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#### COLONIAL POLITICS.

EXEUNT OMNES.

TO THE FRIENDS AND SUPPORTERS OF THE "COLONIAL OBSERVER."

GENTLEMEN-You are all well aware that the Colonial Observer Newspaper was established by me two years ago-for what purposes or with what objects, the character which that Journal has hitherto exhibited and maintained will, I trust, sufficiently declare. In so far as I have hitherto had any influence over its columns-and I am happy to bear testimony to the fact that my own wishes in that particular have been fully and faithfully responded to by those who have co-operated with me in carrying it on-it has uniformly been the zealous and uncompromising advocate of the civil and religious liberties of the people, the friend and supporter of good government as well as of pure morality both in public and private life, and the determined enemy of everything like formality, covetousness, and hypocrisy under the cloak of religion.

Much has been said at different times and in various forms-especially by those who, I have reason to believe, from mere inacquaintance with my real character, have uniformly misconstrued my motives and misrepresented my procedure-of the incongruity of a clergyman's having any connection with the public press. Now, I have no hesitation whatever in openly avowing such a connection, as far as I am personally concerned, in time past; and in doing so I beg to add, that in common with many enlightened ministers of religion of all communions in the Mother-Country, and with ten times more in the United States, I am decidedly of opinion, that in the present state of society throughout the civilized world the press is an engine of by far too great influence and moral power for the clergy of any country to leave entirely neglected-allowing it to pursue its own devious course as the private interests of a large portion of its conductors may suggest. -either with safety or with impunity.

There is no country in the world in which the clergy have a more powerful or direct influence on the public mird through the public press than in America; for, although there is a considerable portion of the press in that country under the influence and control of men who are destitute alike of all honourable as well as of all Christian principle, there is on the other hand a much larger portion of it than in England under the direct influence and management either of ministers of religion, or of men in whom the clergy of the particular denominations of Christians, among whom each journal principally circulates. Thus, of two New York papers, conducted with great ability, and in the highest tone of Christian morality-the one by a minister of religion of high standing, and the other by the son of a late minister, and circulating almost exclusively among the Presbyterians, the most numerous and influential denomi-

nation in that State-the circulation of the one is between twenty and twenty-five thousand, and that of the other considerably unwards of twelve thousand subscribers : a circulation far greater than that of any papers conducted on similar principles, under the influence of any religious denomination. in Great Britain. Nny, so strongly is the necessity for this species of moral action felt and acknowledged in America, that each of the principal religious denominations in that country has one or more ministers of religion in all the great cities of the Union disengaged entirely from all other clerical duty for the express purpose of "working," as it is called, "the public press."

It is not therefore from any change that has taken place in my own opinions, as to the extreme importance of infusing a right and salutary influence into the public press that I feel myself imperatively called on to relinquish all connection with that organ for the present at least, but because I find that the continuance of that connection would not only be altogether incompatible with other duties which I cannot neglect, but be incongruous with the situation which I happen to fill for the present as a member of the Legislature of this Colony. From the former of these causes I had intended to retire from all connection with the Observer from the first of January last, being earnestly desirous at that time that the paper should pass entirely into other hands. But as a considerable number of its friends and supporters came forward on that occasion not only to express their earnest desire that it should be continued for a time at least under the same management, but to contribute spoutaneously a handsome donation of several hundred pounds to assist in relieving it of its existing liabilities, I felt bound in honour to retain the share I had previously had in its general management till the present Legislative Council should be organized and established. From circumstances of the nature of which it is not necessary for the public to be informed, my connection with it has now subsisted for three months longer than the period at which I then anticipated it would finally terminate; but as the Legislative Council as a body, as well as its individual members, is now virtually on its trial at the bar of public opinion, I feel that it would be quite incompatible with my own sense of propriety-even if I felt otherwise inclined to do so, which is certainly by no means the case-to act either as a judge or juryman at that trial by endeavouring to influence the verdict of the press.

The connection of literary men with the press has generally been unfortunate; ability for mere literary labour of any kind being rarely conjoined with those dispositions which a system of shrewd and successful mercantile management requires and implies. My connection with the late Colonist subjected me to pecuniary loss and outlay, amounting to considerably upwards of two thousand pounds: and al-

much more prudently managed, I shall be but too happy to retire from it, notwithstanding the handsome donation to which I have already referred, with no greater pecuniary sacrifice or loss than that of my own personal labour for two years, with all the mental anxiety besides to which it has subjected me. I have been accused --- as who has not?-of mercenary motives; I have even been publicly accused, within the last twenty-four hours, of being actuated only by an overweening desire for popular applause. But while I would merely observe in reply, that those who are utterly unconscious of anything like public virtue themselves, are naturally desirous that all others should be reduced to their own humble level, I would only add, that if any of those who have been at all cognizant of my public procedure in this Colony for the last twenty years, still suspecf me of being either actuated or influenced by either of these unworthy motives, they are quite welcome to do so.

Considerable expense has been incurred in the course of the past history of the Colonial Observer by several vexatious prosecutions for libel; the principal case of the kind having been the prosecution of the Printer for an article on the alleged piracy and murder at Norfolk Island. Of that article I have no hesitation now in publicly avowing myself as the author, and in adding that I still entertain, more firmly than ever, the sentiments it expressed as to the great principles of equity and justice involved in the case. Distrusting the advocacy of gentlemen who, however learned in the lav and however eminent as special pleaders, were not in the habit of following up such principles to their legitimate conclusions in so untrodden a field, and unwilling that any innocent person should suffer for any offence of mine, whether real or imaginary, I desired the Printer to inform the law officers of the Crown that if they would prosecute the writer only he would willingly surrender himself for prosecution. But her Majesty's Attorney General pro tempore refusing to allow the real author to answer for himself, the Printer was selected as the victim for prosecution, and being arraigned and convicted accordingly in due course of law, he was sentenced to pay a fine of 200l, to the Crown and to be imprisoned in her Majesty's Gaol, till that fine should be paid. Of this fine the sum of 150l. was cubscribed at the time by the public, the Government accepting my premissory note as a security for the payment of the re-mainder, which still remains to be paid. In reviewing the whole transaction I have no besitation in expressing my belief and conviction that if the present Legislative Council had been in existence at the time, no such prosecution would ever have taken place. The refusal to prosecute the real offender, especially when voluntarily offering himself up to justice, and more especially when his sole offence was his zealous advo-

cacy of the outraged rights of humanity, was heartless in the extreme, unparalleled

though the Colonial Observer has been in the practice of British Courts of Justice and utterly indefensible. And as I cannot allow that in such circumstances the case had a fair hearing, I can only regard the special pleading of the Crown Lawyers, the verdict of the Jury, and the vehemence of the Judge, with the unconcern and indifference they merit. It was the practice of the ancient Romans to allow no man to be condemned till he was first permitted to answer for himself, and I had always imagined, till enlightened by her Majesty's late Attorney General pro tempore, that British Law and Justice was an and not an inferior edition of that of ancient Rome.

The Colonial Observer will therefore be discontinued to-morrow. It is an unfortu-nate circumstance, I confess, for the Colony; but as I flatter myself I have discharged my duty to my adopted country in that particular field, however unprofitably to myself individually, with some benefit at least to this community, I have only to express my cordial thanks to those who have hitherto regarded my humble efforts for the welfare and advancement of our common country with satisfaction and partiality, and to add my earnest and unfeigned desire that the best interests of the Colony may not suffer through the extinction or abeyance of the Colonial Observer.

I have the honour to be,

Gentiergen Your most obedient s JOHN DUNMORE LANG.

Sydney, 29th September, 1843.

STATISTICAL PROGRESS OF THE GROG-RUIN IN PORT PHILLIP.

From the Table of Revenue, which has just been published by order of the L. C., in the Province of published by order of the L C., in the Province of Port Prillip, from the period of its first settlement in 1837 to the close of 1842, we learn the following appalling facts of the progress of Grog ruin in this appalling facts of the pro-district of the country :-

Duties on Spirits imported in 1887 — 1,033 1 1
Dutto . . in 1888 — 8,97 15
Ditto . . in 1889 — 8,915 3
Ditto . . in 1881 — 11,805 3
Ditto . . in 1841 — 36,232 7
Ditto . . in 18 12 — 34,631 18 Total amount of Duties-£53,586 3 5

Licenses to retail I spirituous Liquors Ditto retail Fermented and i,434 10
Litquors ... in 1840 i,434 10
... in 1841—2,462 0
... in 1842—2,702 0 Total amount for Licenses-£6.589 10 0

From this, it appears that the inhabitants of the eron this, it appears that the inhabitants of the district of Port is hillip have paid—independent of the ad valorem duty on Wines—in the course of six years from the commencement of the settlement, for the bare legal permission to drink Intoxicating Liquous, the enormous sum of £100, 184–13s. 5d 111 Liquors, the enormous sum of \$1.00, 184 138. 5d 1.11 Can any one reasonably wonder, after such an exhibition of mispent property as this, that 500 houses in Melbourne are without a Tenant—that ruin has entered nearly into every establishment in the settlement—and that the Public Expenditure during the mane period has exceeded to a large amount of the Revence? We think not. The reader must remember too that, large tho' this sum is, yet it does not include a single farthing of the cost of the Liquor. Ah! if Port Phillip had expended the many Hundred Thousand? ounds, Sterling, which she h a thus squandered in effecting her ruin, on plans of 'improvement for drawing out her resources, in what a different state would she now have been I in what a different state would she now have been I We earnestly trust that our Tectotal Friends in Port Phillip, will duly exert themselves to enlighten the infatuated Grog Importers, Vendors, and Drinkers around them on this important view of the subject; for they may rest assured that unless the loss—the waste—the paper im—the misery—and the crime to which the wester interest it. loss—the waste—the pauperi m—the miscry—an the crime, to which the use of intoxicating liquor invariably lead, are stopped, nothing but ruin will pervade this olony.

St Patrick's.—On Mon't y evening, the friends and supporters of T tol. Abstinence held their usual weekly meeting in the Old Cover-house, Castler agheticel; Rev. M. McIncrose in the obair. The room was unusually full. Several new speakers addressed the large a semble, and were received with every demonstration of satisfaction. Upwards of 20 persons signed the pledge at the close of the meeting.

# GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE FREE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

From an early hour in the day the greater part of the space appropriated to the public in the hall taken by the non-intrusion party, in which to hold their meeting, was filled by a numerous audience auxiously awaiting the entrance of the body of the dissentients from the Assembly. At a quarter to four 'o'clock the first of the hinisters began to pour in, and in a few to find the hinisters began to pour in, and in a few to find the hinisters began to pour in, and in a few to find the hinisters began to pour in, and in a few to find the hinisters began to pour in, and in a few to find the hinisters began to pour in, and in a few to find the hall was a scene of bustle. The entrance of Dr. Welsh with those clergymen who have taken the most prominent part in the present movement, was the signal for general cheering. The chair was taken by Dr. Welsh, supported on the right and left by Dr. Chalmers, Dr. Gordon, Dr. P. M'Farlan, Dr. Candlish, Dr. Cunningham, Dr. Keith, St. Cyrus, Dr. Buchanan, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Sheriff Monteath, Mr. Campbell, of Monzie, M.P., and a number of other clergymen and laymen the hall, capable of accommodating. See an unuber, M.P., and a number of other elergymen and laymer. The hall, capable of accommodating a great number, was crowded in a few minutes; and after the bustle occasioned by the entrance of so large a body had subsided, Dr. Welsh engaged a prayer, in the course of which he feelingly alluded to the the which would be broken between the people and their pasters by the disruption that had just taken place in their beloved clurch—which allusions seemed to awaken a deep feeling of sympathy in all present. After the prayer was concluded, Dr. Welsh addressed the meeting in the following terms:—

the following terms:—

Reverend fathers and brethren—I presume that Reverend fathers and orearies—it presume that our first duty, in the circumstances in which we are placed, is unquestionably to constitute ourselves by the choice of a moderator; and I feel assured that the eyes of every individual in this assembly, the eyes of the whole church and country, the eyes of Christendom, are directed to one individual—(cheen). Christendom, are directed to one individual—(cheera)
—whose name to pronounce is a Panegyric. In the
chausted state in which my numerous duties have
left me, it is scarcely in my power to say more; but
I feel that more would be superfluous. The extent
of his labours in connection with our present
position justly entitle Dr. Chalmers. (At the
mentionof Dr. Chalmers's name, the assembly
presented an animating scence—the whole of the
ministers and audience rose, and waving hats and
handkaichiefs, loudly cheered, which continued for
some minutes. When the acclamation had subsided,
Dr. Welsh proceeded)—which would justly entitle
that great man to hold the first place in this our
meeting. But surely I may say that it is a token for
good from the Great Disposer of events, the alone
Iread of the church, that I can propose for this office
an individual, the efforts of whose genius and whose an individual, the efforts of whose genius and whose virtues have destined him to hold this conspicuous virtues have destined him to hold this conspicuous place in the eyes of all posterity. I ut I feel that I am taking a low view of the aubject. His gooits has been devoted to the service of his Heavenly Master, and his (Dr Chalmers) will be the higher honour promised to those who, having laboured successfully in their Master's cause and turned many

successfully in their Master's cause and turned many to righteouness, will shine as the stars in glury. I propose Dr. Chalmers as Modtrator. (Cheers, and cries of "Agreed, agreed.")
Dr. Chalmers rose and suggested that they should commence by looking to Him who was the source of all strength and all sufficiency, and gave out for singing from the 3d verse of the 43d psalm; after which be earthed in rayer.

all strength and all sufficiency, and gave out for singing from the 3d verse of the 43d psalm; after which he engaged in prayer.

The Moderator then addressed the house in a lengthened and eloquent address, of which we can only give an outline. The time had gone, he said, for lengthened argumentation on either side, and was now to be followed up by a busy season of doing rather than of saying, which would leave room for little else than a few brief sentences expressive of the grounds on which they were acting. I. It was clear that anterior to its connection with the state, the church had a government of its own, with inherent liberty of government, which, save by persecution, had never been violated.

2. When the church did never been violated. church had a government of its own, with inherent liberty of government, which, save by persecution, had never been violated. 2. When the church didenter into connection with the state, it gave up no part of its liberty. 3. That their aneestors maintained these liberties in connection with the state in connection with many trials and struggles. 4. That the free and separate government of the church at the time of the Revolution, which had remained unviolated for a century and a half. 5. That the first breach effected in the jurisdiction of the church was founded on the interpretation of the statue of Queen Anne anent patronage, which had now for the first time been discovered to be incompatible with certain acts guaranteeing the independence of the church. 6. That in these circumstances the church appealed to parliament, pointing out this discrepancy, and asking a remedy. 7th, and lastly, That this application had bern rejected by the legislature refusing to afford a remedy; and they had been compelled, though with the greatest reluctance and sorrow of heart, to quit the advantages of the Scottish establishment. There were the principles which had occasioned the movement of that day, and brought them together on the present occasion. The Rev. Doctor then, in a strain of great solemnity, proceeded to give the body counsels as to their conduct towards various parties. Having vindicated one great principal of the authority of Christ as king of all nations, by joining with the voluntaries. They must still retain in all its integrity the principle of establishments, and pray for the time when kings should in the true sense of the word, become nursing fathers, and queens nursing mothers to the church. And if they were not to join with the voluntaries, who he believed to be honest, however croueous, far lesswers they to join with anaevit so be conducted in that temper which the aposite emphatically termed "the meckness of wisdom." The Rev. Doctor was frequently cheered in the course of his lengthened address.

On the

The Rev. Doctor was irrequency of his lengthened address.
On the motion of Dr. Dunean of Ruthwell, Mr. Pitcairn of Cockpen, and Dr. Clason of Edinburgh, were appointed joint-clerks, and took their seats at the table accordingly; and Mr. Pitcairn read the

protest which had been laid on the table of the other

protest which had been laid on the table of the other assembly, with the names thereto attached, which elicited much cheering.

Dr. Candlish was received with great applause. He did not intend to make a speech, but to make a motion. The number who had signed that protest were a anajority of those whom they could recognise as the alone lawful members of assembly; and he had to propose that the protest should lie open for signature by other members, and that their signatures should be held tipso jacto as admitting them rembers of this assembly. But in addition to this protest, a concurrence in it had been signed by those who were not members of sasembly; and he had now to propose that the assembly should now assume into their body, as members of the house, all the ministers who had signed that concurrence, together with one elder from every the distribution. A state of the content of the house, all the sast of the form every the distribution of the house of the house of the house and the had now assume into their body.

By African of Greenock was also received with boul cheers. He had merely to move that a committed hear entered the

loud cheers. He had merely to move that a com-mittee be appointed to consider the best course they

mittee be appointed to consider the best course they could adopt for completing their separation from the establishment, and for demitring their status as parish ministers, and to report as early as possible. (Great cheering). The notion was agreed to.

