

# The Colonial Observer.

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No. 3.

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Vol. III.

## COLONIAL POLITICS.

### THE HEARTLESS GOVERNMENT: A THEOREM; BUT NOT IN EUCLID.

As there are certain organs essential to the existence of every animated being, so there are certain organs indispensably necessary to the existence of every Government. And as in the grand system of Nature there are whole tribes of animated beings of so inferior an organization as to be entirely destitute of certain organs that are uniformly possessed by those of a superior order, so it is also with Governments; of which, as the poet says of the "Lodgings to let" in London—

Some are good and let dearly; while some, 'tis well known,  
Are so dear and so bad, they are best let alone.

For example, it is indispensably necessary to the existence of a warm-blooded animal to have both a *head* and a *heart*; and the particular place which the particular animal holds in the scale of animated nature is uniformly determined by the character of these organs respectively; a sound head and a warm heart being the characteristics of the very best specimens of the order *Bimana*, or Man. As we descend, however, in the scale of being, and get among the cold-blooded species, we find animals in whose corporeal system there is no trace of a heart. The Head is prominent enough in such animals, and sometimes anything but agreeable; and there is always a large cavity or chest in the gastric region, ready to receive everything in the shape of nutriment from every quarter, together with numerous *antennæ*, or feelers, for the purpose of *grasping*; but there is no trace of a heart to beat high with the pulse of natural affection and to propel the vital fluid through the arteries and veins.

Now in the system, not of Nature but of Governments, (between which systems respectively we have seen there are striking analogies) this is precisely the place in the scale to which the Government of New South Wales unquestionably belongs. It belongs to the class of *cold-blooded, heartless Governments*—a very inferior description certainly, as compared with those that have both a head and a heart. The former of these organs our Colonial Government certainly possesses. It has a *Head*, it is true—not the pleasantest in the world, nor the most agreeable. It has a *Chest* also, and no mistake, as our friend, Mr. Riddell, can bear testimony; together with numerous *antennæ*, or feelers, for the purpose of filling it when empty; as for instance the New Regulations to compel the Squatters to pay double. But there is no trace whatever of a heart! The circulation, as Mr. Riddell can testify, is managed without that appendage altogether; distrains for quit-rents, and other dues enforced upon a people reduced by misgovernment to their last sixpence, serving all the purposes of a heart and social affections in the miserably inferior economy of its body politic!

There are sometimes, we acknowledge, been disputes among distinguished naturalists, as to whether certain animals of the inferior orders were really destitute of certain organs or not; but we should esteem that man a "natural," and not a naturalist, who should doubt for one mo-

ment whether the Government of New South Wales was destitute of a heart. It has no such organ, and we shall prove it mathematically.

Sir George Gipps, the head of our social system, found this Colony on his arrival amongst us in the year 1838, in a remarkably prosperous condition; its public Treasury being not only full but overflowing. It cannot be denied, however, that during the period of his Government it has gradually sunk to the point of extreme depression—to a condition of all but universal bankruptcy and general ruin. And it is now pretty generally, if not universally admitted, that the grand procuring cause of this prodigious change for the worse was his Excellency's injudicious measures in regard to the sale of Crown Land; giving rise, as they did universally, to that spirit of wild speculation and reckless extravagance which has eventually plunged hundreds and thousands of reputable families and individuals, who would otherwise never have been tempted out of the beaten track of industry and economy, into irremediable ruin. In such circumstances, when the Head was evidently so much at fault, it was naturally to have been expected that, if our Colonial Government had really belonged to the class of warm-blooded governments—possessing both a head and a heart—there would have been some redeeming quality in the latter of these organs to compensate for the grievous deficiency of the former. Or to speak more plainly, the least thing that could have been expected in such circumstances was, that something like sympathy should have been exhibited towards a suffering community—that the public burdens would have been materially lessened, and no attempt made in any way to increase them. But incredible as it will appear elsewhere, the present period of universal and deep depression, the present period of general insolvency and wide spread ruin, is the very period selected by our Colonial Daniels of Government House and the Executive Council, to increase the public burdens in every possible way, to render the yoke of government unspeakingly more galling than it has ever been before, and (while the poor and the needy are left to shift for themselves, and almost literally to starve,) to apply the screw, with all the brute force of a Turkish Pacha, to those who have anything remaining in them, till the very blood starts from their finger-ends! It is evident, therefore, that our Colonial Government is a cold-blooded, heartless Government—*Quod Erat Demonstrandum*—the very thing we engaged to prove.

Notwithstanding the comparatively small number of thoroughly honest men in the Legislative Council, and the grand mistake committed by certain of the constituencies, as by that of the county of Northumberland, in returning as their representatives mere special pleaders for all existing abuses, it cannot be denied that that body has done good service to the State during its first session. With one shake of its right shoulder it managed to shake off the grand *incubus* of the Survey Department, and with a corresponding shake of its left it shook off the other *incubus* of the Board of Works. The Police Magistrates were also, with only a few exceptions, "pushed off

their stools;" which, we still conceive, notwithstanding the lamentations that have been said or sung over it in certain quarters, was one of the most masterly strokes of the session—not so much from the saving of expenditure which it effected (although that was not to be despised) as from its instantly annihilating one of the most objectionable sources of corrupt influence, under a Government at all disposed to make use of it, in the Colony. Various other reductions, as is well known, not very important singly but considerable in the aggregate, were effected in the liabilities of the Ordinary Revenue; there being at all events as much taken off the sum total of these liabilities as would cover the whole amount of the defalcation at one time anticipated in the Revenue. Will any man tell us, therefore, that in such circumstances, with such a reduction in the public expenditure, there could possibly have been the shadow of an excuse for additional taxation? But it was precisely in these circumstances that the Local Government, not only demanded, but obtained from their nominees and adherents in the Council, the imposition of such taxation, in the shape of a halfpenny a-pound on raw sugar, one of the prime necessities of life and of immense consumption, in the Colony, together with corresponding duties on various other articles of prime necessity! It is evident, therefore, that our Local Government is of the order of cold-blooded and heartless Governments.—Q. E. D. which was to be demonstrated.

Besides, under the Act of Parliament constituting the District Councils—a piece of machinery which is understood to have owed its existence entirely to the previous suggestion and advice of his Excellency the Governor, and the very cost of the maintenance of which is itself a serious burden and grievance to the Colony at present—the Ordinary Revenue is in future to be relieved—

- 1st, of the whole cost of the maintenance of education—
- 2d, of the whole cost of roads and bridges—
- 3d, of the whole cost of public buildings in the respective districts, and—
- 4th, of one-half of the whole cost of the Police establishment.

Now, with such a prospect of greatly diminished pressure upon the resources of the General Government, to impose additional taxation upon the public for the maintenance of that Government was decidedly the act of a cold-blooded and heartless Government.—Q. E. D. which was to be demonstrated.

Nay, the very limited power of the Legislative Council to effect reductions in the enormously expensive Government of the Colony was entirely neutralized, in several most important instances, by the clandestine withdrawal of whole departments of the Public Service from its cognizance and control, in the face of the Governor's own express pledge to submit them to that control, and in the exercise of an arbitrary spirit worthy of the age and Government of King Charles the First. The Departments we allude to are those of the Colonial Secretary, the Colonial Treasurer, and the Auditor General. This whole case, however, is too grave, as the Judges say of certain offences, to be slurred over in such a brief notice as this; and we shall therefore

return to it by and by. We merely mention it at present as an additional evidence of the fact, that our Colonial Government is of the order of cold-blooded and heartless Governments.—Q. E. D. which was to be demonstrated.

Whatever saving might have been effected by the Legislative Council in the expenditure of the three Departments to which we have alluded, the whole amount so saved could have been expended, most beneficially for the public in every sense of the word, in affording additional employment to the hundreds of mechanics of all classes who had been thrown out of work both in Sydney and throughout the Territory through the pressure of the times. The case of these mechanics, as our readers will doubtless recollect, was formally brought before the Local Government by a Committee of Council; who having no power, however, to originate, could only recommend a vote for expenditure on public works of utility to afford them temporary employment. And what did the Government do, in pursuance of this recommendation, in the matter? Why, as if it had been throwing a bone to a dog, it recommended a vote of £3000 for the erection of a Custom-house—Three thousand pounds to afford employment for upwards of a thousand unemployed mechanics! Three thousand pounds for the erection of a Custom-house for this great Colony, when the Bishop's Folly in George-street, to which the Government have already contributed £2000, is to cost £50,000!! Prodigious!!! We only wish we saw economy in the right place. To see it here is only a gross outrage upon the best feelings of the community—is only an *additional* evidence of the fact that our Colonial Government is of the order of cold-blooded and heartless Governments.—Q. E. D. which was to be demonstrated.

The new regulation to compel Squatters, the grand pioneers of civilization and colonization in this Territory, the men who constitute the very life of the Colony, to pay double, treble, and in many instances quadruple, the amount of their present payments, for the privilege of depasturing stock on the untrodden wilderness of the interior—at a time too when the value of that stock had been reduced to the very lowest ebb—is the crowning proof of our position. If it had not been that Bishop Broughton and the Colonial Treasurer—who are both, we understand, very tender-hearted men—were both members of the Executive Council, which gets the entire blame of this monstrous proposition in the *Government Gazette*, we should have adduced it to prove that "the tender mercies of the wicked are cruelty;" for a more oppressive measure than this will unquestionably prove, in the actual circumstances of the Colony, we never heard of. As it is we shall only take it as our last illustration of what no man in his senses can doubt now; viz., that the Government of his Excellency Sir George Gipps is of the order of cold-blooded and heartless Governments.—Q. E. D. which was to be demonstrated.

There is only one way to bring people of

this heartless class and arbitrary character to their senses, and we have no hesitation at being the first to propose it and to bear the whole blame of having done so besides; for we hereby acquit all and sundry of having even suggested the thing to us. Let the Colonists, we say therefore—including members of Council (we mean the honest ones) magistrates, merchants, settlers, squatters, and free inhabitants generally—

**PETITION HER MAJESTY FOR HIS EXCELLENCY'S RECAL.** "A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether," will easily effect such a consummation, whether it be Whigs, Tories, or Radicals that hold the reins at home; for these are not the times when the voice of a united people remonstrating against injustice and oppression, like what we have made out against our Colonial authorities, can be safely neglected either at home or abroad. We shall probably give the draft of a Petition to her Majesty, embodying the principal items of this article, in our next; and if it should be adopted by any considerable number of our fellow-Colonists, we shall obviate the necessity of a Round Robin, to relieve any body of an undue share of responsibility in the matter, by signing it first ourselves. We shall never, we trust, be either ashamed or afraid to do a good action when our country requires it. In short, our warmest wish for his Excellency, as for all Tax-gatherers without exception at present, is his Ticket-of-leave! May he have it, as Sir William Curtis used to say, "speedy and soon!!!"

If any of our readers should regard the measure we propose for his Excellency as a hard measure, let them only compare the almost incredibly small amount which the Government of all the British Colonies of North America cost the inhabitants of these Colonies up to the war of Independence, with the enormous expenditure of this one Colony, and the efforts which his Excellency and his myrmidons of the Executive Council are now making to render our oppressive yoke intolerably more galling. That great man, Dr. Adam Smith, in speaking of the American Colonies during the Revolutionary war, says—

"The expence of their own civil government has always been very moderate. It has generally been confined to what was necessary for paying competent salaries to the governor, to the judges, and to some other officers of police, and for maintaining a few of the most useful public works. The expence of the civil establishment of Massachusetts's Bay, before the commencement of the present disturbances, used to be but about 18,000*l.* a-year. That of New Hampshire and Rhode Island 3,500*l.* each. That of Connecticut 4,000*l.* That of New York and Pennsylvania 4,500*l.* each. That of New Jersey 1,200*l.* That of Virginia and South Carolina 3,000*l.* each. The civil establishment of Nova Scotia and Georgia are partly supported by an annual grant of parliament. But Nova Scotia pays, besides the 7000*l.* a-year towards the public expences of the colony, and Georgia about 2,500*l.* a-year. All the different civil establishments in North America, in short, exclusive of those of Maryland and North Carolina, of which no exact account has been got, did not, before the commencement of the present disturbances, cost the inhabitants above 64,700*l.* a year: an ever memorable example at how small an expence three millions of people may not only be governed, but well governed.—*Smith's Wealth of Nations*; Vol. 2, p. 372.

What a contrast! Three millions of British Colonists in America "not only governed but well governed"—incomparably better governed, than we have ever been here—for sixty-four thousand seven hundred pounds, while "the estimated expenditure of the Government" of this Colony, containing only a hundred and sixty thousand inhabitants altogether, as submitted to the Legislative Council last Session by his Excellency the Governor, was not less than 330,523*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*—three hundred and thirty thousand, four hundred and ninety-three pounds, one shilling and five pence; not including the forty or fifty thousand a-year derived from the Land Fund, the expenditure of which is entirely under his Excellency's own control! Why it is enough to make one's blood boil with indignation; especially when coupled with the fact that, notwithstanding this enormous expenditure, it seems to be the principal object of our patriotic authorities, who, it appears, are not yet satisfied with all they have got, to squeeze every remaining drop of blood out of our bodies! In such circumstances our only resource, in our opinion, is to petition Her Majesty for his Excellency's recal. It will at all events teach the next man we get better manners.

**THE STATE OF THE QUESTION BETWEEN ROMAN CATHOLICS AND PROTESTANTS.**

(From the *French of Dauid*.)

All the difference in religion, which is at this day between the Church of Rome and the Protestants, lies in certain points which the Church of Rome maintains as important and necessary articles of the Christian faith: whereas the Protestants, on the contrary, neither believe nor will receive them for such. For as for those matters which the Protestants believe, which they conceive to be the fundamentals of religion, they are evidently and undeniably such, that even their enemies admit and receive them as well as they: inasmuch as they are both clearly delivered in the Scriptures, and expressly admitted by the ancient Councils and Fathers; and are unanimously received by the greatest part of Christians in all ages, and in different parts of the world. Such, for example, are the maxims, "That there is a God, who is supreme over all, and who created the heavens and the earth:—that he created man after his own image; and that this man, revolting from his obedience, is fallen, together with his whole posterity, into most extreme and eternal misery, and became infected with sin, as with a mortal leprosy, and is therefore obnoxious to the wrath of God, and liable to his curse:—that the merciful Creator, pitying man's estate, graciously sent his son Jesus Christ into the world:—that his Son is God eternal with him; and that having taken flesh upon himself in the womb of the Virgin Mary, and become man, he has done and suffered in this flesh all things necessary for our salvation, having by this means sufficiently expiated for our sins by his blood; and that having finished all this, he ascended again into heaven, and sitteth at the right hand of the Father; from whence he shall one day come to judge all mankind, rendering to every one according to their works; that to enable us to communicate of this salvation by his merits, he sends us down his Holy Spirit, proceeding both from the Father and the Son, and who is also one and the same God with them; so that these three persons are notwithstanding but one God, who is blessed for ever; that this spirit enlightens our understanding, and generates faith in us, whereby we are justified: that after all this, the Lord sent his Apostles to preach this doctrine of salvation throughout the whole world: that these have planted churches, and placed in each of them pastors and teachers, whom we are to hear with all reverence, and to receive from them Baptism, the sacrament of our regeneration, and the holy Eucharist, or Lord's Supper, which is the sacrament of our communion with Jesus Christ: that we are likewise all of us bound fervently to love God and our neighbour; observing diligently that holy doctrine which is laid down for us in the books of the New Testament, which have been inspired by his Spirit of truth; as also those other of the Old; there being nothing, either in the one or in the other, but what is most true."

