

The Colonial Observer.

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

No. 6.

THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1844.

Vo. III.

COLONIAL POLITICS.

THE SQUATTERS' PETITION.

In another part of this paper we publish the Draft of a Petition to the House of Commons, prepared by the Committee of the *Pastoral Association*, for signature by the Squatters generally throughout the Colony. It is an able and masterly exposition of the case of serious grievance of which the Petition complains; and as is evident from the valuable array of documents in the Appendix subjoined to it, which we also publish, it is well and ably sustained. We have no hesitation, therefore, in recommending the Petition as a whole for general, for universal, adoption—not by the Squatters merely, who, we are quite sure, will sign it to a man, but by the whole Colony. For as the grand, the crying, grievance which the petition exhibits is not the peculiar grievance of a particular class of the community merely, but one which presses upon the whole Colony, and tends to break the spirit and paralyse the energies of all classes of its inhabitants, all are equally concerned in having it redressed. We call therefore for a *long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together.*

The authors of the Petition have wisely placed in the fore-front of their battle the grand grievance of their case—the one to which we have just alluded—we mean the existence within the Colony of a power to tax the community and to expend the proceeds of such taxation at its pleasure, without the concurrence or controul of the Local Legislature. For who ever heard of such a thing under British rule? It is absolutely intolerable. It cannot—it surely will not be borne.

Our readers, and the colonial public generally, are well aware that no such power was ever contemplated by that great statesman, Sir Richard Bourke, or would ever have existed here had his able and beneficent rule been extended to the present time. It is only because *another king* has arisen *who knew not Joseph*, that the people of this Colony have been *oppressed*. The people we speak of are *shepherds*, like their prototypes in the instance we allude to, and they seem really to have all along been held in as great *abomination*, as those of old, by the modern *Pharaoh* and his *Egyptians*—we mean the members of the Executive Council. Sir R. Bourke, it is well known, had actually obtained from the authorities at home the virtual surrender of the Colonial Land Revenue to the Colonial Legislature; and it has only been through a species of *artful dodging*, on the part of the present Executive, that this great boon has been resumed, and the Royal Prerogative stretched to an extent of tyranny and oppression to which it is impossible that British colonists can tamely submit.

In the face of all the representations of his present Excellency and his myrmidons to the contrary, we beg to assure my Lord Stanley that there is no Colony under the British Crown whose inhabitants of all classes are more strongly attached to the Crown and Government than those of New South Wales; and if his Lordship will only do us common-justice by allowing us to manage our own Colonial affairs through

our own representatives—leaving the great interests of the empire to the overshadowing influence and controul of the Imperial Parliament—every British bayonet might be withdrawn from this Territory within a twelvemonth, and the connection of the Colony with the much-loved land of our fathers would, notwithstanding, remain unimpaired and unbroken for centuries to come. But if we are to be governed much longer on the principles that now regulate the machinery of our anomalous Government—with a Colonial Legislature possessing the mere shadow of liberty and independence, overridden on the one hand by Acts of Parliament interfering at every step with the expenditure of its ordinary revenue, and by an Executive on the other taxing the Colony and expending the produce of such taxation at its pleasure—we beg to inform his Lordship that four regiments of the line may be much too few to keep this Colony in order, and a regular standing army for Australia, as well as for Ireland, may possibly be required. For otherwise the first symptoms of insurrection at home—and such a summation is surely much within the verge of possibility at present—will assuredly be followed by corresponding demonstrations here, and a Congress of the United Colonies of Australia will start into sudden existence to pledge every man within their Territories for the achievement of their entire freedom and independence. The grievance of which the American Colonists had to complain in the arbitrary imposition of a stamp duty and a duty on tea without the concurrence or consent of their Local Legislatures, was but a trifle in the amount of pecuniary burden which it implied compared with the actual amount of the proceeds of arbitrary taxation here; the obnoxious principle in both cases was, precisely the same, *the taxing of British Colonists without their consent*. And are these either “the times or the places” for her Majesty’s Government to give occasion for such feelings of dissatisfaction in the most loyal and devoted of all her Majesty’s Colonies? If the ancient Lords of the Isles of Scotland could laugh at the threats even of royal vengeance for their feudal irregularities, exclaiming contemptuously in their native Gaelic, “It is a far cry to Lochow;” it would surely be inexpedient, to say the least of it, to give the Colonists of these Territories the slightest occasion for exclaiming in a similar spirit and with similar determination, “It is a far cry to New Holland!” At present, we repeat it, and we do so with sincere pleasure as well as with entire confidence of its truth, there is not a more loyal and well-affected Colony in the Empire than New South Wales: how long it may continue to be so, however, under the continuance of the system of Government we are now *tried* with, this Deponent sayeth not.

The vast importance of the waste lands of this colony to its general advancement, may be inferred from the fact, stated in the Petition, and proved by documentary evidence in *Appendix B*, that two-thirds of the sheep and cattle of the colony are depastured thereon. This is a state of things altogether new in the history of our Co-

lonial Empire; but surely the general principles of our free government are sufficient to indicate the course which, in such a state of things, the authorities should pursue. Now, one of the most obvious principles of the British constitution is, that the entire management of the public revenue—including the raising of that revenue, as well as its expenditure—shall be vested exclusively in the Representatives of the people. For the moment that the Executive acquires the power, we shall not say the right, to impose taxes and to expend the produce of such taxation without the concurrence or controul of the Legislature, the use and benefit of such a body as a Legislature at all are thenceforth at an end. The idea of the Sovereign under the British Constitution, having separate interests from those of the people, although it is evidently the theory of Sir George Gipps, is as rich as it is absurd. The veriest Tories of the old *regime* would reject it with utter scorn, and would tell us, in the language of the Squatters in their Petition, that the Sovereign, as the proprietor of the Crown lands and of whatever revenue may be derivable therefrom, is merely the Trustee of the people, and is bound to manage that Trusteeship under the direction and controul of the people’s representatives. We are quite willing to admit that the people for whom the Sovereign is Trustee in this case are not merely the people of this Colony, but the British people generally throughout the Empire; the Crown lands in all the Colonies being undoubtedly not the property of the inhabitants of each particular Colony but that of the whole nation. It was, doubtless, in assertion of this principle that the Imperial Parliament have determined that one-half of the whole proceeds of the sales of Crown lands in these Australian Colonies shall be expended in promoting emigration to their respective Territories from Great Britain and Ireland—a principle to the equity and justice of which the Colonists of New South Wales are so willing to subscribe that we are quite sure that if the thing had been left entirely to themselves they would have devoted a still higher proportion for this purpose. But as the Colonists and the Imperial Parliament are entirely agreed in the recognition of this most important principle—the appropriation of one-half of the proceeds of the sales of Crown land for the encouragement of emigration from the United Kingdom—where, we ask, is there the shadow of a ground for refusing to the Colonial Legislature the entire management and controul of the other half of the proceeds of such sales, as well as of whatever revenue may be derivable from the temporary occupation of such lands in the peculiar circumstances of this pastoral colony? The idea of raising a revenue from such a source at all originated entirely with the colonists themselves; and as it was offered by them spontaneously, so it was accepted by the Government on the express condition of its being expended for their benefit and protection. There is therefore, as the petitioners have satisfactorily proved, a direct breach of faith on the part of the Government in appropriating not less than £72,285 12s. of this revenue for purposes which were never contemplated

by either party when the social compact between the Government and the Squatters was originally formed.

But besides the grand grievance of *being taxed without our consent*, and having the proceeds of such taxation expended by, an irresponsible authority—a grievance of which, as British freemen, we do well to complain on constitutional grounds—there is another prodigious grievance in the case, of a more practical bearing, arising from the arbitrary manner in which the Crown lands are managed by the Executive Government, and the precarious tenure on which they are held by the squatter. No man in his senses, as is well observed by the petitioners, “would invest his capital in permanent improvements, whether of buildings, enclosures, or cultivation, upon land from which, at the end of the year, or indeed at any moment, he might be ejected without notice or compensation.” Those great squatters of antiquity, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, had no such precarious tenure of the sheep and cattle stations they formed even within the boundaries of the seven nations of ancient Canaan. They built altars and they dug wells—and both of these, especially the latter, were permanent improvements—in the land of their sojourning. But where is there a squatter in New South Wales who could venture to build an altar, or, in other words, to erect a place of Christian worship, or to dig a well beyond the boundaries of location in this colony; although the soil and climate are precisely the same with those of the country in which these ancient patriarchs fed their flocks? In short, under the wretched system of Government to which this noble country is subjected, Government does not appear to subsist for the advancement of civilization, of good morals and undefiled religion, but for the very reverse of all this. It does not appear to subsist for the praise and protection, but for the oppression and discouragement of them that do well. On this subject we have much pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to an extract of the evidence given before a Committee of the Legislative Council of last session, which will be found immediately after the Petition and Appendix.

But although neither the understanding nor the heart of our Colonial Executive is *all-wise*, as they say in the manufacturing town of Paisley in Scotland, we have entire confidence in the expanded intellect and heart of the Secretary of State and the House of Commons. The petition of the united Colonists, for we shall not say the Squatters merely, of New South Wales, will meet, we are quite confident, with a ready and hearty response in Downing-street as well as in the House of Commons; and her Majesty’s Government will do themselves honour, while they provide most effectually for the future tranquillity and advancement of this Colony, in doing justice to the Colonists of New South Wales. Let the whole management and controul of the Crown Lands and the Crown Lands’ Revenue, (on the condition we have stated above, viz.: that one half at least of the proceeds of the sales of all Crown Lands shall be appropriated for the encouragement and promotion of immigration from

For conclusion, see first column of page 46.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

SONG OF A POLISH EXILE.

Alas! My lodging is on the cold ground.
My country, the Sun of thy Freedom is quenched,
And in darkness and blood has gone down;

and giving, by their occupation, a value to land
which would be otherwise worthless.
(2) That they have the similar charge is
made in any other British colony for the
occupation of crown land for grazing purposes.

Commissioner consider him entitled to such
occupation, with reference to the quantity of stock
possessed by him, or its probable increase, in the
ensuing three years, as well as the accommodation
required by other parties, and the general interests
of the public, an additional license must be taken
out and paid for.

he shall be satisfied that such person of honest and
respectable character.
Applications for licenses of depasture of vacant
crown lands beyond the limits of vocation, are to
be made to the commissioner of the district, and
that officer, if he approve of the same, will forward
them to the Colonial Treasurer, in Sydney; or if
required for the district of Port Phillip, to the
state treasurer, at Melbourne; in order that the
license may be prepared.

THE PETITION OF THE PASTORAL ASSOCIATION.

To the Honorable the Commons of the United
Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Par-
liament assembled,
The humble petition of the undersigned stock-
holders and other inhabitants of the colony of
New South Wales,

(5) That it will be obvious that no man would
invest his capital in permanent improvements,
whether of buildings, enclosures, or crops, and
upon land from which, at the end of the year,
he is indeed at any moment, he might be ejected
without notice or compensation.

(B.)—Return of LIVE STOCK in the Colony of
New South Wales on the 30th Sept., 1845.
WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES.
SYDNEY OR MIDDLE DISTRICT.
Cos. or DISTRICTS. DESCRIPTION OF STOCK

Such new licenses as may be granted to persons
desirous of depasturing subsequently to the 1st of
January in any year will be chargeable with half
the amount of the regulated fee, but will determine
in like manner as other licenses on the 30th June
next ensuing.

HUMBLE SHEWETH—

"That the publication in the Government Gazette,
of the 2nd April, 1845, of a government notice (a
copy of which is appended to this petition, marked
A.) on the subject of licenses to depasture upon
crown lands beyond the boundaries of the Colony,
has drawn the attention of your petitioners, very
forcibly, to the precarious tenure upon which these
lands are occupied, and to the injurious consequences
thereby accruing to a very large amount of colonial
property, more particularly to the staple export—
Wool."

(6) That such a state of insecurity presents an
almost insuperable obstacle to the emancipation
of families in the interior, and precludes the
possibility of any provision being made for the
maintenance or accommodation of ministers of
religion, or for the education of youth. And
whilst this privation has a demoralizing influence
on the character and conduct of the European
population, those means which might be made
applicable for the civilization of the Aboriginal
natives are placed completely in abeyance.

Table with columns: COS. OR DISTRICTS, HORSES, HORNS, CATS, PIGS, SHEEP. Lists various districts like Argyle, Bathurst, Bligh, Brisbane, Camden, Cook, Cumberland, Durham, Georgiana, Gloucester, King, Hunter, Macquarie, Murray, Northumberland, Phillip, Roxburgh, St. Vincent, Stanley, Wellington, Westmoreland.

It is to be distinctly understood that no applicant
for a license will be entitled to any benefit or pro-
tection from the same, until the fee for the current
period be actually paid, and the license issued by
the Colonial Treasurer, or the sub-treasurer, at
Melbourne. The names of the persons so licensed
will be published in the Government Gazette for
the information and guidance of the commissioner
and other persons entrusted with the execution of
the act. Applicants will be held responsible for
any omission of their agents to take out their
licenses after their applications shall have been
transmitted by the Commissioner to the Colonial
Treasurer, or the sub-treasurer, and will therefore
be careful to cause them to be furnished with the
necessary instructions accordingly.

Appendix B.

"That it will appear, from the documents appended
hereto (marked C.) that these waste lands are at
present occupied by licensed graziers, subject to
the annual payment of 10l. for a license to depas-
ture stock upon them, and the assessment of one
penny per head for sheep, three-pence for cattle,
and sixpence for horses, imposed under the distinct
understanding that the proceeds of such license
and assessment should be appropriated for the
mutual protection and security of all persons lawfully
occupying or living upon the crown lands
beyond the limits allotted for location," and to these
purposes only.

(7) That your petitioners, without disputing her
Majesty's title to these waste lands, would yet
respectfully submit that she holds them in trust for
her subjects, the inhabitants of the colony; and
in order that the trust may be efficiently discharged,
it is necessary that it should be delegated to those
who have the deepest interest in the result, and
the greatest local knowledge to guide them. Such
a body your honorable house has been graciously
pleased to provide, in the Legislative Council of
the colony, and it is in their hands, and their hands
only, that, in the opinion of your petitioners, the
management of the waste lands, and the revenue
arising from them, can properly be placed.

Table with columns: DISTRICTS WITHOUT THE BOUNDARIES, HORSES, HORNS, CATS, PIGS, SHEEP. Lists districts like Bligh, Clarence River, Darling Downs, Lachlan, Liverpool Plains, M'Leay River, Maneroo, Moreton Bay, Narrabri, New England, Wellington.

And further, repeating so much of the 5th
and 6th Vict., cap. 35, as relates to the minimum
price to be given, and to the general control of
the crown lands, and to the proceeds and revenues
thereof; and to transfer all powers and authorities
over the said lands, and the revenues arising there-
from, which by either of the said statutes, or
otherwise, are vested in the Governor for the time
being, to the Governor and Legislative Council of
New South Wales, that they may establish a
scale of minimum price for or over the lands, ac-
cording to their respective situation and quality. And
that a fixed term of occupation (which your peti-
tioners humbly submit should be conceded to all
persons at present occupying the said crown lands,
and which should not be of less duration than
twenty-one years) may be substituted for the
present short and precarious tenure, coupled with
such a right of pre-emption as shall be enjoyed by
the occupier or lessee during his tenancy, at the mini-
mum price thus to be fixed, as to the said Govern-
ment and Legislative Council may seem meet."

