

The Colonial Observer.

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Colonial Politics.

GENERAL EDUCATION.

AFTER a long and "chilling frost," the ice has again been broken on the transcendently important subject of Education. On the motion of Mr. Lowe, seconded by Mr. Cowper, a Committee of Council was appointed on Friday last "to enquire into and report upon the state of education in this Colony, and to devise the means of placing the education of youth upon a basis suited to the wants and wishes of the community." Besides the mover and seconder, already mentioned, the members of this Committee, as they stand upon the list, are Dr. Lang, Sir T. L. Mitchell, Dr. Nicholson, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Therry, Mr. Windeyer, the Attorney General, and the Colonial Secretary.

As our readers will doubtless recollect that during the first Session of the Legislative Council, Dr. Lang submitted to the House a series of Resolutions on the subject of education—of which, however, after being some time on the paper, it was ultimately agreed to postpone the consideration till the present Session, in consequence of provision having been made by the Government in the Estimates for 1844, for the continuance of the existing system during the present year—it may be necessary to explain why these Resolutions were not again brought forward, and why the present arrangement has been adopted instead.

Two reasons have operated in bringing about the arrangement referred to. On the one hand as the Governor had announced in his opening Speech that a Bill would be submitted to the Council for the remodelling of the Constitution of the District Councils, it was evident that that Bill would necessarily force the consideration of the whole subject of education upon the House; and in such circumstances it was not advisable to have it dragged forward by any private member of Council prematurely. On the other hand Dr. Lang could not be ignorant that in certain quarters there were pretty strong prejudices against himself as a Presbyterian, on the subject of education, just as there were against Mr. Therry, who had also intimated some intention of moving in the matter, as a Roman Catholic. In the estimation of the *Via Media* men, who are by no means an inconsiderable party in the Council, the one of these gentlemen was just as far wrong on the right hand as the other was on the left; and prudence, therefore, as well as patriotism, doubtless dictated to both the propriety of holding back on so important a question lest the attainment of the one grand object in view might be endangered by exceptionable advocacy. In these circumstances a meeting of members representing all shades of opinion and all sections of the Colony, was held after the breaking up of the Council on Wednesday the 19th instant, at which it was arranged that, in the event of the Government's declining to originate any general measure on the subject of education, a Committee, to be formed as impartially as possible from all sides and sections of the House, should be appointed on the motion of Mr. Lowe, to

be seconded by Mr. Cowper. The gentlemen present agreed upon the Committee, which was appointed accordingly on Friday, the 21st, and, consisting as that Committee does of High Church and Low Church Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, and Quakers, it may safely be presumed to represent all classes in the Colony, as far as the grand subject of education is concerned.

There are two questions connected with the general subject of education in this Colony to which the attention of the Council must very speedily be turned. The first of these questions is How is education to be maintained throughout the Territory? With this question, of course, the Committee have nothing to do. The Governor, and the Act of Parliament, doubtless at His Excellency's suggestion, have settled this matter already. The burden is henceforth to be taken off entirely from the shoulders of the Great Go, *alias* the Legislative Council, and thrown upon those of the Little Goes, *alias* the District Councils. "These Botany Bay people," Sir George and Lord Stanley seem to think, "ain't half taxed yet. They can bear a great deal more without breaking down entirely. Let the Public Treasury, therefore, be relieved of the £15,000 a year or so hitherto voted for education. We can find use enough for that amount otherwise. Let the boobies educate themselves, that is let them pay for it themselves, if they want education; and if they don't, let them go without and be hanged!" Such, we say, is the *sharp practice* of those able political lawyers, *Dodson and Fogg*, in the matter of Colonial Education. It requires looking into, we cannot help thinking, in the General Grievance Committee; which, we trust, will investigate it thoroughly.

The other question to which we have adverted regards the system to be adopted for the general education of the Colony. This is the question now before the Committee of Council; and our own intention in the matter as public Journalists is, not to put forth any authoritative decision of the case and thereby to attempt to override the Committee, but simply to throw such light upon it as will enable persons of candour and discernment to understand it thoroughly and to decide for themselves. The right of private judgment is a sacred one among Protestants, and we have no wish to interfere with the due exercise of that right in so important a matter as the education of the people. At the same time we are decidedly of opinion that the ground common to all parties, or at least to a large majority, on this most important matter is much more extensive than is generally supposed; and lest our own opinion on such a subject should be open to suspicion, we shall avail ourselves of the following remarks, in the propriety of which we entirely concur, from a pamphlet on "National Education," by Mr. Henry Dunn, Secretary to the British and Foreign School Society, published in the year 1838.

"Man," says an eloquent American writer, "may master nature, to become in turn its slave. Civilization, so far from being able of itself to give moral strength and elevation, includes causes of degradation which nothing but the religious principle can withstand." Hence

the necessity of connecting with every system of Education, sound moral and religious instruction.

If this be allowed, and I suppose it will scarcely be disputed, the practical question at once arises—In what way can this instruction be most efficiently imparted, without undue interference with the religious peculiarities of conflicting sects?

The difficulty, admitted on all hands to exist, in effecting such an object, is not confined to this country, nor is it altogether connected with the existence of an Established Church. In the United States, the intelligent Editor of the American Annals tells us, "there are parties in Education as well as in politics. We have Radicals (he says) who would pull down everything; Conservatives who allow no change; and Reformers who try to avoid the errors of both; and we (he adds) probably should be assigned to each of these parties by different individuals. There is also an anti-religious party; and a non-religious party—who unwittingly favor the first, by leaving out all religion in Education; and a religious party, who believe, as we have declared our selves to believe, from our first address to this time, that a Bible theology cannot be taught in a common school, religion must be the foundation and top-stone of Education; that the Bible should be studied more diligently than any other volume, and that the *spirit of religion* should pervade even the common school."

In England, no one, so far as I am aware avowedly opposes religious instruction. Hostility to religion with us generally shields itself under a cloak of hypocrisy. Our avowed differences relate merely to the kind of religious instruction which shall be given, and to the mode in which it shall be imparted. Three methods of meeting the difficulty have been proposed:—

I. To compel all to be educated in the principles of the National Church.

II. To separate secular altogether from religious instruction, confining the schoolmaster to the former, and leaving the latter to be imparted by different persuasions.

III. To limit religious instruction in the Schools to the reading and teaching of Holy Scriptures.

The first of these plans rests the validity of religious instruction on the communication of the symbol; the second throws all responsibility as to spiritual matters into the hands of the priest; the last trusts implicitly to instruction in the Bible.

In this Colony the first of these methods is altogether out of the question. We have here no National Church. On the contrary we have four Churches Established, or receiving support from the State; besides others, receiving no support, whose rights and privileges in the matter of education are at least equal to those of any of the others. In such circumstances the first of the methods enumerated is quite impracticable; and the Local Government acted on this idea, under authority from home, when it established the present Denominational System. The second of the three methods enumerated by Mr. Dunn is what is commonly called the Irish System. The introduction and establishment of this System in New South Wales was attempted by his late Excellency, Sir Richard Bourke, in the year 1835; but the attempt proved an utter failure, in consequence of the determined opposition of all the Protestant communions of the Colony; and we have no hesitation in expressing our belief that a similar attempt would be equally unsuccessful still. Protestants will never allow the Holy Scriptures to be banished from the public schools; for although they will willingly concede to the Roman Catholics that they (i.e. Protestants) can have no right to force the children of Roman Catholic parents to use the authorised version of the Holy Scriptures, and that such children ought therefore to be exempted from so unrighteous an imposition by authority, they can never allow Roman Ca-

tholics to force the Scriptures in that version out of the common schools.

The third of the three methods enumerated by Mr. Dunn is "To limit religious instruction in the Schools to the reading and teaching of Holy Scripture." It will scarcely be necessary to prove that in all Christian countries, Christianity is part and parcel of the law of the land. It is acknowledged to be so in the United States of America, where there is no established Church, as much as in England, where there is. To resume Mr. Dunn—

"Taking it for granted then, that the legislation of a Christian country (by which I mean a country, the inhabitants of which are professedly Christians) must of necessity assume the truth of Christianity, it is only necessary to show, that the simple introduction of the Bible into schools does not favour one sect or prejudice another. But this is self evident; since the magistrate does no more than express his conviction that the Bible is a suitable book to be read by youth. He gives no opinion as to the particular scheme of theology which should be deduced therefrom. He does not meddle with matters which must be settled at other times, and in other places, by the judgment of the individual, or by the exposition of the sect.

