

The Colonial Observer.

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

No. 9.

THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1844.

Vol. III.

Colonial Politics.

QUIT RENTS.

It really seems as if his Excellency, Sir George Gipps, had been sent to this Colony to weaken the affections of its inhabitants, of all classes, towards the Parent State. Almost every act of His Excellency's government seems to have this tendency—to dishearten the Colony and to lead its inhabitants of all classes to regard with feelings of aversion, dislike and hostility, both himself and all who were instrumental in sending him here. Now, in the present state of the world, this is the most impolitic thing that can possibly be done in the government of a Colony. With the formidable Anti-Corn Law League in England to hamper and fetter Sir Robert Peel's government; with the positive hostility of feeling towards the present administration induced so deeply and so extensively in Scotland by the scandalous treatment which the Church and people of that country received on a recent occasion, when petitioning for the redress of their grievances at the foot of the throne; with Rebecca and her daughters rioting in Wales, and Ireland on the eve of insurrection and rebellion—it is surely unwise in the extreme to persevere in a course of policy that will infallibly induce the inhabitants of this distant Colony eventually to regard her Majesty the Queen, not in the light of a beneficent parent, but in that of an unfeeling stepmother.

We are quite confident that there is not a more loyally disposed Colony in the empire than New South Wales; and it only requires the commonest prudence on the part of its rulers to maintain and to perpetuate this feeling for centuries to come. But a course of arbitrary procedure, on the part of her Majesty's Representative, is sure to dissolve the charm. The duties of fathers and children, masters and servants, rulers and subjects are unquestionably reciprocal; the obedience of the subordinate or inferior class depending in a great measure, as a natural and necessary effect, upon the due and affectionate discharge of the duties binding upon the higher or superior. There is deep meaning, therefore, as well as most important instruction, in the apostolical injunction, "Fathers, provoke not your children to wrath, lest they be discouraged." For if in the relation of Father and child—a relation incomparably higher and more endearing than that of ruler and subject, inasmuch as the former is of God's constitution and the latter only of man's—we are divinely told that harsh and unfeeling conduct on the part of the parent will arm his very child against him, and either transport him with rage or sink him in despondency, is it to be supposed that arbitrary and oppressive conduct on the part of their rulers will be tamely submitted to by thousands and tens of thousands of intelligent subjects at the extremity of the globe, when the relation that binds them together is so much looser than that of parent and child?

We have already given our opinion, in sufficiently intelligible terms, of the New Squatting Regulations, as a measure of

State policy for this Colony. Proceed we now, therefore, to the consideration of another prodigious grievance of a similar character—the heartless exaction of the accumulated arrears of Quit Rents from an impoverished community. We never heard of so unfeeling a measure—one so completely demonstrative of the utter destitution of everything like a heart in the Government of a Colony. To allow these Quit Rents to go on accumulating without ever being mentioned during the years of prosperity which the Colony experienced some time ago, when the payment would have been a mere trifle in comparison with the imaginary value of the land, and then to pounce upon the unfortunate settler for the whole amount at a time when half the Colony has been ruined, in great measure through the impolitic procedure of the Government, and the other half merely struggling for existence, and when land and stock of all kinds have been reduced to an unprecedentedly low price—it is harsh, unfeeling, cruel in the highest degree. Why, we have been told of the sheep of a most respectable but unfortunate settler being sold off at a sheriff's sale for Quit Rents at about sevenpence a-head, and in another case of a curdick, as good as new, that had cost about a hundred and forty pounds, being sold in the same way for Three Pounds!!!

Let it not be supposed, however, that the Home Government is in any way directly responsible for such oppressive and tyrannical exactions. They are entirely the result of the peculiar disposition of our Colonial Authorities. Witness, for example, the striking contrast presented in the procedure of his Excellency, Sir Eardley Wilmot, the Governor of Van Dieman's Land—as compared with that of our own Governor in precisely similar circumstances. Will any man tell us that Sir Eardley Wilmot has greater powers from Downing-street than Sir George Gipps? The idea is preposterous. But Sir Eardley Wilmot is a man of prudence and common sense, who take an enlarged view of the actual condition of the people under his Government and of his own corresponding duties as their Ruler or Viceroy, and who will not therefore kill the goose, even to get the golden egg. In short, Sir Eardley Wilmot is a humane man and no mere exactor like "Sir George of ours," as military men say. Witness the following Government notice from the Van Dieman's Land Government Gazette, and contrast its whole spirit and tenour, so honourable to Sir Eardley, and so strongly calculated to endear both himself and the British Government to the people of Van Dieman's Land, with the procedure of our own *Boil-him-down* or *Screw-Press* Authorities in the matter of the Quit Rent arrears:—

QUIT-RENTS.—Colonial Secretary's Office
18th April, 1844.—The Lieutenant-Governor has had before him for consideration the circumstances under which the existing arrears of quit-rent, usually charged when grant deeds are issued, have accrued; and his Excellency has arrived at the conclusion that they ought no longer to be enforced against applicants for titles—more especially in the present depressed state of the agricultural interests of the colony. His Excellency, in arriving at this decision has adverted to the claims to favourable consideration of those persons who have paid up their arrears or part of them. To such grantees the Government is prepared to offer the alternative of having the amount so paid by them

applied, either in liquidation of their quit-rents becoming due hereafter, or towards the redemption of their quit-rents at ten years' purchase. In the event, however, of the latter course being adopted, it will be necessary that the settler desiring it should, within twelve months from this date, pay to the Collector of Internal Revenue such amount in addition as may render his total payments equal to ten years' quit-rent of his land.—By his Excellency's command, J. E. BICHENO.

For our own part, we object to the policy of the Quit-rent system out and out, especially considering the perpetually sliding scale that has been in operation in the imposition of these Quit-rents all along from the foundation of the colony. It has been constantly varying, from a peppercorn to a serious burden, equivalent even, in many instances at present, to a rack-rent, upon the land. The operation of such a system, pressing as it does so unequally upon different colonists, cannot fail to produce a strong sense of injustice on the part of the unfortunate settler who happens to be placed under the operation of the higher rate. It is no answer to tell him that the next farm, which probably pays no Quit rent, or a mere trifle in comparison with his own, was a grant of Governor King's, or Governor Macquarie's, or was purchased out and out at a dollar an acre in Sir Thomas Brisbane's time, or at five shillings in Sir Richard Bourke's. The question still recurs, and will ever recur, "Why am I obliged to pay a ruinous tax to the Government upon my land, and my next neighbours escape Scot-free?" Let the Government for once acknowledge their past blundering, and abandon the system for ever, and leave either the Legislative Council or the District Councils to impose an equitable land tax whenever it may be necessary for the public service. At all events, if this cannot be done as yet, let the Local Executive at least follow the example of Sir Eardley Wilmot, by immediately cancelling all arrears, and giving credit to those who have already paid up, against future demands.

We beg to remind our readers that the Rev. Dr. Lang's second Lecture on *Pascuism* will be delivered next Sabbath evening in the Scots Church, at seven o'clock.

We were sorry at being prevented from attending the first of Mr. Nathan's Philharmonic Concerts, held at the Royal Hotel yesterday evening. It was the evening before our weekly publication, and we were otherwise unable to avail ourselves of the pleasure. We trust, however, that Mr. Nathan's efforts to open up a source of rational amusement for the Colonial public, so gratifying to the cultivated taste, and otherwise so unexceptionable, will be duly appreciated by the public, and meet with the patronage they deserve. We are truly sorry, for this as well as for other efforts, on the part of deserving Colonists, that the Colony is at present so much out of tune. We are all on *B flat*. We hope Mr. N. will be able to raise us to *F sharp*.

Died, by the hand of a murderer, on the evening of Monday last, Mr. James Noble, of Clarence-street, Sydney, one of the original proprietors of this paper. Mr. Noble had been a parish schoolmaster in the North of Scotland, before he emigrated to this Colony in the year 1835. He has lately been an agent for settlers in all parts of the interior, and has ever borne the character of a most upright and industrious man. He was sitting with his wife and sister-in-law reading Henry's Commentary on the evening of Sunday last, a little after seven o'clock, when three armed ruffians, who had got into his house under the pretext of delivering a letter to him, attacked him with intent to overpower his person and plunder his house. A pistol was snapped at him by one of them, which missed fire, but one of the other two stabbed him in the abdomen while Mr. N. was struggling with him. The wound unfortunately proved mortal and Mr. N. survived only

twenty-four hours. He had caught one of the villains, who has been secured, but an alarm having been given by his sister-in-law, the other two succeeded in making their escape for the present. The villain who has been apprehended was a recent arrival from Norfolk Island, and it is absolutely frightful to think that at the time when this murder was committed in the centre of the city, and so early in the evening, not fewer than twenty-five of the prisoners in Hyde Park Barracks were out without leave! There must be gross dereliction of duty somewhere. Mr. Noble has died very generally and deeply regretted, for he was a most intemperate man.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

On Friday, his Excellency the Governor opened the Legislative Council in person, with the usual formalities. After the new members, Mr. Robinson, Sir T. L. Mitchell, and Mr. Young, had been introduced, his Excellency entered the house and was conducted to the vice-regal chair by the Speaker, when he delivered the following

SPEECH.

GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL—I have called you together at this season of the year, when I believe you can, with the least inconvenience to yourselves, devote your time to the service of the public.

I congratulate you on the commencement of your second session, and I confidently hope that your labours in the course of it will advance the best interests of the colony.

During your recess, an addition has been made to our population, by the arrival of nearly two thousand immigrants, who, as they have in general been carefully selected in the United Kingdom, have for the most part made ready engagements; though there are, I regret to say, and especially in Sydney, large numbers of mechanics and labourers, out of employment, who have been longer in the colony. I shall be happy to concur with you in any measures which you may think expedient for the relief of this latter class of persons.

Among the measures which it will be my duty to initiate in your present session, the most important will be one to make further provision respecting the constitution, and to define and extend the powers of District Councils: I earnestly recommend this important matter to your attentive consideration.

The Imperial Parliament having passed an Act, which provides for the admission, in certain cases, of sworn evidence in Courts of Justice, I shall lay before you the project of a law, under which it is proposed to admit the evidence of the aborigines in the Courts of this colony.

I am happy to inform you, that notwithstanding the pecuniary distress which has so long prevailed in the colony, there is nothing in the state of the public finances which should, in my opinion, create alarm. The decrease in the revenue was very large in the second half of the past year, but the ordinary expenditure of the whole year did not exceed the ordinary revenue; and it is the territorial revenue of the Crown alone which is encumbered with a debt. I am disposed to hope that the ordinary revenue has now passed its lowest point of depression, though it would as yet be premature to express any decided opinion in respect to it.

The debt charged on the territorial possessions of the Crown, has been necessarily increased by the late partial renewal of immigration; but the terms on which the requisite funds have been obtained, are such as may, I think, be considered favourable.

I shall, with as little delay as possible, lay before you the financial papers of the year, wherein will be comprised an account of the revenue and expenditure of the past, and the estimates for the ensuing year.

Although I am satisfied that there is sufficient vigour in our resources to enable us to overcome the difficulties still affecting all classes of the community, and to lay the foundation of a secure and lasting prosperity, I cannot but deeply lament the reverses which have so grievously, during the last three years, injured the fortunes of individuals, and the credit of the Colony; and I shall continue, with your assistance, to give my most anxious consideration to the means by which permanent relief may be afforded.

GEORGE GIPPS, Governor.

Sydney, 28th May, 1844.

His Excellency having concluded handed a copy of his speech to the Speaker, and left the house.

The SPEAKER then returned to his chair, and again read the speech, after which the house adjourned till three o'clock.

THE ADDRESS.