DEPASTURING LICENSES.

(A.)
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, April 2, 1844.
"Your petitioners are ignorant to what particu-
lar purposes the surplus of former years, and the
sums recently demanded from them, have been, and
are to be applied; but they can imagine none which
would not be unconstitutional and oppressive. If these
funds be applied to defray the expense of immigration,
your petitioners would submit that their occupation
of Crown lands is of so precarious and transitory a
nature, on account of its being liable to be taken
upon to contribute to the peopling and improvement
of the lands, from the occupation of which they are
liable to be driven by a single arbitrary proclamation.
That if these sums be applied by the Executive
to the purposes of the ordinary expenditure, as stated
in a return of the ways and means for the year 1844,
laid by his Excellency the Governor before the Legis-
lative Council, your petitioners would submit that
it is impossible that two independent powers of taxation
can co-exist in a free country. The government is
already provided with a civil list of £81,000, over
which the Legislative Council of the colony has no
control. And if to this be added a power of levying
imposts upon the occupiers of Crown lands by pro-
clamation, the control which your honorable house
graciously intended to give your petitioners over the
expenses of their own government will be completely
clouded, and endless dissensions between the repre-
sentatives of the people and the government be the
inevitable consequence.
That your petitioners would further urge upon
your honorable house the following considera-
tions:—
(1.) That these lands, generally situated at
remote distances from the settled parts of the
colony, have in most instances been discovered
and located by their present occupants at great
personal hazard and cost to themselves—they
being in point of fact the pioneers of civilization,

(2) "With reference to the regulations of the 21st May,
1839, and 14th September, 1840, relative to the oc-
cupation of Crown lands beyond the boundaries
of location, his Excellency the Governor, in
consequence of the practice which has grown up of
parties occupying several distinct stations under
one license, has been pleased, with the advice of
the Executive Council, to direct that parties occu-
pying stations in separate districts, notwithstanding
that the same may be contiguous, shall be re-
quired in future to take out a separate license for
each such district, and to pay the established fee of
Ten Pounds for the same; and that no person
shall in future be allowed to take up a new station,
either in the same district in which his stock may
be depastured or in any other, without having first
obtained a separate license for the same, under the
recommendation of the commissioner, and paid the
fee of ten pounds thereon.
(2) "His Excellency, in pursuance of the advice of the Executive
Council, has further directed, that from and
after the first day of July, 1847, a separate license
must be taken out, and the fee of ten pounds paid
thereon, for each separate station or run occupied,
even though situated in the same district.
(3) "No one station, within the meaning of these
regulations, is, after the 1st of July, 1845, to con-
sist of more than twenty square miles of area, un-
less it be certified by the commissioner that more
is required for the quantity of sheep or cattle
mentioned in the next paragraph.
(4) "If the party desire to occupy more, and the

(C.) Extract from Sir Richard Bourke's Address
to the Legislative Council, of 2nd June, 1836.
"I propose also to present a bill for restraining
the unauthorised occupation of crown lands. This
bill measures have been recommended to the gov-
ernment in a memorial signed by a very respecta-
ble and numerous body of colonists."
Colonial Secretary's Office, May 21, 1839.
In pursuance of the act of the Governor and
Council, passed in the second year of her Majesty's
reign, intitled "An Act further to restrain the
unauthorised occupation of crown lands, and to
provide the means for defraying the expense of a
border police, his Excellency the Governor directs
it to be notified, that from and after the first day
of July next, any person who shall be found oc-
cupying any crown lands within the limits of loca-
tion fixed by the government order of the 14th
of October, 1838, or that may hereafter be allotted
for location by any proclamation or order of the
Governor, published in that behalf, either by
writing or by erecting any post or building thereon,
or by clearing, enclosing, or cultivating any part
thereof, without holding a valid lease from the
government for the occupation of such lands; and
any person who shall be found so occupying any
crown lands beyond the said limits of location,
without holding a valid license for depasturing
cattle and other stock under these regulations, or
a valid license to cut cedar or other timber under
these regulations, shall be liable to the penalties
imposed by the said act, namely, for the first offence any sum not exceeding
ten pounds, at the discretion of the justice or
justices before whom the complaint shall be heard;
for the second offence twenty pounds; and for
the third or any subsequent offence fifty pounds;
the penalties to be recovered within the boundaries
in a summary way by any justice of the peace,
commissioner of crown lands, or proprietor or
lessee of lands, or the chief constable of any
District; and without the boundaries upon the
like information of any justice of the peace,
licensed person, or his overseer or manager, or of
any constable duly appointed for such purpose.
Leases of vacant crown lands within the limits
of location will continue to be given on the terms
and under the conditions prescribed by the gov-
ernment order of the 1st August, 1831; the
proper officer being instructed not to permit any
person to become a lessee of crown lands, unless

he shall be satisfied that such person of honest and
respectable character.
Applications for licenses of depasture of vacant
crown lands beyond the limits of vocation, are to
be made to the commissioner of the district, and
that officer, if he approve of the same, will forward
them to the Colonial Treasurer, in Sydney; or if
required for the district of Port Phillip, to the
state treasurer, at Melbourne; in order that the
license may be prepared.
Each license will be chargeable with a fee of
ten pounds, to be paid to the Colonial Treasurer,
in Sydney; or if for the district of Port Phillip,
to the sub-treasurer, at Melbourne, previously to
its issue.
Persons desirous of depasturing in more districts
than one, must make separate applications, and
take out separate licenses for each, but the fee
will be chargeable to the same party for the same
period upon one license only, for two contiguous
districts.
The licenses will be granted for one year, com-
mencing on the 1st of July next, and renewable for
the ensuing year in the months of May and June
preceding, upon the application of the holder, in
the same form and manner as for an original li-
cense; and any license so granted, on the first day
of July in each year, will be renewable only on
payment of a double fee.
Such new licenses as may be granted to persons
desirous of depasturing subsequently to the 1st of
January in any year will be chargeable with half
the amount of the regulated fee, but will determine
in like manner as other licenses on the 30th June
next ensuing.
It is to be distinctly understood that no applicant
for a license will be entitled to any benefit or pro-
tection from the same, until the fee for the current
period be actually paid, and the license issued by
the Colonial Treasurer, or the sub-treasurer, at
Melbourne. The names of the persons so licensed
will be published in the Government Gazette for
the information and guidance of the commissioner
and other persons entrusted with the execution of
the act. Applicants will be held responsible for
any omission of their agents to take out their
licenses after their applications shall have been
transmitted by the Commissioner to the Colonial
Treasurer, or the sub-treasurer, and will therefore
be careful to cause them to be furnished with the
necessary instructions accordingly.
Any improvements effected upon crown land,
depasturing unauthorisedly, shall be liable to be
taken at the risk of the party holding the same, as
such land, whenever it may be deemed expedi-
ent to extend the boundaries of location, will
be liable to be put up to competition at public
auction, in the same manner as other unalienated
crown lands.
Any justice of the peace has power to cause
such license, if the person holding the same be
convicted on the oath of any one or more credible
witness or witnesses, of any felony, or of illegally
selling fermented or spirituous liquors, or of wil-
fully harbouring any convict or felon illegally at
large, or of any malicious injury committed upon
or against any aboriginal native or other person,
or of any other offence which shall actually en-
danger the peace and good order of any district,
or tend to obstruct the due execution of this act,
subject,—however, to a right of appeal to the
nearest court of petty sessions, within one month;
and the superintendent, overseer, manager, or ser-
vant, resident on any station, will be subject to a
penalty of a sum not less than five, nor more than
thirty pounds, on conviction of any offence which
would render a licensed person liable to have his
or her license cancelled.
The Commissioner has also been instructed
not to recommend the renewal of the license of
any person who has not kept a sufficient number
of servants at his station, or whose servants have
misbehaved in any way, or at whose stations native
women have been harboured, or where spirits in
improper quantities are kept, or who have in any
way infringed the regulations of the Government,
or who has refused to furnish the commissioner
with such particulars as he may require
for the information of the Government in the due
performance of his duties.
All persons who may be desirous of obtaining a
license to depasture are required, by the 8th clause
of the act, to make a report, on or before the 1st
day of July next, to the commissioner of the dis-
trict, of all stock kept upon the lands occupied by
him, with the names, with brands and descriptions,
and particular brands of the respective proprietors,
and to renew such report half-yearly in future,
namely, on the 1st of January, and 1st July, in
each year.
In default of such report being furnished, or in
the event of false statements being therein, the
party will be subject, upon conviction in a sum-
mary way before any justice, to a penalty of not
less than forty shillings, nor exceeding one hundred
pounds. A similar return is to be made to the
commissioner immediately after any person shall
occupy lands by himself or his servants; and all
changes of persons on the establishment are to be
communicated to him in writing, on all occasions
when the stations shall be visited by the commis-
sioner.
No person in future will be allowed to take up
a new station without having first obtained a license
under these regulations, and the permission of the
commissioner of the district, in order that he may
previously ascertain that no encroachment will
thereby be made upon any station previously occu-
pied, contrary to the established usage of the
colony; and that no station is to be transferred
from the occupation of one licensed party to
another, without notice to that effect being first
given to the commissioner of the district.
Forms of application necessary for the license
are obtainable on application at this office; at
either of the benches of magistrates; or from the
respective commissioners.
Respecting the boundaries of the several dis-
tricts, persons are referred to the proclamation of
this date.
All parties who have made application for a de-
pasting license, during the present year, under
the former regulations, will of course be required
to renew the same in accordance with these regu-
lations.—By his Excellency's command.
E. DEAS THOMPSON.

CROWN LANDS.

The Act of Council 4-Wm., No. 10, is intitled "An Act for the Protecting the Crown Lands of the Colony from encroachment, intrusion, and trespass."

This act authorises the Governor to appoint persons to be commissioners of crown lands, and empowers such commissioners to do and perform, under the direction of the Governor, in respect to any crown lands in the colony, all such lawful acts for the preventing intrusion, encroachment, and trespass thereon, or for such other purpose as any bailiff or bailiffs lawfully appointed, may by law do and perform, in respect of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, of his or their employer or employers.

MEMORIAL.

(Copy.) His Excellency Sir RICHARD BOURKE, Governor of New South Wales.

SIR—We, the undersigned proprietors of stock in this colony, beg leave respectfully to draw your Excellency's attention to that part of the final report of the committee of police and gaol, which relates to the occupation of land by unauthorised persons of the denomination of squatters, and suggesting that some regulation should be adopted by the Government, strengthened, if necessary, by a legislative enactment, to place these squatters under the strict control and summary jurisdiction of the police.

In the terms of this report, we beg leave to add our own personal knowledge of the fact, that the interior of the colony is infested by gangs of cattle stealers and other disorderly persons, whose depredations are carried on to an alarming extent. These gangs consist of freed men who have served short sentences, or those of long sentences holding tickets-of-leave, who combine with the assigned servants to plunder the herds of their masters. The various practices of these men are greatly facilitated by the system of unauthorised possession of crown land, or squatting, which now prevails. It appears that many convicts, who became free by servitude, take possession of crown land in remote districts, and thus, screened from general observation, erect huts for their temporary purposes, and become what is generally termed squatters. These huts may be taken to pieces as suits their convenience, and conceal their practices, whilst they raise a property by committing depredations on the neighbouring flocks and herds; or, by selling spirits, and providing other inducements to thieving, gaming, and every species of debauchery, seduce the servants of established settlers to assist in their lawless proceedings.

Many of these men are known to possess large herds of cattle, obtained in a very short time by a series of schemes for stealing them which cannot be detected or prevented so long as they are permitted to move from one part of the colony to another, and take unbounded possession of remote and unfrequented tracts of grazing ground.

We take the liberty, therefore, of respectfully suggesting to your Excellency the expediency of prohibiting all occupation of the nature complained of, without license from your Excellency, to be granted under such regulations and guarantees as your Excellency may deem expedient and proper. (Here follow the signatures.)

REPLY.

(No. 5.) To Sir J. Jamison, K. G. V., and J. B. Manning, Esq., Gentlemen.—In acknowledging the receipt of your letter, signed by yourselves and other proprietors of stock in the colony, referring to the report of the committee of police and gaol, on the subject of the unauthorised intrusion on the crown lands, by persons denominated Squatters, and suggesting the expediency of prohibiting all occupation of the nature complained of, without license; I have the honour, by the direction of this Governor, to inform you, that His Excellency's attention has, for some time past, been engaged by the subject of your memorial; and that His Excellency has, by the express intimation of placing under proper restrictions the occupation of vacant crown lands, both with a view of maintaining, for the public benefit, the rights of the crown, and of remedying the evils which are represented by the memorialists to spring from unauthorised possession. The matter would have been taken up by the government before the close of the past year, if after such consideration it had not been deemed necessary to obtain a legislative enactment, in order to accomplish fully the desired object.

The proceeds of English law, at present in force in this colony, by which intruders are removed from crown lands, though sufficient for the circumstances of the Mother Country, is much too tedious to meet the extensive mischief which the memorialists represent to prevail in this colony. It is necessary, therefore, to apply to the Colonial Legislature, such an act as shall enable the Executive to recover expeditiously the usurped possession of crown lands. This power being obtained, His Excellency will be ready to promulgate an arrangement for authorising a temporary occupation, by persons from whom no aggression on the property of others can be apprehended. His Excellency is satisfied that a permissive occupancy,

thus guarded against abuse, is required by the best interests of the colony. Tracing the present unexampled prosperity of New South Wales chiefly to the production of fine wool, His Excellency is desirous of avoiding any unnecessary limitation of pasturage. The arrangement to which His Excellency refers, will therefore embrace the occupation of land beyond the limits allotted to location, but within such bounds as the Governor shall determine: permission to use those lands for grazing, upon payment of a small rent, as a recognition of the rights of the crown, will be granted to such persons as the Governor shall have reason to suppose will not abuse the privilege. The manner of obtaining the permission, and the terms upon which it will be granted, will be made known as soon as the Executive has obtained the power of limiting the occupation to those persons upon whom reliance can be placed, by the speedy removal of those of an opposite character.

The vacant crown lands within the limits of location will continue to be let on lease under the regulation of the 1st August, 1831, and all settlers desirous of occupying any portion of these lands will be required to obtain possession under that regulation. His Excellency would propose to effect the object desired by the memorialists, and for this purpose he proposes to lay a bill before the Legislative Council at its next meeting.—I have the honour to be gentlemen, your most obedient servant, (Signed,) ALEXANDER McLEAY.

AN ACT

To restrain the unauthorised occupation of Crown Lands. (29th July, 1836.)