These articles, and there may be some few others of a similar nature, are the substance of the Protestant's whole belief: and if all other Christians would content themselves with these, there would never be any schism in the Church. But now their adversaries add to these many other points, which they press and command men to believe as necessary, and such as, without believing in them, there is no possible hope of salvation. As for example: that the Pope of Rome is the head and supreme monarch of the whole Christian Church throughout the world: that he, or at least the church which he acknowledges a true one, cannot possibly err in matters of faith: that the sacrament of the Eucharist is to be adored, as being really Jesus Christ, and not a piece of bread: that the mass is a sacrifice, that really expiates the sins of the faithful: that Christians may and ought to have in their churches the images of God and of saints, to which, bowing down before them, they are to use religious worship: that it is lawful, and also very useful, to pray to saints departed, and to angels: that our souls after death, before they enter into heaven, are to pass through a certain fire, and there to endure grievous torments; thus making atonement for their sins: that we neither may nor ought to receive the holy Eucharist, without having first confessed in private to a priest: that none but the priest himself that consecrated the Eucharist is bound by right to receive it in both kinds: with a great number of other opinions, which their adversaries plainly protest that they cannot with a safe conscience believe.

These points are the ground of the whole difference between them; the one party pretending that they have been believed and received by the Church of Christ in all ages as revealed by him; and the other maintaining the contrary.

Now, seeing that none of these tenets have any ground from any passage in the New Testament, (which is the most ancient and authentic rule of Christianity) the maintainers are glad to fly to the writings of the doctors of the Church, who lived within the first four or five centuries after the Apostles, who are commonly called the Fathers; my purpose in this treatise\* is to examine whether or not this be good and sufficient means for the decision of these differences. For this purpose I must first presuppose two things, which any reasonable person will easily grant me. The first is, that the question being here about laying a foundation for certain articles of faith, upon the testimonies or opinions of the Fathers, it is very necessary that the passages which are produced out of them be clear, and not to be doubted; that is to say, such as we cannot reasonably scruple at, either as regards the author, out of whom they are alleged; or the sense of the place, whether it signify what is pretended. For a deposition of a witness, and the sentence of a judge, being of no value at all, save only for the reputation of the witness or judge, it is most evident, that if either proceed from persons unknown, or suspected, they are invalid, and prove nothing. In like manner, if the deposition of a witness or sentence of a judge be obscure, and in doubtful terms, it is clear, that in this case the business must rest undecided; there being another doubt first to be cleared, namely, what the meaning of either of them was. The second point that I shall here lay down for foundation to the ensuing discourse, is no less evident than the former: namely, that to allow a sufficiency to the writings of the Fathers for the deciding of those controversies, we must necessarily attribute to their persons very great authority; and such as may oblige us to follow their judgment in matters of religion. For if this authority be wanting, however clear and express their opinions be, in the articles now controverted, it will do nothing towards their decision. We have therefore here two things to examine in this business. The first is, whether or not we may be able to know, with certainty and clearness, what the opinion of the Fathers has been in the differences now in hand. The second, whether their authority be such, that every faithful person who shall clearly and certainly know what their opinion has been in any one article of Christian religion, is thereby bound to receive that article for true. For if the Church of Rome be but able to prove both these points, it is then without all dispute that their proceedings are good, and agreeable to the end proposed; there being so many writings of the ancient Fathers at this day adduced by them. But if, on the contrary, either of these two things, or both of them, be indeed found to be doubtful, I should think that any man, of a very mean judgment, should be able to conclude of himself, that this way of proof, which they have hitherto made use of, is very insufficient; and that therefore they of necessity ought to have recourse to some other more proper and solid way of proving the truth of the said opinions, which the Protestants will not by any means receive.

**SOMETHING DISREPUTABLE.**  
*Extract of a Letter, of date*  
*Hunter's River, April 8, 1844.*

We have been all alive in this district these few days past about an inquest on some people's bastard child here; which, it is suspected, has had anything but fair play from those concerned. The Jury were twelve hours with the case, but the charge of infanticide was *not proven*, as you Scotch people say. The nurse gave evidence that she had a pound a week for *keeping the child*; which proved it, of course, to be the child of somewhat respectable people—in standing and appearance at least—but she never told how much she might have had for disposing of it in any other way!

O no! She never told *their* love,  
But let concealment, like a rose in bud,  
Prey on her damask cheek!

It had come rather suddenly, it was said; for there was to have been a jaunt taken to Sydney, and a house taken there also for a short time, as if for change of air; and so the thing would never have been heard of in our quiet neighbourhood. But as I said

before, it had come rather unexpectedly, and so a nurse had to be provided—some confidential person, who would not of course take too much care of it, here. The result I have mentioned—it died, was buried, rather hurriedly, and was afterwards disinterred for examination before the Coroner of the district. Apropos! The reputed mother is a widow and the mother of a large family; and her reputed family-man or *Cicisbeo*, as the Italians call him, is a member of the D— C—, the District Constabulary? you will say. Perhaps it is; but perhaps not. You don't suppose that Mrs. — would look at a constable, do you? Depend upon it, she would have higher game to fly at. I think you will agree with me, however, that gentlemen "of such a caste" as her gay Lothario should lay aside their "blushing honours," or that his Excellency should get a hint to relieve them of them spontaneously. At all events a gentleman admitted to the office of a *Cicisbeo*, should not be seen gadding about, either in Maitland or anywhere else, with the marriageable daughters of his *Dulcineu del Toboso*. There is a homage to public opinion that vice itself ought to be compelled to pay, under the penalty of universal execration in case of refusal. Now, I cannot help thinking that for a lady's fancy-man or *Cicisbeo* to be gadding about publicly with her marriageable daughters is too much even for the warm meridian\* of Hunter's River. It is as bad as old G's affair in Sydney, who after his wife died, married her daughter, and had no questions asked at him even at Paramatta! But he has kicked the bucket since, and no matter. I only wish all who are like him were all the same way!—Yours ever to command.

O. P. Q.  
\* Our Correspondent "O. P. Q." ought to have known that the heat depends not on the meridian or longitude of a place, but on the latitude.—Ed. C. O.

**ENGLISH AND FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.**

H.M. Frigate *Thalia*, 42 guns, arrived on Monday night, with English papers to the 7th January inclusive, via Suez and Bombay.

THE IRISH STATE TRIALS.—The general panel of special jurors was named at the office of the Clerk of the Crown on the 4th January.

THE REBECCA RIOTS.—Her Majesty's Attorney-General is advisedly treating the deluded rioters who have been arraigned at the Caernarthen assizes with great moderation. Several of these misguided men have expressed the greatest contrition.

Wool.—Germany Electoral, 3*s.* to 5*s.*; lower qualities, 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 9*d.*; Australian (best) 1*s.* 10*d.* to 2*s.* 1*d.*; inferior, 1*s.* to 1*s.* 9*d.*; Van Diemen's Land, (clean) 1*s.* to 2*s.* 2*d.* per lb. There is a better demand for the heavier description of wool, and at slightly improved prices. The finer kinds, however, do not participate in this improvement, and their disposal is languid.—*Era*, Jan. 7, 1844.

**THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH IN IRELAND.**

The following is an extract from the probate of wills, as presented in the House of Commons, by Mr. Grattan, July 12, 1832—

Fowler, Archbishop of Dublin, left.....	£150,000
Beresford, Archbishop of Tuam, left.....	250,000
Agar, Archbishop of Cashel, left.....	400,000
Stopford, Bishop of Cork, left.....	25,000
Percy, Bishop of Down, left.....	40,000
Cleaver, Bishop of Ferns, left.....	50,000
Bernard, Bishop of Limerick, left.....	60,000
Porter, of Clogher, left.....	250,000
Hawkins, of Raphoe, left.....	250,000
Knox, of Kilaloe, left.....	100,000

Total..... £1,575,000  
Besides maintaining their wives and families during life.

The Report of the commissioners stated that in Ireland there are 151 parishes having no member of the Church of England, and 860 parishes having less than 77 Protestants.

Parliamentary grants since the union in 1800—

For building Protestant churches.....	£525,377
For building glebe houses there.....	335,381
For Protestant charity schools.....	1,105,869
For Church society to discountenance vice	101,991
For Kildare Place society.....	170,508

Total..... £2,310,625  
PROGRESS OF PUSEYISM.—A return has just been made of the number of clergymen in England. The number considerably exceeds 13,000, among whom it is supposed there are from 9,000 to 10,000 whose views are more or less deeply tinged with tractarianism. We have reason to believe that the question as to whether or not the principles held by Dr. Pusey and his disciples are in accordance with the rubrics and canons of the church will, in the course of a few months, be brought before the proper

this heartless class and arbitrary character to their senses, and we have no hesitation at being the first to propose it and to bear the whole blame of having done so besides; for we hereby acquit all and sundry of having even suggested the thing to us. Let the Colonists, we say therefore—including members of Council (we mean the honest ones) magistrates, merchants, settlers, squatters, and free inhabitants generally—

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**THE STATE OF THE QUESTION BETWEEN ROMAN CATHOLICS AND PROTESTANTS.**

(From the *French of Dauid*.)  
All the difference in religion, which is at this day between the Church of Rome and the Protestants, lies in certain points which the Church of Rome maintains as important and necessary articles of the Christian faith: whereas the Protestants, on the contrary, neither believe nor will receive them for such. For as for those matters which the Protestants believe, which they conceive to be the fundamentals of religion, they are evidently and undeniably such, that even their enemies admit and receive them as well as they: inasmuch as they are both clearly delivered in the Scriptures, and expressly admitted by the ancient Councils and Fathers; and are unanimously received by the greatest part of Christians in all ages, and in different parts of the world. Such, for example, are the maxims, "That there is a God who is supreme over all, and who created the heavens and the earth:—that he created man after his own image; and that this man, revolting from his obedience, is fallen, together with his whole posterity, into most extreme and eternal misery, and became infected with sin, as with a mortal leprosy, and is therefore obnoxious to the wrath of God, and liable to his curse:—that the merciful Creator, pitying man's estate, graciously sent his son Jesus Christ into the world:—that his Son is God eternal with him; and that having taken flesh upon himself in the womb of the Virgin Mary, and become man, he has done and suffered in this flesh all things necessary for our salvation, having by this means sufficiently expiated for our sins by his blood; and that having finished all this, he ascended again into heaven, and sitteth at the right hand of the Father; from whence he shall one day come to judge all mankind, rendering to every one according to their works; that to enable us to communicate of this salvation by his merits, he sends us down his Holy Spirit, proceeding both from the Father and the Son, and who is also one and the same God with them; so that these three persons are notwithstanding but one God, who is blessed for ever; that this spirit enlightens our understanding, and generates faith in us, whereby we are justified: that after all this, the Lord sent his Apostles to preach this doctrine of salvation throughout the whole world: that these have planted churches, and placed in each of them pastors and teachers, whom we are to hear with all reverence, and to receive from them Baptism, the sacrament of our regeneration, and the holy Eucharist, or Lord's Supper, which is the sacrament of our communion with Jesus Christ: that we are likewise all of us bound fervently to love God and our neighbour; observing diligently that holy doctrine which is laid down for us in the books of the New Testament, which have been inspired by his Spirit of truth; as also those other of the Old; there being nothing, either in the one or in the other, but what is most true."

These articles, and there may be some few others of a similar nature, are the substance of the Protestant's whole belief; and if all other Christians would content themselves with these, there would never be any schism in the Church. But now their adversaries add to these many other points, which they press and command men to believe as necessary, and such as, without believing in them, there is no possible hope of salvation. As for example: that the Pope of Rome is the head and supreme monarch of the whole Christian Church throughout the world: that he, or at least the church which he acknowledges a true one, cannot possibly err in matters of faith: that the sacrament of the Eucharist is to be adored, as being really Jesus Christ, and not a piece of bread: that the mass is a sacrifice, that really expiates the sins of the faithful: that Christians may and ought to have in their churches the images of God and of saints, to which, bowing down before them, they are to use religious worship: that it is lawful, and also very useful, to pray to saints departed, and to angels: that our souls after death, before they enter into heaven, are to pass through a certain fire, and there to endure grievous torments; thus making atonement for their sins: that we neither may nor ought to receive the holy Eucharist, without having first confessed in private to a priest: that none but the priest himself that consecrated the Eucharist is bound by right to receive it in both kinds: with a great number of other opinions, which their adversaries plainly protest that they cannot with a safe conscience believe.

These points are the ground of the whole difference between them; the one party pretending that they have been believed and received by the Church of Christ in all ages as revealed by him; and the other maintaining the contrary.

Now, seeing that none of these tenets have any ground from any passage in the New Testament, (which is the most ancient and authentic rule of Christianity) the maintainers are glad to fly to the writings of the doctors of the Church, who lived within the first four or five centuries after the Apostles, who are commonly called the Fathers: my purpose in this treatise is to examine whether or not this be good and sufficient means for the decision of these differences. For this purpose I must first presuppose two things, which any reasonable person will easily grant me. The first is, that the question being here about laying a foundation for certain articles of faith, upon the testimonies or opinions of the Fathers, it is very necessary that the passages which are produced out of them be clear, and not to be doubted; that is to say, such as we cannot reasonably scruple at, either as regards the author, out of whom they are alleged; or the sense of the place, whether it signify what is pretended. For a deposition of a witness, and the sentence of a judge, being of no value at all, save only for the reputation of the witness or judge, it is most evident, that if either proceed from persons unknown, or suspected, they are invalid, and prove nothing. In like manner, if the deposition of a witness or sentence of a judge be obscure, and in doubtful terms, it is clear, that in this case the business must rest undecided; there being another doubt first to be cleared, namely, what the meaning of either of them was. The second point that I shall here lay down for foundation to the ensuing discourse, is no less evident than the former: namely, that to allow a sufficiency to the writings of the Fathers for the deciding of those controversies, we must necessarily attribute to their persons very great authority; and such as may oblige us to follow their judgment in matters of religion. For if this authority be wanting, however clear and express their opinions be, in the articles now controverted, it will do nothing towards their decision. We have therefore here two things to examine in this business. The first is, whether or not we may be able to know, with certainty and clearness, what the opinion of the Fathers has been in the differences now in hand. The second, whether their authority be such, that every faithful person who shall clearly and certainly know what their opinion has been in any one article of Christian religion, is thereby bound to receive that article for true. For if the Church of Rome be but able to prove both these points, it is then without all dispute that their proceedings are good, and agreeable to the end proposed; there being so many writings of the ancient Fathers at this day adduced by them. But if, on the contrary, either of these two things, or both of them, be indeed found to be doubtful, I should think that any man, of a very mean judgment, should be able to conclude of himself, that this way of proof, which they have hitherto made use of, is very insufficient; and that therefore they of necessity ought to have recourse to some other more proper and solid way of proving the truth of the said opinions, which the Protestants will not by any means receive.