The house resumed at three o'clock, when

(For continuation see fourth page.)

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL OBSERVER.
Sydney, 29th May, 1844.

SIR—I shall feel obliged by your inserting in your next number, the following Letter to the Presbyterians of the Colony, on the subject of a Bill which I intend bringing in, as early as possible during the present Session of Council, for the repeal of certain Acts affecting that particular class of our colonial population.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
JOHN DUNMORE LANG.

TO THE PRESBYTERIANS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

CHRISTIAN FRIENDS AND BROTHERN

—As I am sincerely desirous that every act of mine, as a member of the Legislature of this Colony, should be perfectly transparent, whether as regards its motives or its object, I beg to explain to you the nature and object of a Bill which it is my intention to bring in during the present Session of the Legislative Council, for the repeal of certain Acts commonly called the Presbyterian Church Temporalities Acts of 1837, 1838, and 1840. In the year 1836, an Act called "The General Church Act," was passed by the late Legislative Council, at the instance of that great statesman Sir Richard Bourke; and as I left the colony for England on the 29th of July of that year, the very day on which that Act was passed, it never entered into my mind that another act, for the Presbyterian Church exclusively, would be passed during my absence—especially as I was the oldest minister of the body, and as my congregation at the time was more numerous than all the others put together. It never struck me, indeed, that any such law was necessary; for I have always been of opinion that, whether a Church receives State support or not, the less of civil legislation there is about it the better. If it cannot stand without such legislation, it ought to fall. I am not singular in this opinion; for the Roman Catholics, who are a much more numerous denomination than we are, and the Wesleyan Methodists, who both receive State support, have found the General Church Act quite sufficient for their purpose; and if both of these bodies can subsist and prosper without special legislation, I consider it disgraceful to Presbyterians to have it said that they cannot do so also.

A Presbyterian Church Temporalities Act, however, was passed in September, 1837; but as it very soon occasioned great dissensions in the Presbyterian Church, which would never otherwise have been heard of, and gave prodigious trouble to the Local Government, besides subjecting various ministers to great hardship, a temporary Act to amend it had to be passed in 1838, and a second in 1840; after it had subjected me to the necessity of going home to England, for the fifth time, in 1839. But the late disruption at home having divided the clergy of the Church of Scotland into State Church and Free Churchmen, of whom the latter are no longer connected with the State; and the majority of the Presbyterian ministers here being Free Churchmen, as they give out themselves, a further change in the law has become indispensably necessary, otherwise these men can no longer hold their Church property and their Government salaries with a clear conscience. The most prominent Free Churchmen in the body, agreeably to their own professions both public and private, are the Rev. Messrs. Tait, of Parramatta; McIntyre, of Maitland; Hetherington, of Singleton; and Forbes, of Melbourne. Under the law, as it now stands, these men have all forfeited their Church property and salaries. They are, therefore, in illegal possession, in virtue of a mere *actus*, of what they have no right to under the present law; and they are consequently liable to be turned out whenever they are brought up for examination in the usual place, and their true character, as Free Churchmen, ascertained.

What then, I ask, is to be done for the relief of these *Scots worthies*, who would fain have all the credit of martyrdom, but who grudge the cost? Why, if I were inclined to reward evil for evil, and chose to visit upon certain of these gentlemen their sins towards me, I would say of them, as that writer of elegant English, Mr. Francis Kemble, once said of his friend Mr. Child

and his son, with whom he happened to be at variance at the time, "Let them all hang together;" let the law have its course; let them suffer martyrdom, in their pockets at least, if they like it. But as I have no wish to return evil for evil, I say no such thing. I say merely, let the Presbyterian Church Acts be repealed, and then the good men will be free to declare themselves either Free Churchmen or State Churchmen as they please, and retain their Church property and salaries notwithstanding. If such an offer had been made to Dr. Chalmers and his friends at home—to become Free Churchmen and retain their churches, manse, and stipends notwithstanding—how gladly they would have grasped at it!

But the *Scots worthies* here are not content with mere freedom for themselves and the continued enjoyment of all their present advantages; they must also have the means of oppressing and tyrannizing over their neighbours! With this view, they have drawn up a fourth Presbyterian Church Temporalities Bill, with what they consider all the requisite amendments, extending to not fewer than forty clauses; of which they have sent a copy to each minister of their body. Of course it would be out of the question to think of printing even a tenth part of this precious document, of which I obtained a copy by sheer accident. I shall therefore merely extract its *sting*; which, as in the case of the scorpions mentioned in the Revelations, is in its tail—in the 39th clause or section to wit, by far the shortest in the lot. It is to the following effect:—

"And be it enacted that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the aforesaid Synod of Australia in connection with the Established Church of Scotland from changing its name and designation."

Now, as the other clauses of the proposed Bill are all designed to subject all church property, salaries, trusteeships, &c., to the absolute authority and control of the Synod, or governing body, the evident object of this clause is to enable the Free Churchmen, as soon as they find themselves a decided majority, as I believe they are at present, to change the name and designation of that body into "The Synod of Australia in connection with the Free Church of Scotland." But what would be the effect of this change? Why, as there are several State Churchmen in the colony—Dr. McGarvie, for instance, whom the Free Churchmen have been labouring, though ineffectually, to get rid of for years past—they would then have it in their power to compel these men to declare for the Free Church, against their consciences, or forfeit their salaries if they refused. In short, the Free Churchmen wish not merely to obtain freedom for themselves, but to have an instrument of tyranny and oppression to apply to other people whenever they may think fit!

But men of such dispositions generally overshoot their mark. For the real effect of the clause proposed would be totally different from the one contemplated and desired by its framers. For notwithstanding such a clause, so soon as the majority of the Synod had placed the body in connection with the Free Church, the State Churchmen, although a minority, would immediately thereafter reconstitute it under the old name if they pleased, and oust every one of them. The law could never recognise any body, however formed or constituted, but the one named in words at length on the face of the Act. I knew a case exactly in point in the United States of America, where it might be supposed the law would be much more favourable to the acts of majorities. It is detailed at length in my Book on America.

But do "the wise men of Gotham" who framed this precious bill really suppose that there is so little common sense remaining in the Legislative Council, as to give power to a body corporate to change its name, and retain its rights and powers notwithstanding, without specifying what the new name is to be? The thing is absurd.

My proposal is simply to repeal all the Presbyterian Church Acts together, and leave the body—Free Churchmen and State Churchmen indiscriminately—to the operation of the General Church Act of 1836; of which I subjoin a copy, that you may all judge for yourselves as to whether it is not perfectly sufficient for the Presbyterian denomination, as it has hitherto proved for the Roman Catholics and Wesleyan Methodists respectively. Had there been no other act in operation in 1838, the dissen-

sions of the Presbyterian Church, which made so much noise in the colony at that period, and occasioned so much hardship to individuals, besides giving the Government so much unnecessary trouble, would never have been heard of; and a mere vote of the Synod would have been perfectly sufficient to have connected it with the Free Church, after the late disruption at home, if it had so pleased the majority. In that case, indeed, I confess I should never have been a member of the Legislative Council. But Divine Providence seems to have so ordered matters in this respect, as to send me into that body, like "their old friend's ghost," to trouble certain people whom I will not name, but who, during their own period of brief authority, troubled me more than enough. But, to use the old Scotch proverb, "The king may come the cadger's rood" at last.

If it should be alleged that I must have some strong personal interest in this matter, I have no hesitation in acknowledging that the repeal of the Presbyterian Church Temporalities Acts would set at rest the question as to whether I and my congregation have not an exclusive right to the property of our own Church; to which it is well known the Synod-people have not only been laying claim of late, but giving out, what I confess is by no means improbable, that the Government are strongly disposed to lend them every assistance—for they don't like me, as is well known. But to use the language of his Excellency the Governor on some occasion in the late Legislative Council, "I don't care five farthings" either for the Government or the Synod, or for both together, in this matter; as I am quite confident the property can be easily defended against them both. My personal interest in the matter, therefore, is very small. But having all along regarded these Acts as unequalled for, unnecessary, bad and mischievous in the extreme, I deem it my bounden duty, as the friend of civil and religious liberty, especially in the present crisis when some change must be made, to labour for their entire repeal.

Should I be overruled in that measure, which, however, I do not anticipate; and should the amended Bill above-mentioned be proposed, I am determined to oppose it at every stage, and to make those members of Council who may take it under their wing heartily sick of it before they get it "harred through" the Council. They cannot shut my mouth upon it. They cannot prevent me from inflicting a speech upon them, and perhaps half a dozen, for every clause of the entire forty. And in the event of its passing, they cannot prevent me from transmitting a protest against it, as a member of Council, through the Secretary of State, both to Sir James Graham and to the General Assembly of the State Church at home; calling upon them to get her Majesty to disallow it, which of course they would be most happy to do, and leave the Free Churchmen to the pressure of the present law. As their real friend, therefore, I advise the Free Churchmen to make a virtue of necessity, and to be content with freedom for themselves and the enjoyment of their Church property and salaries without molestation. This they may get at once by consenting to a repeal of the Acts; but if they grasp at more, by pressing on their precious Bill to enable them to oppress and tyrannize over other people, they may not obtain even this, but be turned out with dishonour themselves, and have their State Church places occupied by and by a dozen of half-starved "Dominie Samsons" of the State Church from home.

Trusting then that you will, in such circumstances, acknowledge the prudence as well as the propriety of recommending to the Council the repeal of the existing Acts, I am, Christian friends and brethren,

Your sincere friend and well-wisher,

JOHN DUNMORE LANG.

P.S.—It is not true, as is asserted by Dr. Fullerton in a letter published in the *Herald* on Monday last, that I wrote the Editorial article quoted from the *Port Phillip Patriot* in your last number. I never wrote a syllable of it.—J. D. L.

GENERAL CHURCH ACT.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ANNO SEPTIMO GULIELMI IV. REGIS.

(No. 3)

By His Excellency Major-General Sir RICHARD BOURKE, K.C.B., Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of the Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Vice Admiral of the same, with the advice of the Legislative Council.

An Act to promote the building of Churches and Chapels, and to provide, for the Maintenance of Ministers of Religion in New South Wales.—(29th July, 1836.)

Whereas, for the advancement of the Christian religion and the promotion of good morals in the colony of New South Wales, it is expedient to encourage the observance of public worship, and for this purpose to authorise the issue from the revenue of the said colony of sums to be applied in aid of the building of churches and chapels, and of the maintenance of ministers of religion: Be it therefore enacted, by his Excellency the Governor of New South Wales, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, that whenever a sum not less than three hundred pounds shall have been raised by private contribution, and applied towards the building of a church or chapel and a dwelling, where the same may be deemed necessary, for the officiating minister thereof, in any part of the said colony, it shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, by warrant under his hand, and subject to such regulations for the due appropriation and application thereof as shall from time to time be made by the said Governor, to issue from the Colonial Treasury, in aid of the undertaking, any sum of money not exceeding the amount of the said private contribution: Provided always, that the whole amount so to be issued from the Colonial Treasury in aid of any church or chapel and minister's dwelling, shall not exceed one thousand pounds, and that no sum shall be so issued in aid of any private contribution, unless such contribution shall be paid up and expended within three years from the date of the first issue from the Colonial Treasury, on behalf of the said undertaking: Provided further, that nothing herein contained shall prevent, or be construed to prevent, the appropriation for the purposes aforesaid, of any sum not exceeding one thousand pounds, by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council.

1. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, by warrant under his hand, as aforesaid, to authorise from time to time the issue from the Colonial Treasury of stipends towards the support of the ministers of religion, duly appointed to officiate in any churches or chapels to be erected in manner aforesaid, or in any churches or chapels already erected, and of which trustees shall be appointed for the maintenance thereof, as hereinafter mentioned, by virtue of this act, such stipends being issued at the several rates hereinafter mentioned; that to say, in case it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the said Governor and Executive Council, that there is resident within a reasonable distance of the proposed church or chapel a population of one hundred adult persons, and such persons shall subscribe a declaration, setting forth their desire to attend such church or chapel, it shall be lawful to issue to the minister thereof, from the Colonial Treasury, in manner aforesaid, one hundred pounds a year; and in case there should appear to the said Governor and Executive Council to be resident, as aforesaid, two hundred adults who shall subscribe such declaration, then one hundred and fifty pounds a year; and in case there shall appear to the said Governor and Executive Council to be so resident five hundred adults who shall subscribe such declaration, then two hundred pounds a year; which shall be the highest stipend to be issued from the Colonial Treasury, under the provisions of this act, towards the support of any one officiating minister of religion: Provided always, that in estimating the number of adult attendants for the purpose aforesaid, there may be included the convict servants of any master residing within a reasonable distance, who shall furnish a certificate setting forth the names of such servants, and that they are of the religious denomination for the use of which the said church or chapel is intended.

11. Provided always, and be it enacted, that in case the number of persons by whom, or on whose behalf such declaration, as aforesaid, shall be subscribed, shall be less than the number of one hundred, it shall nevertheless be lawful for the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, to cause to be issued a stipend to the minister of any such church or chapel of one hundred pounds a year, in the special circumstances of the case, the said Governor and Executive Council shall deem it expedient.

1V. And be it enacted, that whenever it shall be made to appear to the Governor and Executive Council that the number of persons of the religious denomination for whom an issue of money shall have been made from the Colonial Treasury, in aid of the erection of a church or chapel and minister's dwelling, as aforesaid, in any district of the colony, shall have increased therein, then and in such case, upon a declaration subscribed by so many adult persons as would authorise, under the provisions of this act, the issue of a larger stipend to the minister officiating at such church or chapel, being presented to the Governor and Executive Council, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, to direct the issue of the stipend proportioned to such increased numbers, as is by this act directed.

V. And be it enacted, that whenever any sum not less than fifty pounds for any one year shall be raised by private contributions towards the maintenance of a minister of religion in any part of the said colony, in which there shall be no church or chapel, at which persons of the creed of such minister can be reasonably expected to attend, and there shall also appear a reasonable cause for delaying the erection of a permanent church or chapel, under the provisions of this act, the foregoing provisions, it shall be lawful for the said Governor, with the advice

of the Executive Council, to cause to be issued from the Colonial Treasury, towards the maintenance of such minister, any sum not exceeding one hundred pounds, which shall be equivalent to the sum raised by private contribution as aforesaid.

VI. Provided always, and be it enacted, that once at least in every year for which the stipend of any minister shall be issued as aforesaid, such proof shall be produced to the said Governor and Executive Council, as they shall require, of the sufficient and regular performance of the duties in respect of which such stipends shall be respectively issued; and if it shall appear to the said Governor and Council that the said duties have been culpably or wilfully neglected, it shall be lawful for the said Governor and Council to withdraw the said stipend for such time as to them shall seem proper.

VII. And be it enacted, that before any sum of money shall be issued from the Colonial Treasury towards the building of any church or chapel and minister's dwelling, in the manner aforesaid, trustees, not less than three nor more than five in number, shall be nominated by the persons contributing towards the building of the same, for the approval of the Governor and Executive Council, and that the real estate in the site of such church, chapel, or minister's dwelling, and of any lands and hereditaments thereunto belonging, shall be conveyed to the said trustees, when approved, and to the heirs of the survivor of such trustees upon trust for the erection, maintenance, and repair of such church or chapel and minister's dwelling, and for the provision out of the revenues belonging to, or arising from the use of the said church or chapel, in such manner as shall be lawfully appointed, of all things necessary for the celebration of divine worship therein, and to whom shall be issued under such regulations for the due appropriation and application thereof, as hereinbefore mentioned, all such sums of money as by the provisions of this act are authorised to be issued in aid of the erection of any church or chapel and minister's dwelling.

VIII. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any trustees, appointed by virtue of this act, to accept and take from any person willing to give the same, any lands and hereditaments adapted for the site of a church or chapel, or minister's dwelling, with a garden and other appurtenances thereto, or any lands or hereditaments adapted for the purposes of a burial ground.

IX. And be it further enacted, that as soon as conveniently may be after the completion of any church or chapel under the provisions of this act, pews, sittings, or benches in every such church or chapel, to be marked with the words "Free seats," amounting to not less than one-sixth part of the whole of the sittings in every such church or chapel, shall also be appropriated and set apart for the use of poor persons resorting thereto, upon which pews, sittings, or benches so to be appropriated, no rent whatever shall at any time be charged or imposed.

X. And whereas it is expedient that trustees be appointed for those churches or chapels already built, which are not repaired and maintained at the public expense, or for the ministers whereof stipends are issued from the colonial revenue: Be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, within six months after the passing of this act, to nominate not less than three nor more than five of the pewholders of the said church or chapel, belonging to the religious denomination for whose use the said church or chapel is maintained, to be trustees thereof, and to whom and the heirs of the survivor of such trustees shall be conveyed as soon as conveniently may be, the real estate in the said church or chapel, and minister's dwelling, upon trust for the maintenance and repair of such church and minister's dwelling, and for the provision out of the revenues belonging to, or arising from the use of the said church or chapel, in such manner as shall be lawfully appointed, of all things necessary for the celebration of divine worship therein.

XI. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing in this act contained shall be held in any manner to diminish the stipends, allowances, or emoluments of any chaplains or ministers of religion heretofore appointed to officiate within the said colony, or to affect the possession or occupation of any glebe or land possessed and occupied by, or appropriated to the use of, any such chaplain or minister.

RICHARD BOURKE.

Passed the Legislative Council this twenty-ninth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty six.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Clerk of the Council.

Latest English Intelligence.

We have received via Hobart Town, English intelligence to the 3d February. Her Majesty's speech on the opening of Parliament on the 1st February is very interesting, and we omit several articles to make room for it. It was as follows:—

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN—

It affords me great satisfaction again to meet you in Parliament, and to have the opportunity of benefiting by your assistance and advice.

I entertain a confident hope that the general peace so necessary for the happiness and prosperity of all nations will continue uninterrupted.

My friendly relations with the King of the French, and the good understanding happily established between my Government and that

of his Majesty, with the continued assurances of the peaceful and amicable dispositions of all princes and states, confirm me in this expectation.

I have directed that the treaty which I have concluded with the Emperor of China shall be laid before you, and I rejoice to think that it will, in its results, prove highly advantageous to the trade of this country.

Throughout the whole course of my negotiations with the Government of China, I have uniformly disclaimed the wish for any exclusive advantages.

It has been my desire that equal favour should be shown to the industry and commercial enterprise of all nations.

The hostilities which took place during the past year in Scinde have led to the annexation of a considerable portion of that country to the British possessions in the East.

In all the military operations, and especially in the battles of Meeanee and Hyderabad, the constancy and valour of the troops, Native and European, and the skill and gallantry of their distinguished commander have been most conspicuous.

I have directed that additional information, explanatory of the transactions in Scinde, shall be forthwith communicated to you.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—The estimates for the ensuing year will be immediately laid before you. They have been prepared with a strict regard to economy, and at the same time with a due consideration of those exigencies of the public service which are connected with the maintenance of our maritime strength, and the multiplied demands on the naval and military establishments from the various parts of a widely extended empire.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN—I congratulate you upon the improved condition of several important branches of the trade and manufactures of the country.

I trust that the increased demand for labour has relieved, in a corresponding degree, many classes of my faithful subjects from sufferings and privations which, at former periods, I have had occasion to deplore.

For several successive years the annual produce of the revenue fell short of the public expenditure.

I confidently trust that in the present year the public income will be amply sufficient to defray the charges upon it.

I feel assured that in considering all matters connected with the financial concerns of the country, you will bear in mind the evil consequences of accumulating debt during the time of peace, and that you will firmly resolve to uphold that public credit, the maintenance of which concerns equally the permanent interests and the honour and reputation of a great country.

In the course of the present year the opportunity will occur of giving notice to the Bank of England on the subject of the revision of its charter.

It may be advisable that during this session of Parliament, and previously to the arrival of the period assigned for the giving of such notice, the state of the law with regard to the privileges of the Bank of England, and to other banking establishments, should be brought under your consideration.

At the close of the last session of Parliament, I declared to you my firm determination to maintain inviolate the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland.

I expressed at the same time my earnest desire to co-operate with Parliament in the adoption of all such measures as might tend to improve the social condition of Ireland, and to develop the natural resources of that part of the United Kingdom.

I am resolved to act in strict conformity with this declaration. I forbear from observations on events in Ireland, in respect to which proceedings are pending before the proper legal tribunals.

My attention has been directed to the state of the law and practice, with regard to the occupation of land in Ireland.

I have deemed it advisable to institute extensive local enquiries into a subject of so much importance, and have appointed a commission with ample authority to conduct the requisite investigation.

I recommend to your early consideration the enactments at present in force in Ireland, concerning the registration of voters for members of Parliament.

You will probably find that a revision of the law of registration, taken in conjunction with other causes at present in operation, would produce a material diminution of the number of county voters; and that it may be advisable on that account to consider the state of the law, with the view to an extension of the county franchise in Ireland.

I commit to your deliberate consideration the various important questions of public policy which will necessarily come under your review, with full confidence in your loyalty and wisdom, and with an earnest prayer to Almighty God to direct and favour your efforts to promote the welfare of all classes of my fellow people."

Both houses of parliament met in the evening. Lord Eldon moved, and Lord Hill seconded, the address in the Lords: Lord Clive (Lord Powys' eldest son) moved, and Mr. Cardwell seconded, the address in the House of Commons, both of which were mere echoes

of the speech. In respect to additional powers to coerce Ireland, Lord Normanby considered more information was necessary before they were granted. No division, however, took place. In the Commons, Mr. Sharman Crawford moved an amendment, demanding redress of the Irish grievances, which was lost by 235 against 49.

Mr. O'Connell's trial (for his it is in fact, although so many others are mixed up in it) had proceeded to the sixteenth day when the late intelligence left Ireland. The case for the Crown closed suddenly, on the 31st January. On the next day, Mr. Shiel, M.P., commenced the defence of Mr. John O'Connell. His speech is spoken of with the highest admiration as a master piece of eloquence and argument. The defence cannot take less than ten days, the replies of the crown lawyers probably three, the summing up at least two more, so that the verdict cannot be expected to be delivered before the 20th Feb., at the earliest.

Money is more than ever plentiful; the stocks are higher than ever; CONSOLS, 2d Feb., 97½; 3½ per cents., 102½.

Port Phillip.

OUR files of Port Phillip journals are unusually barren of intelligence. An attempt had been made by the *Herald*, to raise a bubbery about a Mrs. Deane, an emigrant who had been reduced to a state of great distress. In consequence of some remarks reflecting on Dr. Patterson, the Immigration Agent at Melbourne, that gentleman found it necessary to demand an investigation, and four gentlemen were requested to arbitrate in the matter. The result was that the statements of the *Herald* were found to be much exaggerated, having been taken from parties who had been misled by the woman's husband, whose conduct was severely censured. The conduct of Dr. Patterson, as well as that of Dr. Cussen, the surgeon who had visited Mrs. Deane, was freed from any imputation.

The war of words, wherewith our Port Phillip contemporaries have been in the habit of entertaining their respective supporters, appears to have almost died away. A suppressed growl is occasionally heard, but seems to produce no alarm.