Whereas, the unauthorised occupation of the unalienated crown lands of New South Wales is derogatory to the rights of His Majesty and his successors, and conducive to many illegal and dishonest practices, and whereas the laws now in force are insufficient for the speedy and effectual removal of intruders upon such lands. Be it therefore enacted, by His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, that from and after the first day of January next, any person who shall be found occupying any crown lands lying waste in New South Wales, within the limits allotted for location by the government order of the fourteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, either by residing, or by erecting, or by erecting, or by building thereon, or by clearing, enclosing, or cultivating any part thereof, shall on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay the following penalties, that is to say, for the first offence, any sum not exceeding ten pounds, at the discretion of the justice or justices before whom the complaint shall be heard; for the second offence, twenty pounds; and for the third, and any subsequent offence, to be recovered in a summary way, before any one or more justice or justices of the peace upon the information and complaint, on oath, of any commissioner of crown lands: Provided always, that no information shall lie for any second or subsequent offence until one month after a conviction for the former offence.

(2) And be it declared and enacted, that from and after the first day of January next ensuing, it shall not be lawful for any person to occupy any crown lands in New South Wales beyond the limits allotted, as aforesaid, without first having obtained a license for such purpose, in conformity with the government regulations in such case made and provided, and that any person who shall be found occupying, as aforesaid, any crown land in New South Wales beyond the limits allotted, as aforesaid, and shall not hold a valid license from the government of New South Wales for the depasturing cattle and other animals beyond the limits as aforesaid, every such person, on conviction thereof, shall forfeit and pay the penalties hereinbefore imposed, in the case of persons unlawfully occupying waste lands of the crown within the said limits of location. (3) And be it enacted, that if any person shall forge, counterfeit, or alter, or shall utter, or make use of, knowing the same to be forged, counterfeited, or altered, any lease, license, or other document, purporting to be an authority from the government of New South Wales to occupy any crown land within the same, with intent to evade any of the provisions of this act, such person shall, if free, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and being convicted thereof, shall be liable to be transported, for any term not exceeding seven years, or to be worked in irons, on the roads or public works of the said colony, for any term not exceeding four years.

(4) And be it enacted, that no proceeding had, or claim obtained, under this act, shall be held to determine the title to any lands or tenements.

(5) And for the protection of persons acting in the execution of this act, be it enacted, that all actions and prosecutions under this act, shall be commenced within three calendar months after the fact was committed, and not otherwise; and notice in writing of such action, and the cause thereof, shall be given to the defendant one calendar month at the least before the commencement of the action, and in any such action, the defendant may plead the general issue, and give this act and the special matter in evidence, at any trial to be had thereupon; and no plaintiff shall recover in any such action if tender of sufficient amends shall have been made before such action brought; or if a sufficient sum of money shall have been paid into court after such action brought, by or on behalf of the defendant, together with costs incurred up to that time, and if a verdict shall pass for the defendant, or the plaintiff become nonsuited, or discontinued any such action after issue joined, or if upon demurrer or otherwise, judgment shall be given against the plaintiff, and the defendant shall recover his full costs, as between attorney and client, and have the like remedy for the same as any defendant hath by law in other cases, and though a verdict shall be given for the plaintiff in any such action, such plaintiff shall not have costs against the defendant, unless the judge before whom the trial shall be, shall certify his approbation of the action, and of the verdict obtained thereupon.

(6) And be it enacted, that all fines recovered under this act shall be levied in the manner provided by the fifth section of the said Governor's council, passed in the fifth year of His present Majesty's reign, intituled—"An Act to Regulate Summary Proceed-

ings before Justices of the Peace;"—and shall be paid to the use of His Majesty, his heirs, and successors, for the public uses of the said colony, and in support of the government thereof. (7) And be it enacted, that this law or ordinance shall commence and take effect from the said first day of January next ensuing, and shall be and continue in force until the thirty-first day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.

RICHARD BOURKE, (GOVERNOR.) Passed the Council 29th July, 1836. E. DEAS THOMSON, Clerk of the council.

Statement of Sums received from the Licensed Graziers of Expenditure for legitimate purposes, and SURPLUS, amounting to £72,355 12s. 3d. (D.)

HEADS OF REVENUE. Licenses—1837, £3680; 1838, 47480; 1839, £2820; 1840, 11,675 10s.; 1841, 11,330; 1842, 15,761 6s. 4d.; 1843, 16,255—Total, £71,731 10s. 6d.

Assessments—1839, £3027; 1840, 10,249 13s. 9d.; 1841, 11,391 14s. 1d.; 1842, 12,261 17s. 3d.; 1843, 11,779 9s. 3d. Total, £53,705 5s. 4d. Fines by Commissions and Sales of unbranded Cattle—1840, £381 19s. 3d.; 1841, 11,931 6s. 9d.; 1842, 2634 2s.; 1843, 11,268 10s. 4d. Total, £23,915 4s. 4d.

Total Licenses, Assessments, Fines by Commission, and Sales of unbranded Cattle—1837, £3680; 1838, 47480; 1839, £2820; 1840, 11,675 10s.; 1841, 11,330; 1842, 15,761 6s. 4d.; 1843, 16,255—Total, £71,731 10s. 6d.

EXPENDITURE. Crown Commissioners—Border Police—Native Police—1837, £1966; 1838, £3382 19s. 11d.; 1839, 2757 2s. 11d.; 1840, 11,584 0s. 7d.; 1841, 12,207 14s. 11d.; 1842, 16,031 16s. 7d.; 1843, 11,600. Total Expenditure, £68,617 14s. 11d. Surplus, exclusive of several £1000 of arrears—1837, £1714; 1838, 13,197 0s. 1d.; 1839, 11,731 17s. 1d.; 1840, 10,723 2s. 5d.; 1841, 11,436 5s. 11d.; 1842, 22,628 7s. 2d.; 1843, 19,322 10s. 7d. Total, £72,885 12s. 3d.

PASTURAGE LICENSES. (L.)

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 14th September, 1840

His Excellency the Governor directs it to be notified, that in order to insure greater regularity in future in taking out Licenses to Depasture Stock beyond the Bounds of Location, the following modifications have been made to the Government Notice of the 21st May, 1839—

Parties desirous of renewing their licenses will be permitted to do so on paying to the Colonial Treasurer in Sydney, or Sub-treasurer at Melbourne, if for the Western Port or Portland Bay districts, the established fee of Ten Pounds, at any time between the 1st day of August and the 31st day of September in each year, and without any fresh application being made to the Commissioners. Failing such renewal within the prescribed period, if the party continue in the occupation of the station, the Commissioner will proceed immediately against him, under the Act of Council, 2nd Victoria, No. 27, and until the renewal be duly made.

The commissioner of each district will make a return to the Colonial Treasurer, at Sydney, or Sub-treasurer, at Melbourne, in the month of June in each year, of all licensed persons occupying stations in his district; and immediately after the 30th September, the Treasurer and Sub-treasurer will apprise the commissioners of the names of the parties who may have failed or neglected to take out their licenses, in order that they may be prosecuted accordingly.

The Treasurer will not, after the 30th September, allow any such party to renew his license until appraised by the commissioner, that he had been duly prosecuted under the objection referred to, for such failure or neglect, and that no objection exists to the renewal of the license in his favour.

If the commissioner shall be of opinion that the license of any person in his district ought not to be renewed, he will make a full report of the case to the Colonial Secretary, for the Governor's information, with the grounds of his objection, in order that His Excellency may decide upon the same, and the party and the Colonial Treasurer be apprised accordingly.

In the district of Port Phillip, such reports are to be made to His Honor the Superintendent.

Applications for original licenses must continue to be made direct to the commissioner of the district in the form and manner pointed out in the Regulations of the 21st May, 1839, above referred to.

In all cases in which the double fee has been paid before the 30th September, the same will be returned on application to the Colonial Treasury, in Sydney or Melbourne.

By His Excellency's Command, E. DEAS THOMSON.

FIXITY OF TENURE.

Extract of the Evidence of J. F. Robinson, Esq., (now M.C. for Melbourne,) before a Committee of the Legislative Council in the year 1843—

Do you not know that there is a great unwillingness on the part of the settlers to engage married men with families?

Yes; I know that there is an objection to them, but a great number need not be sent to any one place; this objection arises from the present unsatisfactory state of the Crown Land system, and until they are placed on somewhat of a similar footing to Crown Lands in England, viz., that the occupiers can have some fixed period of tenure guaranteed to them, not subject to be turned off at the whim or caprice of the authorities, it is impossible that anything of a social system can exist in the bush; the present is merely a species of encampment, and the men can have married people and families, we must erect comfortable cottages, we must have gardens, &c., for them, who no settler in his senses would think of doing under present circumstances. It should be borne in mind, that we have to compete, in the production of wool, with our fellow-colonists at the Cape of Good Hope, where I have seen better land than the average grazing land in this Colony, which has been sold at 9d. per acre; and at 100, with the benefit of native labour, are enabled to produce 800 sheep for (including every expense) from 10l. to 12l. a-year.

You are aware, also, that there is a great disinclination amongst mechanics, to adapt themselves to the occupation of a labourer or a shepherd? Yes; I am aware that a strong objection exists amongst mechanics to conform to such pursuits;

but in a new country, mechanics as well as other classes should be prepared to submit to a change of employment according to circumstances; the fact is, that as far as I can judge, the high rates of wages, that have prevailed during the last five or six years, have spoiled these people, have injured alike master and man; for the exorbitant wages to which they were accustomed were expended in dissipation and other hurtful enjoyments; a labouring man in the country would be as well off at 10l. a-year as he would have been with 40l. to dissipate in town. Further, the little work done, by the high rates of wages, is ruinous for their employers—it is a libel on the word "labour," for I have scarce seen a man do what I should call a day's work, since I left London. It will be recollecting also, that the general rate of wages in Bedfordshire, and Bucks, is only 7s. or 8s. a-week, and in Ireland, 5s. without food. There is ample employment in this Colony, at remunerative wages. A man who prospers, by a better social system in the interior, coupled with industry and economy, and no political tinkering.

FREE CHURCH.

Extract of a Letter from Perth, in Scotland, to a person in Sydney, of date 15th November, 1843—

I dare say the newspapers have informed you that the Scotch Church has been separated into two—the new one, called the "Free Church of Scotland," has got now 600 ministers in it, and almost the whole people. Mr. Nicolson's congregation (to which we belong) came out of Perth, by the late of June. We had 900 sitters in that church. Dr. Young, of the Secession, and the Rev. Mr. Newlands, of the Burghers, accommodated us till last Sabbath, when a "St. Leonard's Free Church" was opened. 1300 people have applied for seats! We have room only for 1020 in it, so many are disappointed. The Free Middle Church is to be opened on next Sabbath, by good old Dr. Thompson, and the Rev. Mr. Nicolson, who also came out—building to hold 800; and the Free West Church, will be opened, on the Sabbath after, by Mr. Gray, that building to hold 1000. There are not now 100 sitters in the old St. Leonard's (R.C.) and all the others (that is the residuary temples) are equally deserted. We have got our Perth Churches ready sooner than those of any other place. They have just taken four months' rest, and are beautiful buildings both outside and inside—no galleries and low pulpits without sounding-boards. The Perth people have resolved to build not only their own Churches, but the additional eight which the Perth Presbytery require; for this purpose we have collected £4,400, but £1,000 is still wanted. Mr. Cornuff (a highly respected merchant and manufacturer in the town of Perth) alone has given £350. All this has been done in a few months. The Rev. Charles Stewart, late of St. Stephen's, Perth, has refused rich living in the Highlands, and has come out to take charge of a congregation in connection with the "Free Church." The Rev. Mr. Johnston, the Independent minister (Perth), accommodated the Rev. Andrew Gray's (Free Church) congregation during the whole of summer. Nothing could surpass the kindness and attention shown by the late a virtuous, whose "Disenters" (and that former a virtuous, who engaged crying Erastian Establishment), to the gallant band of Clergymen who have been obliged to put in, from stress of weather, at the harbours of refuge (if I may so term them) of the voluntary pastors and their congregations in the town of Perth and its vicinity.

GYPSOGRAPHY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL OBSERVER.

SIR—Your definition of the new art bearing the above name appears to me only to apply to one branch of it—Gyposography being rather a modern substitute for Gypography; the difference being somewhat like that between a bird's-eye view and an accurate plan. In this sense it seems derived from the Greek γυψος, whose keen eye traces, from the mountain crest, the fertile plains, rivers, and coasts, from afar; whereas Gypography (from γη) implies that knowledge of the features of Mother Earth which is to be obtained by regular survey only, a process wholly discontinued in this Colony now, Gyposography, or Gypography rather, supplying its place. I am your obedient servant, A SUBSCRIBER.

Carrión-place, Boiling-down Square.

[If this knotty question were referred in the usual way to His Excellency himself, we suspect he would give it to us, and would say in his own off-hand style, O! it is all in my P—Gyposography and—Gypography. At the same time we feel obliged to "A Subscriber" for the additional light he has thrown upon the subject. Dulce est desipere—in loco. E. C. O.]

The following is one of many letters we have received to the same effect. E. C. O.—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL OBSERVER.

SIR—I gave me much pleasure to find that you had taken the Observer out of the hands of the Puseyite Editor.

The cause of Protestantism will be safe in your hands, and the trickery of Romanism receive due attention.

There is reason to fear that Puseyism, (which is but another name for the mummeries and superstitions of Popery,) has taken deep root in the Church of England, and it is lamentable to witness the apathy of our dignified clergy.

For some years past it has been fashionable to insult our early reformers; but the unprejudiced mind will admit of the greatest blessing ever received by the Christian world, was conferred on it by the Reformation.

Believe me, Sincerely yours, A SUBSCRIBER.

CITY APPOINTMENTS.—The following appear in the Gazette of the 3d instant:— Charles O. Middleton to be inspector of slaughter-houses, and cattle intended for slaughter in the city of Sydney, in the room of E. B. Foster, resigned; and Patrick Joseph Kelly, to be clerk of the hay, corn, and cattle market, Campbell-street, in the city of Sydney, in the room of W. B. Parker, resigned.

We intended to have inserted, in our present number, either the whole or a portion of the Rev. Dr. Lang's first Lecture on Puseyism, delivered in the Scots Church last Sabbath evening; but the Squatters' Petition obliges us to leave it over for next week.