**SOMETHING DISREPUTABLE.**

*Extract of a Letter, of date—  
Hunter's River, April 8, 1844.*

We have been all alive in this district these few days past about an inquest on some people's bastard child here; which, it is suspected, has had anything but fair play from those concerned. The Jury were twelve hours with the case, but the charge of infanticide was *not proven*, as you Scotch people say. The nurse gave evidence that she had a pound a week for keeping the child; which proved it, of course, to be the child of somewhat respectable people—in standing and appearance at least—but she never told how much she might have had for disposing of it in any other way!

O no! She never told their love, But let concealment, like a rose in the bud, Prey on her damask cheek!

It had come rather suddenly, it was said; for there was to have been a jaunt taken to Sydney, and a house taken there also for a short time, as if for change of air; and so the thing would never have been heard of in our quiet neighbourhood. But as I said

before, it had come rather unexpectedly, and so a nurse had to be provided—some confidential person, who would not of course take too much care of it, here. The result I have mentioned—it died, was buried, rather hurriedly, and was afterwards disinterred for examination before the Coroner of the district. Apropos! The reputed mother is a widow and the mother of a large family; and her reputed family-man or *Cicisbeo*, as the Italians call him, is a member of the D— C—, the District Constabulary? you will say. Perhaps it is; but perhaps not. You don't suppose that Mrs. — would look at a constable, do you? Depend upon it, she would have higher game to fly at. I think you will agree with me, however, that gentlemen "of such a caste" as her gay Lothario should lay aside their "blushing honours," or that his Excellency should get a hint to relieve them of them spontaneously. At all events a gentleman admitted to the office of a *Cicisbeo*, should not be seen gadding about, either in Maitland or anywhere else, with the marriageable daughters of his *Dulcineu del Toboso*. There is a homage to public opinion that vice itself ought to be compelled to pay, under the penalty of universal execration in case of refusal. Now, I cannot help thinking that for a lady's fancy-man or *Cicisbeo* to be gadding about publicly with her marriageable daughters is too much even for the warm meridian\* of Hunter's River. It is as bad as old G's affair in Sydney, who after his wife died, married her daughter, and had no questions asked at him even at Paramatta! But he has kicked the bucket since, and no matter. I only wish all who are like him were all the same way!—Yours ever to command.

O. P. Q.

\* Our Correspondent "O. P. Q." ought to have known that the heat depends not on the meridian or longitude of a place, but on the latitude.—Ed. C. O.

**ENGLISH AND FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.**

H.M. Frigate *Thalia*, 42 guns, arrived on Monday night, with English papers to the 7th January inclusive, via Suez and Bombay.

THE IRISH STATE TRIALS.—The general panel of special jurors was named at the office of the Clerk of the Crown on the 4th January.

THE REBECCA RIOTS.—Her Majesty's Attorney-General is advisedly treating the deluded rioters who have been arraigned at the Caernarthen assizes with great moderation. Several of these misguided men have expressed the greatest contrition.

Wool.—Germany Electoral, 3*s.* to 5*s.*; lower qualities, 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 9*d.*; Australian (best) 1*s.* 10*d.* to 2*s.* 1*d.*; inferior, 1*s.* to 1*s.* 9*d.*; Van Diemen's Land, (clean) 1*s.* to 2*s.* 2*d.* per lb. There is a better demand for the heavier description of wool, and at slightly improved prices. The finer kinds, however, do not participate in this improvement, and their disposal is languid.—*Era*, Jan. 7, 1844.

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH IN IRELAND. The following is an extract from the probate of wills, as presented in the House of Commons, by Mr. Grattan, July 12, 1832—

Fowler, Archbishop of Dublin, left.....	£150,000
Beresford, Archbishop of Tuam, left.....	250,000
Agar, Archbishop of Cashel, left.....	400,000
Stopford, Bishop of Cork, left.....	25,000
Percy, Bishop of Down, left.....	40,000
Cleaver, Bishop of Ferns, left.....	50,000
Bernard, Bishop of Limerick, left.....	60,000
Porter, of Clogher, left.....	250,000
Hawkins, of Raphoe, left.....	250,000
Knox, of Kilaloe, left.....	100,000

Total..... £1,575,000

Besides maintaining their wives and families during life.

The Report of the commissioners state that in Ireland there are 151 parishes having no member of the Church of England, and 860 parishes having less than 77 Protestants.

Parliamentary grants since the union in 1800—

For building Protestant churches.....	£525,377
For building glebe houses there.....	335,381
For Protestant charity schools.....	1,105,869
For Church society to discountenance vice	101,991
For Kildare Place society.....	170,508

Total..... £2,310,625

PROGRESS OF PUSEYISM.—A return has just been made of the number of clergymen in England. The number considerably exceeds 13,000, among whom it is supposed there are from 9,000 to 10,000 whose views are more or less deeply tinged with tractarianism. We have reason to believe that the question as to whether or not the principles held by Dr. Pusey and his disciples are in accordance with the rubrics and canons of the church will, in the course of a few months, be brought before the proper

prudent to avail himself of every proper means for strengthening his faction.

We have seen a private communication relative to the approaching election at Port Phillip, of a subsequent date to that of the article above-quoted, in which the candidates in the field are enumerated as follows: it being understood that Sir Thomas Mitchell, who is not mentioned in the list, will come in without opposition, or rather be at the head of the poll in the event of an election.

"First, there is another address from Mr. Kemble, in which he sticks to his text on Separation, and as good as tells us he won't have us if we won't take him on his own terms.

"Next, Mr. Young, the Sheriff, who had retired for a time, is again in the field, and with more force than ever. He is an out-and-out Separationist, a great friend of the Squatters, no Government officer, but only a Supreme Court man, and while he will have nothing to say to your *Pfandbriefe* schemes, he will economise to your heart's content.

"Mr. Lowe, the Government nominee, is also paying us his addresses, and for a day or so, the fame of his oratorical powers was carrying all before it. He too is a determined Separationist, and his friends here want us to have it that he is resigning his nomination; because Sir George and he cannot agree on that very topic.

"In addition to this long list we have Captain O'Connell, the unsuccessful candidate for Sydney, who has written to declare his willingness to come forward if it is thought there is a chance for him.

"Messrs. Kemble and Young are, of course, both out of the question; it rested there, between Mr. Lowe and Captain O'Connell, which I should choose, and I had no hesitation in giving the preference to the latter. Though Mr. Lowe may perhaps be the more talented man of the two, yet I do not like the idea of our thus giving the stamp of approbation to his past career; and besides, I think the fact of his coming forward at all, under such circumstances, pregnant with suspicion, I have formed a very favourable opinion of Captain O'Connell's abilities, and I like the liberality of his views. If I recollect aright you were inclined to think very favourably of him, but I do not know whether you are acquainted with him personally. If you are I would wish you to see him, and urge him to pay no heed to the dissuasions against coming forward that I doubt not will be sent him. Mr. Curry, who is the great man for Mr. Lowe, is very anxious that he should not be brought into opposition to Captain O'Connell, and he will in all probability try to persuade him to stay over for the next vacancy that may occur; but that he ought by no means to think of. We can carry a large number of the electors independently of Mr. Lowe's supporters, and a great many of them will come over; indeed I expect that the result will be that Mr. L. will be withdrawn."

Unfortunately the letter from which we have made these extracts did not arrive till Tuesday, the 16th, having come by sea, by the *Jane Goudie*. It was, therefore, too late to be acted on, as the nomination was to take place on the 16th, and the election, if one should be necessary, on the 23rd. The probability, however, is that Sir Thomas Mitchell and Captain O'Connell would be returned without an election. At all events, as things are, they have both our best wishes.

#### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

##### ARRIVALS.

April 13.—*Maitland*, steamer, 103 tons, Captain Parsons, from Port Macquarie, with wool and grain.

April 14.—*William the Fourth*, steamer, 58 tons, Captain Wiseman, from the Clarence River with wool and tallow.

April 14.—*Martha*, brig, 121 tons, Captain Wells, from Newcastle and Port Stephens, with coals.

April 14.—*Mars*, American barque, 270 tons, Captain Brownell, from the Whale Fishery, 34 months out, with 1,400 barrels sperm oil.

April 15.—*H. M. Frigate Thalia*, 42 guns, Captain Charles Hope, from Bombay, the 16th of February. Passenger, Captain Showers, of the Indian Army.

April 17.—The barque *Jane Goudie*, 238 tons, Goudie, master, from Port Phillip the 24th instant, with sundries.

April 16.—The barque *Mary Nison*, 391 tons, Macdonnell, master, from the Downs the 8th December, with merchandise.

April 16.—The brig *Dorset*, 82 tons, Walsh, master, from Adelaide the 1st instant, with wheat, flour, &c.

April 16.—The brig *Ocean Queen*, 197 tons, Freeman, master, from Mauritius and Hobart Town (the latter the 11th instant), with salt, &c.

April 16.—The brig *Emma*, 121 tons, Fox, master, from Adelaide the 7th instant, with 4,000 bushels wheat, 10 tons flour, and 20 tons salt.

##### DEPARTURES.

April 11.—*Bull*, Swedish brig, Werngren, master, for the South Sea Islands, with sundries.

April 12.—For Hobart Town, the brig *Caroline*, Loden, with sundries.

April 12.—For Launceston the brig *William*, Grant, with sundries.

April 15.—*Colingasta*, schooner, Jacks, master, for Launceston via Newcastle.

##### NEW INSOLVENTS.

William Tuckwell, of Dooral, near Parramatta, farmer. Debts due by insolvent, £285 4s.; assets—Personal property, £68 2., outstanding debts, none. Balance deficiency, £317 2s.—Hutchinson Bell, Official Assignee.

James Doole, of 308, George-street, Sydney, lately tobacconist. Debts due by insolvent, £92 4s. 9d.; assets—Personal property, £5 10s., outstanding debts, none. Balance deficiency, £87 4s. 9d.—Edwards Knox, Official Assignee.

George Joseph Thomson, of Maneroo, grazier.

Debts due by insolvent, £2310 12s. 4d.; assets—Imputed property, £1810, personal property, £389, outstanding debts, £25. Balance deficiency, £86 12s. 4d.—Hutchinson Bell, Official Assignee.

Amrose Eldridge, on his own account, and on that of his partner, Robert Porter Welch, for whom he acts as agent in their general business, and with whom it is impossible, he being at a distance from Sydney, to communicate, previous to sale in their premises, by the Sheriff, on Monday morning.—John Morriss, Official Assignee.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We intended to have inserted *Appreciator's* Letter last week, but had no room. It is rather late now. *Antihip's* on the same subject must also be laid aside. We feel obliged for both of them.

### The Colonial Observer.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1844.

#### A NEW GOVERNOR.

We believe the subjoined statement may be depended on. The writer of the letter, of which the following is an extract, is in the way of obtaining information respecting contemplated political changes in this Colony before they get wind even in London.

He is much about the public offices there, and was formerly resident in Sydney. It is singular that such intelligence should have reached us after our leading article was in type. But as they say in Scotland,

It's near han' we donna ken;

An' far off but God can sen'.—E.C.O.

Extract of a letter from London, of date 4th December, 1843.—I have forgotten in my letter to you to mention anything of Colonial politics. However I may inform you that a successor to Sir George Gipps has been appointed, Major General Sir Patrick Ross, who will I believe proceed to leave England in the early part of the coming year. I may also state that it is the intention of Government to commence again sending convicts to New South Wales to be employed on public works and roads. I believe the Government begin to discover at length that no system of secondary punishment has ever been or ever will be so economical, useful and reformatory as transportation to New South Wales.

#### TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL OBSERVER.

SIR—A rumour has been about town that Major General Ross is coming out here as Governor of the Colony. His commission is dated as far back as 1821, and gazetted as late of the 75th Regiment.

I never heard yet of a "yellow" admiral having been ever taken "off the shelf," and therefore can hardly suppose this veteran "great" enough to be troubled with the "man-o'-business work" of this Colony at his time of life. Most likely there is some mistake in the name; but that some one is appointed seems certain.—I am, &c.,

A SUBSCRIBER.

Lower George-street, April 17.

Ross is not so uncommon a name but that it may have been borne by two military men of the rank of Major-General within the last quarter of a century.—*Mais nous verrons bientôt.*—E. C. O.

#### SCOTS CHURCH.

The annual meeting of the congregation of this Church to receive the Report of the Committee of Management for the past, and to elect a committee for the present year, was held in the Church on the evening of Monday last. The revenue of the Scots Church during the past year had amounted to 5011. 17s. 10d.; the extreme depression of the times having been experienced by the congregation in various ways, in common with every other community in the Colony. Out of this sum the committee had, during the last nine months, expended not less than 541. 4s. 9d., for the maintenance of the school in connexion with the Church, in consequence of the petty refusal of the present Autocrat of all the Russias to allow Dr. Lang or his congregation any portion of the educational funds of the Colony. (So much for being a Member of Council and always voting on the wrong side. Patriotism, as we said the other day, is always a costly virtue, at least in the Colonies. But no wonder that certain people should be "in great wrath," like certain other people, when "they know their time is short.") During the previous year an expenditure of a similar amount had been incurred by the Committee for defending the Australian College Property from the efforts of "a liberal and enlightened Government" to bring it to the hammer! In these circumstances, and with the other minor expenses to be met by the Committee, nothing had been done during the past year to pay off the balance of debt remaining for the recent repairs of the Church, at the time when the minister and congregation renounced all connection with the State two years ago. In the meantime the pastor having spontaneously offered, sometimes since, in consideration of the depression of the times, the increased value of money and his own efforts for the reduction of somewhat larger salaries elsewhere, to forego 25 per cent. of the salary

guaranteed to him by the Committee on that occasion, they had accepted this offer for the present, and Dr. Lang's salary for the current year would therefore be £300. A Society in connection with the Church, on the plan of the Sustentation Fund Societies of the Free Church in Scotland, had been organized a few months since and was now in vigorous and successful operation, realizing a revenue of at least £250 per annum. With this auxiliary the Committee could have no fears for the future, and by a few vigorous and continued efforts they would soon be able to cancel the debt for the recent repairs. Votes of thanks were passed to T. Cadell, Esq., treasurer, and to Mr. P. Gausson, chairman of the Committee for the past year, for their unwearied zeal and attention to the interests of the Church; as also to Mr. Richardson, Mr. McCrae, and Messrs. Andrew and James Melville, for their zealous and indefatigable exertions in originating and conducting hitherto, the Sustentation Fund or Presbyterian Church Society. The following members of the congregation were then elected a committee of management for the ensuing year:—Messrs. Andrew, Bruce, Galloway, Cameron, Carfrae, Clark, Craig, Forrester, Gausson, Griffin, Roxburgh, Steele, Stirling, Walker.

