermentioned lucrative shares in the Gas Company, viz:—

- Lot 1 ten shares, £6 each paid up
2 4n ditto £6
3 ten ditto £6
4 five ditto £6
Terms, Cash.

SELLING OFF.

J. RICKARDS begs respectfully to call the attention of the Ladies and the public at large to the great bargains to be met with at his establishment, in Silk Mercery, Linen Drapery, and Hoisery, the whole of which are the very best goods, imported from first-rate manufacturers. The following is subjoined as a list of the prices:— Stout black Gros de Naples, only 2s. 3d. per yard Extra ditto ditto, or coloured, 2s. 6d. to 3s. The best Spitalfields dresses, 4s. to 4s. 6d. Rich chine and striped ditto, 2s. 9d. per yard (worth 5s. 6d.) Extra rich broadened French silks, suitable for dinner and evening dresses, 5s. 6d., usual price, 8s. 6d. per yard. Extra stout black or coloured satines, reduced from 7s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. Black or coloured satins, for dresses, 9s. a yard Best French (equal to what is sold about town at 7s. 6d. to 9s.) at 5s. to 6s.

With the above-named goods J.R. will offer a large lot of rich watered Oriental striped Gros de Naples, in every variety of colour, at 2s. 3d. instead of 4s. 6d.

In linen drapery will be found some decided bargains. Long cloths, 4d. a yard; extra fine, 6d. to 7d.; and Horrock's superfine, much under the manufacturer's prices; linen L'Oyle's, 3s. a dozen; fish napkins, 12s; table napkin, 15s. a dozen; and all sizes in table cloths at equally low prices; huck-abacks, 7d. a yard; glass cloths, 5d to 7d.; fine three-quarter ducaques, 8d.; fine Irish linens, 2s., manufacturer's price, 2s. 9d.; toilet cover, 15d. each; Bengal ditto, 15s the half-dozen; lawns, China grass cloths, 10d. a yard; extra fine, equal to cambric, 1s. 6d.; embroidered cambric handkerchiefs at 4s. 6d. a dozen; jaconet, check, and bank muslins, from 9d. a yard; with a quantity of rich French and British moiré de laine dresses, the sacrifice on which has been very great.

The Hosiery and Glove Department require particular mention, J. R. having always imported none but the very best makes. Ladies' fine cotton hose, 6s. the half dozen; ditto extra stout, two-thread, double heel, at 9s.; silk hose, 3s. per pair; extra stout, and warranted all silk, 5s.; white silk gloves, 1s. 3d. per pair; extra stout and every variety of colour, 1s. 6d.; treble black lace gloves, 9d. per pair; stout corduroy, 1s. 6d.; black lace mitts, 7d. per pair; children's white and coloured silk gloves, all sizes.

In the Shawl and Fancy Department there has been the greatest reduction, being full 30 per cent. under the London prices. Rich velvet shawls, 11s. 7s. 6d. to 11s. 12s. 6d.; French satin shawls, 7s. 6d. each; 9-4 rich embroidered silk shawls, suitable for spring, 30s., worth four guineas. Baby linen and wearing apparel.—As J. R. has had immense demand, he has still some beautiful goods, in addition to a fresh case he has opened. Ladies desirous of purchasing will find it advantageous to lay in a large stock from the above, as every article can be depended upon, (such another opportunity will seldom, if ever, occur, as it is a bona fide sale); and shortly really good articles will not be met with in the town, as most of the trade have declined importing any more.

Observe, George-street, two doors south of the Post Office. TO LET. A FARM of between two and three thousand acres, on the Great Southern Road, fifty miles distant from Sydney, and only six miles from Campbelltown, with a never failing supply of water. It is well adapted for a Dairy station, or a Run for Cattle from the interior, waiting market. The Agricultural part is fenced, and divided into Paddock, and will be let either with or without the Grazing portion. For further particulars apply, if by letter, post paid, to J. M. at the Observer Office.

PORT PHILLIP PATRIOT. SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISEMENTS.

For the above talented and influential Journal, conducted by Alderman KERR, of Melbourne; as also moneys in payment of the same are received at this office. The quarterly subscription is 10s. cash, and 13s. credit. A few copies of Kerr's Melbourne Almanack on hand.

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

The Examiner is now published twice a week on the evenings of Wednesdays and Saturday, 10s. cash, and 13s. credit, per quarter.

J. FORRESTER. CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK MAKER. (From Seageinund Rentzsch's, St. James' Square, London)

BEGS to return his grateful acknowledgements to his friends and the public, for the liberal patronage which they have favoured him during the five years he has carried on business in this City, and to inform them that the business in all his branches continues to be conducted as heretofore.

At No. 45, GEORGE-STREET, OPPOSITE THE NEW CATHEDRAL, Where all orders will be punctually executed, at the most moderate charges.

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 chaldron. Delivered at the purchaser's door, any where within the city boundaries, twenty-three shillings and sixpence per chaldron. To manufacturers and others taking large quantities, eighteen shillings per chaldron, delivered at the Works.

BREEZE, OR SMALL COKE. Delivered at the Works, six shillings per chaldron, or two pence 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 thirteen x bushels.

BUILDING GROUND.—The undersigned offers for Sale, by private contract, an Allotment of Ground, in Marsden-street, Parramatta, containing fifty feet frontage by 172 feet depth; it is near Eldon House (Mrs. McGillivray'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. St. Marsden, and a title deed was granted by the crown, on the 23th 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. IN THE SUPREME COURT. Sheriff's Office, Sydney, September 9, 1843. Maenthrur v. Manning.

TO-MORROW, the 14th instant, at noon, at the London Tavern, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, all the right, title, interest, and estate of defendant, in and to one-eleventh share of the Maitland, one-thirteenth share of the Sophia Jane, and one-third share of the William the Fourth, steamers, unless this execution is previously satisfied. CORNELIUS PROUT, Under Sheriff.

IN THE SUPREME COURT. Sheriff's Office, Sydney, September 8, 1843. Kerr v. Wiseman, Jones v. Same.

ON FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at noon, at the London Tavern, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, the interest of the above defendant in and to a mixed herd of cattle, about 200 in number, now running at Barabba plains, also, about 4000 sheep, unless these executions are previously satisfied. CORNELIUS PROUT, Under Sheriff.

IN THE SUPREME COURT. Sheriff's Office, Sydney, September 15, 1843. Fisher v. Isaac, Cowan v. Same.

ON SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at noon, at the residence of defendant, Kissington Point, the Sheriff will cause to be sold a quantity of Household Furniture, &c., unless this Execution is previously satisfied. CORNELIUS PROUT, Under Sheriff.

THE COLONIAL OBSERVER IS PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and circulated extensively through this and the neighbouring Colonies; also, in Britain, India, and America.

The terms of subscription are 12s. per quarter, if paid in advance; if not paid in advance 12s. will be charged. Advertisements are charged 2s. 6d. for eight lines, and one penny for each line additional. The number of insertions must be specified in the order. The Quarters end 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December. Subscribers and Advertisers will please leave their orders and settle their accounts quarterly with the Agents undermentioned in their respective districts:—

- Mr. B. ISAACS, Parramatta. GEORGE WALKER, Windsor. ROBERT DALRYMPLE, Wollongong. W. J. HAYWARD, Appin & Campbelltown. A. W. LARSEN, Albury. THOMAS BROWN, Port Macquarie. ROBERT CRAIG, Goulburn. BARROW, Yass. WILLIAM KERR, Port Phillip. R. L. MURRAY, Hobart Town.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS. SEPTEMBER 9. The barque Trinidad, 344 tons, Captain Brown, from Manila, having left on the 25th June, with a cargo of sugar, &c. The brig Christina, 128 tons, Captain Eirickshaw, from Port Phillip, having left on the 4th inst, with a general cargo. Passengers—Mr. J. Emerson, Mr. Thomas Birchett, and Mr. W. Bowers.

