

The Colonial Observer.

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

No. 170.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1843.

Vol. II.

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 mind 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 upwards 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. Nay, 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 spontaneously 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 jurymen 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-

though the *Colonial Observer* has been 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 suspect 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 law 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 subscribed at the time by the public, the Government accepting my promissory note as a security for the payment of the remainder, which still remains to be paid. In reviewing the whole transaction I have no hesitation 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 advocacy of the outraged rights of humanity, was heartless in the extreme, unparalleled

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 improved and not an inferior edition of that of ancient Rome.

The *Colonial Observer* will therefore be discontinued to-morrow. It is an unfortunate 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,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

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 Port Phillip, 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 district of the country:—

	£	s.	d.
Duties on Spirits imported in 1837	1,033	1	11
Do " " " in 1838	837	15	8
Do " " " in 1839	8,915	3	1
Do " " " in 1841	11,805	3	0
Do " " " in 1841	38,232	7	2
Do " " " in 1842	34,651	18	7

	£	s.	d.
Total amount of Duties—255,586	3	5	0
Licenses to retail Fermented	1,434	10	0
Spiritous Liquors " in 1840	—	—	—
Do " " " in 1841	2,462	0	0
Do " " " in 1842	2,702	0	0

Total amount for Licenses—£6,539 10 0

From this, it appears that the inhabitants of the district of Port Phillip 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 Liquors, the enormous sum of £109,184 13s. 5d 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 same period has exceeded to a large amount of the Revenue? 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 pounds, Sterling, which she has 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! We earnestly trust that our Textorial 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 pauperism—the misery—and the crime, to which the use of intoxicating Liquors invariably lead, are stopped, nothing but ruin can, or will pervade this colony.

St. Patrick's.—On Monday evening, the friends and supporters of Total Abstinence held their usual weekly meeting in the Old Court-house, Castle-street; Rev. Mr. McEnroe in the chair. The room was unusually full. Several new speakers addressed the large assembly, and were received with every demonstration of satisfaction. Upwards of 20 persons signed the pledge at the close of the meeting.

WITHOUT RESERVE! EXTENSIVE SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY,

Situate at Paddington, Hinton, Vacluse, Campbell Town, Pennant Hills, and East Maitland. Also, THE BRIG HIND.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will submit for sale by auction, at his Mart, the corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on MONDAY, the 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 Victoria-street, which are so well known, and in great demand, that it is unnecessary to say more.

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 erection 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 acre and thirty perches, on which is erected.

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 VACLUSE. As per original Plan.

Lot No. 16.—Containing 4 acres and 33 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.

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

Lot No. 23.—Containing 4 acres and 3 roods, having 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 there is a never-failing supply of excellent water, on which the surrounding district chiefly depended during the last dry season.

A small Cottage with Barn and stable have been erected on the Farm, a portion of which was formerly laid out as an orchard, with a choice selection of Fruit 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.

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

AFTER WHICH, The brig HIND burden 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 Harbour.

Full 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.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION. AT a Weekly Meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day,

EDWARD HUNT, Esq., in the Chair, It was resolved—that the following advertisement be inserted in all the papers, viz.—

A case having, at the request of the Directors of the Mutual Insurance Association, been submitted to her Majesty's Attorney-General for New South Wales, and his opinion being, "that an immediate and amicable dissolution of the Association should take place," and a deed for that purpose having been drawn up by his 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, Auctioneer. George-street, September 20, 1843.

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 meet with liberal patronage.

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 junction of Argyle and Kent-streets.

M. R. STUBBS is favored with directions 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.

A most secure and eligible investment to those who have money to spare, and to the industrious retail 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 commanding 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 sale

THE FIRST SALE UNDER MR. WENTWORTH'S NEW SECURITY BILL. In the Insolvent Estate of W. Drake and Co.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES, VIZ : THREE THOUSAND HEAD OF HORNE CATTLE, MORE OR LESS, S1ATION, &c

Terms—Liberal, to be based upon the wise and broad principle of Mr. Wentworth's "PREFERABLE LIEN BILL,"

which to buyer and seller, is the only plan for carrying out the most splendid mutuality of contract between "man and man" ever yet devised for the interests of the colony.

M. R. STUBBS is favoured with instructions from the Trustees in the Insolvent Estate of William Drake & Co., to sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of October, sale at Twelve o'clock,

the whole of those vast estates 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, Bulls, two years and upwards Heifers, one year and upwards Steers

TOGETHER WITH All the right, title, and interest in the stations, which, for splendour of pastoral richness, and variety for grazing purposes, may well be termed the "fattening 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. NOTICE is hereby given, that from the 1st day of October next, the terms of business at this bank will be as follows—

INTEREST CHARGED. 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, Manager. Sydney, 26th September, 1843.

VICTORIA FIGURED AND CHECKED MUSLIN DRESSES. D. MITCHELL has just opened two Cases of the above. Also, one Case of Chinc Gingham.

Waterloo House, King-street. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 25th September, 1843.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Right Worshipful the Mayor will be in attendance at his Office, in the Town Hall, York-street, 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 RAJE, Town Clerk.

ALEXANDER DOUGLAS, TAILOR AND CLOTHIER, LOWER GEORGE-STREET. BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has received, ex

Moynahire, 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, buff, primrose and straw coloured cassimeres, black satin, plain black silks and fancy velvets for vests, of chaste and unique patterns, being the latest London fashions.

He has also some splendid Military and other drills, genuine Russia ducks, together with an assortment of buttons of various patterns and best quality, consisting of plain anchor, crown and anchor, lion and anchor, both coat and jacket size, silk, satin, raised velvet, and every other description, used in the trade.

In conclusion, A. D. begs to say that the above he will make up on the most reasonable terms, in order to suit the depressed state of the times.

IT having been thought desirable by a few of the members of the Rev. Dr. Lang's congregation, that a congregational soiree be held in the College Hall, in celebration of the noble stand which the evangelical portion of the Scottish Clergy, 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 estriated and state-bound establishment. A preliminary meeting will be held in the College Hall, on Monday, the 2nd October, at Seven o'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

HORROCKSES 1 ONGCLOTHS. A. MITCHELL has just opened three Cases of the above. Waterloo House, King-street.