In the course of the proceedings Dr. Lang alluded to a flying report, that it was in contemplation, on the part of certain members of the Synod, to endeavour to get possession of the Scots Church; adding, however, that, for his own part, he had no apprehension of anything of the kind. The fact was the Synod, so far from being in a condition to wage offensive warfare, were at present in the awkwardest possible predicament themselves. They had been courted for months past to declare themselves, openly and like honest men, both by the State Church and the Free Church at home; and the majority, he understood, were inclined to declare for the Free Church, professing as they did to hold the other in utter abhorrence. But they knew right well that the moment they made any such declaration, they would forfeit not only all their own Church property, but their Government salaries also, unless the Legislative Council should think proper to alter the present law in their favour. Now, when people were unable to keep their own house from falling about their ears, it was perfectly ridiculous to hear of their talking as if they were in a condition to take forcible possession of the neighbourhood, to the Governor's renouncing them anything for their school, that was a most serious affair; but they must just put it down, as the Quakers do whatever they have to pay as tithes, or church rates, or other such unrighteous exactions, under the head of "sufferings," and console themselves with the hope of better times. The meeting, which had promised to be rather a warm one at first, terminated in excellent spirits, and with a firm determination on the part of all present, to maintain their position, and to carry out the various objects it implied as a Voluntary Presbyterian Church, having no connection with the State, and wishing to have none. It had been commenced with praise and with the invocation of the Divine Blessing, and was concluded with the singing of a hymn and the Apostolic Benediction.

"TOBY" KINE OR NOLLIN, AT THE PLAT.—This was a full Chinee of all the land and tides eastwards of Twofold Bay, with his suite, visited the Victoria the other evening to witness the representation of "Hyder-Ali." Far from having any of the uncouth expression of most of the sable sons of Australia, his person is upright and commanding; his carriage easy and without the slightest *mauvaise mine*. Neither has he the mallet-shaped head of the Calcutta, or sugar-loaf top of the Ethiope. A fine intelligent countenance is combined and mingled with firmness of purpose and evidently a good natural disposition. His costume was "blue royal," with a row of buttons regulated *à la mode* Buckmaster—*militaire* up to the chin—the only "shell"-fish part about him. He attended closely to the successive changes of the entertainment, but could not possibly make out the "bobby" of a man courted to be his fight for him! Upon being asked about his territory and where it was situated, he said smartly, "All round about Twofold Bay belonging to me and Massa Boyd." I be en let him—a remark savouring strong of the "fixity of tenure"—a lesson by no means to be sneezed at elsewhere. And, moreover, ye dandies, whiskered or shaved, who are in the habit of "bobbying" the bobby, the use of his suite explained their passage to Sydney by this most unsophisticated exposition—*In cabbon wheelbarrow belonging to blacksmith shop—belonging to Massa Boyd!*

COLONIAL REVENUE.—An abstract of the colonial revenue appeared in the *Gazette* of Tuesday, exhibiting a net decrease on the quarter of 16,817. 7s. 2d. The decrease on land sales and town allotments is 2901. 11s. 6d. and on quit-rents and redemptions 3503. 7s. 6d.

WEEKLY CRIMINAL REPORT.—The dwelling-house of Mr. Berry, George street, was burglariously entered about midnight of Saturday last, and several articles of wearing apparel, the property of William Chaddock, a servant in Mr. Berry's employ, were taken away by the thief, who has as yet escaped detection.—Early on Sunday morning, a number of articles of clothing were stolen from the *Augustus*, lying at Grose's Wharf. These thieves are also undetected.—On the same day, some silver, amounting to seventeen shillings and sixpence, was stolen from the sentry-box at the Dock-yard; but though the Police were immediately apprized of the robbery, the thief remains undiscovered.—The men who were lately found guilty of the robbery of Mrs. Gaden's House, at Kissing Point, having communicated to the Governor of the Gaol the place where they had concealed the stolen property, persons were sent in search, who succeeded in discovering the "plant," and Mrs. Gaden will therefore have her property restored.

#### ORIGINAL POETRY.

##### THE GATHERING.

Come, ye sons of Grecian sire!

ROMANTIC SONG.

I sing not of love, and I sing not of arms—  
Of Currency lasses, or war's loud alarms;  
But I sing of the "Gathering" that lately befel,  
In Oppression's despite, at the Royal Hotel.

For the foe of our land—O ne'er let his name  
Be with honor, inscribed in the annals of Fame!  
Had vowed to his masters far over the waves,  
To make our bold freemen a nation of slaves.

There was mounting and racing on mountain and moor;

And down the steep gorges the brave troopers pour;  
For the spirit of Freedom had ris'n from her trance,  
As erst when she rode the legions of France.

The sons of the *Rose*—a resolute band—  
Came quick to the rescue: their leader was BLAND;  
While Kembles, and Blacklands, and Nicholson's bore  
Their banners uplifted, like clansmen of yore.

And the sons of the *Thistle* were there in the van:  
Their leader was BOYD, of the Twofold Bay clan:  
No craven was he; and each Walker and Graham  
Hurraed as they followed a Chief of fame.

And ROBINSON, "all in his glory," was seen  
With his "sprig of shillelah and shamrock so green;"  
While the Welchman, and Donald, the Celt, "her  
nail sen!"

Pressed on to the charge at the Royal Hotel.

But foremost, I ween, in the tempest and toil  
For Liberty's cause, were the sons of the soil:  
And their WENKWORK came down, like a baleful  
eclipse,

On the name and the fame and the glory of GIRTS,  
"Home! Home!" let us tell him! "Begone from  
our shore!"

Begone, Sir, to tax and oppress us no more!  
And tell your proud master far over the waves,  
That Britons can ne'er be transformed into Slaves!"  
Sydney, April 11, 1844.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—A most distressing case of suicide occurred on Friday last. Mr. George Hirst, brother to Mr. William Hirst, of the Glebe, was seen alive by a servant of the latter between eleven and twelve on Friday, and was seen to walk into the bush near the house. Soon afterwards the woman heard the report of fire-arms, but took no immediate notice, supposing that some one was shooting for sport. When Mr. Hirst, however, did not appear at luncheon, she went in search of him, and found his dead body lying near the place where she had heard the shot fired. Two pistols were on the ground beside the unfortunate gentleman. It appeared from further evidence that the deceased had arrived in Sydney by the *Alfred* about two months back, and had ever since displayed a high degree of mental excitement in consequence of the embarrassed state of his affairs; it also appeared that he had been in the habit of using wine and spirits to excess, and had even an attack of *delirium tremens*, the symptoms of which had however disappeared. The verdict of jury was "that deceased had destroyed himself while labouring under a fit of temporary insanity."—On Saturday, an inquest was held at the Napoleon Inn, corner of Windmill and Kent-street, north, upon the body of an old man of the name of John O'Brien, a labourer employed at Jones's Wharf. A person named Jonathan Hardy, was fishing at the wharf in company with a boy named Thomas Byrne, when they heard a splash in the water, and on hastening to the spot saw the deceased struggling below the surface of the water. After an ineffectual attempt to pass a rope round the body, Hardy got two iron hooks, and with the assistance of Captain Morrison of the schooner *Mumford*, succeeded in raising the body. Though the deceased was not under water five minutes, Dr. McKellar attempted in vain to restore the vital functions. The poor man had fallen from a stage communicating with one of the vessels at Jones's Wharf, and being infirm, was unable to make much exertion to save his life. Verdict—"Accidentally drowned."—On the same evening an inquest was held at Leburn's public house, Parramatta-street, on the body of a little boy who had been found drowned in his father's well. Mr. Cuthill, house-surgeon of the Benevolent Asylum, deposed that he had examined the body of the deceased after death, and was of opinion that the overloaded state of the deceased's stomach had produced a giddiness in the head, and had caused him to fall into the well. Verdict—"Accidentally drowned."



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.—At the October examinations at Cambridge, Mr. R. Lethbridge King, of St. John's College, (son of Capt. P. P. King,) and Mr. George Joseph Lyons, of Trinity College, (son of Mr. Samuel Lyons,) passed their previous examinations.

SYDNEY ILLUSTRATED.—We have been much gratified by the drawings of the recent and concluding number of this interesting work. They consist of two views of the City, one taken from the North Shore, the other from Parramatta-street. There is also a vignette of "the tombs" on Garden Island. The letter-press descriptions, by John Rae, Esq., are, as usual, very ably drawn up. We trust the talented artist may meet that support which he has so well laboured to deserve.

ILLICIT DISTILLATION.—The indefatigable Capt. Innes, accompanied by Capt. Browne, on Monday afternoon, discovered an illicit still under a house near Waverly Crescent. A large excavation had been made out of the solid rock, the entrance to which was concealed by the moveable seat of the privy. Two copper stills, capable of holding above 100 gals, and about 600 gals. of wash were found. The flues had most ingeniously been connected with the chimney of a neighbouring cottage, and indeed the whole concern seems to be the production of an adept in revenue fraud. No evidence has yet been found to implicate any parties in the ownership.

MARINER'S CHURCH.—We understand the foundation stone of this building, which is situated at the foot of Erskine-street, will be laid with appropriate solemnities on Monday next, at eleven, A.M.

Erratum.—In the great sale of Mr. Lyons, 26,383 of sheep, on Wednesday, the 20th inst., for 3,087 ewes, the public will please to read 2,087.

MARRIED.

By the Rev. Dr. Lang, M. C., on the 16th inst. Mr. Carl Gerder, recently from Berlin, of the Mission to the Aborigines at Moreton Bay, to Miss Sarah Thompson, of Sydney.

TWO DAYS' SALE

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF HENRY MOORE.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES. MR. SAMUEL LYONS has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Stores and Wharf of Mr. Henry Moore, Miller's Point, Darling Harbour, on THURSDAY, the 23d and THURSDAY, the 24th INSTANT.

At eleven o'clock each day, All the Stock-in-trade of the insolvent, with Tools and other articles used in conducting the business of the Wharf, and Office Furniture, consisting of—

- Seventy-two punchions rum
Ninety-nine hogsheds ditto
Three cases Hunt's port wine, in pints and quarts
Twenty-one casks arrowroot
Two hogsheds and one punchion loaf sugar
Five casks crushed lump sugar
One cask brushware
About 17 cwt. corkwood
Ten packages of sassafras
Seventeen tierces colonial beef
Fifty tons bar and rod iron
Ten tons hoop iron
Three casks hinges
Harpoons, lances, spades, and mincing knives
Manilla, coir, and Europe rope
Eight bales fls
Quantity of ash carts and blocks
Three chromometers
Four hundred Dantzic oak staves, four feet in length
About five thousand feet New Zealand pine
One patent crane
Coopers' and blacksmiths' tools
Falls, blocks, &c., beams and scales, triangles
Spars and planks, winches
Dry and bot cart
Two horses, with shaft and trace harness
Office desks, tables, chairs, &c.
Copying machine and eight-day clock
With a variety of other articles.
\* \* \* The Rums, Wine, Arrowroot, and Sugar will be put up on Wednesday, at one o'clock.
Terms at sale.

Catalogues are in preparation, and may be had at the mart of the auctioneer two days before the day of sale.

G. R. GRIFFITHS, W. S. DELOITTE, FREDERICK PARBURY, Trustees.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF HENRY MOORE.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES. MR. SAMUEL LYONS is instructed to sell by Auction, at the residence of Mr. Henry Moore, Miller's Point, ON TUESDAY, the 23d APRIL, At Eleven o'clock precisely.

All the Household Furniture, &c., belonging to the above-named insolvent, consisting of:—Sofas, ottomans, couches, dining, centre, card, and other tables, piano-forte, sideboards, chairs, carpets and hearthgrugs; chafinoirs, looking glasses, paintings and engravings; window curtains, and blinds, bedsteads and bedding, toilet tables and glassed chests of drawers, china, glass, plated ware, &c., &c.

PLATE: Eighteen tea spoons Eighteen table spoons

Eighteen dessert spoons Two gravy and four salt spoons and two skewers Eighteen table and eighteen dessert forks Twelve dessert knives and forks.

Also, Two carriages and two sets of harness One gig and one set of harness Two carriage horses

AND About 350 volumes of books

AFTER WHICH, One carriage and pair of horses Catalogues are in preparation, and may be had at the Mart of the Auctioneer, two days before the sale.

Terms at Sale G. R. GRIFFITHS, W. S. DELOITTE, FREDERICK PARBURY, Trustees.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF VERNON PUZEY.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES. MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by Auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place on

MONDAY, the 22nd APRIL, AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

The following Allotments of LAND at ENFIELD:—

All that piece or parcel of land at Enfield, bounded on the north by the main road from Sydney to Liverpool, one hundred feet; west by allotment No. 5, purchased by Mr. Watt, three hundred feet; east by allotment No. 14, also purchased by Mr. V. Puzey, one hundred feet; east by allotment No. 2, purchased by Mr. Ford; being LOTS 3 and 4 of the VILLAGE OF ENFIELD.

AND ALSO, Lots 14, 15, 23, and 29, of the same Village; bounded on the north by allotments numbered on the plan No. 1 to 8 inclusive, four hundred feet; east by Baker-street, three hundred and sixty-four feet; on the south by allotments numbered 27 and 16, four hundred feet; and on the east by a road of one chain wide leading from the main road to Cook's River—containing by admeasurement 3 acres, 1 rood, and 4 perches, be the same or less.

AFTER WHICH, One piece or parcel of land at L'HERBERT PLAINS, in the county of Cumberland; four acres and thirty perches, more or less, bounded on the south by the Liverpool Road; on the west by other land now, or lately, belonging to Charles Dunn, being Lot 17 bearing north nine chains eighty links; on the north by part of other land now, or lately, belonging to the said Charles Dunn, being Lot 20, bearing east four chains ten links; and on the east by a road fifty links wide, leading from the Liverpool-road to the Parramatta road, ten chains eighty links.

Upon this property, which is only about eight miles and a-half from Sydney, and adjoins Barton's Hill, there are erected a COTTAGE and OUR-HOUSES, with a good garden, with fruit trees, vines, &c., &c., fenced in completely.

Terms at sale. W. N. MONIES, Accountant to the Estate.



THE CARGOES OF THE "REGIA" AND THE "ELEANOR."

To close an account with Mr. John Jones. MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place,

ON TUESDAY, the 23d APRIL, At eleven o'clock,

THE "REGIA."

MY—494 bags Sugar MM—92 bags Sugar 425 cases Gin

N.B.—Red cases, and packed in lead. Cargo of the Brig "ELEANOR."

No mark—2025 bags Zebu Sugar R—776 bags Manilla Sugar

532 bags Manilla Sugar O—1275 bags Manilla Sugar 180 bags Coffee

The Auctioneer considers it his duty to the trade in general, to point out that this is the last sale of SUGAR, COFFEE, and GIN, in the above-mentioned estate. The Sugars that will be offered for sale are of first-rate quality, and surpass all sold before. Parties are invited to inspect the samples which are on view at the Mart.

Terms at sale.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Plate, Glass, China, Rose wood Cabinet Pianoforte, Choice Library, Pictures, Horse, Carriage, Gig, Harness, Carriage, &c., &c.

BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEES. MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions to offer for sale by auction, at the residence of Mr. W. Hirst, at the Glebe, on

TUESDAY, 23rd INSTANT. At eleven o'clock,

All the elegant household furniture, plate, glass, china, choice library (comprising 400 vols. of popular and standard works), pictures, violins, rosewood cabinet pianoforte, carriage, an excellent carriage horse, gig, harness, carts, medicine-chest and laboratory, patent mangle, copying machine, culinary utensils with a variety of other effects, full particulars of which will be given in the catalogues, which are in course of preparation.

To parties about furnishing, and others requiring elegant yet substantial Furniture, this is an opportunity of which they should avail themselves, as it is seldom that articles of this particular description are offered for sale. As the Auctioneer can so confidently recommend them to public notice, as Mr. Salomon has much pleasure in so doing.

For catalogues and cards to view, apply at the office of the Auctioneer, at 7 o'clock next. Terms at sale.

MUTTON TALLOW.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on

FRIDAY NEXT, the 19th APRIL, At ten o'clock precisely,

Thirteen casks Mutton Tallow, weighing about three tons.

Terms at sale.

TO SETTLERS.—SHEEP AND SOAP BOILERS.

The Undersigned begs to intimate that he will supply cast iron boilers, of any size from 200 to 2000 gallons, at 10d. per gallon. Also, high pressure steam boilers, all sizes; steam refining pans, and all the necessary apparatus for steaming down, at prices to meet the times.

P. N. RUSSELL, Sydney Foundry, George-street.

MESSRS. DAVIDSON AND RUDD, beg to inform their friends and the public that they will commence business forthwith as Auctioneers and General Agents, at their House in Charlotte-place, George-street.

The premises being very spacious, and particularly well adapted for the reception of goods of every description, they will be happy to take in charge any property at the most moderate rate of store rent. They hope that their experience in business generally will secure them a share of the public favour.

PASTORAL ASSOCIATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

J. PHELPS ROBINSON, Esq., M.C., having been appointed Treasurer of the Association, it is requested that the subscriptions of persons desirous of becoming members, may be paid, or omitted to that gentleman, at No. 2, Church Hill, who will grant receipts accordingly.

By Order, CHARLES D. LOGAN, Secretary.

TO SELL or LET, properties of the following description:—

Houses in the neighbourhood of Sydney, Parramatta River, North Shore, &c., &c. Building Allotments, ditto ditto Stores and Houses in Sydney

Ditto ditto at Maitland, Singleton, and Port Macquarie

Hotel at Maitland Improved Farms in the interior, with large tenures thereon, to be leased to capitalists at reduced rentals

Homesteads, with agricultural and grazing land, at Campbelltown, Maitland, Illawarra, &c., &c.

Grazing Lands, Liverpool Road, near Sydney, Parramatta, &c., &c.

Persons who will have the option of letting the Premises remain on mortgage, for such time and terms as may be agreed upon.

Application to be made to G. C. Turner, Esq., 5, Elizabeth-street.

UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Instalment of one pound per share of the Capital Stock of the Union Assurance Company Sydney, will be paid to the Proprietors, upon application to Mr. Thomas Brown at the Office of Messrs. Brown, & Co., No. 472, George-street. Sydney 9th April, 1844.

NOTICE.

The Entrance for Jurors and the Public generally, to both Courts in this Building, whether in or out of Term, will in future be in King-Street only. The entrance for the Profession will continue as at present. For persons having business in the Insolvency Department, the entrance is opposite to St. James's Church.

By order of the Judges G. P. F. GREGORY, Prothonotary.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF THE COLONIAL PRESS.

MR. JAMES LAUGHTON, B. A., having a portion of his time unoccupied, will be happy to form an engagement with the Proprietors of any of the Colonial Newspapers, as Sydney Correspondent and Reporter. Mr. L. has for many years been connected with the Public Press, and being at present engaged on an influential and well circulated Sydney Journal, has frequent opportunities of procuring exclusive information. His Terms will be found very moderate.

Any commands addressed to Mr. L., at the Office of this Paper, will receive immediate attention.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

All parties who were members of the above late association at the period of its dissolution, on the 7th August, 1843, having received out of the accumulated fund of profits of the institution 80 per cent. of the whole amount of their several contributions, can now receive a final additional dividend of 2 1/2 per cent., on application at the office of the late association, between the hours of ten and one daily.

By order of the Trustees, E. HANCOCK, Secretary.

COALS.—Superior large Newcastle Coals supplied, at the City Coal and Timber Mart.

On the Wharf: Per 28 bushels .. 19s. Per 28 bushels .. 21s. Per 32 bushels .. 21s. Per 32 bushels .. 23s. Extra carriage charged if beyond Woolloomooloo Road, Surry Hills, or Brisbane Mills, Parramatta street.

CHARLES E. JAQUES, Coasting Packet Wharf, Sussex-street.

SYDNEY ILLUSTRATED.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, the FOURTH, and concluding part of this work; the views by J. S. Padur, Member of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours, London, with descriptive Letter-press by JOHN RAE, A. M.

This part contains two general views of Sydney: the one sketched from the North, and the other from the South; a vignette, composed of the tombs on Garden Island; and a skeleton map of the Harbour, showing the different positions from which the Views were taken. Sydney, April 4.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE. ON HAND, and for Sale by the undersigned—

- Brass tubes, 3/4 to 2 1/2 inch
Brass sheets, 15 to 40 lbs.
Brazier's solder, 3rds
Brass sail thimbles, 1 to 2 1/2 inch
Brass screws, 3/4 to 2 1/2 inch
Brass wire, No. 10 to 15
Blasting powder
Block tin
Cannister powder, in 25 lb. packages
Canvas
Copper, brazier's, 2 x 4 feet, 12 to 35 lbs.
Copper-boiler, bottoms, 36 to 62 inch diameter
Copper nails, sheathing, 1 to 2 1/2 inch
Copper bolts, 3/4 to 1 inch
Flags, ensigns, union jacks, and Marryat's signals
Gas piping in rolls, 3/4 to 3 inch
Glassware, chimneys for solar lamps, 2 1/2 inch
Ditto deck-lights, round, 4 to 6 inch
Ditto ditto prismatic, 8 to 10 inch
Ditto ditto pillared, 6 to 1 inch
Ditto bronzed and lacquered solar lamps
Ditto tumbler and wines
Gin, in whole red cases
Gig, four-wheeled, copper-fastened, Liverpool-built
Hollow-ware, oval pots, tea-kettles, saucepans and covers
Iron assorted, best bar, bolt, and bundle
Iron sheet, No. 8 to 20, a few tons
Iron nails, batten, shingle, burdle, and deck
Iron three legged pots, 3/4 to 10 gallons each
Iron butt hinges, 1 1/2 to 4 inches
Iron sail thimbles, 1 to 3 1/2 inches
Iron ship scrapers, rods and iron handles
Iron anchors, 2 1/2 to 9 cwt.
Iron chain cables, 1/4 to 1 1/2 inch, 60 fathoms
Iron chain coils, 3/4 to 1 1/2 inch
Iron chain bars, 3/4 to 1 1/2 inch
Lead piping, 3/4 to 3 inches
Liverpool soap, Steel and Son's, in 1/2 and 1 cwt. boxes
Wines, in cases 12 gross each
Spirits in casks
Pipes—sherry in cases
—port in wood and case
—Champagne, in baskets, 3 dozen each
Woolpacking and three bushel bags
Woolpacks, 10 lbs. each

A general assortment of drapery, woollens, boots and shoes, waterproof cloaks, and soft goods, suitable to the season.

ROWAND, MACNAB, AND CO., Harrington-street. March 30.

NEW IRONMONGERY ESTABLISHMENT.

MR. R. M. ROBEY, having opened these extensive premises, 427, George-street, near King-street, with an entirely new Stock of Goods, imported by himself direct from the manufacturing districts of England, takes leave to inform the public of Sydney, the Country Settlers, and Storekeepers of New South Wales generally, that his object in opening the above Establishment is that while he may be able to offer to the retail purchaser every article in general demand, at very moderate prices, he is prepared to serve the TRADE, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, and SETTLERS, at very low prices for cash, and in such quantities as they may require.

Mr. R., in soliciting the patronage of the TRADE, feels that it is unnecessary for him to point to the many advantages wholesale buyers will have in being able to select from his stock such goods as may suit their different establishments, at prices very little above the cost of importation, without the necessity of burdening themselves with goods they do not require, in order to obtain supplies at low rates, which is so frequently the case in buying from the merchants by the invoice.

Mr. R., having made arrangements for continuous and regular supplies of all kinds of hardware and ironmongery in general demand, feels assured that he will be able to serve those who may favour him with a trial in such a way as will induce them to continue their business at this establishment. Sydney, March 16.

JAMES McDONALD, WHOLESALE WAREHOUSEMAN, HAS the following for sale with a general assortment of Goods for Drapers, Storekeepers, and Dealers—

- Moleskin Trousers
Nets, Quiltings, and Laces
Muslins
Hosiery and Gloves
Ladies' Stays
Raven and coloured Sewing Silk
Ivory Tooth Combs
Writing Paper
Paris views
Looking Glasses
Bells' Matches
Boys' and Men's Caps
White and coloured Threads
Cotton and Web Braces, &c., &c.

268, George-street.

CHEAP GENERAL PRINTING OFFICE.

LETTER-PRESS AND COPPERPLATE PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Executed with neatness and despatch, AT MANUKA STREET, And in a style not to be excelled in Sydney at the Office of this Paper.

MACDERMOTT, HALL, AND "PRO REGE, LEGE, GREGG," VERSUS THE SQUATTERS. (A case not reported by the Supreme Court people.)

N.B.—So much coughing that it was quite impossible to learn the commencement of the case of the Defendants, which appears to have been in the form of an affidavit.

And these deponents further state that they do not deny the existence of great inequalities under the present Squatting system, as set forth by the said plaintiff Macdermott and his coadjutor "Pro Rege, Lege, Gregg," one Squatter having perhaps four times the quantity of stock and land as another, and one plaintiff respectively by another. But these deponents maintain that it is not competent for the Governor and Executive Council to rectify such inequalities; for so long as Ten Pounds merely is demanded from each Squatter for a License to depasture stock on the waste lands of the interior, such payment may legitimately be regarded as a Crown Duty, which the Governor, as agent for the Crown, is ipso facto authorized to collect; but when the said Excellency takes upon him the office of discriminating between the holders of such Licenses, and assessing them individually, agreeably to the quantity of stock or land they possess and occupy respectively, that payment forthwith assumes the nature of a tax, which the said Deponents maintain the Governor and Executive Council have no right whatever to impose upon any class of the inhabitants of this Colony, and the imposition which they conceive moreover to be the bounden duty of all good subjects to resist.

And the said Deponents further state, that it is not true, as alleged by the said Plaintiff, Hall, that the late Legislative Council ever authorized the Governor and Executive Council to impose a tax upon the people of this Colony without the previous sanction and concurrence of the said Legislative Council, and to confound the collecting of a Crown Duty with the imposition of a tax upon Squatters, such as His Excellency and the Executive Council have now taken upon them to impose, betrays either the grossest ignorance or malice preposse on the part of the said plaintiff Hall.

And the said Deponents further state, that it is quite true and of verity, as stated in the declaration aforesaid, and by the said Plaintiff Hall was for many years a "Patriot" or professed friend of the people in this Colony, and regularly belaboured the then existing Government in that capacity with the cudgel of his patriotism three times a week; although they admit, as alleged in the said declaration, that he has now betaken himself to the very different office of lathering the present Governor with the elements of his vituperation. But the said Deponents respectfully submit that such transformations are quite common in the System of Nature; it being not at all unusual for what appears a true Patriot in the *Chrysalis* or *Embryo State*, to become a perfect Tory and acrier up of the Prerogative when fully developed; as for example in the cases of the late Southey, Sir Francis Burdett, Sir George Gipps, Lord Brougham, and the plaintiff Hall, &c. And the said Deponents further state that such Transformations, from the Patriot or Chrysalis state to that of full-fledged, downright and unblushing Toryism, generally take place either under the influence of employment or the prospect of employment under Government, or in that state of mental imbecility indicating approaching dotage; as is evident in all the cases above-mentioned.

THE PASTORAL INTEREST. (COMMUNICATED.)

His Excellency must by this time be convinced that his monarchical and clerical policy has occasioned dissatisfaction, and though the tender mercies of the Local Executive are somewhat of the wolfish sort, it will be impossible that his Excellency can shut his eyes, or his ears to the public demonstration which has been made, and the loud complaints which his new "Regulations" have elicited. These may not be thought worthy of notice in his official despatches—but in one way or other the voice of the Colony must be heard—and the man who in the face of such unanimous expressions of opinion as have been uttered since the issuing of the tyrannous proclamation, should represent to the British Government that the proposed tax was advantageous to the Colony, or had been favourably received, will not materially advance his reputation for common sense—nay, for common veracity.

At the late Public Meeting, after the second resolution had been moved and seconded, Mr. Alderman Macdermott rose, ostensibly to support the resolution, but, as it appeared, in reality to complain that it did not go far enough, inasmuch as it did not propose a remedy for the evil which the Squatters complained. Mr. Macdermott's position in society, and character for integrity, have been so generally and of designedly obstructing the proceedings of the meeting; but it is, nevertheless, to be regretted, that he had not considered the object of the meeting more carefully, ere he came forward in the capacity of censor. The object of the Requisitionists and of the Meeting was to complain and protest against a pecuniary imposition, which they did not believe to be either just or necessary; they were not to legislate, or to dictate to legislators, but to express their dissent, and to record, their deliberate opinion against the proposed tax. The tax was the evil; they came forward to state, that they considered it in that light; it was therefore beyond their object to suggest any remedy. But perhaps the evil, in Mr. Macdermott's opinion, was not so much the tax, as the difficulties of government, which have led to its announcement. That the government labours under great embarrassment respecting their debentures, is a cause of regret; but is certainly no reason why the Squatters are to be taxed at the will of the Executive. Let the government apply to the Legislative Council, and their difficulties will be considered, and, if possible, relieved, in a constitutional way; but against any system of arbitrary and despotic imposition of tribute (for such the present system seems to be) the whole community is bound to protest.

But if the Meeting did not feel themselves called on to instruct the government in the right mode of levying money for government purposes, or to propose remedies for evils which arose from the blunders of the Executive, there are, notwithstanding, evils of serious magnitude, pressing on the very life of the Colony, which were not passed upon in a clear exposition, and the proposal of a suitable and adequate remedy. The uncertainty of tenure possessed by the

Squatters, and the consequent lack of encouragement in the improvement of their land, with the attendant difficulties of establishing a right framework of society; cheered and adorned by the graces of the softer sex, and blessed with regular and sound religious instruction—these evils were not unnoticed. On the contrary, it was very admirably shown by Mr. Gray, that the members at present summoned by the Squatters effectually preclude themselves from the privileges, which the removal of those evils would open to that vast and influential class. It is well argued by Mr. Boyd, that "it was not because the Squatters were disinclined to the refinement of female society, that such things were; but because, under the system of grinding oppression under which they now labour, they had to consider what they could afford, and they knew well that it cost more to keep two than it did to keep one." Now, if, even with their present burdens, the Squatters, especially those of the smaller class, are debared from all the blessings of civilization—is it wise—let this question be put dispassionately—is it politic, at present to increase the burdens which have produced (or, at least, which prevent the removal of), those disadvantages under which the inferior districts now labour?