Again the safe ward of freedom is the Christian Scriptures. The great and golden rule for governors in relation to religion—*Protect and let alone*, is a simple deduction from the Bible. A truth like this natural morality never taught; the human mind was incapable of such a conception—it is as foreign to its nature, as it is superior to its capacity. The offspring of pure and unadulterated christianity, it cannot exist apart from its parent; it can only be developed, in proportion as the Bible is separated from the creed, truth from a human system, religion from the science of theology. To maintain, therefore, as some do, that a Government adopting the rule of simple protection, cannot recognize either Christianity in the general, or the Bible, as the standard of faith and morals, is to caricature the claims of conscience, and to place liberty in an antagonist position with the very charter to which she owes her birth.

When Dr. Lang proposed, during last Session of Council, that the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment, creed or catechism, should be read and taught in the schools of the Colony, a great outcry was raised on the part of the Episcopal clergy, as if the measure were one of hostility to the Church of England. The unreasonableness, as well as the particular object, of such a misrepresentation is obvious. The Church of England, as well as every other Protestant denomination, professes to rest on the Holy Scriptures in the authorised version as the only foundation of its faith and practice. It has never proscribed the Holy Scriptures in that version, like a certain other communion which it is unnecessary to mention. On the contrary, the grand Protestant maxim, "The Bible, and the Bible alone, is the religion of Protestants," is the maxim of a divine of the Church of England. That any proposal therefore to limit religious instruction in schools to the reading and teaching of the Holy Scriptures could ever have been interpreted as a measure of hostility to the Church of England can only be imputed to the bigotry, intolerance, and sectarianism of certain members of that communion. Let us again hear Mr. Dunn, however, on that point.

We do not ask for the Bible simply because we believe it to be the inspired Word of God, truly as we hold such belief, but because, being a book recognized as divine by all religious denominations—the book on which the laws and morals of the country are alike based—its admission into schools does not involve the violation of any man's conscience. We oppose the introduction of the Church Catechism only because it cannot be introduced without such violation of conscience. We do

not ask the admission of *our several Catechisms*, since that would equally involve the principle of religious inconsistency. We claim the Bible as the common foundation on which all our denominations rest; as the groundwork of all our creeds; as the book, a knowledge of which is necessary, in order to enable mankind to judge of the merits of conflicting creeds; without which they can never be in a position to decide betwixt truth and error—and the perusal of which by children cannot reasonably be complained of by any one long as those who disapprove are allowed to enjoy all the secular advantages of the School apart from its imposition.

The motion of Mr. Simpson, of Edinburgh, that to avoid religious disputes in schools, the schoolmaster should be confined to the inculcation of "natural morality alone, shewing (his pupils) that it has a natural origin in their own constitution, and in the relation of that constitution to external creation"—leaving all other reasons for obedience to the clergyman, who shall be admitted at a fixed hour to teach revealed religion—is in my view monstrous. The child is found guilty of falsehood; he is to be rebuked, and, if possible, brought to repentance. But how? By telling him, I suppose, that a lie is inconvenient—that it occasions trouble, that it is opposed "to his own constitution, and to the relation of that constitution to external creation." But the child thinks, (whatever he may choose to say) that a lie is useful—it has saved him from punishment before, and he intends that, if possible, it shall do so again. Will any lesson drawn from natural morality alone, convince him of the contrary? Will it avail, under circumstances like these, to talk to a child about truth having a natural origin in its own constitution? The idea is absurd.

But suppose this kind of lecture to answer the end, and that the child is convinced and reforms; what lesson has been inculcated? Plainly this—that the Bible and Christianity are not necessary to preserve virtue in the earth. And what is the direct, the unavoidable inference? Why, that the whole is a prejudice, a superstition, a piece of priestcraft. Yet this is what we must come to, in a system of National Education, if we once allow the Government cannot equitably assume the truth of Christianity.

That such a system, under any circumstances, could be permanent is impossible. Public sentiment, like the pendulum, ever swinging from one extreme to the other, would bring us back to Creeds and Catechisms; old controversies would spring up with new vigour, and we should again discover that no consistent resting place is to be found apart from the recognition of the Bible.

"The popular schools of a nation," says M. Cousin, the apostle of Educational Reform in France, "ought to be imbued with the religious spirit of that nation. Christianity is or is not the religion of the people of France. It can not be denied that it is a task, then, in its object to respect or to destroy it? If we mean to set about destroying it, then I allow we ought by no means to have it taught in the people's schools. But if the object we propose to ourselves is totally different, we must teach our children that religion which civilized our fathers; that religion, whose liberal spirit prepared and can alone sustain all the great institutions of modern times. The schoolmaster, therefore, must be prepared to give adequate religious instruction. The *less we desire our schools to be ecclesiastical the more they must be Christian*. Religion is, in my eyes, the best—perhaps the only basis of popular instruction."

"There is an atheistical plan," observes the able American writer just quoted, "which forbids the entrance of the Bible into multitudes of our schools; and under the pretence of excluding sectarianism, shuts out Christianity, and establishes the influence of a single sect, who would de throne the Creator, and break every bond of social order."

"I would not, for a moment, propose the question whether theology ought to be taught in our schools. Against this I should be the foremost to protest. The question is merely whether, as a matter of policy or safety to the community, the study of the Bible shall be excluded from a child's course of instruction during six days out of seven of his life. What inference must be drawn from this, concerning the importance of that book, compared with others on which he is obliged to spend so much time and labour?"

Conceiving then that no Protestant denomination can rightly object to the limitation of religious instruction in the public schools to the reading and teaching of the Holy Scriptures, which all Protestants regard as the sole, as it is the common fountain of their faith, we trust the Committee of Council now sitting will earnestly and unambiguously recommend that the education of the Colony should be placed on this broad and scriptural foundation. We shall then realize the magnificent description of the poet Milton, and prove "a noble and puissant Colony rousing herself, like a strong man after sleep, and shaking her invincible locks; as an eagle mewing her mighty youth, and kindling her undazzled eye at the mid-day beam, purging and unscaling her long abused sight, at the fountain itself of heavenly radiance."

In some future number we shall shew why the Bible ought to be read in schools to the people.

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

Among the various abuses and grievances which have been brought under the notice of the Legislative Council during the short period of the session which has elapsed, we cannot omit noticing that of the Government Printing Office, an institution which, in the present distressed state of business, cannot be regarded otherwise than as a mischievous nuisance. There can be no doubt that, at the time the present system was adopted, the supply of competent journeymen was not adequate to the demand of the Colony; and the consequence was, that the Government contractor was sometimes unable to execute his orders within the required time, and that much inconvenience resulted from such irregularity. The exigencies of the public service rendered the establishment of the present office justifiable, if not absolutely necessary; and so long as the circumstances remained unchanged, the regular printers made no formal or public complaint. But the state of the circumstances is now completely reversed; the Colony does not afford employment to nearly the numbers of printers who have arrived on its shores; in Sydney alone some twenty or thirty are walking about "all the day idle," "because no man hath hired" them; and, consequently, it becomes a very serious question, whether the Government are justified in continuing the monopoly of the Government Printing Office, to the exclusion of numbers of competent individuals, who are reduced, with their families, to the greatest distress. This question would arise, even if the Government establishment were conducted according to the fair and legitimate principles which have been adopted by the trade in Great Britain; but it becomes doubly serious, when a system is pursued which is not only opposed to the rules of the trade, but which, if suffered to continue, must increase to a fearful extent the evils now existing, and throw upon the world numbers of young men, for whom the Colony offers no probable source of employment. The rule of the trade in the United Kingdom, with respect to apprentices, is, that their number, in any particular office, shall always be in proportion to the number of journeymen employed in the same office, and, if our collection serves us, no regular office, under any circumstances, takes more than four apprentices. In those offices where this rule is not observed, no respectable journeyman will consent to work, knowing that the proportion thus fixed is amply sufficient to allow a fair profit to the master, and to supply the future probable demand for labour in the country. Whether this rule could be adopted in this Colony with any stringency, we do not now pause to enquire—the circumstances being somewhat different; but surely it is out of all decency, that from fifteen to twenty apprentices should be employed in the Government office—a number preposterously out of proportion to any probable demand for labour—in addition to six or seven prisoners of the crown, whose society, we should conceive, could not be highly beneficial to the morals of their youthful fellow-labourers.