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

DIRECTORS. C. E. Mangles, Esq. J. B. Montefiore, Esq. J. H. Ravenshaw, Esq. William Walker, Esq. Sir H. F. Doyle, Bart. C. Richardson, Esq. 72, Cornhill

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

BANKERS Bank of Australasia—for Sydney, Maitland, Port Phillip, Adelaide, and Lameston CONSULTING PHYSICIAN For Sydney—Dr Nicholson

SOLICITOR James Norton, Esq. AGENTS AND MEDICAL REFEREES

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

Goulburn.—Robert Marsden Cartwright, Esq., medical referee. Bathurst.—Richard Machattie, Esq., medical referee. Port Macquarie.—William Richardson, Esq., medical referee

PORT PHILLIP.—Dr. Buchanan, medical referee. Melbourne.—Alexander Andrew, Esq., and Captain G. W. Colgate, agents; Dr. Hobson, medical referee. Lameston.—Messrs Glendon and Henty, agents; W. Porter, Esq., medical referee

HOBART TOWN.—Messrs Allport and Roberts, agents; E. S. Bedford, Esq., medical referee. ADELAIDE.—J. L. Montefiore, Esq., agent; Dr Woodford, medical referee

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

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

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

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

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.

Thus a man aged thirty would have to pay only £20 5s 10d annually, to secure £1000, payable at his death; and of this one-third, or £6 15s 3d may remain, leaving the net payment only £13 10s 7d.

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

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

Windsor, 23rd September, 1843.

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

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

By order of the Board. EDWARD KNOX, Manager. Sydney, Sept. 7th, 1843.

AUSTRALIAN AUCTION COMPANY. NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the provisions contained in the Deed of Settlement for that purpose, a call of four pounds per share has this day been made on the Shareholders of the above Company, and that the same will be payable at the office of the Company No. 6, George-street, on the 11th day of October next. By order of the Board EDWARD KNOX, Manager, Sydney, September 5, 1843.

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

R. MILNE.

NOTICE OF RESIGNATION. J. FIELDING, Pastrycook and Confectioner, in returning thanks to his numerous patrons for past favours, begs to inform them and the public generally, that he has taken these premises, next the Victoria Theatre, lately occupied by Mr. Gill, and known as THE VICTORIA CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT.

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

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

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

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

Made dispense of every kind. Jellies, creams, blancmanges, custards, &c. Puddings, dumplings, and suppers, furnished in the best style of fat, and of the most reasonable terms.

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

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

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

He begs to add, that he trusts he will very soon be enabled to resume his public and professional duties. Pitt-street North, September 5. W. BLAND.

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

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

Advertisements are charged 2s. 6d. for eight lines, and one penny for each line additional. The number of insertions must be specified in the order. The Quarters end 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December.

Subscribers and Advertisers will please leave their orders and settle their accounts quarterly with the Agents undermentioned in their respective districts:—

MR. B. ISAACS, Parramatta. GEORGE WALKER, Windsor. ROBERT DUNN, Waglanony. W. J. LAWRENCE, Appin & Campbelltown. A. W. LARRYMORE, Morpeth. THOMAS BROWN, Port Macquarie. ROBERT CRAIG, Goulburn. BARROW, Yass. WILLIAM KERR, Port Phillip. R. L. MURRAY, Hobart Town.

PORT PHILLIP PATRIOT. SUBSCRIPTIONS and ADVERTISEMENTS for the above talented and influential journal, conducted by Alderman KERR, of Melbourne; as also moneys in payment of the same are received at this office.

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

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

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

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

MUTUAL FIRE-INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

THE DIRECTORS request the attendance of the Members of the Association at their Office, in George-street, for the purpose of hearing the deed of dissolution read, and signing the same, on Wednesday, the 4th of October next, eleven o'clock in the forenoon, by order of the board.

H. HANCOCK, ACTUARY. George-street, September 22, 1843. N. B.—The deed will continue to lie at the office in the mean time, for the perusal and signatures of the members.

DISTRICT COUNCIL.

AT a Meeting of the District Council of Sydney, held at the Court House, Darlinghurst, on the 9th instant, it was resolved that the council do meet on Saturday next, the 30th inst., at 3 o'clock, P.M., to appoint a Surveyor and Secretary, and in conformity with this resolution, I do hereby convene a Meeting, to be held within the Court House, Darlinghurst, on the day, and at the hour appointed.

THOMAS BARKER, Warden.

Candidates for the appointments of Surveyor 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 VIEW ON AUSTRALIA. SEE THE EMIGRATION GAZETTE, AND COLONIAL ADVOCATE.

The Largest Stamped Calcutta Newspaper in London.

EDITED BY N. DURAN MAILLARD, Esq. Author of "National Guarantees," "History of Taxes," "Indian Treaties of the Far West," &c.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, PRICE SIXPENCE.

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

The Emigration Gazette and Colonial Advocate has always devoted its pages to advancing the various Colonial interests, not only affording to the intending Emigrants the fullest stores of information respecting the climate, soil, productions, commerce, and various advantages of every particular Colony, and promoting to the greatest extent, the various streams of Emigration to their shores; but also, in the fairest and best manner, advocating and promoting the Colonial interests at home, so that they may be kept constantly before the public eye, their grievances redressed, abuses removed, and encouraged, and the greatest possible advantages secured.

The efforts of this paper being thus so largely devoted to promote the Emigration of British capital and industry to foreign countries, and direct it to the British Colonies, the Proprietor confidently urges his claim to the support of the Colonial community, and solicits the subscriptions and advertisements of British colonists to his paper.

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

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

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

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

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, September 26, 1843. Macfarlane v. Living.

ON TUESDAY, the 3rd day of October next, at noon, at RABY, on the Copstone Road, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, a quantity of household furniture, five harness, about 150 head of cattle, drays, carts, waggons, farming implements, &c., unless this execution is previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT, 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 noon, at the residence of defendant, Liverpool-street, the Sheriff will cause to be sold a quantity of Household Furniture, &c., unless this execution is previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT, Under Sheriff.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, September 23, 1843. Infant v. better hats, youths' cloth caps, gentlemen's pumps, lady's work boxes, &c., &c.

Country dealers supplied at very low prices, for cash, at A. HORDERN'S, No. 12, King-street, Between Pitt and Castlereagh-street.

[ADVERTISEMENT.] MESSRS. LITTLE AND PEACOCK.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

GENTLEMEN—Your journal of this morning contains a paragraph headed "Dueling," in which it is represented that Mr. J. Peacock and myself were bound over to keep the peace, in order to prevent our fighting a duel.

The very elegant phraseology of your commentaries on the subject, I shall leave undisturbed. A high-toned moral feeling must have fashioned them. To a finished classic taste must have fashioned them. To the reader, and the classic, therefore, I leave you; annotations in their full favour, with a hope, that congenial tastes may be duly thankful for the pungent morsel you have presented to them.