Mr. Dickson of Hartree (elder) requested to be heard on the ground that he was the last member of the carvocation body that had left the old assembly. When his friends left St. Androw's Church he heistated to follow them, thinking their step was premature. After they left, several things occurred with which he was not pleased; but he waited till the reading of the Queen's letter, which finally decided him to leave. (Applause.) It contained a vague gromise in regard to the question of non-intrusion; reading of the Queen's steart, which intally declined him to leave. (Applause.) It contained a vague promise in regard to the question of non-intrusion; and with regard to other matters, it said in effect that if you, the church, will allow the civil courts to put their foot on your necks, then perhaps we will endeayour to alleviste your sufferings. (Immense laughter)

laughter.)
Dr. Makellar of Pencaitland proposed that the com-

Dr. Makellar of Pencaitland proposed that the committee lately appointed should also prepare the daff of an address to hee Majesty, setting forth the grounds of their separation from the establishment, which was agreed to by Mr. Mellis Nairne of Dustnane, and agreed to unanimously.

Dr. William Tiomson of Perth proposed that all the elders and deacons now in Eduburgh, with all students and probationers adhering to them, should meet with the assembly at seven o'clack to-morrow evening, to unite with them in separating from the establishment.

evening, to unte with them in separating from the establishment.

Mr. Dunlop moved the appointment of various committees, 1st, to the arrangement of the busiless, and making up the roll, and appointing six ministers to prasch on the next two Sabbatus; 2d, to report on the best means of supplying ordinances to the people, the providing of churches, and other arrangements as to the formation of Presbyteries, &c.; 3d, to report on the education of students, and as to schools in connection with the Free Church; 4th, to report on the mode of managing the secular affairs of the church, and restoring the ancient order of teacons; 5th, to report as to uniting in fellowship with other Evangelical Churches; 6th, to prepare an address to the people and to the churches abroad; 7th, to bring forward the Provisional Committee's report; 8th, to report on the various selgmes of the church.

forward the Provisional Committee's report; 8th, to report on the various selemes of the church.

On the motion of Dr. Buchanan, the foremoon diet of Friday is to be devoted to exercises of devotion, and to the hearing of the Irish deputation.

It was agreed that the protest and the concarrence should lie from seven on Friday morning till twelve, in the provisional committee rooms. The number of ministers and elders members of Assembly who had signed the protest was 193, and the whole ministers protesting and concurring amounted to about 400.

The Assembly adjourned at seven till twelve, o'clock on Friday.

on Friday.

This Assembly met at twelve o'clock at Canonmills, and was opened with praise and prayer. The very large hall was crowded in every corner.

The minutes of the diet of vesterday having been

hall was crowded in every corner. ne minutes of the diet of yesterday having been

Mr. V. M. Crichton referred to an omission which it appeared to him had been made in the minutes. it appeared to him and been made in the influences. Rumour with her hundred tongues was busy depreciating the amount of accession to the protest, as well as the actual number of ministers who have signed the protect and the adherence. The number of ministers was now actually upwards of 400. (The Clerk—412.) (Cheers.) He proposed that the names should now be read.

Mr. Dunlop suggested that the better way would be to direct the clerks to make a report on the subject to-morrow.—Agreed.

be to direct the clerks to make a report on the subject to-morrow.—Agreed.

The Rev. Mr. Denham then presented the extract from the minutes of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, appointing himself and several other ministers and elders a deputation to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, to express to the assembly the determination of the Church in Ireland to aid the caurch of Scotland in her cont.ndings for her spiritual independence and the abolition of pratronage. Mr. Denham then addressed the assembly. He began by passing a very high eulogium on the character of Dr. Chalmers, whom he described as the first man of the age. He then declared, on behalf of the General Assembly which he represented, that they recognised this assembly which he true General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, the representatives of the church of our forefathers. (Great cheeping.) They could not recognise as a true assembly of the church of our fathers those who would submit memselves to be ruled by a power out of the church; who would allow that power to make and unmake ministers; who gave up their rule to the judges who were literally Prelates in regard to the Church of Scotland, although not so in mame. The deputation had been sent to the assembly of the Church of the people of Scotland, and holding, as we do, that this assembly is the assembly of the Church adas we do, that this assembly is the assembly of the Church of the people of Scotland—of the church al-hering to her standards. (Cheers.) Their assembly would not allow them to appear before a schismatical church—but holding those to be schismatics who, de-

parting from the standards of the church, have brought into it a power hitherto unknown—they felt bound to recognize the present assembly as the true Church of Scotland, the church which the Presbyterians of Ireland recognised as their parent church. Mr D. concluded by an eloquent allusion to the great sacrifices made by the ministers who had left the Church of Scotland, and hoped they would never have cause to regret the step they had taken.

Professor Killen of Belfast, another member of the deputation, followed, and in the course of the remarks made by him said, now that he had fairly broken up the connection with Modratism, he hoped they would receive from other churches that support which a pure Fre-Systeman Church should from sister churches. As this assembly contained so many master builders, the Presbyterian Church in Ireland could not doubt that the bailding about to be erected would be fifly

that the building about to be erected would be fitly framed together, and that the Free Church of Scotthat the bailding about to be erected would be fully framed together, and that the Free Church of Scotland, joined to other Presbyterian bodies, would soon consolidate the strength of Presbyterianism. If bovernment attempt to stop the progress of ecclesiastical reform they are miserably mistaken. This assembly has proved that separation is not sehism; and, after alluding to the present state of the Church of England, expressed his opinion that the example in Scotland would produce important effects on their southern neighbour.

southern neighbour, Rev. Mr. M'Lure of Londonderry also shortly addressed the assembly. Their first business on landing was to institute a search for the Church of Scotland, (Cheers and langhter.) There were, he said, certain principles which pointed out that church; and beginning at the assembly of 1638, and coming down through the various standards, they were satisfied the ginning at the assembly of 1838, and coming down through the various standards, they were satisfied the present assembly were the true representatives of the ancient Church of Scotland. (Applause.) They did not see the representative of an earthly sovereign present with them, but they found an assembly constituted in the name of the Great Head of the church, the Lord Jesus Christ, and therefore the Line Church, the Commission. (Applause.) He then alluded to the operation of popular election of ministers in Ireland, as a proof that no evil could arise from the abulition of patronage. He concluded by a culogium on their sincerity and faithfulness, and in the name of half the Protestants of Ireland bade hem "God speed" in building the wall of Zion. Rev. Mr. Dobbin shortly addressed the assembly, as did also two of the Elders, in similar terms to the remarks of the preceding speakers.

Dr. Welsh said, they had to-day seen the first fruits of a golden harvest; they were about to enter on a longer union, and was satisfied they had yesterday struck a chord which would vibrate through the whole of Christendom. From the generous character of the people of Pepshytering Listen be expected it to take its

longer union, and was satisticed they had yesterday struck a chord which would vibrate through the whole of Christendom. From the generous character of the people of Presbyterian Ulster, he expected it to take its rise in the Presbyterian Church of Ireland. (Hear and applause.) After giving some account of the reception he and the deputation had met with when in Ireland, he moved a resolution expressive of gratitude for the sympathy of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, and a vote of thanks to the deputation, which was agreed to; and the thanks of the Assembly were communicated to the deputation accordingly by the Moderater. In the course of his remarks he made a very eloquent conparison of the freedom experienced by the Irish Presbyterian Church, although endowed by the state, and the freedom which was claimed by the present Assembly for the Church of Scotland; and expressed his happiness that the Free Church of Scotland had such an excellent example before them. Dr. Cooke of Belfast, being present and loudly called for, then rose, and was received with great applause, who addressed the assembly at considerable length. He déclared that all his fears had been dispelled, and he was satisfied that they had been an avoidably compelled by principle to take the step thou had been in absolute to the feet word and the

applicate, who was astisfied that they had been dispelled, and he was satisfied that they had been unavoidably compelled by principle to take the step they had taken in obedience to God's word and the demands of conscience; and he thanked God he had lived to see the occurrences of yesterday. (Loud cheers.) He had read the letter to the Church of Sculand in the name of the Queen, which he regarded only as the expression of the sentiments of the Queen's Scolland in the name of the Queen, which he regarded only as the expression of the sentiments of the Queen's Government. He expected it to recognise the right of the people-to have a minister whom they considered "acceptable"—but he could not find such a recognition. So far as he understood the letter he disapproved of it—of what he did not understand, he could say nothing about it. He then went at some length into the details of the letter, commenting on them as he went along—pointing out how far he had been disappointed in his expectations of what the government would do—expressing his conviction of the great effects likely to arise from the present separation—and defending the members of the Free Assembly from the charges of schism, and rebellion. The Reverend Doctor was loudly applauded.

the charges of schism, and rebellion. The Reverend Doctor was loudly applauded.

At the cenclusion of Dr. Cooke's speech, the Moderator called on the Rev. Mr. Burns of Klisyth to begin the devotional exercises which were continued by various members, after which the Assembly adjourned till T o'clock, when they are to meet the idlers, deavons, probationers, and students, who concur in the protest.

The Assembly met again at seven o'clock, when Dr. Macfailane of Greenock took the chair. On his right were Dr Welsh, Sir Andrew Agnew, Mr. Campbell of Monzie, and Dr Buchanan; and on his left were, Dr Mackellar, Dr Brown of Marischal Colege, and Dr Gordon. Part of the 125th Psalm having been sung, Dr Clason read the 62d chapter of Isaiah, after which Dr Macfarlano offered up prayer, carnestly beseching the blessing of God on the Free Presbyterian Church of the land.

Presbyterian Church of the land.

The moderator then stated, that the object of the meeting of the assembly this evening was to state to the elders and deacons and probationers of the Free Church the grounds of the separation which had taken place from the establishment. He believed that a coasiderable number of probationers were here, and they would now be andressed on this subject by Dr. Buchanan.

Dr. Buchanan was received with loud applause. The motion he had to submit to this meeting was to the following effect:—"That the assembly of the Free Presbyterian Church do now invite the co-opera-

tion of the elders, deacons, and probationers, in following out their recent separation from the Established Church." (Cheers.) He would not enter of a discussion of the great principles for which the church had sacrificed her status as an establishment a discussion of the great principles for which the church had sacrificed her status as an establishment. The position of the church in reference to the Status was well illustrated by the letter of her Majesty addressed to the General Assembly. This letter was the viewed as merely expressing the opinions of he legal advisers. The issuing of that document was one of the most interesting and important facts in thistory of this country, and of religion. The letter ostensibly proceeded on the principle that it behoved the Supreme Government of the country to give advice to the church. He admitted that this was a legitimate act on the part of the government, and it must be matter of interest to a thoughtful mind to see what that advice was, which they were prepared at this crisis to give to the church. It was a pity that it had not come 80 years ago—(Laughter)—when a lax system of church discipline had invested office-bearers of immoral character, to debase and prostitute their rauthority, and when ministers were appointed who reached most debasing heresy, and denied the Lord Jesus Christ. Dr. Buchanan went on to observe that this government advice had come at a time when the church was advancing in a career of unexampled spiritual prosperity and energy, and when God had blessed her labours with abundant tokens of favour. He then referred to the statement which was made by Dr. Cooke on the previous sitting, and denied that the letter was referred to the statement which was made by Dr. Cooke on the previous sitting, and denied that the letter was so difficult to be understood. (Hear.) He thought it clear and intelligible—it expressed, the thorough it clear and intelligible—it expressed, the thorough Erastianism and State direction to which the church must submit. He ridiculed its affected regard for unity and peace, when the English church showed how little real union could exist in connection with outward uniformity. Its substance was, that henceforth the national church of Scotland must be wholly cependent on the civil power, and must act as the mere creature of the state. In the next place he understood the meaning of this document to be, that if anything whatever was done for the settlement of the church's affairs, it must be done on the footing of this general referred to the statement which was made by Dr. Cooke whatever was done for the settlement of the church's affairs, it must be done on the footing of this general affairs, it must be done on the footing of this general principle, that the church was dependent for whatever she got upon the civil authority. (Hear, hear.) Dr. Buchanan then proceeded to show, that in all this controversy the over-ruling hand of God had been seen leading the church, from at first standing up in defence of a merely practical matter that had arisen, to stand up in defence of the great principle that lay at the root of that practical question. They were compelled either to look the principle in the face and loose all in its defence, or suffer it to be basely surrendered. (Cheers.) It was not however for them to call any one who might draw back from them a loose all in its defence, or suiter it to be discripted rendered. (Cheers.) It was not however for them to call any one who might draw back from them a coward. They were to pray for them. They were not to bandy about the name of traitor, but unquestionably the name of traitor, on the authority of the word of God, was applicable to him who, knowingly, and with his eyes open, from notions of earthly convenience or interest parted with any portion of the independence of Christ's kingdom and crown. (Great availance)

independence of CHISA'S AND AND AND ADDRESS AND ADDRES

no alternative as Christian men and Christian ministers than do as they had done.

The motion having been put from the chair, and carried with acclamation,
Dr. Gardner, on the part of the probationers, read a paper containing a declaration of their entire and cordial concurrence with the principles in vinidication of which the seceding ministers had felt it their duty to renounce the establishment.

Dr. Candlish then addressed the Assembly at considerable length, and initimated that 93 of the 'cotch students at Edinburgh University had adhered to the principles of him and his party. There was a considerable majority of the students at St. Andrew's University, and 4-5ths of those at Glasgow University on the same side. The Rev. Doctor concluded sity on the same side. The Rev. Doctor concluded

sity on the same side. The Rev. Doctor concluded by moving a vote of thanks to the probationers for the declaration they had made, which was agreed to. After a bessing had been pronounced, the Assembly adjourned at half-past 10 o'clock till 12 o'clock next day forenoon.

The first meeting of the Berrima district council was held at the Court House, Berrima, on Monday last.

At a meeting of the proprietors of the Australian Subscription Library on Thursday last, 15 new names were added to the list of members. A gratifying proof of the advancement of the institution in these times of general embarrassment.

A preliminary meeting of the members of the Scots Church, Jamison-street, will be held on Monday, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for a congregational soirce, in testimony of their admiration of the course adopted by the members of the Free Presbyterian Church of Scotland.

EMIGRANTS BY THE "ARTEMIS" AND "ALEXANDER JOHNSON."-The former of these vessels conveys ten emigrants to Valparaiso, consisting of seven men :-- one groom, two labourers, one wheelwright, one tiuplate-worker, and one waterman; the other three being female bouse-servants. Those by the Alexander Johnson comprise twenty men, five women, and nine children; of which there are-one slater and plasterer, two carpenters, five labourers, three sawvers, one mariner, one chandler, one bricklayer, one blacksmith, one ship-carpenter, one joiner, and one cook .- Herald.

WITHOUT RESERVE!

EXTENSIVE SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, Situate at Paddington, Hinton, Vaucluse, Campbell Town, Pennant Hills, and East Maitland. Also, THE BRIG HIND.

R. SAMUEL LYONS will submit for sale by auction, at his Mart, the corner of Georgy-street and Charlotte-place, on MONDAY, he 2nd October, at Eleven o'clock precisely, positively without any reserve,

SIXTY ALLOTMENTS AT PADDINGTON.

The remaining unsold portion of the celebrated Paddington Estate, comprising sixty allotments, with frontages to the South Head Road and Victoriastreet, which are so well known, and in great demandial it is unnecessary to say more. The vast improvements in the neighbourhood are truly surprising. A PIECE OF LAND ON THE HUNTER RIVER.

A PIECE OF LAND ON THE HUNTER RIVER. Forming a part of the Hinton Estate, being Lots 1 and 2, and Lots 12 and 13 in the original sale, having each a frontage of one hundred feet to the Hunter River, with a depth of two hundred and eighteen feet each near the junction the Paterson and Hunter Rivers, and directly facing Kelly's Farm. The position of this Property is truly important, and renders it a peculiarly suitable spot for the crection of an Inn or Mercantile Store. In fact, a good field is here open for speculation, which under judicious management cannot fail of success.

AT CAMPBELL TOWN.

An Allotment of Land, situate at the corner of Lindsay and Lithgow streets, containing one aere and thirty perches, on which is creeted.

FOUR BRICK VERANDAH COTTAGES.

This Property is confidently recommended to public notice, being very advantageously situated in Campbell Town, which is rapidly increasing in magnitude and importance.

SIX ALLOTMENTS AT VAUCLUSE.

SIX ALLOTMENTS AT VAUCLUSE.

As per original Plan.

Lot No. 16.—Containing 4 acres and 5 perches.

Lot No. 17.—Containing 4 acres and 33 perches.

each having a frontage to the old South Head Road,

Lot No. 19.—Containing 1 acre, and 10 perches.

Lot No. 22.—Containing 3 acres and 24 perches,

each having frontage to the new South Head

Road.

ot No. 21.—Contains 2 acres 3 roods and 36 perches, having a frontage to Captain Piper's old road.

road. Lot No. 23.—Containing 4 acres and 3 roods, hav-ing a frontage to both the old and the new South Head roads. This allotment joins the Church

reserve.

The above splendid property, which is daily and even hourly increasing in value, and is not more than a walking distance from the business part of

Sydney.

140 ACRES OF LAND AT THE PENNANT HILLS.

Being a Farm on Pennant Hills, at about three miles' distance from Parramatta, adjoining Mobb's celebrated orangery. About fifty acres have been under cultivation ther is a never-failing supply of excellent water, on which the surrounding district chiefly depended during the last dry season.

A small Cottage with Larn and stable have been greeted on the Farm, a portion of which was formerly laid out as an orchard; with a choice selection of Frunt Trees at a considerable expense. This Farm is well suited for an industrious family, from the abundance of timber for building purposes to be met with in the neighbourhood. neighbourhood.