There is a whisper aloud, accompanied by a kind of official sneer, that the wealthy portion of the Squatters have originated, and continue the agitation which the meeting of the 5th so happily began, chiefly with a view to their own individual protection. I confess, that, so far as I could judge, the proceedings of the 9th exhibited nothing of this selfish character. It must be the case, that the wealthier portion of any class will become, in a great degree, the representatives of the rest; and if a man, who happens to be personally and deeply interested in any public measure, is on that account to be prevented from expressing opinions which he knows to be those of the whole class to which he belongs, there is an end at once to any effective public expression of opinion. Who would listen to the remonstrance of a humble citizen, whose solitary station barely supplied him with the common necessities of life? But when those who have involved themselves to a great extent—when such men as Mr. Boyd and Mr. Wentworth, for example, come forward—their voice cannot so easily be silenced—their remonstrances cannot so easily be crammed into the Government Balloon-box. No! the humble class of Squatters will have to thank these gentlemen, and the others who have taken the forefront of this contest, for any alleviations which may, possibly, be ultimately conceded (!) by government.

But the Squatters themselves must all be on the alert. Their case must be fairly represented to the British Public; and in order that this may be effectually done, there must be unity among them. The Pastoral Association, which is rapidly increasing, offers a means of concentrating their strength; and I hope that ere long it will be announced, either that the obnoxious proclamation has been recalled, or that such decided steps have been taken as will render it impossible to carry it into effect.

ST. PATRICK'S TEEOTAL FESTIVAL.

The Easter grand ball of the above society took place on Monday evening last, when there assembled about four hundred persons of both sexes, old and young. The Rev. Mr. McEnroe took the chair, supported by the very Rev. Mr. Murphy and other gentlemen of the great place. The Rev. Cresser, who presided at the entertainment, beholding such a scene before him, and expatiating very forcibly on the beneficial effects arising from the institution of the society. He stated that no less a sum than 30,000l. was squandered yearly amongst 200 public-houses out of a population of only 35,000 souls, at an expense of about 20l. per head for each adult!! He defended teetotalism as the wisest principle of the political economist for amending the condition of man. It encourages virtue and destroyed vice; for sickness there was health; and in place of family discord there was union, cheerfulness, and joy. The Rev. Gentleman sat down amidst loud applause.

Mr. Wagan presided at the piano-forte, and accompanied the vocalists in their several glees, &c. The band played pieces in the intervals, until about ten o'clock, after which the remaining festive hours were kept up in "merry dances," till a late hour, when the company separated highly delighted with the evening's entertainment.

MORE SHOCKING IGNORANCE.

A short time ago Punch had occasion to horrify his readers by publishing the report of his select committee on education, which revealed the amount of ignorance of domestic matters prevailing among young men generally. His commissioners have just sent up to him their second report, which relates to the knowledge of business and the affairs of life possessed by young ladies; and he has determined, at the risk of creating a fearful panic in the marriage market, to print it.

Miss Mary Ann Watkins examined.—Is the daughter of a private gentleman; has several brothers and sisters; is engaged to be married to a young surgeon as soon as he can get into practice; has an idea that she ought to know something of housekeeping; supports her family naturally; can sing and play, draw and embroider; cannot say she has ever thought of stocking; the price of brown Windsor soap is from 1s. to 1s. 3d. the packet; cannot tell what yellow comes to; never bought any; Circassian cream is half a crown a pot; does not know the price of pearls; knows how to furnish a house; would go to the upholsterers and buy furniture; cannot say how much she would expect to give for an easy chair, or for a wash-hand-stand, or for a set of tea-things; should ask mamma, if necessary, never thought of doing so before; papa paid for the dress she has on; forgets what she gave for it; has no notion what his butcher's bill amounts to in the year.

Miss Harriet Somers.—Papa is a clergyman; is unable to say whether he is a pluralist or not; he is a curate, and has but one curacy; expects to be married in six weeks; would not refuse a young man with £300 a year; has no property in her own name; has some skill in needlework; lately worked a brigand in red, blue, green, and yellow worsted; can make several washes for the complexion; cannot tell how she would set about making an apple dumpling; leaves should remain in the oven till they are done; the time they would take would depend upon circumstances; if she were married, would expect her husband to be ill sometimes; supposing him to be ordered calves-

foot jelly, should send for it to the pastrycook's; is never occurred to her that she might make it herself; if she tried, should buy some calves' feet; what next she should do cannot say; has received a fashionable education; knows French and Italian; likes dancing better than anything else.

Miss Jane Briggs.—Is the daughter of a respectable tradesman, a grocer and tea-dealer; looks forward to her marriage with her cousin, who is to be married for five years at a boarding-school in Clapham; really cannot say what a ledger is; it may be the same as a day-book; has an album; has painted flowers in the album; also butterdies; has never ironed a frill; knows what a receipt is; it tells you how to dress things; should suppose that a receipt in full was a receipt that told you all particulars; never heard of a balance sheet; it may be a calico buys or sells at prime cost; has eaten fowl occasionally, never trusted one; does not know how to make stuffing for a duck or a goose.

Miss Elizabeth Watkins.—Resides at Hampstead, with her parents; papa is a solicitor, has offices in Gray's-inn; will have a little money of her own, shortly, when she comes of age; is not aware whether she is a milliner or not; the property was left by her aunt; cannot say whether she is a legatee or testatrix; her property is real property; is sure of that; it is in the funds; should say that it was not personal property, as it was not anything about her person; knows what Consuls are; has read about them in history; they were ancient Romans; mama keeps house; when she marries, expects to do a work; starch is used to stiffen collars; has no notion what it is a pound, or what made of, whether it is used with hot water or cold; druggist is cheaper than a Turkey carpet; but how much, cannot say; her time is principally occupied in fancy work, reading novels, and playing quadrilles and waltzes on the piano.

Of the other sixty young ladies examined, three only knew how to earn beef, six what a sausage was composed of, and four how to make onion sauce. Not one of the whole number could brew. They mostly could tell what the last new song was; but none of them knew the current price of beef. Every soul of them meant to marry as soon as possible. What is to become of their husbands? who answers "What?" and *Shudders* at the idea. NATIONAL MORALS.—Of the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism who would labour to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the destinies of men and citizens. "A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public felicity; and let us with caution indulge the supposition, that morality can be maintained without religion; religion and morality both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail, in exclusion of religious principles.—Washington.

SECRET OF MATRIMONIAL CONTENT.—Are there no blissful courtships, and no fortunate marriages? A few. Let us not forget that a change takes place in both parties. If Mr. Smith still lingers in his moon-beam walk with the angel form of Miss Brown, after the said Miss Brown, vulgarized into Mrs. Smith, sits down by her cards and candle-light, the union will be unhappy; but if, on the contrary, Mr. S. is fortunate enough to get a little twinge of rheumatism which gives him a distaste for the romance of evening, and inclines him rather to bestow his legs under the mahogany till Mrs. S. sends for him twice, they may be tolerably certain that they are a happy couple. Some wedded pairs are praised for their constancy, occasioned by similarity of taste; whereas the whole secret lies in their conformity in change. If these great truths were generally understood, the single would not hesitate so long as they sometimes do about giving away their hearts and hands, convinced as they would be that we can only love for the present, and that no human foresight can penetrate the future; while the married, instead of talking nonsense about "incompatibility," would humour one another's changes of tastes and tempers, and trundle their canisters with patience if not good humour. In fine, your grand consolation is, that the object of your love was from the first an imaginary one; and you should not be so silly as to grieve for ascertaining by personal experience a philosophical truth.

Opening.—On Sunday afternoon last Bishop — took his seat on his episcopal throne in — cathedral, drew the curtain around him, and made all snug for meditation. Dr. Coleridge of Thorborton, was the divine appointed to preach, and the sermon was marked by that vigor of thought and terseness of expression for which he is especially well known. He dwelt on the rights of the poor, those who having used the six days for the pursuits of the world, went and slept away the seventh at church. The sermon being concluded, the rev. Dr. looked over towards the Bishop's throne, expecting to see the right reverend and respected diocesan slowly rise and dismiss the flock with a pious benediction. The doctor looked in vain; but as he directed a stern and astonishing gaze right into the bishop's snuggery, it was not without a shudder that he beheld it; every face was turned, with indelible marks, towards the throne. The verges rushed over with his face, and knocked decidedly; but alas! there was no response, save, in the stillness between the knocks, "the response of an audible but comfortable snore. The third rap of the mace waked the bishop, who shaking himself, like one suddenly startled from a deep sleep, delivered his benediction, as wide awake as ever.—Western Times.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.—News has just been received by the Aerial Steam Carriage, that Mr. O'Connell has been sentenced to transportation for fourteen years. Sir Robert Peel, finding it impossible to retain office, and exposed to the indignation of the Irish people, is to retire from Britain. In consenting to the bill, he expressly stipulated for the preservation of the generalship of Van Dieman's Land. His health, much impaired, and his chief object is to secure the advantages of a fine climate, during his colonial rustication; he will, therefore, reside in Van Dieman's Land, and personally superintend the coercion of the Irish demagogue. The official despatches announcing the recall of Sir George Gipps are on their passage to New South Wales, and he is likely to obtain the Irish secretaryship, when he gets it. Sir Eardley

Wilmot has been advanced to the peerage of the realm, by the title of Baron Tasman, and will have the option of succeeding Sir George Gipps or proceeding to England, where a high official post will only be temporarily occupied till his decision is obtained. A new administration, consisting of well known and popular characters was all but formed; and in consequence of a promise recently made by her Majesty, the premier elect is Sir Robert Peel.

QUESTIONS.—For those who begin, and don't intend to go on—which is a very numerous class of persons, seeking for general knowledge, without being over-particular—the following questions are chiefly intended.—What became of the pen which King John signed the Magna Charta?—He wrote it in his hat;—from which circumstance we derive the saying, that—So-and-so showed the white feather. How long was the Long Parliament, and why was it so called?—As long again as half; and it was so called from the length it went to. Whom did Charles the First succeed?—He failed! and therefore succeeded nobody. Why was William surnamed Rufus?—some say from his red hair; but we think it more born on account of the roof of Westminster Hall, which is said to have been the builder of. Has the Waste Inclosure Bill anything to do with the estates of the very likely. When was tanning brought to perfection in England?—At the battle of Hexham.

AFFECTION OF INSECTS FOR THEIR YOUNG.—The dragon-fly is an inhabitant of the air, and could not exist in water; yet in this last element, which is alone adapted for her young, she carefully drops her eggs. The larva of the gad fly are destined to live in the stomach of the horse. How shall the parent, a two-winged fly, convey them thither? By a mode truly extraordinary. Flying round the animal, she curiously poises her body for an instant, while she glues a single egg to one of the hairs of his skin, and repeats the process until she has fixed in a similar way many hundred eggs.—These after a few days, on application of the slightest moisture attended by warmth, hatch into little grubs. Whenever, therefore, the horse is in the stable, it will tell you the body to which they are attached, the moisture of the tongue displaces one or more grubs, which, adhering to it by means of the saliva; are conveyed into the mouth, and there find their way into the stomach. But here a question occurs to you. It is but a small portion of the horse's body which he can reach with his tongue—what, you ask, becomes of the eggs deposited in other parts? Will any tell you how the gad fly avoids this dilemma, and I will then tell you if she does not discover a provident forethought, depth of instinct, which almost casts into the shade the boasted reason of man? She places her eggs only on those parts of the skin which the horse is able to reach with his tongue; may, she confines them almost exclusively to the knee or shoulder, which he is sure to lick. What could the most refined reason, the most remote adaptation of means to an end, do more.—Gleanings in Natural Theology.

EXTRAORDINARY.—Many have been the doubts and suspicions as to the origin of fires, and a great excitement has occasionally prevailed when the cause of such calamities has remained in mystery. Very recently the total or partial demolition of a noble mansion pile in Montgomeryshire might have happened by fire, and the origin involved in perfect mystery, had it not providentially happened, that one of the establishment discovered smoke in time to prevent an extension of mischief. During the hot days of the week before last the Countess of Powis's attendant, whilst in her bed-room at Powis Castle, about 10 o'clock in the morning, was somewhat alarmed at the smell of fire, and immediately investigated by the most remote adaptation of means to an end, she subjected to a scrutiny, which it was discovered that a quilt cover on the dressing table had just taken fire. The femme de chambre, conscious that no one had been or ought to have been there during the morning with fire, was somewhat puzzled. Having extinguished the ignited articles, she resumed her occupation, but was again astonished to smell fire. On approaching the table she found that the sun's rays, concentrated on the table, had formed a lens, had burnt the table-cloth in two places through the several folds. Astonished, and incredulous, she called some of the servants, who were witnesses to a third ignition by the same means. Had it occurred an hour afterwards, the fire would not probably have been discovered until it had attained an extensive area, and thus would a fire of an alarming nature have been created, the cause being wrapped in mystery and suspicion.—Skrapskrap's Journal.

HOW TO MAKE EVENINGS.—Tell the truth to a man's face, instead of behind his back. Check him in any improper remark or expression. Accidentally discover a neighbour practising a mean act, or gross impropriety. Do a friend forty-nine kindnesses and be unable to do the fiftieth. Speak as you think, without any equivocation or flattery. Do thus and you are sure to make evenings.

A TOUGH OLD WOMAN.—In Outlamar, Clyne, Sutherlandshire, there lives an old woman, born in 1722, who is still able to take care of herself, and can even knit stockings yet. She was married in 1769, and has been a widow for 51 years; has had large family, and has seen her great-great-grandchildren. She was never stout and tall—five feet nine inches, but now she is much shorter. She has still a capital memory. There were not many men that she ever loved, but she never felt the least symptoms of sickness—never was in the hands of the doctors. Her name is Ann Sutherland, alias M. Kie, and she is a native of the Highlands.—Caledonian Mercury.

A little boy who had seen all but one of a litter of puppies drowned by his father's broom, was the next day taken into the bedroom of his mother, who had just been delivered of twins. After looking for some time at his tiny brethren, he turned to his mother and said, "Which of 'em do you mean to keep, mamma?"

A man who is so far enamoured of himself as to neglect all others, is very apt to be left by others with the single object of his regard.

Too many persons are taking care as long as they can, and feel more pleasure in being lavish as to the present than in saving anything for an uncertain future.

It is no small commendation to manage a little well. He is a good waggoner that can turn a litterroom. To live well in abundance is the praise of the estate not of the person. I will study more how to give a good account of my little than how to make it more.—Bishop Hall.

26,383

HEAD OF SHEEP, STATIONS, &c.

INSOLVENT ESTATE OF JOHN HOSKING. (BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.)