9. The brig Governor Phillip, 198 tons, Captain Boyle, from Norfolk Island, Passengers—Rev. Mr. McCardly, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Stephens, Miss A. McDermott; in the steerage, one sergeant and one corporal of H.M. 96th regiment, eleven rank and file of H.M. 80th regiment, and nine prisoners of the crown.

10. The steamer Sovereign, Captain Cape, from Mureton Bay, with sundries. Passengers—Messrs. Mundy, Hawkins, Hunter, Prior, Graham, Pitt, Thain, Ross, and six in the steerage.

The schooner Ann, Capt. —, from Port Nicholson, having left 8th August in ballast. Passengers—Robert Patterson, Richard Lockwood, Mr. Smallwood, and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Mumry, Mrs. Dimsdale, and daughter, William Roberts, F. S. Holt, James Riley, Mr. and Mrs. Harper, one son, and two daughters, Mrs. Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. Smythe, Charles Hue, and Mr. Leulgerd.

DEPARTURES. SEPTEMBER 11. The schooner Velocity, Captain Simpson, for Twofold Bay, with sundries. Passengers—B. Boyd, Esq., and one hundred and fifty-seven in the steerage.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES. This day.—The William for Launceston; the Rajah and Tobago for Port Phillip. To-morrow.—The Louisa for Hobart Town; the Exporter for London; the Ezevor for Mauritius; and the Emancipation for Tahiti.

The Trinidad reports the ship Urgent and barque Sarah Scott as having left Manila, for Sydney direct, on the 15th June. The schooners Ingot Mail and Anita from New Zealand, had both arrived at Manila. The Trinidad speaks the Laroux, Luisa Campbell, from the South Sea Islands, bound to China, on a pearling expedition; and the whaling barque Marquis of Lonsdale, of London, in the straits of Basse Land, out twenty months, with 500 barrels sperm oil; and the schooner Sisters, hence, bound to Hobart Town, on Thursday last, off Cape Howe. The cholera was not near so prevalent at Manila as it had been; very few cases had been heard of prior to the sailing of the Trinidad, and those were among the natives of the colony.

The Merope, Captain Hogg, put into Rotumah, on the 12th June, where she landed five men. She was then two months and a half from Sydney, clear.

The Governor Phillip reports the Eliza Ann, whaler, having touched at Norfolk Island, with 600 barrels of sperm oil.

NEW INSOLVENTS.

No. 923. Michael Gynnor, late of Domain Terrace, dealer: debts, £212 19s; assets—landed property, nil; personal property, £5; outstanding debts, £37 11s 6d; balance deficiency, £170 7s 3d. 927. Herman Brice and Frederick Horwell of Sydney (Globe, Builders): debts, £304 3s 8d; assets—landed property, nil; personal property, £9 19s; outstanding debts, £11 9s; balance deficiency, £232 13s 8d.

923. Charles Cummings Innes, Spring-hill, Illawarra, farmer: debts, £2915 2s. 2d.; assets—landed property, nil; personal property, £13; outstanding debts, nil; balance deficiency, £2905 2s. 2d.

929. William Williams Goullurn, attorney. The surrender of this estate was accepted at Berriam, on the 6th instant, by the Chief Justice, on a petition and affidavit by the insolvent. No schedule has been filed.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. TUESDAY, 12TH SEPTEMBER.

Two petitions against the district councils were presented and read yesterday, on the opening of the house; but as we were not in the gallery when the Spenker took the chair, we did not ascertain by whom they were presented, or from whence they had come.

The Colonial Treasurer, in the absence of the Colonial Secretary, who is still confined to bed from serious indisposition, asked the chairman of the immigration committee what resolution that committee had come to on the subject of the unemployed labourers and artisans now in Sydney, as the government were desirous of ascertaining the opinion of the council, as to whether it would be advisable to afford them such temporary employment, as they had been giving a few of them for some weeks past, any longer. The Colonial Treasurer intimated, at the same time, that the government would willingly undertake some public work of permanent utility, such as a Custom-house, to afford relief to the mechanics, under the existing circumstances of the colony, if the council would only furnish the means.

Dr. Nicholson, the chairman of the immigration committee, replied that the committee were of opinion that the government were quite warranted in continuing to afford temporary employment to the mechanics in Sydney, and were also desirous that the Executive should undertake some such public work as the honorable the Colonial Treasurer had mentioned.

The Collector of Customs expressed his satisfaction at finding that the council were disposed to sanction the erection of a Custom House, which he thought it was not creditable for a large commercial city like Sydney to be without, when there were buildings for the purpose both at Hobart Town and Melbourne.

The Rev. Dr. Lang then gave notice that when the estimates for the Post Office came to be considered by the Council he would move the following resolutions:—

1. That the general efficiency and availability of the Post Office Establishment are of essential importance to the general welfare and advancement of this Colony.
2. That in order to render that establishment efficient and available in the highest possible degree, it is indispensably necessary to reduce the rates of postage chargeable on letters to the lowest possible amount.
3. That the rate of postage for letters posted in the city or town in which they are to be delivered, should not exceed one penny, irrespective of weight.
4. That for all greater distances within the Colony, whether by sea or land, the rate of postage on letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight should be two-pence, and two-pence additional for every additional half ounce.
5. That the sea postage of all letters to or from places beyond the limits of the Colony should be two-pence, irrespective of weight; the inland postage to be added to or from the port of entry or departure.
6. That the privilege of franking should be abolished, and that the postage of each of the Public Departments should be chargeable on these departments respectively in such manner as the Governor and the Executive Council may think fit.
7. That the postage of the Military, Commissariat, and Convict Departments should not be chargeable on the Colonial Revenue.

In giving this notice of motion Dr. Lang observed, that it was not his intention to have brought forward these resolutions for some time—till the estimates of the Post Office should be brought under the consideration of the council; but the discussion on the Post Office Amendment Bill, that had taken place on Friday evening last, and was to be resumed to-morrow (this day), had induced him to bring them forward at once, under the idea that the honorable member who had that bill especially in charge might possibly be induced to postpone the further consideration of it until the sense of the house should be taken on these resolutions, as in the event of their passing, a portion of the proposed bill would be quite unnecessary.

Dr. Lang also presented a petition from the Trustees, Elders, and Committee of Management of the Scots Church, Sydney; which, on the motion of Dr. Lang, seconded by Dr. Thomson, was read and received; Dr. L. giving notice thereafter, that he would move to-morrow (to-day) that it be printed. In presenting the petition, Dr. L. observed that it was doubtless known to the house generally that the petitioners had, a considerable time since, publicly renounced all claim on the Colonial Treasury, as the representatives of the first Presbyterian congregation in the territory, for a salary for their pastor; but long before that period they had considered themselves as having been treated in a particular instance with great injustice by the Colonial Executive, as compared with the treatment of other bodies in similar circumstances, and had even made a formal, but ineffectual, appeal on the subject to the local government, first under the administration of Sir Richard Bourke, seven years ago, and afterwards under that of his present Excellency five years ago. And they did not consider that their renunciation of a salary for their pastor precluded them, in any degree, from still claiming redress under that specific grievance from the Legislative Council.

The Colonial Treasurer intimated in reference to a question by Mr. Panton, that the Government would probably bring in some measure either this session or next, for establishing a fixed duty on imported grain instead of the present *ad valorem* duty, which was anything but productive as a source of revenue. Mr. Panton expressed his gratification that the government were inclined to grant something like protection to the colonial agriculturists, and considering the pressure under which they were suffering at present, he hoped they would bring forward their measure during the present session. The Colonial Treasurer, however, disclaimed the idea of any measure of the kind being brought in by the government in the way of protection. It was then agreed that Dr. Nicholson's

motion for Thursday should come on to-morrow.