PORT PHILLIP BEEF.—On the 17th January there was an interesting private inspection of foreign cured provisions at the warehouse of Messrs. Keeling and Hunt, in London, when there were present among other Messrs. Hume, Bowring, Pattison, Hawes, and Villiers, Members of Parliament, Mr. McGregor, of the Board of Trade, Sir J. Hill, Mr. Barclay, Secretary of the Hudson's Bay Company, and Mr. Hankey, the banker, and others interested in seeing the trade in foreign provisions placed on a favourable footing. Mr. Hume gave an order on the spot for some Port Phillip beef for consumption in his own house, where it had been previously introduced and greatly approved.—*Morning Advertiser*, Jan. 24.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Mr. J. B. Vere has received a letter from his brother at the Cape, announcing the gratifying fact, that owing to late news from England, the merchants at the Cape were advancing as much as *fourteen pence* per lb. on the year's clip. When the coarseness of the Cape wool, compared with the wool of Australia, is taken into consideration, this increase in price cannot but prove highly gratifying to our stockholders. Commercial affairs, Mr. Vere writes, were evidently improving. The barque *Dublin* from this port had arrived and sailed again for London prior to the 22nd February.—*P. P. Herald*.

Fau Diemen's Land.

We copy the following account from the *Hobart Town Courier*, and trust most sincerely that the news may be true:—

Hobart Town, Friday, May 17

We congratulate our colonists on the intelligence received from England by the *Bella Mouria*, in reference to the state and prospects of the wool market. By a paragraph which we have copied from an English paper of February 1st, and inserted in our local columns, it will be seen that between the months of November and February, the price of wool had increased so rapidly as to amount to a difference, between the former and latter period, of 40 per cent. in favour of the latter.

PRICE OF WOOL.—Since the beginning of November, wool has risen above 40 per cent., and still looks upwards; and as the manufacturers have no stock on hand, the farmers may confidently look forward for several years to good prices.

New Zealand.

THE long disputed land claims have at last been settled, by the payment of £300 to the natives of Te Aro, £200 to the natives of Kumu Toto, £200 to those of Pipitea, and £30 to those of Tiakawai. These several payments were made in English shillings, in presence of the Commissioner. The natives did not accept these terms willingly, but endeavoured to prevail on his Excellency to increase the price. In this attempt, however, they were unsuccessful: the valuation had been made with much deliberation, and the Governor would not consent to the payment of a larger sum. His Excellency addressed the natives, through the

interpreter, and disabused their minds of the false impressions which they had received from interested parties. He also addressed the Europeans, who were assembled to a considerable number, as follows:—

"I wish to address a few words to my own countrymen, some of whom, I am sorry to hear, have been trying this morning to induce the natives to ask a larger sum than I, as the Queen's representative, under all the circumstances of the case, consider fairly their due.

"The consequences to my countrymen of this refusal, on the part of the natives, will be very detrimental.

"Those who have represented to the natives that Colonel Wakefield, or the Company, have received large sums of money for the land, have told them what they must know to be false, and must also of necessity have a very injurious effect upon the natives.

"What advantages should we have without the outlay of capital and the exportation of labour? Need I tell you how essential is the unity of the different classes? What were the capitalists without labour?—the labourer without capital to employ him? There must be capital to employ labour, but there must also be outlay to bring that labour out here.

"Out of every pound per acre paid to the Company for their land, fifteen shillings have been expended in emigration, in the exportation of labourers, and similar beneficial objects. How many of you have been brought out at the Company's expense?

"This expenditure of the Company has been submitted by the Government to the investigation of an officer of the Treasury, and every item has been carefully scrutinized. I am not now speaking from report or hearsay, but what I know to be the fact.

"The Directors of the Company, when I left England, were not in receipt of any pecuniary compensation, and the moderate dividends among the shareholders can only be regarded as a fair remuneration for the risk of their capital in a commercial point of view.

"I state this thus publicly, and I will, if it be necessary, have what I now say printed and circulated among the natives, that they may know the real facts of the case, and the falsity of what they have been told.

"All must see the folly—the wickedness of trying to persuade the natives to reject what I have decided to be a fair and equitable compensation."

It is to be regretted, however, that the care and anxiety of his Excellency in adjusting the claims of the natives, have not succeeded in reducing the ill-disposed among them to quietness; for it appears from the *Wellington Spectator*, that "the natives had not been paid for their land in this district more than three days, before they commenced again molesting the settlers. One of the chiefs who signed the Te Aro deed, has been, if anything, more troublesome since the payment was made than he was before. Two days since, further annoyances were reported to us from another source. We hope the government will make an example of one or two of the natives who prove most troublesome. After this course has been adopted on a few occasions, it will be admitted that the policy of allowing children to act as they please is the very worst mode of educating them, and rendering them useful and pleasant neighbours or companions."

FLAX.—We understand Commodore Berard, of *Le Rhin*, stationed at Akaroa, takes very great interest in the preparation of our flax. He has long been steadily engaged in making a valuable series of experiments. Each month he causes a certain quantity of flax to be cut and worked up into rope, the strength of which is ascertained by the application of an equal amount of force. The result of twelve months' experiments will establish the season at which flax had best be cut with a view to obtaining the greatest strength. The necessary experiments are beyond the means of individuals. We wish the Government or Company would cause a piece of ground to be divided into twenty-four portions, and sow half with seed and the other half with transplanted flax; and when at maturity, cause a portion of each to be cut and worked up monthly. This would afford two hundred and eighty-eight experiments, which could not fail to be attended with results most valuable to the progress of the colony.—*Wellington Spectator*.

CONVICT DISCIPLINE.—On Sunday, after the apprehension of Martin, the murderer of the unfortunate Noble, a muster of the convicts was ordered at the Hyde Park Barracks, when no less than twenty-five were found absent. Of these, several had been absent during the greater part of the day, without having been reported. Captain Innes, on learning this circumstance, severely rebuked the parties who should have made these reports for their negligence, and gave orders that none of the men should be sent out on messages without a pass, stating the time they left the Barracks, the time they should return, and the nature of the business on which they were sent. Every convict found in the streets without such a pass is to be apprehended. Upwards of half a dozen have been seized in different parts of Sydney, every one having two suits of clothes, one of them being a jacket and trousers, concealed by their convict dress.

same range, a Store and Servants' Room, three stall Stable, Coach house, and Hay-loft; all well finished and substantially built of stone.

The Entrance to this Allotment is exactly opposite the Road leading to VAUGHAN, which it overlooks, besides commanding, as do all the other Allotments, a bird's-eye view of SYDNEY and PORT JACKSON, with the sublime expanse of the PACIFIC on the one hand, and a distant prospect of the BLUE MOUNTAINS, and a varying scene of intervening country on the other.

This Property, of which a PLAN MAY BE SEEN at MR. LYONS' MART, is indeed admirably situated, and must become highly valuable in the course of a few years, as the most eligible investment for Building Purposes.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF MR. JOSEPH MOORE.

(BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES) THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE CITY AND LANDED PROPERTIES: LOT 1. That handsome and well brick-built City Residence, occupied at present by Mr. Joseph Moore, and having a frontage of 58½ feet to FORT-STREET.

These Premises contain, on the GROUND FLOOR, an Entrance Hall and two Drawing Rooms, Dining Room, Library, and Pantry; and on the FIRST FLOOR, four Bedrooms and two Dressing Rooms. The Drawing and Dining Rooms have all handsome Marble Chimney Pieces and Register Stoves, and are printed in OIL. THE BASEMENT contains Kitchen, Laundry, Cellar, and two Servants' Rooms.

IN THE REAR is a Yard, with a three-stall Stable, Coach-house, Hay-loft, and a Well of Water and Pump. LOT II. Those HANDSOME PREMISES, having a FRONTAGE OF 80 FEET TO FORT-STREET

late occupied by Dr. Nicholson, M.C., containing, on the GROUND FLOOR, Entrance Hall, Drawing Room, and Dining Room; and on the FIRST FLOOR, three Bed Rooms and two Dressing Rooms. THE BASEMENT contains Kitchen, Laundry, and Servants' Rooms.

THE YARD contains Stable, Coach-house, Hay-loft, &c. LOT III. One Plot of Ground, having a frontage of 82 feet to Fort-street, adjoining Lot II.

LOT IV. THAT HIGHLY VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY, SITUATE IN PRINCE-STREET, ADJOINING COLNE HOUSE, and occupied by Mrs. Johnson at a RENT OF £120 PER ANNUM. This Property, which is enclosed by a stone wall, has a frontage of 102 feet to Prince-street, and 105 9-12th feet to Cumberland-street, consists of a stone-built TWO-STORIED HOUSE,

fronting Cumberland-street, containing four Rooms on the Ground Floor, and five Rooms on the First Floor. THE YARD contains detached Kitchen, Stable, Coach-house, Hay-loft, &c.; also, a Well of Water; besides which, there are belonging to these Premises Two Cottages fronting Cumberland-street.

LOT V. Two ALLOTMENTS OF LAND at Miller's Point, with frontage to VICTORIA TERRACE, being as per deeds: Lot 20—With 50 feet frontage to Victoria Terrace, by a depth varying from 100 feet to 90 feet, and a back frontage of 20 feet to a Crown Road. Lot 21—With 50 feet frontage to Victoria Terrace, by a depth varying from 100 feet to 124 feet, and a back frontage of 30 feet to a Crown Road.

LOT VI. 3660 ACRES LAND, ADJOINING MAITLAND, consisting of three separate Grants of 2560, 600, and 460 acres. The High Road from Maitland to Newcastle runs through the above land. About 660 Acres are let upon Fencing Leases to five tenants, for the term of Five Years, from 30th August, 1842, and is superintended by an overseer, at £40 per annum and rations. Small portions of these lands are cultivated by the Tenants.

LOT VII. ONE ALOTMENT OF LAND in the Town of Newcastle; described in the deed as follows:—"All that parcel of Land, situated in the Town of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland, in the Colony of New South Wales, being lot No. 51, and bounded on the west by Bolton-street; on the north by Lieutenant Hlick's allotment; on the east partly by No. 50, and the Australian Agricultural Company's Allotment; and on the south by Ector's Allotment," &c.

LOT VIII. 55 ACRES OF LAND on the North Shore, in the Parish of Willoughby, consisting of—Fifteen Acres, being half of thirty acres purchased by Mr. Mossman, as per plan. AND Forty Acres grant, in the name of Joseph Moore; further particulars of which will be given at time of sale.

Plans of the above Properties are on view at the Mart of the Auctioneer, where all further particulars may be obtained. Terms at Sale. Trustees: G. R. GRIFFITHS, W. S. DELOITTE, FRED. PARBURY.

Without Reserve--To Close Accounts. Wines, Rope, Beef, Pork, Beer Machines, Pewter Measures, Drugs, &c., &c.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS WILL sell by auction, at the Stores of Messrs Donaldson, Dawes, and Co, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY NEXT, the 4th June, at eleven o'clock, The following assortment of Merchandise: 82 coils coir rope, 8 mats cloves, 1 case blacking, 2 boxes pipes, 10 kegs paint, 61 cases cider, 125 mats dates, 3 cases and 1 cask drugs, 4 cases and 1 crate glass bottles, for chemists, 38 tins prime mess beef, 11 barrels mess pork, 23 barrels mess pork, 7 cases beer engines, with piping complete, 1 cask cutlery, 1 parcel copper pintels and gudgeons, 1 parcel copper wire, 1 parcel caulking irons, and coopers' jointers, 1 case oil bags, complete for refining, 1 case pewter measures, for publicans, 25 quarter-casks good Malaga sherry, 21 half pipes, 30 quarter-pipes, Spanish red wine, And a variety of wines and other merchandise too numerous to particularize. *In lots to suit the convenience of purchasers. Terms at sale.