We have no hesitation in expressing our indignation at this unfair and mischievous system, and are heartily glad that the attention of the Legislative Council has been drawn to the subject by the spirited petition of the Master and Journeymen Printers of Sydney, presented on Wednesday, the 19th instant, by Dr. Bland. The petition bore the signatures of SEVENTY-FIVE Masters and Journey-

men, and, we are informed, would have been increased, had not self-interested feelings prompted one master to exercise a despotic influence over the free-wills of his labourers. The following is a copy of the petition, which is drawn up with great judgment and calmness, and is well worthy of general attention:—

To the Honorable the Legislative Council of New South Wales,

The petition of the undersigned masters and journeymen printers of the city of Sydney:

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,
That your petitioners, anticipating the introduction of an item into the public estimates for the ensuing year for defraying the expenses of the "Government Printing Office," feel called upon to suggest to your honorable body the necessity of an inquiry whether, under the present system of conducting that establishment, it is either just or expedient that it should be continued.

That your petitioners would respectfully shew, that there are now peculiar circumstances existing in the state of the printing business of this city, to call for the continued interference of the Government with the legitimate operations of trade, by departing from the principle established in other cases, of submitting the public works of the colony to public competition by contract, much less to warrant the Government Printing Office in competing with the master printers of Sydney or work other than that required by the Government, as has been done with success in at least one case during the present year.

That your petitioners would respectfully represent, that the principal cause which led to the establishment of the Government Printing Office—namely, the irregularity with which the government printing was executed by contract, on account of an alleged scarcity of workmen, can now have no weight in favour of the continuation of that establishment, as there are at present and have been for upwards of two years, numbers of printers, varying from 15 to 30, unemployed in Sydney, partly arising from a decrease in the general demand for printing—partly from the arrival of many workmen from the United Kingdom, induced by flattering but false pretensions to emigrate to this colony—but chiefly in consequence of the withdrawal from public competition of the printing required by the Executive Government and the Legislative Council, and placing the same in the hands of a government official, to be executed by convict labour, to the exclusion of free workmen.

That your petitioners would further represent, that since the institution of the Government Printing Office, the number of prisoners available for that establishment has so much decreased, through the expiration of their sentences and the indulgence of tickets-of-leave, that the residue are totally inadequate to the performance of the required work, and that, to obviate this difficulty, the plan has been resorted to of taking on a number of apprentices, out of all proportion to the probable future demand for printers in this colony. The system, if persevered in, your petitioners humbly conceive will prove detrimental to the interests:—

First, Of those master printers, who, having invested capital in the purchase of printing materials, are debarred from entering the field of legitimate competition for the public work by the monopoly of the Government Printing Office, which could no longer exist without the aid of these boys, in consequence of no further assistance being derivable from convict labour.
Secondly, Of those journeyman printers, who, having served an apprenticeship to the business, and in many instances paid large premiums with their indentures, are now walking the streets of Sydney in idleness and want, and whose numbers must be fearfully increased on the expiration of the indentures of these apprentices.—And
Thirdly,—Of the apprentices themselves, as the fact is apparent, that the constant association of those youths with prisoners of the crown, at an age when impressions are most easily and lastingly received, must eventuate in a laxity of morals that cannot be compensated by the knowledge of the business which they may acquire—a knowledge which will prove but a questionable advantage to them, as no probable increase in the demand for printing in this colony will furnish employment to all that will be thus thrown on the trade.

That your petitioners have been informed, and are led to believe, that there are eighteen youths as apprentices now employed in the Government Printing Office, while there are but six or seven prisoners of the crown strictly belonging to the printing department.

That your petitioners would also represent to your honorable body, that it is their firm conviction, if inquiry was instituted into the quantity of work performed, and the expense of producing the same, at the Government Printing Office, it would be found that a considerable saving of the public money might be effected by having the work performed by contract, and thereby be the means of giving employment to the many who emigrated to this colony in the humble hope of providing for their families.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray, that your honorable body will be pleased to take these premises into your favourable consideration, and to make such full inquiry as they doubt not will induce your honorable body to recommend the discontinuance of the Government Printing Office.

And your petitioners as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL OBSERVER.
Sydney, June 14, 1844.

SIR—In the Rev. Dr. M'Garrie's letter, published in the Sydney Morning Herald of the 7th instant, I observe a statement which, to use his own words, "the man must be very bold indeed, who should venture to make," in the teeth of the indisputable evidence to the contrary daily arriving from Scotland. I allude to the following remarks:—"The disruption of the Church in Scotland, referred to in the debate in Council, has been attended with the calamities anticipated. Four hundred and seventy ministers nominally seceded in May, 1843; but not more than two hundred of them were parish ministers; many regret the step they took; their places are ably filled by ministers equal, if not superior, in every qualification of the Christian ministry, and the mass of the people is still attached to the venerable Establishment."

Now, I should like to hear from the Rev. Gentleman, by whom, and upon whom, were the calamities anticipated, for it was certainly not upon the seceding ministers, inasmuch as they anticipated the calamities, by renouncing all connection with the Establishments, once "venerable" but now in its dotage.

I should also like to know where these eminent men, who so ably fill the empty churches, have been picked up, for if I mistake not, they are in general but other editions of Dominic Sampson—men who never had a "call" from any congregation; and if they are men of such superior qualifications, it argues but little for the discernment of the people of Scotland that they were so long allowed to toil as "Dominies."

As to Dr. M'Garrie's assertion, that the "mass" of the people are still attached to the Establishment, I would refer to the Rev. Doctor, I am sure, that by the word mass he means (one of the definitions of it in Walker's Dictionary) "an assemblage and distinct" for the assemblages in question are certainly rather "indistinct" to the naked eye, however large they may be seen when viewed through the magnifying glass of the Reverend Gentleman's imagination.

But, if by the mass, he means the great body or majority of the people, I would call his attention to the subjoined extract from a letter received this week per "Hindoo" from a minister of the Free Church of Scotland, and a man whose high standing and respectability (of which Dr. M'G. says so much in his letter) are at least equal to those of any member of the Residuary Synod of Australia. Compare his statements with those of Dr. M'Garrie, and you will perceive that the reputation of the latter gentleman, "that high standing and respectability" are not a sufficient guarantee for integrity of motive; applies much better in his own case, than it does in the case he wished to apply it to.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
A FREE PRESBYTERIAN.

December 27th, 1843—I need not state to you how the disruption in the Church of Scotland took place last May. You will have seen all that from the newspapers. Indeed the matter became inevitable, as the Civil Courts interdicted the preaching of the Gospel, interfered with discipline, set aside the solemn acts of the Church as of no value, and in fact set their own authority in matters purely spiritual above the authority of Christ delegated to office-bearers in the Church, for the education of his body (the Church).

The Moderator sold the Church to the State, to be ruled and directed by the changeable law of man at pleasure. The constitution and spiritual independence of the Church were gone, and consequently about five hundred ministers declared they could not in conscience nor on the ground of God's word submit to such rule in Christ's house, as stewards that were to render an account.

They demitted their charges, and I among the rest. Two thirds of the people of Scotland have joined us. Almost every man in — (a district of about 8,000 inhabitants), has come out. Only about 50 now go to the parish church. Mr. — lives in a room at —, and preaches in the open fields. He is to get a church built immediately. About £200,000 sterling have already been raised for building churches in the country. A common fund has been raised all over the country by the church, our half-yearly dividend last Christmas, was £80, and we trust things will get better.

A SELECT CONGREGATION.

(FROM THE GREENOCK OBSERVER.)

Of all the extraordinary consequences of the late disruption in the Established Church, we believe in no part of braid Scotland has there been anything to parallel the desolation that has come over West Blackhall-street Chapel here, since the departure of the Rev. Mr. Morrison. On Sabbath week the Church was opened for divine service, and the plate placed in the porch as usual. The Rev. Mr. Tudhope, from Largs, having been appointed to officiate, arrived at the proper time, and proceeded to the pulpit, but was met by the bedevil, who thus accosted him—"Sir, I don't think it's my use to preach, as I doot there's naeboddy coonin' the day." Mr. T. replied, "Oh yes, there will be the preacher and yourself at least," and proceeded to obey his spiritual superiors. He accordingly mounted the rostrum, and proceeded to business. The preacher was at his post, and, on rising, looked unutterable things, not a living soul being there to join him in the psalm. The bedevil, honest man, tried to see the absolute vacuum, had fled to the session-house, and thrown himself down on a bench in dismay. Meanwhile the preacher was doing his duty

nobly: the quavers and semiquavers thrilled among the empty pews as if through so many French horns.