In answer to a question by Mr. Murray, as to whether it was the intention of government to grant certain fines and fees to the district councils, the Colonial Treasurer intimated that the government had no such intention. Mr. Murray then gave notice of a motion to the effect that in the existing state of the colony it was inexpedient to saddle the district councils with half the cost of supporting the colonial police establishment.

Leave of absence on Friday next, when there will be a call of the house on the Usury Bill, was then granted to the Attorney General, who has gone on circuit to Maitland.

Dr. Thomson suggested that it would be convenient for the house if the government members should give notice what would be the last day on which the government would submit any new measure to the house, with a view to ascertain how long the session might last. The idea, however, did not seem to take very well.

In consequence of the illness of the Colonial Secretary the Estimates, were postponed till Tuesday.

The third reading of the Solvent Debtors' Bill was then fixed for Friday week.

The second reading of the Savings' Bank bill was then moved by the Colonial Secretary.

On the motion of Mr. Elwin, the bill was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Ieely, the Colonial Treasurer, the Auditor General, and Mr. Elwin.

The second reading of the Registry Bill was postponed.

Mr. Elwin moved that the standing orders be recommitted, with a view to the omission of chapter 14. He objected to giving the power of repeal to the council, inasmuch as the concurrence of the Governor and the Queen was required before any rules could be framed or have legal effect. It required, in his opinion, the same power to repeal a law as to enact it.

Mr. Hamilton thought that the power of repeal should be retained by the council.

The Colonial Treasurer stated on the part of the government, that they were quite satisfied that a suspending power ought to be possessed by the council, but the summary power of repeal conferred by the chapter in question was considered objectionable.

Mr. Wentworth considered it an invasion of their rights that the sanction of the Queen or her representative should be required at all, to give their standing orders the force of law; and they should, therefore, be very careful not to pass such regulations without claiming the right of repeal if found inexpedient. If they should thus voluntarily bind themselves hand and foot, without the means of retrieving their privileges, instead of being fit for the office of legislation, they would show themselves qualified for a residence at Turban Creek. He trusted they would pause before they consented to relinquish such a power.

Mr. Windeyer moved that the standing orders be recommitted, without specifying the object, which was agreed to by Mr. Elwin.

The house resolved itself into committee accordingly.

Mr. Windeyer moved that the division of the standing orders into chapters be abolished; so that, if they should be objected to it might be as a whole, and the whole should then come again under the consideration of the council. As they stood at present, the honorable member conceived the Governor might approve of some of the chapters, and disapprove of others, and the standing orders would become law in this mutilated form.

The subject was considered a very unimportant one; but the amendment was adopted as the safest course.

Mr. Wentworth moved an additional clause (nanking No. 140), to the effect that the rules should only remain in force during the existence of the present council, and that the Governor should either approve or reject them *in toto*.

The Colonial Treasurer objected to the last clause of the proposed rule, as precluding the Governor from making any suggestion on any particular point for the consideration of the council. He had no

doubt that if any portion of the rules was objected to, the whole would be referred back to the council for re-consideration.

Mr. Wentworth withdrew the last sentence of the proposed regulation, and after some discussion it was adopted.

Mr. Macarthur moved an amendment on the repeal clause, to the effect, that any standing order should only be repealed after a call of the house, which was also adopted.

The house resumed. The chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on a future day.

The house adjourned about five o'clock.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—On Saturday last, an inquest was held at Mr. Ward's public-house, Bridge-street, on the body of a seaman belonging to the barque *Seamanter*, named Jacob Goulding, who was found floating in the Cove the same morning. The deceased had only his shirt on at the time, and a red fluid similar to blood was running from the nostrils. It appeared in evidence that deceased had quarrelled with a shipmate, named King, on the night of the preceding Saturday, when some blows were exchanged. The vessel was lying at Wilson's Wharf at the time when the deceased went ashore and asked the watchman to take King into custody, who refused, seeing the other was under the influence of liquor. Goulding then went from off the wharf with the alleged purpose of getting a policeman, after which time he was not seen until found drowned. A verdict of found drowned was returned.

COMMITTAL FOR FORGERY.—The Police Court was occupied for some hours on Monday, before Mr. Brennan, with the investigation of a charge of forgery, arising out of the following circumstances:—About the month of May last, John Bryant and Robert Dunlop entered into partnership as bakers, in Saxse-street; shortly after they dissolved the firm, and in winding up their affairs several bills passed between them, and it was arranged that if the complainant Dunlop could not take up two of them that were due six months' date, they were to be renewed. A short time since he applied to Bryant, the defendant, in order to get back an indorsed three months' bill, but instead of it the latter gave him a six months' bill, on examining which Dunlop alleged that his name on it was forged. On the case being heard, the prosecutor swore positively to his name on the bill in question not being in his handwriting. Mr. J. Dillon, who appeared for the defence, endeavoured to convince the Court, by his cross examination of the witnesses and his address, that the writing was really that of Dunlop, and the whole was a conspiracy against his client. Bryant was committed for trial, and time taken by the Court to consult Mr. —indeyer whether bail should be allowed.—*Herald*.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.—Sir James Graham has intimated his intention of stating, on Monday next, the alterations Government propose to make on the education clauses of the Factory Bill. Against these clauses a very great outcry has been raised, principally by those who do not belong to the Church of England, on account of the central proposal to be given by the Bill to that Establishment, over the general education of those for whose benefit the Bill is prepared. Lord John Russell has proposed one series of resolutions, somewhat different from those brought forward by Government, and Mr. Roebuck has given notice of a much more stringent amendment, in the following words: "That in no plan of education maintained and enforced by the State, should any attempt be made to inculcate peculiar religious opinions; because as such an attempt would be considered a plan for maintaining and strengthening an undue superiority of one sect over all others, the animosities and strife already existing among different religious denominations, would thereby unhappily be religiously increased; and the cordial co-operation of all sects and denominations, which is absolutely necessary to ensure the success of any plan of public education, rendered impossible."

FRANCE.—Admiral Roussin, the Minister of Marine, presented to the Chamber of Deputies on Monday, a demand for an extraordinary credit of 5,937,000 francs (240,000 l.) to defray the expenses of the new establishments at the Marquesas and Tahiti. The estimated cost has been fixed at 100,000 l. a-year. In an *ad captivum* speech, in which he stated that France had no harbour in the Pacific where her vessels of war or commerce could find an asylum, he added that the value of the Marquesas will be greatly enhanced when a navigable communication shall be opened across the Isthmus of Panama, between Europe and the Pacific. Tahiti, three days sail from the Marquesas, would, M. Roussin insisted, abundantly supply the wants of the European population located in these Islands, as well as those of the French whalers who were expected to crowd the Pacific.

Rear-Admiral Dupetit-Thouars has called for a force of 900 to 1000 men to enable him to occupy the Marquesas; the addition of Tahiti to the French possessions will, however, of course demand considerably more troops. Notwithstanding the novelty of the toy, the Liberal journalists of France do not appear to approve of the cost which is to attend its acquisition.

MARRIED.

By the Rev. Dr. Lang, on the 12th instant, Mr. James Lovett, first officer of the barque *Seamanter*, Miss Christian Isabella Nelson, from the county Tyrone in the north of Ireland.

ARDEN'S SYDNEY MAGAZINE.

The Editor tells us in his address, which occupies the last page of the magazine before us, that he is aware of the critical censure which his work deserves, but offers as an excuse for the hasty construction of his articles, that most of the papers are composed by himself, and that the whole is the production, as to time, of little more than two weeks.