If I had consulted my own individual feeling; on the subject, I should have deemed the paragraph referred to as a gathering unworthy of serious notice to me. But as the circumstance, out of which this assumed "hostile meeting" was to have taken place, as connected with the discharge of my duty as a member of the City Council, I feel it right to reiterate most distinctly, the assumption that a duel was contemplated by me, and make a plain statement of all the facts of the case.

In my place in the City Council on Friday last, I supported Mr. Alderman Flood's proposition respecting the ineligibility, from the office, of Mr. Peacock retaining his seat in council. Having so regretted that any unwelcome event should have occurred to deprive us of the service of so worthy and efficient a member in our civic body as Councilor Peacock.

On Saturday morning, to my extreme surprise, I received a communication from Mr. Peacock, alleging that "I had made use of language unbecomingly requiring me to retract such expressions, and stating that in default I should 'hear from him again,'" I was amazed 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 fanciful, practically waggish Es-Councilor, who had brought his pleasantry to bear in this way upon Mr. Peacock, in fulminating, and fathering upon me the injurious statements complained of by Mr. Peacock. The matter appeared to me as an amusing hoax, and one which might, as harmlessly, be carried on. I accordingly communicated the whole, and to some of our mutual friends, who participated in the joke with as much zeal as myself.

Among those cognizant of the proceeding was Mr. Joseph Wallford, who, to commendate the job, took the trouble to prepare an affidavit, stating that he considered the lives of Mr. Peacock and myself to be endangered by a contemplated duel on our part, and to go with such affidavit before Mr. Alderman Wilshire. The cream of the joke in Mr. Wallford's mind, consisted in causing one of both of us to be consigned to the custody of the police at an hour of the night when it would be difficult or impossible to obtain bail.

What degree of weight the moral or religious obligation of an oath may have in Mr. Wallford's estimation I am unable to determine; but if Mr. Wallford's education, his habits, or his previous associations, have duly impressed him with the solemn responsibility of an oath, then I leave him to reconcile (if he can) his deliberate written attestation of his apprehension of a duel, with the enlargement of our lives, &c., with the full knowledge, as ascertained by him, that the whole affair was designed and conducted with a spirit of good humour and jocosity—that such was the beginning—such to be the end!

Until I hear such explanation (the nature of which, however, I am utterly unable to conceive,) I cannot adequately express the disgust, the horror, and the contempt which I entertain towards Mr. Wallford for his wicked behaviour on this occasion.

That I acted unadvisedly in encouraging a piece of merit which originated in FALSHOOD, and might be mischievous in its consequences, I willingly admit. I equally recognise the propriety of discountenancing all practical jokes as being childish, vulgar, and offensive. Unquestionably they emanate alone from children, from the ignorant, or the coarse-minded.

I confess that I ought at once to have disabused Mr. Peacock's mind of the imposition practised upon him, and exposed his informant, as intellectually dishonest, and unworthy of belief. 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 commission—this is "the head and front of my offending"—I never did, I never could, for one moment entertain the slightest idea of adjusting any of my social delinquency by means of "Dueling," the supposition is too preposterous to require serious refutation.

Without reference to the nature of my pursuits (but of which you so good-naturedly reminded me) I presume I may be allowed to entertain an opinion on the subject of "Dueling," and to denounce it as inhuman and unchristian, by whomsoever practised. This gentleman is the plain state of the case of the one you have found a "man's nest"—I leave you to make the most of it.

I am your most obedient servant, JOHN LITTLE.

Sydney, September 26, 1843.

MRS. HORDERN begs to acquaint the

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

Infants' better hats, youths' cloth caps, gentlemen's pumps, lady's work boxes, &c., &c. Country dealers supplied at very low prices, for cash, at A. HORDERN'S, No. 12, King-street, Between Pitt and Castlereagh-street.

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.

CONTENTS.—Civilization of the Aborigines; 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 (from England, New Zealand, and Port Fairy); Shipping Intelligence (exclusive 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, TIT-STREET.

THE FOURTH QUARTER of the INFANT TRAINING SCHOOL, under the superintendence of MR. STEEL, will commence on Monday, the 29th of October.

THE FOURTH QUARTER of the PRIVATE CLASS for YOUNG LADIES will commence on the same day.

In this class are taught, according to the most approved systems followed in the principal schools in Edinburgh, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, BOOK-KEEPING, GRAMMAR, and GEOGRAPHY.

Hours—from four to six o'clock, p. m. Terms per Quarter—One Guinea and a half, and payable in advance. Previous removal of any pupil whatever, a Quarter's notice must be given, or a Quarter's fee will be required.

Mr. 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-Guinea. 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.

J. RICKARDS begs respectfully to call the attention of the ladies and the public at large to the great bargain to be met with at his establishment, in Silk Mercey, Linen Drapery and Hosiery, the whole of which are the very best goods, imported from first-rate manufacturers. The following is a list of the prices:— Stout black Gros de Naples, only 2s. 3d. per yard Extra ditto ditto, or coloured, 2s. 6d. to 3s. The best Spitalfields duces, 4s. to 4s. 6d. Rich-bleu and striped ditto, 2s. 9d. per yard (or h 5s. 6d.) Extra rich broadened French silks, suitable for dinner and evening dresses, 5s. 6d., usual price, 8s. 6d. per yard.

Extra stout black or coloured satinetts, reduced from 7s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. Black or coloured satins, for dresses, 3s. a yard Best French (equal to what is sold about town at 7s. 6d. to 9s.) at 5s. to 6s.

Write in substance your goods, J. R. will offer a large lot of rich watered Oriental striped Gros de Naples, in every variety of colour, at 2s. 3d. instead of 4s. 6d.

In linen drapery will be found some decided bargains. Long cloths, 4d. a yard; extra fine, 6d. to 7d.; and Horrock's superfine, much under the manufacturers' prices; linen L'Oyleys, 3s. a dozen; fish napkins, 12s.; table napkins, 15s. a dozen; and all sizes in table cloths at equally low prices; luteck-a-lizes, 7d. a yard; glass cloths, 5d. to 7d.; fine three-quarter duces, 8d.; fine Irish linsens, 2s. manufacturer's price, 2s. 9d.; toilet covers, 13d. each; Bengal duto, 15s. the half-dozen; lawns, China grass cloths, 10s. 6d. a yard; extra fine, equal to cambrie, 1s. 6d.; embroidered cambric handkerchiefs at 1s. 6d. a dozen; jacquet, check, and book muslin, from 9d. a yard; with a quantity of rich French and British muslin de laine dresses, the sacrifice on which has been very great.