MELANCHOLY EVENT.—We have been deeply affected by the knowledge of the distressing particulars associated with the hapless death of Mrs. Mary Ann Coss, at the premature age of 25, and of her newly-born infant daughter. The recital of these incidents, and their mournful issue, cannot but be painfully interesting to, and deplored by, every person not wholly devoid of feeling or of sentiment. It may be remembered that, a few months ago, a young man named Coss was tried in the Supreme Court, convicted, and sentenced to transportation to Van Diemen's Land, for having given a cheque, with a fictitious signature, on the Bank of New South Wales, in payment for a gold watch, obtained by him at a jeweller's in George-street; he was the husband of the unhappy young woman, whose untimely end forms the subject of this memento. Unfortunately, young Coss had become somewhat irregular and intemperate in his habits; but his apprehension on a criminal charge, plunged his family and friends in the deepest grief and consternation. The motive, the inducement, to such an act, was inexplicable! The only son of a rich and respectable citizen, Mr. Andrew Coss, of Gloucester-street; indulged (unwisely perhaps) from his infancy, in the gratification of every wish; amply provided for at his maturity; money at his command; married to a respectable, lovely young woman—the act was one of those problems of human nature which defy solution. When the disastrous event occurred, the poor young wife was far advanced in pregnancy; and on the night of her husband's arrest, she was, for the first time in her life, attacked with violent hysterical fits. Hope, in some degree, supported her until he was convicted. From that day her health and spirits, both naturally good, rapidly forsook her; the hand of death had visibly marked her for his own. But, as her accouchement was fast approaching, she still derived some imaginary consolation from the hope that she might present the babe to its father ere he was finally separated from her. To this hope she fondly clung. Her physicians (Drs. Bland and Wallace) foresaw that, if this one only wish of her heart was disappointed, intensity of grief would destroy her. They accordingly certified that, if her husband was removed prior to her confinement, the consequence might be loss of life to mother and child. The Governor of the Gaol, who had daily witnessed Mrs. Coss's frantic anxiety on the subject, certified a similar apprehension entertained by himself. These certificates, with a petition, praying for the reasons above set forth, that the prisoner Coss might be suffered to remain in the colony till the next ensuing draft of prisoners were forwarded to Van Diemen's Land, were sent in to the Governor, and the Judge who tried the case. The petition was rejected; and, as her medical attendants had predicted, Mrs. Coss and her infant were doomed to an early grave. All attempts to comfort, or to console her, were unavailing. The canker-worm of grief was at her heart, and rapidly was the task performed! Within one short month after her husband's departure for Van Diemen's Land, her earthly troubles were ended—she and her babe were lying in the cold grave! A broken heart is spoken of as a thing somewhat apocryphal. It is, however, but too true, that there is that inward bleeding of the heart, whereof more die than coroners dream of! But if there were no previous instance of a broken heart, poor Mary Ann Coss will furnish a melancholy, but not undoubted precedent. It is not our practice to refer to private history, but this case appeared to us so peculiarly touching, that we could not refrain from giving it to the public. A popular writer has truly said, if "emotions could be quartered, the humblest walks of life might produce a more glorifying heraldry than Poitiers or Blenheim. How many, whose only history is written in a baptismal register or undertaker's account, have contended with suffering, stronger in its onset than a squadron." Thus it was with the unhappy young woman whose melancholy end excited such general sympathy. She was buried last Sunday week, and one of the most numerous trains of mourners ever seen in Sydney followed to the grave the remains of the BROKEN HEARTED MARY ANN COSS!—*Australian.*

SPLENDID LIBERALITY.
The Committee of Management of the Scots Church, finding that their Church bell, which was long the largest in this Continent, had somehow got cracked, and might not be easily recast in the Colony, so as to preserve its original tone, resolved at a meeting on Tuesday evening to purchase one of a much larger size and superior character which was offered for sale by public auction, at Mr. A. B. Spark's, and which had been imported by that gentleman some years since for the Church at New Town, but had been found too large; provided they could obtain it at a reasonable rate. The rival competitors were Mr. John Campbell, who had commissioned an agent to offer £40 for it for a Church at Limestone, and Benjamin Boyd, Esq., who was desirous of purchasing it either for a Church or City Hall at Boyd Town. The Committee, somewhat disconcerted at this formidable competition, did not venture to make any offer for the bell, which accordingly fell to Mr. Boyd at £50. Mr. Boyd, however, having learned that the Committee had been exceedingly desirous to purchase it for their Church, has since, in the handsomest manner, made them a present of it, enclosing a cheque to Mr. Lyons for the price. So disinterested, so generous an act will not, we trust, go unrewarded.

THE GARDEN PASTORAL ASSOCIATION.
A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE Landed Proprietors, Stockholders, and others interested in the welfare of the colony, held at Camden, on Tuesday, the 7th instant, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—
(1.) "That this Meeting, having maturely considered the Government regulations, for the depasturing of Crown lands, which it is proposed should take effect from the 1st July, 1845, is of opinion that they are calculated to create a feeling of insecurity, there being no certainty that a further increase of the impost then to be demanded may not be attempted at some future time; and that in practice they would be found harassing and vexatious to the occupants of Crown lands, as well as most injurious in their general tendency."
(2.) "That, from a concurrence of adverse circumstances, over which they could exercise no control, the Pastoral interests of this Colony have been suffering during the last four years under an alarming and unprecedented depression, from the effects of which they are only now beginning to recover, and that to impose additional burthens upon them at such a time is impolitic, not only with reference to this Colony, but as regards the commercial interests in England which must inevitably suffer from any serious diminution in the production of Australian wool."
(3.) "That this Meeting is of opinion that it should be the policy of the Government to diminish rather than increase, the amount of direct impost upon the Pastoral interests; and that as the license was originally intended more as a certificate of character than for any other purpose, the fee for the same might with advantage be reduced to a nominal charge of five shillings."
(4.) "That this Meeting, whilst it recognises the principle that the Public Lands of the Colony are vested in her Majesty in trust for the benefit of all her subjects, and more especially for the advancement of the interests of this Colony, cannot but feel apprehensive of the consequences which may result from the administration of those Lands being committed to the authority of the Governor only."
(5.) "That such a power would, as this Meeting conceives, enable the Executive at any time to set aside the exercise by the Representatives of the people, of their legitimate controul over taxation, and may lead to serious collisions and troubles; that with a view to the prevention of these, probably, although perhaps remote, evils, and to the converting to the utmost possible advantage the vast resources derivable from the Crown Lands of this Colony, this Meeting would suggest that the regulation and control of the administration of the Crown Lands, under a judicious, well-defined, and comprehensive national system, should be confided to the Colonial Legislature."
(6.) "That the whole system of administering the Crown Lands of this Colony requires to be remodelled and placed upon a different footing, that the minimum price of £1 per acre, affixed upon the Crown Lands of Australia by the Act of the Imperial Parliament 5th and 6th Victoria, cap. 36, is so far beyond their general value, as to amount to a prohibition of their sale, that the effect of this excessive price is to direct the stream of British Emigration from this Colony, and to obstruct the development of the natural resources of the country."
(7.) That this system compels dispersion of our population in lieu of encouraging concentration, and by preventing the acquirement of a secure and beneficial tenure, not only impedes the cultivation and improvement of the Waste Lands, but leads to a course of life in the remote districts of the Colony, which is greatly to be deplored, and pregnant with the most alarming social evils."
(8.) "That look ng upon the New Depasturing Regulations, already referred to, as indicative of an intention, on the part of the Local Government, to recommend a preference in the system of attaching a price to the Crown Lands of this Colony, altogether beyond their value—this meeting feel itself called upon to deprecate, in the most earnest manner, the further continuance of that system; and humbly to intreat her Majesty the Queen, and the Imperial Parliament, to be pleased to sanction the alienation of the Crown Lands of this Colony, under the direction and control of his Excellency the Governor and the Legislative Council, upon such terms and conditions as may again attach a beneficial Emigration to our shores—thereby sustaining and promoting the best interests of this colony, and the welfare of the Empire at large."

SHEEP.
IN THE COUNTY OF BATHURST, AND
CATTLE AND STATION,
IN THE DISTRICT OF WELLINGTON,
IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF J. T. HUGHES.
MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by public auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place,
THURSDAY, THE 9TH MAY,
At Eleven o'clock precisely,
The following valuable Stock, viz:—
SHEEP.
Depasturing at "Thomson's Station," on the Macquarie River, about five miles from Bathurst, consisting of—
457 Ewes of various ages
802 Wethers, two and three years old
632 Lambs, eight months old
1891 Sheep, more or less
1382 Sheep at Wimbundale, near Bathurst, of which nearly one half are 2½ year wethers, and the remainder from 9 to 10 months lambs
897 Sheep at "Paling's Yards," fifteen miles north east from Bathurst, consisting of 657 ewes, 2½ years old, lately lambed, and 240 rams
647 Ewes, about 2½ years old, lately lambed, on Government land, called "Middle Wattle Flat," near Lime Kilns, about 20 miles north east from Bathurst; together with all interest which the Settlers have in the Station, with Hut, Paling Yards, &c.
4817 Head, more or less.

The Sheep for the most part are strong and thriving, with a strong staple of wool fit for combing. The flock at "Paling Yards" are the Woolled Sheep of the Texas Breed, and the Rams, some of which are imported, are of the MERINO and SAXON BREED, and very superior.
CATTLE.
1060 HEAD, consisting of about
389 Cows
246 Heifers
174 Bullocks
242 Steers
9 Bulls
1060 Head, more or less, exclusive of calves under six months, together with the right of station.
The Cattle are very superior, partaking a good deal of the DURHAM BREED, and all the old cows are broken into bail.
The Run has a frontage of 10 miles to the River Macquarie, with an interminable back run watered by the *Black Legion*, and capable of grazing a large number of cattle.
There is a good substantial barked Hut, an excavated Dairy, Stockman's Hut, capacious Stockyard, a 40 Acre Paddock, &c.
After the Sale of the Sheep and Cattle there will be sold
15 Working Bullocks
9 Head of Cattle
1 Horse, 2 Drays and Harness
1 Cart and Horse Harness
from 4 to 500 bushels of Wheat, and about 100 bushels corn, with some articles of Furniture, all at WIMBUNDALÉ, NEAR BATHURST.
The Stock may be seen at the different stations, and for further particulars apply to E. B. Cornish, Overseer, at Wimbundale, near Bathurst, or at the Office of the Trustees, 37, Pitt-street, Sydney.
By order of the Trustees.
GILBERT MARJORIBANKS,
Accountant to the Estate.

1000
HEAD OF CATTLE, NO RESERVE.
ON SATURDAY, 12th MAY,
AT TWELVE O'CLOCK,
W. H. CHAPMAN,
City Auctioneer, has received instructions from the worthy proprietor, Mr. Stuekey, to sell by public auction, without reserve,
ON SATURDAY, 12th MAY,
At Twelve o'clock, at his City Sale Rooms, No. 514, George-street, the whole of his Cattle, with station given in, situated at the junction of the
OVENS AND GOULBURN RIVERS,
and surrounded by the stations of Messrs. BOYD, CHISHOLM, BARBER, and ELLIS, and in such a position that the stock are ready for either the Middle or South Market, being situated between
POR T PHILLIP AND SYDNEY:
The Stock are quiet and well bred, and were originally selected with great care from the celebrated herds of Surveyor OXLEY and COMMISSARY ALLEN, and since improved by GOOD BULLS.
THE ORDER OF SALE.
At per head for all delivered, 800 guaranteed, all unbranded calves given in, the purchaser to have the exclusive right to all cattle with the brand and the right of station, which is one of the best in the district.
Comfortable Cottage and Paddocks, with all improvements, which are very considerable, and cost some Hundreds of Pounds.
Terms at sale.

2024
SHEEP AT FRAZER'S CREEK, BYRON'S PLAINS.
MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by public auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place,
THIS DAY, THE 9th INSTANT,
Immediately after the Sale of the 4817 Sheep and 1060 Head of Cattle, already advertised,
THE FOLLOWING SHEEP, now running at FRAZER'S

CREEK, BYRON'S PLAINS, in charge of Mr. Henry Wilks:
862 Ewes, from three to five years old
20 Rams
436 Wethers
319 Ewe Lambs, eight months old
387 Wether ditto, eight months old
2024 Head, more or less,
Warranted sound.
Terms at sale.

13,198 SHEEP,
AND
50 HEAD VALUABLE HORSE STOCK,
MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by public auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on
MONDAY, THE 20th MAY,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
The following SHEEP, now running at Hunter's Hill, near Maitland:—
2105 Ewes, consisting of
291 ewes aged
481 ditto 6 years old
380 ditto 5 years old
418 ditto 4 years old
540 ditto 2 and 3 years old,
1327 Wethers, consisting of—
477 wethers 5 years old
487 ditto 4 years old
413 ditto 2 and 3 years old
163 Rams
980 Wether and Ewe Lambs weaned
4575 Head, more or less

HORSE STOCK.
22 Mares above 3 years old
5 ditto ditto 2 years old
RUMS AND PORTER.
MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by public auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on
MONDAY, THE 13th MAY,
at eleven o'clock precisely, immediately before the sale of the Five Vessels,
IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF HENRY MOORE.
By order of the Trustees,
Seventeen puncheons Run, ex St. George
Eight puncheons ditto, ex Perfect.
AFTER WHICH,
Fifty hogsheads Taylor's Porter, just landed, in lots to suit purchasers.

CATTLE SALE.
MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by public auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place,
ON WEDNESDAY, THE 22nd INSTANT,
At Eleven o'clock precisely,
The following mixed herd of Cattle, from the WELL KNOWN AND VALUABLE HERD OF MR. RICHARD JONES, and now depasturing at Kruik Creek, near Cassilis.
10 Bulls
214 Cows
205 Steers
182 Heifers
117 Calves
723 Head, more or less.
Full particulars may be learned on application at the office of Messrs. Donaldson, Daves, and Co. 5 files above 1 year of d
2 horses 5 years old
1 ditto 4 years old
2 ditto 2 years old
4 yearling colts
5 stock horses
1 entire horse

47 Head, more or less
And 12 Sucking Foals to be given in with their dams.
* * Both Sheep and Horse Stock have been bred with great care by Mr. Nowlan. They are present in care of Mr. Ryan, who, on application will show them to any parties desirous to compare themselves of the superiority of the stock.
AFTER WHICH,
The following Sheep, now running at Kimo, of the Murrumbidgee, about forty miles beyond the right right of Station, and all Improvements, in
Hurdles, &c.
4550 Ewes, consisting of—
1080 Ewes, 1½ years old
150 ditto, 2½ years old
660 ditto, 3½ years old
800 ditto, 4½ years old
400 ditto, 5½ years old
760 ditto, aged
1607 Wether and ewe lambs, weaned
2321 Wethers, consisting of—
1005 Wethers, 1½ years old
709 ditto, 2½ years old
717 ditto, 3½ years old
45 Rams.
8628 head, more or less.
The above sheep are from the flocks of Mr. Thompson, and therefore require no further recommendation to parties acquainted with breeding.
All stores to be taken at a valuation.
Terms at sale.

THE BARQUE GIRAFFE,
THE SCHOONER CATHERINE
AND THREE CHROMOTERS.
By order of the Trustees.
MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by public auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on
ON MONDAY NEXT, 13th INSTANT
at eleven o'clock precisely,
The Barque *GIRAFFE*, burthen 269 6-9/11

as she is now lying at Moore's Wharf, with all her standing and running rigging, &c., &c.

One seven-day Chronometer, nearly new, maker, Charles Shepherd, No. 217.

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

IMPORTANT SALE OF CITY PROPERTY. IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF PROSPER DE MESTRE.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES. MR. SAMUEL LYONS has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Mart, George-street and Charlotte-place, on MONDAY, the 10th JUNE Ensuing,

THE FOLLOWING HIGHLY VALUABLE ALLOTMENTS OF CITY PROPERTY,

Which in every respect offer the best opportunity for the investment of capital that has ever appeared in the market—consequently require no explanation to enhance their value.

The following will be the order of sale:— FIRST.—THE GEORGE-STREET PROPERTY.

- Opposite the Military Barracks. Lot 1.—No. 485, House, Shop, and Premises, occupied by Mr. James Tegg, bookseller, at an annual rent of 210*l.*, payable quarterly; tenant at will.

SECOND.—THE LIVERPOOL-STREET PROPERTY.

The Dwelling House and Premises at present occupied by Mr. De Mestres, near the corner of Liverpool and Elizabeth-streets.