"Till roof and rafters a'did dirl."

He resumed his seat, yet not a being appeared. The federal, poor fellow, was still giving vent to his grief solus in the session house. The sermon continued, and went on

"W! bath zeal and fervour,"

and the precursor, who is an excellent judge, declares that there have been few like it ever delivered in that house.—During the whole of the proceedings only one solitary individual appeared, besides the devoted federal, who only peeped in at the door to see how matters were getting on, and then set off. The various duties were done fully and faithfully, and the congregation dismissed at a quarter to one o'clock, which was fully fifteen minutes after that of the other churches in town. However before dismissal, a number of intimations were read to the managers, &c., &c. On the afternoon the same farce was gone through, and the only alteration in the case was, that there was one auditor, in addition to the federal, a decent barber in town, who happened to wander in, and, as the discourse was literally and solely delivered to himself, he could not be so hardened and cruel as to rise and come out, having never during his whole life been so specially addressed. The whole affair displayed such solemn mockery that we forbear comment.

THE PRESBYTERIAN MARRIAGE QUESTION.—The Rev. Dr. Stewart, Moderator of the Irish Assembly, has published an address to the Presbyterian body, detailing the proceedings in London during the visit of the deputation from the Assembly last session. He complains bitterly of the "Prelate's" ascendancy in the Select Committee of the House of Lords; but admits that Lord Lyndhurst and the committee generally declared that Government were disposed to introduce a new Marriage Law for Ireland of the most liberal character, placing Presbyterians on the same footing as Episcopalians. He states, however, that the great obstacles in the way of the Presbyterians arise from Puseyism, which he denounces as akin to Popery, and which he says, is ever active and "restless as the spirit of evil."—*Dumfries and Galloway Courier.*

English Intelligence.

The *Georgetown* barque, Captain Bell, arrived here on Saturday evening last, having left the Downs for the 5th March. She is the second of the series of monthly mail packets, having taken the place of the *Superior*, which was taken off the berth. The *Georgetown* brought a very large mail, consisting of eleven bags, which, however, from the scanty arrangements at the Post Office, have been very gradually issued to the public. It is to be regretted that the Post Master has no power to engage supernumeraries on such occasions; the trifling expense of which would be far more than recompensed by the convenience of having the mails quickly sorted, and their contents in the possession of the public.

The intelligence received is highly important. The Irish State Trials have at length been terminated, and a verdict of GUILTY has been found against the Traversers. The trials lasted twenty-five days, having closed on Monday, Feb. 12. The charge of the Chief Justice occupied two days in its delivery, and the Jury retired to consider their verdict at 4, P.M., on Saturday, the 10th. They returned after some hours, and presented a verdict, which, however, was imperfect, there being no finding on several of the counts. They did not return with a complete verdict till after 12 o'clock on Saturday night, when the counsel for the defendants objected to the verdict being given on Sunday, and the unfortunate jury were, consequently, locked up till Monday morning, when they delivered their verdict in due form. The Chief Justice then discharged the jury, thanking them for their attendance during the long and painful investigation, and regretting that it was not in his power to order them any compensation.

On the first day of next term (25th April) a four-day rule for judgment will be served on the traversers, and at the expiration of the rule, the Attorney-General will move the Court for judgment. From a manifesto published by O'Connell, however, it appears that he is determined to resist to the uttermost. A writ of error will be sued for on the part of the traversers, which must be argued before the twelve Judges, and from their decision an appeal will lie to the House of Lords. The Court may, however, execute immediate judgment, without waiting for these issues to be tried. The grounds on which the traversers rely are ridiculously flimsy, and cannot have the slightest weight in themselves; they give, however, an opportunity to O'Connell to have the whole case argued before the highest tribunals, and an opportunity to those tribunals of acquitting the whole set, if they are not satisfied of their guilt. O'Connell, in his address "To the People of Ireland," counsels them to preserve order, and confidently assures them that they shall have the Parliament in College Green again. So far as we can gather, his admissions have been listened to, no outbreak of any kind having as yet occurred. The great man himself started immediately for London, and took his seat in the House of Commons, where he presented no less than 196 petitions from various parts of the world, bearing an aggregate of 387,300 signatures, praying for a repeal of the Union.

Two very animated debates had taken place in Parliament, that in the House of Lords being occasioned by the motion of the Marquis of Normanby for a Committee to enquire into the State of Ireland, which was lost by a majority of 175 to 97. A similar motion by Lord John Russell in the House of Commons went with a similar fate, the Ministers having a majority of 99 in a house of 549 members.

In answer to a question on the subject of Her Majesty's alleged embarrassments, Sir Robert Peel declared that there was not the slightest foundation for the report, the civil list not being burdened with one farthing of debt.

TAHITI.—Our readers will, we feel assured, participate in our feelings of satisfaction at the restoration to Queen Pemale of her sovereignty of Tahiti. The following letter was addressed by that unfortunate Queen to Louis Philippe.

"Tahiti, Nov. 9, 1842.

"O King,—I have been deprived in these days of my government. My sovereignty has been violated, and your admiral has taken possession (arm in hand) of my territory, because I have been accused of not observing the treaty concluded on the 9th Sept., 1842.

"It never was my intention, in putting the crown on my flag, to condemn the said treaty or to insult you, O King.

"I suppose you do not consider the fact of my having displayed the crown in my flag a crime. Your admiral only demanded the change of a trifling part, but if I had consented to that my sovereignty would have been despoiled by the great chiefs.

"I know not neither of any part of the treaty which determines the nature of my flag.

I protest formally against the severe measures taken by your admiral; but I have confidence in you, and I look for my deliverance from your compassion, from your justice, and your goodness for a Sovereign without power.

"My prayer is this: may the Almighty soften your heart—may you recognise the justice of my demand—and may you return to me the sovereignty and the government of my ancestors.

"Be kind to me, O King, and may your reign be flourishing. This is my prayer.

"POMARE."

The result of this communication, and of the official despatches forwarded by the Admiral, was, that the French Government repudiated the conduct of Du Petit Thouars, which was characterised by M. Guizot as "destitute of prudence and wisdom"—he might have added, "and of common humanity also." The opponents of the French King's Ministers and their Journals had, however, opened out in full cry against the course pursued, which they called "travelling to England!" In the House of Lords, Lord Aberdeen, in reply to a motion for papers by Lord Brougham, declared that the disavowal of the Admiral's conduct had been the sole and voluntary act of the French Government, uninfluenced by any representation whatever from the British Government.

OBITUARY.—His Serene Highness, the Grand Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, father to Prince Albert, and Uncle to Her Majesty, expired suddenly, from cramp in the stomach, on the 29th Jan. The deaths of the Earl of Besborough, Viscount Sidmouth, Lord Douglass, and Viscount Glenworth, are also recorded.

TRADE.—Speculation appeared to be increasing, and money was very plentiful. Railway shares were at a high premium, and several new lines were in contemplation. We do not find that any Wool sales had been advertised for March, but the generally improved state of trade would probably cause a farther increase beyond that of 2d. per lb., effected at the February sales.

Port Phillip.

The Petition against the return of the sitting members for Port Phillip has been dismissed, no person having come forward to substantiate the allegations contained in it.

Legislative Council.

THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1844.

PETITIONS. Major WESTWORTH presented a petition from Maitland against the Squatting Regulations.

Dr. LANG presented a petition from Richmond, and a similar one from Sydney, against the Presbyterian Church Temporalities Act.

LAW OF EVIDENCE.

Mr. YOUNG rose to move the order of the day for the second reading of the Law of Evidence Bill. The object of the bill was, the removal of certain difficulties which at present excluded the evidence of parties interested in the issues of trials. He proposed to go a step further than the law of England, in admitting nominal plaintiffs, as trustees for instance, to be witnesses. Mr. LOWE seconded the motion.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL would support the second reading, as the Bill went to legalize a practice, which had been adopted from necessity in this colony, the admitting the evidence of parties who had been convicted. He should not, however, be inclined to extend the provisions of the Act beyond the law of England.