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

In the Shawl and Fancy Department there has been the greatest reduction, being full 30 per cent. under the London prices. Rich velvet shawls, 11. 7s. 6d. to 11. 12s. 6d.; French satin shawls, 7s. 6d. each; 9-4 rich embroidered silk shawls, suitable for the spring, 30s., worth four guineas.

Baby linen and wearing apparel.—As J. R. has had immense demand, he has still some beautiful goods, in addition to what he has opened.

Ladies desirous of purchasing would find it advantageous to buy in a large stock from the above, as every article can be depended upon, (such another opportunity will seldom, if ever, occur, as it is a bona fide sale); and shortly really good articles will not be met with in the town, as most of the trade have declined importing any more.

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

THE SYDNEY RECORD.

A THOROUGHLY GOOD WEEKLY PAPER being in itself a correct and reliable compendium of Weekly Commercial and Political News—characterised by sterling and original articles—varied with reading matter suitable to the taste of educated Females, and noted as an accurate chronicle of Local events, is still felt to be a desideratum in the Me'ropolis.

It is for such a paper that Mr. ALCOCK, publisher of the Colonial Observer, ventures to expect sufficient support amongst the reading classes of the City of Sydney. To conduct the Literary department, Mr. ALCOCK has obtained the services of Mr. GEORGE ARDEN, already known to popularity as the Editor of Arden's Sydney Magazine, and acknowledged to be experienced in the general management of a Colonial Newspaper.

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

THE SYDNEY RECORD.

This Journal will then continue to be published every SATURDAY morning, and will be carefully supervised.

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

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

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 Shipping of the Port.

6th. With a full 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 engaged 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 account of their captious demeanor against the Legislature or the Executive Ministers and Officers of its Constitution; and their specious striving after popularity, by playing on the prejudices, or pandering to the sympathies of the lower and less educated masses of the people. In the vigorous freedom of enquiry, in the liberal clarity 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 readers, not in its own previous promises, that the Publishers of the Record expect to find that evidence of their honesty and impartiality for which it is their ambition to be noted. In its style, materials, and communications, the Record shall preserve 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 possibly compete with the older local journals in elaborate reports of Legislative and other public proceedings, in voluminous information in mercantile matters, in copious records of the latest current intelligence from other countries, or in lengthy articles and frequent correspondence. But it will endeavour so to epitomize the variety and contents of other journals, as to render it true to its title—to make it a compendious record, brief, faithful, and complete, of everything that everybody wishes to know.

By publishing it on Saturday the Proprietors have it in view to dispatch the Record by the overland mail for Port Phillip, in time for the ensuing Saturday's demand at Melbourne. Both there and at Geelong the intelligence conveyed by the overland mail is sought after with avidity, and should an adequate number of subscribers be obtained, an Office will be opened in Melbourne for its distribution through the Town, immediately after its receipt, in a similar manner to the custom of other local Newspapers Offices.

In Wind-or, Bathurst, Maitland, Brisbane, and other towns of the interior or sea-coast settlements, arrangements will be made for supplying subscribers through the medium of agents resident in those places, who also will communicate or deal with the Proprietors—this having been proved the only plan for preventing the country circulation of a paper, embarrassing rather than benefiting its original publishers.

The great object, it will be perceived, of the proprietors of the Record, is to issue a Weekly Journal of interest to other than those classes who are absorbed in the business or politics of the country, as well as to furnish a paper that can be forwarded to England in the smallest packets, either weekly or monthly, holding in a 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 of the whole year; £1 5s. 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 7s. 6d., or 6s. 3d. if paid in advance.

The Terms for Advertising will be similar to those 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 payments—in Advertisements inserted for any length of time, a liberal allowance will be made, particularly when the whole or a portion of the cost is paid in advance.

The Printing department of the *Record* Office is equally adapted to the production of Pleaders and Circulars, as of pamphlets and Book Work. Writers publishing their own works will find at the *Record* Office a careful and an intelligent Reader and Reviser of their Literary assistance will at the same time be cheerfully granted.

As it is intended to establish the *Record* on its utility as a weekly Journal, it will be increased in size according to the increase of its Subscribers, but not in the number of its publications.

EXCHANGE UPON LONDON.

THE ROYAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA will dispose of Drafts and Bankers' acceptances payable in London.

J. P. ROBINSON,
Resident Director

NOTICE.

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 *Twelve to Sixteen Pounds Sterling*, per year, and the following rations, viz.:—ten pounds flour, ten pounds beef or mutton, one pound sugar, and two ounces tea per week. Also, wanted a competent wool sorter. Applications to be made at "Archerfield Farm," Hunter's River, near Fairbrook, where they may obtain employment for one or two years certain.

GEORGE BOWMAN.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, September 23, 1843.
Scott v. Sparks, the elder.

THIS DAY, the 30th instant, at noon, 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 PROTT,
Under Sheriff

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 23.—None.
29.—The barque *Elizabeth*, Captain Jones, from the island of Ware, having left on the 8th instant, with 80 tons sandal wood.
21.—The *New York Packet*, from the West Coast of South America.
23.—The *Giltmore*, from Hobart Town.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 27.—The steamer *Sovereign*, Captain Cape, for Moreton Bay, with a general cargo. Passengers:—Mr. Pitt, Mr. Shaw, Miss Crutcheon, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Lillier, Messrs. Hawkins, Berry, Somers, and Carlisle. Steerage:—Miss M'Gann, Messrs. Robinson, Lyons, Farrell, Crabb, Donaldson, Vaughan, Levy, Hawkins, Winstanley, Pearce, Carne, Kelly, and Love.

DEPARTURES.

23.—The barque *Artemis*, Captain M'Donald, for Valparaiso, with sundries. Passengers:—Mrs. Macdonald, Miss Howard, and eleven in the steerage.

CLEARANCE.

The schooner *Waterlily*, 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.

MEETINGS FOR TO-DAY.

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 at one.

The following also take place at Bathurst—viz.:—Charles Cable Warby, a single meeting at eleven.
John Liscomb, a second meeting at half-past eleven.
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, £93 2s. 9d. Property distrained on, and an execution in the hands of a bailiff.

953. George Lewis Poignand of King-street, Sydney, solicitor: debts, £333 8s. 5d.; assets—personal property, £3 8s.; outstanding debts, £144 7s. 7d.; balance deficiency, £235 13s. 1d. Discharged from prison.

951. Alfred Hudson of Parramatta-street, fellow-monger: debts, £81 15s. 3d.; assets, nil. Discharged from the debtor's prison.

953. James Smith of Surry Hills, builder: debts, £305 0s. 5d.; assets—personal property—£6: balance deficiency, £299 0s. 5d.