THIRD.—THE ALLOTMENTS OF LAND IN LIVERPOOL AND ELIZABETH-STREETS.

- Lot 1.—Situate at the corner of the above streets, having a frontage of nineteen feet to Liverpool-street, and fifty-six feet to Elizabeth-street.

FOURTH—TWO VERANDAH COTTAGES IN ELIZABETH-STREET.

- Lot 1. No. 75.—Cottage and Premises, rented by Mr. L. Grant, plumber, &c., at 39*l.* per annum, payable weekly.

FIFTH—THREE HOUSES IN CASTLEREAGH STREET.

- Lot 3. No. 68. Dwelling-house, containing ten rooms, formerly an Inn, being the fifth house south from the corner of Liverpool-street.

MR. LYONS cannot refrain from remarking that he feels highly honoured by having the sale of the above valuable property, situated, as some of it is, in the principal part of this City of Sydney; and he is satisfied that competent judges will delay employing their capital until the above day of sale, as such an opportunity to become possessed of profitable investments is not likely to occur again.

FURTHER ATTRACTION FOR MONDAY'S SALE.

The Brig "Diana," the Packet Brig "Julia," and the Schooner "Wave."

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on MONDAY NEXT, 13th INSTANT, at Eleven o'clock, THE FAST SAILING COPPERED BRIG DIANA.

Burthen 204 tons, net measurement, with all her stores, sails, running and standing rigging, &c., as she is now lying off the Flour Company's Wharf.

This vessel has, since her arrival in port, been on the Patent Slip and repaired. She is well adapted for the New Zealand and South Sea Island trade, where dispatch is required, and has great accommodation on deck for sheep or cattle.

THE PACKET BRIG JULIA. With all her stores, &c., and burthen 130 tons.

This vessel was built by Mr. John Taylor Windship, under the inspection of Mr. John Robert Milne, and no expense was spared in fitting her out.

THE COPPERED SCHOONER WAVE, Burthen 63 tons, with all her stores, &c. Built by Mr. Windship, as a trader to the Bar Harbours; is particularly strong, and of a light draught of water, and sails very fast.

All the above vessels are lying moored off the Flour Company's Wharf, where the inventories may be seen. Terms at sale.

CATTLE SALE.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by public auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, ON WEDNESDAY, 22nd INSTANT, at eleven o'clock precisely,

The following mixed Herd of Cattle, from the well-known and Valuable Herd of Mr. Richard Jones, and now depasturing at Krut Creek, near Cassilis.

- 10 Bulls 214 Cows 205 Steers 182 Heifers 117 Calves

Full particulars may be learned on application at the office of Messrs. Donaldson, Dawes, and Co

AT THE LITTLE RIVER, NEAR YASS. 2660 HEAD.

A Sale of Sheep without Reserve. MR. STUBBS will sell by public auction, at his Mart, King-street, On SATURDAY, 12th MAY, 1844,

At Twelve o'clock precisely, 2660 head of Sheep, consisting of ewes, rams, wethers, and lambs.

TOGETHER WITH, 170 bards 4 bags sugar 1 steel mill, &c., &c., &c.

These sheep are now depasturing about sixteen miles from Yass, and will be positively sold to the highest bidder. All particulars as to extent of station, quality of wool, at per last prices, sex and ages of sheep, &c., will be made known at time of sale, as per letter of advice at the Mart.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF MR. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

(By order of the Trustee, under the Act Vic. 5, No 17. At the Street Bazaar, Jarvis Bay.

MR. STUBBS is instructed by the Trustee in the above Estate, to sell by public auction, on SATURDAY, the 11th day of MAY, 1844, at 12 o'clock precisely, at the Mart, King-street, the undermentioned stock, Farmers Implements, Furniture &c., as per Inventory, to be seen at the mart, viz:—

- 50 Cows 50 Heifers 57 Steers 11 Bullocks 2 Horses 1 Colt 3 years old 1 Ditto, 2 ditto, 1 Brood Mare, and Filley 30 Bushels Wheat, more or less 300 Ditto ditto Maize

1 Dray, Bows, Yokes and Harness, 2 Ploughs, 2 Harrows, 2 Saddles, Hoes, Axes, Cross-cut Saws, Winnowing Machine, Scales, Weights, Flour Mill, Milk dishes, Chairs, Cupboards, Sofa, Couches, Boat, Oars, and Sails, with many other useful articles for a farm. Terms 20 per Cent, Cash Deposit.

JOHN MORRIS, Official Assignee.

To Boot and Shoemakers, Country Storekeepers, Dealers, and others.

BOOTS AND SHOES, &c. JOHN G. COHEN will Sell by Auction at his Rooms, 365, George-street, opposite the Market, on FRIDAY NEXT, the 16th MAY, At Eleven o'clock precisely, Eighteen cases and trunks of Boots and Shoes, assorted, as follows:— 780 pairs youths' strong walking shoes 320 ditto youths' Blucher and hobnail boots 150 ditto gentlemen's Wellington boots 200 ditto men's Blucher hobnail ditto 358 ditto ditto walking shoes 90 ditto ditto Clarence boots 222 ditto gents' pumps 50 ditto ditto dress shoes 200 ditto ladies' lasting slippers 140 ditto ditto strong leather shoes 235 ditto ditto kid and Spanish slippers 100 ditto ditto Adelaide and fancy boots

80 ditto children's Adelaide boots AFTER WHICH, Two cases Slops, consisting of— Pilot and beaver coats Velvet fancy ditto Valentinia vests Velvet ditto Plush and swansdown sleeved vests Boy's dresses, &c., &c. Terms, Cash.

ROYAL HOTEL LAND SALE.

VOTES FOR THE COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND, AND DISTRICT OF PARRAMATTA. AN EXCELLENT ESTATE AND MESSAGE, WITH PLENTY OF WATER! (By order of the Mortgagee.)

M. R. WELLS

Will submit to public competition, and knock down to the highest bidder, without reserve, at the ROYAL HOTEL, at one o'clock, on

MONDAY, THE 20th MAY, 1844, All that well-known Property or Estate, called SANDAL FARM,

on Prospect Creek, a superior and special selection, chosen in the most celebrated and valuable part of the County of Cumberland, containing (per estimation) 160 acres, fenced in; the greater portion in cultivation, and subdivided with appropriate paddocks;

WITH THE VERANDAH COTTAGE, containing three rooms, outhouses, and other conveniences. Also, a Garden of about seven acres, on the banks of the Creek, with some three hundred fruit trees two years old. The creek winds round the estate to the extent of 4000 feet, and the estate is situated opposite the junction of the Parramatta and Liverpool with the Great Sydney Road, and is immediately contiguous to the several valuable estates of Dr. Bland, the George's Hall lands, and other influential landholders.

There is an unexpired lease of three years and ten months, from the 10th May, on the garden portion, with a rent of £10 the first year, £15 the second year, and £25 per annum, payable yearly.

Also, An unexpired Lease of three years and ten months from the 10th May, on the remainder of the estate, at a rent of 25*l.* per annum, payable yearly.

Further particulars may be obtained of Mr. Wells, at his Survey and Land Office, 318, Pitt-street North, Sydney.

Terms very liberal—made known at sale.

MR. WELLS has for SALE FARMS

in various parts of the Colony, and ALLOTMENTS OF LAND in the City of Sydney and

- Parramatta Road Camperdown, Terrace Bligh's Terrace O'Connell Crescent Paddington Caledonia Liberty Estate South Head Road Botany Chippenhade Balmain Pymont, &c., &c.

Persons desirous of investing largely in either of the above descriptions of property or estates will find the terms the most advantageous; and in the smaller properties suited to persons of limited means, the purchasers will have offered to them such bargains as never have been effected in the Colony. As a necessary matter of information, the public are requested to notice that every exertion will be used, in the description of the property offered for sale, as to locality, dimensions, title, and possession. Office, 318, Pitt-street, North, opposite Foss's.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF JAMES ADAIR.

(By order of the Trustee.) SUPERIOR MIXED HERD OF CATTLE AND FINE WOOLLED SHEEP.

W. H. CHAPMAN, City Auctioneer, has received instructions from the Trustee of the above estate to submit to public competition, on

SATURDAY, 18th May, 1844, At his City Sale Rooms, No. 514, George-street, at twelve o'clock precisely,

500 HEAD OF CATTLE, Consisting of milk cows, bullocks, steers, heifers, and calves. They are all remarkably quiet and well bred, from the herd of F. McIntyre, Esq.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER, 1000 sheep, now running on halves with Messrs. McNab, at New England.

Further particulars can be obtained at the City Sale Rooms, George-street.

EXTENSIVE AND UNRESERVED SALE

CATTLE, HORSES, &c., In the estate of James Adair, to take place on the Estate, Lennoxton, Paterson River, about 20 miles from Hinton and Morpeth.

ON MONDAY, MAY 13th, 1844. By the order of the Trustee,

W. H. CHAPMAN, City Auctioneer, will sell by public auction, on the above day, MONDAY, at 11 o'clock, 240 Head of Cattle, consisting of quiet, well-bred, dairy cows, heifers, and steers, of the Durham breed.

3 Very superior Durban Bulls 150 Head of Horses, consisting of saddle, cart, and plough horses, brood mares with foals at foot several colts and fillies, three or four years old, by celebrated and well bred horses, well suited for the India market.

AFTER WHICH 22 Working Bullocks

The whole of the farming implements, ploughs harrows, drays, carts, harness, gig and harness, and a variety of sundries

ALSO, The growing crops, and a quantity of maize and wheat in bulk.

36 HEAD OF HORSES AT MAITLAND.

W. H. CHAPMAN, City Auctioneer, will positively sell by public auction, on WEDNESDAY, 15th MAY, at twelve o'clock, at the rear of the Albion Inn, West Maitland, THIRTY-SIX HEAD OF HORSE STOCK, OF SUPERIOR BREED, many fit for the India market. This sale will take place the day after

ANNUAL SHOW OF STOCK AND PRODUCE, AT MAITLAND.

Parties having spare capital, can combine on this occasion BUSINESS WITH RECREATION, by taking a trip in Saturday Evening's Steamer will be in time for the CATTLE and HORSE SALE, on the Estate of Mr. ADAM LENNIXTON, on Monday, 13th, or by the steamer, on Monday evening will arrive for Tuesday's Annual Show, and Wednesday's Sale.

EXTENSIVE AND UNRESERVED SALE OF CATTLE, HORSES, &c.

In the Estate of James Adair, to take place on the Estate, Lennoxton, Paterson River, about 20 Miles from Hinton and Morpeth, ON MONDAY, MAY 13th, 1844. By order of the Trustee.

W. H. CHAPMAN, City Auctioneer, will Sell by Public Auction, on the above day, MONDAY, at 11 o'clock, 240 HEAD OF CATTLE, consisting of quiet, well-bred, dairy cows, heifers, and steers, of the Durham breed.

3 VERY SUPERIOR DURHAM BULLS. 150 HEAD OF HORSES, consisting of saddle, cart, and plough horses, brood mares with foals at foot, several colts and fillies, three or four years old, by celebrated and well bred horses, well suited for the India market.

AFTER WHICH, 22 WORKING BULLOCKS The whole of the Farming Implements, ploughs, harrows, drays, carts and harness, gig and harness, and a variety of sundries.

ALSO, The growing crops, and a quantity of maize and wheat in bulk.

FOR AUCLAND, THE BRIG TRYPHENA.

Thomas Horn, master; a regular trader, and will sail in a few days. For freight or passage, apply to CHARLES ABERCROMBIE.

May 8, 1844.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE DISTRICT COUNCIL OF SYDNEY

GENTLEMEN—Having this day had the honour to be nominated as a candidate to represent you in the District Council of Sydney, I beg to state, that if I have the honour to be elected one of your representatives, I shall endeavour by a zealous discharge of the duties entrusted to me, in a spirit of economy and reform, to ensure your approbation.

I am, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, ACTON SILLITOE.

King-street, May 7.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE DISTRICT COUNCIL OF SYDNEY.

GENTLEMEN—At the meeting held this day at the Royal Hotel, I had the honour to be nominated as a Candidate to represent your interests in the District Council. In the event of my election, I beg to assure you, that it is my determination to follow out the strictest economy, and to use my best exertions to have the objectionable clauses remodelled or withdrawn.

I am, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, THOMAS BURDEKIN.

Macquarie street, May 7.

TO THE LADIES OF SYDNEY.

MRS. FIELDS, lately arrived from London by the Penard Park, begs leave to acquaint the ladies of Sydney and its vicinity, that having commenced practising in her profession as midwife—her qualifications for which can be fully certified by the diplomas presented to her by one of the first Hospitals in the United Kingdom—she hopes, with some confidence, to put forth her claim to their patronage, from the circumstance of her having been for nine years successfully engaged in her profession by some of the first families in England.

Any communications addressed to No. 9, Jamison street, will be most punctually attended to.

CLOTHING FOR THE BENEVOLENT ASYLUM.

The undermentioned Articles being required for the above Institution, persons willing to supply the same are requested to send tenders, addressed to the Secretary at the Asylum, accompanied with samples, on or before Monday, the 13th instant.

- 200 yards coarse woollen cloth 100 men's suits—cloth jackets and trousers 150 pairs strong-slippers 100 woollen bed rugs.

GEORGE ALLEN, Secretary. Sydney, May 9.

The public will see by our advertising columns, this day, that Mr. Wells has started as Auctioneer and Land Agent for the City of Sydney and Country generally. The several descriptions of important properties announced in his abstract list will be more fully made known as they come under his instructions for public information.

THE SQUATTERS' PETITION—Concluded from first page.

the United Kingdom,) be delivered over to the Colonial Legislature; and we are quite sure that such a system of management will then be devised and enforced as will tend the most effectually to promote the general welfare and advancement of the Colony and the Empire. It is impossible that such a system can be devised either in Downing-street or in St. Stephen's; and we have a still greater objection to its being left either to the wisdom or the tender mercies of the Governor and the Privy Council of this Colony—of course we mean the Executive Council.

In short, now that a new Governor for this Colony is overdue, we would impress it upon the minds of all who are interested in the welfare of the Colony at home that it is a thoroughly bad system to send military men to govern such Colonies as this at all. The education and previous training of such men—their education in the habits of implicit obedience, and their training in the exercise of a power that demands implicit submission—totally unfit them for such a situation, for dealing not with soldiers nor with enemies, but with freemen; men who know their rights and are determined to have them. By the way, we have just heard from unquestionable authority, that Lord Stanley very recently informed a gentleman intimately connected with this Colony, who is now in England, that "Sir George Gipps had recommended that the wings of the squatters should be clipped, as they were becoming too considerable a body, and the squatting system operated injuriously on the land sales." The squatters were "enemies," of course, against whom his Excellency's company were merely waiting for orders to march; or rather, they were freemen who would not buy his commodity at the extortion-price at which it had been invoiced by the great firm of Stanley and Co., and therefore they were to be forced to do so *vi et armis*; the new Squatting Regulations being the declaration of war. Good!—Very Good!