200 ACRES OF LAND AT EAST MAITLAND. Situated on the high road from Newcastle to Mail-land, and adjoining the parish reserve, surrounded by the properties of William O'Donnell, C. Farraby, and F, Goldingham, Esquires.

AFTER WHICH,
The brig HIND burthen per register, 151 tons, with all her masts, yards, sails, standing and running rigging, boats, anchors, chains, &c., as she now lies off Mr. Jones's Wharf, Darling Habour.
Pull particulars of the above properties may be obtained at the Mart of the Auctioneer,
A liberal credit will be given, and Terms declared at time of sale.

at time of sale.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

A T a Weekly Meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day,

EDWARD HUNT, ESO., 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 hry Majesty's Attorney-General for New South Wales, and his opinion being, "that an immediate and a nicable 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.

E. HANCOCK, Auctuary, George-street, September 20, 1843.

#### OBSERVE!

OBSERVE!

THE present Proprietor, JAMES
FLETCHER, having been at considerable expense in fitting up those commodious Premises known as the Temperance Coffee house, opposite the School of Arts, Pitt-street, for the accommodation of his friends and the Public, trusts, by cleanliness, civility, and a good article, at moderate charges, to mest with liberal encouragement.

As economy in these depressed times is the spur to business, parties visiting the City from the interior or adjacent Colonies, will do well to give him a trial.

The Beds and Bedding are entirely new.

IN THE CITY.

A Freehold Property of the highest interest, comprising DWELLING HOUSE and SHOP, deriving a good Trade, and a capital Stand of Business, near the juuction of Argyle and Kent-streets.

R. S.TUBBS is favored with directions from the Proprietor, to Sell by Public Aug.

from the Proprietor, to Sell by Public Auction, on the Ground, Argyle-street, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of October, 1843, at One o'clock

precisely, p.m.
A very excellent new brick-built House, with three
floors situate in Argyle-street, opposite the Lord
Nelson Hotel.

Noison Hotel.

A mos secure and eligible investment to those who have money to spare, and to the industrious retail man offers an immediate sale for the largest as-

tail man offers an immediate sale for the largest assortment of goods he may put into it.

It commands a ready-money trade to begin with and its central position, between the four cross streets corner of Kent-street, and the same advantages at the junction of Miller's Road, gives it comtages at the junction of Billier's Road, gives it com-manding advantages over many other shops in the town. It would make a capital South Sea Retail Shop. Always on the spot, and cheap prices go along way to make a fortune in Sydney. Terms, &c., at saic

THE FIRST SALE UN DER MR. WENTWORTH'S

THE FIRST SALE UNDER MIK. WENTHY BELL.

In the Insolvent Estate of W. Drake and Co.
BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTES, VIZ:
THREE THOUSAND HEAD OF HORNE')
CATTLE, MORE OR LESS, SIATION, &c

erms—Liberal, to be based upon the wise and broad principle of Mr. Wentworth's

broad principle of Mr. Which the high of Array which to buyer and seller, is the only plan for carrying out the most splendid mutua ity of contract between "man and man" ever yet devised for the interests of the colony.

MR. STUBBS is favoured with instructions from the Trustees in the Insolvent Estate of William Drake & 'o., to sell by public action, at the Mart, King street, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of October, sale at Twelve o'clock,

the whole of those vast interes a now vested in the trustees, for the benefit of the estate, and which range over a tract of country incomparable in pasturage of sixty miles extent on the MACINTYRE AND BIG RIVERS;

included in which are—
Breeding and milch cows
Bullocks, two years and upwards

Heifers one year and upwards

Steers (one year and upwards

TOGETHER WITH

All the right, title, and interest in the stations, which, for spiendour of pastoral richness, and variety for grazing purposes, may well be termed the "lattening grasses of the North."

Figures and facts are stubborn things; and it can be made out that no less a sum than £9000 has been thus expended by the proprietor.

P.S.—The four IMPORTED BULLS were per Ruby, and of a well-known stock.

Terms and further particulars (at length.) will be made known in a future advertisement.

#### UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

OTICE is hereby given, that from the 1st day of October next, the terms of business at this bank will be as follows:

NFTEREST GHARGED.

On Bills, not having more than 100 days to run, at

On Bills, not having more than 100 days to run, at the rate of Six per cent, per annum.

On bills, having more than 100 days to run, at the rate of Eight per cent per annum.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

Current accounts, on the lowest balance of each month, at the rate of Two per cent, per annum.

On Deposit Receipts, requiring three months notice of withdrawal, at the rate of Three per cent, per annum.

JAMES SEA.

Sydney, 26th September, 1843.

VICTORIA FIGURED AND CHECKED MUSLIN DRESSES.

MITCHELL has just opened two Chine Ginghams.

Waterloo House, King-street. Cases of the above. Also, one Case of

Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 25th September, 1843.

Sydney, 25th September, 1843.

OTICE is hereby given, that the Right Worshipful the Mayor will be in attendance at his Office, in the Town Hall, Yorkstreet, for the despatch of public business, on every lawful day, from 10 till 12 o'clock in the forenoon. By order of the Right Worshipful the Mayor,
JOHN RAE

## ALEXANDER I OUGLAS,

TAILOR AND CLOTHER, LOWER GEORGE STREET,

BEGS to inform his Friends and the

Public in pages of the street of the BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has received, ex Morayshire, from one of the first houses in London, a varied 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, bull, prinrose and straw coloured cassimeres, black satin, plain black silks and fancy velvets for vests, of chaste and unique patterns, being the latest London fashuons.

He has also somesplendid Military and other drills, genuine Russia ducks, together with an assortment of buttons of various patterns and best quality, con-

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.

IT having been thought desirable by a few of the members of the Rev. Dr. Lang's congregation, that a congregation alonge be held in the College Hall, in celebration of the noble stand which the evangelical portion of the Scottish Cergy's backed by an overwhelming majority of the Scottish people, have recently made for the sake of principle, by withdrawing themselves from the temporal emoluments and advantages of a thoroughly crastianized and state-bound establishment. A preliminary meeting will be held in the College Hall, on Menday, the 2nd Cottober, at Seven of clock P.M., when it is hoped all those gentlemen belonging to the Scots Church, who feel interested in the noble movement which has been made in the Church of Scotland, will attend.

Sydney, September 25, 1843 T having been thought desirable by a

HORROCKSES LONGCLOTHS. MITCHELL has just opened three Cases of the above.

Waterloo House, King-street.

A USTRALASIAN COLONIAL AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY, 123, Bishopsgate-street, corner of Cornhill; and George-street, Sydney. Capital—£200,000, in: 2000 Shares.

Capital—2200,000, in 2000 States,

DIRECTORS

Edward Barnard, Esq. | C. E. Mangles, Esq. |

J. B. Montefiore, Esq. |

J. H. Ravenshaw, Fisq. |

G. Colquhoun, jun., Esq. | William Walker, Fisq. | AUDITORS.

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

DIRECTORS FOR SYDNEY.
Thacker, Esq | A W Young, Esq C D Riddell | Francis Kenible, Esq (Late of the Board of Directors, London) John Thacker, Esq Hon C D Riddell

(Late of the Board of Directors, London)
BANKERS
Bank of Australasia—for Sydney, Maitland, Fort
Phillip, Adelaide, and Launceston
CONSULTING PHYSICIAN
For Sydney—Dr Nicholson
SOLICITOR
Lang Nation For

James Norton, Esq AGENTS AND MEDICAL REFEREES

MAITIAAD.—Joseph Chambers, Esq., agent; David Sloane, Esq. medical referee. Yass—Joseph Ellis, Esq. medical referee Goulders.—Pobert Marsden Canwright, Esq. medical referee

cal referee
BATHCHST—Richard Machattie, Esq. medical, referee
PORT MICCULARIE—William Richardson, Esq. medical referee
PORT STREEMS—Dr. Buchanan, medical referee
MELBOURNE—Alexander Andrew, Esq. and Captain
G. W Cole, agents; D Hobson, tucheda referee
LAUNGSTON—Messrs, Gleaden, and Henty, agents;

LAUNCESTON—Messrs Gleaden and Henty, agents; W Porter, Esq. medical referee Hodar Town—Messrs Allport and Roberts, agents; E.S Bedfood, Esq. medical referee APLAIDE—J I. Montefore, Esq. agent; Dr Wood-ford medical referee ADVNTAGES 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 Emere and back, or for voyages in approved vessels to, or residence in any part of Australasia, in approved

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

|                      | SPECIME                                      | N OF KATES,  |   |
|----------------------|--|--|---|
| Age.                 | One Year.                                    | 7 Years.   | Late.   |
| 25<br>30<br>35<br>40 | ± s, d.<br>0 17 5<br>1 1 9<br>1 4 6<br>1 7 8 | £ s, d<br>0 19 7<br>1 3 4<br>1 6 2<br>1 9 6<br>2 7 2 | £ s, d.<br>1 14 11<br>2 0 7<br>2 7 0<br>2 15 3<br>4 1 8 |

Two-thirds of the annual premium on policies to 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 assurer

of the assurer.

Thus a man aged thirty would have  $\alpha$  pay only £20 5s 10d annually, to secure £1000, payable at his death; and of this one-third, or £6 1 bs 3d may remain, leaving the net payment only £13 10s 7d.

Prospecture, with full tables of rates, and all needful information, may be obtained at the office.

By order of the Directors.

THOMAS WALKER, Actuary.

#### NOTICE

R. ROBERT JOHNSTON, Member In ACOBERT SOTHISTON, Mellifler Manager and Notary Public, having been recently admitted a Solicitor and Proctor of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, begs leave to intinuate to the inhabitants of the above district that he has commenced the practice of his profession in Windsor, Windson 23rd Soutonber 1813

Windsor, 23rd September, 1813.

AUSTRALIAN AUCTION COMPANY.
T A SPECIAL MEETING of the

T 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 whetever, made or issued by or on behalf of the Australian Auction Company."

Company."

By order of the Board,

EDWARD KNOX,

Manai

Sydney, Sept. 7th, 1943.

AUSTRALIAN AUCTION COMPANY.

AUSTRALIAN AUCTION COMPANY,
OTICE 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
Sharpholders 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 RNOX, Manager,

Sydney, September 5, 1843.

FOR NEW ZEARAND. FOR NEW ZEAMAND.

ALL claims against the brig Julia are requested to be sent to Captain William Mayhew, at the Bay of Island for to Mr. Rich, Auckland, for adjustment of the same; all parties indebted to the undersigned on a birt of the above vessel and others, are requested settle the same without delay, to either of the above parties.

R. MILNE.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL. .

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

FIELDING, Pastrycook and Conference in returning thanks to his numerous trends and patrons for past favours, begat to inform them and the public generally, that he has taken the previous trends and patrons for past favours, begat to inform them and the public generally, that he has taken the previous for the past favours, begat to inform the previous form and the properties of the past favours. THE VICTORIA CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT,

Which was opened on Monday last, the 4th of September, with a varied and well selected stock of bottled fruits, jams, jellies, and marmalades, together with cemitts 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 REFRESIMENT ROOMS, to which there is a private entrance from the

(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 soops of every kind, steaks, chops, &c., from eleven o'clock, and hot joints from one to three

from eleven o'clock, and not joined.
Tea, codee, and choclate, at all hours.
Tea codes, muffirs, and crumpets, fresh every day.
Bride and Christening cakes always on hand, of
est quality, and on moented in the most chaste and
appropriate the.
Made dishes of every kind.
Lattice creams, blancmanges, custards, &c.

Made dish's of every kind, Jellies, creams, blanemages, custards, &c. Routs, damers, 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 eightly attention, and moderate charges, to receive a conditionance of the patronage hitherto bectowed on him, and begs to reserve his friends that no execution on his part shall be wanting to merit the same.

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

THE undersigned begs, on the occasion It indersigned begs, on the occasion of his leaving town for a few days, to be premitted 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 be<sub>0</sub>s to add, that he trusts he will very soon be enabled to resume his public and professional dutles, Pitt-street North, Septembee 5. W. BLAND.

#### THE COLONIAL OBSERVER

TS PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK, Wednesdays and Saturdays, and circulated extensively through this and the neighbouring Colonies; alre, in Britain . ndia, and America, The terms of subscription are 10s. per quarter it paid in calvance; if not paid in advance 12s, will be charged.

be charged.
Advertisements are charged 2s. 6d. for eight lines, and one penny for each line additional. The number of insertions must be specified in the order. The Quarters end 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December.
Subscribers and Advertisers will please leave their order and settle their accounts quarterly with the Agents undermentioned in their respective disserters.

PORT PHILLIP PATRIOT. UBSCRIPTIONS and ADVERTISEMENTS for the above taleuted and influential journal, conducted by Alderman Kern, of Mebourne; as also moneys in payment of the same are received at this office.

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

iew copies of Kerr's Melbourne Almanack

#### LAUNCESTON EXAMINER.

ARTIES 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 were on the evenions of Wednesdays and Saturdays.
10s. cash, and 13s. credit, per quatter.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

THE DIRECTORS request the attendance of the Members of the Association at their office, in Gorge-street, for the purpose of hearing the deed of Sdissolution read, and signing the same, on Wednesday, the sky of October next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. By order of the board, E. HANCOCK, ACTUARY.

in the forenoon, any order of the board,

E. HANCOCK, ACTUARY,

George-street, between 29.

N. B.—The deep vill continue to lie at the office,
in the mean time, or the perusal and signatures of

the members.

Syde 25th September, 1313.

DIST ICT COUNCIL.

A T a Meet of the District Council
of Sydney of at the Court House, Dullinghurst, on the 9th instant, it was resolved that the
council do meet on Saturday neer, the 30th instant
at 3 delock, p.m., to appoint a Surveyer and Secretary, and in conformity with this resolution, I do
hereby convens a Meeting, to be held within the
Court House, Darlinghass, on the day, and at the
hour appointed.

THOMAS BARKER

THOMAS BARKER,

Candidates for the appointments of Surreyor and Secretary are requested to send in their applications on or before the 20th instant. Applicants for the appointment of District Surveyor, will personally have to pass an examination before the board appointed for that purpose, by his Excellency the Governor.

FOR HOME VIEWON AUSTRALIA.

FOR HOME VIEWON AUSTRALIA.

SEE THE
EMIGRATION GATETE, AND COLONIAL
ADVOCATE.

The Largest Stamped Calaie! Newspaper in
London.
EDITED BY N. DORAN MAILLARD, Esq.
Author of "National Guarantee," "History of
Taxes," "Indian Hanter of the Far West," NC.
PRINCEPPER PERST VIEGOLY, PRICE SINFENCE.

EDITED BY N. DORAN MAILLARD, ESQ.
Author of "National Guarantee," "History of Tares," "Indian Inture of the Far West," Sc. PUBLISHED EVERS SAVERSON, PAICE SINEENCE, THIS VALUABLE PAPER, published in 1811, is a complete mirror of the Colonial Press, and encutates through the whol 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 rejecting the various Colonies they intend to visit, and the accommodation 12 to booking, ledging, or travelling to be obtained on their artival, and if intended to the same reason, an exceitent medium for advertising like sale of Colonial Lands, Farms, and other property, and also Colonial Banks and Assurance Compacies, of the existence if such valuable institutions for the Colonies, people in the Mother Country for almost entirely maware, and therefore are induced to transier, before lead ghome, that business which they would otherwise gladly leave till their arrival to the Colonies.

The Entonaries Gaverte and Celonial Anvocate has always devoted its pages to advacating the various Colonial interests, not only affording to the Introduce Emigrant the firlest stores of informatics of respecting the climate, soil, produce them to the Introduce Emigrant the firlest stores of informatics of respecting the climate, soil, produce thus, commerce, and various advantages of carpent what Colonia, interests in the greatest positions, commerce, and various advantages of carpent what Colonial interests in the public eye, their givenages the first this paper being that a research devocate the public eye, their givenages the colonial interests and hone, so that they may be kept constantly before the public eye, their givenages he claim to the suppress of the Colonial community, and solicits the abbactiptions and advection and advections, and advections, and advection of the supprison and advection manne

IN THE SUPREME COURT. Sheriff's Office, Sydney, September 26, 1313.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, September 26, 1313.

Meanthur v. Laving.

N TUESDAY, the 3rd day of October next, at noon, at RABY, on the Coup isture Road, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, aquantity of household furniture, tive horses, about 150 head of cattle, drays, carrs, waggen, farming implements, &c., unless this execution is previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT, Units Short

Under Sheriff

IN THE SUPREME COURT, Sheriff's Office, Sydney, September 23, 1843.

Lamb and another v. Ironside and Rich.

THIS DAY, the 30th instant, at neon, at the residence of definedant, Liverpool-street, the Sheriff will cause to be sold a quantity of Household Furniture, &c., unless this execution is pre-

CORNELIUS PROUT,

[ADVERTISEMENT.]
MESSRS, LITTLE AND PEACOCK. TO THE EDITORS OF THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD GENTLEMEN-Your journal of this

CENTLEMEN—Your journal of this morning contains a paragraph headed "Dueling," in which it is represented that Mr. J. J. Peaceck and pyredif were bound over to keep the seace," in order to prevent out fighting a duel.