If we are to take the quantity of the contents and their variety, as an evidence of the industry and spirit of the compiler, then, must the public fully accord to him that amount of credit to which, in his own words, "he at present alone has claim." But the editor has had sufficient experience of Periodical Literature to know that whatever may be the talent of the "Presiding Genius," however capable of adapting his writing to the utmost "versatility of mood and imagination," the sameness of style and language must shortly betray itself. Mr. Arden has acknowledged, indeed, throughout his previous addresses to the public, the absolute necessity of having a corps of literary contributors under his directions, and of securing their assistance by adequate remuneration. It is the difficulty of obtaining such support that has proved fatal to the success of preceding magazines. Periodicals, we know, have been commenced in Sydney, where the editors have devoted themselves as cheerfully to the task as in the present instance; and yet the impossibility of obtaining regular contributors, or such only as were of inferior note, became an obstacle which at length over-matched the spirit and ability of the stoutest editor.

We are not in the secret of any dispositions which Mr. Arden may have as yet made, or which degree of assistance his own experience may induce him to look for; but we greatly fear he will not find so much as he and others seem to have estimated. The first No., we observe, comprises a few papers from other hands; but a note of that sterling cast which constitute at home the foundation of a periodical substance and fame—nevertheless, the lighter articles of the Number for September, are favourable samples of the several styles chosen for display; such as Mr. Rae's descriptive letter-press of the lithographic plate which accompanies the book; *Greg v Eaden's* tale of Modern Piracy, the humorous and telling contribution of *Charivari* in Sydney, and the biographical memoir, which is compiled from some late numbers of a Port Phillip paper. —So well as the Editor appears to be acquainted with the difference that ought to be preserved between the ephemeral articles of a newspaper and the more finished papers of a monthly, we need not repeat that care should be taken to alter or polish the hastily-written contributions of the writers in the former class of literature. It is to the excusable want of time and preparation that we are ready to ascribe the inconsistencies displayed in the following paragraph quoted from the journal we refer to, but the re-appearance of which in the article before us is hardly allowable, at least in its originally unfinished state. "Mr. Wentworth's political principles are *liberal* in the utmost latitude of the term; formerly indeed he was to all intents and purposes, a *Racine*, but lately he has been gradually converging towards *Comenianism*. Mr. Wentworth will clearly be a leader amongst the *liberal* party." The confusion which is here made amongst the terms of political nomenclature is sufficiently obvious without further criticism.

Mr. Arden has done well to associate himself with an artist for the illustration of the magazine, and the specimen given with this number of Mr. Proust's artistic abilities goes far to insure the popularity of the work. In Britain it has been lately proved that all the most modern kinds of literary works require to be illustrated to be rendered marketable; and even the reprint of the masterpieces of Shakespeare, Milton, Scott, and Byron, must now be liked with all the attractions of wood, and steel, and copper-plate, to keep up their circulation. Some of the magazines in London and Edinburgh owe their stability to a plan which is now being generally adopted of dividing the proprietorship of the periodical between several parties, amongst whom the illustrator and publisher make, together with the editor, the chief shareholders. If we mistake not, Bentley's *Miscellany* was at first so apportioned between Bentley, Harrison Ainsworth, and Cruikshank. This may serve as a hint to Mr. Arden, in conducting his magazine, as once brought to bear, it will relieve him of much of the anxiety he must naturally feel, so long as he is dependent upon his printer and artist.

The leading paper of the magazine is a political one, but so far from being written with moderation, as the *Australian* observes—it is remarkably strong and decided in its views; moderation is a ridiculous term in favorite use amongst political writers, who strive so to steer, that it would puzzle the reader of the Sphinx's Riddle, to read aught their Protean aspects and doctrines. We cannot agree with Mr. Arden's declamations against Canadian agitators and the patriotic movements, which he is pleased to deprecate as "embarrassing" to the government, but we must fully acquit him of that *hybrid* style of writing, which vents itself over such unmeaning parallels, as "In moderation placing all my glory—while Toies call me Whig, and Tories call me Tory." The article is chiefly meritorious in our eyes, as making the new political constitution of the colony a means of promoting the moral elevation and social advancement of the country. Its historical ability will also be as lasting as the magazine itself will be, or at least deserve to be.

It is chiefly, however, in the business-like arrangements of *Arden's Magazine*, that we see its most enduring merits, and the superiority it will at once obtain in Sydney. The compilation of "The Monthly Colonial Chronicle," together with the information which is extended through the papers, entitled "Latest Intelligence" and "Insolvent and Shipping Lists" for August—renders it what it has been justly pronounced by a contemporary—"a varied, valuable, and useful repository of current events." It is a publication which may be purchased by a resident each succeeding month, and transmitted to his friends at home by the mails, as a work that claims a first-rate and permanent station in Colonial Literature, and is replete with useful, accurate, and extensive information.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

DESCRIPTION OF CAPE TOWN.

"Cape Town presents to the arriving voyager an imposing appearance from the sea, prettily situated in a sort of amphitheatre, formed by the Lion and Table Mountains along the coast, and round the shoulder of which, passing to the left, runs the road to Simon's Town, passing through the beautiful little villages of Wynberg and Rondebosch.

"The town itself is somewhat irregular and unequal in the style of its houses; small and inferior buildings are mingled with the large mansion-looking dwellings, which, in the palmy days of the Dutch Government, were doubtless the frequented abodes of plenty and hospitality, while at the present day they seem but half inhabited; the wealthier and more influential members of society now preferring the cool and quiet retirement of the villas, which most of them possess in the vicinity, to the heat and bustle of the town itself.

"The passing traveller, halting there for a few days on his road to or from India, generally sojourns at one of the boarding-houses, several of which are kept by respectable individuals for the purpose of their reception. Those who make a longer stay commonly resort to similar establishments, as some distance from the town, or on the sea, where the neighbourhood, which may usually be effected without much difficulty, is more extensive. The circumstances of so great a number of passengers now proceeding by the shorter route to India, and the decrease of shipping which will probably ensue, must, of course, be felt as a disadvantage by Cape Town; nor does the geographical position of the Colony, at first view, give rise to much hope that the wondrous powers which are now in effect drawing nearer to the centre of civilisation the most distant countries of the globe, will extend their beneficial operations to this portion of Africa. These drawbacks however, will probably prove but a temporary check to the prosperity of the Cape: it has within itself immense resources, elements of a state of things which may make it desirable and profitable for Europe to have more speedy communication with it; this state of things it of course mainly rests with the Colonists themselves to bring about, as the enterprise of England is sure to be pursued. Steam navigation, which appears to be yet in its infancy, not a year elapses unmarked by some improvements, and it is impossible to say in how short a period the voyage to the Cape may be performed."

POPULATION OF CAPE TOWN.

"The population of Cape Town amounts, I should say, to about 24,000, and is of a very mixed description. The higher circles of society are principally filled by the functionaries of government, civil, military, and naval, and by the leading English merchants and men of business, as well as by a comparatively small number of the original Dutch families, many of whom have now intermarried, and are connected with the more recent comers.