952. Robert Tod of Pitt-street, Sydney, merchant: debts, £125 3s.; assets—landed property, £4 10s.; personal property, £1300; outstanding debts, £170; balance deficiency, £635.

PLANS OF DISTRIBUTION.

Plans of distribution were confirmed in the estates of Thomas B. Humphreys and Henry M. Cockburn, the dividend in the former being named, but that in the latter being at the rate of one shilling and ninepence in the pound.

A certificate of discharge was granted by the court to James Smith.

DR. LANG.

To the Editors of the *Sydney Morning Herald*.

GENTLEMEN—It is truly melancholy to perceive that Dr. Lang, 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 Church of Scotland, endeavours incessantly to make a different impression on the public mind. The man who can thus tifle with facts well known to him is much to be pitied, and furnishes sad 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 brethren in the most gross and groundless manner; secondly, of following divisive courses; and thirdly, of contumacy. It was, for these offences, and on no other ground whatever, that he was deposed. Now can anything be more absurd than the pretence, that in standing e-argal with those offences, and being degraded for them, there is the least analogy to the position and the noble struggles and sacrifices of Dr. Chalmers, and those who act with him? These are not the men to act in so unworthy and unchristian a manner. What they contend for is the spiritual independence of the church; but no man ever manifested a more inveterate dislike of that independence than Dr. Lang. It has been his aim all along to be a *litte papa*, a sort of Presbyterian prince; and it was only when he found that his brethren would not become his clerical, but asserted their independence, that he broke with them, and began to employ 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 furnish a parallel to Dr. Lang's domineering spirit, and his restless desire to "have the pre-eminence."

He asks, "to which portion of the divided Church of Scotland the Synod belongs?" He 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 he himself used to contend, and in this he was right, that the Presbyterian 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 portion 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 PRESBYTERIAN.

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 publicly 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 to that period they had nothing, not even the shadow of a charge, against him! The reasons for which Dr. L. 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, connected 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 latter 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 clerical anathemas when unsupported by the voice of an enlightened and christian people; and the Synod have been feeling this for a twelvemonth 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; and 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 ESTABLISHED, 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 Legislative Council now, who thoroughly understand their position in this respect and who can turn it to account. They must look themselves on to Principal Macfarlane's chariot-wheel 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 alluded, and, strange as it may seem, that clause was inserted without the personal knowledge or concurrence of Dr. Lang.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29TH.

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

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

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. Windyegerin moved his amendment of the previous evening that the salary of the Collector should be reduced to 3000l. 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-manoeuvred, and must now look for the reduction elsewhere.

The Port Phillip Customs' department was then passed, the whole amount voted being granted without opposition, saving that somebody moved to reduce the boat's crew at Melbourne, which was negatived; the whole of the Port Phillip members declaring in favour of an increase of salary of 100l. 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 Melbourne, 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 10,000l. for the improvement of that town. The deputation experienced a very cordial reception. His Excellency, however, would not pledge himself either to declare Geelong a free warehousing port, which he feared would involve considerable additional expense, or to grant assistance for the removal of the

Bars. He was inclined, however, to grant the Mechanics' Institution a sum sufficient to pay off the mortgage on their building, but no yearly stipend; but while he acknowledged that the sum accruing 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 grant of 10,000l.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

As engagements to a considerable amount must be met within a limited time by the proprietor of this journal, it is particularly requested that the accounts due to this establishment be paid as soon as possible. The subscribers in town will be called on for payment by Mr. Edward Ferris, who will furnish printed receipts signed by Mr. J. H. Ballie.

The services of agents in the country will henceforth be dispensed with for the *Observer*. Such of them as may be in possession of printed receipts are requested to return them under cover to Mr. J. H. Ballie.

All remittances made by post are requested to be forwarded to the same address.
College-street, Sydney, Sept. 30, 1843.

NATURAL HISTORY.—This delightful study so fashionable—and the people instituting a branch of female accomplishments in England—is, we are happy to see, advancing rapidly in New South Wales. In no other country is there a more extensive field for the scientific and curious; for, although the wonderful works of the Almighty are equally beautiful and diversified in many other countries, yet the natural productions of this country, differing almost in every respect from those of all other countries, render the study of them the more pleasing. Notwithstanding the very great difficulty of procuring the various specimens, Mr. Roche has been successful. His Museum is beautifully arranged, exhibiting some hundreds of specimens, the most rare and beautiful, productions of Australia, correcty arranged as to classification and attitude—in fact, nature and art are so expertly blended, that the beauties of the former are not in the least diminished by the glauc

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE—BATHURST.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25.

His Honor Mr. Justice Burton arrived in Bathurst on the evening of Saturday, the 23rd, although from the state 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 morning his Honor attended divine 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 Court was commenced in the usual form; the jury panel being called over, and the proclamation issued by the Clerk of Assize, His Honor delivered a few remarks on the unexampled lightness of the Criminal Calendar, and the consequent benefit to the district, and intimated his intention of bringing on the civil business before the day appointed, which the extreme smallness of the criminal duty would render desirable.

Thomas Frazer, free by servitude, was then placed at the bar, charged with stealing forty-two head of cattle, the property of Phillip Ward, who proved the loss of the cattle, their brands, &c., and his afterwards finding them in possession of the police. A verdict of guilty was immediately returned, and his Honor remarking that he was a thief on an extensive scale, and must therefore be punished with severity, passed upon him a sentence of a transportation for ten years.

Thomas Butler, free by servitude, was then indicted for stealing a horse, the property of George Wilson. A verdict of acquittal was returned.

John Leonard, free by servitude, was next placed at the bar, charged with uttering a forged warrant or order, for the payment of money, with intent to defraud. The jury after a few minutes' deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty; and the prisoner was sentenced to two years' hard labour in irons on the public works.

Richard Lee, born in the colony, was charged with stealing a cheque for fifteen pounds. The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty, 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 the natives at the Isle of Pines; Captain Jones having brought on her clearance from Sydney, which was obtained by the carpenter of the *Manford* from the natives, whilst he was repairing the writing desk originally belonging to Captain Ebril. From the account given by them, they had gone on board under the pretence of cleaning the sandal wood, and on obtaining the axes, the whole of the crew were massacred; the captain and mate, after some resistance, jumped overboard, and were drowned. The vessel was afterwards set fire to.—*Herald*.

His Honor passed upon the prisoner sentence of imprisonment and hard labour in Sydney Gaol, for twelve calendar months.
John McCabe, was indicted for stealing a cheque, from Mr. William Henry Cope, manager of the Bank of Australasia, Bathurst.
In this case 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 usual hour.