The Bill was then read a second time; the House went into Committee, the provisions of the Bill which went beyond the English Law

were withdrawn, the House resumed, the amended Bill was reported by the Chairman of Committee—Bill ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time on Wednesday next.

EVIDENCE OF ABORIGINES BILL.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL, in rising to move the second reading of the Bill, said he would briefly state the history of the measure, and the circumstances under which it was now introduced. Cases had come under his notice which appeared to him to render such a measure necessary, and he had represented to the government that it would be advisable to introduce such a measure to the late Legislative Council, with a proviso that it should not come into operation till it had received Her Majesty's assent, by which means he intended to secure the opinions of the Attorney and Solicitor-General of England on the competency of the Legislative Council to pass such a measure.

In 1838, the measure was passed by the late Council, and sent home, at the very time that despatch from the Secretary of State was on its way hither recommending such a measure. The Bill, notwithstanding this, had been disallowed at home, though a similar bill, passed by the Legislature of Swan River, had received the royal assent, and he believed it was this very circumstance which led to the recent Act of Parliament authorizing Colonial Legislatures to pass such measures, and validating those which had been passed. There could, therefore, no longer be any doubt as to the power of the Council to pass the measure. His motive for introducing this Bill was to prevent the murder and bloodshed and other crimes, which had hitherto escaped detection and punishment from the inadmissibility of the evidence of aborigines. Many cases had come under his notice, as to which no doubt existed in his own mind, but which he could not take to a jury for want of evidence; and even in those few instances where convictions had been obtained, it was only with great difficulty, on account of the exclusion of Aboriginal witnesses.

The Imperial Parliament had not authorized the measure without being in possession of the circumstances of the case. The character of the aborigines had been fully explained—their ignorance of God and of a future state, were acknowledged in the preamble of the Act of Parliament; and on this account the Act did not contemplate their being raised to a level with other witnesses, but considered them merely as approvers, and their testimony only as having weight when sufficiently corroborated by other evidence. The hon. and learned member then detailed a case which appeared to him strongly to strengthen his views, and concluded by moving that the Bill be read a second time.

Mr. ELWIN seconded the motion.

Mr. LOWE, in an eloquent speech, opposed the measure, arguing that it was a fundamental principle of British Law that no evidence could be received *coram iudice* except the witness was examined upon oath; and also, that no one should be admitted as a competent witness who did not believe in the existence of God, and in a future state of rewards and punishments. These principles it was now sought to overthrow as far as related to the aborigines, whose evidence he believed to be entirely inadmissible, and could not consent to leave the consideration of its weight to a jury. The hon. and learned member inveighed in indignant terms against the Bill, explaining that, rather than the guilt or innocence of a fellow-creature should be submitted to a test so hideously absurd, he would revive the ordeals and judicial combats of the dark ages. "Let him fall into the hands of the Lord, for his mercies are great; but let him not fall into the hands of man—of man did he say? Oh, no, not of man—of savage and blood-thirsty cannibals!"

Dr. BLAND supported the Bill, contending that the admission of approvers was not inconsistent with the practice in Courts of Justice in the Mother Country. There, not only were men of the vilest character admitted as approvers, but they were even encouraged to come forward. If men, whose lives shewed that they were in no degree actuated by a belief in a future state, were admitted, why should not the aborigine, to whom no inducement was offered, also be admitted as evidence?

Mr. BOWMAN considered the Bill objectionable both in principle and in detail, for while every facility was given for the admission of evidence against the whites, there was no provision enabling the white man to secure similar witnesses in his own behalf. On these grounds, he should move that the Bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. HAMILTON, Sir THOMAS MITCHELL, and Dr. NICHOLSON also spoke in opposition to the Bill.

Dr. LANG said, he should feel bound to support the Bill, believing from what he knew of the blacks, that it was quite as likely the truth would be spoken by them as by the majority of witnesses whose evidence was won taken in the Colonial courts. He believed there was no better means of doing justice to the aborigines than that proposed, and should on that account support the Bill.

Mr. WESTWORTH denounced the measure in very powerful language, declaring that the proper title of the Bill would be "A Bill to encourage murder and outrage on the part of the black population, against the lives and properties of the white settlers."

Mr. TERRY, Mr. WINDREYER, and Mr. SUTTON spoke in favour of the Bill—Mr. FOSTER in opposition to it.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL replied, after which a division took place on Mr. Bowman's amendment, when there appeared for the amendment 14; for the second reading 10. The Bill was consequently lost by a majority of 4.

Council adjourned at half past eight.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21.

GRIEVANCES.

Mr. WESTWORTH rose to move "that a select committee, consisting of not less than ten members of this house, be appointed to enquire into and report upon all grievances not connected with the lands of the territory; and that it be an instruction to such committee to distinguish between those grievances which can be redressed in the Colony, and those which cannot." The hon. member observed, that he felt it necessary to enter at some length into the various grievances to which he wished to direct the attention of the Committee he now asked, especially as he knew that those grievances could not be redressed by the executive power of the colony. The first grievance of which he complained was "The civil list, which had been appropriated by the act of parliament out of the funds of the colony." Hon. members were, doubtless, aware of the circumstances which led to the American war; the separation which ensued was not caused precisely by a civil list such as was now imposed on this colony, but it certainly was caused by the Imperial Parliament attempting to tax the colonists, and appropriate the proceeds without any reference to the colonists' and without any conditional or competent authority. He begged the attention of the house to what had passed with regard to America. By the act (6th Geo III. c. 12) the British Parliament insisted on levying and appropriating all taxes, and asserted their right of legislating in all cases in the colonies, and imposed the obnoxious tea and stamp duties. It was only after twelve years campaigning, that it was found impossible to enforce these laws, and in consequence, the act (18 Geo. III. c. 12) was passed, which conceded all the Americans had from the outset claimed, resigning to the colonies the control of all taxes levied within such colonies, and reserving to the British Government only the right of imposing duties for the regulation of commerce. This act, commonly called the Declaratory Act, was passed too late for America, but was in this hour the charter of the British colonies, for in the act (3rd and 4th Vic. c. 85) which was passed for Canada, the principle of the Declaratory Act was fully recognized. The case of Canada was different from that of this colony, for in Canada an equivalent had been granted, while here we had none, and he (Mr. Westworth) contended, therefore, that the imposition of the civil list was a serious grievance, being opposed to the Declaratory Act and to the more recent Canadian act to which he had referred. "That, ever since the year 1835, the colony had been burdened with the entire expense of the convict establishments." Even the former Legislative Council was opposed to this imposition, and protest after protest had issued, even from official members. These protests proceeded on the general principle that a saving to the mother country, and that to an immense amount, had been effected by the transportation of convicts to this colony; and consequently, that instead of the colony being burdened with the expense of controlling the convicts sent here for the benefit of the mother country, a balance of accounts would shew that Great Britain was largely indebted to the Colony for their maintenance and support. The third grievance of which he complained was "the want of a responsible government in this colony." The representatives of the people were not indeed subjected to the *vetting* process of an Upper House, which had occasioned so much discord in Canada, but they had no check over the Executive which they ought to have; and if the present system was continued, he anticipated nothing but collisions between the Legislative and the Executive. The fourth grievance was, "the Municipal Institutions which had recently been forced on the Colony." He was not opposed to Municipal Institutions, where there was a sufficient population, as in Sydney; but when it was attempted to bring them into force in the County of Bligh, when he saw the arrangements carried out without any reference to population, he could not but object to them altogether. The fifth grievance he should mention was, "the tenure of the office of judge in this colony." He knew that, in some instances, gross attempts had been made to bias the judges of this colony, and he thought the Council could do better than convey to the throne an expression of their desire that the judges of this colony should be made independent. There was a host of minor grievances, to which he had no doubt the committee would give their attention, but the sixth and last to which he would advert was, "that in the present state of the law, parties having claims against the Government had no means of enforcing those claims in courts of law." While such grievances as these existed, he felt that a full enquiry into them was absolutely necessary.