"The same may be said of the tradespeople; the English greatly predominate; the shops themselves are well supplied, and the fashionable world of Cape Town certainly has resources that its command towns in England. The lower orders of the population are composed of a motley crowd of Malays, Hottentots, Kafirs, and other African tribes, together with the various mixtures resulting from the intercourse of these more distinct races. Low sensuality and excessive indolence, I should say, are the leading features of their character; provided they can obtain sufficient for the gratification of their appetites, they appear little disposed to work in order to acquire those additional comforts and luxuries which even the poorer classes in European countries regard as almost necessities of life. This may arise from the majority only having lately received the gift of freedom; or, to use other words, had imposed on them the duty of providing for themselves. As at the Cape when this great change was made in their condition, and the sadly ill-prepared were the greater part for their novel duties. It is useless now to speak of 'slave emancipation,' once the theme of the world's debate; it is done, and no one would wish it undone; but this may be said, I am sure, of the Cape, and I fancy of most other slave colonies, that much of the benefit to all parties concerned which might have accrued from an unanimous recognition of the great truth that 'freedom is the right of all men,' and from a cordial wish and determination to bestow that right on all, in the manner and at the season most conducive to their welfare, has been lost by the injudicious and undiscriminating manner in which it was once extended to all. The prudent and temperate measures were suggested for the exit of the command, and of so desirable an object; all were rejected: the cry for unconditional universal emancipation arose from every tea-table in the land, and the legislature, yielding to and mingling with the torrent, consented to a measure which must ever remain a historical monument of crude and enthusiastic, well-intentioned, though mistaken, legislation. Had the extermination of the unfortunate race, whose condition it was intended to ameliorate, been given problem, human ingenuity could not have devised a more certain and speedy solution. 'Look there,' said a Dutchman to me, pointing to two or three servants employed in cleaning a quantity of large fish, and who were carefully collecting all the offal in a pail, 'six months ago those were my slaves, and used to complain and grumble if they were required to make more than two fish dinners in a week; you have made them free, and they are now saying that garbage for food.' That the measure may prove ultimately beneficial to the human race in general is no reason why every means should not have been employed to render the inconvenience of its introduction temporary, though it may be as slight as circumstances admitted.

EMIGRATION TO THE CAPE.

"It is indeed much to be regretted that anything should have occurred to prejudice the minds of the people of England against emigration to this fine colony. The skillful craftsman is sure to find there what, in his sphere of life, should be thought a competency. The agricultural labourer, certain of employment, finds thousands of rich acres inviting his till; and the man of whose mind travel has removed the local prejudices which dwell about the

native hearth, and who has taught himself to consider 'all places the eye of heaven visits as ports and happy havens,' is both surprised and grieved to see multitudes choosing to starve on a spot, because it is 'home,' rather than seek in other parts of their sovereign's dominions those advantages and opportunities which the one quarter into which they choose to crowd themselves cannot possibly supply to all. Prejudices of the kind above adverted to cause the words 'compulsory emigration' to sound harshly; but we are not in a condition to be frightened at a sound; and, when calmly considered, this bugbear will be found to be nothing more. Would any one accuse a father of harshness, who, having it in his power to offer to a son the means of earning an honest livelihood in India or the colonies, should say to him, 'If you reject this, I am obliged to warn you that you must expect no further aid from me!' and ought such a charge to be brought against the country which should treat her children in the same way?"

"Political necessity teaches me that I must, Christian charity teaches me that I ought to contribute, according to my means, to the support of the sick or aged poor, or to assist them under temporary pressure arising out of passing circumstances; but neither on the one account nor the other do I feel bound to maintain, year after year, in idleness, those who, if they chose, might earn their own livelihood in a country where there is food and work for them, instead of obstinately staying in one destitute of both. This is perhaps felt as a grievance, more especially by those who, acting differently themselves, have left their native country, and on their return find themselves called upon to contribute a large portion of their hard-won earnings to feed those who would perhaps deliberately refuse to take the same means of acquiring independence. Why should not a parish in England hold land in the Colonies, and be allowed to say to applicants for work, 'Yes, we will give it to you on our farm at the Cape of Good Hope?' No owner of an estate would allow his labourers to dictate to him in which particular field they should work, or permit them all to crowd into one, to the neglect and ruin of the rest; and why should Great Britain not have the power of employing her labourers in whatever field of her immense estate is found most convenient to her? But I am involving myself in subjects beyond the limits of a traveller's sketch; so naturally however connected with Cape Town, that one who has its welfare at heart cannot help dwelling on them, at least, while he is in it, so to break the spell I must quit it, and take a drive to Simon's Town.

"Simon's Town is distant about twenty-one miles from Cape Town. The road for the first nine miles is exceedingly pretty, and passes through two very picturesque villages, Wynberg and Rondebosch. It is in its greatest beauty during the months of November, December, and January, the hottest portion of the year; when the various flowers, and especially the heaths, which I believe are in greater variety on a particular spot than on any other in the world, are in their full luxuriance. I dare not trust my memory to say how many different kinds of plants I gathered without moving from a circle of which my foot was the revolving centre. A grass plot is often compared to a verdant carpet, or to green velvet; if we would retain the metaphor in speaking of the commons and patches of open ground in this neighbourhood, we must describe them as covered with a Turkey-carpet of the richest and most variegated hues. Shortly after leaving Rondebosch these beauties disappear, and the remainder of the road to Simon's Town is carried over a most desolate looking flat country, without any interest whatever, unless indeed the sea, along which it runs for the last six miles, may be considered as enlivening it. By diverging, however, a little from the road near Wynberg, an opportunity is afforded of visiting the vineyards of Constantia, celebrated for the rich wine of that name, which can be made only from the grapes grown in that particular soil, the quantity of which is very limited; and I was assured by a proprietor it was impossible to increase the vineyards, the ground, a few yards only beyond their present limits, having been found to produce grapes of a very different flavour.

CONSTANTIA WINE.

"The four sorts of grapes from which the Constantia wines, of as many different kinds, are made, are the black Pontac, white Frontagnac and the Muscadel. These wines are sold on the spot at 20s., 17s., 15s., and 12s. respectively, for the half-gallon, a measure equal to about nineteen gallons. All these grapes are produced of delicious flavour and excellent quality in the other vineyards of the Colony, but at Constantia, they certainly are super-excellent. In order to make the wine, they are allowed to become raisins on the tree, and are not gathered till the other vintage is complete.

"Returning into the Simon's Town road we arrive at Knik Bay, the first of a succession of four small indentations which the sea makes in the line of rocky coast, extending to Simon's Town. Here there is a whale-fishing establishment, and a few tolerably comfortable cottages, residences, in one of which, built on a rock jutting out into the sea, and almost surrounded by it at high tides, I passed two months most agreeably in company with a member of my own service, who, like myself, had been driven by illness from his post in India. Here we gained a health from the breeze; a cough but little affected from the storm. A single servant who had followed me from India, constituted our entire household, and we were compelled to prove that the luxuries, so called, of the East, had not rendered us helpless or dependent. My friend, should these pages meet his eye, will smile at the recollection of our 'philosophical life,' and admit that we derived almost as much pleasure from being disencumbered of the superfluity of Indian attendance, as from exchanging the barbarous documents of an Asiatic office for the pages of Tacitus and Virgil.

"Simon's Town is the naval head-quarters of the South African station, and contains an arsenal well appointed, and in such order as all such things belonging to the English are; beyond this has nothing to interest the traveller, and a more miserable

looking, rock-founded, sandy-soiled, treeless place, it is impossible to imagine. One of my visits to it, however, I considered well repaid by an opportunity which it gave me of inspecting a 'slave,' which had been recently captured by one of H. M.'s cruisers; the unfortunate captive had been removed, but I knew how many it had contained, and I saw the space in which they had been stowed. The 'slave deck' was about three feet and a half high, of course an upright posture was out of the question; the area did not admit of the number taking a recumbent one, and the miserable wretches were reduced to a cramped position, in which, seated on the floor, the knees were drawn up towards the chin.

A SLAVE-TREATMENT OF THE NEGROES.

"I obtained from unquestionable authority an account of the discipline observed on board. Each morning, the fore-hatchway being opened, the slaves are made ascend one by one; a man standing at the hatch gives to each, as he passes a mouthful of vinegar and water to wash his mouth; he passes on to the waist, where a bucket of cold water is thrown over him, and after being roughly wiped with a coarse cloth, he descends by the main-hatchway to the fore-hatch from which he emerged, having received his cleansing, his exercise, his air for the day. Even British humanity, when it had succeeded in rescuing the unhappy creatures from the grasp of their oppressors, could do little to better their condition till the ship was brought into port; of course everything that could be done to alleviate their misery was done, but when the morning came, and the slave deck was unpacked, it was generally found that in the watches of the night some poor African had terminated his earthly troubles, and gone to bear witness at the bar of eternal justice against his murderers. Storm-smitten on the waters be every flag that waves over such a diabolical traffic!