IMPORTANT SALE OF Forty Packages of Assorted Goods, TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS, AND POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE. To Drapers, Hatters, Tailors, Capmakers, and the Trade in general. MR. SAMUEL LYONS WILL sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on MONDAY NEXT, 3d JUNE, at Eleven o'clock precisely,

One bale bleached cotton sheets, sizes One bale chinz cotton counterpanes, sizes Two bales 5 4 printed carpeting One bale 4½ printed carpeting One bale union downies, 25 and 27 inch Two bales prints, 22 and 24 inch Two cases umbrellas, assorted colours, 26, 28, and 30 inch One case white linen shirts Two cases of Chusan dresses, superior One case printed woollens Two cases waterproof and stuff hats One case boys' fancy caps One case velvet caps; assorted colours Two cases navy forage quarters and military caps One case tauboured cotton and super reels, 100 and 200 yards each One case raven silks, galleons, seams, &c. best colours and qualities, consisting of mungie, dobbies, union, white silk, coloured silk galleons, best statutes, raven, drab, and sky, white sewings, ferrets, and Brunswick bindings One case silk parasols, Tobin's make One case 3-4 pointed fancy moleskins One case 3-4 white moleskins One case nautikens and grand drills, assorted colours One case fronts, stiffeners, collars, stocks, and stocks with fronts, &c. One case coats, trousers, vests, &c. One case white, blue, crimson, Thibet, and quilting vests and duck trousers

One case figured, satin, Thibet, and Valencia vests, blue cloth jackets and trousers, gambroon coats, and regatta shirts

One case of Holland, grandrills, nankeen, and Two cases of gambroon blosses, and duck frocks and white pilot cloth. The whole to be sold to suit the wants of purchasers, and will be put up in such lots as will accommodate the smallest dealers. Terms at sale.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF JOHN JONES.

BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE. MR. SAMUEL LYONS WILL sell by Auction, at the Wharf of the Insolvent, MILLER'S POINT, on THURSDAY NEXT, 30th MAY, at Eleven o'clock precisely. All the Stores, Whaling Gear, Tools, Masts, Timber, Spars, &c. on the premises, consisting of: Carpeners', Coopers', and Shipwrights' Tools, Nails, Paint, Harpoons, Lances, Spades, Blinding Knives, Vyces, Winches, Spars, Blocks, Masts, Casks, Planks, Window Frames, Scales and Weights, Iron Pots, and a variety of other articles. Terms at sale. E. KNOX, Official Assignee.

POUCHONG AND HYSONSKIN TEA.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS WILL Sell by Auction at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on FRIDAY NEXT, MAY 31, at Eleven o'clock precisely, Two hundred boxes Pouchong Seventy chests Hysonskin. In lots to suit the convenience of purchasers. Terms at sale.

EXTENSIVE SALE AT THE STORES OF MESSRS. R. CAMPBELL, JUN., & CO.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS WILL Sell by Auction, without Reserve, by Order of the Trustees, at the Premises, in Bligh street, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th JUNE, at Half past Ten o'clock precisely, Hyson, hyson skin, Fine black, and junk Tea Ten tons coffee Four hundred boxes Patna rice Four hundred boxes Liverpool soap Black and white pepper Ginger, saltpetre Osabuhgy, Bengal canvas Iron pots, shot Biscuits, in tins Manila cigars Haves' soap Spring steel Woolpacks Taylor's, Elliott's, and Truman's porter Quarter casks Marsala wine Pipes and hogsheads sherry Dundar's and Batson's ale and porter in bottle Sherry and port in bottle Irish pork Slops, consisting of duck frocks, pea jackets, shooting coats, &c. Stationery, starch and blue, &c. &c. Rezart and Hennessy's brandy Gin, cherry brandy, &c. &c.

*The spirits, wines, ale and porter, teas, starch, and pepper, will be sold at one o'clock precisely. In consequence of the large number of Lots, the Sale will commence precisely at Half past Ten o'clock.

To Private Families & Others.

CHEDDAR CHEESE - VERMICELLI. MR. JOHN CARFRAE Will Sell by Auction, on FRIDAY, 31st MAY, at his Rooms, 553, George-street, at 12 o'clock 16 Cheddar Cheese, packed in lead, 90 lb. each 10 Tin cases Vermicelli, in excellent order, 13 lb. each. Terms—Cash.

To Up-country Settlers, Drapers, Dealers and Ironmongers. Collars, Printed Cotton and Silk Striped Shawls, Wool Cards.

MR. JOHN CARFRAE will sell by Auction, on FRIDAY, 31st MAY, at his Rooms, 553, George-street, adjoining the Bank of Australasia, at eleven o'clock, Ten dozen 30-inch printed cotton shawls, fine grounds Fifteen dozen 36 inch ditto ditto Fifteen dozen 42-inch ditto ditto Nine dozen 36 inch ditto, Lama Ten dozen 36 inch ditto ditto Three dozen 37-inch ditto, silk striped Two dozen 40 inch ditto ditto Four dozen 37-inch ditto ditto Twelve dozen tauboured book single collars Six dozen ditto ditto, double ditto. ALSO, Six dozen No. 3 fine wool cards Four dozen No. 6 ditto ditto. Terms, cash.

To Publicans--Glenlevit Whisky.

MR. JOHN CARFRAE will sell by auction, on MONDAY, 3rd June, at his Rooms, 553, George-street, at eleven o'clock—Three Certificates Glenlevit Whisky, 54, 56, and 61 gallons each, 69 O.P. Regauged, and store rent paid to day of sale. Terms at sale.

IMPORTANT LAND SALE.

Fowler's Great Pottery Grounds, UPPER AND LOWER, IN PARRAMATTA-STREET. This valuable City Property is situated opposite Mr. Bryen's New Public House, Lane's Grocery Warehouse, Pollard's Drapery Warehouse, Messrs. Isaac, Wire, Jordan and others, and Abercrombie Place.

MR. STUBBS

HASTENS to make known to the whole trading community of the City of Sydney and its Suburbs, that he has been instructed to sell by Public Auction ON MONDAY, THE 24th JUNE, 1844, ON THE GROUND,

To commence at half-past 12 o'clock precisely, All that very valuable area or square plot of Building Ground, situated as above, and known as

FOWLER'S POTTERIES, Opposite Bryen's Public House.

PARRAMATTA-STREET BISHOP-STREET FRONTAGES, WITH NORTH VIEWS OF SYDNEY. Lot 1-22 x 109 Lot 3-21 x 40 " 2-21 x 57 " 5-21 x 40 " 4-21 x 57 " 7-21 x 40 " 6-21 x 57 " 9-21 x 40 " 8-21 x 57 " 11-21 x 40 " 10-21 x 57 " 13-21 x 40 " 12-21 x 57 " 15-28 x 40 " 14-21 x 57 " 17-21 x 40 " 16-21 x 57 " 19-22 x 40 " 18-22 x 27 " 21-22 x 40 " 20-22 x 57 " 23-30 x 40 " 22-30 x 57

Nos. 22 and 23 are excellent corner allotments.

THE UPPER POTTERY,

is between the Red Bull and the Medical Depository, viz.—PARRAMATTA-STREET FRONTAGES. Lots 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, and 11—20 feet frontage by 49 and 50 in depth; the two former are corner allotments to Dalton-place. Lots 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12, each 20 feet frontage to Bryen court, by 40 feet in depth.

PARRAMATTA-STREET, the great Southern outlet of the City, contains a population almost incredible in comparison with other parts; and it is a matter of fact, that every foot of frontage ground is eagerly bought by the tradesman and industrious citizen. The reasons are plain why a man should vest his little capital here in building ground and house property, rather than keep it at a small interest in the Savings or any other Bank.

Looking at the credit given at this Sale, any one for about £50 to £100 may build his house, now materials and labor are so cheap, have his bit of land, and get a rent back weekly (from 7s. to 15s), and enjoy all the electoral privileges of a Citizen of Sydney.

The following opinion may be relied on:—

- 1.—The times are such that land to buy, and houses to build, are at half prices, and rents upon modern speculation must be more profitable "than on old ones," is a natural consequence. 2.—The "FOWLER POTTERY" Ground is so well known as a situation for all business purposes, that every Builder knows the value of snug two-story Houses, and the rents they bring in weekly. 3.—The investment is safer in this way, than in any other manner to the small Capitalist, Tradesman, and Mechanic. 4.—Immediate possession will be given, with liberal terms, and Abstracts furnished without charge to the Buyer. 5.—The frontages of the Lots should be looked at, as exactly suited for running up a House in no time; and, upon the whole, there is not at this day a more valuable property South of George-street.

TERMS.—Under £100. ten per cent. cash deposit, and the residue at 8, 6, 9, and 12 months, without interest; above £100, ten per cent. deposit, and the balance at 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, and 18 months, the two last bills bearing eight per cent. per annum interest from the day of sale. Security held on the Land if required.

A Plan, prepared by Mr. Armstrong, Surveyor, will be exhibited at the Auction Mart, from Monday next, the 2nd June.

A very good Lunch will be provided, and a text pitched for the convenience and comfort of buyers.

BLANKETS, Ex GANGES.—8 4 Blankets, commencing at 6s. 9d per pair 9 4 Ditto, ditto 10s. 6d. 10 4 Ditto, ditto 14s. 8 4 Wilney ditto, ditto 10s. 6d. 9 4 Ditto ditto, ditto 15s. 10 4 Ditto ditto, ditto 20s.

With some very superior 11-4 and 12-4 Warrants, at

PITE AND PRESTON'S, Liverpool, & 63, Pitt-street.

Select Poetry.

AN OLD HAND'S CHAUNT.

Air—"The Literary Dustman"

(Composed by a gentleman of Maitland, and sung at the amateur performance for the benefit of the Maitland Benevolent Asylum.)

(From the Maitland Mercury)

'Tis twenty years, or nearly so, Since I first started farming, And many curious things I've seen, And chances quite amazing;

So if the truth you'd understand, And wisdom you'd discover, Just listen to the oldest hand Upon the Hunter River.

Soon my two boys grew strong, and then I set young Tom a mowing, While Dick would help me make a fence, Or take a turn at ploughing.

No stylish coats, nor women's dress

Of satin, we were civil; / Our wants were few, we all worked hard, And money fast were saving; So very soon I bought the farm (Cos' paying rent was shocking)— I gave no lills—twas all hard cash— Yet left some in the stocking.

So if, &c.

No steam boats plied the Hunter then, And none did we require; But Hilditch on the England came, And brought up his "Sophia"; Then Maitland cried, "More steam, more steam,"

And swore "the spec." would pay, sir, Next up came the Commercial Bank, Which—died the other day, sir.

So if, &c.

The steamboats stopp'd at Morpeth then, But soon some clever schemers Got up a company to build A few West Maitland steamers. And I took shares—though I confess, I couldn't understand sir, How thirty miles by water could Be less than three by land, sir.

So if, &c.

Another "spec." was set on foot Our fortunes were to clear; I bought shares in a company For wholesale nationing. When six months pass'd (I'm sure you'll scarce Believe me when I say it) They declared a thumping dividend, But—had no cash to pay it.

So if, &c.

My money gone, but still resolved To fill a lofty station, I took some friend's advice, and tried A cattle speculation: I rais'd a mortgage on the farm (At interest most amazing)— A station on the Gynder bought, With lots of stock for grazing.

So if, &c.

A grazer now—so I, of course, My rack could not disparage; I sat the farms, because 'twas low, And then set up a carriage. To all aristocratic balls We went in stylish manner; The gals soon learned to parley woo, And play the grand planner.

So if, &c.

