

# The Colonial Observer.

OR, JOURNAL OF POLITICS, COMMERCE, AGRICULTURE, LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND RELIGION, FOR THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

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Vol. II.

## COLONIAL POLITICS.

### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Legislative Council has certainly done itself great honour during the past and present week, as well in the lengthened debate of three nights on the Usury Bill, as in the final rejection of that measure by so large a majority as twenty-one to twelve on Thursday night. Giving all manner of credit to the honorable and learned member for Sydney who introduced the Bill, for his honesty and sincerity of purpose in propounding a measure which he deemed absolutely necessary for the relief of a large portion of the inhabitants of the Colony, we are nevertheless truly thankful that that measure was strangled in its birth; for, in our opinion, it would not only have compromised the character of the Colony as much as a Repudiation measure in America, but it would unquestionably have been followed by the foreclosure of numerous mortgages, the result of which would have been a total amount of distress and ruin which it is absolutely frightful to contemplate. On both of these grounds, therefore—on that of direct pecuniary benefit as well as on that of character—we regard the issue of Mr. Wentworth's measure with sincere pleasure.

But now that that measure has terminated as it has done, we trust the Banks, both English and Colonial, the Loan Companies, and the private money-lenders, will all feel themselves strongly called on voluntarily to reduce the rate of interest on bills and mortgages of all kinds, whether past, present, or to come. There is no truth that has been more generally and more strongly acknowledged during the recent discussion than that the present current rate of interest viz., ten per cent, far exceeds the profits of any branch of Colonial industry. And surely it is anything but the interest of creditors, whether individual or corporate, to push their debtors to their ruin by drawing off, not the profits, but the principal; not the increase but the substance; not the venous but the arterial blood from their wasted frames. For although we are strongly of opinion that money ought to be left to find its own level in the market, like every other commodity, we are quite willing to admit the universally acknowledged principle, that the only proper measure for the regulation of the rate of interest in that market, is the profit derivable from its use. And when such profit is allowed on all hands, as it is unquestionably in this Colony, to be greatly under ten per cent., surely it must be alike the interest of the lender and the borrower, to reduce the rate of usance considerably below that amount.

### TOOLEY-STREET MANIFESTATIONS.

WE should be sorry to deprive our readers either of the pleasure or of the profit derivable from the perusal of the following communication addressed to our contemporary of the *Sydney Herald*. It evidently

emanates from Tooley Street, and had it not been dated from Maitland—we should have said it had originated in Pitt-street, South, and that it savoured of Belfast. *Homunculus* is the Latin for "a little man," and it is usually associated with an idea of contempt, from the fact that little men are not unfrequently in the habit of doing very contemptible things. What, for instance, can be more contemptible than the systematic attempt of the Tooley-street people, as well as of certain other little people more immediately connected with the press, to withhold from the object of their envy the common-courtesy-title of Reverend? Dr. Lang is legally entitled to that designation, so long as it is given to clergymen at all, in spite of any ecclesiastical body whatsoever, in virtue of his academic degree of Doctor in Divinity—a degree granted by the Senatus of an ancient University of four hundred years' standing, and granted, we may add, not like certain degrees recently obtained both by Episcopalian and Presbyterian aspirants in this Colony, who were never within the walls of a University, on the payment of certain smartish fees, but granted spontaneously, and in testimony of regard for the personal and literary character of the individual, "without the regular and accustomed fee." Such attempts, however, are beneath contempt, and they always recoil upon the heads of those who make them.

Nothing more clearly demonstrates this than the result of that act of the Synod—the consummation of a long course of envy and malignity towards better men than themselves—to which the letter-writer, who styles himself "An Elector," refers. What, we ask, has been the result of that act as far as the Synod, or rather its diminutive leaders, are concerned? Has it not, in the estimation of men of all communions throughout this Colony, been a monstrous and suicidal act, the commission of which has rendered the Synod, as a body, utterly contemptible? And what has been the verdict of the electors of this Colony on the individual who was the object of that petty malignity? Why, they have constituted him one of the civil judges of that very Synod, by placing him among the Senators and Legislators of the land. At all events we can state it as a positive fact, which, however, we are not called on to explain more particularly, that, but for the silly, pitiful act of the Synod in October last, when they pretended to depose Dr. Lang, that gentleman would never have been a member of the Legislative Council of New South Wales. Neither his friends nor himself would ever have thought of such a thing.

Further, "an elector" may rest assured that "the rights of a Church Court recognized by the government," as he designates the Synod, will very soon require no little alacrity whether to establish or to defend them. Accounts are daily expected of the entire disruption of the Church of Scotland; and will that event have no effect upon the Synod and their rights? Are they prepared in that event entirely to compromise their character with the Presbyterians of the colony by renouncing all connection with Dr. Chalmers and his party of self-devoted and Christian men, and by going "the whole hog" with the Church and State hirelings they will leave behind? If not, where, we ask, are their rights? Time, of course, and the Legislative Council will tell by and by. But when people are standing on such ticklish ground themselves, it is a high farce to be questioning either the titles or the acts of others.

As to the prayer of the petition of the trustees, &c., of the Scots Church, it was the spon-

aneous act of the minister and congregation of that Church to renounce all claims to a salary from the State, from and after the first of April, 1842; but in doing so they never thought they were precluding themselves from exercising at anytime their right of petitioning against an act of extreme injustice, which they conceived they had experienced from the local government previous to that period, and of which they had then repeatedly complained to the Colonial Executive, but in vain. For surely a renunciation of all claims arising from and after a certain period is something different from an act of oblivion for all before it. But the envy of "an elector" is evidently stirred within him at the bare idea, that the parties connected with the Scots Church are likely to obtain justice from the Government at last. Whether this elector has really any connection with the district of Maitland, as he professes to have, we do not pretend to say. But we subjoin, as a proper postscript to the letter published in the *Herald*, an extract from the letter of a real elector of that district, viz.: the Rev. William McIntyre of Maitland, to the Rev. Dr. Welsh of Edinburgh, of date Maitland, N. S. Wales, March 22nd, 1842. It was published in the *Missionary Record* for Scotland, of 1st February 1843. We make no comment upon it. It will be sufficiently amusing to our Presbyterian readers of itself. It is asking for a successor for Dr. Lang! The writer should have seen that the first bird had flown, before he took possession of the nest for another.

### DR. LANG'S PETITION.

*To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.*  
GENTLEMEN—Permit me to direct attention to what is really the prayer of the petition relative to the Scots Church, Jamison-street, recently presented to the Legislative Council by the once reverend member for Port Phillip. It is neither more nor less than this:—

1. That the council contribute to maintain the dispensation of religious ordinances by a *deposed* minister, and thus to subvert the *order* and render ineffectual and nugatory the *discipline* of the church.  
2. That the council countenance and support this *deposed* minister in his rebellion against the authority and violation of the rights of a Church Court recognized by the government; and thus, so far, neutralize the provision made by the Government by the recognition of that Court, for the exercise of discipline and the maintenance of purity and order.

So much for what this modest petition prays the council to do; let it now be observed what the petitioners themselves have done. They beg first of all to declare with a deafening flourish of trumpets, that they for their part would not "touch the accursed thing" of support to religion rendered by a government that acted on the infidel and iniquitous principle of supporting alike all creeds and denominations; and now, in the face of this declaration, they have applied to the Government, though it still acts on the very same principle, for assistance to pay off the debt on the church—that is, they pray for what they pronounced accursed and vowed and boasted they would never touch.

Perhaps Dr. Lang thinks that the fear of the *Observer* will influence honourable members to gratify him in this matter; but we feel certain that if he does so he is altogether mistaken. I am, &c.,  
Maitland, September 18. AN ELECTOR.

*Extract of Mr. McIntyre's Letter to Dr. Welsh, explanatory of the Letter of an Elector to the Sydney Herald.*

"One of the localities to be supplied is Sydney, where a vacancy has been created by Dr. Lang's recent secession from the Synod of Australia—a step preceded and attended by such circumstances that, unless it is retraced—and of this there is no prospect—it must issue in his deposition. The vacant station in Sydney requires and deserves one of the ablest and most experienced ministers in the Church. Under such a minister, the congregation would be numerous and highly respectable in point of moral worth, intelligence, and station in society; and it would include a considerable sprinkling of persons of decided piety. And, besides the field of usefulness afforded by such a congregation, one of the most advantageous positions, perhaps the most advantageous, in the Southern Hemisphere, for advancing the cause of Presbyterianism and the Redeemer's kingdom generally, would be occupied. Before a minister can arrive, the Synod will be in possession of the church which it is intended he should occupy—the Church now occupied by Dr. Lang. The present salary is £300, which it is probable would be raised to £500 on a proper re-

presentation to the Secretary of State; and, if such an application proved unsuccessful, would certainly be raised to that amount by the people."

### COLONIAL ROADS.

"Let us travel over all the countries of the world, and wherever we shall find no facility of travelling from a city to a town, or from a town to a hamlet—we may pronounce the people to be barbarians."

"There is, however, one obvious—one glaring stigma upon your district, which may be removed by yourselves, without operating as a burdensome tax on the inhabitants. The perilous state of your public roads cry aloud for amendment—the preservation of property, the safe transit of rural wealth to market—the security of life against accidents are deeply involved in the application of early means of reformation. These lie in the imposition of adequate tolls to be collected from the way-farers, who desiring an equivalent for the contribution will cheerfully pay what cannot be severely felt on the exaction."—*Sir James Dowling's charge to the jury at the opening of the Berrima Assizes.*

### TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL OBSERVER.

SIR—In the present gloomy aspect of affairs, when every village politician has his nostrum to administer towards mitigating or relieving colonial embarrassments and distress, you will perhaps find room in your valuable journal for a few observations on a measure, which in our humble opinion, deserves the serious consideration of all classes, and will conduce to the permanent welfare of the colony. It is no quick medicine—no soothing opiate to temporise with the system, and only prolong the disease, but one which will gradually strengthen and invigorate a constitution, which now like the Prodigal Son, having wasted his substance, replete with indulgence, begins to calculate on the prudence of returning to the paths of virtue, honour, and industry. The colonial speculation fever has now happily passed—and though its traces and ravages on the social and moral mass of the community may not be erased for a long period—we may hope that men's minds are now attuned from experience of the past, to cultivate integrity in business transactions, and clarity and kindness in the walk of private life.

The measure to which we allude, is the establishing and supporting of a proper system of roads for the colony—a measure deemed of paramount importance by every civilized country. The whole community are gainers from easy communication, as by reducing the expense of carriage, remote districts are brought into competition with those nearer to the harbours, towns, and markets; nor is that all; the rapidity and safety of transit increase the traffic—while the Press, the palladium of civil and religious liberty, the great engine of information, instruction, and amusement, scatters with great facility its blessings throughout the length and breadth of the land. The Romans, the most enterprising people of ancient times, paid the greatest attention to their roads or highways, which were constructed in the most substantial manner; and their conquests are perhaps to be attributed as much to the extent of their roads as to their valour and skill in warfare. Their roads no doubt paved the way to almost universal dominion. Buonaparte was sensibly alive to the vast importance and advantages to be derived from efficient internal communication, and spared no expense in promoting public works when not absorbed by his ambitious views of conquest and territorial aggrandizement. Even in planning his campaigns, their importance must have been ever impressed on his mind; their success often depending on rapid and combined movement of troops for concentration, wherever a fatal blow was to be struck. Among his efforts in improvement may be enumerated "the great Simplon Road over the Alps," "the bridge of Luna," "the harbour of Toulon, &c.," any one of which is about as honourable to his fame as his greatest victory.

Navigable rivers, canals, roads, and railways have justly been described as the veins and arteries through which all improvements flow. Several of the Roman Emperors were the especial promoters of public works, and in our own times several of the aristocracy of England have taken almost a professional part in the same. Among these were the late Duke of Bridgewater, the late Lord Eglington, the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Compton, formerly Sir Henry Parnell, whose works, &c., on road making and road legislation have contributed much to improve the internal communication, and open up the resources of England.

No one can doubt that good roads are an important desideratum in the public economy of a country. Settlers are well aware of the saving of power when the roads are in good order. They require fewer bullocks or horses, and they as well as the drays last longer, while fewer servants and provisions are required, and a great saving of time is effected.

McCulloch says, "so late as 1765, there was but one stage coach from Edinburgh to London, and it set out only once a month, taking from twelve to fourteen days to perform the journey. At present,

(For conclusion see third column of page 1319.)

NEW ZEALAND.

(From the Nelson Examiner.)

Since the calamity of the Wairoa, all the Maories resident in Cloudy Bay have left, and gone over to the neighbourhood of Otaki, where Rauparaha and his party are staying. A considerable number have also left Queen Charlotte Sound for the same place.

Mr. Ironside, the Wesleyan missionary at Cloudy Bay, in a second visit to the Wairoa, discovered the body of Burton, which he interred. The bodies of Stokes and Maling are still missing. We are sorry that the opportunity should have been allowed to escape of Mr. Ironside's visit to Nelson in the Government brig, to show him that we are sensible of the praiseworthy manner in which, at great personal risk, he strove to assist our unfortunate countrymen. It would be a public disgrace to let such conduct pass unacknowledged.

On Saturday last Mr. Aldred, the Wesleyan missionary, visited the Motuaka, to quiet the apprehension felt by the natives resident in that district. He found them labouring under great excitement, and discussed the propriety of leaving the coast and basking themselves to the hills to escape the vengeance of the pakehas. Mr. Aldred succeeded in convincing them that they need be under no apprehension, and a chief named Apeko and two other natives returned with him to Nelson. After remaining here a day, they went back to the Motuaka to bring over their countrymen to trade as usual. Previous to Mr. Aldred returning, a canoe was despatched to Massacre Bay with a letter to their brethren in that district, entreating them to lay aside all fear. The fate of Captain Wakefield is particularly regretted by the natives from the pains in this neighbourhood, as he was, from his kind and straightforward manner, much esteemed by them. Before returning to the Motuaka, Apeko requested that permission might be given to his people to "cry over the house of Wideawake," and further to show his respect, had his infant son named after him.