Dr. LANG seconded the motion in a speech of some length, which we are compelled to omit for want of room.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said, that he did not rise to offer any opposition to the motion before the house; it was sufficient that grievances were alleged to exist, and it was right that they should be fully investigated. He regretted, however, that the hon. and learned member for Sydney had suffered some observation to escape indicative of a want of confidence in the Imperial Government. The hon. and learned member had drawn comparisons between the civil list of this colony and that of Canada, but there was in the colony a charge of £30,000 for religious establishments, nothing of which sort existed in Canada, and therefore an addition to the reserved fund of Canada must be made as a charge for this purpose; indeed, on referring to the Act of Parliament, he found, that there were six other charges on the revenue of Canada besides the civil list, including the interest of the public debt of the province, &c. As to the Crown Revenues, which the hon. and learned member was willing to accept as an equivalent for the civil list, he (the Col. Sec.) found that those revenues were applied to Immigration and Public Works, and if that Council had the control of them, he doubted not they would be applied in the same manner. He (the Col. Sec.) agreed with the hon. and learned member for Sydney as to the propriety of securing the independence of the Judges, and also as to the prosecution of claims against the Crown, but should reserve his further opinions until the Report of the Committee should be laid on the table of the House.

Messrs HAMILTON and WINDYEY followed. Mr. WENTWORTH, in reply, repudiated any disloyal sentiments.

The motion being put and carried, the following Committee was appointed: Mr. Wentworth, Dr. Lang, Mr. Bradley, Captain Dumareq, Mr. Lawson, Mr. Lord, Sir T. L. Mitchell, Mr. Sutor, Mr. Windeyer, and the Attorney General.

COMPENSATION TO DISMISSED OFFICERS.

Mr. Windeyer moved an Address to the Queen, praying Her Majesty to instruct His Excellency to place on the Estimates a sum of money not exceeding one year's salary, as a compensation to those officers whose offices have been abolished by the Council during the last thirty months.

After a sharp discussion, the Address was adopted by a majority of 14 to 6.

CATARH IN SHEEP.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved for, and obtained leave to bring in a Bill to continue the Catarrh in Sheep Act.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Mr. LOWE rose to move, "That a Select Committee be appointed to enquire into, and report upon the State of Education in this Colony, and to devise means of placing the education of youth upon a basis suited to the wants and wishes of the community."

Mr. COWPER seconded the motion, which was put from the Chair, and carried *non con*. The following gentlemen were appointed to serve on the Committee, viz:—Mr. Lowe, Mr. Cowper, Dr. Lang, Sir T. L. Mitchell, Dr. Nicholson, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Therry, Mr. Windeyer, the Attorney General, and the Colonial Secretary.

Council adjourned at ten o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25.

The Council met yesterday as usual, but no business of importance was transacted. The Governor's message on District Councils will be considered on Wednesday next. Dr. Lang's motion respecting the Separation of the Port Phillip District was postponed till the 8th August. The Law of Evidence Bill was read a third time and passed.

Dr. Bland's motion respecting the Government Printing Establishment was postponed till to-morrow (this day.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

During the Session of Council, we are compelled to admit correspondence very sparingly. We have received another letter this week, complaining of matters connected with the Church of England, from an individual who describes himself as a Member of that Church. We are not aware that the publication of his letter would be productive of any benefit. The aggrieved parties should complain to the Bishop, who is bound to investigate the charges. By the Canons of the Church of England, any Clergyman refusing to baptize is liable to suspension; but on the other hand, it is provided, by another Canon, that the sponsors must be communicants. Perhaps this may explain the difficulty under which our Liverpool correspondent labors. "CONCORDIA" has our thanks. He will perceive that the letter to which he refers has been inserted.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Subscribers to the COLONIAL OBSERVER in the Country are respectfully requested to pay their amounts for the Quarter, now due, into the hands of any of the parties whose names are published as Agents, and whose receipts will be valid. Except in Sydney no others are authorized to receive moneys due to the Proprietors of the OBSERVER.

Windsor..... MR. GEORGE WALKER.
Parramatta..... EDMOND MASON.
Wiltonong..... JOHN OSB RN.
Goulburn..... ROBERT CRAIG.

THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

It will, doubtless, be in the recollection of most of our readers that in the month of November, 1842, the Rev. Dr. Lang addressed a letter, which was published as a leading article in this paper, to the Rev. David Landsborough, then Minister of the parish of Stevenston, Ayrshire, Scotland, by whom, as Moderator of the Presbytery of Irvine, Dr. L. had been licensed to preach the Gospel. The letter contained an account of the proceedings of the Synod of Australia in Oct., 1842, when the solemn farce of the alleged deposition of Dr. Lang from the holy ministry was enacted by eight of the ministers of that body, under the protest of a minority of three who refused to concur in the outrage; and its object was simply to put Mr. Landsborough in possession of the real facts of the case, which he was not likely to learn from another quarter. Before Dr. L's letter, however, had reached Scotland, a disruption of the Presbytery of Irvine had taken place, previous to the great disruption of the Church of Scotland. The majority in that Presbytery were what are now called Free Churchmen; and the minority or State-Church party, finding themselves likely to go to the wall, moved that the *Quoad Sacra* ministers (i.e. the ministers of recently erected parishes, who were generally Free Churchmen,) should be excluded from the Presbytery, in consequence of a recent decision of the Civil Courts of Scotland unfavourable to their legal standing. The majority, however, refusing to accede to this proposition, the State-Church minority seceded and formed a new Presbytery by themselves, thus anticipating the great disruption in the General Assembly, which took place a few weeks thereafter. "After the general disruption," says the Rev. Mr. Landsborough, in a letter to Dr. Lang, just received, "having received your printed Letter, I brought the matter before the Free Presbytery; but as the necessary documents had not reached them, they could not take the matter up."

Mr. L. adds, however, "As we are now Establishment men in theory and most zealous Volunteers in practice, we shall leave you to fight your battles in your own way, being in yourself a host."

"Great changes, you are aware, have taken place in the Presbytery which had the honour of conferring license on you. Time, however, has wrought such changes that few now remain on the stage with whom you are personally acquainted."

That portion, therefore, of the Church of Scotland to which the Synod Ministers here who pretended to depose Dr. Lang profess to belong, have no sympathy with them in their singularly pitiful act.—We should not indeed have published so much of Mr. Landsborough's *private* letter to Dr. L. had it not been for certain very silly attempts now making by the Rev. Mr. McIntyre, of Maitland, to persuade the Presbyterians of that vicinity that the Free Church of Scotland either had disowned or would disown Dr. L. Mr. McIntyre knows perfectly well that no part of the Free Church can have anything to do with Dr. L. but the Presbytery that licensed and ordained him; and Mr. Landsborough's letter, of which the original has been sent up to certain parties in the neighbourhood of Maitland for the satisfaction of all concerned, will shew plainly that there is nothing to expect in the way of condemnation for Dr. L. from that quarter. Indeed the kind paternal style which the Rev. old gentleman uses towards Dr. L. throughout is a complete retutation of all such silly assertions as those of Mr. McIntyre and his friends. We insert one other extract of his letter, which certainly promises just as little in the way of deposition:

"Though your condition and mine are greatly changed since I had the happiness of licensing you at Irvine, I hope you have still some filial regard for your spiritual Father, and that as a dutiful son you will let me hear from you ere long." Mr. Landsborough, it may be added, has three sons in this Colony—all respectable squatters in New England.

As to his own parish, Mr. L. adds, "A Mr. Cruickshanks is now minister of Stevenston, having been married to a cousin of the Patron. I have not met him, and I have no great longings on the subject. He has a congregation of about 150 in the fine Church seated for 1200. They have come well 'out' in the parish of Stevenston; but it is unfortunate that we must have two churches, owing to the distance betwixt

Stevenston and Saltcoats. Our Church in Saltcoats is to be opened on the second Sabbath of January (1844) by Dr. Brown, Moderator of Assembly. The church is seated for 700, and though not costly it is thought one of the most tasteful of the Free Churches, and it is in a beautiful situation. Along with an assistant I have in the meantime the charge of Stevenston, Saltcoats (including the Ardrossan part) and Kilwinning. At Saltcoats we have been worshipping in the Relief Church, and in Stevenston and Kilwinning we are meeting in large Halls, and we have good congregations. The aristocracy of Ardrossan (a sea-bathing village) have resolved to build an Establishment Church there. The Earl (of Eglintoun) &c., have subscribed £700; but though there is not much life about Ardrossan, I hope we may be beforehand with them in getting up a Free Church."