The boys, too, they turned gentlemen, At work they couldn't stay now Tom kept a high-back riding horse At billiards Dick would play now. They drew on me for cash, and when I had not cash to pay, sir, A "bit of stuff" I "melted" at— The Bank of Australasia.

So if, &c.

But, L—, this game it didn't last, The bank commenc'd then "screwing"— I'd lots of paper overdue, And there was no renewing. They judgment got—sold all my stock (Believe me, I'm no joker); Likewise my household furniture, Down to the very poker.

So if, &c.

The interest now was due, and as I couldn't pay, you see, sir, They sold the farm the other day, To pay the mortgage sir, So after twenty years have past, With all my pains and tiling, I'm left without a stick at last "To keep the pot a boiling."

So if, &c.

So thus you see we're floored at last By over speculation— With discounts, auction companies, And steamboat navigation. But once more hard to work we'll go, And forward we will creep yet, And when we get some cash again Well know the way to keep it.

So if the truth you'd understand, If wisdom you'd discover, Take warning by the oldest hand Upon the Hunter River.

THE O. P. RIOTS.

ENGLISH PUBLIC SPIRIT THIRTY YEARS AGO. (Continued from our last.)

On the second night (September 19) the house was not full till half-price, but nevertheless, not one syllable of the entertainments was heard from first to last, from the unremitting noise of ca'calls, howling, whistling, and stamping. Papers were thrown on the stage, and placards, with "Old Prices" in large letters, were exalted as standards, or pinned to the front of the boxes. The performances were over by ten o'clock, but the audience again remained to a late hour, waiting for the manager. On a cry of "Get on to the stage" being raised, a party of Bow-street officers appeared on the stage, and its trap doors were opened, with the absurd design, seemingly, of breaking the necks of the crowd, if they attempted to storm it. At a late hour the audience dispersed. On the third night, the same scene was renewed, with additional violence and determination. It seemed to be the proceedings of a well disciplined corps, acting under judicious and resolute leaders. Trumpets and bugle horns were added to the vocal instruments of noise; and the play and farce, Richard the Third (the tyrant by Cooke) and the Poor Soldier, were over, in dumbshow, by half past nine. On this evening Mr. Kemble condescended to appear in answer to the reiterated calls of the house, but he aggravated the mischief by the unfortunate words "Ladies and gentlemen, I want to know what you want." As every box, not to speak of the pit, presented immense placards with "Old Prices" on them, this speech was not unjustly considered as a piece of "ridiculous and insulting affectation." So the house told Mr. Kemble, with such a storm of accompanying indignation, that he found it convenient to retire. Several gentlemen afterwards addressed the audience, and Mr. Kemble was again brought forward, when one gentleman answered his interrogatory in three words, "The old prices." Mr. Kemble spoke in reply, and pleaded the insecurity of the concern, but made no concession; on seeing which, the audience hooted him into a retreat.

The fourth night presented again a crowded house, and a dumb-show performance. On this night a new feature in the affair became apparent. The front of the pit, and of many of the boxes, was occupied by a mob of persons, of squalid look and garb, who supported the cause of the managers, and whom the audience set down as hired for the purpose. Cries of "No hired mob!" resounded from every quarter. Placards were abundant, bearing such inscriptions as "Britons, be firm!" "No Catalani!" "No annual boxes!" "Be silent; Mr. Kemble's head aitches!" a witty allusion to John Philip's new mode of pronouncing the word aches. At the conclusion of the performance, several gentlemen addressed the audience in encouraging words, and Mr. Kemble again attempted to speak; but as he showed no signs of yielding, he was forced to retire, amid a chorus of catcalls, watchmen's rattles, French horns, &c. On the fifth and sixth nights the audience proceeded in their course with unabated vigour. Many new placards made their appearance, one of which had some wit in it. "Here lies the body of New Price, an ugly child, and base-born, who died of the Whooping Cough on the 23d September, 1809, aged Six Days." It lived much longer, however. On the fifth night, Mr. Kemble announced that the engagement of Catalani was relinquished, and that the Governor of the Bank of England, and several other gentlemen of unimpeachable character, had consented to look over the affairs of the theatre, with the view of determining whether the proprietors were justified in making the advance of price or not; and on the sixth night (23d September), he stated that the theatre would be closed till the committee had completed their inquiry, the results of which would be published.

On the 4th of October, the theatre was reopened. The public were not one whit appeased, as the report of the committee dealt only in general statements, and seemed, in short, totally unsatisfactory. The play and farce were still in pantomime, and the disturbances began to be more outrageous in consequence of the undeniable presence of several hundreds of hirelings, chiefly inferior Jews, who were planted in the pit and boxes to intimidate the audience. The pugilists Mendoza, Dutch Sam, and others, were publicly and openly pointed out in their seats at various times. These persons, it seemed to all, never could have come there without consent of the management, and the feelings of the audience were greatly outraged in consequence. Fights both in the pit and boxes now became frequent, and continued every night, though the police often were successful in carrying off parties engaged. Every night some one or other was taken in custody. The Jews repeatedly challenged the O. P.'s to fight, but were finally driven out on the thirteenth night, or perhaps their employers saw the folly of continuing the opposition in this shape. By this time the audience never dispersed without a song, the King's Anthem being the favourite; and a final dance was also instituted in the pit, which soon destroyed the green cloth on the benches. Whenever the audience got tired, God Save the King was their never failing resource to recruit their spirits. But they often sang it wretchedly out of tune. "On the seventeenth night (says a journal of these events), a man of taste in the pit took advantage of a stillness (procured with much labour for an orator, whose heart failed him at last), and pitched the song to a proper key, on which he was immediately joined by the whole house standing, and the first verse was really well executed. This done, the audience treated them-

selves with many rounds of applause, and in the gale of their hearts, ventured upon Rule Britannia; but they had tasked themselves too highly, and pitched the song too low. They meant well however, and applauded themselves accordingly.

On the eighteenth night, the Merchant of Venice was the play; but whether Cooke, in Shylock, was the "Jew that Shakspeare drew," or any other Jew, it was impossible to ascertain; the real performers in the house being hissing, groners, catcallers, trumpeters, &c. On this night, hats with the letters O. P. stuck on them, on printed cards, first made their appearance, though the same letters had appeared already on the waistcoats, watch chains and other parts of the dresses of the audience. An Orpheus in the upper boxes also drew out a German flute, and commanded an attentive audience while he played the Irish air of Cool-lun. On the nineteenth night, the following new placards appeared in the pit:—A striking likeness of Mr. Kemble in acute pain, superscribed "Pity my aitches." "If Captain Bull continues his nightly cruize, he will regain his old prices, and capture the private tier." "No hired Jew, or prices new!" The pit on this night was the scene of several conflicts, and there was always room enough to form a ring for their performance. They mostly ended in smoke. That the rings, however, might not be formed for nothing, several persons amused themselves by running as fast as they could down the pit benches, from one end to another. After the fall of the curtain, a person, having obtained silence, stood up in the pit, and said, "Ladies and gentlemen, I entreat your profound attention." He "could no more," and sat down. Tremendous laughs signified such displays. Often also, when the police made an attack on the boxes, the delinquents escaped by dropping into the pit, to the unbounded delight of the many.

(To be continued)

Particlers.

VOICE, STRENGTH, AND SPEED OF ANIMALS. —What a noisy creature man would be, were his voice, in proportion to his weight, as powerful as the grass-hopper, which may be heard at the distance of one sixteenth of a mile. The kolibri weighs about an ounce, so that a man of ordinary size weighs about as much as 16,000 grasshoppers, and the voice of one of these may be heard at the distance of one-sixteenth of a mile; that of a man, were it in proportion to his weight, would be audible at the distance of 1000 miles; and when he sneezed, he would run the risk of bringing the house about his ears, like the walls of Jericho at the sound of the trumpets. Assuming, further, that a flea weigh a grain, which is something more than its real weight, and that it is able to clear one inch and a half at a spring, a man of 150 pounds weight would, by the same rule, be able to make a spring over a space of 12,860 miles, and, consequently, leap with ease from New York to Coochin China, or round the world in two jumps.

Man has the power of imitating every motion but flight. To effect this, he has, in nativity and health, sixty bones in his head, sixty in his thighs and legs, sixty-two in his arms and hands, sixty-seven in his trunk. He has also 434 muscles. His heart makes sixty-four pulsations in a minute; and, therefore, 3,840 in an hour, 92,160 in a day. There are, also, three complete circulations of his blood in the short space of an hour. In respect to the comparative speed of animated beings and impelled bodies, it may be remarked, that size and construction seem to have little influence; nor has comparative strength, although one body giving any quantity of motion to another, is said to lose so much of its own. The sloth is by no means a small animal, and yet it can travel only fifty paces a day. A woodcock is only fourteen in fifty seconds; but a lady-bird can fly twenty million times its own length in less than an hour. An elk can run a mile and a half in seven minutes; an antelope a mile in a minute; the wild mule of Tartary has a speed even greater than that; an eagle can fly eighteen leagues in an hour; and a canary falcon can even reach 250 leagues in the short space of sixteen hours.—Gleanings in Natural History.

INGENIOUS MODE OF CAPTURING A TIGER.—I was on a botanical tour in the north of India, not very far from the territories of his Majesty of Oude, when the man in whose house I was lodging told me that a tiger had been tracked to his haunt, and that he was to be killed in the course of the day, after the manner of their forefathers, if I pressed to see it. Of course, I did please to see it, and, accordingly, towards evening, found myself, with half a dozen natives, perched up in a tree, which commanded a capital view of a dark out-of-the-way place, where he assured me he was sure to come. I could see no preparation for taking him, but they explained to me that the ground all about was covered with leaves, the upper side of which were smeared with bird-lime, and that if he once trod on one of these leaves he was done; nothing could save him. Well, sir, by and by, down came a bumping royal tiger, swaggering along as if the whole place belonged to him, which, indeed, might have been the case, if he had been so ready to dispartie it with him; and, sure enough, he had not gone five paces before he did pick up a leaf upon his fore paw. He stopped dead short, lifted up his paw and took a squint at it as if he did not much like the look of it, and he afterwards gave it a bit of a shake—a sort of a gentle pat that would have knocked over a bullock like a ninepin. The leaf remained, and the next thing he did was to rub it against his jaw, where it stuck. He got into a passion, but, as all this time he had been picking up more leaves, the more he tried to remove them from his face the more of them stuck there.

They got into his nostrils and drove him half mad. They began to get into and over his eyes, and almost blinded him; and, during all this time, the natives round about me were in a state of the highest delight, grinning and chattering like so many monkeys. All of a sudden he gave a frightful yell, and took a roll on the ground, that, of course, covering him half over with them, howled most hideously, and, by this time, he got his eyes quite stopped up with them; and, after a few minutes of this sort of tarring and feathering process, he was considered to be so completely deprived of all power of self defence that one of the natives just walked up to him, and let an ounce ball into his heart as coolly as you'd shoot a jack-snipe.—Harry Mowbray.

THE HANGED DOG.—A person of Plymouth possessed a dog which frequently bit him (and has now a wound inflicted by the animal which is very tardy in healing,) insomuch that he determined in ridding himself of it, and therefore gave it away to some dog fighting shoemakers, who kept it in a state of starvation, and the poor thing would often return to an inn, kept by a friend of its late master, for the purpose of begging. At length it was recovered by the original owner and an acquaintance, on witnessing the cadaverous state of the dog, to put it out of its misery; for this purpose they proceeded to hang it to a tree on a moonlight night; and, to "do the deed" more effectually, one of the executioners (a very heavy man) suspended himself to his blind legs for some seconds; after which it was cut down, and dragged a long distance to a heap of stable dung, wherein a deep hole was dug, and it was buried, they naturally concluding that life was totally extinct; but incredible as it may appear, the dog was found next day seated at its accustomed place at the inn, to the amazement of those who had the night before been its grave makers! "Spring" had walked into the inn, and began licking and playing about the dog, and (who knew not what had transpired,) as was his practice when in search of food. The restoration of life in the animal may be attributed to the exceeding warmth of the dung-heap. Better fare is now in prospect for the poor brute, for the pleasure the parties felt in acting as hangmen is now changed to a delight in attending to its comforts. From the extraordinary fact of its having dug itself from out of its grave after the usage related.—Gleanings in Natural History.