"But I have now lingered long enough in towns, and so quitting them for the present, will endeavour to convey to my reader some notion of the surrounding country; of the farms and the farmers, 'the Boers,' as retaining their own vernacular expression, the Dutch farmers are universally called."—*Bayne's Narrative.*

PORT PHILLIP.

VALUE OF SHEEP.—The late sales of sheep and stations have been remarkable alike for the magnitude of the various transactions and the uniformly good prices which have been realised. Among other sales we would particularise that of Captain Pollock's station, comprising 2463 sheep and 4 bullocks, which was effected by Mr. Lloyd for the sum of 928l. We are glad to learn also that several good sales have been effected in Melbourne, of which the following are examples:—**Sheep.**—Messrs. Bear and Son, on Monday last, disposed of by auction, 3100 ewes, with 2000 lambs given in, together with the run, luts, hurdles, and improvements, situate on the Lime Burner's Creek, about forty miles from Melbourne, to Messrs. Heape and Grice, and Mr. Holland, for the sum of 760l., and those gentlemen, we have since been informed, effected a re-sale on the following day of the entire lot to Mr. Michael Bates, of L. nceston, for 1000l. On Wednesday, Messrs. Brodie and Cruikshank sold 500 ewes, 300 lambs given in, with right of station, &c., at the Pyrene, at 6s. per head: teams—20 per cent. cash, and the remainder by approved bills at four months. On Tuesday, Messrs. Brodie and Cruikshank sold to Captain Watkins of the *Scout*, for exportation to Luncheon, 400 wethers, weighing upwards of 60 lbs. each, for 9s. cash; the sheep belonged to Mr. Hamilton. On Wednesday, Mr. Easy sold 400 wethers, averaging under 60 lbs., for 8s. cash, from the particulars of these sales it will be seen that sheep command a ready cash sale at improved prices.—*Advertiser.*

THE FREE PORT MEETING, GEELONG.—On Wednesday last a meeting of the inhabitants was held, pursuant to advertisement, for the purpose of adopting measures for procuring the extension to Geelong of the privileges of a free warehousing port. The meeting having been called in the name of the Police Magistrate, and he having through inadvertence neglected to attend, the business of the meeting was delayed for about an hour and a half, by which time a great many of the parties present had gone away. Mr. Champion having been voted into the chair, briefly announced the object of the meeting, upon the propriety of which there did not exist a second opinion. Mr. Sheppard and Mr. Harrison then submitted a number of statistical statements upon which the claims of Geelong were founded; and the draft of a petition to his Excellency the Governor, was read to the meeting. It was then agreed "That a committee be formed for the purpose of adopting or framing the petition; the committee to be composed of the following gentlemen:—Mr. Champion, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Dunsford, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Sladen, Mr. Willis." Mr. Lloyd moved "That the petition be for-

warded to the Members of Council for the district of Port Phillip, with the request that they will form a deputation to present the same to his Excellency Sir George Gipps, and otherwise support and advocate the prayer of the petition."—*Carried.* A vote of thanks was then given to the chairman, and the meeting dissolved.—*Advertiser.*

SCHOOLS.—The Police Magistrate has been directed to furnish to the government a return of all schools established within the county of Bourke from the 1st October, 1842, to the 30th September, 1843, from which, though still imperfect, the return from Williams' Town not having been as yet received, we are enabled to glean the following particulars:—16 Episcopalian teachers, 210 scholars; 3 Presbyterian ditto, 88 ditto; 5 Roman Catholic ditto, 151 ditto; 2 Independent ditto, 83 ditto; 2 Wesleyan ditto, 34 ditto; and 3 establishments at which the children of Protestants and Roman Catholics are educated indiscriminately, 161 scholars—making in all 727 children, chiefly from three to twelve years old.—*Herald.*

COMPETITION.—For the last day or two the walls of the town have been placarded to an unusual extent, by several of the most respectable shopkeepers, under the following circumstances:—About a fortnight ago Messrs. D. and S. Benjamin gave out that "in consequence of business of importance requiring their presence in England, they were determined to sell the whole of their valuable and extensive stock of drapery, at unprecedented low prices for cash only." "Immense bargains" were held out to intending purchasers, and large flaming hand bills and ditto advertisements, met the public eye every day and every where. The consequence was that the shop was crowded from morning to night with cash customers, and for twelve days, it is supposed they took at least 2000l., in the disposal of a large quantity of goods which under other circumstances were not in demand. On Saturday last Messrs. Harris and Marks followed in Messrs. Benjamin's wake, and the issues of the *Herald* and *Gazette* Extraordinaries of that day, announced that owing to "a dissolution of partnership" being necessary, their stock of goods would be sold at an "immense sacrifice, for cash only," their advertisement winding up with an intimation that "an early notification would be given of their landed property, accompanied with all particulars," &c. Immediately on this notice appearing, all the respectable haberdashers of the town held a meeting, at which it was determined that all should like Harris and Marks, "dissolve partnership," "sell for cash only," and at an "immense sacrifice." Hand bills to this effect were forthwith posted all over the town, exact copies of Harris and Marks' bills, and altogether the affair caused a good deal of excitement among the haberdashers, and laughter among the disinterested. By this competition, however, the public will be benefited, for it is a fact that the shops alluded to are one and all selling at least 50 per cent less than formerly, and during the whole of yesterday most of them were well patronised.—*Herald.*

RENCONTRE WITH THE BLACKS.—We have been favoured with the following extract of a letter from a settler at the Grange, giving an account of a rencontre between a small party of Captain Dana's native police, and a horde of predatory savages. The writer says:—"Captain Dana called here on his return from the Victoria Ranges, whither he had gone with four of his black police in search of a party of blacks who had driven away about 150 of Mr. Dwyer's sheep. On the second night after starting they came to a creek where they had to leave their horses and proceed on foot, the country being so thickly timbered as to render any other mode of progressing impracticable. About a mile from the creek they fell in with a regularly built sheep yard, where the blacks had encamped a few nights before, and about half a mile farther on they fell in with a second yard, in which the tracks of the sheep were still quite fresh. As it was obvious they were now close upon the objects of their pursuit the utmost caution was observed, and after advancing a little farther they succeeded unperceived in coming within view of a third yard, where were the sheep and about

thirty blacks. Captain Dana immediately formed his men, and so judicious were his arrangements, that small as was his force he had the blacks hemmed in on every side before they were even aware of his approach. On the alarm being given, the blacks attempted to make off, driving the sheep before them, but finding themselves beleaguered, they "showed fight," and Captain Dana had to order his men to fire in self-defence. The first volley brought down several of the savages, but it was not until some hard scuffling had taken place, and a considerable number of the blacks were killed and wounded that the marauders thought fit to beat a retreat, scampering off among rocks, and leaving the field in possession of the victors. Between eighty and 90 of the stolen sheep were recovered. Captain Dana says he witnessed a single-handed fight between one of the black policemen and a wild black, in which both displayed the most determined bravery. The policeman, armed with only a musket, was trying to capture his opponent alive, and the savage seemed bent on taking his assailant's life. The struggle was long and arduous. The savage attacked the policeman with his tomahawk, who warded off the blows with his musket, the ramrod of which was so twisted in the struggle as to be rendered useless. Finding he could make nothing at close quarters, the savage made off to a distance and flung his waddie at the head of his opponent, who, however, contrived to dodge the missile and escaped unhurt. The savage then betook himself to the summit of an adjacent rock, whence he hurled stones with such rapidity, and at the same time with such accuracy of aim, that the policeman was compelled to bring him down with a shot which terminated the contest. The policeman behaved throughout with the greatest bravery and forbearance, and Captain Dana speaks in terms of high approbation of the sagacity they displayed in the pursuit.—*Patriot*.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Saturday Mr. Clark was proceeding from the *Shamrock* steamer, at the wharf, mounted upon the Arabian blood horse, *Orampus*, about to be shipped by that vessel for Van Dieman's Land; the animal, when near the Club corner, became excessively restive, and started off down Collins-street at full speed; when opposite the Savings' Bank, it plunged violently, throwing Mr. Clark to some distance; at the same time losing its footing, and coming headlong to the ground, causing thereby contusion of the brain, and instant death. Mr. Clark was picked up and conveyed to the auction room of Mr. Davis, where, from the medical aid afforded by Dr. Sandford and others of the faculty, he so far recovered as to be conveyed home. *Grampus* was the property of Major Love, and had been only purchased by him the day before from Major Davidson for 200 guineas. *Grampus* was skinned immediately after his death, by the direction of Mr. Airy, C.C.L., with a view to the preservation of his hide.—*Ibid*.