The very degant phraseology of your commentaries on the subject, I shall leave undisturbed. A high-smell meril feeling must have conceived them; a finished classic taste must have conceived them; a finished classic taste must have conceived them; a finished classic taste must have fashional them. To the refund, and the classic, therefore, I leave your annotations in their full flavour, with a hope, that congenial tattes may be duty thankfolf of the pungent morsel you have presented to tim.

If I had consulted my own individual feetings on the subject, I should have deemed the paragraph referred to as the gather unworthy of serious notice from me. But as the circum anece out of which this assumed "thought necting" was to have taken taken a connected with the discharge of my day as a

assumed "hostile meeting" was to have taken taken are connected with the discharge of my dony as a member of ma Cay Council, I feel it right to repudiate most distinctly, the assumption that a disclemant of all the facts of the case.

In my place in the City Council on Prictay last, I supported Mr. Additional Flood's proposition respecting the includibility, from it. Assumed of Prescock retaining his seat in connectl. In doing so I regretted that any unterward event should have control to deprive us of the service of so worthy and efficient a member in our civic body as Councillor Peacock.

Peacock.

On Saturday morning, to my extreme surprise, 1 received a communication from Mr. Peacock, alleging that "I had made use of language uncalled-for;" requiring me to retract such expressions, and stating that in default I should "hear from him again," I

requiring me to retract such expressions, and staining that in default I should "hear from him again," I was anazed as to the meaning of all this.

A few minutes' consideration, however, sufficed to show me that the whole was the work of a very facetious, practically waggish Ex-Councillor, who had brought his pleasantry to bear in this way upon Mr. Peacocock, in fal. limiting, and fathering upon me the injurious statements compained if by Mr. Peacocok. The matter appeared to me as an anuasing hoax, and one which might, as harmlessly, by carried on. I accordingly communitated the whole dalait to some of our mutual friends, who participated in the joke with as much zeal as myself.

Among those cognitizant to the proceeding was Mr. Joseph W-152d, who, to consumante the jole, took the trouble to prepare an affidavit. Teating that he considered the lives of Mr. Peacock and myself to be untangered by a comemplated duel on our part, and to go with such affidavit before Mr. Adderman Wilshire. The cream of the joke in Mr. Walford's mind, consisted in causing one or both of us to be consigned.

to go with such affidavit before Mr. Alderman Wishire. The cream of the joke in Mr. Walford's mind, consisted in causing one or both of us to be consigned to the custody of the police at an hour of the right when it would be difficult or impossible to obtain bail. What degree of weight the moral or religious obligation of an eath may have fin Mr. Valioud's estimation I am unable to determine; but if Mr. Valioud's estimation I am unable to determine; but if Mr. Valioud's estimation I am unable to determine; but if Mr. Valioud's estimation I am unable to determine; but if Mr. Valioud's estimation I am unable to determine; lot if Mr. Valioud's estimation I am unable to determine; but if Mr. Valioud's estimation I am unable to determine; but if Mr. Valioud's estimation is previous associations, here duly impressed him with the solemn responsibility of an early, then Direct validation of his apprehension of a duel, with the endangement of our lives, Sec., with the full howerings. "They possers the him the theorem of the mind of

him, that the whole affair was designed and conducted with a spirit of good hormour and poesseness—that such was the beginning—such to be the end!

Until I hear such explanation (the nature of which, however, I am interly and let be conceive,) I cannot adequately express the disgust, the horror, and the outeract which I entertain towards Mr. Aufford to his wicked behaviour on this occasion.

That I acted unadvisedly in encouraging a piece of merriment which originated in FALSHIDON, and high: the mischlevent in its consequences, I willingly admit. I equally recognise the propriety of discontinuating all presetual folies as being children, volgan, and objustic. Unquestionably they emanate alone from children, from the ignorant, or the coarse-hinded.

on constant, note the ignorant, or the coarse-ininded.

I confess that I ought at once to have diabused Mr. Peacock's mind of the imposition practised upon him, and exposed his informant, as micohlevously instinct and urvorthy of teller. This course, however, I did not take. I was, for the moment, impressed with the humour of the joke; and, on the impulse of that feeling, I aided and assisted in its completion—this is "the head and front of my controller"—I never did. I never cauld, for one moment entertain the slightest item of adjusting an; if my social didictores by means of "Duellong," the supposition is too preposterous to require serious refusition.

Without reference to the nature of my pursuits

refutation. Without reference to the nature of my pursuits but of which you so good-naturedly restinded me) I presume I may be anowed to entertain an opinion of the schipted of "Demog," and to denounce it as inhuman and unchristian, by whomsoever practised. This gentlemen, is the plain state of the cisc—you have found a "marc's nest"—I leave you to make the most of it.

Leaver most observant

the most of it.
I am your most obedient servant,
JOHN LITTLE.

Sydney, September 26, 1843.

Sydney, September 26, 1843.

RVR RS. ItORDERN begs to acquaint the Ladies that she has just received a splendid assachment of Stays, from one of the best London houses; also a great variety of Tucara and Dunstable Bonnets Parasols, from 1s. 6d. and upwards Dark Print Dresses, 3s. 9d. per dress Ditte, warranted fact 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 eash, at A. HORDERN'S, No. 12, King-street,

No. 12, King-street, Between Pitt and Castlereagh-street. SHORTLY TO BE PUBLISHED.

ARDEN'S SYDNEY MAGAZINE.

Memoir and Portrait of B. Boyd, Esq., Manager of the Royal Bank, NO. II. BEING THE NUMBER FOR OCTOBER.

No. II. BEING THE NUMBER FOR OCTOBER.

ON TENTS:— Civilization of the
Abutigines; Port Essington, (with a map;)
Early History of Port Phillip, chap. 2; Colonial
Statistics; Description of the Church of Scotland;
Monthly Colonial Chronicle (containing Proceedings in Council, Domestic Intelligence;) Latest Intelligence (Found England, New Zealand), and Port Fairy)
Shipping List (inclusive of Port Phillip) for September; Insolvent List, (exclusive of Port Phillip) for
September; Biographical Memoir of Benjamin Boyd,
Esq., Chairman of the Royal Bank of Australia,
with Portrait.

MR. STEEL'S SEMINARY No. 53, PIFT-STREET.

THE FOURTH QUARTER of the INFINT TRAINING STHOUGH the superintendence of MR. ST. EL, will commence on Monday, the Second of October THE FOURTH QUARTER of the PRIVATE CLASS for YOUNG LADIES will commence on the commence of the ST.

the same day.
In this class are taught, according to the most ap-

In this class are fought, according to the most approved systems followed in the principal schools in binburgh, WHITING, ARITHMETIC, BOOK-KEKPING, GRAMMAR, and G-OGRAPHY.
Hours—from four to six o'clock, b. m. Terms per Quatter—One Command a half, and payable in advance. Previor removal of any Pupil what-

per Quarter—One Connea and a nam, and persone advance Previo emoval of any lupil whatever, a Quarter's notice must be given, or a Quarter's fee will be required.

\[ \frac{1}{N}. \] Steel having procured a pair of Newton's eighteen inch Globes, is now enabled to give instruction upon the USE OF THE GLOBES in the class for Young Ladies. Fee for the course—Half-a-Cannea.

September 28th, 1843.

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.

SELLING OFF.

RICKARDS begs respectfully to all the attention of the ladies and the public at large to the great bargains to be met with at bis establishment, in Silk Mercery, Linco Drapery and Hostery, the whole of which are the very lost goods, imported from first-rate manufacturers. The following is subjoined as a list of the prices:—Stout black Gross de Naples, only 2s. 3d. per yard Fxtra ditto dutto, or coloured, 2s. 6d. to 3s. The least Spiralfields ducapes, 4s to 4s. 6t. Rich clone and striped ditto, 2s. 9d. per yard (vor h 5s. 6d.)

Extra rich brocaded French silks, saitable for dunner and evening dresses, 5s. 6d., usual price, 8s. 61, per yard.

dance and evening dresses, 5s. 6d., usual piec, 8s. 6d. per yard.

Extra stout black or coloured satinets, reduced from 7s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.

Brack or coloured satine, for dresses, 3s. a yard
Best french (qual 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 & Maples, in every variety of colour, at 2s. 3d. instend of 4s. 6d.

In line drapery will be found some decided bar-

Naples in every variety of enlow, at 2x, 31, insteal of 44, 64.

In linen drapery will be found some decided bargains. Long cloths, 4d, a yard; extra fine, 6d, to di, and llorrock's superfine, much under the nanuacuturer's prices; linen E'Oyleys, 3s, a dozen; fish napkins, 12s, table napkins, 15s, a dozen; and all sizes in table cloths at equally low prices; linehacks, 7d, a yard; glass cloths, 5d, to 7d, incheduced, and control of the covers, 15d, each; Beagal ditto, 15s the half-dozen; lawns, China grass cloths, 103d, a yard; stra fine, equal to cambine, 1s, 6d,; embroidered cambric handkerchiefs at 4s 6d, a dozen; jacconet, check, and book musins, 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 bast makes. Ladies' fine cotton lose, s. the half d.zen; ditto extra stout, two-thread, deathe heel, at 9s, ; silk hose, 3s, per pair; extra stout, and warranted all silks, 5s; white silk gloves, 1s, 3d, per prir; extra stout, and warranted all silks, 5s; white silk gloves, 1s, 3d, per prir; extra stout and every variety of colour, 1s, ed.; treble black lace gloves, 9d, per pair; children's white and coloured slik gloves, all sizes.

In the Shawl and Fancy Department there has been the events recruster required produced and some page of the pair; south there has been the events recruster required produced slik gloves, and seen the events recruster required produced slik gloves, and seen the events recruster required produced slik gloves, and seen the events recruster required produced slik gloves, and seen the events recruster required produced slike gloves, and seen the events required produced slike gloves, and seen the events required to the seen the events and the seen the events and the seen the events and the seen the events an

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, 75, 6d, to 11, 125, 6d, French satin shawls, 75, 6d, ewh; 9-4 rich embruidered silk shawls, suitable for the spring, 30s, worth four guineas.

Eaby 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.

I.adies desirous of purchasing would find it advantageous to hy in a large stock from the above acceptant will reduce the proportinity 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.

clined importing any more.

Observe, George-street, two doors south of the Post Office.

THE SYDNEY RECORD

A THOROUGHLY GOOD WEEK LY PAPER being in itself a correct and replete compendium of Weekly, Commercial and Political News—characterised by sterling and original raticles—waried with reading matter suitable to the taste of educated Females, and noted as an accurate chronicler of Local events, is still felt to be a desident min the Mercronlis.

deratum in the Me ropolis. deratum in the Me ropolis.

It is for such a paper that Mr. Alcocus, publisher of the Coloniul Observer, ventures to expect sufficient support amongst the reading classes of the City of Sydney. To conduct the Literary department, Mr. Alcocus has obtained the services of Mr. George Arden's Sydney Mugazine, and acknowledged to be experienced in the general management of a Colonial Newspaper.

It is the intention of Messrs. Alcocus and Adrent to publish on SATURDAY, the 7th of October next, the first number of

THE SYDNEY RECORD.

THE SYDNEY RECORD.

This Journal will then continue to be published every SATURDAY morning, and will be carefully supplied—

1st. With original articles on the most prominent politics of the day.

2nd. With an epitome of the Debates in Council for the past weck.

3d. With an abstract of the Latest Intelligence current in the Colony.

4th. With a copious and carefully corrected table of the Wholesale and Retail Markets.

5th. With complete information relative to the

3d. With an abstract of the Latest Intelligence current in the Colony.
4th. With a copious and carefully corrected table of the Wholesale and Retail Markets.
5th. With a copious and carefully corrected table of the Wholesale and Retail Markets.
5th. With a foull report of all local events of interest to any class of readers.
7th. With a variety of select and original papers for the amusement of Ladies—the instruction of Artizans—and the perusal of men in the learned profession.

The Religious tenets professed by the Record, will be strictly those of the Church of England. This statement is made in order to protect the publishers against any mistaken or disappointed views on their future course. The Paper is not intended to be engrossed in the advocacy of the religious doctrines, or position in the colony, of the Establishment to which it avows itself to be attached; but neither will there be in its columns that all-sided and un-decided exposition of creed which marks and weakens the character of several of the colonial journals. The Politics of the Record will be Conservative, so far as that term can distinguish it from parties and organs which style themselves Liberal, on occount of their captious demeanour against the Legislature or the Executive Ministers and Officers of its Constitution; and their specious striving after pepularity, by playing on the prejudices, or pandering to the sympathies of the lower and less culcated masses of the people. In the vigorous freedom of enquiry, in the liberal charity of opinion, in the severity of necessary censure, and in advocating improvements in the condition of all classes, the Record shall not be found one whit behind the progressive and reforming spirit of the age. But it is in the future experience of its renders, not in their own previous promises, that the Publishers of the Record shall preceive the highest tone of morals and the chastest proprieties of language.

The chief aim, however, of the Record is essentially of an humble yet useful character. It cannot p

paper Offices
In Wind-or, Bathurst, Maitland, Brisbane, and In Wind-or, Bathurst, Maitland, Brisbane, and other tokuns of the interior or sea-coast as t lements, arrangements will be made for supplying subscribers through the medium of agents resident in those place, who alsne will communicate or deal with the Pros prietors—this having been proved the only plan for preventing the country dictualation of a paper, embarrassing rather then benefiting its original publishers.

barrassing rather then benefiting its original publishers.

The great object, it will be perceived, of the proprietors of the Record, is to issue a Weekly Journal of ingreat to other than those classes who are absorbed in the business or positics of the country, as well as to furnish a paper that cru be forwarded to England in the smallest packets, either weekly or monthly, hoding ha convenient compass all that its readers at home can desire to learn of this distant and important Colony.

The Proprietors beg to point out, also, that in consequence of the announced cessation of the Observer, a journal of a similar class will be wanted to supply its place. They venture, therefore, to trust that the Same Subscribers will continue their support to the Record. What has already been said is they believe a sufficient guarantee against any suspicions that the Record will be found putting itself into collision either with Dr. Lang or his division of the Presbyterian Church party.

The Subscription to the Record is £1 per annum, if paid in advance only of the quarter; and £1 10s. per annum, if paid in advance only of the quarter; and £1 10s. per annum, if paid on the expiration of the

quarter. Or thus :—the quarterly subscription is 1s. 6d., or 6s. 3d. if paid in advance.

The Terms for Advertising will be similar to 'hose of the journals now in existence, and it is presumed that the Record will form a peculiarly useful medium of advertising to Public, Literary, or Benevolent Societies—to Gentlemen in the Professions—to Conductors of Schools, or Teachers in any separate branch of Accomplishment, as well as Ship Masters and men in business, whose notices are intended to be at all permanent—in Adversisements inserted for any length of time, a liberal allowance will be made, particularly when the whole or a portion of the cost paid in advance.

The Prenting department of the Record Office is equally a lapsed to the production of Placards and Circulars, as of amphlets and Book Work, Writers publishing their own works will fin 1 at the Record

Circulars, as of amphlets and Book Work. Writers publishing their own works will find at the Record Office a careful and intelligent Reader and Reviser of Profs Literary assistance will at the same time be circefully granted.

As it is intended to establish the Record on its utility as a 'cokly Journal, it will be increased in size acc rding to the increase of its Subc ibers, but not in the number of its publications.

EXCHANGE UPON LONDON FITHE ROYAL BANK OF AUSTRA LIA will dispose of Drafts and Bankers acceptances payable in London
J. P. ROBINSON,

Office, No. 2, Church Hill.

NOTICF.

NOTICF.

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

GEORGE BOWMAN.

IN THE SUPREME COURT. 1.8 1115 SUPREME COURT.
Sheri, P's Office, Sydney, Systember 23, 1913.
Scott v. Sparke, the elder.

THIS DAY, the 30th justant, at noon,
at the raddone of Policy and American

at the residence of Defendant, "Woodland," on the road from Newcastle to Maitland, the Sheriff will cause to be sold about 100 head of cattle, 70 pigs. &c., &c., unless this execution is previously satisfied. CORNELIUS PROUT,

#### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. ARRIVALS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 23.—None.
29.—The barque Elizabeth. Captain Jones, from the island of Were, having left on the 8th instant, with 80 tons sandal wood
2).—The New York Packet, from the West Coast of South America.

South America. 23.—The Gilmore, from Hobart Town.

25.—The Gilmere, from Hobart Town.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 27.—The steamer Sovereign, Captain Cape, for Moreton Pay, with a general eargo. Passengers—
Mr. Pitts, Mr. Shaw, Miss Cruikshank, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Lillier, Messrs. Hawkins, Ferry, Somers, and Carlisle. Steerage—Viss M'Cann, Messrs Robinson. Lyons, Farrell, Crabb. Donaldson, Vaughan, Levy. Hawkins, Winstanley, Pearce, Carne, Kelly, and Love.

DEPARTURES.

28.—The barque Arlemis, Captain M' Donald, for Valparaiso, with sundries. Passengars—Mrs. Macdonald, Miss Howard, and eleven in the steerage. CLEARANCE.

CLEARANCE.
The schooner Waterilly, Captain Hoyle, for Hobart Town, with sundries.
The barque Alexander Johnson, Captain Swan, for Valparaiso, with sundries. Passengers—thirty-

four emigrants.