There are various points of minor importance in the Petition on which we should most willingly have touched, had we not already filled more than a sufficient space for a leader; but there is one to which we cannot conclude without adverting still more particularly than we have already done—we mean "the impossibility of any provision being made, under the existing system, for the maintenance or accommodation of ministers of religion, or for the education of youth." We have made particular enquiries as to the precise meaning and object of this part of the Squatter's petition; for we know well the meaning that will be put upon it in certain quarters, and the use that will be made of it at home. There were certain feelers recently put forth by our cotemporary the *Herald*, with a view to sound the colony as to whether some portion of the Crown Land revenue could not be got for the building of churches and the support of ministers of religion beyond the boundaries. And as it is currently reported that Bishop Broughton is on the eve of another voyage to England, it is generally supposed that he has some such object as this in view, for the special honour and glory of his own sect. Now we have ascertained from the Committee by whom the petition was drawn up, that there was no intention or desire, on the part of that Committee, to obtain a pledge from the Home Government for the appropriation of any portion of the Crown Land Revenue for the support of religion; the sole object of that Committee, as far as this part of their Petition was concerned, being that the Squatters might obtain such a fixity of tenure as would encourage and enable them to provide for the settlement of families and the formation of communities in the interior, and for the general advancement of such families and communities in morality and religion. We shall never fail to protest against every attempt to extend the General Church Act and its provisions beyond the boundaries, or to appropriate any portion of the Land Revenues for such a purpose. And if Bishop Broughton has any such object in view in his contemplated voyage to England, we trust the real friends of freedom and of the Colony at home will be on their guard against his insidious efforts to subject the Colony to another *incubus*, in addition to the Parliamentary seizure of 30,000l. per annum, under the pretext of advancing the cause of morality and religion.

Although the principle of a Church-establishment, viz.: "that it is the bounden duty of every Government to support the

truth in matters of religion," has been formally abandoned in this Colony, and the Government professes to treat all religious denominations alike, Bishop Broughton, as the head of the Protestant Episcopal denomination, has been entailed upon the Colony by the late Legislative Council, (consisting entirely of Crown nominees), at a salary of 2,000l. a year! This we cannot help regarding as a serious public grievance; for surely no man will have the impudence to tell us that Bishop Broughton would ever have obtained any such salary from a legislature consisting exclusively of representatives of the people. It is currently reported, although on what authority we do not pretend to know, that Bishop Broughton was the only member of the Executive Council who voted with the Governor for the new Squatting Regulations, and it is feared by not a few that one of his objects in going to England, in connection with his Squatting Church scheme, is to defend these Regulations, at Downing-street, against the entire Colony. But whether these allegations are well founded or not, it is too notorious to be denied that the peculiar form of Protestantism (?) for the prevalence and extension of which over this Territory, both within and beyond the boundaries, Bishop Broughton so sedulously labours, is that form of it which is now generally called Puseyism. At all events Puseyite ministers are unquestionably those most in favour with Bishop Broughton, and Puseyite doctrines and Puseyite practices are those the most generally encouraged and patronised. In such circumstances, we repeat it, the friends of freedom and of the Colony at home must be upon their guard against the canting representations they will doubtless hear from certain quarters about the spiritual destitution of the Squatters of this Colony, and the necessity for Church extension beyond the boundaries and a liberal appropriation of the Crown Land Revenue to effect it! The Squatters of this Colony are not heathens; and the most effectual means of encouraging and enabling them to support the ordinances of religion is to *lessen their public burdens and to give them facility of tenure*; leaving a fair field and no favour for all christian sects.

For our own part, as genuine Protestants who hate Popery under a Protestant mask far more than in its own native deformity, we have no hesitation in announcing it as our intention to agitate for the entire repeal of the General Church Act, and for the appropriation of the 30,000l. per annum, of which the Colony is now robbed and spoiled by Act of Parliament, under the pretext of supporting religion, for the support of GENERAL EDUCATION.

PORT PHILLIP.

Our files of Port Phillip papers, which extend to the 27th ult., are principally occupied with electioengineering matters. The result of the election, so far as it had proceeded up to that date, was decidedly in favour of Sir Thomas Mitchell and Mr. Young. The return of Sir Thomas Mitchell seems to have been secure from the commencement of the poll; the only contest lying between Mr. Young and Captain O'Connell. At the Melbourne poll, according to the *Patriot*, Mr. Young took the lead at the out-set, (his votes being at one period double those of Captain O'Connell) and kept it till within an hour of the closing of the poll, when Captain O'Connell pulled up, and the balance thenceforward continued alternating between the candidates, until at the close of the poll, the numbers stood thus:—

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Mitchell 118, Young 72, O'Connell 70. At Geelong, at the close of the poll the numbers stood thus: Mitchell 50, Young 38, O'Connell 22.

leaving Captain O'Connell in a minority of 16 at Geelong, and of 18 on the gross poll, so far as it is yet known.

The fate of the election would depend on the return from Portland Bay, where there are 32 resident voters; but we hardly expect that the gallant Captain will be found to have made up his rear-way, though we believe his influence in the Portland District is considerable.

THE TALLOW TRADE.

The following extract from a letter addressed by the eminent firm of Donaldson, Lambert, & Co., to James Graham, Esq., Melbourne, will be interesting to our pastoral friends, as shewing the value of the

new export, even in the present low state of the market. The *pro forma* account sales subjoined to the original letter, for which we have not room, exhibited the nett proceeds at 32s. 6d. per cwt., the price of the tallow being 42s. This is equal to 7s. 6d. per sheep:—

London, Dec. 16, 1843.

"DEAR SIR—We have been very much interested with this new export from your colony—it promises to be of the utmost importance in fixing a minimum price for sheep, and this minimum so high as to ensure a profit to the wool-grower, and we hasten to afford you every information in our power as to the best mode of preparing and shipping your tallow.

In the first place, we would remark, our Importation tallow is extensive, amounting on an average to about 60,000 tons per annum; an addition of 2 to 3000 tons from New South Wales might, perhaps, affect the price 1 to 2s.—particularly if pressed in too large quantities upon the Market. The present price of 40s. to 42s. for best quality, is considered low, and our Market just now is not so low, but we must go lower, but 38s., say 38s. to 40s. per cwt.—may be depended on for good quality. To show you the nett proceeds, we send you a *pro forma* Account Sales made out at 42s. per cwt. we have no data beyond mere hearsay that a better price can be obtained, in fact, we have had 40s. and 40s. 6d. per sheep—leaving the pelts, wool, and bones, to pay for the melting, cask, and shipping. It must be a matter of calculation for you what is best to be done with the skin. With such sheep as yours, you can only count on the carcass for 10s., and the pelts worth 2s. 6d. per sheep, and netting 1s. 5d. per lb.—the pelts would be worth 10s. to 12s. per dozen—perhaps you sent the skin home with the wool on, we might obtain 20s. to 30s. per dozen. We can only come to the conclusion that it would be better to wash and shear the sheep before slaughtering, provided the season corresponds. Tanned pelts of any high dressed will not answer, the duty being too high—say 2s. 6d. per dozen.

In sheep tallow the greatest desideratum is color; the best in this country is obtained by selecting the fat—picking out the best pieces and making two qualities; but whether this can be done profitably with you or not, you must be the best judge. The difference in price can only come to the carcass, and the carcass is frequently spoiled by want of care in boiling, and the application of too much fire; much also depends on the slaughtering of the sheep. They ought to be perfectly cool, and free from perspiration, otherwise, when the tallow comes to be melted, it assumes a grey appearance, and the body is injured. It is of very great importance that clean packages be selected; all casks that impart any coloring matter whatever must be carefully avoided.

Port Wine and Porter casks would be very prejudicial, as they would tend to deteriorate the tallow 3s. to 4s. per cwt. From what we can learn, pale hog's heads, well cleaned and dry, would be a good package; of white wine casks we are not quite sure, as some acidity might be imparted, and spoil the tallow for the purposes of the candle-makers. However, clean casks not liable to impart any color, and sufficient tight to prevent against leakage in the warm latitudes, would do; size of no consequence, but if all alike so much the better, as it would save expense and trouble in taring. In answer your purpose in this matter, we fear you would not get the price you mention, the duty being 5s. per cwt. The process of manufacturing is too complicated to describe in a letter. Bones, 60s. to 6s. per cwt.; shank bones, selected, 10s. to 12s. more. A few tins, e.g., 25 casks of Melbourne tallow verpure to public sale, and was bought in at 4s. 9d., at a price equal to the best Russia; two or three casks of inferior sold at 40s. to 45s. 6d. Yesterday, 191 casks of *best tallow* from Sydney were put up and mostly sold at 41s.; a few lots 40s. to 45s. 9d.; the quality was intrinsically good, being hard and of good body, but the color was too dark a yellow to suit the tallow chandlers generally. This has arisen from a bad mode of melting the rough fat; to produce a good white tallow, it should be picked over in the first instance, and melted *white quite fresh*. New York melted tallow, 42s.; Russia, 41s. 6d. to 41s. 9d.; town tallow, 44s. 6d.

DISTRICT COUNCIL MEETING.—The adjourned meeting of the Sydney District Council was held on Monday last. After the minutes of the preceding meeting had been read, the letter of Mr. Thomas Smidmore, which had been previously laid before the Council, and which complained of an encroachment on a Government road, was again brought under consideration. The Report of the Surveyor to the Council was also read, which represented that a fence had been erected so as to reduce the width of the road from 65 feet to 14 feet. These documents having been read, the Secretary was instructed to acquaint Mr. Smidmore, that the roads had not as yet been put in the charge of the Council, and that, consequently, they were unable for the present to afford him any redress. Captain Johnstone moved, that the report of the Assessors for the parishes of Alexandria and Botany, which had been laid on the table at a previous meeting, should be adopted by the Council, which was carried, and the instructions respecting the assessment of waste lands and government quarries, resolved on at the previous meeting; were adhered to. A letter from Hastings Elwin, Esq. respecting new offices for the Council, was read, and referred to the committee of arrangements. A report of the vacancies in committees, which would be occasioned by the retirement of four members from the Council, was read by the Secretary, and received, but the vacancies were not supplied, as the Council determined to wait the issue of the election which took place on Tuesday. Several matters before the Council were advanced a stage *pro forma*, and the Council adjourned till Thursday 23rd, instant.

FLAGRANT ASSAULT.—On Friday morning last, as Captain Duke was driving into

town from South Head, where he resides, three armed men rushed upon him, at a point opposite Double Bay, where a new road is being formed. One of the ruffians sprang to the horse's head; another pointed a pistol at Captain Duke's head, threatening, with the most horrible imprecations, to blow his brains out, if he attempted to stir; while the third searched his pockets, and took thence 3l. in cash, and all the papers in his pocket-book. The villains then made off, without committing any further violence.

COMMITTEE OF THE PASTORAL ASSOCIATION.—The names of William Lawson, Esq., M.C.; John Panton, Esq., M.C.; William Bradley, Esq., M.C.; and Lachlan Mac Alister, Esq., J.P., have been added to the above committee.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Saturday afternoon last, Mr. F. Kemble was stopped by two fellows, on a cross-road leading to the Five Dock Farm Estate, and plundered him of about 2l. 10s. cash, besides his horse and equipments.

ROBBERY.—Another robbery was committed on Sunday evening, and, from the description it would appear that the thieves were the same who assaulted Captain Duke. They went up to the house of Mr. George Thorne, Ruschutters' Bay, and on that gentleman presenting a gun, they wrested it from him. After lingering some time in the neighbourhood, the fellows made off.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—Two inquests were held on Friday afternoon last: the former at Mr. James Gannon's public-house, on the body of an infant, which the jury, on the medical certificate of Dr. Tierney, declared to have been still-born. The second inquest was on the body of a young female, named Barbara Lochgore, at the Plymouth Arms, Cumberland-street, when, on the medical testimony of the same gentleman, a verdict was returned "that she deceased died from natural causes." On Saturday evening, an inquest was held at the Queen's Arms, Woolloomooloo, on the body of a child named Samuel Plastow, son of the court-keeper, who had fallen over the stairs of the new Court-house about noon of that day. On the evidence of Dr. Harnett, the jury returned a verdict of "accidental death."

HOLLOWAY, THE BUSH-RANGER.—We have heard that this daring ruffian has been captured near Berrima, and is now being carried to Sydney, escorted by the Mounted Police.

STEALING GOODS EXPOSED FOR SALE. The practice of exposing goods for sale at shop doors, and in the pathways of the streets, holds out a temptation for theft that the light-fingered tribe of the metropolis are unable to resist. On Saturday morning, a man named Michael Horan, holding a ticket-of-leave for Sydney, passed a suspicious-looking fellow with some print pieces, which he was endeavouring to conceal under his great coat, in Market-street, and on turning the corner of Pitt-street, he perceived that a number of similar pieces were exposed for sale at the door of Messrs. Melville and Lambert's drapery establishment. It therefore struck him that the man he had met had purloined them from the heap at the door, and he informed one of the shopmen of the circumstance, who counted the pieces, and missing two of them, started off in pursuit of the thief up Market-street; he was soon joined by constables, and accompanied by a crowd of persons, chased the fellow into York-street, down Druitt-street, and into Clarence-street, when finding his pursuers gaining on him, he made for a house at the corner of the two latter streets, where Police Sergeant Haggerty observed him throw the two pieces of print over the fence and run away. He was ultimately overtaken, and secured by Constable Ward, and was committed by the Mayor on the above testimony. Shopkeepers should remember that, notwithstanding the taking away of property in this way is to all intents and purposes an indictable offence, punishable by law, still the law makes a material distinction in the complexion of the offence and the measure of punishment, when temptations are held out by the incautious exposure of goods for sale, as in the present, and numerous other, instances which occur daily. Horan deserves the favorable notice of government for his prompt and active services.

COURT NEWS.—We understand that a certain high personage will come out at the Birth-day Ball, in the figure of *Pastorale* having been practising *Cavalier Seal*, for some weeks.

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 Requisition, 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 to the *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 two 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 will or 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 tends to the ruin of Crown Lands, and 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 those classes most cordially support the objects of this Meeting.

No. IV.

Moved by Dr. Nicholson, M. C.; seconded by George M'Leay, 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. Taaffe, 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 M'Leay, 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 are 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.

AT A PUBLIC MEETING of the Land Proprietors, Graziers, and Stockholders, resident in the District of Penrith, in the County of Cumberland, in the Colony of New South Wales, held on Wednesday, 24th day of April, 1844, R. Copland Lethbridge, Esq., J. P., in the Chair, the following Resolutions were duly proposed, and carried unanimously:—

Moved by Robert Venour Dulhanty, Esq., J. P.; seconded by Edward Cox, Esq., J. P.

That this Meeting regards with feelings of the deepest alarm the Regulations published by his Excellency the Governor, in the *Government Gazette*, April 2, 1844, with reference to the occupation of the waste lands of the Colony, under Departuring Licenses; such Regulations being, in the opinion of this Meeting, unjust, oppressive, and injurious, not only to the Grazier and Stockholder, but to every individual in the Colony; unconstitutional, inasmuch as the Executive Government, without the sanction of the representatives of the people, takes upon itself the right to levy a tax on a body of men whose interests are so connected with others that it materially affects all classes. That these regulations, if carried into force, will seriously injure and eventually ruin the Colony, by obliging the Stockholders to destroy their Stock; and thereby preventing the wealth accumulating which has raised the Colony to its present importance.