Mr. Windeyer presented a petition from a number of persons who were sufferers by 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 Sheriff in this colony by the home government, and that neither the people nor the government of the colony had anything to do with the appointment; further, that by an arrangement entered into between Mr. Macquoid and the home government, he, Mr. Macquoid, 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 Maclesfield and Mr. Ricketts, the sufferers by whose defaultations 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 petition was—that the sums so owing to the petitioners should be paid to them out of the funds of the colony; 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 Merton and Muswellbrook, against the establishment of district councils; the grounds urged by the petitioners were, the impossibility of paying, in the depressed state of the colony, direct taxes to the amount which would be required to carry into effect the objects for which it was proposed to establish these councils; and further, the injustice 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 between one and two hundred persons. Amongst the names were those of four magistrates; and so far as he was able to judge from his knowledge of the remainder, they comprised nearly all the respectable settlers and others interested in the matter. It 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 same generally. He was induced to put this question in consequence of the extensive seizures which had been made within the last few months. These were sufficient to prove that the long time a regular system of smuggling and illicit distillation had been going on, interfering to an enormous extent with the legitimate revenue of the government. To protect that revenue was one of the first duties of this house; but he thought the measure, whatever it might be, which the council 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 probability have a much more beneficial effect. If the government were not prepared to proceed to any measure on the subject, or did not bring 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 to the extensive system of smuggling and illicit distillation now prevailing, with a view to the protection of the revenue. Before taking such a step he had felt desirous 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 anxious consideration of the government. It was his opinion—and he might state it as the opinion of the government—that the wholesale system of smuggling 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 ensue 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 6s. 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 government in its aid. This series was somewhat 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 he should not delay them further. The series of resolutions which he was now about to give notice of, would also have been deferred 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 fearful 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 themselves.

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 in this 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—inefficient 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, should forthwith cease and determine, and that all schools to be supported from the public treasury should henceforth be established on one comprehensive plan, and be placed under the immediate supervision of the government.

4. That in all schools to be supported by the state, the Holy Scriptures, in the authorised version, shall be read 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.

5. That the children of Roman Catholic parents, who may be unwilling 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 authorised version of the New Testament respectively.

6. That it shall 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 respective districts that such schools should be established, and to recognise existing schools, supported from the public Treasury, thereto conforming; each schoolmaster of such school, or other principal of the school, shall be paid a salary, to be provided out of the revenue of the district with a school-house and dwelling-house, and a fixed salary not exceeding £50 per annum, with permission to charge fees from the pupils, not exceeding 6s. per quarter.

7. That it is the opinion of this council that the City Council of Sydney and the Town Council of Melbourne, 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 not exceeding £100 per annum, with the other privileges and indulgences above mentioned.

8. 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 provision should be made for the establishment and 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 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 salary not exceeding £100 per annum, with permission to charge fees not exceeding 10s. per quarter.

9. That as the comparatively low state of education throughout this territory is to be ascribed, in a small degree, to the incompetency of a large proportion of the schoolmasters of the colony, as well as to the inadequate remuneration they have hitherto received for their services and the uncertain tenure of their appointments, it is absolutely necessary to make provision for the intellectual training of the future schoolmasters of the colony, as well as of that portion of the colonial youth who may desire to participate in the benefits of an academic education, whether with a view to professional pursuits or to the general business of life.

10. That it is the opinion of this council, that provision, to a moderate extent, should therefore be made forthwith for the establishment of academic 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 shall comprise not fewer than three professorships, and make provision to the satisfaction of this council, for a curriculum or course of education, extending over not less than three years, in the languages, philosophy, and arts, a salary of £2 per annum shall be allowed to each professor, provided the whole allowance to any such institution or college shall not exceed £200 per annum.

11. That it is the opinion of this council that the orphan schools of this colony, being government establishments, should henceforth be conducted on the principles embodied 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 character for superintending the entire department of public institutions in this colony can be duly organized and established, the carrying out of the preceding resolutions should be entrusted 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 of Maitland against the establishment of 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 its privileges. (The Colonial Secretary begged the hon. member to speak a little louder, inasmuch as his remarks were quite inaudible on that side of the house. Mr. Jones proceeded to read a paper he had prepared detailing the circumstances of which he complained, from which it appeared, 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 from the list of Directors. That despatch, 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 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 had 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 bow 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) was equally surprised at the honorable member's bringing the matter before the house now. As to the allusion to the harmony which had heretofore prevailed, he was happy to say that that harmony had been general, and there had not occurred any case of disagreement at the board since his arrival in the colony; and it was with very great regret that he should allude to circumstances in his own justification which he should be compelled to. The charge preferred against him, if he understood it aright, was, that he attempted to use the influence which, as chairman of the Board of Directors of the Trust Company, he possessed, for the purposes of intimidation. That he had made any such attempt, he must emphatically deny. The honorable member who had preferred this charge, had been a director of this Trust Company ever since its establishment in Sydney, and he had been a most useful member of the board; his assistance in all respects having been extremely valuable. And the honorable member was therefore one of the last men in the world 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 effected. He (Mr. Elwin) did express his astonishment at the opinions which 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 a 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, unrestricted 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 but 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 opposed to that company. But the honorable member had not told the Council all that had passed. At the time of the occurrence in the Directors' room the honorable member had declared that it was not his intention to support the retrospective 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, with a view to obtaining their concurrence in any course he might pursue; for he alone was responsible, and wanted no concurrence; but he acted in faithness to the honorable member, as he thought it desirable that the honorable member should be aware of what he (Mr. Elwin) purposed doing, else he might have sent home the speech 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 complaint would deprive Mr. Jones of his seat at that Board of Directors. And the situation of the honorable member was peculiar; not only was he Director of the Company, and had taken share in all its proceedings until this new light broke suddenly upon him, but more than ten months ago the honorable member procured a loan on mortgage of the Company's funds, to the amount of £500. The honorable member was not then so much prejudiced against the company, or against mortgages; more than this, for the services which gentlemen rendered as directors a small, and indeed very inadequate, yearly stipend was allowed; and not more than a month 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 well before he came into this house to give unqualified support to a measure, the effect of which would be to charge that 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 loans. 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 withdrawal of support from the obnoxious clauses, by Mr. Jones, was sufficient. He, Mr. Elwin, denied however that he had been guilty of any breach of privilege; what he had said was after the vote had been given, and his animadversions were directed to the speech, and not to the vote; so far from having endeavoured in any way to influence the votes of honorable members, he had studiously avoided conversing even upon this measure, least such a desire might be suspected.