VORACITY OF A TAY TROUT.—The Tay trout is a large and yellow fish with a great mouth, and feeds chiefly on salmon spawn, moles, mice, frogs, &c. A curious circumstance once happened to me at Pulney Loch; one of my sons threw a live mouse in to it, when a large trout took the mouse down immediately. The boy told me what had happened, so I took my fishing rod which was lying against my house close to the Loch, and put a fly on. At the very first throw I hooked a large trout, landed it, and laid it on the walk; in two seconds the Jonah mouse ran out of its mouth, and scampered into a hole in the wall before I could catch it.—Scripps's Days of Salmon Fishing.

CUTE LAD.—A little boy, nine or ten years of age, was called as a witness at a late trial at Cambridge. After the oath was administered, the Chief Justice, with a view of ascertaining whether the boy was sensible of the nature and importance of an oath, addressed him, "Little boy, do you know what you have been doing?" "Yes, sir," the boy replied, "I have been keeping pigs for Mr. Banyard."

CANTING.—Good men always speak through the nose. It's what comes out o' the mouth, that defiles a man; but there's no mistake in the nose; it's the porch of the temple that.—Sam Slick.

ROMANCE IN HUMBLE LIFE.—The clerk to the board of guardians of Chapel-en-le-Frith Union was waited upon the other day (in Nov.) by a man desiring an order of admission into the workhouse of that union. When asked his name, circumstances, and to what township he belonged, he replied that his name was Ford, and that he resided in Bugsworth, within the same union; that his object in seeking admission was not to become a troublesome inmate of the parish, but that he wanted to see a young woman, who, he understood, was admitted an inmate there. He was asked whether he knew the young woman, and what his object was in seeking an interview with her; to which he replied, that he had never seen her in his life, but that he had some thoughts of going to Australia; that he had been married before; and he was told he could not at his age go out as an emigrant, and take his family with him, unless he got married again; and that he had Lee informed that the young woman he was so anxious to see was very likely to marry her in a good wife, if he could prevail upon her to accompany him on his destined journey. The clerk granted the order, and it seems that the man succeeded as well as the most ardent lover could expect; for the young woman gave her consent to the proposal, and was allowed to go out of the workhouse. A public meeting of the rate-payers of the parish was called, at which it was agreed to allow the woman £10, to be paid as soon as they were on ship-board. The minister (who had very kindly offered to forego his fees) was called in; they were made man and wife the same day, and the "happy pair" are now on their way to Australia.—D. rby Reporter.

A SHOPPING SECRET FOR HUSBANDS.—Archdeacon Paley, in one of his familiar table discourses, touching on the expenses brought by original sin upon husbands and fathers, in the way of cambrics and satins, &c., "I never let my women (but as a manly speaker of Mrs. Archdeacon Paley and Misses Paley) when they shop, take credit. I always make them pay ready money, sir; ready money is such a check on the imagination."

ANDREW DAER, PLUMBER,

LATE SUPERINTENDENT OF CITY WORKS,
BEGS respectfully to announce that he has commenced business on his own account, and trusts that his long experience in the trade will be a guarantee for the faithful execution of such orders as may be entrusted to him. Gentlemen who may have purchased at sales, or may have in their possession suitable materials, can have them fitted up on reasonable terms.
 Clarence Lane, Church-hill, May 15, 1844.

SELLING OFF—the undermentioned **GOODS**, at a very **GREAT SACRIFICE**, for Cash only:—

- 300 Pieces superfine merinos and figured Orleans cloths
 - 700 Pieces chintz prints, all warranted fast colours, at 4s 6d per dress
 - 600 Pieces shirting, every make and quality
 - 1200 ditto sheeting ditto ditto
 - 500 ditto real Welch flannels
 - 500 ditto brown holland, ditto unbleached
 - 900 ditto roll linings
 - 300 Pairs Witney blankets
 - 100 ditto white counterpanes
 - 4 Cases damask table linen
 - 2 ditto clotting diapers
 - 2 ditto coloured table covers
 - 1 ditto check and plain jacconets
 - 3 ditto figured and plain 4.4 nets
 - 2 ditto ticks and shawbrays
 - 4 ditto regatta and check shirts
 - 3 ditto white longcloth ditto, linen collars, fronts, &c.
 - 2 ditto men's and youths' blouses
 - 2 ditto men's pumps, at 5s. 6d. per pair
 - 2 ditto men's blue cloth jackets, at 16s. each
 - 2 ditto men's cloth trousers vests
 - 1 ditto gentlemen's surtout and dress coats
 - 1 ditto gentlemen's cassimere and drill trousers
 - 3 ditto silk and gingham parasols and umbrellas
 - 5 ditto Tuscan and Dunstable bonnets, of the newest and most approved shapes
 - 6 ditto ladies' and children's stays, of very superior style and workmanship
 - 2 ditto boys' and youths' shirts
 - 2 ditto white and coloured cambric deacon bonnets
 - Men's beaver hats, a few ladies' riding hats
 - Youths' cloth caps, all shapes and prices
 - Infants' beaver hats, with leathers
 - Infants' satin hats and bonnets
 - Infants long and short robes
 - Infants' night gowns, and ladies' night caps
 - Infants' frock bodies and caps
 - Children's dresses
 - Ladies' sew'd collars and shawls
 - Ladies' work boxes
 - An extensive assortment of hosiery and haberdashery far too numerous to particularize in an advertisement.
 - Gunp trimmings, of all colours.
- A. HORBERN,**
 Drapery and Bonnet Warehouse, King-street, East.
 N.B.—A splendid assortment of winter Bonnet and Cap Covers and Wreaths.

BILLIARDS.

THE lovers of this scientific game are most respectfully informed, that a splendid table of "THURSON'S" manufacture embodying all his latest improvements, has been set up in a capacious room on the first floor, by Mr. JOSEPH FREDLING, Confectioner, &c. (next door to the Theatre), and as he is desirous to keep the company quite select, he would prefer the room being entirely supported by subscription. Every attention will be paid to the cleanliness and comfort of the room, and an experienced person is engaged to conduct its general arrangements.
 Sydney, May 20.

TO BE PUBLISHED IN A FEW DAYS,
 (PRICE 2s 6d. TO SUBSCRIBERS.)

A FEW Remarks on the Character and Labours of the Rev. Samuel Marsden, formerly Senior Chaplain of the Church of England in New South Wales, written for the express purpose of raising funds towards the erection of a Church in the Parish of Mansfield, Parramatta.
 Persons desirous of procuring copies are requested to send their names as soon as possible to Mr. Clark, stationer, George-street; Mr. G. S. Davidson, Sydney College; or, to Mr. J. F. Staff and Mr. Martin, Parramatta.

AT BRODIE AND CRAIG'S WHARF.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE AND CO.,
 ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, AND IRON SHIP BUILDERS.

FROM the long experience the above have had in the Mother Country, in the building of Vessels of all descriptions, they are now ready to complete any order they may be favoured with.
 The public are reminded of the great utility and economy in IRON SAILING VESSELS for this colony, for these reasons—
 1. Bar harbours
 2. Light draft of water
 3. Large tonnage
 And, above all, their being built in apartments with *waterproof bulk heads*, so that a vessel may fit only one apartment and be saved, as proof has been often seen when accidents have occurred.
 NO BALLAST REQUIRED.
 They can be so constructed that, by merely turning water off into the midship apartment, the vessel is ballasted instantly, and a saving of some £) effected.
 P. S.—Somerville and Co. have the largest steam boat iron boilers making in the colony, under finishing for general inspection.
 Terms are particularly moderate, and despatch ensured.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.

LECTURES—SEASON 1844.
 The Committee of the School of Arts have the pleasure of announcing that the following Lectures will be delivered in the Theatre of the Institution during the present season.
 Introductory Lecture 1, Mr. Carmichael
 Astronomy 3, Mr. Dodd
 Phenomenology 3, Mr. Michie
 Climate—Varieties of geography, physical position, &c., and its effects on the human race .. 2, Mr. Maberly
 Advantages of Association 1, Mr. M'Eachern
 Mechanics 2, Mr. Hollinshed
 Geology 2, Mr. Goodall
 Political Economy 1, Mr. Carmichael
 Pneumatics 2, Mr. A'Beckett
 Genius and Writings of Burns 2, Mr. Rae
 Matter 1, Mr. Grayling
 Galvanism 1, Mr. Grayling
 Taste, as applicable to the Arts 2, Dr. Nicholson, M.C.
 Hydrodynamics 2, Mr. Duer
 Architecture 2, Mr. Bibb
 Oratory (ancient and modern) 2, Mr. S. P. Hill
 The Opening Lecture will be delivered on Monday evening, the 30th of June next, at half-past seven o'clock, and the remaining Lectures on the succeeding Monday evenings at the same hour. The doors of the Institution will be opened each Monday evening at seven o'clock.
 By order of the Committee,
J. S. DUER, Sec.

HAVE YOU SEEN?

THE MAGNET OF THE CITY,
 REPRESENTED IN
HOUSES, SHOPS, PREMISES, RENTALS, PROFITS, POSSESSIONS, AND TRADE.
MR. WELLS announces to the speculators in Australian Metropolitan Freehold property, that he will submit to public competition, and knock down to the highest bidder, **ON MONDAY, THE 30 JUNE, 1844,** unless previously disposed of by private contract All that Section, having a frontage of 107 feet 3 inches, more or less, to Market-street and 61 feet 6 inches, more or less, to Clarence-street, subdivided into Seven Allotments.
 * * He who recollects the £30 to £54 per foot for the land sold some time since in Market and Clarence-streets adjoining, knew full well that **A FORMER GOVERNOR** had already prognosticated this street as of **PARAGON IMPORTANCE AND CHARACTER,** and thus marked Clarence-street down in the Chart after one who in future time should be **A KING OF ENGLAND,** The glory of whose power the sun never went down upon.
THE GREAT PROBLEM is now solved, and Clarence street, the Great North and South Opening, will have to pass immediately from Church Hill between St. Andrew's Cathedral, the Scots Church, and the Baptist Chapel to Parramatta-street, by which means all the vast moving multitude of Sydney Trade Business, concourse of Passengers, whether from family convenience or individual purpose; also, the Market Wharf Connection will be brought into ceaseless communication one with the other for mutual benefit and general advantage.

THE LOTS AS EXAMINED AND VALUED.
 1.—The immediate connection of the Property with the Market Wharf, the toll receipts of which are expected in a short time to **PAY ALL THE ASSESSMENTS!**
 This is surely some proof of Market-street going the "whole head."
 2.—Of Weekly Rentals, nearly all the Houses are "Lodging Houses," or in the retail way, so great is the ready money business going on, and people obliged to live there.
 3.—Not a house untenanted between Clarence-street and the Burial Ground. The Broughton Houses are without any Market street thoroughfare, and yet all let!
 4.—The Locality unquestionable—no flight of steps or back to get up to the houses. All are level with the street—a child can go in and out with parcels without danger.