Some of the inhabitants of Nelson being under alarm lest Rauparaha and his followers should pay us a visit, got up a requisition to Mr. Tuckett, the company's present representative, requesting that some spot should be fortified, to give the public a place of security, in case such an occurrence should happen. Mr. Tuckett did not entertain any such fear, but, to quiet the public mind, consented that a number of men should be employed in digging a trench and throwing up an embankment round part of the hill which forms Trafalgar Square. The work has proceeded rapidly, and, when completed, will certainly be an ornament to the town, if it answers no other end.

The *Pickwick* has brought from Wellington the remainder of those who escaped from the Wairoa, with the exception of J. Burdett and Burnet. The former was wounded in the upper part of the left arm, which rendered amputation at the shoulder necessary; and the latter was shot through the left shoulder blade. Both, we are happy to say, are doing well.

Mr. Bellairs and the five men, the crew of Mr. Parkinson's boat, arrived yesterday afternoon. Continued bad weather was, in part, the cause of their protracted stay in the Sound; but the natives of the place were unwilling that they should proceed until they were ready to accompany them as an escort, in case of need; and, meanwhile treated them most kindly as their guests.

**CAPTAIN WAKEFIELD.**—The late Commander Arthur Wakefield, R. N., whose lamented fate we recorded last week, was in the 44th year of his age, at the time of his death. He was the third son of Edward Wakefield, Esq., of Buralham, Essex, the author of the well-known statistical and political account of Ireland. Captain Wakefield entered the navy at ten years of age, and first sailed in the *Nans* frigate, with Captain Phillip Beaver, whose expedition to Bulama and other services are matters of history. He was subsequently present at the taking of Batavia and the Isle of France, and in the land engagements of Bladenburg and Washington, where he served as aide-de-camp to Admiral Sir George Cockburn. He was, afterwards, for

some time in command of a brig on the coast of Africa, where he captured several slave ships after obstinate engagements and boarding from boats away from his ship. It thrice occurred to him to jump overboard and save the lives of shipmates at sea. Few officers were better known or more highly considered in the navy than the subject of our remarks. Before his promotion to the rank of commander, he was much sought after as a first lieutenant, and was seldom at home many days between leaving a ship paid off and being appointed to another newly put in commission. He had served in all parts of the world, and left the command of the *Rhodanthes* steam-frigate shortly before undertaking the foundation of the Nelson settlement in the service of the New Zealand Company. His conciliatory manners and moral worth had made him respected and beloved by all classes at Nelson, and it will be difficult to find a successor to him possessed of his energy and ability in the administration of the Company's affairs.—*New Zealand Gazette.*

A monster of the seal kind was captured on the sands without the harbour on Saturday last. It measured 11 feet 5 inches in length, and 6 feet 5 inches across from fin to fin. Its skin is beautifully marked, and of a very soft silky texture.

We omitted to mention in a former paper that Captain Taylor, of the *Catherine Johnson*, had informed us that the earthquake which was felt both here and at Wellington on the 8th of July, was far more severely felt at Wanganui. Several brick chimneys were thrown down, and on the banks of the river the earth sank in several places to the depth of many feet.

A boat from Massacre Bay has brought intelligence of the loss of a canoe, on its way from Takaka to the Hauvri with fifteen Maories. Ten of the bodies have been found.

It is pretty well understood that the first crops on fern land which has had no fallow, do not yield a very satisfactory return, particularly of grain. Although this is to be regretted, it cannot be wondered at, when it is seen how great a hold the fern root takes in the ground, and the difficulty of eradicating it. Barley and oats, however, appear to do better than wheat; for on a patch of about half an acre of the former, sown by Mr. Cerr at the Waimea, the return was at the rate of thirty-five bushels to the acre, the bushels weighing 57 lbs. The oats, also, sown by Mr. Kerr, of which he had a few acres, yielded very well, but the exact quantity has not been ascertained. Our agriculturists have not been idle since their crops came off the ground, and the ploughings which it has since received has brought it into fine condition. We hope their second crop will recompense them for the deficiency of their first. These remarks apply only to fern land; for, as yet, no one can be said to have cleared wood land, except for gardens.

MASSACRE AT THE WAIROA.

I have only now had an opportunity of observing a paragraph copied from an Auckland paper in the *Nelson Examiner* of the 12th August, says one of the survivors of the lamentable fray, which I feel conveys a general censure on those who escaped, both injurious and unjust. The article in question contains the following sentences, which may be regarded as a fair specimen of its spirit:—

"They (the survivors) have, it is true, effected their escape from the field of conflict—they may escape the penalties of the law—but they will neither escape the bitter pangs of conscience nor the indignant voice of public opinion. Had they shown but common manliness and courage, it is certain that the most revolting features of the case would have been spared, and many valuable lives needlessly of the rallying cry of Captain Wakefield—dead to the entreaties of Mr. Thompson for support, they left their leaders and comrades, in the hour of need, to the savage fury of those they had themselves provoked."

Though I should scarcely trouble myself to refute these accusations, if confined to the distant source whence they emanated, yet, having observed that the sentiments here conveyed are also entertained by a portion of the inhabitants of Nelson, I think it a duty to place the conduct of my townsmen in a truer and fairer light.

Here is a general charge of cowardice against all that escaped the fight and massacre. Let us review the actual state of the case.

The natives by whom Rauparaha was surrounded amounted to 125. Of these, at the utmost thirty or forty were women and children, leaving ninety fighting men at a moderate calculation. Certainly, all these did not carry muskets; but all that did were armed in the native manner. Against these were opposed thirty-four armed men—I should say thirty-four men bearing muskets, for several muskets were nearly or quite ineffective.

Our men were unaccustomed to the use of firearms; unrestrained—undisciplined—unused to scenes of bloodshed, and moreover, heartlessly fighting in a heartless cause.

The natives were men picked from amongst the most experienced warriors in New Zealand; men nursed in blood, whose business was bloodshed; trained in the best of all schools—that of actual warfare, and fighting in a cause which must have aroused their passions, and in which they were individually interested. And the conflict began in the bush; that is where the New Zealanders fight with every advantage and Europeans with every disadvantage; and in a strong post of their own choosing.

I saw several of our men (cowards, so called) while their comrades were being wounded and killed by their side, loading with the utmost coolness, and then looking deliberately round for any enemy to fire at, but nothing but bushes was to be seen.

It would have been rash and useless to continue the conflict under such circumstances, and a retreat to the more open ground on the hills was inevitable. But, as the Englishmen were scattered among the bushes, and not in one connected party, the retreat took place in different directions; and many, who were not found at the side of their leaders on the hills, were undoubtedly still *guiltless of deserting them.*

In making the retreat, the men acted under the order of their leaders; at least that portion who were near me *certainly did.* If any act of positive desertion took place, I did not observe it; and I believe that what has been called *desertion* was actually nothing more than *separation*, occasioned by the confusion of the scene, the intricacy of the ground, and other unavoidable circumstances.

But even on the hill the natives fought to great advantage. Their experience enabled them to avail themselves of the shelter afforded by the undulations of the surface, the fern, and particularly a low manuka bush that skirted the brow; and our party had still, in a great measure, to contend with invisible enemies.

With respect to several that escaped, their justification is more complete. When we were assembled on the hill like so many targets which the natives were shooting at, Mr. Cotterell stood out from the rest and said (I suppose in allusion to his principles as a friend), "I have nothing to do with business of this kind. If there are any of my men here, they had better follow me." Captain Wakefield then turned round and, in the most earnest manner, addressed him, "For God's sake, Mr. Cotterell, don't attempt to run away! You are sure to be shot if you do." Shortly after, Captain Wakefield said to those around him (perhaps about 20 or 25 in number), "Your only chance of life is to throw away your arms and lie down." In both respects he was immediately obeyed, and all fighting had therefore ceased.

The only question then was as to the safest course to be pursued. Each followed his own judgment. Those who thought with Captain Wakefield, that to attempt to run away was certain death, and that the only chance of safety was in submission, remained and gave themselves into the hands of the natives. Others, acting on a contrary opinion, preferred the risk of leaving the ground. In doing so, they certainly incurred considerable danger, as they then became more prominent objects for the native musketeers; but the event justifies the correctness of their judgment.

Why any "bitter pangs of conscience" should attend the survivors, under such circumstances, it is difficult to imagine. We who then left the ground did so conceiving it to be the safest course; and the unfortunate gentlemen who fell remained for the same reason.

As far as those are concerned, therefore, who left the scene of action after the scene

above described took place, the accusation of having "deserted their companions in arms," of "running away from the fight," in whatever other shape it appears, obviously falls to the ground. At this time there were no companions in arms to desert, and no flight to run away from: the arms had been thrown away and the fight had ceased.

The strong abstract improbability of 25 out of 49 Englishmen being cowards should have prevented such an accusation, except after the fullest investigation of facts and convictions of their truth.

The survivors do indeed feel, in common with their townsmen, the "bitterest pang"—not of conscience, but of sorrow, for those that fell. With a conscience at rest, the threatened "indignant voice of public opinion" is not worthy of a thought.

I am, sir,

Your most obedient servant.

ONE THAT ESCAPED.

**SUPREME COURT OFFICE.**—A notice has been posted that all fees payable to this office on signing judgment or issuing execution, are to be paid on leaving the judgment roll or execution, as the case may be.

**THE LABOUR MARKET.**—The *Artemis* and *Sarah Birkett* have already engaged upwards of one hundred passengers for Valparaiso, and these all of the industrial classes.—*Herald.*

**RIVALRY ON A SMALL SCALE.**—Considerable dissatisfaction is expressed by the inhabitants of Campbelltown, in consequence of their being placed within the jurisdiction of the same district council as Camden and Pictou, the interests of these rival townships being considered irreconcilable.

**BURGLARY.**—On Sunday evening last a burglary was committed on the residence of Mrs. Terry. Two silver watches, a lady's gold watch, and the gold watch usually worn by the late Mr. Terry, the latter of which was particularly prized by Mrs. T., were carried off. Two men are in custody on suspicion.

**HUNTER RIVER STEAMERS.**—The *Rose*, having undergone a thorough repair, commenced running again on Saturday last, Captain Pattison having resumed the command. Captain Mulhall has removed from the *Tamar* to the *Thistle*, the former being now laid up.

**TRANSPORTATION.**—Mr. C. M. Lachlan, member of the Legislative Council of Van Diemen's Land, has addressed a letter to Lord Stanley, deprecating in the strongest terms the continuance of the present wholesale transportation of convicts to that colony, from Great Britain, Sydney, and Norfolk Island. He recommends that commissioners should be sent to the colony to ascertain the sentiments of the colonists on the subject, or that the same object should be attained by instructing the Governor to take the necessary means to obtain an expression of public opinion. His Lordship acknowledges the receipt of the letter, but says nothing of the subject it alludes to.

**MELBOURNE.**—It appears from a statistical document obtained by the *Patriot* from the corporation records, that the number of houses occupied in the town of Melbourne, is 1965; unoccupied, 475; in course of erection, 36; total, 2476. Mr. Murray's recent statement in the Legislative Council, as to the number of houses unoccupied is not very wide of the truth. Of the above number, 1381 are exempt from municipal taxation. The annual value of the rateable property is £60,405 2s. 8d.

ANECDOTE OF BILLY PITT.

When the threat of invasion from France was quite a risk, And the brave volunteers were a drilling, Then no sounds were so sweet as the drum and the fife, And no troops in the world looked so killing. Billy Pitt, then colonel of the Cinque ports, was told That his fine corps could not be relied on, 'Tho' he'd *Millers* and *Custom House* officers hold— These cried he are the men I confide on: For in every *Miller* I see *Marshal Saxe* (sacks,) And 'tis well known that he was a teaser. While they of the customs will ne'er turn their backs, For d'ye see, every man is a *Casser*—(seizer.)

A CONSTANT READER.

The English is the only European language in which the address to a mixed assembly runs "Ladies and Gentlemen." Even the French, notwithstanding their pretensions to gallantry, say "*Messieurs et Mesdames.*"



**NEW ACADEMY.**  
**CORNER OF PITT AND BATHURST-STREETS.**  
**THE REV. G. ANDERSON, A. M.,**  
 respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of Sydney, that on **MONDAY**, the 2nd day of October, he will open classes in the Rehoboth Church, Pitt-street, for the following branches of Education:

Terms per Quarter.  
 English Reading, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, &c. . . . . £1 0 0  
 Do. with Writing, . . . . . 1 5 0  
 English Composition, Book-keeping, Mensuration, Geometry, History, and Latin Grammar, &c., if required. . . . . 1 10 0  
 The Elements of Natural History, Botany, Geology, Chemistry, and other branches of general knowledge, will be taught to the more advanced pupils without additional fee.  
 Hours of teaching.—From nine to twelve o'clock, noon; and from one to four o'clock, afternoon.  
 N.B.—Rehoboth Church is to be opened for Public Worship in connexion with the Synod of Australia on Sabbath, the 24th instant. Services to commence at eleven o'clock, morning; and seven o'clock, evening.

**ALEXANDER DOUGLAS,**  
 TAILOR AND CLOTHIER, LOWER GEORGE-STREET,  
**BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public in general,** that he has received, *en passant* and select invoice of West of England cloths and cassimeres, consisting of black, blue, and invisible green, of very best quality, patent Cashmeres of all colours for summer coats, buff, primrose and straw coloured cassimeres, black satin, plain black silk and fancy velvets for vests, of chaste and unique patterns, being the latest London fashions.  
 He has also some splendid Military and other drills, genuine Russia ducks, together with an assortment of buttons of various patterns and best quality, consisting of plain anchor, crown and anchor, lion and anchor, both coat and jacket size, silk, satin, raised velvet, and every other description, used in the trade.  
 In conclusion, A. D. begs to say that the above he will make up on the most reasonable terms, in order to suit the depressed state of the times.