Moved by Edward Cox, Esq., J. P.; seconded by Mr. John Single.

That the Crown Lands occupied under Licenses to depasture beyond the limits of location are very generally held by purchasers of Land within the limits, who largely contributed to the fund which has been so lavishly expended on Immigration and other purposes, and are still, in common with the residents beyond the limits, payers of the Duties and Imposts by which the General Revenue is raised; thus the assertion that the Squatter has contributed nothing to the expenses of the Government is unfounded.

Moved by James Lethbridge Templer, Esq.; seconded by George Crawley, Esq.:

That the intended increase to the Licenses, through the payment for them be called a fee, will be in effect a tax, and as such ought to have been submitted to the Representatives of the People, and not, as is now attempted, enforced by the Executive alone.

Moved by George Thomas Clarke, Esq.; seconded by Lawrence Vance Dulhanty, Esq.

That, with the feelings dear to every British Subject, this Meeting resolve to protest against this unconstitutional and unjust exaction; and that a Petition to her Majesty the Queen be prepared and signed, expressive of the sentiments of the Inhabitants of the District, praying her to entrust to the Legislative Council the power of controlling the taxation of the Colony, and also another to the Legislative Council, to be forwarded to the Members for the County for presentation at an early period of the Session, requesting them to take such measures as they may deem expedient to effect its withdrawal.

Moved by Lawrence Vance Dulhanty, Esq., J. P.; seconded by George Crawley, Esq.:

That a Committee of the following Gentlemen be appointed to determine on a Petition to her Majesty the Queen:—

- ROBERT COPLAND LETHBRIDGE, Esq., J. P.
- JAMES LETHBRIDGE TEMPLER, Esq.
- ROBERT VENOOR DULHANTY, Esq., J. P.
- EDWARD COX, Esq., J. P.
- GEORGE THOMAS CLARKE, Esq.

Moved by Mr. J. Perry; and seconded by Mr. J. Single:

That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Robert Copland Lethbridge, Esq., for his able and impartial conduct in the Chair.

WE, the Undersigned Stockholders, and others interested, do hereby convene a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of this District, to be held at the Black Bull, Bathurst, on Tuesday, the 30th day of April, instant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to take into consideration, the new regulations touching the Departuring Licenses, published in the *Government Gazette* of Tuesday, the 2nd of April, instant.

- W. H. Sattor, M. C.
- J. S. Rodd, J. P.
- D. M. Irving, J. P.
- Thos. J. Hawkins, J. P.
- Robert Smith,
- George Rankin, J. P.
- C. Wray Finch, J. P.
- John Sutherland, J. P.
- Richard M'Hattie
- W. A. Steel, J. P.
- A. Rodney B. Carter, J. P.
- John Street, J. P.
- Gilbert Wright
- Edwin Park, J. P.
- B. Richards, J. P.
- Wm. Lawson, jun J. P.
- Thomas Kite
- Wm. Lane
- John R. Tindall
- Edwd. B. Cornish
- T. M. Sloman
- Wm. Paterson
- James Stewart Smith
- John West, jun.
- P. C. Bewell
- Henry Parrier
- Fredk. Strachan
- G. Baker Boulton
- Patrick White
- Alexr. Watt
- William Lee
- Archibald Campbell
- John O. Balfour
- Thomas D. Syer
- John G. Syer
- David Perrier
- James Arthur
- Nicholas Read
- Wm. Tom
- Henry H. Carter, J. P.

Bathurst, 6th April, 1844.

MEETING AT GOULBURN.

RESOLUTIONS passed at a Public Meeting held at Goulburn, on Wednesday, April 24, Major Lockyer in the chair.

1. Moved by James Macarthur, Esq., J. P.; and seconded by Dr. Murphy, J. P.:

That this meeting, having had under consideration the regulations published in the *Government Gazette* of the 2nd April, 1844, relative to the occupation of Crown lands beyond the boundaries of location, is of opinion that, if enforced, they would prove not only oppressive and injurious to the holders of such lands, but destructive of the pastoral interests, and, consequently, in the highest degree detrimental to the Colony.

2. Moved by G. Curlewis, Esq., J. P.; and seconded by Captain Barker, J. P.:

That in the opinion of this meeting it is of essential consequence that the temporary occupation of the Crown Lands for grazing purposes should be placed on a footing of greater certainty, so as to relieve the occupant from the possibility of unexpected and vexatious exaction.

3. Moved by F. Macarthur, Esq., J. P.; and seconded by Thomas Woore, Esq., J. P.:

That, fully assenting to the justice of the principle that the Crown Lands should be administered with a view to the common good of the empire at large, this meeting is nevertheless of opinion that this end would be best attained by confiding the administration of those lands, under some well-devised and comprehensive system, to the regulation and control of the local legislature.

4. Moved by W. P. Faithful, Esq., J. P.; and seconded by R. Stiles, Esq.:

That the foregoing resolutions form the groundwork of a petition to her Majesty the Queen, and that the following gentlemen form a Committee to prepare the same, viz.—William Bradley, Esq., M. C.; James Macarthur, Esq., J. P.; William Macarthur, Esq., J. P.; Thomas Woore, Esq., J. P.; Francis Murphy, Esq., J. P.; George Curlewis, Esq., J. P.; R. Campbell, Esq., J. P.; J. Francis Macarthur, Esq., J. P.; R. Stiles, Esq.; John Murphy, Esq., J. P.; James Macfarlane, Esq., J. P. and W. H. Howell, Esq.

PASTORAL ASSOCIATION of New South Wales.

COMMITTEE.

Chairman—BENJAMIN BOYD, Esq.

- W. BLAND, Esq., M. C.
- M. C. O'CONNELL, Esq.
- W. C. WENTWORTH, Esq., M. C.
- W. DUMARESQ, Esq., M. C.
- THOMAS WALKER, Esq., M. C.
- GEORGE M'LEAY, Esq.
- JOHN DOBIE, Esq., J. P.
- R. GRAHAM, Esq.
- DR. NICHOLSON, M. C.
- FRANCIS TAAPFE, Esq.
- ROBERT GORE, Esq.
- JOHN WENTWORTH, Esq., M. C.
- J. PHELPS ROBINSON, Esq., M. C.
- CHARLES COWPER, Esq., M. C.
- O. BLOXSOME, Esq.
- J. BLAXLAND, Sen., Esq., M. C.
- H. H. MACARTHUR, Esq., M. C.
- R. WINDYBANK, Esq.
- ROBERT JOHNSTONE, Esq.
- ROBERT LOWE, Esq., M. C.
- F. LORD, Esq., M. C.
- W. H. STTOR, Esq., M. C.

J. Phelps Robinson, Esq., M. C., having been appointed Treasurer of the Association, the Subscribers to persons desirous of becoming Members are to be paid or remitted to that gentleman, at No. 2, Church-hill, where also communications for the Secretary are to be addressed.

CHARLES D. LOGAN,

Secretary.

MEETING AT WEST MAITLAND.

RESOLUTIONS passed at a Public Meeting, held at West Maitland, E. S. Close, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. C. M. Doyle proposed the first resolution, and Mr. C. Reynolds seconded it.

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.

Mr. Wydham moved the second resolution, and Mr. Ogilvie seconded it.

That the sum expended upon the Border Police is about 15,000l., and that about 40,000l. is raised for that purpose; it therefore appears that the assessment furnishes sufficient funds for the border police, without the fee of 10s. demanded for a license; and whereas the object of the license in the first instance was merely to prevent persons of bad character from forming stations beyond the boundaries, and the holders of 10l. affects unequally the large and small stockholders: Resolved, that the general interests of the colony would be advanced by the reduction of the fee on squatting licenses to half-a-crown.

Captain Russell moved the third resolution, and Lipscomb seconded it.

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 those classes most cordially support the objects of this meeting.

Mr. McDougall moved the fourth resolution, and J. V. Parnell seconded it.

That the following gentlemen be appointed a district committee, to correspond with the central committee in Sydney, and to do exert themselves to obtain signatures to the petitions now in progress: Messrs. A. McDougall, E. C. Close, G. Wynham, E. Hungerford, C. M. Doyle, D. Capal, Walter Scott, E. Turner, Charles Reynolds, John Parnell, Cassels, W. Innes, John Porteous, John Hungerford, A. Lang, Bowden, John Laes, James Reid, How, Beattie, H. I. Pilcher, and Captain Bidolph.

Captain Hungerford moved the fifth resolution, and Mr. A. Lang seconded it.

That this meeting do direct the attention of the committee to the preparing a petition to the Legislative Council, requesting an enquiry into the entire system of letting lands beyond the boundaries, together with the mode of collecting and imposing a tax on cattle and sheep beyond the boundaries, as well as to what purpose the amount so raised is applied, with a view to its ultimate reduction.

Mr. Castles moved the sixth resolution, and Mr. Scott seconded it.

That it being generally agreed on that the impost in question is arbitrary, illegal, and unconstitutional, this meeting earnestly desires to press on the representatives in the Legislative Council the necessity of gaining to themselves the sole power of imposing taxes on the community.

SCONE.

COPY OF RESOLUTIONS passed at a Meeting of Inhabitants of the District of Scone, the 16th of April, 1844.

1st. Proposed by Captain Dumaresq; seconded by Wm. Dangar, Esq.:

That this Meeting have the utmost fear of the consequences likely to result to the Stock Proprietors of the Colony, from the working of the Government Regulations of the 2nd April, 1844; that the grazing interest, with its present assessments, (the value of stock being at an unprecedented low rate), are labouring under difficulties, and that the multiplication of licenses, for grazing on the waste lands of the interior, at this juncture, is highly inexpedient. *Carried nem. con.*

2nd. Proposed by H. Dangar, Esq.; seconded by T. S. Hall, Esq., J. P.:

That the squatters are the pioneers of all colonization in New South Wales, and that in most cases their operations are carried out at both the immediate risk of their lives and the sacrifice of their property, numerous instances of which being now on record, they are a most useful people to the community, and underserving of being taxed to an extent they cannot bear, and such as must lead to the extinguishment of the class, and oblige them to seek their fortunes in other countries. *Carried nem. con.*

3rd. Proposed by C. Simpson, Esq., J. P.; seconded by Captain Dumaresq:

That this meeting is of opinion that, under the present Squatting Act, No. 27, the Commissioners have very arbitrary powers given them, which this meeting consider should be restrained, and that the Legislative Council be applied to, to have the law amended and their powers defined. *Carried nem. con.*

4th. Proposed by W. Dangar, Esq.; seconded by T. S. Hall, Esq., J. P.

That this meeting consider that any payment, except a nominal one for license, is improper, and that the whole tax should be an assessment at per head for stock, when every, the greater as well as the lesser proprietor, would pay in a fair and equitable manner, and that when the Squatters are in a position, from any improvement in the times, to bear additional payment, which should be levied wholly by assessment, instead of by square miles of country, which, from the nature of the interior, will be ineffectual, contused, and ridiculous. *Carried nem. con.*

5th. Proposed by Dr. Haig, J. P.; seconded by Captain Dumaresq:

That a Petition be presented to the Legislative Council, praying them to address the Crown and the Houses of Parliament, that the regulations of the 2nd of April, respecting the licenses to depasture on the vacant Crown Lands be dissolved, and that such Petition do also embrace the spirit of the Resolutions passed by this Meeting; and further, that the Council be requested to pray that a Fixity of Tenure be the basis upon which any regulations affecting the occupation of Crown Lands beyond the Boundaries shall be framed. *Carried nem. con.*

6th. Proposed by Mr. Burjon; seconded by Captain Dumaresq:

That the following gentlemen be a Committee, to draw up a Petition to the Legislative Council, in accordance to the previous Resolutions, viz: Doctor Haig, J. P. Charles Simpson, Esq., J. P. Thomas S. Hall, Esq., J. P. William Dangar, Esq. John Bingle, Esq.

and when prepared, that it do be at the Court House, Scone, for signature, and that this Petition shall be entrusted to Captain Dumaresq, M. C., for presentation to the Legislative Council. *Carried nem. con.*

(Signed) JOSEPH DOCKER, Chairman.

TWO GUINEAS REWARD.

LOST OR MISLAID, a Parcel containing various paid promissory notes, bills of exchange, overdue bills, receipts, and other vouchers, principally drawn and accepted by the late firm of W. Drake and Co., and of no use to any parties but the trustees in that insolvent estate. The above sum will be paid on their recovery by the undersigned; any information relative thereto will be thankfully received and rewarded, and any person retaining the said property after this notice will be prosecuted as the law directs.

NICHOLAS JAMES, Accountant to the Insolvent Estate of W. Drake and Co., 429, George-street.

THE REV. DR. LANG will deliver a Course of Lectures on PUSEYISM in the Scots Church, Sydney, on the evening of the first Sabbath of every month till the course is finished. The second Lecture will be delivered on the evening of Sabbath the 2d of June, at seven o'clock: *subject*, "The origin of Church power or Ecclesiastical authority."

N. B.—A collection will be made on the occasion of each of the Lectures, to assist in paying off the debt of the Church.

Sydney, 25th April, 1844.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

THE CITY DEPOT, removed from the Customs Building to Moore's celebrated corner, King and George-streets.

Henry Fisher, of Custom House Buildings, in returning thanks to his numerous friends and the public in general, for the liberal and flattering support he has received for the last eleven years he has conducted his Wine and Spirit business in this colony, begs to apprise them, that for their convenience, he has this day opened the premises, corner of George and King-streets, late Irving and Lamb's, where every article in the trade can be had on the most reasonable terms.

Sydney, April 22

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 tenantry 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.

Purchasers will have the option of letting the mortgage 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.

MERINOS, ORLEANS, AND HAMELANIAN CLOTHS. AUSTRALIAN FLEECE. 315, PITT-STREET.

JONATHAN THORP AND CO. have received by the *Mary Nixon* twenty cases of the above goods, which they must sell off within a month, or as soon as the premises are disposed of. To assure a speedy sale, they have marked them full fifty per cent. lower than the usual prices, as will be seen from the following list:—

200 pieces of double width twilled merinos at 13s. 6d. per yard, well worth 2s. 6d.
170 of the very finest qualities, at 2s., 2s. 6d., 2s. 9d., usually sold at 4s.

ORLEANS CLOTHS.
 100 pieces of the very finest, at 18s. 6d. and 18s. 1s. these are well worth 2s. 6d., being fully a quarter of a yard wider than the usual width

HAMELANIAN CLOTHS.
 259 pieces of this beautiful material, at 18s. and 21d. per yard, honestly worth 3s.; this is quite a new fabric, having all the appearance of an Irish poplin, and is much stouter than the Orleans cloth.

FRENCH TWILL.
 25 pieces of this article at 3s. 3d. per yard, which is also a new manufacture, and in appearance superior to a French merino.

TO PURCHASERS OF MOURNING.
 100 pieces of black Merino, Orleans, Saxony, and Hamelanian cloths, at the same price as the colours.

SILK CLOTH.
 20 pieces plain silk cloth, at 3s., well worth 5s. per yard

200 pieces of twilled ditto, at 4s. 9d., worth 8s. per yard; this manufacture is quite equal to the very finest French cashmere.