The honorable member then withdrew. Dr. Bland passed a high eulogium on the honorable member from Charlotte-place, whose explanation had been highly to his credit, and in every respect worthy of an Englishman, and of one occupying his station 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 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 *Teetotaler*; 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 (Dr. L.'s) conduct in that house on two occasions, by the hon. member for Sydney (Dr. Bland) and particularly with regard to his vote and opinions on the Usury Bill; but he would say that he had given no vote in that house with a greater self-conviction—that it emanated from a feeling of "*mens conscientia recti*," than the one he gave with reference to the Usury Bill.

Mr. Murray rose to make some further remarks on the subject, but was restrained, by observing that the feeling of the house was against his doing so.

The Colonial Secretary laid upon the table copies of the following despatches from Lord Stanley to Sir George Gips:

Copy of despatch, dated 29th April, 1843, No. 63, on the subject of an arrangement, permitting foreign whalers to sail, subject to duty, such portions of their oil for consumption, as may be necessary to defray the expenses of refit.

Copy of a despatch, dated 23rd March, 1843, on the appointment of a Solicitor-General.

Copy of a despatch, dated 24th January, 1843, No. 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.

The Colonial 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 chair.

Mr. Elwin, having taken his seat as Chairman, stated that the motion before the committee at the last adjournment was, that the sum of £233 17s. 6d. 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 said, 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 of this kind to pass.

Dr. Bland felt the necessity of a reduction in the government salaries, and lamented 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 ascertain the probable amount of the revenue before they determined on what items should be dispensed 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 sum

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

Mr. Foster would rather subscribe to pay the objectionable items than submit to so discredit a proposition as that of not allowing the salaries of officers necessary to support the dignity of the representative 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.

The Colonial Secretary in reply to the observations of the hon. and learned member for Durham, that the Governor could find a private secretary willing to do the duties of that office, which were 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 hon. 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 show that the salary of the Governor of the Colony was not so great as that of the governor of Canada, which was 7000*l.* a year.

Mr. Walker made a few remarks showing the necessity of a reduction.

Mr. Hamilton considered the Auditor General competent 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 honorable 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 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 £225 17s. 6d. be appropriated to defray the salaries and allowances of the establishment of his Excellency the Governor."

The Colonial Secretary then moved that a sum not less than £735 16s. 6d. be voted to defray the salaries and expenses of his Honor the Superintendent of Port Phillip; but he subsequently withdrew the item of £109 15s. for forage for two horses; and it was ultimately agreed that the sum of £629 0s. 6d. should be placed on the establishment of the Colonial Secretary, in 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 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:

1. Registry Bill; second reading.
2. Estimates of Expenditure for 1844; to be further considered 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 adjourned at ten o'clock.

THURSDAY, SEP. 28.

Mr. Wentworth presented a petition from Murruundi, 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 depaturing or usually kept at 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. Ebdon presented a petition from Mr. Henry Fowler, praying for compensation for injuries received in capturing bush-rangers. Mr. Ebdon, 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 consideration of the government, and that the sum of 200*l.* 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 presented by Mr. Panton, and on the motion of Mr. Panton was read at length. From the noise in

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

Mr. Windeyer gave notice, that on Saturday next he 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 for leave to bring in a bill, in the method prescribed by the act of parliament, to effect a reduction in these salaries.

Mr. Wentworth gave notice, that he should tomorrow, (yesterday), move that an address be presented to his Excellency, requesting him to cause to be laid upon the table of the house returns of the revenue derived from the Water Police Establishment, tonnage, duty, &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 disposed of.

Mr. Cooper moved, and Mr. Elwin seconded, that the hours of meeting on Saturdays should be from twelve o'clock noon, to six o'clock P.M.

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

On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Speaker left the Chair, 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 department, as he had not yet been able to procure the information which he had yesterday promised, in a satisfactory manner to lay it before the committee; 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 Parliament, and pass to the consideration of those departments over which the council had more immediate control.

After some conversation, this suggestion was agreed to, on the understanding that the committee should hereafter revert to this, for the purpose of making any recommendations for retrenchment which they might deem necessary.

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, and other appointments; and he required, besides other arrangements, 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 was postponed 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 51*l.* 11s. 7d. On 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 prevent the recurrence of frauds on the revenue, which had been perpetrated to an enormous amount, an additional expense of 136*l.* 10s. had been incurred.

Mr. Windeyer moved that the salary of the collector of customs should be reduced from 1000*l.* to 800*l.* per annum.

Some remarks which fell from the hon. member 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 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 voyage.

Mr. Therry mentioned an instance of a man who had been in his own service as coachman, and when, 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 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 stopping to be starved out.

Dr. Lang could not see that the fact of parties leaving the colony who possessed a little money, saved no doubt through long and toilsome industry, that a proof of the nonexistence of distress, any more than that of £100,000 being deposited in the Savings Bank by parties who had principally acquired it by similar means. The number 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 wisely and imperatively called for, he felt bound to assert, although he admitted the assertion to be a harsh 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, could be made to send additional members; and thus a more formidable front of resistance might be shown on the part 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-

gresses 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 multiplication; but of the rules of subtraction 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 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 hon. and learned Secretary desired, but persisted in throwing the burthen of some portion of them upon the sums reserved in schedule B, of the New South Wales Act, they would be acting ungraciously towards the Home Government. He did not know what degree of defiance other honorable members might be desirous 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 body in the manner they had done. (Hear, hear.) The people of Virginia and Massachusetts, and of other British settlements, which were founded in America during the reigns of James I. and Charles I. although far less important in respect to the extent of their population than the colony of New South Wales, had ever maintained for themselves the right of uncontrolled legislature, 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. (Hear, 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 reduction 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 eruption, 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 philosophy 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 pay 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 1628, when the population of the colony was but small, and the revenue was then but £70,000 a year; the department was then but small, and as the population and trade of the port increased, the salary of the collector remained the same. He held a similar situation in England, with a salary of £800, which he gave up to come here, thinking to better himself; and how far he had done so he would show to the Council. Where he resided, in Norfolk, he obtained a good family house for £50 a year, rent and taxes; a house of the same description here would be at least 180*l.*, and he had never paid less rent than 200*l.*—so that here he was a loser of 150; then as to servants, he paid females 7*l.* to 8*l.* a year, and indoor men servants 10*l.*—what they were here honorable gentlemen knew as well as he did; he had insured his life in order to make a provision for his family and the amount of premium was 66*l.* a year, but when he came here, notwithstanding our boasted climate, he was compelled to pay 100*l.*; so that he took nothing by the exchange; and if his salary was cut down, he would be far worse off than he was before he accepted his situation. He had to pay three per cent. to the income tax, five per cent. to the superannuation fund, and to give securities in a large amount, and he had often to pay heavy losses. Under these circumstances, he thought the council would agree that his was a salary that should not be interfered with. He had served his country upwards of thirty-six years; twenty-three years he was in the army, for which he received no half-pay or pension whatsoever; and he was subsequently between six and seven years in Jamaica; and although he felt the effects of climate, like most rolling stones, he had gathered no moss.