**CITY MUSEUM.**  
 NO. 4, HUNTER-STREET.

**J. W. ROACH, Taxidermist, Collector,**  
 and preserver of Specimens of Natural History, begs leave 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, to which, additions will be constantly made, and which he will throw open to public inspection on Friday next, the 1st September.  
 The Collections already contain, amongst others, some hundred Specimens of the Birds and Animals of Australia set up, and arranged in their most natural and pleasing forms.  
 The want of such a Repository has long been felt by the scientific and curious; and J. W. R. trusts that his Collection, to which he respectfully invites the attention of the Public, will meet the approbation of all who are engaged in the interesting and pleasing study of the most beautiful and perfect works of the Creator.  
 Open to the public every Monday and Friday from 10 o'clock, a.m., until 5 o'clock, p.m. Admission, One Shilling; Children under twelve years of age, Sixpence. Cards of admission to be had on the premises.  
 J. W. R. has also an Aviary, containing living specimens of some of the rarest and most beautiful birds. Collections supplied to order. Specimens set up, and arranged in the best style, on moderate terms.

**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.

**NOTICE OF REMOVAL.**  
**HENRY STONE, Haircutter, George-street** North, begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to more commodious premises, opposite the *Herald* Office, where, by strict attention to the comfort of those who may call on him, he hopes to insure their future support. Hair cut in any style, charge six pence. On hand, first quality Tortoiseshell Combs of every description, as well as every other article in the trade, at a great reduction.  
 N. B.—Gentlemen studying comfort in shaving themselves, are requested to send their razors for renovation; one trial is earnestly solicited. All kinds of cutlery ground, &c.  
 \* \* \* Opposite the "Herald" Office.

**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 21.

**REMOVAL.**  
**WILLIAM INGLIS** respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he has removed his residence from York-street to the corner of Hunter-street, and next door to the Sydney Banking Company, where he solicits a continuance of their esteemed favours.  
 N.B.—Gentlemen's Cloth made up in the first style of fashion, and on the most reasonable terms.—Altering and repairing done expeditiously.  
 September 5, 1843.

**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 1811, 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, produce, 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 truest 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 to 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, 5s., 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.

**ILLAWARRA.**  
**NO 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 let off 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. RAYNER, Bathurst-street West, Sydney, September 4.

**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.

**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 nuremitting 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.

**CHEAPEST OIL AND COLOR WAREHOUSE**  
 IN THE COLONY.  
 Opposite the "Herald" Office, George-street.  
**WHITWORTH AND BELL** have just received, ex Cuba, and other late arrivals, a large stock of Boiled and Raw Lined Oil, also, an extensive assortment of Dry and Ground Colors, Varnishes, Brushes, &c. Window Glass, of all sizes; also, Sperm and Black Oil, with every article in the trade, which they will sell at the lowest possible price, for cash only.

**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 Hosiery, 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 dupces, 4s. to 4s. 6d.  
 Rich china and striped ditto, 2s. 9d. per yard (worth 5s. 6d.)  
 Extra rich brocaded French silks, suitable for dinner and evening dresses, 5s. 6d., usual price, 8s. 6d. per yard.  
 Extra stout black or coloured satinets, reduced from 7s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.  
 Black or coloured satins, for dresses, 3s. 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 D'Oyleys, 3s. a dozen; fish napkins, 12s.; table napkins, 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 dupces, 8 1/2d.; fine Irish linens, 2s., manufacturer's price, 2s. 9d.; toilet covers, 13d. each; Bengal ditto, 15s the half-dozen; lawns, China grass cloths, 10 1/2d. a yard; extra fine, equal to cambric, 1s. 6d.; embroidered cambric handkerchiefs at 3s. 6d. a dozen; jacquet, check, and book muslins, from 9d. a yard; with a quantity of rich French and British mousseline 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 cordoned, 1s. 6d.; black lace mitts, 7 1/2d. 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, 11, 7s. 6d. to 11, 12s. 6d.; French satin shawls, 7s. 6d. each; 0-4 rich embroidered silk shawls, suitable for the 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 would 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.

**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 butter, cream, fillings, and marmalades, together with comfits of all kinds, medicated and other lozenges, 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.  
 Tea cakes, muffins, and crumpets, fresh every day.  
 Bride and Christmas cakes always on hand, of the most elegant and ornamental 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.

**EXCHANGE UPON LONDON.**  
**THE ROYAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA** will dispose of Drafts and Bankers acceptances payable in London  
 J. P. ROBINSON,  
 Resident Director.  
 Office, No. 2, Church Hill.

**FOR THE M'LEAY RIVER AND KEMESY.**  
**THE** finest-sailing cutter **ISABELLA** will positively leave for the above places on Friday night, or Saturday morning. For freight or passage apply to the master on board; or, at S. B. Cutler's, Union Wharf.  
 To Let—two fine stone-built houses, at Pyrmont. Apply to Mr. James Liddle, on the premises, Bay-street. Rent moderate.

**OBSERVE!**  
**THE PUBLIC** are respectfully informed that the old TEMPERANCE Coffee House, Pitt-street, nearly opposite the School of Arts, will be re-opened on Saturday next, the 23rd instant, on the London principle; when moderate charges, cleanliness, and comfort, combined with economy, the present proprietor is determined shall be the spur to business.  
 JAMES FLETCHER.  
 September 19th, 1843.

**NOTICE.**  
**MR. ROBERT JOHNSTON**, Member of the Honorable Society of King's Inn, Dublin, Attorney at Law, Conveyancer and Notary Public, having been recently admitted a Solicitor and Proctor of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, begs leave to intimate to the inhabitants of the above district that he has commenced the practice of his profession in Windsor.  
 Windsor, 23rd September, 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.

**THE COLONIAL OBSERVER**  
**IS PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,** on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and circulated extensively through this and the neighbouring Colonies; also, in Britain, India, and America.  
 The terms of subscription are 10s. per quarter if paid in advance; if not paid in advance 12s. will be charged.  
 Advertisements are charged 2s. 6d. for eight lines, and one penny for each line additional. The number of insertions must be specified in the order. The Quarters end 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December.  
 Subscribers and Advertisers will please their orders and settle their accounts quarterly with the Agents undermentioned in their respective districts:—  
 Mr. U. ISAACS, . . . . . Parramatta.  
 — GEORGE WALKER, . . . . . Windsor.  
 — ROBERT DAVIDSON, . . . . . Wollongong.  
 — W. J. HAWTHORNE, . . . . . Appin & Campbelltown.  
 — A. W. LARRYMORE, . . . . . Morpeth.  
 — THOMAS BROWN, . . . . . Port Macquarie.  
 — ROBERT CRAIG, . . . . . Goulburn.  
 — BARROW, . . . . . Yass.  
 — WILLIAM KERR, . . . . . Port Phillip.  
 — R. L. MURRAY, . . . . . Hobart Town.

**PORT PHILIP PATRIOT.**  
**SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISEMENTS** for the above talented and influential journal, conducted by Alderman KERR, of Melbourne; as also monies in payment of the same are received at this office.  
 The quarterly subscription is 10s. cash, and 13s credit.  
 A few copies of Kerr's Melbourne Almanack on hand.

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

**TO STAND AT GLENLOGAN,** Warwick, the imported Cleveland Stallion, **PERFECT.**  
 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.

Postponed on account of the unfavourable state of the weather.

TO BUILDERS, MASON'S, GROCERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS. MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by Auction, at Campbell's Wharf, on MONDAY the 25th instant, at half-past ten for eleven o'clock precisely. Twenty-six slate chimney-pieces. Several tomb slabs. About three thousand five hundred tiles, from 8 x 8 inches, to 18 x 18 inches. Nineteen thousand fine bricks, very superior quality. One thousand eight hundred 7-inch batens. One hundred and fifteen cut battens. Eighty five deal ends. One very large double cooking cupboard, with coppers. Twenty non boilers, 66 to 70 gallons each. One hundred pairs cart boxes, assorted sizes. Five pairs English cart wheels. One crab-wheel, double power. One ditto, single ditto. Ten empty barrels. Four barrels raisins. Two barrels pale ale. One ullage ditto.

Terms at sale.

Postponed on account of the unfavourable state of the weather.

DAMAGED NAILS AND WOOLPACKS. (On Account of whom it may Concern, ex *Liquidates*.)

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by Auction, at Messrs. Campbell's Wharf, MONDAY, the 25th instant, at half-past ten for eleven o'clock precisely. P in diamond. 6 Casks Horse Nails. 13 Ditto half line rose ditto. 34 Ditto half flat points ditto. 30 Ditto 4 to 6 inch flat points ditto.

83 Casks Nails, all more or less damaged by salt water.

ALSO.

Ex *Sarah Birkett*. B in diamond, L y 4. 17 Woolpacks, damaged. 4 Ditto, much damaged. Terms at sale.

AUSTRALASIAN COLONIAL AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY, 125, Bishopsgate-street, corner of Cornhill, and George-street, Sydney. Capital—£200,000, in 2000 Shares.

DIRECTORS.

Edward Barmard, Esq. C. E. Mangles, Esq. H. Buckle, Esq. J. B. Monteiore, Esq. John J. Capper, Esq. J. H. Ravenshaw, Esq. G. Colquhoun, jun., Esq. William Walker, Esq.

AUDITORS.

Sir H. F. Doyle, Bart. C. Richardson, Esq. 72, Cornhill

DIRECTORS FOR SYDNEY.

John Thacker, Esq. A W Young, Esq. Hon C D Riddell Francis nembie, Esq. (Late of the Board of Directors, London)

BANKERS.

Bank of Australasia—for Sydney, Maitland, Fort Phillip, Adelaide, and Launceston CONSULTING PHYSICIAN For Sydney—D. Nicholson

SOLICITOR

James Norton, Esq.

AGENTS AND MEDICAL REFEREES.

Maitland—Joseph Chambers, Esq., agent; David Sloane, Esq., medical referee.

Yates—Joseph Ellis, Esq., medical referee

Geelong—Robert Marsden Cartwright, Esq., medical referee.

B. Rivers—Richard Marchant, Esq., medical referee

Port Macquarie—William Richardson, Esq., medical referee

Port Stephens—Dr. Buchanan, medical referee

Melbourne—Alexander Andrew, Esq., and Captain G. W Cole, agents; Dr Hobson, medical referee

Launceston—Messrs Glendon and Henty, agents; W Porter, Esq., medical referee

Hobart Town—Messrs Alport and Roberts, agents; S S Bedford, Esq., medical referee

Adelaide—J L Montefiore, Esq., agent; Dr Woodford medical referee

ADVANTAGES OF THE INSTITUTION

An ample subscribed capital in England, and ample funds to pay losses within the colony. Very low rates of Premium and participation in profits.

On extra premiums for one voyage to Europe and back, or for voyages in approved vessels to, or residence in any part of Australasia, in approved situations.

Policies may be made payable in Australasia or London, and altered by endorsement.

SPECIMEN OF RATES.

Table with 4 columns: Age, One Year, 7 Years, Life. Rows for ages 25, 30, 35, 40, 50.

Two-thirds of the annual premium on policies for the whole of life may be paid, and the one-third may remain as a debt against the policy, at five per cent compound interest, or may be paid off at the pleasure of the assessor.

Thus a man aged thirty would have to pay only £20 5s 10d annually, to secure £1000 payable at his death; and on this one-third, or £20 5s 10d may remain, leaving the net payment only £13 10s 7d.

Prospectuses, with full tables of rates, and all needful information, may be obtained at the office. By order of the Directors. THOMAS WALKER, Actuary.

SPECIAL SALE OF BLACK TEAS.

MR. STUBBS will sell, at the Mart, King-street, THIS DAY, the 23rd September, at eleven o'clock precisely—by order of the consignee, to close the consignment. Lot 1—30 boxes black tea, \$ 1 mark. 2—30 ditto ditto \$ 2 " 3—20 ditto ditto \$ 3 " 4—35 ditto ditto \$ 3 " 5—30 ditto ditto \$ 3 " 6—15 ditto ditto \$ 6 " 7—25 ditto ditto \$ 7 "

Terms at sale.

NOTICE.—All claims against the Brig *Julia* are requested to be sent to me for adjustment, before the 30th of November next; after that date no further claims will be acknowledged. R. MILNE.

Milne's Wharf, September 22.

FOR NEW ZEALAND.

ALL claims against the brig *Julia* are requested to be sent into Captain William Mayhew, at the Bay of Islands, or to Mr. Rich. Auckland, for adjustment of the same; all parties indebted to the undersigned on account of the above vessel and others, are requested to settle the same without delay, to either of the above parties. R. MILNE.

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 1 " extra stout shirting 2 " broad wide shirting 2 " two yard " 2 " unbleached " 1 " two yard wide " 1 " hunchback and glass linens 1 " Welch flannels 1 " Lancashire " 2 " West of England cloths and cassimeres 1 case Chintz printed furnitures 1 " colored cambric lining 1 " brown holland 2 " undressed " 2 " white and coloured rolled jaconets 1 " plain jaconet muslins 1 " check 1 " toilet covers, plain and fringed 1 " dark and light prints 1 " white muslins and cantons 1 " drab " 1 " cotton hosiery 1 " white jeans and India dimities 1 " crib quilts and white stays Waterloo House, King-street.

FOR SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned, ex *Espirates*, and other recent arrivals, English cheese, truckle, double Gloucester, and Ceshire, in fine order Irish salt pork, first quality Ditto butter ditto English mould candles Ditto wax ditto

Bronnongery, a general assortment Britannia metal goods, Dixon's Sheep Shears, Sorby's Cutlery, all kinds Nails, assorted Saws, files, and edge tools Copper tacks all sizes Ditto boat nails and roves Zinc slate nails, 1 1/2, 1 1/4 inch Shot, BB, B, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and dust Guns, single, double, and rifles Steel pens, Gillott's SILVER and PANEY goods, in great variety Walking sticks and accordions Eight-day clocks

Drugs and apothecaries' ware, a general assortment Sir James Murray's fluid magnesia Schweppe's soda water and lemonade Glauber salts

Blankets, 8-4, 9-4, 10-1, and 11-4 Grey calicoes, very stout, 1 1/2, 2 1/2, 73, and 82 inches Hosiery, Osbnaburgs Merinos, British, Black and coloured Lastings ditto Imperial crapes ditto Gambroons, drab and dark mixtures Cassimeres, ditto ditto Hats, best beaver London Beas and shoes, chiefly ladies' Blacked boot fronts, roves cut soles, &c., Chamois leather and gloves Lamo collars, tippets, &c.