MILITARY.—The *Sir John Byng*, arrived on Sunday with two officers and fifty rank and file of the 99th regiment, to relieve the detachment of the 80th, who will return to head quarters in the same vessel. There being no accommodation on shore for the 99th, it is supposed they will remain on board till the 80th are ready to embark, whose present quarters they can then occupy, unless it be resolved to billet them upon the inhabitants, an expense considering the rigid economy observed in all military arrangements (especially in Port Phillip), not likely to be incurred if it can be at all avoided.—*Herald*.

AN EXAMPLE FOR IMITATION.—A Mr. W. Whitehead, cloth manufacturer at Saddleworth, was a bankrupt in 1826, having paid 3s. 7d. in the pound. He left four sons, whose ages at that time were from thirteen to nineteen years, and these young men having since succeeded in realising an independence, have honorably determined, out of respect to their father's memory, to discharge all his debts in full, for which the sum of £5600 was required. The creditors have just had notice, to their great surprise, of this proceeding, and the respective payments are making in regular course. A committee of the creditors, it is understood, has been formed, and a subscription of five per cent. on the debts has been made, to

purchase for each brother a piece of plate as a memorial to be kept in their families of this generous conduct.—*English Paper*. [We believe we are correct in stating that Port Phillip has the honor to number some of the members of this noble-spirited family among her colonists.—*Patriot*.]

THE REGISTRAR.—J. D. Pinndok, Esq., the Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court, has obtained leave of absence from his duties for the period of two months, intending to visit Van Dieman's Land. Mr. Kitson will discharge the duties of the office during the temporary absence of Mr. P.—*Patriot*.

THE BLACKS.—There are at present a great number of the aborigines at the Convincing Ground, attracted by the refuse of the whales which has been washed ashore. There are about 200 of one tribe from the neighbourhood of Belfast, and we regret to say that disease is very prevalent amongst them, and is beginning to shew itself also amongst the whites who are stationed there.—*Portland Mercury*.

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.—We have heard that Mr. Ebdon intends to introduce a bill into the Legislative Council during the present session for the entire abolition of the office of Commissioner of Crown Lands, and for providing for the discharge of the duties by the police magistrates and juries composed of the settlers in the several districts. If the bill pass we hope that it will be with a clause that the amount of salaries at present paid to the Commissioners may be appropriated to beneficial local purposes.—*Ibid*.

MURRURUNDI.—SEPTEMBER 5.—In pursuance of a requisition to that effect addressed to D. Thomson, Esq., M.D., J. P., a meeting of the inhabitants was convened at the Court House, Murrurundi, on Saturday, the 2nd instant, to take into consideration "the propriety of petitioning his Excellency the Governor to suspend the operations of the District Councils during the monetary depression of the colony. It was proposed by Dr. Gill and seconded by Mr. Wightman, that Dr. Thomson do take the chair.—Carried. After much desultory conversation it was proposed by Dr. Gill, that a committee be appointed to prepare a petition to his Excellency the Governor, requesting the suspension of the operation of the District Council during the monetary depression of the colony. It was then proposed by Mr. J. M. Steele and seconded by Peter Brodie, Esq., that—"the stagnant position of Captain Dumaresq, member for the County of Brisbane in the Legislative Council, we can have no confidence either in his talents or inclination to serve us," and that therefore William C. Wentworth, Esq., member for Sydney, be requested to lay this memorial before the council, and give to it his advocacy.

THE BLACKS ON THE BARWIN.—Intelligence has been received in town during the week of a serious affray between the squatters and the blacks on the Barwin River, which has been attended with a most melancholy loss of life. Our information on the subject is as yet very imperfect; but, as far as we can ascertain, the following are the particulars of the affair.—A party of whites twenty-three in number, were out after a tribe of wild blacks, who had been committing depredations at several stations on the Barwin. They were camped for the night, and had lighted a fire; and, two of the party remaining up on guard, the remainder retired to rest, thinking themselves quite secure from any attack, as it is very unusual for the aborigines to carry on their aggressions in the night. The party were, however, surprised by the blacks, who commenced the attack by throwing in a shower of spears and clubs, and kept up the fight for a considerable time in a similar manner, carefully avoiding close quarters, until they were eventually beaten off. It had not been ascertained whether any of the aborigines were killed. Of the whites, one, a stockman, had his brains dashed out; another, Mr. Hallen, superintendent to Mr. Lawson, M.C., was speared in the back, and died from the effects of the wound in five days after; while three others were wounded, one dangerously in the thigh, though it was hoped his wound would not prove fatal, and the other two slightly. Considerable anxiety

is felt in Maitland, in the absence of authentic intelligence, as many of the party are connected with several families in the town and neighbourhood.—*Maitland Mer*.

HUNTER BREWERY AND MALTING ESTABLISHMENT.—We have this week been over the newly erected malting establishment of Messrs. Berrie and Tinson, situated in Bulwer-street, and we are highly pleased with the judicious and compact arrangements of the premises. The malt which we saw was of a very superior description, though having been made from Cape barley we understand it does not possess the same strength as that made from English barley. We were told that some excellent malt was made a short time since by Messrs. Berrie and Tinson, from some English barley grown on the estate of Mr. A. Lang, Dummore. The malting rooms, though not very extensive, are large enough to allow the working of two hundred bushels of barley at the same time: the drying floor will dry one hundred bushels at once. The cistern is capable of steeping fifty bushels at a time, and upwards of twenty bushels can be laid upon the kiln. The kiln is of an improved construction, and wholly precludes the possibility of any danger from fire. The malt is dried by means of hot air admitted through perforated sheet iron; whilst owing to the construction of the kiln below, not a particle of smoke can be mixed with it. The plan upon which it is constructed was invented by Mr. Berrie, and is a decided improvement upon any kilns we have before seen. The mill for grinding the malt is also one of a new construction, and though very simple, it is highly efficient and easily worked. When the brewing apparatus is all fixed, and the arrangements in this department completed, we should imagine that there will not be a more compact and better arranged brewery in the colony; and when in full operation, it will be capable of brewing upwards of 3000 gallons of ale per week. We tasted some of the ale which has been brewed by Messrs. Berrie and Tinson from their own malt, and we must, both for flavour and quality, give it a decided preference to any colonial ale which we have before tasted. It drinks particularly mild, possesses a good body, while it is entirely free from that headiness we have found to prevail more or less not only in colonial, but also in nearly all imported ale; and we are informed that it will bear age well. In about two months Messrs. Berrie and Tinson will have completed the whole of their arrangements; and we do sincerely hope that they will meet with that encouragement from the inhabitants of the district which their spirited enterprise deserves.—*Ibid*.