A second amendment was then proposed by Mr. Cooper, that the expense of the whole department should be reduced twenty per cent., leaving the executive to effect that reduction in a quarter that might be thought expedient. This would reduce the vote to 753*l.* 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 day were postponed, and the house adjourned at a quarter past nine.

PRICE CURRENT. IMPORTED MERCHANTS.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including ales, spirits, wines, teas, sugars, coffees, tobaccos, fruits, provisions, soap, oil, and candles, metals, and sundries.

SUNDRIES.

Table listing sundries such as Stockholm Tea, American ditto, and other miscellaneous goods.

COLONIAL MERCHANTS.

BREAD, FLOUR, AND GRAIN.

Table listing bread, flour, and grain items like Bread per 2lb loaf, Flour per 100lbs, etc.

PROVISIONS.

Table listing various provisions including CANTERBURY SUGARS, Loaves of 10lb, and other foodstuffs.

LIVE STOCK.

Table listing live stock items such as Cattle, mixed, per head, and other animals.

CITY MUSEUM.

Notice from W. ROACH, Taxidermist, Collector, regarding the City Museum and its collection of natural history specimens.

Notice regarding the collections already contained in the museum, including specimens of birds and animals.

Notice regarding the want of such a Repository for the scientific and curious, as J. W. R. feels that his collection needs a museum.

Notice regarding the opening of the museum to the public every Monday and Friday from 11 o'clock, a.m. to 5 o'clock, p.m.

Notice regarding the collection of living specimens of some of the rarest and most beautiful birds, and arrangements for their care.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Notice from HENRY STONE, Haircutter, regarding the removal of his premises and the services he offers.

TO LET.

Advertisement for a farm of between two and three thousand acres, on the Great Southern Road, near the junction of the Great Southern Road and the Sydney Road.

SHREVE-BUILDING AT WINDERMERE, NEAR MAITLAND.

Advertisement for a competent superintendent to boil down his own surplus sheep, willing to accommodate the settlers in the districts of the Hunter, Wellington, Liverpool Plains, and New England.

Advertisement for a person to slaughter, skinning, cutting up, and boiling sheep, rendering caud and kidney fat separately, packing the tallow and build fat in the sheep skins.

CHEAP FUEL. REDUCED PRICES.

Advertisement for THE GAS COMPANY, selling Coke and Breeze at the following reduced prices.

Advertisement for COKE, delivered at the Works, twenty shillings per chaldron.

Advertisement for BREEZE, or SMALL COKE, delivered at the Works, six shillings per chaldron.

Advertisement for COKE, delivered at the Works, thirty-six bushels.

ILLAWARRA.

Advertisement for a farm of between two and three thousand acres, on the Five Island Estate, near Wollongong.

TO LET.

Advertisement for a farm of between two and three thousand acres, on the Five Island Estate, near Wollongong.

WILLIAM B. ALLEN will exchange.

Advertisement for WILLIAM B. ALLEN, who will exchange one pound of his best colonial soap for one pound of good rendered tallow.

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

Milne's Wharf, September 22.

NEW ACADEMY. CORNER OF PITT AND BATHURST-STREET.

Advertisement for THE REV. G. ANDERSON, A.M., respectfully intimating to the inhabitants of Sydney that on Monday, the 22nd day of October, he will open classes in the Rehecho Church, Pitt-street, for the following branches of Education:

TO THE MUSICAL PUBLIC.

Advertisement for MR. MARSH, who has received by the Florentia one of ERARD'S magnificent GRAND PIANOFORTES.

Advertisement for a most liberal allowance will be made for cash, and they may feel confident of having an instrument of a very superior description.

Advertisement for a new and most popular Music of every description, amongst which is 'Auber's new Grand Opera, Les Diamans de la Couronne.'

Advertisement for a variety of new compositions of Thalberg, Dohler, Chopin, Hertz, Czerny, &c., &c.

Advertisement for Ladies' residing at a distance from Sydney, by enclosing an order or remittance in a letter, may be supplied with any of the above at the London Prices.

Advertisement for FOR SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned, ex Euphrates, and other recent arrivals.

Advertisement for English cheese, truckle, double Gloucester, and Cheshire, in fine order.

Advertisement for Irish salt pork, first quality, Ditto butter ditto, English mould candles, Ditto wax ditto.

Advertisement for Ironmongery, a general assortment, Britannia metal goods, Dixon's Sheep Shears, Surby's Cutlery, all kinds Nails, assorted Saws, files, and edge tools.

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

Advertisement for Blankets, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, and 11-4 Grey calicoes, very stout, 44, 52, 73, and 82 inches Grosgrain, Osanburgs, Merinos, British, black and coloured Lastings ditto, Imperial crapes ditto.

Advertisement for Gambroons, drab and dark mixtures Cassimeres, ditto ditto Hats, best lower London Boots and shoes, chiefly ladies' blotted boot tops, roans cut soles, &c., Chamois leather and gloves Lace collars, tippets, &c.

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

Advertisement for EARTHENWARE, all the kinds in general use, of various patterns and colours, including Willow table ware, with turquoise and drab breakfast services, in self colours.

Advertisement for GLASS, comprising a great variety of plain and rich cut wines, tumblers, decanters, &c., also a small lot of chimneys and lamp shades.

Advertisement for The above will all be sold cheap, and in lots to suit purchasers. R. M. ROBET.

Advertisement for King-street, Commercial Wharf.

Advertisement for SYDNEY.—Printed and Published at the Observer Printing Office, College-street, (formerly called Jamison-street), for the Proprietor, by ROBT. BARR.

Advertisement for Saturday, Sept. 20 1843.



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

(From Segesimund Rentzel's, St. James' Square, London.)

BEGS 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 heretofore.

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

ILLAWARRA. Wollongong, for two or three years. It contains two thousand two hundred acres of land, (upwards of one hundred and twenty acres of which have been cultivated,) and has the right to a Government reserve of about two thousand acres adjoining.

The estate is well watered, and adapted for both grazing and agriculture, and capable of being made a rich Dairy Farm. Several small portions of the estate are let off on clearing leases, to persons who will soon become good paying tenants. The depopulating or getting rid of stock will also be a source of certain income to the leaseholder.

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

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

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