The whole of the above are extra widths, of which five yards are equal to six and a-half of the ordinary sort. A good assortment of the best French merinos, at 5s. per yard.

J. T. and Co. beg to remind their friends that this is really the time to obtain bargains, as the premises must be cleared without delay.

SILKS CHEAPER THAN EVER.

Bass's Strong Aile, No. 2,
 Bass's Brown Aile, No. 3,
 Bass's East India Pale Aile,
 Allsopp's Burton Aile,

IN hogheads and barrels, just landed, on sale at the City Depot.

HENRY FISHER.
 Customs Buildings, Harrington-street.

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.

STARCH FIVE PENCE PER POUND.
 To be had at S. F. MANN'S General Grocery Establishment, PITT-STREET.

OPPOSITE MESSRS. BENT'S AND PANTON.
ONE trial will suffice to show that "Mann's Colonial-made Starch," now selling at only 5d. per lb., is equal in fineness of texture, and superior in quality of strength, to the best English. It can, by chemical process, be shown (from the materials of which it is manufactured that a fourth is gained,

NEW GOODS, EX CREMONA AND MARY NIXON.

MESSRS. PITE AND PRESTON respectfully solicit the attention of the public to a choice and extensive selection of Goods in Linendraper, Silk Mercury, Hosiery, Gloves, Haberdashery, Woollen Cloth, Waistcoatings, ready-made Clothing and Slows, which will be found of a totally different order to the mass of goods which have of late been offered for sale; and in order to fully meet the depressed state of the times, and to convince the public that they can be supplied with goods of a first-rate order upon the most advantageous terms, the prices of a few of the leading and useful articles are enumerated below:

GENERAL DRAPERY DEPARTMENT.

7-8 Super calicoes, from 3d. to 4 1/2d.
 Superior soft longcloth, 5 1/2d. to 7 1/2d.
 Unbleached calicoes, from 3 1/2d. per yard
 Superior stout white sheetings, 2 1/2 yards wide 21d. per yard
 White furniture dimities, from 6 1/2d. to 1s. per yard

4-4 white Wigan sheetings, at 6 1/2d. per yard
 Real Welch flannel, from 14d. per yard
 A superior lot of small pattern mousseline de laine, new styles, 10 1/2d. per yard
 A choice lot of new pattern fast coloured cambric prints, at 4s. 6d. the dress
 Small pattern fast coloured prints, 5d. per yard
 Superior pattern on very fine cloths, 6d. per yard

Real French merinoes, all colours, at 5s. to 6s. 6d. per yard
 Indian, all colours, 4s. to 4s. 6d. per yard
 Double width Orleans cloth and British merinoes, from 15d.

A large stock of ladies' white stays, from 3s. 6d. per pair to the best
 Superior Kidderminster carpets, 2s. to 3s. 6d. per yard
 Brussels' carpets, best qualities, from 4s.

A superior lot of German oil cloth and embossed cloth table covers
 Superior damask table cloths, from 1 1/2 to 6 yards long, all at less than manufacturer's prices
 Huckabacks, diapers, and towellings
 6-4 and 8-4 damask table linens

Downlasses, glass-cloths, and every article that is necessary for general household purposes
 A large stock of silk goods, consisting of Gros de Naples, satinetts, celine, tartan, and brocaded silks
 The plain silks are from 2s. per yard, and will be found on inspection the cheapest in the trade
 Some new styles in silk and wool, clan tartans, quite new, at 18d.

Challis, Chusan, oriental, and fancy dresses
 Shawls, scarfs, mantles, &c., &c., in great variety, at exceedingly low prices.

LACE GOODS.

A complete assortment of Lisie cympe, Valenciennes and Mechlin laces, from 1 1/2d.
 A complete assortment of real laces, black and white
 4-4 bobbinets, from 6d. per yard
 4-4 bobbinets, figured, from 10 1/2d.
 4-4 silk blond, from 10 1/2d.

Whisker blond, and blond edging, from 1 1/2d.
 Muslin trimmings and insertions
 Muslin and lace collars and cuffs, at less than manufacturer's prices
 Children's collars and cuffs, in lace and muslin
 Bonnet caps, from 1s. each
 Muslin and lace cardinal berthes, peleries, &c.
 Real French laces, &c.

HOSIERY.

A complete assortment of children's white cotton socks, from 2 1/2d.
 Unbleached, coloured, beaded, and striped cotton socks, of every size
 Tartan, scarlet, and black worsted socks, all sizes
 White and grey lambswool and merino socks.

Children's worsted boots, in Grecian, Chinese, Cambridge, Oxford, Victoria, Traveller, Alexandrina, Burnswick, and Coburg, from 5 1/2d. per pair
 Long gloves, children's silk embroidered
 Berlin wool shoes, quite new, at 1s. 6d. per pair
 Black and white plain and lace silk socks, with Lilliputian hosiery and gloves of every description.

A large stock of women's white cotton hose commencing at 6d. per pair; with some very superior makes, that can be well recommended to families, at 10s. 6d. and 12s. 6d. per dozen.
 Black cotton hose, at 10 1/2d. per pair; with superior makes at 1s. to 1s. 3d. per pair

A complete assortment of black and white worsted, merino, and lambswool hose, at low prices
 A large lot of ladies' plain black and white silk hose, lace and embroidered fronts, &c., which will be offered at less than manufacturer's prices
 Men's unbleached cotton half-hose, commencing at 4 1/2d. per pair
 Men's unbleached extra large size and stout half-hose, at 5 1/2d. per pair, or 6s. per dozen
 Men's white coloured, and regatta cotton half-hose, from 6d. per pair
 Men's grey and white lambswool half-hose, from 10 1/2d. per pair

Warner's white and coloured extra fine patent merino half-hose, equally cheap
 Men's white and coloured merino, worsted, and lambswool, hose of every description
 A complete assortment of gentlemen's merino, lambswool, and flannel waistcoats, &c.

Lambswool, merino, and fleecy hosiery drawers and pantaloons
 White Shetland drawers, extra stout, for sea voyages and sailors' wear

GLOVES.

Ladies' black, white, and coloured lace gloves, a complete assortment, from 9d. per pair
 Ladies' black, white, and coloured plain silk gloves, superior makes, at 1s. 6d. per pair
 Ladies' cashmere, Thibet, and Lisie thread gloves
 A complete assortment of gentlemen's kid, silk, Lisie thread, Berlin, buckskin, and cashmere gloves, unusually cheap

Superior white cotton, Indiarubber, buckskin, and patent self-adjusting braces
 Gentlemen's white and drab Indiarubber riding belts, of a very superior description
HABERDASHERY.

Phillips's best cotton tapes, all widths
 Phillips's best black and pink tapes, all widths
 Imperial and Dutch tapes
 Cotton cords and bobbins
 Evans's small cord, all sizes
 Ditto (Taylor's) per hhd
 London Porter ditto, 4 0 0
 Ditto in bottle, per dozen 0 0 0 9 5

Marsland's Persian rials, 100 yards
 Marsland's and Brook's Victoria and royal, 200 yards
 Marsland's patent linen thread—whitenedrown, black, and drab
 Carlisle's and Brooks's wire thread, reel and ribbon wire

Best raven and coloured sewings
 Stay binding, statute galloon, and Leghorn union
 Cotton, worsted, and silk stay laces, 6-4 to 16-4
 Foundation Muslin, buckram, and willow
 Cotton, worsted, and silk braids
 Worsteds fringes, window lines, and bed lace
 Boys' and men's leather and worsted belts
 Pearl and wire buttons and studs
 Mails, women's, and tailors' steel-top thimbles
 Gold, silver, and drilled-eyed needles
 Cotton balls and mending cotton
 Patent pins, ounces, sheets, and boxes
 Best town-made hooks and eyes, black and white

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

The proprietors of this establishment deem it necessary to say but little as to the peculiar merits of this department, it being so generally known throughout the colony that gentlemen can at all times get a complete suit of clothes made to measure—with cut, quality, and workmanship of the first order—in ten hours; and, in order fully to meet the depressed state of the colony, the list of prices has been reduced, as now exhibited in the department, and will be found lower than has ever been quoted for the best articles by any respectable house in the colony. A few articles, as enumerated below, have been added to the department by the present shipment.

Some new styles in superior duck, buckskins, and kerserseys, for gentlemen's trousers
 Brown, blue, and fancy mixed beavers and Petersham's, for gentlemen's top coats.
 Blue pique cloths, flushings, &c., &c.

Treble milled drab waterproof Hunters for box coats, &c., &c., and every description of trimmings connected with this branch of the business.

An extensive assortment of Colonial Tweeds constantly on hand, from which garments of every description will be made in first-rate style, and as low in price as that of any common sloop shop in the City.

A very superior assortment of gentlemen's riding breeches—self-adjusting India-rubber and buckskin
 White longcloth shirts, with linen collars, fronts and wrists, from 3s. 6d. upwards
 Some quite new styles in gentlemen's regatta shirts and of superior quality to anything in the trade.
 Stocks, scarfs, and opera ties, real Paris, kid, and buckskin gloves, with every article necessary for the wardrobe of a gentleman
 A general assortment of ready-made clothing constantly on hand.

SLOPS.

The attention of Settlers and Country Storekeepers is particularly solicited to this department, where they can be well supplied with blankets, rugs, moleskin and flushing trousers, plush and Valoucia waistcoats, blue and red serge and regatta shirts, woollen hosiery, stockmen's boots, &c., &c. Emporium, 263, Pitt-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 capacious, 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.

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 Laees
 Muslins
 Hosiery and Gloves
 Ladies' Stays
 Raven and coloured Sewing Silk
 Ivory Tooth Combs
 Writing Paper
 Paris view
 Looking Glasses
 Bell's Matches
 Boys' and Men's Caps
 White and coloured Threads
 Cotton and Web Braces, &c., &c.
 George-street.

ON SALE, at JOHN STIRLING'S

Grocery and Provision Stores, GEORGE-STREET, 5-7 BAYS "of that very superior" S. S. I. Sugar, ex Diamond
 1500 Bags, Java ditto, good quality
 600 Bags, Java ditto ditto
 450 Bags fine "Taal" ditto
 30 Casks English Leaf Sugar, good
 Few Tins of Colonial Lumpy, ditto
 1,000 Bags of Rice
 500 Ditto, Coffee

ALSO,

A large assortment of Black and Green Teas, and American Tobacco, with
 A well-selected stock of General Groceries
 English and Colonial Cheese, and Colonial Butter.

At the lowest possible prices, and FOR CASH ONLY.

PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTED MERCHANDISE

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ale (Bass's) per hhd.	6	10	0	7	0	0
Ditto (Burton's) per hhd.	5	10	0	6	0	0
Ditto in bottle per dozen.	0	0	0	7	6	0
Ditto (Taylor's) per hhd	0	0	0	4	0	0
London Porter ditto.	4	0	0	4	0	0
Ditto in bottle, per dozen	0	0	0	9	5	0

SPIRITS.

Brandy per gal (Cognac)	0	3	0	0	5	6
Rum B. P.	0	2	0	0	4	0
Ditto-Bengal per gallon	0	0	0	0	6	0
Hollands, in wood, ditto	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto in cases of 4 gallons	0	0	0	0	13	0
Ditto in ditto of 2 ditto	0	0	0	0	0	0
English Gin per gallon	0	0	0	0	8	6
Scotch Whiskey ditto	0	4	6	0	0	0

WINES.

Sherry per hhd.	12	0	0	20	0	0
Ditto in bottle, per dozen.	1	5	0	1	10	0
Port per hhd.	20	0	0	35	0	0

COLONIAL MERCHANDISE.

BREAD, FLOUR, AND GRAIN.

Bread per 2lb. loaf	0	0	3 1/2	0	0	0
Biscuit, No. 1, per cwt.	0	0	0	1	4	0
Biscuit, No. 2, ditto.	0	0	0	0	18	0
First Flour per 100lbs, cash	0	0	0	0	12	0
Second ditto ditto.	0	0	0	0	10	0
Third ditto ditto	0	0	0	0	9	0
Wheat, per bushel	0	2	9	0	0	0
Barley, English	0	1	3	0	1	6
Ditto, Cape	0	1	0	0	1	3
Maize, wholesale, cash	0	1	4	0	1	6
Do—ditto, retail	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oats, no demand	4	0	0	5	0	0
Ditto retail	0	2	0	0	2	4
Oatmeal per lb.	0	2	0	0	0	0
Hay per ton	2	5	0	2	10	0
Ditto, Retail, per cwt.	0	3	0	0	3	6
Grass, per dozen	0	0	0	0	0	6
Ditto, Retail,	0	1	2	0	1	4
Straw, Colonial, per load	1	18	0	0	0	0
Chaff per bag wholesale	0	0	0	0	0	10

PROVISIONS.

CANTERBURY SQUARES.

Lanoux of 10lb, and Tilters of 20lb, each, per lb.	0	0	4 1/2	0	0	0
Crushed Lunas, per ton	35	0	0	40	0	0
Fine pieces, per ditto	26	0	0	30	0	0
Very fine	30	0	0	0	0	0
Molasses, per ditto	12	0	0	0	0	0
Butter (fresh) per lb, retail	0	8	0	0	1	0
Ditto (salt) ditto	0	5	0	0	0	7
Ditto (junk) ditto	0	6	0	0	0	7
Cheese per lb.	0	2 1/2	0	0	0	5
Bacon ditto	0	5	0	0	0	7
Hams, uncut, ditto.	0	6 1/2	0	0	0	8
Ditto, single lb.	0	7	0	0	0	0
Eggs per dozen	0	10	0	0	1	2
Lard per lb.	0	3	0	0	4	0
Beef per carcass per lb.	0	1 1/2	0	0	1	0
Ditto per joint per lb.	0	1 1/2	0	0	0	0
Mutton per carcass per lb.	0	1 1/2	0	0	0	0
Ditto per lb.	0	1 1/2	0	0	0	2
Veal ditto, retail	0	5	0	0	0	6
Pork ditto, ditto	0	5	0	0	0	0
Potatoes per cwt.	0	2	6	0	3	0
Roasting Pigs, each	4	0	0	0	0	0
Geese ditto	4	0	0	0	0	0
Ducks per pair	0	2	6	0	0	3
Muscovy Ducks ditto	0	3	6	0	0	4
Eggs ditto	0	3	0	0	0	0
Turkeys each	0	4	0	0	0	6
Pigeons per pair	0	2	0	0	0	2
Potatoes per ton	2	5	0	0	3	5
Ditto, per cwt.	0	4	6	0	0	6 1/2
Ebenezer Coals per ton	1	6	0	0	0	0
Coke, per chal.	12	0	0	0	0	0
Soap, (Colonial) per cut	1	5	0	0	1	8
Tallow, per cwt.	0	0	2 1/2	0	0	3
Candles, ditto.	0	3	0	0	0	0

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, mixed, per head	1	0	0	1	10	0
Ditto, fat per fatio	3	0	0	3	10	0
Milch Cows, per head	3	0	0	3	10	0
Sheep, mixed	0	4	0	0	8	0
Ditto, fat wethers	0	6	0	0	7	0
Horses, draught	7	0	0	12	0	0
Ditto, stock and saddle	0	0	0			