CHINA in pure white, gilt and plain patterns Breakfast, tea, and coffee services Dessert services Ornaments, card baskets, and figures IRONSTONE table and toilet services, with fancy stone jugs, in great variety

EVERYMAN'S WARE, all the kinds in general use, of various patterns and colours, including willow table ware, with turquoise and drab breakfast services, in self colours

Glass, comprising a great variety of plain and rich cut wines, tumblers, decanters, &c., also a small lot of chimneys and lamp shades The above will all be sold cheap, and in lots to suit purchasers.

R. M. ROBEY.

King-street, Commercial Wharf.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

At a Weekly Meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, EDWARD HUNT, Esq., in the Chair, It was resolved—That the following advertisement be inserted in all the papers, viz.— A case having, at the request of the Directors of the Mutual Insurance Association, been submitted to her Majesty's Attorney-General for New South Wales, and his opinion being, "that an immediate and amicable dissolution of the Association should take place," and a deed for that purpose having been drawn up by their solicitor, the members are informed that such deed lies at their office, for signature, and they are requested to sign such deed without delay, for the purpose of an equitable distribution of the funds of that Association. F. HANCOCK, Auctioneer. George-street, September 20, 1843.

NEW PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Considerable number of the Presbyterian inhabitants of Sydney and immediate neighbourhood having invited the Rev. GEORGE ANDERSON, A. M., to officiate among them, it is proposed, with concurrence of the Presbyterian Ministers of Sydney, to open the Recluthob Chapel, Pitt-street, as a Church in connection with the Synod of Australia. The Rev. Mr. ANDERSON will also, (D. V.) preach on alternate Sabbath afternoons, at Pyrmont and Chippendale. The Chapel will be opened on Sabbath evening days, (21th instant,) when, as on each successive Lord's Day, the services will commence at eleven o'clock forenoon, and seven o'clock in the evening.

A meeting will be held at an early date, to organize a committee and choose office-bearers. The Collection will be made at the door. G, Hunter-street, Sept. 15, 1843.

SHEEP-BOLING AT WINDERMERE, NEAR MAITLAND.

MR. WENTWORTH, having engaged a competent superintendent (who will drive his own surplus sheep, is willing to accommodate the settlers in the districts of the Hunter, Wellington, Liverpool Plains, and New England, at the following charges.

£ s. d. Slaughtering, skinning, cutting up, and bolting sheep, rendering tallow and kidney fat separately, packing the tallow and bolting fat in the sheep skins, in suitable and secure parcels for exportation, marking and lottering those bags so as to distinguish the quality, and putting the same on board the steamer at the Green Hills—at per sheep. . . . . 0 0 0 Washing skins, taking off the whole of the wool, drying and putting it into clean packs, and carrying those bales to the steamer—at per sheep. . . . . 0 0 0

The proprietor of the sheep will have to pay the freight of the wool and tallow to Sydney; or if he should wish it to be paid for him, he must, before bolting the sheep, give notice of such to the superintendent at Windermere, who will take at his option, wool at 1s. per lb., or tallow at 2 1/2d. per lb., in payment of all charges: the freight of wool being 7s. per bale to Sydney, and of tallow 1s. per cwt. The goods will be shipped on board the steamer on account and risk of the proprietor.

Grass will be provided gratis, and shepherds will receive rations at a moderate charge. And if required by the master, the wages coming to them will be paid, and deducted at the above rates.

Such of the hind eggs as may be required for the use of the establishment will be allowed for at 1/2d. per lb.

The wool and refuse of the carcasses, after extracting the tallow, to belong to the establishment.

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 twopence per bushel.

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



J. FORRESTER. CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK MAKER.

(From Segeismund Rentsch's, St. James' Square, London.)

BEGS to return his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public, for the liberal patronage with 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 its 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.

FOR TAHITI DIRECT.



THE SCHOONER HARLEQUIN has room for a few tons of goods. Apply to the undersigned. R. MILNE.

Milne's Wharf, September 22.

TO THE MUSICAL PUBLIC.

MR. MARSH begs to announce his having received by the *Florentia* one of EBARD'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 Couronne," arranged in various ways, and all the new compositions of Thalberg, Doehler, 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 Lowest Prices, and to the amount of £5, handsomely bound, free of extra charge.

Bligh-street, Sydney, August 28.

NOTICE.

WANTED by the Undersigned, from twelve to twenty single men as shepherds, hutekeepers, and labourers, to whom (if suitable to those occupations,) he will give from Twelve to Sixteen Pounds Sterling, per year, and the following rations, viz.—ten pounds flour, ten pounds beef or mutton, one pound sugar, and two ounces tea per week. Also, wanted a competent wool sorter. Applications to be made at "Archerfield Farm," Hunter's River, near Fairbairn, where they may obtain employment for one or two years certain. GEORGE BOWMAN.

TO LET.

A FARM of between two and three thousand acres, on the Great Southern Road, forty 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.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, September 10, 1843. O'Reilly and others v. Chowne.

THIS DAY, the 23rd instant, at the London Tavern, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, all the right, title, and interest, of the abovesaid defendant, in and to all that piece of land at Pyrmont, having a frontage to the water, and being now or lately occupied by him in his business as a ship and boat builder, with the buildings thereon erected, unless this execution is previously satisfied. CORNELIUS PROUT, Under Sheriff

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 21st September, 1843. Lenahan v. Shuttleworth.

ON MONDAY, the 25th instant, at noon, at the residence of defendant, O'Connell-street, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold a quantity of household furniture, &c., unless this execution is previously satisfied. CORNELIUS PROUT, Under Sheriff

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 21st September, 1843. Phelps v. Hirst. Others v. Hirst.

ON TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at noon, at the stores of defendant, Queen's-place, George-street, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold a quantity of merchandise, office furniture, &c., unless these executions are previously satisfied. CORNELIUS PROUT, Under Sheriff

ELECTION of BANK DIRECTORS.—The following gentlemen were elected on Thursday last. Directors of the Bank of New South Wales: Mr. John Ross Holden, Major Smythe, and Mr. Felix Wilson, in the room of Mr. Richard Jones, Prosper Demestre, and Dr. Ramsay, resigned.

FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW.—The weather on Wednesday proved exceedingly unfavourable, and the consequence was that, notwithstanding the attractive character of the exhibition, the attendance of visitors was but thin. The flowers, fruits, vegetables, and plants of commerce exhibited, gave ample evidence of that spirit of energy which has been lately awakened amongst the colonists.



**SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.**

**ARRIVALS.**

SEPTEMBER 19. The cutter *Catherine Johnstone*, 10 tons, Captain Taylor, from New Zealand, having left Port Nelson the 12th, and Wanganui the 24th August, with sundries.  
21. The schooner *Sir John Franklin*, 52 tons, Captain Campbell, from New Zealand, having left Port Nicholson the 10th, and Nelson the 20th August, with sundries. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Board, and child, Miss Board, Miss Martin. Mr. and Mrs. Raynor, Mr. Todd, Mr. Joseph, and Mr. Barnard. Steerage—Forty adults, and twenty-five children.  
22. The American whaling ship *Tuscaloosa*, Capt. F. C. Tabor, having left New Bedford, U. S. S., 15th July, 1841, on a whaling voyage, with 1700 barrels spermaceti, and thirty barrels cocoa nut.

**DEPARTURES.**

SEPTEMBER 20. The barque *Eleanor*, Capt. Johnson, for the Mauritius, with sundries. Passengers—Mrs. Johnson, and Mr. Eleonard.  
20. The schooner *Emancipation*, Captain Winter, for Tahiti, with sundries. Passengers—Mrs. Winter. Steerage—Mr. and Mrs. Miles, Mr. James Thompson, and Mr. George Ewer.  
21. The barque *Parfield*, Captain Whiteside, for Ceylon, via King George's Sound, with sundries. Passengers—Mrs. Whiteside, Captain Symers, Mr. Jefferson, and Mr. Carrigill.  
22. The brig *Christina*, Captain Pearce, for Port Phillip, with sundries. Passengers—Mr. H. Jamison. Steerage—Mr. James Hunter, Mr. Robert Hunter, and Mr. Daniel Keough.

**PROJECTED DEPARTURES.**

This day.—The *Victoria* for Port Nicholson; the *Christina* for Melbourne; the *Woodlark* for the South Seas; and the *Florentia* for Manila.  
To-morrow.—The *Sarah Bickel* and *Artemis* for Valparaiso; and the *Esperter* for London.

**VESSELS CLEARED OUT.**

The brig *Victoria*, Captain Sinclair, for Port Nicholson, with cattle, &c. Passengers—Mrs. Thomas, Mr. G. R. Hirst, Mr. Thomas Jones, Mr. L. P. Pitts. Steerage—Mr. E. Gawler, Mr. J. Killey, and Mr. P. Lockwood.  
The barque *Florentia*, Capt. Goodwyn, for Manila, in ballast. Passenger—Mr. W. Rees.  
The barque *Woodlark*, Captain Smith, for the Sprm Fishery, with whaling gear, &c.

**LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL—FRIDAY.**

Dr. Lang gave notice of the following additional resolutions to be moved on Thursday next, in addition to the four previously on the paper, relative to the extension of the representation:—

"5. That it is the opinion of this council, that the town of Melbourne considering its extent and population, the amount of property invested in its buildings and its commercial importance as the capital of an extensive district, is not adequately represented in this house, and that it is fairly entitled to return an additional representative to the colonial legislature."

"6. That it is the opinion of this council, that the seaport town of Newcastle, being the seat of the principal coal-field of the colony, as well as of various promising and important colonial manufactures, should be disjoined from the other Northumberland boroughs and authorised as a separate electoral district, to return a representative member to this house."

In accordance with the opinion of many members of the community, he would also now give notice that in the motion that already stood on the paper, it was his intention to substitute four for two, increasing the number of representatives for the city to six, or one for each ward.

Mr. Therry rose to make some remarks; but as was supposed to be to enter into the subject of the motion.

Mr. Wentworth rose to order. No discussion could arise on a notice.

Mr. Therry sat down accordingly; but after recovering himself, he again addressed the Speaker. "Is it not competent for me also to give notice of motion on the same subject?" And on being assured that he was perfectly in order, he gave notice of a similar motion to the following effect:—

"That Northumberland, Camden, and Durham, should each return two members." These counties, he observed, were the most populous and important in the colony next to Cumberland, and were fairly entitled to two representatives. He had also thought of including Argyle in his motion; but after some reflection, he thought it better to limit it to the three counties above mentioned. The motion stands for discussion on Thursday next.

After some bantering among the members the Solvent Debtors Bill was read a third time and passed. Mr. Wentworth disavowed altogether the parentage of the bill, and expressed his opinion that after the entire change it had undergone in committee, it would be found a very harmless measure indeed; alike inefficient for good and for evil. Mr. Elwyn expressed better hopes of it.

Mr. Windeyer gave notice that, on Tuesday next, he should move that the council sit every day of the week till the estimates are passed.

The Colonial Treasurer, in the absence

of the Colonial Secretary from indisposition, moved that the consideration of the estimates be postponed till Tuesday next.

Mr. Wentworth opposed the adjournment, and moved that the house resolve itself into committee. He would consider it unfair to the government to enter into the details of the estimates in the absence of the Colonial Secretary, the only officer of government supposed to be conversant with such details; but the house could surely discuss the general principles by which their votes on the subject should be regulated, without the assistance of the Colonial Secretary.

Mr. Windeyer remarked that the time of the council had already been too much cast away, and further delay in the execution of one of the greatest duties they had to discharge to the country was out of the question. It was not proposed to enter into details; but principles might be discussed and determined on, which would greatly expedite the business of the council. Many of the members on his side of the house would require necessarily to leave for the country in a fortnight; and, if the house was to be adjourned, as it had been, much oftener, the government officers would be put in the invidious position of passing the estimates themselves. It might, indeed, appear to the country that this was the object of such frequent postponements, although he, for one, would acquit the Colonial Secretary of everything approaching to such petty trickery as this. At all events, the interests of the government were sufficiently represented by the presence of so many government officers, and he could see no possible reason why the house should not go into committee.

Mr. Walker was of the same opinion. The discussion of such a motion, as he understood it was the intention of his hon. and reverend colleague from Port Phillip to propose, might be attended with great advantage; and he did not see that the absence of the Colonial Secretary should be a bar in the way of such discussion.

Mr. Hamilton again expressed his aversion to the adoption of general principles, the tendency of which he could not foresee, and if the principle proposed to be discussed, had any resemblance to that brought under consideration when the committee sat last, he conceived it would be very unbecomingly to the government officers whose interests were directly affected by the adoption of such principles, to enter on the discussion in their absence. The same end might be attained if the council adjourned to Monday, and sat daily thereafter.

The honorable member was reminded that this could not be done without notice.

At all events (he resumed), they had come to-day to discuss the principle of a motion, made on the previous night by the honorable member for Sydney, and prepared for that discussion; but it appeared now that that motion was to be withdrawn, and another brought forward by the honorable and reverend member for Port Phillip. He protested against taking the house by surprise by the introduction of motions involving the most important principles, without such notice as would enable members to come prepared.

Dr. Lang explained how he had been incidentally mentioned on the present occasion. Having learned the opinion of several members of council (without however going out of his way for that purpose) on the subject of the "testing" motion of the hon. member for Sydney, and understanding that that motion was not altogether so acceptable as might be desired: being of opinion himself also that it went rather too far, and not quite satisfied as to the justice of the distinction made between the different classes of government officers, he had, at the suggestion of his honorable colleague, Mr. Walker, drawn out a motion on the subject, which he intended to propose as an amendment, on Mr. Wentworth's motion being submitted to the committee. He did not at all disapprove of the use of the medicine which the honorable member for Sydney proposed to administer; but he conceived that the doses proposed by that gentleman might prove of too drastic a character, and he was therefore of opinion that a prescription more in accordance with the *homoeopathic* system would serve the purpose equally well. Not, indeed, that he would prescribe infinitesimal doses

of a medicine so disagreeable, but so necessary in the present times, as reduction; but that in fairness, he considered that all should share and suffer alike. And in imitation of the celebrated Dr. Kitchener, who in the preface to his celebrated book on cookery, states that he had not only superintended the preparation of every dish, but had actually partaken of it himself, he (Dr. L.) had qualified himself to recommend the prescription he had now to propose to others, by having subjected himself to its operation.