The Rebecca, Captain M'Taggart, was laid on at Singapore for Sydney when the Premier left.

INSOLVENT ESTATES.

Prosper De Mestre, a second meeting at ten o'clock.
Charles A. Bayley, a special meeting at eleven.
William Henry Tyrer (deceased), a special meeting

Whilam trenty after the atone.

The following also take place at Eathurst—viz.:—
Charle: Cable Warby, a single meeting at eleven.

John Liscomb. a second meeting at half-past eleven.

John Bowler, a special meeting at one.

John Bowler, a special meeting at one.
NEW INSOLVENTS.
No. 955. Thomas Joseph Walford of Bligh-street,
Sydney, writing clerk: debts, £103 3s, 9d.; assets
—personal property—£9 1s.: balance deficiency,
£99 2s. 9d. Property distrained on, and an execution
in the hands of a buildi,
953. George Lewis Poignand of King-street, Sydney, solietor: debts, £338 8s. 8d. assets—personal
property, £3 8s. autstanding debts, £144 7s. 7d.;
balance deficiency, £235 13s. 1d. Discharged from
prison.

DR. LANG.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald Gentlemen—It is truly melancholy to perceive that it. I ang, though he is fully aware that his own position before he was deposed from the sacred ministry, bears no resemblance whatever to the position of the non-intrusion party in the 'thurch of Scutland, endeavours incessmity to nake a different impression on the public mind. The than who can thus trifle with facts well known to him is much to be pi ied, and furnishes and evidence that the censure of deposition, of which he complains, was not unmerited. His position, so far as the Synod took cognizance of it, was this: He had been guilty of—first, calumniating his orethren in the most goos and groudless manner; secondly, of following divisive courses; and thrifly, of contumacy. It was, for these offences, and on oo other ground whatever, that he was deposed. Now can anything be more absurd than the pretence, that in standing carged with those offences, and being degrided for them, there is the least analogy to the position and the noble struggles and sacrifices of Dr. haliners, and those who act with him? These are not the men to act in so unworthy and unchristia a minner. What they contend for is the spiritual independence of the hurch; but no man ever manifested a more inveter te disike of that I dependence than Dr. Lang. It has been his aim ser dependence than Dr. Lang. It has been his aim ser different independence, that he broke with them, and began to emply against them his favourite weapons of calumny and abuse. It is those who have sacrilegiously assailed the spiritual independence of the Church of Scotland, and not the great and good men who have stood forth as its champions, that turnish a parallel to Dr. Lang; dommercing spirit, and his restless desire to "have the pre-emmence."

He asks, "to which portion of the divided Church of Scotland the Synod belongs; "We might as well have asked if the synod had divided into two bodies, to which of them the Church of Scotland belonged. Does he not recollect that h To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald

Does he not recollect that he himself used to contend, and in this he was right, that the Presbyerian Church in this colony is a distinct and entire ecclesiastical body; just as the Church of Scotland is a distinct and entire ecclesiastical body and not a purtion of any other ecclesiastical body. He no doubt recollects it well; but the opposite doctrine suits his present purpose better, and, therefore, he adopts it for the present. Yours, &c.,

A PRESENTERIAN.

We have only a single remark to make in reference to this miserable effusion of dastardly malignity; and it is this-when the Synod of Australia, at its last meeting, in October 1842, professed to take up the case of Dr. Lang, Dr. L. being in attendance publicly and repeatedly expressed his entire willingness to defend himself against any charges whatsoever that the Synod might have to bring against him in reference to any part of his conduct as a minister of religion in this Colony previous to the 6th of February 1842; at which time he pub licly renounced all connection with that body, precisely as Dr. Chalmers and the other Non Intrusion Presbyterian clergy did in regard to their connection with the Church of Scotland, as by law established, on the 18th of May last. And what was the result of this offer? Why, after a series of the most contemptible evasions, Dr. L. actually wrung from the Synod, agreeably to their own forced acknowledgement, that up that period they had nothing, not on the shudow of a charge, against in! The reasons for which Dr. L. even the left the Synod at the period referred to, were precisely the same as those that induced Dr. Chalmers and his brethren to take the step we have mentioned in May last; viz.: a conviction of the utter impracticability of carrying out the objects of a Christian Church in connection with such men as the majority of the Synod, con-nected as they were with the State. But the difference between the conduct of the State-Church-Men in Scotland and that of the Synod here, consists in this, that whereas the former quietly allowed Dr. Chalmers and his brethren to take their own course and made no attempt to deprive them of their character and standing as ministers of the Gospel, the lat-ลร ter meanly endeavoured, by their pitiful farce of deposition, to degrade and ruin the man against whom they had, no other complaint than that of his having been compelled—by their own antichristian procedure towards him—to renounce all connection with them for the future. But "the curse causeless does not come." There is nothing so utterly contemptible as cleri cal anathemas when unsupported by the voice of an enlightened and christian people; and the Synod have been feeling this

for a twelvementh past.

With respect to Dr. Lang's opinions as to the inherent rights of the Presbyterian Church in this or any other transmarine territory out of Scotland, they are pre-

cisely the same as they ever were viz. that the Presbyterian Church here has an inherent jurisdiction, and neither can nor ought to be interfered with by any Church or body beyond seas. But the Synod is actually in no such state of freedom and independence. It is bound by the law of the land to be IN CONNECTION WITH THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND AS BY LAW ESTAB-LISHED, and if it ceases to maintain that connection by coalescing with Dr. Chalmers and his friends, it will ipso facto lose all right and title to the temporalities And surely the Synod-men who endeavoured to degrade and ruin Dr. Lang, in Oct. last, can scarcely regard it as anything but a remarkable instance of the retributive justice of Divine Providence that there are men in the Logislative Council now, who thoroughly under tand their position in this respect and who can turn it to ac-They must hook themselves on to Principal Macfarlane's chariot-whee Is or stand the consequences. The Irish Presbyterians, it is true, have unanimously recognized Dr. Chalmers and the Free Church, but there is no such clause in their charter, as the one in the Synod's to which we have alladed, and, strange as it may seem, that clause was inserted without the personal knowledge or concurrence or Dr.

#### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. PRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29TH.

Mr. Westworth moved for returns con nected with the water police establishment. The house then went into committee on the Governor's amendments on the Lien on Wool Bill, which were agreed to.

Mr. Foster presented a petition from certain wine-prowers at Hunter's River, praying that the manufacturers of that article of colonial produce might be allowed to sell wise of colonial manufacture in quantities of less than ten gallous.

The Colonial Secretary submitted certain returns relative to grants of land moved for by Mr. Cowper, after which the house again resolved itself into committee on the Estimates, and the consideration of the Customs' Department was resumed. Mr. Windeyer again moved his amendment of the previous evening that the salary of the Collector should be reduced to 800l. per annum. A long discussion ensued, in the course of which it appeared to be the sense of the house that they were precluded from such a vote by the vote of the previous evening, to reduce the estimate for the department twenty per cent. A division on this point was taken, when the amendment was negatived by a large majority.

It was then moved, in order to obtain an additional reduction, that the Revenue Cutter should be dispensed with; but this motion being negatived, the department must now retain the cutter, which it is understood it had been previously arranged to get rid of, and make the reduction notwithstanding. The anti reductionists carried the 20 per cent, intending to dispose of the cutter, but they were out-manœuvred, and must now look for the reduction else-

The Port Phillip Customs' department was then passed, the whole amount voted being granted without opposition, saving that somebody moved to reduce the ing boat's crew at Melbourne, which was negatived; the whole of the Port Phillip members declaring in favour of an increase of salary of 100i. a-year to the Sub-Collector, Mr. Webb.

### PORT PHILLIP.

A deputation of all the members for Port Phillip, with the exception of the Mayor of Melbourne, now absent on leave, waited on his Excellency the Governor on Thursday last, to request assistance for the clearing of the Bars across the Yarra Yarra, at Melbeurne, and the ship channel at Geelong; to request that Geelong may be declared a free warehousing port: to request assistance for the Mechanics' Institution at Melbourne, and a grant of 10,000% for the improvement of that town. The depatrtion experienced a very cordial reception. Hi-Excellency, however, would not pledge himself either to declare Geelong a free warehousing port, which he feared w.uid involve considerable additional expense, or to grant assistance for the removal of the

bars. He was inclined, however, to grant the Mechanic's Institution a sum sufficient to pry off the mortgage on their building, but no yearly sipend; but while he acbut no yearly s ipend; but while he allowed that the sum accroing from town allotments in Melbourne gave the town a pretty strong claim on the government, he smiled something like refusal in reply to the petition for a gramof 10,000L

TO OUR SUBSCRIBE

As engagements to a considerate samount must be met within a limited time by the Proprietor of this journal, it is particularly request with the accounts due to this establishment be paid as soon as possible. The subscribers in town will called on for payment by Mr. Edward Ferris, which will furnish printed receipts signed by Mr. J. H. Ball.

The services of agents in the control will henceful be disponaed with for the Obsever. Such of them as may be in possession of printed receipts are puesed to return them under cover to Mr. J. H. Ballie.

All remittances made by post are requested to be forwarded to the ratee address.

forwarded to the came address. College-street, Sydney, Sept. 30, 1843.

Natural History.—This delightful study so fashionable - notice color instituting a branch of female accomplishments in Figland—is, we are happy to see, advancing rapidly in New South Weles. In no other country is there a in an extensive field for the scientific and curious; for, although the wondered works of the Almighty are equally beautiful and diversafied in many other countries, yet the natural productions of this country, diffaring almost in every respect from those of all other countries, render the study of them the more pleasing. Notwithstanding respect from those of an other countries, render the study of them the more pleasing. Notwithstanding the very great difficulty of procuring the various spreimens, Mr. Rouche has been successful. His Muscam is beneficially arranged, exhibiting some hundreds of specimens, the most rare and beautiful, and the successful the successful to the successful t productions of Austrana correctly arranged as to classification and attitude—in fact, nature and art are so exquisitely blended, that the beauties of the former are not in the least diminished by the allianc

#### ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE -BATHURST. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25.

MONDAY, SEFFEMER 20.

His Honor Mr. Justice Burton arrived in Bathurst on the evening of Saurday, the 23rd, although from the stare to which the late rains had reduced the roads in general, and their even perilous condition in some of the more mountainous parts, he was not expected for a day or two later.

On Sunday merining his Honor attended divine service, which was performed in the building known as flower more Hunya, who are received, service, with

service, which was performed in the building known as Government House, when an excellent sermon suited to the occasion was preached by the Rev. Mr. Sharp. On Monday morning at ten o'clock, the business of the creati was commenced in the usual form; the jury panel being called over, and the pro-lumation read by the Clerk of Assize, his, Honor delivered a few rewarks on the unexampled lightness of the Criminal Calendar, and the consequent benefit to the dilatrict, and intimated his intention of bringing on the civil business bridge the day appointed, which the extreme small-ess of the criminal daty would render desirable.

Thorass Craber, free by servitude, was then placed

Thomas Fraher, free by servitude, was then placed Thomas Fraher, free by servitude, was then placed at the har, charged with stealing forty-two head of cattle, the property of Phillin Ward, who proved the loss of the eattle, their brands, &c., and his afterwards finding them in possession of the police. A verdict of guilty was immediately returned, and his Honor retourking that he was a thief on an extensive scale, and must therefore be punished with sevenity, passed upon him a centence of a transportation for the News.

spased upon him a centence of a transportation for ten years.

Thomas Butler, free by servitude, was then indired for stealing a herse the property of George Wisson. A verduet of acquinal was returned.

John Lennard, free by servitude, was next placed at the bar, charged with attering a forged warrant or order, for the payment of money, with intent to defired. The jury after a few minutest deliberation, neutrned a credite of guilty; and the prisoner was sentenced to two years' hard labour in irons on the public works.

Richard I ees, born in the colony, was charged with stealing a cheque for filteen pounds. The jury, with a recommendation to mercy, on the ground of his having been the dupe of Howard.

THE BRIG "STAR."-The Elizabeth. which arrived from the South Sea Islands last night, corroborates the statement of the Star having been destroyed by Jones having brought on her clearance from Sydney, which was obtained by the car-penter of the Munford from the natives, whilst he was repairing the writing desk originally belonging to Captaian Ebril. From the account given by them, they had gone on board under the pretence of cleaning the sandal wood, and on obtaining the exes, the whole of the crew were massacred; the captain and mate, after some resistance, jumped overboard, and were drowned. The was afterwards set fire to .- Herald.

Usi Honey passed upon the pisoner sentence of imprisonment and hard labour in Sydney Gaol, for twelve eighed ir months.

John M'Cabe, was indicted for stealing a cheque, from Mr. William Henry Cope, manager of the Eank of Australasia, Eathanst.

or Australasia, Eatherist.

In this care no doubt appeared of the actual guilt of
the prisoner, but a technical objection as to the value
of the instrument being started, was held to be fatal,
and the Judge accordingly directed a verdict of
acquittal.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27. The Speaker took the chair at the usua

Mr. Windeyer presented a petition from the default of the late Mr. Macquoid, Sheriff of New South Wales. The petitioners set forth that Mr. Macquoid was appointed to the office of Seriff in this co-lony by the home government, and that neither the people nor the government of the colony had anything to do with the ap-pointment; further, that by an arrangement entered into between Mr. Macquoid and the home government, he, Mr. Macqoid, received a certain fixed sum by way of salary, in lieu of the fees receivable in his office; that the petitioners were compelled to entrust the collection of certain moneys to Mr. Macquoid, after collecting which, but before paying them over to the parties to whom they belonged, Mr. Macquoid failed, and the petitioners were subjected to the loss. The petitioners came to the council for relief, and as precedents for such relief they quoted the cases of Lord Macclesfield and Mr. Ricketts, the sufferers by whose defalcations were indemnified by the government. A similar petition had been presented last year, as the council would be aware from the papers which had been laid before the house by the government. The prayer of the pennion must that the sums so owing to the petitioners The prayer of the petition wasshould be paid to them out of the funds of the collony; but although he was prepared to contend to the fullest extent that the petitioners ought not to be allowed to suffer, he was not prepared to support that portion of the prayer of the petition which asked for payment from the funds of the colony. The petition was read, and afterwards ordered to be received.

Mr. Cowper gave notice that he should move to-morrow, (Thursday), that after Saturday next, the hours of meeting of this council should be from twelve o'clock, noon,

to six o'clock p.m.

Mr. Windeyer presented a petition from magistrates, settlers, and others, of Mierton and Muswellbrook, against the establishment of district councils; the grounds urged by the petitioners were, the impessibility of paying, in the depressed state of the colony, direct taxes to the amount which would be required to carry into effect he objects for which it was proposed to catablish these councils; and further, the is justice which was done to the colony by arbitrarily enforcing such a system without reference to the wishes or wants of the colonists. The petition was signed by Leawren one and two hundred persons. Amongst the names were those of four magistrates; and so far as he was able to udge from his knowledge of the remainder, they comprised nearly all the respectable settlers and others interested in the matter. II's would move that the petition be read.

The petition was read, and ordered to be

received.

Mr. Wentworth said that he wished to put a question to the Colonial Secretary, which was, whether it was the intention of the government to introduce, during the present session, any measure for the better regulation of duties on spirits, and of the in generall; . He was induced to put this gression in consequence of the extensive sugare which had been made within the last tew day, and many other extensive seizures which had been made within the ast few months. prove that for a long time a regular system scries of resolutions which he was new about of sampyling and ifficit distillation had be give notice of, would also have been debeen going on, interfering to an enermous extent with the legitimate resenue of the government. To protect that revenue was one of the first duties of this house; but he To protect that revenue was t ought the measure, whatever it might be, the could adopted, should emanate from the government. Any measure, the object of which would be an alteration in duties would come with a better grace from the government than from any individual member of the house, and would in all prohability have a much more beneficial effect. If the invectment were not prepared to proposel to any measure on the subject, or one forward, he (Mr. W.) should feel it his duty, on an early day, to move for the appointment of a Select Committee of this house, to inquire into and re-

port upon the best means of putting a stop extensive system of muggling and illicit distillation now prevailing, with a yiew to the protection of the revenue. Before taking such a step he had felt desirons to ascertain if the government contemplated any measure, and therefore he had brought

this matter before the house at present. The Colonial Secretary, in reply to the question of the honorable member, begged to assure him and the house that the subject which the honorable member had now brought forward had long occupied the most auxious consideration of the government. It was his opinion-and he might state it as the opinion of the governmentthat the wholesale system of snuggling and illicit distillation which had prevailed was attributable to the high duties charged on imported spirits. One principal difficulty which existed was, that in the present state of the revenue, the government thought it incumbent to hesitate before proceeding to any measures which might have the effect of deteriorating that revenue; and there was also another reason, which was that the high price of spirits consequent on the high rate of duty had considerable effect on the amount of consumption of spirits in the colony. If however, the government should determine on a reduction in the duty on spirits, he, the Colonial Secretary, should wish to have from the house, an expression to the effect that should any defalcation in the revenue casue from such reduction, the amount should be made up from some other source. The alteration which he should propose would be a fixed duty of 5s. per gallon on all spirits consumed in the colony; and at the same time it would be necessary to increase the duty on imported wine, say 1s. per gallon. These alterations would bring the general question of the tariff before the house. Such a tariff was in course of preparation for proposal to the house, and he hoped to be able to lay it before the house before the close of the present session; indeed it was of importance that no time should be lost, as in the ordinary course the measure must contain a suspending clause, in order to await the decision of her Majesty before coming into operation. A power was moreover given to the Governor, in order to meet extraordinary emergencies to assent to any measure on behalf of her Majesty, and to bring it into operation at once, and this power he had no doubt the Governor would feel disposed to exercise if this council adopted a resolution to the effect that the case was one of such emergency that no delay ought to take place.