THE MAIL CONTRACT.—A meeting of the leading merchants of Sydney was held on Thursday last in Mr. Samuel Lyons' large room. Mr. Thacker in the chair, to consider the proposals of Messrs. Toulmin, the mail-contractors, respecting the forwarding of mails from this port to London. No definite arrangement was made, but the general impression seemed to be that the remuneration given by the British Government was much too small. Mr. Thacker undertook to prepare a plan which he would submit to such mercantile firms as were interested in the matter, after which another meeting might be called with a view to some final arrangement.

THE LATE ARRIVALS.—Since our last publication no less than four vessels have arrived from England, but there is no news in addition to that which we received by the *Georgetown*. The *Royal Scorpion*, from Cork, with emigrants, has sailed on a splendid passage of 91 days; and the *British* from Liverpool, also with emigrants, has arrived in 102 days. At the late hour at which we are going to press, we find it impossible to offer any extracts from the English Journals.

MIDWINTER.—Our "learned" friend, the *Herald*, in his number of Saturday, informs his readers with oracular gravity, that it was mid-inter precisely at 7h. 50min. on Friday night, because the sun entered the sign of *Aries* at that hour. If this astute star-gazer had looked at a common terrestrial globe, he might have learned the difference between *Art* s and *Cancer*, in which latter sign the sun at present is, having entered the former on the 20th of March, and left it about the same day in April.

COWS.—Mr. Stubbs will sell, at the Cattle Market, this day, Mr. Lowe's fine herd of Brin-milly cows, &c., as advertised in this day's *Observer*. We are requested to state that they are unparalleled as milkers, and deserving the attention of private families, milkmen, and others.

THE MESS TABLE.—It is a "dit" of Captain Marryat's, that the life and soul of a ship's company depends as much on the "store," as the fame of the quarter-deck or the gun-room; and if one can judge by the certificates of the men-of-war, as advertised in our columns this day, a better recommendation could not be given to the house of S. Elliott, of Church Hill—whose testimonials are quite sufficient to ensure general patronage.

THIS DAY'S GREAT SALES BY MR. LYONS.—We give at foot an abstract of the sales at Mr. Lyons' rooms this day, in the order simply as they are set down in the list, and as the best proof of their importance we need only remark how much these properties have been enhanced in value by the manner in which they have been coveted by every capitalist, landholder, and moneyed man in the colony. At eleven—Henry Moore's property, comprising the residence at Miller's Point, allotments on the South Head Road, and cottages Mr. Joseph Moore's property—Lots 1 and 2, two houses in Fern street, occupied by Mr. Moore, and lately by Dr. Nicholson. Lot 3, plot of ground in the same street. Lot 4, Mrs. Johnson's house at £120 a year, joining Colne House, Princes-street, 2 allotments Miller's Point, 3660 acres adjoining Maitland, and 55 acres North Shore. Also will be put up, a most splendid 1920 acre farm on the William River, and at eleven o'clock will follow the Illawarra Splendid Estate of 1280 acres, the South Head Road property, and 280 acres at Bilpin, County Cook.

J. HILL.

UPHOLSTERER, AND CABINET MAKER, 107, KING STREET, (LATE FRANCIS).

INFORMS HIS Friends and the Public that he has always on hand a most extensive assortment of Furniture of the best manufacture and modern style, whether required for the fitting up of and furnishing large establishments as "Hotels," "Schools," "Boarding-Houses" or for private family town residences, and the more retired Gentleman's country villa.

His prices are framed on the lowest possible scale of charge; and those who require temporary fitting up of rooms may be suited upon reasonable terms to be agreed upon.

Funerals are performed at the shortest notice, and a due regard paid to moderate expense, or otherwise as may be required.

P.S. The greatest variety of bedding and mattresses, well seasoned, and adapted to every sized bedstead.

Sale of Dairy Cattle. Farm produce, and Colonial Wine.

AT FLEURS, ON THE WESTERN ROAD.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION at FLEURS, twenty-seven miles from Sydney, on the Western Road, ON TUESDAY, the 16th JULY next, The Sale to Commence precisely at Twelve o'clock.

The following valuable Herd of Cattle, consisting of—
117 Cows, three to four years old
24 Bulls, one to four years old
24 Bull Calves, under one year
59 Heifers, one and two years old
42 Heifer Calves, under one year
123 Steers and Bulls, one to four years
14 Calves, under one year
25 Working Bulls five to eight years.

429 Head of Cattle, being chiefly the offspring of imported Cattle, and of first rate quality. ALSO, A QUANTITY OF

Wheat, in stack
Hay
Poultry; and
Two thousand gallons of Wine, the produce of the Vineyard at Fleurs.
* * The above will be put up in moderate lots Terms at sale.

TO IRONMONGERS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS WILL sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George street and Charlotte-place, on FRIDAY, 28th JUNE, At Ten o'clock,

Three casks, containing—
Coopers' and carpenters' tools, hooks and hinges, screws and metal spools
Seven casks knives and forks
Six casks nails, shingle and paling
Six case Britannia metal tea pots.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

CURRENTS, DAMAGED BY SEA WATER, EX "MARY SHARP."

MR. SAMUEL LYONS WILL sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George street and Charlotte-place, on FRIDAY, THE 28th JUNE,

At ten o'clock precisely, WG in hand diamond,
51—One carotol currants
53—One ditto ditto
57—One ditto ditto
58—One ditto ditto
60—One ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF CHARLES ROBINS,

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEE, VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY IN WEST MAITLAND.

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

WEDNESDAY, 10th JULY, At Eleven o'clock precisely.

The undermentioned valuable properties, consisting of—
A House in West Maitland, at present under lease to, and lately occupied by, the Commercial Bank at £20 per annum.

A House in West Maitland, adjoining the above, lately occupied by Mr. Chambers, Solicitor.

A House and Store in West Maitland, occupied by Mr. Bourne Russell, at the yearly rent of £120.

The whole is mortgaged for £150, interest paid up. Further particulars will be made known in a future advertisement, and at the time of sale. Terms, Cash.

To Dairymen. Milkmen. Private Families and Others.

WHO RUN THEIR MILKERS WITH THE TOWN HERD;

ALSO—
To Shippers of Stock to New Zealand and the Islands.

LOWE'S (of Bringley) FINE BREED OF CATTLE.

MR. STUBBS announces that he is instructed to sell by public auction, AT THE CATTLE MARKET, THIS DAY, THE 27th OF JUNE, 1844.

At One o'clock precisely,
40 Forty Cows
80 Heifers and Steers

120 Terms Cash—with the opportunity to the buyer not having the Cattle put up in such lots as may best suit them.

It is deemed quite unnecessary to say more of this admirable small herd of Cattle—than that they are of the well known highly prized breed of "Mr. Lowe, of Bringley," who, to the high rate of price he has always had for his stock, never feared competition for any of it in the Sydney, or any other Market.

CHOICE OIL PAINTINGS

AND FINE ENGRAVINGS, IN SUPERBLY GILT FRAMES, FROM SUBJECTS OF THE FIRST MASTERS. VIZ:—Rembrandt, Bpntite, A. Durer, Zaccarelli, Teniers, Brocklemp, and various other distinguished artists.

MR STUBBS

HAS the honour to announce to all admirers of the fine arts, and amateurs of taste, who may wish to form a splendid private PICTURE GALLERY,

that he will sell by auction at the Mart, King-street, ON SATURDAY, THE 27th JUNE INST.

A magnificent collection of Choice Paintings in oil, amongst which will be found some of the most admired productions of celebrated masters. The whole are framed in elegant and unique fashion, and will be found on inspection to be well worthy of competition.

The following are instanced as part only, viz.:

- Flowers, by Baptiste Holy Family, A. Durer Cattle and Landscape, Williams Head of Girl, Rembrandt Shepherd and Shepheress, Rembrandt View of London, Fidler, Roman Emperor, F. Halls View of Mr. Chudleigh's Water Mill, Hobbin Marching Regiment, Hogarth Landscape with Cattle, Zaccarelli Taming the Shrew, Smirk Twelve Prints, a series of Indian scenery Hunting Scenes Moonlight, Pather Two Fish Paintings St. Peter, Brocklemp View of Rome, Brocklemp Holy Family, Brocklemp And about forty or fifty others of first character also

A lot of ornamental alaba-ter vases, &c. The public are invited by Mr. Stubbs to inspect the above; they will be on view until the day of sale, at his Mart, King street, where Catalogues may be obtained. Terms at Sale.