Considerable curiosity being expressed to ascertain the precise terms of the motion which the hon. member had in reserve—and Mr. Therry having expressed a hope that he would allow others a taste of the medicine as well as himself.—

Dr. Lang again addressed a few observations to the house, and read his motion, which was concurred in the following terms:—

"That it is the opinion of this committee, that in consequence of the extraordinary and extreme depreciation of property of all kinds that has taken place in this colony within the last two years, as compared with the acknowledged and rapidly increasing diminution of the ordinary revenue, it is impracticable to continue to carry on the colonial government on the same scale, in regard to the salaries of public officers, as heretofore; while it is also the opinion of this committee that the corresponding diminution that has taken place in the expense of living would enable the council to effect a large abatement on such salaries, without pinching the holders in a more unenviable position as to emolument, than they were in three years ago: resolved that it is the opinion of this committee that the salaries or allowances of all public officers, of all grades, of all departments, and of all professions, receiving salary or allowances from the public treasury, should be subjected to a reduction of twenty-five per cent, from and after the thirty-first of December next."

On the amendment being put, it was negatived by a considerable majority, and the house adjourned.

**TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL OBSERVER.**

Albert Park, September 21, 1843.  
SIR—Having no funds to pay for advertisements, I must rely on your usual courtesy to me, and the well known fact that your columns are open to all objects of public utility, to give this letter publicity. The office, so long conducted by me in Bent-street, will re-open on Monday next, the twenty-fifth inst. The hours of attendance will be from nine a.m. to four p.m. On each engagement a charge of one shilling will be made to the employer. Notice will be charged to servants.

With a view of facilitating country engagements, an office will be opened on Wednesday next, the twenty-seventh inst., adjoining my own residence, which is one mile from Ireland's, on the Liverpool Road. Attendance from seven a.m. to six p.m. Those parties who wish to proceed into the country will remain in tents there, waiting engagements; and, although I do not consider it advisable or necessary to make any pecuniary call on the public for their support, donations of provisions will be acceptable.

I need not state that my efforts to induce labour into the interior will be of no avail, if I cannot obtain free conveyance for all servants who may be engaged; and I must therefore request that the country settlers will have the goodness to permit me to forward a few by each of their return drays.

I have further to request that all parties writing to me for servants will be particular in paying the postage of their letters, and giving an accurate description of the sort of servants required, and the wages they will give. In conclusion, I beg to state that I shall spare neither time nor trouble; and that both offices will be kept open as long as they may appear to be necessary.

I have the honour to be,  
SIR,  
Your obedient servant,  
CAROLINE CHISHOLM.

**CITY COUNCIL.**—A meeting of this body was held on Thursday, at which, after a very long discussion, it was determined that the resignation of the Mayor should not be accepted. Mr. Hosking will, therefore, continue to act.

**NEW INSOLVENTS.**

No. 942. Mr. Wiseman of Wollombi, settler.  
943. James Adair of Paterson River, settler. The surrender of this estate was accepted on an affidavit of his, James Adair's, insolvency, and his having several executions against his property.  
944. John Jones, late of Miller's Point, Sydney, now of New Zealand, merchant. Filed on affidavit.  
945. Alexander Elliott of Church-street, Parramatta, innkeeper: debts, £689 15s. 2d.; assets—personal property—£60; balance deficiency, £629 15s. 2d. Discharged from the custody of the sheriff. This insolvent states that he has paid the greater proportion of his creditors an instalment of 5s. in the pound on their several accounts.  
946. John Gordon Griffiths of O'Connell-street, Sydney, theatrical performer: debts, £317 5s. 9d.; assets—personal property—£20; balance deficiency, £297 5s. 9d.  
947. John Hickey Grose of Darlinghurst, merchant. The surrender of this estate was accepted on an affidavit of his, J. H. Grose's, insolvency, and his having several executions against his property.

**MARKED.**  
In Sydney, by the Rev. Dr. Lang, M.C., on the 22nd instant, Mr. George Brown, to Margaret Hart, both natives of Scotland, residing in Sydney.

**COLONIAL ROADS.**—(Continued from last column of first page.)

notwithstanding the immense intercourse between the two cities by means of steam packets, smacks, &c., six or seven coaches set out each day from one or other of these cities, performing the distance in from 45 to 49 hours." Since that time the railway system has been called into existence, and when the two cities are joined by means of a railway, a person will be able to breakfast in Edinburgh and dine in London.

The following remarks on the roads of Spain are taken from the *Edinburgh Review* of July, 1832. "Another check on agriculture is that with the exception of some few high roads which are sufficiently insecure, there exists scarcely a cart or waggon track in all Spain. All means of transport are therefore dear; and in Salamanca it has been known that after a succession of abundant harvests, the wheat has been actually left to rot, because it would not repay the cost of carriage."

The public papers of the colony are full of complaints on this subject. Every other day brings its paragraph that such a road is impassable, or such a bridge is broken down, carried away, or full of holes.

We have passed over sufficient lengths of roads in this colony to enable us to affirm that they are in a disgraceful state, and when the rain overtook the wool drays on the road to Sydney toward the latter end of last season, the loss sustained by their owners must have been immense, as they were obliged to remain stationary for several days even after the rains had ceased, finding it impossible to proceed through those quagmires—and of course exposed all this time to every inconvenience and expense. Their servants cursing at their bullocks' feet. These are a few of the evils arising from such a state of things. Were the climate of this country not unusually dry, the roads during the greater part of the year would be quite impassable, and if the seasons continue moist, the evil will become too perceptible.

The same providence which directs, that owing to the dry pastoral nature of the country great lengths of road are required, also provides the concomitant that they are more easily formed and kept in repair.

The following extract from the letter of an eminent Grazier in the interior, is interesting and bears strongly in favour of our view—"Our stations are situated on the Hume River near the Port Phillip road, at a distance of 200 miles from Melbourne and 420 from Sydney. The expense of bringing two dray loads of wool from our station to Sydney, may be estimated as follows:—

	£ s. d.
The wages of two bullock drivers for six weeks, the time usually occupied on the road, at £3 10s. each	7 0 0
Wage for men for drays	3 10 0
Rations for six weeks, for three men, at 10s. per week each	9 0 0
Passage over two rivers (the Hume and the Surromungee)	2 8 0
Repairs on drays, and deterioration of drays and bullocks	6 0 0
Expense of paddocks for bullocks, toll dues, &c.	2 0 0
Total	£26 18 0

"Some parts of the road are in a very dangerous state. With very careful and experienced drivers our drays upset six times, on the way down. In some places the wheels sunk eighteen inches in heavy sand, or in boggy parts of the road. In such situations the men were obliged to yoke 16 bullocks to pull out the drays. In such cases chains, yokes, &c., are often broken or damaged. There are other parts of the road so very steep that eight or ten bullocks are yoked behind the dray, to keep it back on going down hill." This journey was performed during the mean weather, but had it been a month later, in the season—the all probability it would have cost twice that sum, as the rains then set in. One gentleman informed us, that his drays occupied six weeks during the rains in coming 150 miles.

Any person acquainted with the effects of friction and cohesion, must acknowledge that the draught must have been enormous, when as our correspondent states, the wheels were sunk 18 inches in boggy parts of the road. And as to the bridges, if the term is at all applicable to the structures known by that name, they are often dangerous in fine weather, and generally utterly worthless during heavy rains, should they not happen to become *non est inventus*. There is sufficient material to be had in the bush at a cheap rate for the construction of substantial bridges, which though not displaying architectural skill might be made for their purpose.

We are not writing a treatise on road making; but will mention two primary considerations in laying out roads often neglected and for want of attention to which great expense has often been needlessly incurred. And we are afraid some of the colonial roads have been laid out without a due regard to these principles. The first may be illustrated thus—Suppose that a road is to be constructed between Sydney and a certain town in the interior, and suppose the latter situated 500 feet higher than the former, it is evident that it is found necessary to rise at a certain distance from Sydney to an elevation of 200 feet, it would be ridiculous (all things duly considered) again to descend to the level of Sydney, if the latter level could be maintained.

The next is, that, in order to save expense, one steep hill or inclination is often left on a line of road. This is a great drawback; as, in order to overcome this one obstacle, more bullocks or horses must be brought, which could be dispensed with, but for this one hill.

In noticing the defects of the present roads, we have no idea of reflecting on the gentlemen by whom they were projected, and carried into effect. The names of Sir Thomas Mitchell and Major Barney are a sufficient guarantee, that anything undertaken by them would be carried out, according to the means at their disposal, in the most scientific manner; but to allow them to remain in their present state, is highly impolitic and unjust.

[To be continued.]

## SOUTH AUSTRALIAN VIGNERON.

Under this title a person of humble rank, one in short earning his livelihood as a gardener, has published in Adelaide a treatise or manual upon horticulture. George M'Ewin is a gardener, in the employment of Mr. Stevenson, well known as the late editor of the *South Australian Register*, and under the patronage, and, doubtless, with the assistance of his master, he has ventured a publication to instruct the colonists in the management of vineyards, orchards, and kitchen gardens.

It commences with some chapters on the cultivation of the vine, apportioning the subject into sections, which treats first of cultivating the vine for the purpose of making wine; second, for the purpose of making raisins; and third, for growing grapes as a table fruit. The writer then proceeds to describe the management of various kinds of fruit trees, their propagation, and use; this portion of the work includes the training of English as well as tropical fruit trees that can be naturalized to the climate, and contains directions for the cultivation of the almond, banana, date, fig, olive, orange, lemon, lime, citron, peach, and pomegranate—with brief notices of their use, otherwise than for the table or the fruit market. We could have wished, however, for directions for making brandy out of peaches, oil from olives, (processes which are only alluded to) and the proper methods of preserving dates and figs for the purposes of trade, as well as the means of extracting the juice from the lime, and of making the conserve of marmalade from the orange, the lemon, and the lime juice.

The third part of the work is appropriated to the cultivation of a kitchen garden, and includes directions for growing all the most useful culinary vegetables, with rules for sowing, in different parts of the colony.

The work on the whole bears out the profession of the writer, to furnish a plain and useful guide to gardeners cultivating, either for private or marketing purposes, in the colony of South Australia—a guide which we would, we consider, prove equally useful in the districts of Port Phillip, Western Australia, and all but the Moreton Bay district of New South Wales.

It would recompense, we believe, the writer's trouble were he to compile such another treatise on the floral department of gardening. The number of ladies who reside in the bush are much in want of a manual to instruct them in the selection and growth of native and exotic flowers for their little gardens.

A chapter might also be added on the cultivation and management of tobacco, the growth of which will greatly increase the wealth of the country, as a product for manufacture. As it is, however, Mr. M'Ewin deserves the encouraging support of the colonial public, for his homely, but useful and interesting book.

We subjoin the author's preliminary remarks on the subject of forming a garden, when first commencing the pursuit, from which the reader will judge at once of his judgment and style of writing:—

The garden which I shall describe is one in which both fruits and vegetables can be grown, as I think the arrangement will best suit the means and taste of the classes for which it is principally designed, namely, the country settler.

Next to a comfortable dwelling, nothing, in my opinion, can add more to the comforts and pleasures of the occupants than a good garden. With the splendid climate which we possess, and the unbounded capabilities of the soil, choice luxuries for the desert are here raised with very little trouble in the open air, which in England are only within the reach of the nobility and gentry, and are cultivated for their use at an enormous expense—the finer sorts of fruits requiring the aid of glass and fire-heat in order to bring them to perfection, or the increased warmth of a high sunny wall, where their branches must be spread out and elaborately trained, in order that every part may receive the full influence of the direct heat of the sun.

On the formation of a garden, expense ought not to be grudged in the first place, in order to render it as complete as possible. If justice is not done to it then, nothing but disappointment will be the result ever afterwards. The golden secret lies in a well-prepared soil at the outset.

If judgment has been exercised in the choice of soil, situation, and aspect—these combined, no one has anything to fear, but may rest assured that his labour will be crowned with success. I am persuaded that a single acre of garden ground, well prepared will pay better, be more productive, and afford infinitely more gratification to the owner in watching the rapid progress of vegetation, than two, or even three acres of ground half or ill done at the commence-

ment. The result of an ill beginning will be—fruit-trees stunted in growth; the fruit, if it ripens, small, shrivelled, and useless, and while requiring three times the amount of labour to keep it in order, not yielding so much of either fruits or vegetables as the one-acre garden.

The choice of a proper situation for a garden is a more difficult task than many imagine. The selection ought not to be made too hastily; but the designer ought to exercise his judgment in the most cautious manner, and should make himself particularly acquainted with the nature of the situation before the choice is finally made.

Alluvial soil, or low sandy places, and where the subsoil is of a sour caustic nature, are totally unfit for fruit-trees; still, where a favourable spot exists which is located in the rainy season, and where the alluvial deposit is of a light, deep, rich nature, it will suit admirably for summer vegetable cropping, and ought to be chosen for that purpose; but the garden for general purposes ought to be partially elevated above the level of pools or running streams. A situation not too low—as deep valleys, nor yet too high—as the tops of hills, but a medium between the two, would possess a greater equality of temperature; as the former would be hotter during the day, from the concentrated radiation of the rays of light, and colder during the night, as the lower stratum of air, from its greater density, always occupies such situations; and the latter, from its elevated position, would be too much exposed to the vicissitudes of climate.

Proximity to the dwelling-house is thought by many to be an adequately necessary, and, wherever it is placed, should the situation be ever so favourable, there the garden must be as a matter of course, although situations may naturally exist, combining all the requisites of soil, exposure, and shelter, and within a moderate distance of the dwelling-house. Nothing can be more absurd than this idea. In all the best-regulated places in England, the site for the mansion is made entirely subservient to the surrounding grounds, deemed most suitable for a garden, pleasure-grounds, &c.