Dr. Lang said that he had now to give notice of his intention of moving a series of resolutions on the subject of education, and the assistance to be afforded by the gowhat lengthy, and it might perhaps be necessary that he should say some words by way of apology for bringing so much matter before the council at this moment, more especially as there were already on the paper notices of two series of resolutions by him But he would remind the council that one of these series was to have been gone into on Thursday last, but was deferred in consequence of other more pressing business, at the wish of various honorable members: the other resolutions he had not intended to introduce until the estimates for the post office department had been before the house; but the introduction of the Post Office Act Amendment Bill rendered it necessary that These were sufficient to ne should not delay them further. series of resolutions which he was new about ferred to a late period of the session, had it not been that one of his colleagues, who happened to entertain the same opinions as himself on the subject of them; was farful that he should be compelled to leave Sydney before the termination of the session and he was anxious to have these resolutions discussed before he did leave Sydney. He would now read the resolutions them

serves.

1. That it is the duty of government to make suitable and adequate provision for the general education of the people.

2. That the Educational System, at present in operation is the property of the

That the fourational system, as present in operation in time colony, in the form of denominational schools, supported in part from the public Treasury, is totally inadequate to meet the wants of the colony, -uncertain in its application-medicient in its character-and likely to entail a heavy and intolerable burden on the community.

3. That it is therefore expedient and necessary that such a system, in so far as the existing denominational schools receive assistance from the state, about forthwith cease and determine, and that all schools to be supported from the public treasury should henceforth be established on one cemprehensive; good, and he placed under the immediate.

Residuals to forward a despatch to the Lorentzieve good and the placed under the immediate.

Residuals of Directors recommendicated to the Lorentzieve good and the support of the land to the support of the placed under the immediate. hensive model, and be placed under the immediate supervision of the model.

nensive isodal, and be placed under the immediate supervision of the government.

That in all schools to be supported by the state the holy Scriptures, in the authorised version, shall be gual daily, but without note or comment, and that the business of each day shall be commenced. and concluded with the reading of a form of prayer to be agreed on beforehand by a committee of this council, but that no creed or catechism of any description shall be allowed.

That the chidren of Roman Catholic parents, who

may be may fling that their offspring should be taught to read the Holy Scriptures in the authorised version, and the children of Jewish parents who may be unwilling that their offspring should be taught to read the Christian Scriptures, shall on no account be required to read the christian Scriptures, the Scriptures of the Nor Texternate researching.

New Tistament respectively.

That it itali be lawful for the district councils to establish primary or common schools, that is schools for reading, writing, and arithmetic, on this basis, wherever they may deem it necessary for the welfare and advancement of their re-pective districts that such schools should be established, and to recognise existing schools, supported from the public Treasury, thereto conforming; each schoolmaster of such schools, to be provided at the expense of the district with a school-house and dwelling-house, and a fixed salary not exceeding £50 per annora, with permission to charge fees from the pupils, not exceeding 5s, per quarter.

That it is the opinion of this council that the City Council of Sydney and the Town Council of Melburne, respectively, should be authorised to establish a model or training school in the said City or Town, respectively, for the practical instruction of intending schoolmasters, in the business of teaching; the head-master of such school to have a salary pot exceeding £100 per annum, with the other privileges and indulgences above mentioned. That it is expedient and necessary, in order to render the benefits of a superior education easily accessible in all parts of the territory, that provide support of schools of a superior order, accompanied with the primary or common schools, it shall be lawful for any district council, or other municipal body laving the powers of a district council, to establish one or more Grammar or High Schools in any town or city having a population of nor the superior production of the schools of a surprise and production of any or or or in a district council, to as a superior order, accompanied with the primary or common schools, it shall be lawful for any district council, or other municipal body laving the powers of a district council, in any town or city lawing a population of not New Testament respectively.
That it shall be lawful for the district councils to

body having the powers of a district council, to establish one or more Grammar or High Schools in any town or city having a population of not fewer than two thousand souls, for the Latin and Greek languages, and the elements of Mathematics, Natural History, and Natural Philosophy; the master of each of such schools to be provided at the expense of the district or municipality, with a school-house or dwelling-house, and a shary not exceeding £100 per annun, with permission to charge fees not exceeding 10s, per quarter.

That as the comparatively low state of clucation throughout this territory is to be ascribed, in no small degree, to the incompetency of a lage proportion of the schoolmasters of the colony, as well as to the inadequate remineration they have

as to the inadequate remuneration they have minerto received for their services and the uncertain tenure of their appointments, it is absolutely ne-cessary to make provision for the intellectual train-ing of the future schoolmasters of the colony, as well as of that portion of the colonial you'h who may desire to participate in the benefits of an eademical education, whether with a view to professional pursuits or to the general business of

professional pursuance life.

J. That it is the opinion of this council, that properties extent, should therefore be a considerable of the professional pursuance. vision, to a moderate extent, should the clore be made forthwith for the establishment or accombinations institutions or colleges in this territory; and that for this purpose whenever any religious or other body shall establish such a college or institution, provided such college or institution, provided such college or institution shall comprise not fewer than three professorships, and make provision, to the satisfaction of this council, for a cu riculum or course of education, extending over cu riculum or course of education, extending over not less than three years, in the languages, philosophy, and arts, a salary of  $\mathcal L$  per annum shall be allowed to each professor, provided the whole allowance to any such institution or college shall not exceed  $\mathcal L$  per annum.

1. That it is the opinion of this council that the criphus schools of this colony, being government establishments, should henceforth be conducted on

establishments, should henceforth be conducted on the principlesemboiled in the foregoing resolutions, and should no longer be maintained or regarded as sectarian and denominational establishments.

12. That it is the opinion of this house, that until machinery of a more suitable and permanent a character for superintending the cutire department of public institutions in this wolony can be duly organized and established, the carrying out of the preceding resolutions should be cutrusted to a standing committee of this council, renewable from year to year, with a paid secretary or clerk, specially appointed for that purpose

Mr. Foster gave notice that when the police estimates were under consideration, he should move that the petition which he had presented from the district

many a cre under consideration, he should move that the petition which he had presented from the district councils, be also taken into consideration of the house. Mr. Jones said that he rose with considerable pain to lay before the house the statement of a circumstance in which himself and another hon, member of that house were concerned; and which he submitted was calculated to affect the independence of a member of that council, and was consequently a breach of as privileges. [The Colonial Secretary begged the hon, member to speak a lattle louder, inasmuch as his remarks were quite inaudible on that side of the house. Mr. Jones proceeded to read a paper he had prepared Mr. Jones proceeded to read a paper he had prepared detailing the circumstances of which he complained. detaining the circumstances of which he complained from which we gathered, that on the day succeeding the late division on Mr. Wentworth's Usury Bill the hon. member took his seat at the board of the Australian Trust Company, of which he is director, when upon putting some question to

the Chairman, (Mr. Elwin,) that gentleman expressed his surprise at seeing him at the board after the vote he (Mr. Jones) had given, and the doctrines he had maintained on the previous day, and further informed him that he (Mr. E.) considered it to be his duty to forward a despatch to the London Board of Directors, recommending that his (Mr. Jones) name be omitted in the next list of Directors. That theseuron, he (Mr. Jones) taken by surprise as the to be his duly to forward a despatch to the London Board of Directors, recommending that his (Mr. Jones) name be omitted in the next list of Directors. That thereupon, he, (Mr. Jones) taken by surprise as the house would conceive, informed Mr. Elwin that of course he would use his pleasure in pursuing the course he had intimated, but that he (Mr. J) must consider such intimation in the light of a threat calculated to affect his independent vote as a member of council. That his (Mr. Jones') opinion on the Usury Laws had been long well known, and that recent events had tended to confirm them; and that according to Mr. Elwin's dictum, every bank and money lender in the colony ought to visit him with their displeasure. That he had not sought the office of of Director in the Australian Trust Company; and that under all the circumstances of the case, he should conceive it his duty to bring the intimation so conveyed to him by Mr. Elwin before the council. He accordingly did so, and he much lamented the necessity that compelled him to complain of the conduct of a gentleman with whom, in business connected with the Company, he bad never in any instance disagreed. He was, however, compelled by a strict sense of duty to prefer that complaint, and in whatever way the house might dispose of it, he (Mr. Jones), and he felt assured, Mr. Elwin also, would low to their decision. (Hear hear.)

Mr. Elwin, in explanation, said, the honorable member had alluded to the great surprise he had felt on his (Mr. Elwin's) addressing him on the subject at the meeting of directors of the Trust Company, and he (Mr. Elwin's) addressing him on the subject at the meeting of directors of the Trust Company; and the (Mr. Elwin's) addressing him on the subject at the entering of directors of the Trust Company; and he (Mr. Elwin's) addressing him on the subject at the entering of directors of the Trust Company; and he (Mr. Elwin's) addressing him on the subject to his five of the subject at the heart of the company; and he had heart a most usual me

therefore one of the last men in the word who could have been expected to turn round upon the company, in his seat in the house, and seek to effect its destruction by the only means by which that destruction could be elected. He (Mr. Elwin) did express his actonizhment at the opinions which the honorable member had awaved. With the vote of the honorable member had awaved. With the vote of the honorable member had awaved. member had avowed. With the vote of the honorable member had avowed. With the vote of the honorable member he had nothing to do, but he certainly had to do with the opinions which were held by any Director of that company, whether that Director happened to be a member of this house or not. It was his duty to select and point out to those at home, for whom he was interested here, fit and proper persons to represent and take care of their interests in this colony; and it could not be argued that any one holding such opinions as Mr. Jones had avowed, was such proper representative and guardian of vested interests. The honorable member was not content with giving a simple vote in the matter—with giving the measure unqualified, unestitied support, but he went out of his way in order to give expression to his opinions. He had called upon members not to allow themselves to be led away by arguments in favour of yested unqualified, unrestrieted support, but he went out of his way in order to give expression to his opinions. He had called upon members not to allow themselves to be led away by arguments in favour of vested rights; he had supported doctrines which, if the house had acted upon them, must have destroyed the Trust Company altogether; and he (Mr. Elwin) could not then consider the honorable member as a proper person to hold the office of Director of that Company—to superintend its affairs—to watch over the distribution of its funds—when the honorable member's avowed opinions were utterly exposed to that company. But the honourable member had not told the Council all that had passed. At the time of the occurrence in the Directors' from the honorable member had declared that it was not his intention to support the retro-spective clauses of the bill; but that on the contrary, he had used every exertion in order to induce the honorable and learned member for Sydney to withdraw those clauses; and when Mr. Jones left the Board Room, some of the other Directors urged upon his attention this withdrawal of support by Mr. Jones, and endeavoured to impress upon him, Mr. Elwin, that there was no occasion to do any thing more in the matter. He (Mr. Elwin) in the presence of the other Directors upon him, Mr. Elwin, that there was no occasion to do any thing more in the matter. He (Mr. Elwin) in the presence of the other Directors, with a view to obtaining their concurrence in any course he might pursue; for he alone was responsible, and wanted no concurrence; but the acted in faincess to the honorable member should be aware of what he (Mr. Elwin) purposed doing, else he might have sent home the spec th of the honorable member and his own opinion on the subject, and might have continued acting under the same guise of friendship and confidence as before, notwithstanding that he should have done so in the knowledge that that company is funds, to the amount of £500. The honorable member was precluing and in the projudiced against the against the company, or against mortgages; more than this, for the services which gentlemen rendered as directors a small, and inddeed very inadequate, yearly stipend was allowed; and not more than a mouth since, the honorable member had requested and procured from him, Mr. Elwin, payment of one-half year's stipend as a director of the company. He

did think under all the circumstances, that the honorable member should have considered we! fore he came into this house to give unqualified of the company of which he was a paid director; he certainly did think that the hon, member had been guilty of the grossest inconsistency, one day to promulgate opinions which, if acted on, would plunder the company of half its revenues, and the next day to come to the board of directors to superintend the distribution of beaus. He, Mr. Elwin, had not, however, contented himself, as he might have done, by sending home a mere account of what occurred in this house, but he had also stated the qualifications which Mr. Jones had subsequently made, intimating also the opinion of the other directors here, that the withdiawal of support from the obnoxious clauses, the opinion of the other unrectors here, that the withdrawal of support from the obnoxious clauses, by Mr. Jones, was sufficient. He, Mr. Elwin, denied however that he had been given, and his animodycesions were used had been given, and his animodycesions were to the had noen given, and in a animative, stons were dir, cted to the speech, and not to the vote; so far from having endeavoured in any wa to influence the votes of honorable members, he had studiously avoided conversing even upon this measure, least such a desire might be suspected.

The honourable member then withdrew.

The honourable member then withdrew.

Dr. Bland pressed a high encommum on the honourable member from Charlotte-place, whose explanation had been highly to his credit, and was in every respect worthy of an Englishman, and of one occupying his stution in society.

Some conversation then took place as to the propriety of bringing forward any motion on the subject, after the discussion which had taken place.

Mr. Walker proposed that the house should proceed to the order of the day.

The Attorney-General considered the present discussion, was not only unprofitable, but an unnecessary attack on the hon, member from Charlotte-place.

Dr. Lang regretted the great waste of time which

cussion, was not only unprofitable, but an unnecessary attack on the hon, member from Charlotte-place.

Dr. Lang regretted the great waste of time which had been occasioned by the discussion which had taken place, and he was equally grieved at some of the sentiments which had been expressed; his own opinion was, that there had been no breach of privilege. Since he had entered that house, he had seen one hon, member studying the Teetotaller: if it should happen that the hon, member were to support a measure introduced into that house for the reduction of duties on spirits—would it be at all surprising that he should receive an intimation that he was no longer fit to remain a member of the Teetotal Society? Some allusions had been made to his (Or. L.'s) conduct in that house on two occasions, by the hon, member for Sydney (Dr. Bland) and puricularly with regard to his vote and opinions on the Usury Bill; but he would say that he had given no vote in thrit house with a greater self-conviction—that it emanated from a feeling of "mems consciurated." thus the one he gave with reference to the Usury Bill.

Mr. Murray rose to make some further remarks on

Murray rose to make some further remarks on the subject, but was restrained, by observing that the feeling of the house was against his so doing. The Colonial Socretary idid upon the table copies of the following despatches from Lord Stanley to Sir

the following despatches from Lord Stanley to Sir George Cipps ich, dated 29th April, 1913, No. 63, on the subject of an arrangement, permitting foreign whalers to sell, subject to duty, such portion of their oil for consumption, as may be necessary to defray the expenses of refit.

ic expenses of reached. Copy of a despatch, dated 23rd March, 1843, on ic appointment of a Solicitor-General. Copy of a desdatch, dated 24th January, 1843, No. 2, on the appointment of Profitonotary. Ordered to

12, on the appointment of Prothonotary. Ordered to be printed.

The Colonial Secretary laid upon the table; (1) The returns enumerated in an address to the Governor, adopted on the motion of Mr. Panton, on the 8th instant, as complete as they can be made. (2) No 2 of the returns enumerated in the address to his Excellency the Governor, adopted on the motion of Dr. Nicholson, on the 13th instant.

Mr. Windeyer moved that an address be presented to his Excellency the Governor, praying that he will be pleased to order, that a copy of any communication from the administration at home to the customs department in this colony, relative to the payment of income tax on the salaries of officers of that department, be laid before this council.

Address brought up and adopted; to be presented by the Colonial Secretary and the Commander of the Forces.

Colonial Secretary then moved that the house

The ! olonial secretary then moved that the house should resolve itself into committee for the further consideration of the estimates for 1844, and that Mr. Elwin do take the char.

Mr. Elwin, having taken his seat as Chairman, stated that the motion before the committee at the last adjournment was, that the sum of £623 17s. 6d, he wind! for the salaries of the Dairies of the 18 the wind! voted for the salaries of the Private Se

be voted for the salaries of the Private Secretary, Aid-de-Camp, and Messenger, and other expenses connected with those officers.

Mr. Windeyer wished to know why the charges were higher than in 1842.

The Colonial Secretary explained, that the stationery of all departments in former years had been included in one sum; there were also some trifling additions occasioned by an extra day in leap year, and some augmentation of the forage allowance.

Mr. Windeyer sail, on reference to his Excellency's Minute on Finance, it was quite clear he contemplated a reduction, and that he considered it was the fault of the members of the council if they suffered charges

members of the council if they suffered charges

of the inciners of the council at they suffered charges of this kind to pass.

Dr. Bland felt the necessity of a reduction in the government salaries, and Ismented that the house could not even lessen that of the Governor himself, which he considered was ample for the payment of the items now under consideration.