MAITLAND DISTRICT COUNCIL.—The first meeting of the Maitland District Council was held at the court house, East Maitland, on Tuesday last. There were present E. C. Close, Esq., warden, and three or four councillors. No business whatever was transacted, and the meeting was adjourned until Tuesday.—*Ibid*.

MAITLAND ASSIZES.—His Honor Mr. Justice Stephen is expected to arrive at Morpeth on Tuesday next by the steamer, and we understand a number of gentlemen on horseback intend to meet his Honor at that place, and escort him to Maitland. The assizes will commence on the following morning. The Attorney General will attend the assizes. There are twenty-six prisoners for trial.

THE MILITARY.—On Tuesday last a reinforcement of the 99th regiment, consisting of an officer and thirty rank and file, arrived here per steamer, and it was expected that a similar reinforcement, under the command of a field-officer, would arrive on Thursday.—*Ibid*.

MERTON—THE CROPS.—The wheat crops are looking in a very thriving condition, in consequence of the late rains. All communications have been stopped for this week past between this and Patrick's Plains, owing to the great rise in the height of the river.—*Ibid*.

NEWCASTLE.—The wheat crop in this district have a most beautiful and promising appearance, and the settlers are now very busy preparing ground for maize. There is a fine spring of grass since the late rains. Our stockholders still keep up the od of beef; they look for seventeen shillings per hundred.—*Ibid*.

DISTRICT COUNCIL.—SATURDAY.

Present—Thomas Barker, Esq., J. P., Warden of the District; Councillors Robert Johnstone, George Allen, William Carr, F. W. Unwin, Robert Bourne, Felix Wilson, Francis Kemble, Thomas Wilford, and James Holt, Esquires.

The Warden reported, that in consequence of the resolution which had been arrived at by the council at its last meeting, he had waited upon his Excellency the Governor, in order to ascertain whether the City of Sydney was or was not included in their district, when his Excellency had replied in the negative, and had altered the charter to that effect.

The Warden said, that it would be necessary for the Council to fix upon some place in which to have their office, and to hold the periodical meetings, and it appeared to him that according to the term of the act they would at present be compelled to meet at some place within their own district. This being the case they would of course be prohibited from meeting within the limits of the city itself; but as this appeared to him to be far the most desirable course, he had applied to the government for information upon the subject, and had been told that leave might be obtained for their sitting in the city by means of a bill to be passed for that purpose by the Legislative Council, and that in petitioning for this bill they might also apply to have any acts legalized which might have been before disputable in consequence of their having sat in the city.

After some discussion upon this point, a resolution was passed at the instance of Mr. Allen, requesting the Warden to take the necessary steps in order to legalize the meetings of the council in the city.

The Warden reported, that having enquired of the Governor how soon it would be necessary for the council to take charge of the roads within the district, and which of such roads they would have to take charge, he had been informed by his Excellency that the council should take charge of all the roads in the district immediately, except the high road to Parramatta, and such roads as were provided for under the Parish Road Act.

The Warden said, that according to the terms of the act, it was imperative that he (the Warden) should preside at all meetings, and no provision whatever was made for the probable event of his absence on any of these occasions. Sensible of the inconvenience of this, he had applied to the Governor for information upon the point, and had been told by his Excellency that the council would have to form a by-law appointing a permanent Deputy Chairman, or elect some person to act in that capacity at each meeting of the council from which the Warden should be absent.

A good deal of discussion took place as to the appointment of a treasurer, a secretary, and a surveyor for the district, and as to the propriety of amalgamating the two former offices into one. It appeared however to be the opinion of a majority of the members that separate persons would be required in these capacities, and that the appointment of the treasurer might for the present be deferred. The appointment of a surveyor and a secretary were decided to be immediately necessary, and Saturday, the 30th instant, was fixed upon for that purpose,—the salary of the former being fixed at 200l. per annum, with 50l. extra in lieu of travelling expenses, and that of the latter 150l. per annum. It was understood also that both of these officers should devote their whole time to the duties of their respective situations. The preliminary arrangements having been settled, it was determined that advertisements calling for candidates for the above situation should be inserted in the papers.

After some further conversation, principally of a desultory nature, the council adjourned.—*Herald*.

TRANSMISSION OF QUADRUPEDS BY POST.—A gentleman of this town has just received in a post letter a pair of interesting quadrupeds, the first, we presume, which have been transmitted alive through a distance of two hundred miles in either old or "new postage" letter bags. It is another peculiarity of this case, that the beasts were asleep when placed in the envelopes, and did not, there is reason to believe, once open their eyes until their arrival at Sheffield. The animals thus safely and distantly posted from one extremity of the kingdom to the other, were a pair of very pretty dormice.—*Sheffield Mercury*.

PRICE CURRENT. IMPORTED MERCHANDISE.

Table of prices for various goods including ales, wines, teas, tobaccos, fruits, provisions, live stock, exports, sheep-boiling, and metals. Columns include item names and prices in £ s. d.

SUNDRIES.

Table listing sundries such as Stockholm Tar, American ditto, and Kent Hops with their respective prices.

COLONIAL MERCHANDISE.

BREAD, FLOUR, AND GRAIN.

Table listing bread, flour, and grain items like Biscuit, Flour, Wheat, Barley, and Maize with prices.

CANTERBURY SUGARS.

Table listing various types of sugars and their prices.

PROVISIONS.

Table listing provisions such as Butter, Eggs, Bacon, and Beef with prices.

LIVE STOCK.

Table listing live stock items like Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs with prices.

EXPORTS.

Table listing export goods such as Wool, Oil, and Hides with prices.

SHEEP-BOILING AT WINDERMERE, NEAR MAITLAND.

MR. WENTWORTH, having engaged a competent superintendent to boil down his own surplus shew, is willing to accommodate the settlers in the districts of the Hunter, Wellington, Liverpool Plains, and New England, at the following charges.

CITY MUSEUM.

J. W. ROACH, Taxidermist, Collector, and preserver of Specimens of Natural History, begs to announce that he has fitted up a part of his spacious premises No. 4, Hunter-street, as a Museum, containing specimens in every branch of Natural History, comparative Anatomy, and Curiosities of all descriptions.

GOULBURN RACES.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1843. FIRST RACE.—The Town Plate of seventy sovereigns, for all horses; weight for age; heats twice round; entrance £5.

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY.

FIRST RACE.—Inkeepers' Purse of forty sovereigns for all horses; weight for age; heats twice round. Entrance £4; three entrances or no race.

THIRD DAY, FRIDAY.

FIRST RACE.—The Tradesmen's Purse of thirty sovereigns, for all horses; weight for age; heats twice round; entrance £3.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

A. MITCHELL begs to inform the public that he has just opened the following—1 Bale white counterpanes, 1 white quilts, 2 super calicoes, 1 longcloths, 2 extra stout shirting, 2 two yard sheeting, 2 unbleached, 1 two yard wide, 1 luncbback and glass linens, 1 Welch fannels, 1 Lancashire, 2 West of England cloths and cassimeres, 1 case Chintz printed furnitures, 1 cambric lining, 1 brown hollands, 2 undressed, 2 white and coloured rolled jaconets, 1 plain jaconet muslins, 1 check, 1 toilet covers, plain and fringed, 4 dark and light prints, 1 white mokeskins and cantons, 1 Arab, 1 cotton hosiery, 1 white jeans and India dimities, 1 crib quilts and white stays, Waterloo House, King-street.

Letter-press Printing

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY, AND DESPATCH, AND ON MODERATE TERMS, AT THIS OFFICE, COMPRISING BOOK WORK, PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES, CIRCULARS, ADVERTISERS' BILLS, LAW FORMS, CARDS, BILL HEADS, LABELS, &c.