Next to a good situation is the exposure and aspect. The garden should be open to the morning sun, as, after a night's frost, the leaves of the plants will be covered with icy particles, which, when they catch the first feeble rays, are gradually and slowly thawed; when, on the other hand, the garden is shaded on that side, the sun does not strike it probably for two hours after rising, and, striking powerfully all at once on the forest plants, kills them, from the suddenness of the transition.

The ground should have a northern aspect, for the purpose of raising early crops of vegetables, and where fruit-trees from a warmer climate may enjoy the full influence of the sun. A southern aspect is also necessary for the purpose of summer-cropping, and where the fruits, natives of colder countries are to be planted. The centre of the garden may be the highest part, with the ground sloping from it to either side: or the north and south sides may be the highest parts of the ground, and sloping in to the middle, which I think is the most desirable of the two. The slope should not exceed one foot in ten; but a small extent of ground with a southern aspect, of a much greater slope, will be found very useful, for the purpose of growing plants that require shade in summer, as strawberries, &c.

A shelter from all violent or cold and cutting winds is an essential requisite for a good garden. Without shelter no success need ever be expected in the rearing of tender fruit-trees. A garden should be sheltered from the south-east round to the north-west by abrupt rising ground in the immediate vicinity, or by a thick belt of trees within a moderate distance, say thirty yards from the fence, as, if situated nearer, the roots will be sure to find their way into the garden, and deprive the soil of every particle of nourishment. If the trees do not naturally exist, no time should be lost in planting the seeds or young plants of some quick-growing native species. The White Gum is the fittest for the purpose.

The best soil for a garden is an argillaceous loam of a nut-brown colour, so soft that the spade can be inserted right up to the hilt at one stroke of the foot, and when the spade is drawn to a little distance it falls all to pieces. If a clod is taken up in the hand, it appears full of small, thread-like, fibrous roots, and crumbles to pieces by the slightest pressure; and, when rubbed between the fingers, feels soft and greasy. Such a soil, where it naturally exists to the depth of two or three feet all over the surface of the garden, will suit every purpose. An excellent soil for general purposes is a dark-coloured loam, of middling texture, rather inclining to be sandy than otherwise. The worst soil is a strong clay, as, in winter, it retains too much moisture during dry weather more readily than almost any other soil. A light drift-sand is also very unfit for a garden, being devoid of all argillaceous and vegetable matter, necessary in sustaining and nourishing all plants. What is termed a *black sand* is nevertheless, an excellent soil, being very retentive of moisture in summer; its particles are so finely divided and intimately blended that the water is held in suspension as in a sponge, and conveyed to the roots of plants by capillary attraction.

Water is an element which should enter into the arrangement of all well-regulated gardens. Before any nutriment contained in the soil can be taken up as food by the roots of plants, it must be held in solution by water, and presented to them in a liquid form; hence the necessity of a due supply of moisture to the soil. In all countries possessing similar climates to this, water is the grand desideratum in every branch of culture, and reservoirs are constructed at great expense, for the purpose of irrigating the gardens and cornfields. In Persia, water is brought an immense distance by means of conduits, with draw-wells all along the line at convenient distances, for this purpose. Fruit trees, especially, would be greatly benefited by a judicious application of water in summer, as it would cause the fruit to swell much better. If the ground could be irrigated, an autumn crop of potatoes would always be certain; in short, all vegetables could be sown or planted at the proper season, independently of rain falling. In order to obtain a good supply of water, if none exists naturally, for

the purpose of irrigating the garden during the summer season, a reservoir should be constructed by throwing an embankment of earth across a deep hollow, such as generally interests high ridges, in order to catch the water which would naturally find its way into creeks or rivers, during the rainy season. The reservoir should be so elevated above the general level of the garden, that, by opening a sluice at its lowest part, a stream could be conducted to the highest part of the garden. If this is impracticable, from the nature of the surrounding country, and the level of water could be formed, or the naturally situated on a lower level than the garden, various contrivances might be used for the purpose of raising the water to the required height. Where there is no surface-water, a well will answer the purpose, if it does not exceed thirty feet in depth, as the water could be raised by means of windmills attached to a common force-pump. A tank should be made convenient to the well, where the water, as it is drawn up, may empty itself, as it is necessary that it should be exposed to the sun and air before it is applied to plants.

The best form for a garden is an oblong-square, in length from east to west, as the northern and southern aspects are the most valuable, the former being the best for tender plants, or those that are natives of warmer countries, and the latter for plants that are natives of colder countries. A square is preferable to any other form, for this reason, that the operations of culture, as planting and sowing, are more easily and speedily done than if the form was an irregular outline; another advantage is, that calculations can be made with the greatest exactness, as, how much of this or that it will take to plant a square, and, by a little observation, how long it will take a man to dig each or all of the compartments.

The fence should be so constructed as to convey to the mind the idea of the most perfect security against the inroads of all animals and depredators. Wood forms the cheapest fence, and it may be made either of post and rail with paling, or posts set end in the ground, close to each other, having in view the substitution, in a few years, of a live fence, for which purpose the plant chosen should be armed with strong prickles, being the only thing that will render it impervious to man or animals. There is a species of acacia, a native of Kangaroo Island, which is armed with a quantity of very sharp spines, and which makes a most excellent fence. It is rapid in growth, and bears cutting exceedingly well, and does not appear to get naked below, as some plants in use incline to do. It grows very close to the bottom upwards. The seeds should be planted in April or May, at once in the spot where they are to stand, after the ground is trenched, which ought to be three feet from the inside of the fence, and at eighteen inches apart, dropping two seeds in each spot to guard against failures. They will vegetate much sooner if stepped in hot water for half an hour before sowing. The Prickly Pear is extensively used for fencing on the continent of Europe and in the East Indies. There are some of the best varieties of it in the colony. It forms an impenetrable fence to man or animals, and even snakes and lizards cannot creep through it in three or four years after planting. The usual method of propagating it is by dividing the leaves, which should be planted in August, at eighteen inches apart in the line, and the general practice in those countries is to plant them on the top of a sunk fence. The fruit which it produces is esteemed very wholesome, and even forms an article of food amongst the labouring population in some countries.

After the ground is fenced in, and the area of the garden cleared of all obstructions, the next thing to be done is the preparation of the soil by trenching; and in order to insure the successful growth of fruits and vegetables, it will be necessary to have a good soil, of uniform staple all over the surface of the garden, to the depth of two or three feet, and trenching is the best method of accomplishing this. If the soil is prepared to a good depth, it will greatly lessen the necessity of irrigating; and it is in exact proportion to the depth or shallowness of the soil that more or less water will be required artificially. As I have already described the method of trenching in the chapter on the vine, it will be unnecessary for me to repeat it here.

The situation chosen for the garden may possess every advantage as regards exposure, aspect, shelter, and water, and yet may not possess a soil of first-rate quality. In such a case, it will be necessary to improve its texture by the admixture of other soils or composts. If the soil is very light and sandy, the addition of a portion of strong clay, well incorporated with the soil during the operation of trenching, will bring it to the required texture. Clayey soils are difficult of amelioration; the best corrective is a good coat of lime, applied before it is slacked, and immediately dug in. Coal ashes and sharp river sand are also very good for the purpose. Manure must be applied according to judgment, proportionate to the nature or quality of the soil.

## ILLEGAL DISTILLATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL OBSERVER.

Sir—Having recently been made a theme of discussion in the public press, I feel that it behoves me, who am practically conversant with the subject, to invite our colonial legislature to review the laws affecting distillation in New South Wales, and seriously to investigate the practical results of such regulations, with a view to their alteration and amendment. Believing, as I do, that a judicious revision in this respect would, in its degree, materially revive trade, and the demand for labor, by promoting internal enterprise; and would be, moreover, a source of substantial advantage to the commerce and general interests of the colony.

In the following observations, I shall endeavour, as concisely as may be consistent with the due exposition of the facts of the case, to impress the public mind with the truth of my allegation, viz.: that the operation of the actual imposts upon colonial distilled spirits, is impolitic in principle, injurious to the fair trades, conducive to illicit distillation, and pernicious to the commerce and well-doing of the colony.

Firstly—I may be allowed to state, that the licensed distiller labours under an insuperable disadvantage, in competition with the vendors of imported rum, inasmuch as the price of Bengal rum (from 30 per cent. O.P.) is 1s. per gallon, and of West India rum, from 1s. 10d. to 2s. These, the merchant is privileged to mix in equal proportions in the docks, and to ship them thence to any port he may think fit. Thus, the average cost to the merchant here, on imported rums, is 1s. 6d. per gallon; while to the colonial distiller, the cost of producing a gallon of spirits of corresponding strength, is five shillings! Therefore, in the exercise of a fair trade, the colonial distiller has to contend with the most grievous of all difficulties, that of under-selling!

Secondly—it is allowable to export foreign rum, while such privilege is absolutely prohibited to producers of colonial spirits, even to the dependencies of the colony.

I confidently assert, that the fixing of an equal amount of duty on home-made and foreign spirits, is without a parallel in any other country. Let the duties on home-made spirits in England and Ireland, together with the protective duties, and encouragement to distillers which there obtain, be compared with the corresponding cases in this colony. Similar causes produce similar results. The British distilleries yield a copious revenue, because they are under judicious regulations. Here, in all these respects, the converse is the case. Nor can there be any reason to doubt that the colonial distilleries, under equal circumstances, would contribute a proportionate amount of revenue, and a proportionate advantage to commerce, in respect of their general articles of trade.

A judicious amelioration of the present distillation laws, is not less desirable in a moral, than in a financial, and equitable point of view. Those crying nuisances, illicit stills, would be removed, because the inducements would no longer exist.

It is notorious, that a countless number of private stills are now, and for some time past have been, in active, and, I may say, unremitting operation. In every corner of the town, and the suburbs, this nefarious traffic successfully works its way—enriching its votaries by directly despoiling the honest trader, and indirectly impoverishing him by defrauding the revenue. As I have before said, like produces like. Who can doubt that if, in Ireland, the overwhelming duty of nine shillings per gallon were fixed on home-made spirits, the produce of illicit stills would be adequate to the consumption of the entire nation. This is practically illustrated by the fact, that while the duty on Irish-made spirits was 2s. 8d., convictions for illicit distillation were most abundant; while, when the duty was reduced to 2s., they were comparatively unknown.

In the present melancholy position of the affairs of this colony, it is obvious that illicit stills must, and will multiply. The temptation of great, and immediate pecuniary gain, the depression that pervades every pursuit of honest industry, will offer an irresistible temptation to the idle, the unprincipled, and the needy. In this vocation, and with this class of men, there is every thing to gain and nothing to lose! The most slender means will be sufficient to proceed with an establishment of this kind. The necessary materials are very circumscribed: and a small stock in trade would suffice. An iron pot, a washing tub, and a gun-barel, (the cost of which is under £2) and a small supply of sugar. With this apparatus, a man may, by his own individual exertions, easily produce 10 gallons per week, yielding him a profit of from 2l. 10s. to 3l. And the comparative insignificance of the undertaking, furnishes the best possible guarantee for non-interruption. Detection, in ordinary cases, is next to impossible; inasmuch as a few minutes would suffice to remove all legal proof of the machinery, and in a few minutes more the work could be resumed. Farmers, and others engaged in pastoral pursuits, will be willing promoters of such a desirable, so economical a process; the delinquents (historically, the state is plundered, and the honest trader ruined).

It may not be out of place here to advert to the advisability of requiring the distiller, when there is an excess of barley in the market, to distil from grain; provided the duty on spirits so produced were commensurate with the cost of production. Now it is ascertained that one bushel of barley will yield but one gallon of spirits. Assuming grain to be 4s. per bushel, malting and other attendant expenses would be an additional shilling, making a total of 5s. per gallon. Consequently, the duty to furnish the trade with a fair re-imbursment should not exceed 2s. 6d. I feel assured that such a regulation would be highly beneficial to the agriculturist in particular, and commerce generally.

I persuade myself that I have now succeeded in demonstrating the injustice and the impolicy of the excessive duties exacted upon home-made spirits; that the licensed distillers and traders of the colony are thereby undersold by the British merchant and his colonial agents; that they further suffer under a grievous disadvantage in the disallowance of exporting this article, even to our dependencies; and that their ruin is finally completed by illicit stills—brought into action and supported by the said objectionable rate of duties.

It cannot be expected that, in this brief address, I could offer more than a mere outline of the subject-matter. But as I know the premises to be sound, I am equally certain that the deductions will be sound also. The effects of wise Distillation Laws comprehend a wide circuit. They materially encourage the main branches of Commerce in the Colony; afford employment to Labor; promote Agricultural interests; keep Foreign rum and Foreign grain out of the market; and, what is much more important, keep our hard cash, with which we purchase them, in the market.

In short, this question must be regarded as one, not merely affecting the individual loss or gain of licensed distillers, and others engaged in the fair trade, but, as one which essentially involves the permanent prosperity, and general welfare of the whole community.

AMICUS.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—WEDNESDAY.

Mr. Cowper presented a petition from Liverpool, praying the house to take steps to procure a reduction in the minimum upset price of crown lands.

Mr. Foster presented a petition from Maitland, praying the house to take measures to procure the suspension of the Act 5 and 6, Vict. 67, so far as regarded the formation of district council.

Dr. Bland presented a petition, which had been adopted at a public meeting the day before at the Royal Hotel, praying for a legislative enactment regulating the rate of interest. The hon. member supported the prayer at considerable length, but was opposed by Mr. Windeyer and Mr. Elwin, on the point of order. The reception of the petition having been seconded by Mr. Wentworth, the motion was put and carried.

Mr. Murray moved the resolution of which he had given notice, relative to the inexpediency of assessing the several districts for the police expenditure by the district council; and expressed his own intention to resist the exaction, (thinking thereby to be enrolled in the annals of Fame, as the Hamden or the Pyne of New South Wales.)

Mr. Cowper seconded the motion, and commented severely on the selection of councillors that had in some cases been made. In one district, a man who had served a second sentence of transportation, was raised to the dignity of a district councillor.