Mr. Foster considered it would be advisable to secretin the probable ways and the probable ways and the probable ways and the salaries and the salari

Mr. Poster considered it would be advisable to ascertain the probable amount of the revenue before they determined on what items should be dispensed

they usees minute with.

Mr. Windeyer said, that by the Governor's minute it appeared there was only £23,000 in the Treasury, and that there were debts paying interest to the amount of £21,000; consequently any required sur-

plus in the revenue must be made up by the reduction of the expenditure.

Mr. Foster would rather subscribe to pay the ob-

Mr. Foster would rather subscribe to pay the ob-jectionable items than submit to so discreditable a proposition as that of not allowing the salaries of officers necessary to support the dignity of the repre-sentative of the home government.

Dr. Bland thought a reduction necessary, but was

opposed to the adoption of any general scale, as some salaries were, he considered, as much too low as others were too high.

smarres were, the considered, as much too low as others were too high.

The Colonial Secretary in reply to the observations of the hon, and learned member for Darham, that the Governor could find a private secretary willing to do the duties of that office, which wore very onerous, without pay, would merely state as his opinion, that it was just as likely that a lawyer would take a brief without a fee, as that a government officer would do the duties of his office without a salary. He had not so gloomy a view as the hou, and learned member with regard to the ways and means, which he hoped would be sufficient to meet the most sanguine wishes of the colony. He then proceeded to shew that the salary of the Governor of the Colony was not so great as that of the governor of Canada, which was 70001, a-year.

Mr. Walker made a few remarks showing the ne-

Mr. Walker made a few remarks showing the ne-

cessity of a reduction.

Mr. Hamilton considered the Auditor General com petent to form the best opinion of the revenue which appeared in the minute of his Excellency. The salary of Private Secretary was always charged at home on the consolidated fund; and he considered it an unwise step to attempt to touch the salary of the Governor, either directly or indirectly, and like the honourable and learned member for Northumberland, he would rather subscribe towards raising the amount than that such an exhibition of parsimonious feeling should be conveyed to England.

Dr. Bland remarked, that the salary of the Go-

Dr. Bland remarked, that the salary of the Governor a few years ago was only £2000.

Dr. Lang thought the items might be got rid of by placing them in schedule B.

The Attorney General hoped that hon, members would, for the honour of the house, pass the items now, whatever they did afterwards.

Much discussion ensued on this point, for which we have not space; and the following resolution was at length agreed to: "That a sum not exceeding £625 17s. 6d., be appropriated to defray the salaries and allowances of the establishment of his Excellency the Governor"

The Colonial Secretary then moved that assum not

less than £735 18s, 6d., be voted to defray the salaries and expenses of his Honor the Superintendent of Port Phillip; but he sybsequently withdrew the item of £109 15s, for forage for two horses; and it was ultimately agreed that the sum of £29 0s, 6d, should be placed on the establishment of the Colonial Secretary, m schedule B.

A long discussion than The Colonial Secretary then moved that assum not less than £735 16s, 6d., be voted to defray the sala-

tary, m schedule B.

A long discussion then ensued on the sum estimated for the department of the Colonial Secretary; during which every required information was given by the head of the department; but as it was necessary to ascertain what portion of the expenditure should properly be referred to the home government, the committee adjourned till next law.

mittee adjourned till next day.

The council having resumed, the chairman reported progress, and the following orders of the day were, on the motion of the Colonial Secretary, deferred until Thursday

until Inursday.

1. Registry Bill; second reading.

2. Estimates of Expenditure for 1841; to be further considered in committee.

consuered in committee.
3. Sheriff Bill; second reading.
4. Water Police Act Amendment Bill; second reading.
5. Maintenance of Light-houses Bill; to be further considered in committee.
6. Postage Act Amendment Bill; to be further considered in committee.
The council then adicumed at the first property of the considered in committee.

The council then adjourned at ten o'clock,

### THURSDAY, SEPT. 28.

Mr. Wentworth presented a petition from Mururundi, praying for the extension of the jurisdiction of the courts of requests throughout the colony to actions for debt amounting to £30. The petition was read and received.

A message from the Governor was received, proposing some amendments in the lien on wool bill, the most important of which was the omission of the following words from the 3d clause of the bill: " And of any stations beyond the limits of the said colony wherever the same may be respectively depasturing or usually kept the time of the due execution of the said mortgages." These words were objected to by his Excellency, as recognising a power on the part of the occupiers of squatting stations to mortgage the lands of the crown. The other amendments were merely verbal. The message was ordered to be taken into consideration on Friday.

Mr. Ebden presented a petition from Mr. Henry Fowler, praying for compensation for injuries received in capturing bushrangers. Mr. Ebden, Dr. Lang, and Dr. Thomson, said a few words in support of the prayer of the petition.

The Colonial Secretary stated that the

subject had been repeatedly under the cousideration of the government, and that the sum of 2001, had been placed on the estimates as compensation to the petitioner for the injuries sustained.

A petition from certain inhabitants of Wilberforce, praying for relief from the payment of quit-rents, was was presented by Mr. Pauton, and on the motion of Mr. Pauton was read at length. From the noise in

the body of the house, however, the contents of the petition could not be ascertained.

petition could not be ascertained. Mr. Windeyer gave notice, that on Saturday next be should propose a resolution to the effect, that the salaries of the Governor of this colony, and of the Superintendent of Port Phillip were too high—and if the house affirmed this resolution, then he should move tor leave to bring in a bill, in the method prescribed by the act of parliament, to effect a reduction in these salaries.

in these salaries.

Mr. Wentworth gave notice, that he should to-morrow, (yesterday), move that an address be presented to he: Excelency, requesting him to cause to be hid upon the table of the houte returns of the revenue derived from the Water Police Establishment,

be Ivid upon the table of the house returns of the revenue derived from the Water Police Establishment, tomage, daty, &c. Also, the expenses of the establishment, salaries of officers, clerks, &c., &c. On the suggestion of Mr. Therry, and several other members, Dr. Lang agreed to postpone his resolutions relative to the representation, till the estimates were desposed of.

Mr. Cowper moved, and Mr. Elwin seconded, that the hours of meeting on Saturday should be from twelve o'clerk noon, to sto o'clock b M.

The Registry Bill, was referred to a Committee, consisting of the Attorney-General, Art. Foster, Mr. Windeyer, Vr. Theny, bir. Hamilton, Dr. Lang, Dr. Thomson, and Mr. Elwin.

On the motion of he colonial Secretary, the Speaker left the Char, and the house resolved itself into a committee on the estimates.

The Colonial Secretary suggested the postponement of the consideration of the estimates for his d'partment, as he had not yet been able to procure the hintonation which he had yest-rday promised, in a satisfactory manner to lay it before the co-mittee; and further, that the committee should for the present postpone the consideration of all the items provided for by schedule B, of the Act of Partiament, and pass to the consideration of those departments over which the consideration of those departments over which

to the consideration of those departments over which the council had more immediate control.

After some conversation, this suggestion was a preed to, on the understanding that the committee should hereafter every to this, for the purpose of making any recommendations for retrenclment which they might

deem necessary.

The Colonial Secretary said that the estimates for The Colonial Secretary said that the estimates for the department of the Legislative Council could not be gone on with, as the council had not determined on what establishment they would have. Already they had appointed one officer, the Speaker, for whom a salary must be provided. It would be necessary to have a Sergeant-at-Arms, to carry into effect the orders of the house; a short-hand writer would also be required, besides other appointments; and he hoped that the committee on the rules and regulations of the house would be prepared, after Tuesday next, to lay before the house a proposal for the necessary establishment.

The estimates for the department of the Registrar

The estimates for the department of the Registrar was postpond until the committee appointed to consider the Registry Bill should have reported on what charge they considered necessary.

The Colonial Secretary then read over the estimates for the customs' department, There was an increase on the estimate of last year of 511, 118, 7d. On some of the charges there was a decrease; but in some of the charges there was a decrease; but in consequence of the formation of an establishment at Broken Bay, which had been deemed absolutely necessary, in order to preven the recurrence of frauds on the revenue, which had been preptrated to an enormous amount, an additional expense of 4361, 10s, had been incurred.

Mr. Windever many

Mr. Windeyer moved that the salary of the col-lector of customs should be reduced from 1000l, to

8001, per annum,
Some remarks which fell from the hon, member Some remarks which fell from the hon, memoer in the course of his speech gave rise to an irrelevant discussion on the condition of the working classes, and the recent emigration to Valparaiso.

Dr. Thompson said, the allusion having been made to the number of parties who had left Sydney for Valparaiso, he would mention to the house that he had been the condition of the house that the had been the condition to the house that the hadden the condition of the house that the hadden the house that the hadden the house that the hadden the house that the house had the house that the house had the house

for Valparaiso, he would mention to the house that he had recently gone on board vessels bound for that port, and he had observed that the class of emigrants were persons who not only paid their own passage, but generally managed to provide themselves with a variety of little comforts and necessaries for the

variety of voyage.

Mr. Therry mentioned an instance of a man who had been in his own service as coachman, and who, up to the time of his departure, had been in the receipt of £35 a year and his livery, exclusive of course of his board and lodging, having quitted that introduce for the nurnose of coing to Valuariato.

course of his board and lodging, having quitted that situation for the purpose of going to Valparaiso.

Mr. Windeyer was willing to admit that the class of persons who usually quitted this colony for Valparaiso were those of the more prudent description—parties who took the opportunity of getting away from the colony while they had a chance of doing so, without storning to be strong out.

from the colony while they had a chance of doing so, without stopping to be starved out.

Dr. Lang could not see that the fact of parties leaving the colony who I ossessed a little money, saved no doubt through long and toilsome industry, was a proof of the nonexistence of distress, any more than the fact of £190,000 being deposited in the Savings' Bank by parties who had principally acquired it by similar means. The manner in which the estimates had hitherto been considered in that house had created within his breast a streng hading dured to ysimilar heads. The manner in which the estimates had hitherto been considered in that house, had created within his breast a strong feeling of melancholy; and knowing as he did, that retrenchment in the expenses of the government was widely and imperatively called for, he foit bound to assert, although he admitted the assertion to be a hirsh one, that the feelings, interests, and wishes, of the people of the colony, were not properly represented in that house. (Hear, hear.) The evil which he alluded to was the great power and influence of the crown in that house, and the remedy for that evil would be found in the motion which originally appeared on the paper for that day, by which those parts of the colony which were hitherto but insufficiently represented, would be made to ceture additional members; and thus a more form-dable front of resistance might be shown on the put of those who sat on that side of the house, to the hitherto overwhelming influence of the gentlemen who sat on the treasury benches, (Hear, hear.) In the consideration of this first item of the estimates, several de-

grees of reduction had been proposed, but all without success. First, they had proposed the reduction of one-third of the expenses; next, of one-fourth, a fifth a sixth, and even a tenth, but all these propositions were negatived not only by the votes of all the government officers, and all the nominees of the crown, but by several members who held their situations in that house as the elected representatives of the people. (Hear, hear). The only rules of arithmetic at which the honorable members who sat on the treasury benches appeared to have arrived at, were addition and reduction, so necessary in times like these, they appeared to have no knowledge whatever. (Hear, hear, and laughter). It was quite clear, however, that unless the fundamental principles of these rules were put more into practice than they had hitherto hear, and laughter). It was quite clear, however, that unless the fundamental principles of these rules were put more into practice than they had hitherto been, the prosperity of the colony would speedily be reduced to "vulgar fractions." (Hear). It had been suggested on a former occasion, that if the house did not vote upon the estimates as the clause of the prosperity of the president in the hen suggested on a former occasion, that if the house did not vote upon the estimates as the Colonial Secretary desired, but persisted in throwing the burchen of some portion of them upon the sums reserved in schedule B. of the New South Wales Act, thay would be acting ungraciously towards the Howe Government. He did not know what digree of deference other honorable members might be derivous of paying to the wishes of the Home Government in this particular, but he must say, that the latter had not manifested much inclination to act graciously towards the colony, or they would never have cramped the powers and energies of its legislative borly in the manner they had done. (Hear, hear.) The people of Virginia and Massachussets, and of other British settlements, which were founded in America during the reigns of James I, and Charlet I., although of far less importance in respect to the extent of their population than the colony of New South Wales, land ever maintained for themselves the right of uncontrolled legislative, and had refused to permit any law passed by the Imperial Parliament to take effect within their territories, until it had first received the assent of their own representatives. They had, in short, maintained inviolable all the rights and privileges of free-born Englishmen. (Hoar, hear, hear, bear, purport entired to the contractive the second of their population.) manuated invincate all the rights and privileges of free-born Faglishinen. (Hoar, hear, hear.) Unfortunately, the people of New South Wales were not so happily circumstanced; and much as it grieved him, he was fully sensible that no reductions of any importance would be effected, notwithstanding the evident necessity which existed for them. It had been contended by the gentlemen on the other side, that a proof of no such variances their research their research.

he was fully sensible that no reductions of any importance would be effected, notwithstanding the evident necessity which existed for them. It had been contended by the gentlemen on the other side, that a proof of no such retrenchment being necessary, existed in the fact that it had not been called for by any extensive demonstration of public opinion, but the argument appeared to him to be perfectly untenable: for as the volcano never presented any appearance of greater tranquillity than when it was about to burst out into a violent cruption, so a public feeling in favour of retrenchment might exist to an amazing extent, although it had not been manifested by public meetings, or by the common-place phraseology of newspaper paragraphs. He would conclude by intimating his intention to support the amendment which had been brought forward by his honorable and learned friend the member for Durham.

Several other members having expressed their opinions on the subject.

The Collector of Customs said, that as the sense of the house had been more than once taken, and declared to be opposed to this most oppressive measure, he was surprised that it had been again brought forward, and that so little consideration had been shown for the public servants. He was sure his department would have been placed in schedule B if it had been thought that the country would have begrudged to pur those who collect the revenue, and do so at the small cost of four and a half per cent. After a few general remarks the honorable member referred to his own case. He said that the amount of the salary was fixed in 1828, when the population of the colony was but small, and the revenue was but £70,000 a year; the department was then but small, and as the population and trade of the port increased, the department had of course increased with it, but the salary of the Collector remained the same. He held a similar situation in England, with a salary was fixed in 1828, when the population of the colony was but small, and the revenue was a lose of 180

telf the effects of climate, like most rolling stones, he had gathered no moss.

A second amendment was then proposed by Mr. Cowper, that the expense of the whole department should be reduced twenty per cent, leaving the executive to effect that reduction in any quarter that might be thought expedient. This would reduce the vote to 75311, 15s. 7d.

vote to 75311, 15s. 7d.

After some discussion, this amendment was put and carried by a majority of 15—ayes, 23; noes, 8.

The committee adjourned, the house resumed, the chairman reported progress. The other orders of the chairman reported progress. The other orders of the day were postponed, and the house adjourned at a quarter past nine.