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by Public Auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th April, at Eleven o'clock, 3,037 Breeding Ewes, from 2 to 4 years old 1,523 Wethers, from 2 to 4 years old 1,353 Wethers and Ewes, 1 1/2 year old 1,223 Yearling Lambs 200 Rams, of all ages 6,388 Sheep, more or less

9 Working Blacklocks 2 Horses, 1 Dray, with yokes, bows, and chains, complete for eight oxen Cart, Wool Box, Tools, and all other necessaries The above will be sold with Right of the Station at Garrothery, near Wellington, where the Sheep are running. All the unconsumed Stores to be taken at a valuation.

AFTER WHICH,

The following SHEEP, running at Foxlow, near Moolonglo, and at Murrumbidgee, near Yass: 10,155 Ewes, consisting of— 5241 Breeding Ewes, various ages 450 Fat Ewes, 4 years old 2350 2 1/2 year old Ewes 2114 1 1/2 year old ditto 3,582 Wethers, consisting of— 1715 2 1/2 year olds 1869 1 1/2 year olds 905 Wethers and Ewes, 1 year old 5,033 Rams—of these 222 are half-bred Leicester 270 Rams—of these 222 are half-bred Leicester 1 and 2 year olds 57 Old Rams (castrated) 23 Imported Leicester Sheep, consisting of— 13 Rams 3 Ewes 1 Ram, 1 1/2 year old 2 Ewes, 1 1/2 ditto 4 Lambs—2 Rams and 2 Ewes

10,995 Sheep, more or less

There are about 1000 suckling Lambs with these Sheep.

58 Working Blacklocks 182 Head of Cattle (mixed herd) 2 Dray Horses 8 Saddle Horses 1 Mare and Foal 1 Two-year-old Filly Five saddles and bridles, six sets bullock harness, two carts and two sets of harness, seven pole drays and two new wheels, four ploughs, five harrows, about four hundred and fifty bushels wheat and sixteen tons hay, seven tarpaulins, hurdles, roller, grindstone, carpenter's tools, nine steel mills, weights and scales, steelyards, and various small articles at the different Stations. A quantity of new fencing, and new stuff for two hundred hurdles.

ALSO,

1,600 Sheepskins 7 Casks Fat All unconsumed Stores to be taken at a valuation. Terms at sale. For further particulars applications may be made to the Auctioneer; or to Mr. G. D. Webb, No. 1, Colonnade, Bridge-street.

A. B. SMITH, } Trustees. W. DAWES, } T. W. SMART, }

INTENDED SALE

OF IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY.

OPPOSITE THE MILITARY BARRACKS, IN GEORGE-STREET, AND CORNER OF ELIZABETH-STREET AND LIVERPOOL-STREET, HYDE PARK.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will shortly bring to the hammer ALL THE EXTENSIVE range of HOUSES, at present in the occupation of Mr. Tegg, Bookseller — Eldard, Music Seller — Dick, Jeweller — Phelps, Australian General Assurance Office — Blackman, Auctioneer — G. Moss, City Hotel The Sydney Bank

The Stores occupied by Messrs. Lyall, Scott and Co., together with the STORES AND GROUNDS in the rear.

ALSO,

That handsome Family Residence, with Stabling, Coach, and Outbuildings, and every other convenience corner of Elizabeth and Liverpool-streets, at present occupied by Mr. De Mestre. The above form the MOST VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY in Buildings and Situation which has ever yet been offered in the Market. N.B. The day of sale in a future Advertisement.

TO BEEF-SALTERS, TALLOW-BOILERS, &c.

The undersigned having purchased six thousand of the best American oak staves per Navigator, peculiarly adapted for beef steers, and free from any smell or taste that might be supposed to injure beef, invites those parties who may require casks to an inspection of the timber in his coopers yard, confident that it is superior to anything of the kind in the Colony, and will give satisfaction to any person, requiring beef steers made from new oak staves, for which he, the undersigned, is willing to supply any quantity that he may contract for, on the most reasonable terms for cash.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

Lower George-street Coopers, opposite the site of the Old Gaol.

J. THORPE AND COMPANY'S LADIES' REPOSITORY, AND BALCONY BAZAAR.

MR. STUBBS respectfully announces that he has been instructed to let by public auction, on

WEDNESDAY, THE 1st MAY, 1844, At Twelve o'clock precisely, All that Extensive Linen Drapery, and FAMILY MERCERY WAREHOUSE, (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL), \* No. 315, PITT-STREET: Including The Whole of J. T. and Co.'s Immensely PROFITABLE AND FASHIONABLE "CONCERN,"

which for years has been patronised in so distinguished a manner, as to have produced these twelve or thirteen days from business which every man has successively enjoyed on retiring from THIS CENTRAL POINT OF SITUATION. The great notoriety that this Popular establishment has enjoyed for the last 20 years and the vast connexion brought to the Proprietors in consequence, is the best recommendation that any leading Manchester House could require for getting off their consignments. The Auction will take place on the premises.

GREAT EVENING SALE.

AT THE MART, KING-STREET, (At the request of the Proprietor,) OF BUSINESS BUILDING PROPERTIES, OPPOSITE

THE NEW MILITARY BARRACKS PART OF THE "LIBRARY ESTATE."

MR. STUBBS is instructed to advertise and sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street, on

FRIDAY EVENING, 19th APRIL, 1844, Forty-seven Allotments, including Rents, Houses, and Building Plots, immediately opposite

THE NEW MILITARY BARRACKS, BETWEEN

THE OFFICERS' QUARTERS, AND

THE WESTERN WINGS.

The thinking portion of the community will please to bear in mind that, although this is now the most "money-stirring" neighbourhood, (the ORDINARY WEEKLY PAYMENTS to the men being no less a sum than £300 to £400 per week), it is nothing to what it will be when

A REGIMENT OF SOLDIERS OR TWO ARE QUARTERED THERE,

SO CONVENIENT TO THEIR DIFFERENT MESS-ROOMS.

The certainly well-doing trades for this place are—Bakers, butchers, chessmongers, grocers, chandlers, tailors, drapers, and tobacconists. A temperance coffee-house would do well here at one of the corner lots.

The projected Government Improvements now carrying out for ultimate completion are— 1. Officers' quarters (finished). 2. Soldiers' barracks, to be so within twelve months. 3. Commissariat store, the year following. 4. Fortifications, next.

If what Mr. Stubbs stated as far back as the 5th January, 1841, prospectively of this situation, and foretold the rapid rise and value of Building Ground in this quarter has actually come to pass, 100 per cent. over his calculation, he trusts the conclusion is safely come to as to what the value of it is now, and will be hereafter.

THE IMPROVEMENTS are as per plan and description at the Mart, by Mr. Melick.

On Lot 4.—Leased to Mr. Greenwood for seven years, at £12 per annum ground rent.

Lot 5.—Dwelling-house, containing four rooms and kitchen, occupied by Mr. Keane.

Lot 22.—Dwelling-house, occupied by Mr. Chartres, containing two rooms.

19.—Two Dwelling-houses, occupied by Messrs Murray and Wheatland.

THE TITLE

Is the best possible of the Library Estate, and which forms such an important feature in the sale, that every one knows his possession may be obtained the day after he, along with his deposit.

This is a property of all others the most rising into competition and value. No Town Taxes are to pay—no Building Act interferences—every thing tends to give the buyer a Freehold on which he may calculate with safety.

Terms, liberal, to be made known at the sale.

£710 PER ANNUM.

Houses, Shops, Manufactory, and Premises—Preliminary Announcement—Absolute Sale of the whole of the Town Estate of the late Mr. JAMES BLANCH, Ironmonger, George-street, for the benefit of his Widow and Legatees.

MR. STUBBS hastens to announce to the moneyed interest, and capitalists generally, that he has been favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, on an early day, at the Mart, King-street, the whole of those unexceptionable Freehold Town Properties, comprising—

LOT I.—No. 69, George-street, let to Mr. Cohen, watch and chronometer maker, at £160 per annum.

LOT II.—No. 70, George-street, let to Mr. W. Castle, at £150 per annum.

LOT III.—No. 71, George-street, let to Messrs Bowden and Parker, Australian Ironmongery Warehouse, at £300 per annum.

LOT IV.—The Brass Foundry Establishment, with workshops, sheds, and casting department, let to Mr. Russell, at £100 per annum.

At the same time, viz.: LOT V.—Hawarra Estate of 300 acres.

LOT VI.—Briabane Water Estate of 100 acres.

Terms at sale.

PUBLIC MEETING OF STOCK-HOLDERS.

AT A GENERAL MEETING OF STOCK-HOLDERS, and OTHERS, interested in the prosperity of the Colony, held at the Royal Hotel, pursuant to Resolution, on Tuesday, 9th April, 1844, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

No. I. Moved by W. C. Wentworth, Esq., M. C.; seconded by Robert Gore, Esq.:

That this Meeting regards with feelings of the deepest alarm the Regulations respecting the occupation of Crown Lands under Squatting Licenses, published in the Government Gazette, of 2nd April, 1844; such Regulations being, in the opinion of this Meeting, unconstitutional in their application and character, oppressive in their influence, and calculated to add materially to the existing distresses of the Colony. That the right claimed by the Executive Government of imposing arbitrary and unlimited Imposts for the occupation of Crown Lands affects the vital interests of the whole colonial community, and renders the right of imposing Taxes by the Representatives of the People almost nugatory. That these Regulations, if persevered in, must not only be ruinous in their immediate operation, but are calculated to strike a blow at the future prosperity of the Colony, rendering the tenure of all Squatting Licenses precarious, subject to the uncontrolled decision of the Executive Government, and preventing any accession to the population or wealth of the Colony by the influx of capital or labour.—Carried unanimously.

No. II. Moved by Benjamin Boyd, Esq.; seconded by John Blaxland, Esq., M. C.:

That the system of granting Licenses for so limited a period as twelve months is highly objectionable; that, in addition to the evil arising from the shortness of such a term, its injurious consequences are aggravated by the right of occupancy being uncertain, and rendered liable to change at the caprice of the Executive Government, either by alteration in the regulation of the stations, or by increase in the charge for occupancy. That, consequently, this uncertainty of right of occupancy of Crown Lands has a ruinous tendency upon the most valuable property in the Colony, has a very demoralising effect on the entire community, and must continue so, until a fixity of tenure is granted to the occupier.—Carried unanimously.

No. III. Moved by F. Kemble, Esq.; seconded by Thomas Walker, Esq., M. C.:

That the commercial and trading classes of the community are most intimately connected with, and dependent upon, the prosperity of the great pastoral interests of the Colony, and that the members of these classes most cordially support the objects of this Meeting.

No. IV. Moved by Dr. Nicholson, M. C.; seconded by George McLeay, Esq.:

That the foregoing Resolutions be embodied in a Petition to her Majesty the Queen, both Houses of Parliament, his Excellency the Governor, and the Legislative Council, with a prayer that the latter body may take such steps as they consider meet in promoting its object.—Carried unanimously.

No. V. Proposed by M. C. O'Connell, Esq.; seconded by Dr. Dobie, J. P.:

That in order to secure a due protection to the pastoral interests of this Colony, an Association be formed, to be designated "The Pastoral Association of New South Wales;" and that the Members of this Association do agree to be annual subscribers of £1 sterling, for defraying its expenses.—Carried unanimously.

No. VI. Moved by J. Phelps Robinson, Esq., M. C.; seconded by Robert Graham, Esq.:

That a Committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, be appointed, with power to add to their number, to carry into effect the objects of this Meeting, viz.:

- W. C. Wentworth, Esq., M. C. Dr. Bland, M. C. B. Boyd, Esq. C. Cowper, Esq., M. C. Dr. Nicholson, M. C. Thomas Walker, Esq., M. C. J. P. Robinson, Esq., M. C. Dr. Dobie, J. P. F. Taffie, Esq. R. Graham, Esq. O. Bloxsome, Esq. William Foster, Esq., M. C. M. C. O'Connell, Esq. John Blaxland, Esq., M. C. W. Dumaresq, Esq., M. C. George McLeay, Esq. Robert Gore, Esq.

No. VII. Moved by William Foster, Esq., M. C.; seconded by William Lawson, Esq., M. C.:

That copies of the above Resolutions be transmitted to the several districts of the Colony, inviting co-operation in carrying out the various objects of this Meeting.

WILLIAM BLAND, Chairman.

Dr. Bland having vacated the Chair, and Dr. Nicholson having been called thereto, it was Moved by Francis Kemble, Esq.; and seconded by Dr. Dobie, J. P.:

That the best thanks of this Meeting be due, and are hereby rendered, to William Bland, Esq., M. C., for his able and impartial conduct in the Chair.

CHARLES NICHOLSON, Chairman.

April 10, 1844.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL DISPENSARY,

ESTABLISHED BY MR. CAMPBELL, Surgeon and Apothecary, removed from his Old Establishment corner of Park and George streets, has recommenced five doors further North, No. 545, GEORGE-STREET, OPPOSITE THE POLICE OFFICE.

Mr. Campbell may be consulted at his present residence, in all cases pertaining to Medical Advice or Surgical Aid, and trusts from the high standing of recent patronage in the Colony, he may flatter himself that he is fully authorized in anticipating that return of public favour which an indefatigable pursuit of his professional services and attention procured him.

Mr. Campbell assures his friends and the public that all his Drugs and Chemicals, both patent and general, are selected out of fresh invoices from the best English Drug Houses.

"The Dispensary" will be attended by a skilful and regularly bred Practitioner, whose experience will be a sufficient guarantee for the careful manner in which the Prescriptions will be made up, or the Chirurgical duties performed.

Mr. C.'s charges will be moderate—and every attention given to assistance required at any hour of the night.

P.S.—Having made arrangements for carrying on his former Wholesale Drug business, the supply of country orders will in all matters be punctually and faithfully executed.

A complete assortment of Perfumery will be always kept on hand, and every essential requisite for the Toilette.

Family and Sea Medicine Chests, Cattle Medicines, &c. Sydney, March 20, 1844.

ENCOURAGE COLONIAL MANUFACTURE.

TAMILLAS MAPPIN,

WORKING CUTLER, SURGICAL INSTRUMENT AND ELASTIC STEEL TRUSS MAKER, (From Weis's, 62, Strand, London.)

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he is now prepared to execute all orders committed to his care with punctuality and despatch. He particularly recommends to Settlers and others delighting in a comfortable shave, his highly approved Silver Steel Razors, which are warranted and kept in repair for six months; also, his Castrating Knives and Clams. He likewise makes on the premises Pen, Pocket, Pruning, Parrier's, Sportsmen's, Butchers, and every other description of Knives. Repairs neatly executed at one hour's notice. 12, Hunter-street, Sydney.

NEW GOODS,

Ex Alice Brooks and other late arrivals.