Mr. Windeyer thought it would be better to bring forward the motion when the estimates for the police should come under consideration.

Mr. Walker regarded it as a matter of indifference, if the police expenditure were to be met, whether it was exclusively from the general revenue or partly raised by local assessment. In the latter case, greater economy was likely to be exercised.

The Colonial Secretary said the matter was entirely in the hands of the council. If they voted the police estimates, an equal amount must necessarily be raised in terms of the Act of Parliament in the way of local assessment. If they did not pass the vote, there would of course be no local assessment for that object. He was satisfied his Excellency was not aware of the fact stated by the hon. member for Cumberland, the appointment of a twice convicted felon. If it were the case, however, as a portion of the council went out annually by rotation, the error would speedily be rectified.

Dr. Lang went at some length into the history of the institution of such councils. They originated in the suggestions of Lord Durham for the government of Canada, and then with due form, had there he believed been attended with advantage. He objected, however, to the arbitrary mode in which the formation of such councils—which naturally devolved on the local legislature—had been taken out of their hands by the British parliament.

Mr. Berry spoke in favour of the motion. Mr. Hamilton thought it would be better to postpone it till the police estimates were brought under the consideration of the council.

The motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Suttor moved for a return of all promises of grants of land which had not been fulfilled. The motion was carried without discussion.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table the returns relative to the insolvent court and the banks, which had previously been moved for.

The debate on the usury bill was resumed by Mr. Cowper. The honorable member was opposed to the retrospective and debenture clauses, but considered an expression of opinion, on the part of the council, on the subject of the present enormous rate of interest, imperatively called for; and, rather than that the bill should be cast out altogether, he would move that it be referred to a select committee, with a view to the clauses that were considered so obnoxious being repealed. He appealed to the history of the colony, during the last two years, to show that lenders would never reduce the rate of interest, until compelled by legislative interference. He quoted at some length from a debate on the subject of banking, in the late council, and from the newspapers of the day, to show that money lenders had been sufficiently warned of the impending necessity of a reduction; but none of these warnings, experience had shown, had been of any avail.

Mr. Berry spoke against the bill, and quoted the opinions of Mr. Huskisson, and the report of a parliamentary committee, of which Ricardo and Parnell, and Wynn and Humer, were members to show that usury laws are calculated only to add to the difficulties of obtaining money to increase litigation, and to encourage fraud. He denied the assertion of Mr. Wentworth that a usury law was established in Holland. Such a thing was unheard of in that country till the introduction of the code Napoleon, and as a part of that code the legal restrictive of the

rate of interest to six per cent. had always remained inoperative. And adduced evidence to those that wherever they were established they were evaded in every practicable way. The honorable member was of opinion that if the lender was admitted as competent evidence against the borrower, it would either be placing the borrower entirely at the mercy of the lender, or if the latter were also admitted to give evidence on oath, it would afford a strong temptation to the frequent commission of perjury. There were cases in which the law should be made parties to the perjury witnesses; but in his opinion this was not one of those cases. He considered it desirable that the giving of interest on deposits should be discontinued; but he did not think that a legislative enactment was a legitimate way of effecting that object. He opposed the retrospective clauses as interfering with the vested rights of individuals, who had been invited to invest their capital in the colony, and quoted the evidence of Mr. Wentworth, as given in our last, to show that he himself had held out such invitations. Statements he regretted to say, of the same pernicious import were still sent home by the representatives here of money-lenders. He quoted a printed letter from Mr. Morehead to his constituents, in which it was stated, that safe investments could be made at a rate of interest as high as 17 per cent. The rate of interest thus exacted was eating up the vitals of the country, and these parties should be wise in time, but he could not approve of any measure implying a breach of public faith involved in contracts; and as it was chiefly with a view to relief from the pressure of contracts previously entered into that the bill was framed, he did not anticipate that the framer of the bill would abandon the clauses in question. He considered the mode of relief by Debentures, hinted at by the honorable and learned member for Durham a practical one, and thought the council might adopt a resolution, requesting the Governor to introduce a bill authorising the issue of such debentures, at a moderate rate of interest.

Mr. Elwin heartily rejoiced that his honorable and learned friend, the member for Camden, had so ably treated the question, as it removed from his mind the sense of the obligation he lay under to handle the bill, so as fully to expose its faults. He rejoiced, therefore, that that duty had been performed by one so much abler than himself to do justice to the question. He would endeavour, however, to the best of his ability, to state what occurred to him as having been omitted by his honorable friend. He was opposed to the second and third clauses, on the broad ground of the injustice which they would inflict. He was opposed also, to the 4th clause, prohibiting interest on deposits. He was opposed to the 5th clause, because, as he would show, he considered it to be full of mischief; and he was opposed to the last clause, as being the climax of injustice. But his objections to the clauses respectively were matters of detail. The question under consideration was, whether the bill should be read a second time or not? If read a second time the principle of the bill would be recognised by the House, and therefore he decidedly opposed it, as he considered that principle a mischievous one. But it was not to be inferred from his opposition to the bill, that he was an admirer of usury—far from it. Usury was an existing and higher rate of interest than the custom of the country in which it was demanded would sanction, and it was therefore manifestly unjust, and he would not hesitate to say, that at this moment ten per cent. was a higher rate of interest than ought to be demanded in this colony. Would to heaven that such a change would take place in the circumstances of the colony that it would no longer be too high a rate. It would be asked, why he would not, then consent to a reduction? He would answer, that parties had solemnly engaged to pay those rates of interest now so much complained of, and it would be fair towards them that a reduction should be enforced? And as to a prospective application of the measure, that was not what was wanted. The object was to benefit those now labouring under disadvantageous contracts; and this was not to be effected by a contract so hurtful to the same degree being entered into for the future, for some time to come. One thing he would mention, with which he was well acquainted, and with which some honorable members might not perhaps be so conversant—namely, the idea which seemed to prevail that every loan accepted was a fresh debt incurred. That idea was a complete fallacy; so far from every loan being the burden of a new debt on the borrower, in nineteen cases out of twenty it was entered into for the purpose of enabling the borrower to discharge a similar obligation. It was a mere renewal of an old debt at a higher rate of interest. (Hear, hear.) It was a contrivance to disentangle him, for the present, from an oppressive engagement, which would bring his property to an immediate sale. In nineteen cases out of twenty, he repeated, that would be the case. He would not address himself to the bill itself, with reference to which the honorable and learned member for Sydney had said, on a former occasion (the opening of the present debate on a previous day) that "government fixed the value of money, and why should not government also fix the value to be given for its use?" He ventured to submit that the hon. and learned member laboured under a misapprehension when he said so. Government did not fix the value of the money, but only of the metal of which it was composed. The government valuation only certified the fineness of the metal, it did not fix the value of the money in beef or mutton. (Hear.) Another observation which had fallen from the honorable and learned member was partly true, but not wholly so. He said that "private rights must give way to the public good." No doubt they must. Such a principle as that was recognised in innumerable instances, such as the making of roads, &c.; but it must be borne in mind, that in all cases of that kind—in all cases where a positive right is made to give way to the public good, compensation is made to the parties whose rights were infringed. (Hear, hear.) One thing was taken from them, but another, (and an equivalent) was given in exchange. But according to the bill before the house, private rights would be invaded—persons would actually be

deprived of their lawful property without any compensation whatever being granted. With regard to the details of the bill, he would trouble the house a very short time, as they had been so ably handled already by honorable members who had spoken on the subject. As to the prospective influence of the bill he must stigmatize it as unjust, although some other members seemed to think otherwise, as it interfered with the right of the future disposition of a man's property; and if it was unjust to the lender (as all would admit) it was full as much so to the borrower; for it would say to him that he must not give more than five per cent. interest, although it gave ever so much to his advantage to give ten per cent. The injustice of such a prohibition was manifest. Cases frequently arose in which no rate of interest could be too much for a man to give—cases in which nothing but an immediate loan could save him, cost what it may. Suppose a man in such a situation; he goes to the bank for relief, and they tell him that they are perfectly satisfied with the security he offers, and would be very happy to accommodate him, if the law would allow them to take a sufficient rate of interest; whilst he (the would-be borrower) on his part, is willing to give almost any sum rather than be disappointed. The law, in fact, would prevent him from obtaining money at the market price, legally, and thus force him to break the law by obtaining it illegally; that is secretly, and a more disadvantageous rate than if the law had never interfered in the matter. And all this, for what? For nothing, for the law, after all, would be inoperative, except to raise the rate of interest. If such a law would really bring down the rate of interest it would be well, but experience shewed that Usury Laws had not that effect. The hon. and learned member for Camden said, there were a great array of authorities on both sides of the question, but he was at a loss to know what authorities were alluded to; but however that might be, the enactment of usury laws was injudicious, because useless; people did not heed them, because they were so easily evaded. They were never enacted for the good of the people, but for the convenience of government: to the people they were worse than useless—they were uniformly evaded at a loss to the borrower, whom they were supposed to protect. He had a few words to say on the clause which prohibited interest on deposits. He was never more surprised than when he heard his hon. and learned friend, the member for Camden, speak on that point. His hon. and learned friend seemed to think that deposited money was not in circulation. He could not imagine how he came to say so, but however, such was the fact. So far from that being the case, if it were wished to put money into circulation—so to scatter it—the most effectual way of doing so, would be, to deposit it in a bank. It was the business of the banks to circulate money.

Mr. Hamilton argued in favour of the bill, from an alleged difference in the nature of money, from that of other commodities. Money, he alleged, differed from all other commodities in the fact that its intrinsic value was identical with its value as an article of exchange, and that as the supply of it could never exceed the amount of its demand, the labour bestowed upon its production could never be misapplied; whereas in all other commodities the exchangeable value was determined by the proportion between the supply and the demand, the value being reduced or increased in the same ratio as the former exceeded or fell short of the latter. He had no doubt the honorable and learned member for Durham would say in reply, that if they fixed the price of money, there could be no reason why they should not also fix the price of bread, of sugar, and of other articles, more especially as for some of those articles they had been charged at the rate of somewhere about three hundred per cent. over their real value. To such an argument Mr. Hamilton would answer, that if they contemplated the adoption of a legal enactment to fix the actual price of money, there would be no possible reason why they should decline doing the same with regard to other commodities; but he would deny that the measure proposed was one of that nature. If it was possible to contemplate the possibility of bread, or any other commodity, the value being reduced or increased in the same ratio as the former exceeded or fell short of the latter, he would admit at once that it would be imperative upon the council to fix the rate of interest which should be paid upon such loans; but the present measure fixed the price at which money should be borrowed and not a rate at which it should be sold; and the principle of such a decision of value was totally different from a determination of the price which should be paid for the actual purchase of a commodity. (Hear, hear, hear.) The honorable member proceeded at considerable length to combat the objection that the bill would be inoperative. The clause rendering the borrower a competent witness was, in his opinion, a sufficient guarantee against evasion. The introduction of the principle of that clause, although at variance with the common law of England, he considered a decided advantage to the legislature, and quoted from the statute of the State of Massachusetts, a precedent directly in point. In a bill for the same object in force in that State, is the following clause:—"In the trial of any action, wherein it shall appear by the pleadings, that the fact of unlawful interest having been taken is put in issue, it shall be lawful for the debtor (the creditor being living) to become a witness, and he shall be admitted as such, and the creditor if he offer his testimony, shall also be admitted as a witness, together with any other legal evidence that may be introduced by either party." Such evidence as here contemplated, the honorable speaker considered altogether unobjectionable.

During Mr. Hamilton's speech, the Speaker was observed to be labouring under indisposition, and on Mr. H. resuming his seat, Mr. Berry moved an adjournment to Thursday, which was carried.

THURSDAY.

Dr. Lang gave notice, that on Tuesday next he should move that the petition, which he had the honour to present some days ago, on the subject of the Scots Church, Sydney, be referred to a select Committee of the house, with instructions to enquire into the allegations contained in the petition, to take evidence if necessary, and to report to the house.

Dr. Lang obtained leave, in accordance with the

desire of honourable members and the public, in order that the debate on the Interest Bill might at once be proceeded with, to postpone the motions of which he had given notice for this day, to Thursday next.

Dr. Lang also gave notice that he should bring forward the resolutions of which he had given notice, on the subject of the Post Office Act Amendment Bill in Committee, should be brought before the house.

The debate on the usury bill was resumed by Mr. Berry, who kept the house during the whole of his speech, as usual, in a roar of laughter. He regretted that, on this subject, he had to acknowledge a change of opinion; for he had been a party to the passing of the bill now in force, by which all restrictions on the rate of interest are removed. He was opposed to the retrospective clauses, and hoped the honorable member would confine the operation of the bill to the regulation of the future rate of interest. He thought it was high time for legislative interference. The banks were already breaking from the dry-rot of high interest and exaction, and there was no other stop likely to cure the disease speedily and effectually, except a usury law. The argument of the honorable member for Camden, in his opinion, amounted to nothing more than this: his friend Mr. Huskisson loved free trade. (He Mr. Therry) loved Mr. Huskisson, and therefore he also loved free trade. And free trade in money must accordingly be maintained, although it had already involved all classes of society in one common ruin. The honorable member proceeded to eulogise Mr. Pitt, and to trace to the policy of Mr. Huskisson all the evils under which England is now groaning. From this interesting discussion, the honorable member passed to a critical dissertation on the merits of Shakspeare's Merchant of Venice, which, in his estimation, had done more for the suppression of usury than the Mosaic laws had accomplished.