|   | PRICE (CU)   | b           |          | ·r        |        | -       |                    | 1          |
|---|--|-------------|----------|-----------|--------|---------|--------------------|------------|
|   | IMPORTED ME  |             |          |           |        | £       | <b>8</b> E         | .          |
|   | ALES   |             |          | ď         | . :    | £       | ×€.•               | a.         |
|   | Ale (Allsopp's) per hhd.<br>Ditto (Burton's) per hhd.<br>Ditto in bottle, per dozen  | 5<br>7<br>0 | 5<br>5   | 0         | t0<br> | 7       | 15                 | 0          |
|   | Ditto in bottle, per dozen<br>Pitto (Dunbar's) per hlid<br>Lonion Porter ditto   | 7           | . 0      |           | ٠      | 7       | Ü                  | 0          |
|   | Lonion Porter ditto<br>Ditto in bottles per dozen  | . 5<br>0    | 10<br>.9 | 0         |        | 6<br>U  | 0<br>10            | 0          |
|   | SPIRIT   | ·S.         | _        | _         |        |         |                    | i          |
|   | Brandy pergal (Cognac)   | 0           |          | 10        | ••     | 0       |                    | 11         |
|   | Ditto Bengal per gulton<br>Hollands, in wood, ditto  | 0           | 3        | ales<br>6 |        | 0       | 3                  | 9          |
|   | Ditto in cases of 4 gailons Ditto in ditto of 2 ditto  | 0           | 9        | -1ng      |        | 0       | 1')                | 0          |
| • | Hollands, in wood, ditto Ditto in cases of 4 gallons Ditto in ditto of 2 ditto English Gia per gallon Scotch Whiskey ditto   | 0           | 4        | 6         |        | 0       | 6                  | 0          |
|   | Trish ditto ditto  |             | No       | ne        | • •    | . 0     | 0                  | 0          |
|   | Sherry per hhd   |             | 0        | 0         | •••    | 20<br>1 | o<br>ì o           | 0          |
|   | Port ner htd   | 20<br>15    | Û        | 0         |        | 35      | 0                  | 0          |
|   | Teneriffe per pipe   | 20<br>10    | 0        | 0         | ••     | ^       | 0                  | 0          |
|   | Capraitto,   | i<br>O      |          | 0         |        | -       | IO<br>C            | 0          |
|   | . TEAS   |             |          |           |        |         |                    |            |
|   | Hyson-skin Tea per chest   | 5<br>1      | 10       | 0         | ••     | N<br>N  | imo<br>iuno<br>iuo | nal<br>n=l |
|   | Hysor per quarter dillo<br>Gunpowder per box<br>Ponea per chest  |             | 13<br>No | O<br>ne   | :.     | N       | into<br>0          | nal<br>o   |
|   | Connou ditto   | 5           | No<br>No | ne        | ::     | 0       | 0<br>inc<br>0      | nai<br>o   |
| • | Pehoe per chest  |             | 0        | 0         | ••     | 0       | 0                  | 0          |
|   | English refined Sugar per lb.  | 0           | 0        | 0         |        | 0       | 0                  | 41/2       |
|   | Mauriting Sugar, 1st quality<br>ner ton.<br>Ditto, 2nd duto, ditto   | N           |          | nal       | ٠.     |         | 0                  | 0          |
|   | Manua auto auto  | N           | om)      | nal       | ::     |         | 0                  | 0          |
|   | Java ditto ditto (fine)<br>Siam, bright  | 26          | 0        | nal<br>0  | •••    | 0       |                    | ö          |
|   | COFFE  |             | dor      | nan       | a      | . 0     | 0                  | 4          |
|   | Manilla Coffee per lb<br>Java ditto ditto  | U           | 0        | 0         | •••    | ō       | ō                  | 4          |
|   | American Tobusco men II.   |             | ı        | 0         |        | 0       | ,                  | 2          |
|   | American Tobacco per lb.  Brazil ditto ditto   | - 1         | Non<br>0 | e.        | •••    |         | 0                  | 0          |
|   | Havannah Cigars per 1000<br>Manilla ditto auto   |             | Ö        | υ         | ::     | 2       | 4                  | ŏ          |
|   | Currants per lb  | ^           | 0        | 5         | ٠.     | 0       | o                  | 0          |
|   | Raisins per lb. (Muscatel).<br>Cape Dried Truit, assorted.   | . 0         | 0        | 6         |        | 0       | 0                  | 0          |
|   | Figs   | . 0         | 0        | 9         |        | 0       | 0                  | 0          |
|   | Figs   | . 0         | 1<br>17  | 0         | •••    | 0       | 0<br>18            | 2          |
|   | PROVISI  | ON          | 3.       | ^         |        | 2       | 5                  | 0          |
|   | Mess Pork per barrel Ditto Beef per tiercc Hams per lb Liverpooi Salt per ton Irish Butter per lb  | 5           | 0        | 9         | ::     | 0       | 0                  | 0          |
|   | Liverpool Salt per ton   | 4<br>No.    | 5        | 0         | ···    | 4       | 10                 | 0          |
|   | Turnis detto ditto   | •           | No       |           | ••     | 0       | 0                  | Ú.         |
|   | Vincour per gallon   | 0           | 18       | 6         |        |         | 2                  | 0          |
|   | Mustard per dozen<br>Pichles-quarts, per dozen<br>Mace, per pound  | 0           | 18       | 0         | •      | 1 0     | 0                  | ő          |
|   | GRAI   | N.          |          |           |        |         |                    |            |
|   | Van Diemen's Land Wheat<br>Valparaiso di'to<br>American Flour  |             | 4<br>    | 10.       | ••     | 0       | 0                  | 6          |
|   | American Flour English Barley Cape ditto retail  |             | Not      | ie.       | <br>., | 0       | 0                  | 0          |
|   | Patna Rics per bag Java ditto ditto  | 0           | 3<br>5   | ů<br>O    |        | 0       | 3                  | 9          |
|   | SOAP, OIL, AND   |             |          |           |        | 0       | 0                  | ۰,         |
|   | Oil boiled per gal<br>Ditto raw ditto<br>Turpentine in tins, per gut.  | 0           | 6        |           |        | 0       | 7<br>6             | 0          |
|   | Turpentine in tins, per gut.<br>English Mould Candles per  | ŏ           | 4        |           |        | ŏ       | 5                  | Ö          |
|   | Ditto Soon ditto   | 0           | 0        |           | •••    | 0       | 0                  | 8          |
|   | Ditto Sperm ditto Ditto Vax ditto Ditto Vax ditto ditto  | 0           | ο        | 0         |        | 0       | 2                  | 0          |
|   | Ditto Stearine ditto ditto<br>American Sperm ditto ditto<br>East India War ditto ditto Landen Soop (Ilawes) ton  | 0           | 2<br>No  | 0         |        | 0       |                    | o<br>c     |
|   | London Soap (Hawes) ton<br>Liverpool ditto, ditto  | 40<br>£1    | 0        | 0         | •••    | 42      | 0                  | 0          |
|   | METALS, AMMUNITIO  |             |          |           |        |         | ES.                |            |
|   | Iron assorted per ton<br>Copper Sheathing per lb   | 5<br>0      | 0        |           |        |         |                    | 0          |
|   |  |             |          | 0         | ••     | 0       | 0                  | 0          |
|   | Tin Plates per box   | 1           | 0        | 0         | •••    | 1       |                    | 0          |
|   | Blasting Gampweder per lb.   | 0           | 0        | 4         | ::     | o       | 0                  | 6          |
|   | Routed Zing per ton Lead yer ton. Tin Plates per lox Slit assorted per cui. Blasting Gaspowder per lb. Canister ditto ditto Glass ditto ditto Mushets, for New Zealand, Ditto ner dozen. | N,          | om       | 8<br>nal  |        | 0       | U                  | 6          |
|   | Ditto, per dozen   | •           | 4        | U         | ••     | 9       | 0                  | 0          |
|   | White Lead, ground, in kegs  |             | 8        | 0         |        | σ       | 0                  |            |
|   | Black Paint ditto  | 7           | 8        | 0         |        | 1 0     | 0                  | 0          |
|   | ROP  | E.          |          |           | ••     |         |                    |            |
|   | Rope assorted per cwt  | 1           |          | 0         | • • •  |         | 12                 | 6          |
|   | Coir detto ditto   | 2           | 0        | 0         |        | 3       | 3 2                | 0          |
|   | Unbleached ditto ditto   | 1           | 10       | 0         | ••     | 1       | 15                 | 0          |

|   | SUMPAIRS.  |   |
|---|--|---|
| 1 | Stockholm Tar per barrel, 1 0 0 1  | 2                                       |
| 1 | American ditto ditto o 12 o o  | 0                                       |
| η | Zimerican atter terraperi  | 0                                       |
| 1 | Matterial and anti-  |   |
| 1 | each 0 14 9 0 1  | 6                                       |
| i | Kent Hans De: 16   | 2                                       |
| 1 | Trent trops for the street   |   |
| ı | Starch ditto ditto 0 0 0   |   |
| ì | Blue ditto 0 0 10 0  | 1                                       |
| ı | Diac attio   |   |
| ı | COLONIAL MERCHANDIS  | E.                                      |
|   | COLUMNAL MERCHANDIO  | •••                                     |
| i | BREAD, FLOUR, AND GRAIN.   |   |
|   | BREAD, FLOUR, AND GRAIN.   |   |
|   | Broad per 2lb. loaf o a 3 o  | n                                       |
|   | Bismit No. 1 per and 1 0 0 mg  | Ü                                       |
|   | Discart, 200. t, per tal   |   |
|   | Pinn No. 2. ditto 0 17 0 0   | 0                                       |
|   | First Flour per 100lbs, cash o 12 o o 1  | 3                                       |
|   | Second ditto ditto   | ň                                       |
|   | A Second dillo dillo 9 9 0 V 1   |   |
|   | Third ditto ditto 0 8 0 0 Wheat, per bushel 2 4 ? . 5  | 9                                       |
|   | Wheat, per bushel 4 ? . c  | .;                                      |
|   | stracat, per ousact " a  |   |
|   | Barten, wholesale 0 2  | 5                                       |
|   | danize, whoresaie, cash 0 1 10 0   | 2                                       |
|   |  |   |
|   | ditto, retail 6 2 2 6  | ٤                                       |
|   | Page nor brokel 0 1 4 0  | 1                                       |
|   | Oats detto wiwlesule 0 2 0 0   | 2                                       |
|   |  |   |
|   | Intto retail 0 2 6 0   | 3                                       |
|   | Outmeal per lb 0 0 2 0   | 0                                       |
|   | The second secon |   |
|   | Hay per lon 5 0 0 6 !  | 0                                       |
|   | Ditto. Retail. per cwt 0 6 0 0   | 7                                       |
|   | Grass per duren  | Ó                                       |
|   | and the first modeling the first term  |   |
|   | Diga Retail, 0 1 0 0   | l                                       |
|   | Straw, Colonial, per La 2 2 1  | 0                                       |
|   | Straw, Colonida, per conc a a a c v = 2  | 1                                       |
|   | Chaff per bay wholesale 0 0 10 0   | 4                                       |
|   | •  |   |
|   | PROVISIONS.  |   |
|   | 1.   |   |
|   | CANTERBURY SUGARS-   |   |
|   | Lounge of 10th and Titlers   |   |
|   | : 120th each nec lb 0 0 47. 0  | 2                                       |
|   | . f 201b. each, per lb 0 0 43 0  |   |
|   | Crushe 1   | 0                                       |
|   | Fine pieces, per ditto 20 0 0 50   | 0                                       |
|   | CANTERBURY SUGARS—  Louves of 10lb. and Titlers   90lb. each, per lb 0 0 4\frac{2}{4}. 0   Crushe' I 1, per   35 0 0 40     Fine pieces, per ditto 20 0 0 50     Venu fine pieces   30 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0   |   |
|   | Very finc  | 0                                       |
|   | Molasses per ditto12 0 0 0   |   |
|   |  | 0                                       |
|   | Molasses, per dilto12 0 0 0  |   |
|   | Butter ( h) per 3 retail o 1 0 o   | 1                                       |
|   | Butto (calle) ditto  |   |
|   |  | 1                                       |
|   |  | 1                                       |
|   | Ditto (satt) ditto   | 1 0                                     |
|   | Ditto (sate) ditto   | 1 0                                     |
|   | Ditto (sate) ditto   | 1 1 0 0                                 |
|   | Ditto (satt) ditro.  | 1 0 0 0 0                               |
|   | Ditto (satt) ditro.  | 1 0 0 0 0                               |
|   | Ditto (satt) ditro.  | 1 0 0 0 0                               |
|   | Ditto (satt) ditro.  | 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0                         |
|   | Ditto (satt) ditro.  | 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6                       |
|   | Ditto (satt) ditro.  | 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0                         |
|   | Ditto (satt) ditro.  | 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0                     |
|   | Ditto (satt) ditro.  | 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 |
|   | Ditto (satt) ditro.  | 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0               |
|   | Ditto (satt) ditto   | 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0             |
|   | Ditto (satt) ditto   | 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0             |
|   | Ditto (satt) ditto   | 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 |
|   | Ditto (satt) ditto   | 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 5               |
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SUNDRIES.

### CITY MUSEUM.

#### No. 4, HUNTER-STREET.

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 Aluseum, containing specimens in every branch of Natural History, comparative Inatemy, 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 Lundred Specimens of the Birds and Animals of Australia set up, and arranged in their most natural and pleasing forms.

and pressing forms.

The want of such a Repository has long been fel 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 11 o'clock, a.m., until 5 o'clock, p.m. Admission, One Shilling: Children under twelve years o' age, Sixpence. Cards of admission to be had on the

J. W. R. has also an Aviary, containing living specimens of some of the rarest and most beautiful Li.ds. Collections supplied to order. Specimens set up, and arranged in the best style, on moderate terms.

#### NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

HIENRY STONE, Huircutter, George ENRY STONE, Haircutter, GeorgeLine street North, bene to inform his friends and
the public generally, that he has removed to more
commodians premises, opposite the Headd Office,
where, by striet attention to the comfort of those
who may call on him, he hopes to insure their
rature support. Hair can in may style, charge six,
prose. On hand, first quality Tortoiseshe I Combs
of every description, as well as every other article
in the thyde, at a great reduction.

N. B.—Bentlemen studying comfort in shaving
themselves, are requested to send their razois for
renovation; one trial is carnestly solicited. All
kinds of cuttery ground, &c.

\*\* Opposite the "Herald" Office.

TO LET.

FARM of between two and three themsand a res, on the Great Southern Ron., a fortyntiles distroct from Sydney, and only sk miles from Camp-sittom, with a never failing supply of water. It is well redapted for a Dairy station, or a Run for Cathe from the interior, waiting market. Lae Agricultural part is fensed, and divided into Paddocks, and will be let either with or without the Grazine portion.

For further particulars apply, if by letter, post paid, to J. of, at the Civerver Office. FARM of between two and thre

SHEEF-BOILING AT WINDERMERE, NEAR MAITLAND.

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

per lb.

The offal and refuse of the carcase, after extracting the tallow, to belong to the establishment.

CHEAP FUEL.
REDUCED PRICES.

THE GAS COMPANY are selling

COKE.

Delivered at the Works, twenty shillings per.chal-

Delivered at the Works, twenty shillings per chaldron.
Delivered at the purchaser's door, any where within the cit/boundaries, twenty-three shillings and sixpace per chaldron.
To manufacturers and other's taking large quantities, cighteen shillings per chaldron, delivered at the Works.
BRILEZE, on SMALL COKE.
Delivered at the Works, six shillings per chaldron, or twopence per bashel.
Delivered at the purchaser's door, any where within the city boundaries, nine shillings and sixpance per chaldron.
N.B. The childron contains thirty-six bushels.



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

(From Segesimund Rentzsch's, St. Jumes' Square,

London.)

Legs to return his grateful acknowledgements 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 hereto-

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

ILLAWARRA.

FINO LET, the Five Island Estate, near it Wollongong, for two or three years. It contains two thousand two hundred erece 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 ares adjoining. The catate 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 tenantry. The departuring or agistment of stock will also be a source of certain income to the leaseholder.

A mixed herd of catte, 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. RATRAXT, Bathurst-street West.

Sydney, September 4

Sydney, September 4.

WILLIAM B. ALLEN will exchange one pound of his best colonial soap for one ound of good rendered tallow, at his manufactory sex-street, corner of Bathurst-street. NOTICE.—All claims against the Brig as Nia are requested to be sent to me for adjusts into before the 30th of November next; after that date ito further claims will be acknowledged. R. MILNE.

Milne's Wharf, September 22.

NEW ACADEMY.

CORNER OF PITT AND BATHURST-STREET.

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, Pittstreet, for the following branches of Education:

Terms per Quarter.

£1 0 0

English Reading. Terms per Quarter.

Do, with Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar,
Geography, &c.

English Composition, Book-keeping, Mensuration, Geometry, History, and Latinor Greek, &c., if required.

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 pines.

additional fee,
Hours of teaching.—From nine to twelve o'clock,
noon; and from one to four o'clock, afternoon.
N.B.—Rehotott Church is to be opened for Public
Worship in connexion with the Synod of Australia
on Sabbath, the 24th instant. Services to commerce
at eleven o'clock, morning; and seven o'clock,
ovening evening.

TO THE MUSICAL PUBLIC.

ANARSH begs to announce his having received by the Florentia one of Erarb's magnificent Grand Pianoforte's; also, two more of their very splendid Harrs, which, together with his other valuable assortment of Pianofortes and Harps, are unequalled in this or any other colony.

gether 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 casu, and they may feel confident of having an instrument of a very superior description to those generally offered here for sale, Mr. Marsh importing none but those carefully selected from the best manufactories in London.

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

Ladie.' 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 Loxovo Paters, and if to the amount of £5, handsomely bound, free of extra charge.

Bigh-treet, Sydney, Angust 29.

OR SALE, at the Stores of the un-dersigned, ex Euphrates, and other recent arrivals,

arrivals,
English cheese, truckle, double Gloucester, and
Cheshire, in fine order
Irish salt pork, first quality
Ditto butter ditto English mould candles Ditto wax ditto

Ironmongery, a general assortment
Britannia metal goods, Dixon's
Sheep Shears, Surby's
Cuttery, all kinds
Nails, assorted
Saws, files, and edge tools
Copper tacks all sizes
Zine slate nails, 1½, 1½ inch
Shot, BB, B, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and dust
Guns, single, dubble, and riffes
Steel pens, Gillott's
Steel pens, Gillott's SILVER and FANCY 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, 10-4, and 11-4 Grey calicoes, very stout, 44, 52, 73, and 82 inches Hosiery, Osnaburgs Merinos, British, black and coloured Merinos, British, black and coloured
Lastings ditto
Insperial crapes ditto
Gambroons, drab and dark mixtures
Cassimeres, ditto ditto
Hats, best beaver London
Boots and shoes, chiefly ladies'
Blocked boot fronts, roans cut soles, &c.,
Chamois leather and gloves
Lace collars, tippets, &c.

CHINA in pure white, gilt and plain patterns
Breakfast, ten, and coffee services
Dessert services
Ornaments, card baskets, and figures
IRONSTONE table and totalet services, with fancy stone

IRONSTONE table and toilet services, while land, jugs, in great variety
EARTHENWARE, all the kinds in general use, of various patterns and colours, including willow table ware, with turquoise and drab breakfast services, in self-eolows
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.

Commercial Whatf.

SYDNEY:—Printed and Published at the OBSET-VBR Printing Office, College-street, (formerly called Jamison-street,) for the Proprietor, by ROBT, BARR,

Saturday, Sept. 30 1843.