A. HORDEN begs to announce to his numerous friends, that he has just opened 30 cases, containing the following goods:—Linen Drapery, Haberdashery, Hosiery, Gents and Children's Best Hats, Ladies' Tussan and Drab-stable Bonnets; Children's ditto ditto; Infants Silk Hats and Bonnets, richly braided; Children's Jean and other Dresses, richly braided; Umbrellas and Parasols; Ladies and Children's Stays, of a very superior style and workmanship; Ladies' Work Boxes; Gents' and Youths' Shirts; Men's Good Blue Cloth Jackets, 16s.; Dark Valentinia Waistcoats, at 5s. 6d.; Gents' pumps at 5s. 6d. per pair; Blankets, Flannels, and Lace Goods, in great variety; the whole of which will be offered at very low prices, for cash. 12, King Street, Feb. 24.

CEDAR BOARDS of every dimension constantly on sale at reduced prices, at R. Stewart's, Pitt-street, near Bathurst-street.

THE COLONIAL OBSERVER.

PERSONS indebted to this Paper, under the former arrangements, are requested to pay their accounts to Mr. J. H. Baillie, (Sydney District Council Office), as formerly. Sydney, 3rd April 1844.

NOTICE.

THE COLONIAL OBSERVER is published every THURSDAY morning; and is forwarded to all the Colonies. The quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th Sept., and the 31st Dec. respectively, at which period ONLY can Subscribers decline by giving notice and paying the amount due to the end of the current quarter, with all arrears for advertising, &c. Persons desirous of becoming Subscribers during the quarter, will only be charged from the time they commence subscribing. The following are the

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. £ s d Yearly subscription (in advance) 1 6 0 Half-yearly, ditto ditto 13 0 Quarterly, ditto ditto 6 6 Yearly subscription (on credit) 1 8 0 Half-yearly, ditto ditto 14 0 Quarterly, ditto ditto 7 0

The terms for advertising are two shillings and sixpence for the first eight lines, and one penny a line for all above that number, for each insertion. Advertisements must specify on them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued until countermanded, and charged to the party. Advertisements received until nine o'clock Wednesday night. No verbal communications with reference to the withdrawal of advertisements, can be attended to. All letters to the Editor must be post paid.

SHIPPING LIST,

VESSELS LAID ON FOR SYDNEY.

FROM LONDON. Achilles, 450 tons, Yeale, Dec 1 Ganges, 450, Macdonald, Dec 2

FROM PORT PHILIP. Coquette, schooner, 72 tons, Cummins Thomson, cutter, 49 tons, Birkinshaw

FROM LIVERPOOL. United Kingdom, ship, 1265 tons emigrants, Dec 18

FROM RIO JANEIRO. Guernsey Lily, Sept. 16, via Rio de Janeiro

FROM CALCUTTA. Tenasseria

FROM HOBART TOWN. Louisa, brig, 186 tons, Tucker

FROM LAUNCESTON. Dawson, brig, 227 tons, Carder

FROM NEW ZEALAND. Scotia, schooner, 72 tons, Ward

FROM ADELAIDE. Dorset, brig, 82 tons, Walsh

FROM THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS. Ernest, schooner, 60 tons, Irvine

VESSELS LOADING FOR LONDON. Gallonia, barque, 405 tons, Liddell

SHIPS IN HARBOUR. Ariel, schooner 72 tons, at Steel's Wharf

Arachne, barque, 349 tons, Pearce, at Campbell's Wharf

Ariel, 147 tons, Thomson. Off Milne's Wharf

Augustus, barque, 372 tons, off Tort Macquarie—Captain, agent

Amitie, French ship, 378 tons, Follen, in Neutral Bay

Bintang, barque, 264 tons, Pantan, agent. Loading for Singapore

Bee, brig 134 tons; east side of the Cove—laid up

Cremona, 400 tons, Bulley

Caledonia, barque, 405 tons, Liddell, Armitage's Wharf

Cornubis, steamer, 94 tons, off Milne's Wharf, Boyd and Co., owners. Laid up

Caoline, brig, 113 tons, Loten, at Fotheringham's Wharf

Catherine, schooner, 165 tons, Moore, at Moore's Wharf

Coolangata, schooner, 89 tons, Jacks, at Baker's Wharf

Eleanor, 250 tons, Macfarlane, at Jones's Wharf

Elizabeth, barque, 175 tons, Jones, Jones's Wharf

Governor Phillip, brig, 188 tons, Boyle, at the Commissariat Wharf

Guide, brig, 147 tons, Walker, on the Patent Slip

Hind, brig, 146 tons, at Jones's Wharf

Jane, barque, 250 tons, Fowler, in the Cove

Julia, brig, 131 tons, off the Flour Company's Wharf

June, steamer, 364 tons, off Milne's Wharf

La Grange, American barque, 273 tons, Stetson, in the stream

Magnet, barque, 148 tons, Lewis, at Jones's Wharf

Margaret, brig, Tomkins, east side of the Cove

Medusa, ship, 389 tons, Purdie, in the Cove

Mumford, schooner, 14 tons, Morrison, at Jones's Wharf

Muro, brig, 225 tons, Balfour, at Gosling and Brown's Wharf

Navigator, American ship, 416 tons, Graves, at Campbell's Wharf

Neptune, ship, 643 tons, off Campbell's Wharf

St. George, Norie, 750 tons, Jan. 1

Thomson, cutter, 49 tons, Birkinshaw

Christina, brig, 126 tons, Pearce

United Kingdom, ship, 1265 tons emigrants, Dec 18

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Governor Phillip, brig, 188 tons, Boyle, at the Commissariat Wharf

New York Packet, barque, 270 tons, in Johnson's Bay. A. B. Sparks, agent. Laid up

Orovata, schooner, 92 tons, Addams, at Milne's Wharf

Orwell, barque, 304 tons. Laid up

Rockington, barque, 204 tons. Laid up

Regia, barque, 180 tons. Laid up

Seahorse, steamer, 500 tons, laid up in Johnson's Bay

Skerne, brig, 121 tons, for freight or charter

Strathisla, barque, 387 tons

Sutana, ship, 374 tons, Lyell. Loading for London

Tobago, brig, 136 tons. Advertised for Auckland and the Bay of Islands

William, barque, 344 tons. — B. Boyd, owner. Refitting

William, brig, 149 tons. Loading for Launceston

William Aitcalfe, ship, 413 tons, Philipson. Discharging

William Stoveld, brig, 187 tons. Laid on for London

Wanderer, R. V. S. schooner, 10 guns, B. Boyd, Esq. In Farm Cove

PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTED MERCHANDISE.

ALE. Ale (Bass's) per hhd. 6 10 0 to 7 0 0

Ditto (Burton's) per hhd. 5 10 0 to 6 0 0

Ditto in bottle per dozen. 0 0 0 to 0 7 6

Ditto (Taylor's) per hhd. 4 0 0 to 4 0 0

London Porter ditto. 4 0 0 to 4 0 0

Ditto in bottle, per dozen 0 0 0 to 0 9 5

SPIRITS.

Brandy per gal (Cognac) 0 3 0 to 0 5 6

Rus B. P. 0 2 9 to 0 4 0

Ditto Benyal per gallon. 0 0 0 to 0 1 6

Hollands, in wood, ditto. 0 0 0 to 0 0 0

Ditto in cask of 4 gallons. 0 0 0 to 0 13 0

Ditto in ditto of 2 ditto. 0 8 0 to 0 0 0

English Gin per gallon. 0 0 0 to 0 8 6

Scotch Whiskey ditto. 0 4 6 to 0 Dull

WINES.

Sherry per hhd. 12 0 0 to 20 0 0

Ditto in bottle, per dozen. 1 5 0 to 1 10 0

Port per hhd. 20 0 0 to 35 0 0

Teneriff per pipe (None) 0 0 0 to 0 0 0

Marsala ditto. 20 0 0 to 0 0 0

Cape ditto, Company's brand 10 0 0 to 10 0 0

Champagne per dozen. 1 15 0 to 2 10 0

Claret per dozen. 0 10 0 to 1 0 0

TEAS.

Hyson-skin Tea per chest. 3 15 0 to 4 15 0

Hyson per quarter ditto. 1 0 0 to 1 10 0

Gunpowder per box. 2 0 0 to 0 0 0

Bohea per chest. None. 0 0 0 to 0 0 0

Congou ditto. 5 0 0 to 0 0 0

Souchong per quarter chest. 0 0 0 to 1 15 0

Pehoe per chest. 1 10 0 to 0 0 0

SUGARS.

English refined Sugar per lb. 0 0 0 to 0 4 3

Mauritius Sugar, 1st quality, per ton. 0 0 0 to 22 0 0

Ditto, 2nd ditto, ditto. 20 0 0 to 0 0 0

Manilla first quality. 21 0 0 to 0 0 0

Java ditto ditto (fine). 0 0 0 to 22 0 0

Siam. 0 0 0 to 25 0 0

COFFEE.

Manilla Coffee, per lb. 0 0 0 to 0 4 3

Java ditto ditto. 0 0 0 to 0 4 3

TOBACCO.

American Tobacco per lb. 0 0 0 to 0 1 3

Cavendish ditto, ditto. 0 0 0 to 0 1 6

Brazil ditto ditto. None. 0 0 0 to 0 0 0

Havanna Cigars per 1000. 0 0 0 to 2 0 0

Manilla ditto ditto. 0 0 0 to 3 0 0

FRUITS.

Currants per lb. 0 0 5 to 0 0 0

Raisins per lb. (Muscatel). 0 0 5 to 0 0 0

Cape Dried Fruit, assorted. 0 0 0 to 0 0 0

Figs. 0 0 5 to 0 0 0

Almonds, Jordan. 0 1 0 to 0 0 0

Shell. 0 9 0 to 0 0 0

SOAP, OIL, AND CANDLES.

Oil boiled per gal. 0 6 0 to 0 0 0

Ditto raw ditto. 0 5 6 to 0 6 0

Turpentine in tins, per gal. 0 5 6 to 0 0 0

English Mould Candles per lb. 0 6 0 to 0 0 0

Ditto Sperm ditto. 0 4 0 to 0 0 0

Ditto Wax ditto ditto. 0 4 0 to 0 0 0

Ditto Stearine ditto ditto. 0 1 4 to 0 0 0

American Sperm ditto. 0 1 4 to 0 1 6

East India Wax ditto ditto. None. 0 0 0 to 0 0 0

METALS, AMMUNITION AND SUNDRIES.

Iron assorted per ton. 4 0 0 to 0 0 0

Copper Sheathing per lb. 0 1 1 to 0 0 0

Rolled Zinc per ton. 40 0 0 to 0 0 0

Lead per ton. 20 0 0 to 0 0 0

Tin Plates per box. 1 2 0 to 2 15 0

Shot assorted per cut. 0 0 0 to 1 5 0

Blasting Gunpowder per lb. 0 0 0 to 0 0 0

Castles ditto ditto. 0 1 0 to 0 0 0

Glass ditto ditto. 0 2 0 to 0 0 0

PAINTS.

White Lead, ground, in kegs. Refit cut. 1 8 0 to 0 0 0

Black Paint ditto. 1 8 0 to 0 0 0

Green Paint ditto. 2 0 0 to 0 0 0

ROPE.

Rope assorted per cut. Nominal. 0 0 0 to 0 0 0

Manilla ditto ditto. 1 1 0 to 0 1 12 0

Cape ditto ditto. None. 0 0 0 to 0 0 0

Bleached Canvas per bolt. 1 15 0 to 2 0 0

Unbleached ditto ditto. 1 10 0 to 1 15 0

SUNDRIES.

Stockholm Tar per barrel. 0 15 0 to 0 0 0

American ditto ditto. 0 18 0 to 0 0 0

Ripa ditto ditto. 1 0 0 to 0 0 0

each. 0 14 0 to 0 16 0

Coal ditto, ditto. 0 15 0 to 0 0 0

Kent Hops per lb. 0 0 0 to 0 2 0

Starch ditto ditto. 0 6 0 to 0 10 0

Blue ditto. 0 10 0 to 0 1 0

PROVISIONS.

Mess Pork per barrel. 3 0 0 to 3 10 0

Ditto Beef per tierce. 3 0 0 to 3 0 0

Hams per lb. 0 0 0 to 0 0 6

Liverpool Salt per ton. 4 0 0 to 5 0 0

Irish Butter per lb. 0 0 4 to 0 0 0

English Cheese per lb. 0 6 0 to 0 0 8

Dutch ditto ditto. 0 6 0 to 0 0 0

Vinegar per gallon. 0 1 6 to 0 2 0

Mustard per dozen. 0 17 0 to 0 19 0

Pickles—quarts, per dozen. 0 16 0 to 0 0 0

Mace, per pound. 0 4 0 to 0 0 0

London Soap (Hawes) ton. 30 0 0 to 0 0 0

Liverpool ditto, ditto. 0 0 0 to 0 20 0

Colonial. 25 0 0 to 0 0 0

Vulparaiso Land Wheat 0 6 0 to 0 0 0

Vulparaiso ditto. None. 0 0 0 to 0 0 0

Flour. 11 0 0 to 13 0 0

English Barley. None. 0 0 0 to 0 0 0

Cape ditto retail. 0 0 0 to 0 0 0

Patna Rice per bag. 0 0 0 to 0 15 0

Java ditto per lb. 0 0 1 to 0 0 0

Manilla, per cut. 8 0 0 to 10 0 0

Colonial Merchandise.

BREAD, FLOUR, AND GRAIN.

Bread per 2lb loaf. 0 3 0 to 0 0 0

Biscuit, No. 1, per cut. 0 0 0 to 1 4 0

Ditto, No. 2, ditto. 0 0 0 to 0 18 0

First Flour per 100lbs, cash. 0 0 0 to 0 0 0

Second ditto ditto. 0 0 0 to 0 10 0

Third ditto ditto. 0 0 0 to 0 19 0

Wheat, per bushel. 0 0 0 to 0 4 0

Barley, wholesale. 0 2 0 to 0 2 0

Ditto, retail. 0 2 0 to 0 3 0

Green peas, per dozen. 0 6 0 to 0 6 0

Ditto, Retail. 0 1 2 to 0 1 4

Straw, Colonial, per load. 1 18 0 to 0 0 0

Chaff per bag wholesale. 0 0 0 to 0 10 0

Provisions.

CANTERBURY SUGARS.

Loaves of 10lb, and Tilters of 20lb, each, per lb. 0 4 3 to 0 0 0

Crushed Lumps, per ton. 35 0 0 to 40 0 0

Fine pieces, per ditto. 26 0 0 to 30 0 0

Very fine. 30 0 0 to 0 0 0

Molasses, per ditto. 12 0 0 to 0 0 0

Butter (fresh) per lb, retail. 0 10 0 to 0 0 0

Ditto (salt) ditto. 0 6 0 to 0 10 0

Ditto (junk) ditto. 0 6 0 to 0 0 0

Cheese per lb. 0 0 0 to 0 4 0

Bacon ditto. 0 5 0 to 0 7 0

Flams, uncut, ditto. 0 0 6 to 0 0 8

Ditto, single lb. 0 0 7 to 0 0 0

Eggs per dozen. 0 10 0 to 0 1 2

Butter, per lb, retail. 0 3 0 to 0 4 0

Bees, per carcass per lb. 0 1 0 to 0 1 0

Ditto per joint per lb. 0 1 0 to 0 1 0