MR. WELLS is not going to indulge in any flowing style of the descriptive **GOthic, ELIZABETHAN, VICTORIAN, OR AUSTRALIAN ORDER OF BUILDING.**
 Suffice it to say, these houses were built to that "Order" which ensures a landlord the payment of his rent, and which being moderate, is always within the reach of every man to pay in the worst of times—he merely states that it is the best part of the city for a Tradesman to make money and keep comfortably his family; for **THE GERM OF BUSINESS LIES HERE.** It is the great Skeleton Lever of Trade, fair, open and above ground.

Plans shewing the Premises as they are subdivided can be seen on the Premises or at the Office of the Auctioneer, 318, Pitt-street, North, where all particulars can be obtained relating to the sale of this Property.
TERMS AT SALE.

ON SALE, at the stores of the undersigned, in fine condition,

Sir Hans Sloane's, Churchman's, and plain Chocolate; Chocolate Paste and Powder; Soluble Chocolate and Cocoa; and Genuine Cocoa.
 The above will be sold considerably below the usual prices.
RICHARD PEEK,
 Roby's Buildings, George-street.

EXCHANGE UPON LONDON.

THE Royal Bank of Australia hereby give notice, that they will sell their Drafts or Scotch Bank Acceptances, payable in London.
J. P. ROBINSON,
 Resident Director.
 Office, No. 2, Church Hill

EXTENSIVE SALE.
BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will offer to the public competition at his Mart, George-street and Charlotte-place, at twelve o'clock precisely, **THE HOUSE, AND FOUR ACRES OF LAND,**
 LATELY OCCUPIED BY MR. R. JONES, AT DARLINGHURST,
 in the first instance, in ONE LOT; and failing to obtain a satisfactory offer by this mode of sale, in ALLOTMENTS, as subdivided by a late survey, to be seen at the Mart.
 Full particulars as to terms on day of sale. Immediately after the above, Mr. LYONS will offer the well known farm, **FLEURS,** one of the best watered farms in the colony, situated on the Western Road, near Penrith, twenty-seven miles from Sydney, with all the farming implements now on the spot.
 The farm consists of about **TWO THOUSAND ACRES**, of which the greater part is cleared, and the whole is subdivided into twenty well fenced paddocks.
THE VINEYARD, which extends over six acres, is in good order, and produced this year 2000 gallons of wine.
 On the property there is a **DWELLING HOUSE** containing twelve rooms, a **DAILY** able to contain the milk of two hundred cows, and a variety of other out-offices, too numerous to particularize in an advertisement, and all built of brick or stone, on the best principles.
 Parties contemplating a purchase will receive every facility for satisfying themselves of the capabilities of the farm, on application to Mr. Daniel Peterson, the superintendent in charge; and a description of all buildings and implements, &c., may be seen at the Auctioneer's.
 It will be in the power of the purchaser to complete a most compact **DAIRY ESTABLISHMENT**, by the purchase of the herd of cattle now running on the estate, and consisting of—
 12 bullocks, one year
 81 buls, under one
 117 cows
 40 bullocks
 101 heifers
 67 steers
 418 head, more or less,
 which, within ten days of the sale of the farm itself, will be offered on the spot.
 The herd consists chiefly of the offspring of imported cattle, and is acknowledged by competent judges as of first-rate quality.
 A quantity of **WINE** made at **FLEURS**, grain, hay, pigs, and poultry, will at the same time be offered, and full particulars will appear in the public papers a week before the 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
 Library Estate
 South Head Road
 Botany
 Clippendale
 Balmain
 Pyrmont, &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.

THE GENERAL PRINTING OFFICE.
HENRY EVERS

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his Friends and the Public, that he has received an assortment of Plain, Fancy, and Ornamental **TYPE**, which enables him to execute orders in an **EXPEDITIOUS** and **SUPERIOR** manner, and at **PRICES** to meet the depressed state of the times
CARDS **INVOICES**
BILL HEADINGS **CIRCULARS**
LABELS **PRINTING BILLS,** &c.
 executed at the lowest possible **PRICE.**
RESIDENCE and **PRINTING** Office, at Mr. Jervis', No. 392, Pitt-street, North, opposite to Brougham-place.
May, 1844.

PASTORAL ASSOCIATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

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

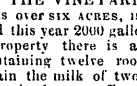
NEW SALTING AND BOILING DOWN ESTABLISHMENT.

AT DUTTON'S POINT, FIVE DOCK.
THE Undersigned begs to inform settlers and others, that he is now prepared to **BOIL DOWN CATTLE AND SHEEP** at Five Dock, and will do so at reduced rates.
 The charges for boiling down and classifying the tallow will be as follows, viz.:—
 For Cattle, the hide only, or if the settlers prefer for 17s. 6d. each.
 For Sheep, 6d. each.
 Casks charged at cost prices, (about 25s. per ton), if required, the rounds, &c. of the beef can be cured at the lowest possible charge.
 The tallow, &c. will be delivered free of extra expense at any Wharf or alongside of any Vessel in the harbour.
 The establishment is at present capable of boiling down 30 head of cattle daily, and on the 1st of June, will be equal to 60 head per day.
 Early application is requested to be made to
CHARLES ABERCROMBIE.
 Sydney, May 20, 1844

PROTEST of the PASTORAL ASSOCIATION of New South Wales, against the projected Regulations of His Excellency Sir George Gipps, said to have been forwarded for the consideration of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State, in a Despatch, dated 3rd April last, by the ship *General Hewitt*.

The Committee of the Pastoral Association, although not bound to notice a document so apocryphal, put forth without the formalities of official routine, yet believing that document to be genuine, from its having remained so long uncontradicted, protest against the Regulations which it contains for the following reasons:
 (1.) Because the upset price of £1 an acre is evidently unreasonable for Land, three acres of which are admitted, even on the face of these projected Regulations, to be required for the feed of one sheep.
 (2.) Because these Regulations give the occupant no right of pre-emption, but on the contrary, expose him to an unfair and ruinous competition.
 (3.) Because these regulations do not give any fixity of tenure, or any tenure at all; the occupation of the Run not being under Lease, for a fixed term at a fixed rent, but under License which may be withdrawn, or the fee for which may be raised indefinitely at the will of the Executive.
 (4.) Because the system now sought to be introduced resembles closely that of Leases renewable at stated periods on payment of fines, a system universally exploded, but here especially inconvenient and unjust, as the occupant can never know the terms on which he will be permitted to renew his License; the lowest will be £320, but how much more will entirely depend upon the competition of the Auction Room.
 (5.) Because the Crown, by the 5th projected Regulation, expressly reserves its absolute right to these Lands, and by such reservation, retains to itself the power of taxing the people without the consent of their Representatives, to an unlimited extent.
 (6.) Because the effect of these projected Regulations is, without giving the occupant any additional security against disturbance by the Crown, to render his tenure yet more uncertain, by putting it in the power of any third person to eject him, if he be not able at a short notice to pay a large sum of ready money.
 (7.) Because the uncertainty of tenure is a far stronger inducement to make permanent improvements, than the prospect of compensation for them, it being perfectly notorious that their estimated value will never replace the outlay.
 (8.) Because no compensation is offered for the risks incurred in proving the fitness of the run for the pasturage of stock, although it is well known that in making selections the best judges have been deceived, and forced to abandon them with a heavy loss of stock and capital.
 (9.) Because the investment of large sums in the purchase of Land would tend to produce another commercial crisis; and because the exportation of Money from this Colony, where it is three times as valuable as in England, in exchange for Emigrants, whom it is equally expedient to the payer of poor-rates at home to send as for us to receive, and a large portion of whose passage-money ought consequently to be paid by the parishes, is an operation which must be injurious to the Colony.
 (10.) Because the sum payable to the Government under the proposed Regulations, within the first five years, would amount to more than the whole (present saleable) value of stock departing outside the boundaries of the Colony—viz.:
 2000 Licenses at £10 a year for five years £100,000
 2000 Half Sections of Land, 320 acres, at 20s. (at least) per acre 640,000
 Assessment 3,200,000 Sheep at 1d. per annum, 600,000 Cattle at 3d. per annum, for five years 105,000
 £845,000

THE



(11.) Because whatever may be thought of the expediency of obliging the occupant to purchase a homestead, there can be none in compelling him to purchase an additional 320 acres at the end of eight years, since they will not be required as a homestead, and are quite insignificant for pastoral purposes.
 (12.) Because diseased Sheep can only be removed in the month of February, and therefore if the Auction be not in that month, the loss of the Run implies the loss of the Stock.
 The Committee of the Pastoral Association, although fully alive to the impending ruin with which these projected Regulations are fraught, would yet entreat the Colonists of New South Wales not to be dismayed, but to persevere in their present efforts, in the full assurance that no amount of misgovernment has ever been able to bear down a British community if true to itself.
B. BOYD, Chairman.
 Sydney, May 16.

Colonial Observer Price Current.

THURSDAY, MAY 30.

Main table with columns: IMPORTS, FROM, TO, REMARKS. Includes categories like ALE, BEER, BOTTLED, BEER, BOTTLED, SPIRITS (IN BOND), WINE, VINEGAR, and various goods with prices in £ s. d.

R. COWAN AND CO'S.

(96, KING-STREET EAST)

LIST PRICES OF THEIR TEAS:

Table listing tea prices: 10 Boxes black tea, each... 0 10 0; 158 Ditto ditto superior, 28-lb. net... 0 14 6; etc.

Sydney Salting Company.

THE Directors of this Company, being desirous to accommodate the settlers and to make the charges as low as practicable, will now boil down hullocks at the following rates: For every bullock, four years old and upwards, seven shillings per head, with the tongue & off 1; Or, in lieu of money, the hide, tongue, and offal.

TO OBSERVE!

GENERAL DRAPERY, STOPS, BOOTS, SHOES, and HATS, can be purchased at TRAFALGAR HOUSE much cheaper than in any other establishment in the colony.

The unprecedented low prices of this house are well known in Sydney; but, for the information of country customers, the following list is subjoined: -

Ladies' white cotton hose, commencing at 5 1/2 l. per pair; Ladies' black cot on and worsted hose, very low; A superb selection of richly embroidered lace ditto, only 6d. per pair; Gentlemen's brown cotton half hose, from 5d. per pair; etc.

Exports.

Table with columns: PRICE, PFR., REMARKS. Includes Wool, Choice Flocks, Blue Gum, Treanails, Mimosa Bark, etc.

SPIRITS AND TOBACCO ARE USUALLY SOLD IN BOND, ALL OTHER ARTICLES (FOREIGN) DUTY PAID.

DUTIES.

On all Spirits, the produce of the United Kingdom, or of British Possessions in the West Indies or North America, (via England) 9s. per gallon imperial. On all other Spirits, 12s. per gallon imperial. On all Wine, £13 for every £100 in value.

Hats! Hats! Hats!

JUST OPENED, at TRAFALGAR HOUSE, 1000 SILK and BRAVER HATS, of every shape and size made, at prices never before heard of in any part of the world.

For Health and Scenery.

TO LET, a retired and pleasantly situated Verandah Cottage, fronting the beautiful bay of Waterview, containing six rooms, detached kitchen, and servants-room, a never-failing well of the finest water, a flower and a vegetable garden, and with a convenient landing place at high and low water.

Mercantile Bills on England, at 60 & 90 days' sight... 2 Premium; Private Bills on Calcutta, at 60 Days is. 9d. & Rupee; Treasury Bills; Not drawing; Madras; Bank Bills, at 30 days; 3 per cent premium; Canton; On all unmanufactured tobacco, 1s. 6d. per lb.; and on all manufactured Tobacco and Snuff, 2s. per lb.

Sydney: Printed and published at the OBSERVER'S General Printing Office, College street, (formerly called Jamison street,) by the proprietors, R. BARR & R. KITCHEN. Thursday, May 30, 1844.