Mr. Walker said, that after the lengthy and facetious address to which the house had been treated by the honorable member from the Crown's Nest, and the many and able arguments which had been brought forward by speakers, both for and against this measure, he should not consider it expedient to detain the council at any great length. But the position he occupied, and the relation in which he stood, both to the commercial and agricultural interests of this colony, rendered it incumbent upon him to make some few observations on the question now before the house. And he must begin by stating that he most deeply regretted that such a measure as that under consideration should ever have been introduced into this house; the bill did appear to him to be so objectionable, that the bare appearance of it in this House, the announcement that it had for one moment been entertained, would, he feared, have a most pernicious effect, and tend to shake the confidence of the mother country in the integrity of this infant legislature, and community which they represented. He was sorry that it should have gone forth to the world that any one member of this house had deemed such a measure necessary, or that the house had for one moment entertained it: not that he wished to cast any doubt on the motives of the hon. and learned member who had introduced the measure. None could entertain any doubt of the goodness of those motives, and he (Mr. Walker) was ready to bear witness to the zeal, the patriotism, and at the same time to the integrity of purpose by which the honorable and learned member was actuated. But on this occasion the honorable member had allowed his feelings to warp his judgement; the distress by which he was everywhere surrounded had blinded him to the real nature of the measure which he was proposing. It was not his (Mr. Walker's) intention to detain the house by any arguments on the abstract question of the propriety or impropriety of usury laws; it would be preposterous in him to do so, after all, that had been said and written by Bentham and Ricardo, and other eminent authorities, whose works honorable members no doubt had access to, and had well considered in order to enable them to make up their minds as to the way in which they should vote on this occasion. He (Mr. Walker) having read and well considered all the authorities on the subject, and having had the advantage of hearing the able speeches of his honorable members who had preceded him in this debate, he had come to the conclusion that all laws which attempted to fix the rate of interest of money were eminently unjust, and would be found nugatory and futile. Indeed he could not conceive how the honorable and learned proposer of this measure could have imagined that, if he (Mr. Wentworth) were desirous to borrow, and he (Mr. Walker) was willing to lend, but at a rate of interest higher than by this act would be legal, any law whatever would prevent their accomplishing the business. He would suppose a simple case. The honorable member was desirous of borrowing 500l., for which he was willing to give fifteen per cent., although the legal rate was to be ten per cent., the honorable member made the offer to him, Mr. Walker, as a merchant, he would be shocked at such an overture; he could not think of committing a breach of the law by taking more than legal interest; but the affair might be managed. He would advance the 500l. at ten per cent., but then he had some remarkably fine flavoured tea in his stores. The market price of tea was 5l. per chest, but his tea was so very superior in quality and flavour that he must have 6l. per chest; he did not wish for prompt payment, but would take the honorable member's bill for twelve months with legal interest, and thus with the aid of the very fine flavoured tea, the bargain would be completed, and the law evaded. Nor was there anything in the provisions of the measure prepared by the hon. member which could prevent such a course from being pursued. Mr. Walker had cited an instance where the government of India, twelve years ago, being in want of money, had evaded the existing usury law by means somewhat similar; and stated, that the way in which the parties who were the holders of money managed, was to take a bond for exactly double the amount they advanced, the legal interest being 12 per cent., they by this



pretence secured twenty-four per cent. on the amount really advanced. A law passed for such a purpose must prove an incumbrance; its effect would be pernicious, and it would be found altogether nugatory as the object for which it was framed; at the same time it would be a cause of offence to all in whose way it came; it could only occasion laws to be treated with contempt, and encourage the dangerous habit of setting laws at defiance. If he was correct in what he stated, what would be the remaining effect of the measure? The only thing that would remain would be to enable parties to get rid of existing contracts, more especially of mortgages; he would not trust himself to comment on the clause he alluded to, more especially as honorable members who had preceded him in opposition to it, had expressed sentiments in which he most fully concurred. Then came the deventure clause; a notable expedient was here devised for shifting on to the shoulders of the whole colony the debts of the landed proprietors, for those debts. On what grounds this proposition, so unjust to the largest portion of the community, to the labouring classes, and others who were not in debt at all, could be supported, he (Mr. Walker) had not yet heard, nor had the honorable and learned member who proposed the bill attempted any defence of that proposition when he introduced the bill; and in the name and on behalf of that portion of the community who were not in debt, he (Mr. Walker) must protest against any such unfair arrangement.

Dr. Nicholson spoke against the second reading of the bill, he denied that the interest exacted on money invested in the colony, had been either the only, or the principal cause of the depression. The reduction in the price of wool, the cessation of transportation, and the amount of money applied to the purposes of immigration, were the principal causes of our present distress. If the bill had been confined to the future regulation of interest, it might have had some claim to support, but even then the principle was objectionable. If the rate of interest was dependent on the rate of profits as it was admitted on all sides to be, there would be no end to legislation on the subject, every fluctuation in the rate of profits would require a new legislative enactment to adjust the rate of interest to the new standard.

Mr. Windeyer, after advertng to some of the arguments already brought forward, and quoting Montefiore for a precedent, from the Roman law, combated the opinion that the State of England, as an old country, rendered precedents from its legislation inapplicable to our case. He (Mr. W.) held that of opinion that, in a new colony, the best thing that could be done was to throw open the ports, and proclaim to the world that ten per cent. is given for money, in order that those who believe it may be induced to transmit their capital here—and then it would get cheap. This was the opinion of witnesses examined before the legislative council in 1834. He held in his hand a report of the sub-committee of that council, with the evidence annexed, and he would read a line or two from the evidence of some of the principal witnesses, to show that their anticipations, he would almost say their prophecies, had been fulfilled. Mr. Spark was asked if he thought it would be advisable to limit the rate of interest, and his reply was, No—that the evil of a high rate of interest would care itself, as it would cause the introduction of capital, which would cause interest to fall to the level of what was of a similar kind in other colonies, Mr. Norton, no mean authority, was of opinion; he was asked what would be the effect if usury laws were declared to be in force in this colony, and he was of opinion that it would keep up the rate of interest; that if the rate of interest was declared too low, it would have the effect of preventing the introduction of capital, and thus raise the rate of interest; five years before that time, Mr. Norton said the average rate of interest was about fifteen per cent, and it was then eleven, the reduction having been caused by the introduction of capital. This was the course with every commodity, and why should it not be with money? He called the particular attention of his honorable and learned friend to this evidence, because he had stated that prior to 1833 interest was only eight per cent, while Mr. Norton said it was fifteen; and he (Mr. W.) when he first came to the colony, saw abundance of mortgages, in which the interest varied from fifteen to twenty per cent. To say to speak against facts, the next witness he would refer to was Mr. Davies, who was asked if it came within his personal knowledge that the high rate of interest had induced parties to invest money here? And he replied, that he knew three parties who had sent money out, for which they got ten per cent., and that there could be no doubt that to lower the rate of interest would check the introduction of capital. Mr. Ryder knew instances of the introduction of capital on account of the high rate of interest; and that to lower the rate of interest would be to prevent its introduction. The next name on the list was that of the late Dr. Wardell, whose opinion fully agreed with that of Montefiore, in which the extract which he had read to the council; as a general rule, Dr. Wardell was of opinion that it was objectionable to interfere with money; it should be left to find its own level. A low rate of interest would prevent capital from being so freely introduced. Mr. Campbell, Jun., and Mr. Montefiore gave evidence to the same effect. The evidence of all these witnesses showed, that instead of usury laws lowering the rate of money, they raised it; and they have this effect wherever they are introduced. The revenue referred to we consider as applicable to the circumstances of the colony at present as it was at the time it was given. The principle that the rate of interest should depend on the rate of profits, could not be made to apply to contracts without manifest injustice. The honorable member proceeded to show the expediency of precedents quoted by Mr. Windeyer. The American precedent quoted by the honorable member for Cassilis, was a precedent of the honorable member for Cassilis, but it had no bearing on the expediency or advantage of such a measure. The honorable member turned the tables on Mr. Windeyer, by quoting the continuation of the passage read by the latter from Lord Bacon. "On the other

side," says Lord Bacon, "the commodities of usury are; first, that however usury in some respects hindereth merchandising, yet in some other it advanceth it; for it is certain that the greatest part of trade is driven by young merchants, upon borrowing at interest; so as if the usurer either call in or keep back his money, there will ensue presently a great stand of trade. The second is, that were it not for this easy borrowing upon interest, men's necessities would draw upon them a most sudden undoing, in that they would be forced to sell their means, be it lands or goods, far under foot; and so whereas usury doth but gnaw upon them, bad markets would swallow them quite up." He must observe here what was not to be implied from what his honorable and learned friend had cited. Bacon was throughout speaking of usury in the sense of interest, and not in the sense in which it was now sought to be put down. Bacon then proceeded—"As for mortgaging or pawning, it will little mend the matter, for either men will not take pawns without use;" (that is interest) "or if they do, they will look precisely for the forfeiture. I remember a cruel monied man in the country that would say, 'the devil take this usury, it keeps us from forfeitures of mortgages and bonds.' In the same way they were now, by paying the market rate of interest, able to obtain on good security, money wherewith to pay off any cruel monied man, for it seemed that in all ages borrowers considered lenders cruel who might wish to foreclose or sell." Bacon proceeds with his commodities, "The third and last is, that it is vanity to conceive that there would be ordinary borrowing without profit, and it is impossible to conceive the number of inconveniences that would ensue if borrowing be cramped. Therefore to speak of the abolishing of usury is idle. All states have ever had it in one kind or rate or other. So as that opinion must be sent to Utopia." Mr. W. concluded by advertng to the numerous consequences that might be expected to ensue from the passing of the bill. They would not have to wait till the ship which took home the news of the second reading having passed, to return to this port before the disastrous effects to the measure would be felt in their full force. As soon, and as sure, as the second reading passed, the payment of all claims would be enforced instantly. (Hear.) The Supreme Court would be filled with writs, demanding payment to the uttermost farthing. The cry would be, "Give, give us our rights! you have taken our interest, the next step will be to take our principal also." (Hear, hear.)

Major Wentworth, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Blackland, spoke in favour of the bill. Mr. Pantou against it. Mr. Wentworth replied in a very energetic speech of upwards of three hours duration; but from the length of the previous debate, and the lateness of the hour at which the honorable gentleman addressed the house, we are precluded from giving even an outline of it. He commenced by explaining that an expression which had been ascribed to him, of imputing usurious conduct to the Jews, was not intended to apply by him to the Children of Israel, who, as far as he could judge, were a most useful and industrious portion of the community. However plausible to all outward appearance might be those theories which had been so much relied on by the opponents of this measure, to the effect that free trade in money would tend, by producing a greater degree of competition, to lower the marketable value, the experience of the colony had shown as being liable to be false and visionary; for so far from any diminution having been effected in the rate of interest, there never existed a period in which the amount of usurious extortion, and the consequent distress occasioned by that extortion, was so great as at the present moment. A gentleman of his acquaintance, who, although strenuously opposed to the measure, was known to be one of the most accurate men in the colony upon all matters of a statistical nature, had made a calculation as to the comparative amount of bills which were sold in the colony and in Great Britain; and estimating the population of the latter at three millions, he found that the proportion was at the rate of about £4 per head; while in this colony the proportion was no less than £25 per head; and as this state of things had been going on for some years past, a debt must have accumulated which was comparatively equal in amount to the amount of the national debt. The provisions of the third clause, by which the victim was made a competent witness against the victimiser, would have the effect of making the moneylender very cautious as to how he made advances upon terms contrary to the provisions of the law, knowing as he must do that it would be the interest of the borrower to take advantage of his misconduct in this particular, for the purpose, at some future period, of resisting the payment of the debt altogether; and if this clause should have the still further effect of driving the usurers and their money from the colony altogether, it would be an effect of which he should never cease to feel a degree of pride and satisfaction. Whatever prosperity the colony may hereafter achieve without an usury law, there would be no gain to it, as it has done, to the community. Therefore he did not propose the law as a temporary one; if its permanence was one of its characteristics. If the colony ever acquires a state of prosperity again, he should like to see all debts made debts of honour, and not recovered by law; that he believed would make the prosperity permanent. Interest depends upon profit; and if profits continue to decrease, interest must continue to decrease—and if profits become nil, there must not be any interests at all. He had shown precedents from the time of the Commonwealth to the present day, where vested rights have been compelled to give way to public expediency. The retrospective clauses he considered as defensible as any portion of the bill; and it was with the greatest reluctance he should succumb to what appeared to be the felling of the house, that these clauses should be struck out; and he would propose that the question should be put on the two portions of the bill separately. The loans were contracted when, from expansion of the currency, it was much depressed, and they ought to be repaid in a depressed currency. His arguments on the former day he did not consider had been shaken, and his opinion of the justice and expediency of the bill remained unchanged.

The question that the bill be read that day six times was then put, when there appeared.  
For the bill ..... 12  
Against it ..... 21  
Majority ..... 9  
Ayes. Noes.  
Colonial Treasurer Mr. Hamilton  
Dr. Nicholson Mr. Wentworth  
Mr. Murray Major Wentworth  
Commander of the Forces Mr. Berry  
Collector of Customs Auditor-General  
Mr. Edden Mr. Lawson  
Mr. Bowman Mr. Bland  
Mr. Sutter Mr. H. Macarthur  
Dr. Lang Mr. Blackland  
Mr. Pantou Mr. Jones  
Colonial Secretary Captain Dumaresq  
Mr. Walker Mr. Jones  
Mr. Foster Mr. Cowper (Teller)  
Mr. Windeyer  
Mr. Elwin  
Mr. Bradley  
Mr. Ieely  
Mr. Coghill  
Dr. Thomson  
Mr. Lord  
Mr. Therry (Teller.)

The house adjourned a few minutes before twelve o'clock.

**The Lawgiver and the Money-taker.**—Martin Polbes, the antiquary, remarks, that our English Kings, on their "great seals," had been always represented with beads; whilst, on their "coins," they have always exhibited themselves smooth-faced. How is this? Is it that the lawgiver is more terrific than the money-taker? or that the latter is the more barefaced of the two?

**PRICE CURRENT.**  
**IMPORTED MERCHANDISE.**

Table with columns for goods (Ale, Brandy, Tea, etc.), units (per hhd, per doz, etc.), and prices in £ s. d. and £ 0 0 0.

Table with columns for goods (SOAP, OIL, AND CANDLES; METALS, AMMUNITION AND SUNDRIES; PAINTS; ROPE; SUNDRIES; BREAD, FLOUR, AND GRAIN; PROVISIONS; CANTEBERY SUGARS; SUGARS; COFFEE; TOBACCO; FRUITS; PROVISIONS; LIVE STOCK; EXPORTS) and prices in £ s. d. and £ 0 0 0.