GOOD INVESTMENT.

EIGHTY SHARES IN THE GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

(£6 EACH.) With all the Dividends accruing from the 1st August, 1843.

MR. STUBBS is instructed to sell by public auction, ON SATURDAY NEXT, 20th JUNE, At Twelve o'clock precisely, at the Mart, King street,

The undermentioned Shares in the General Assurance Company, viz.:

- Lot 1.—Ten shares, £6 each, with dividend
Lot 2.—Ten ditto £6 each, ditto
Lot 3.—Ten ditto £6 each, ditto
Lot 4.—Ten ditto £6 each, ditto
Lot 5.—Ten ditto £6 each, ditto
Lot 6.—Ten ditto £6 each, ditto
Lot 7.—Ten ditto £6 each, ditto
Lot 8.—Ten ditto £6 each, ditto

TERMS—Twenty five per cent. cash deposit, and the residue to be paid on the transfer of the shares.

TO BOOKBINDERS, STATIONERS, AND PRINTERS, MILLBOARDS.

MR. CARFRAE WILL sell by auction on FRIDAY, the 28th JUNE, at his rooms, 553 George street, adjoining the Bank of Australasia, at Eleven o'clock.

- 1 Bale Demy Millboards 553 lb.
1 bale ditto ditto 457 lb.
1 Bale Medium ditto 564 lb.
1 Bale Imperial ditto 316 lb.
1 Bale Royal ditto 392 lb.
Terms, Cash.

EX ENMORE.

TO BAKERS AND PRIVATE FAMILIES, FINE FLOUR.—VALENTIA ALMONDS.

MR. CARFRAE

WILL sell by auction on FRIDAY, the 28th JUNE, at his rooms, 553 George-street, at Eleven o'clock.

- 51 Bags Fine Flour 200 lb. each, in lots to suit purchasers.
5 Boxes Valentia Almonds.
AFTER WHICH,
17 Tierces Prime Colonial Beef.
Terms, Cash.

10 Proprietors of Boiling-down Establishments, Settlers, and Shipping Houses Generally.

Colonial Ash Tierces, and Ash Tallow Casks,

FOR HOME AND FOREIGN CONSUMPTION, Manufactured and sold by L. MILWARD, AT HIS COOPERAGE, OPPOSITE THE OLD TREASURY, GEORGE STREET.

L. MILWARD has just landed, ex "Ambella," from the M-Leay River, a "picked" consignment of STAVES and HADJINE, and is prepared to supply any quantity required at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. An allowance made to the Trade.

To Ship-owners, Commanders of Ships, and all Persons Travelling by Water.

TAKE NOTICE, that the undersigned continues to supply shipping, families, and private individuals, with all descriptions of sea stock, (including spirits, wines, beer, &c.) necessary for their comfort; and trusts, from the extensive practice he has had in packing and securing goods from injury by moisture, he will continue to receive the same liberal support which has been shown to him during the last six years.

Numerous certificates can be seen, if required, at his office, Charlotte-place, a few of which are here appended.

S. ELLIOTT.

Agent.

"H.M.S. BRAMBLE, March 29, 1844.

"It affords me pleasure to state that Mr S. Elliott has now supplied our Mess for the third time with groceries and general supplies, of the best description, and at the most reasonable prices. His attention to our wishes has given general satisfaction, and I confidently recommend him to the notice of such as may require stock of that description.

"A. M^Y LATCHIE, Caterer.

"To Caterers of British Men-of-War."

"To the Purasers of any American Men of War visiting Sydney."

"The undersigned, Purser of the Exploring Expedition, having employed Mr. S. Elliott, grocer, Sydney, to supply provisions and stores for the vessels, take much pleasure in recommending him for promptness, honesty, activity, and deserving patronage.

"R. W. WALDRON, Purser, Vincennes.
"WILLIAM SPEIDEN, Purser, Peacock.
"THOMAS W. WALDRON, Purser, Porpoise "Sydney, December 30, 1839."

The above vessels having received their second lot of supplies, the following note was received:—

"U. S. S. PEACOCK, Sydney Harbour, March 30, 1840.

"My dear Sir,—For the polite attention and kindness you have at all times shown to myself and brother officers, in the transaction of business with you, accept the sincere thanks of "Your friend and obedient servant,

"WILLIAM SPEIDEN, Purser, Peacock. "To Mr. S. Elliott."

H. M. S. Thalia.

"Sydney, May 1, 1844. "This is to certify that Mr. Elliott supplied the Gun room Mess of H. M. S. Thalia, with Groceries, during her stay at Sydney; and I can recommend him to the notice of any vessels who may at any future time touch at this port, as an excellent person from whom to get sea stock in his line of business.

"Signed, JOHN ELLIOTT, "Caterer Gun-room Mess, "H. M. S. Thalia.

"To Caterers of Messes of H. M. ships and vessels,"

"Mr. Elliott supplied the Midshipman's Mess of H. M. S. Thalia during her stay at Sydney, with Groceries &c., and I can say that the articles furnished were good and at the market price,

"Signed, THOMAS COCHRANE, "CATERER.

"H. M. S. Thalia, "Sydney, May 1, 1844."

AUSTRALIAN COLLEGE, COLLEGE-STREET, SYDNEY.

English, Classical, and Mathematical School.

FIRST MASTER.—Mr. Robert Horniman, of the University of Edinburgh.

SECOND MASTER.—Mr. Angus M. Kay:

CLASS FEES, PER QUARTER. For Pupils under 9 years of age £1 10 0 above 9 and under 12 2 0 0 above 12 2 10 0

THE plan followed in the Institution embraces the usual elementary branches, with the Classics, Mathematics, and the French Language.

A Class for English Literature has been formed, in order that the taste of the senior pupils may be improved by an early acquaintance with the best authors in their own language; and for their further progress in general knowledge, access will be allowed to the College Library.

Book-keeping, also, as being of the utmost importance in a mercantile community, is systematically taught from the most approved work on the subject.

The Classes will meet after the Vacation, on Monday, 1st July.

N.B.—Pupils for the Institution from the interior will be received at Boarders by the Rev. Dr. Lane, Principal of the College. Sydney, 19th June, 1844

PUBLIC MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the annual public meeting of the Temperance Society will be held in the City Theatre Market-street, THIS EVENING, 27th instant, at seven o'clock. His Honor Mr. Justice Stephen will preside.

JOHN SAUNDERS. JOHN LEGH VANNETT. Secretaries.

BIRTH.

At Windsor, on the 23rd inst., Mrs. WALKER of a son,

ADVERTISEMENT.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN—In common justice I conceive you will permit the insertion of the following Letter, in reply to an article in your Paper of this morning, headed "Austrian Methodists," which article is calculated to mislead the public on the subject of the separation from the Wesleyan Society. As far as I am concerned it does not apply, for I am not a separatist in any sense; my short connection with the Wesleyans having terminated six months previous to the formation of the Australian Methodist Society; and previously to my arrival in this Colony I did not belong to them, but to the Primitive Methodist Connection—a society that numbers in Great Britain 82,000 members.

It may counteract some erroneous statements now in circulation by parties from whom we might expect better things, if I briefly state the cause of my leaving. I have since 1837 been pledged to discontinue the use of alcoholic wines at the sacrament, and in lieu thereof to use inspissated wine. In carrying out that pledge, on my arrival in this Colony, I stated my views to Mr. Schofield, the then Superintendent, and that, if I was received as a member and a preacher, it must be with the understanding that I could not communicate with them while alcoholic wines were used. With this explicit understanding I was received.

In the course of the subsequent six months I had occasion, at a total abstinence meeting in the School of Arts, to speak on this subject, at which some of my brethren took offence; and at the preacher's meeting, held on the 7th October (1841) it became a subject of conversation, which ended by Mr. Schofield requiring a pledge from me—namely, "that I would not, at any time, or in any place, agitate the wine question." I offered to give a pledge that I would not initiate the question in the Church, nor as a Wesleyan Preacher or member, but at the same time contending, that, in a matter neither involving a question of doctrine nor morals, they had no right to require such a pledge; but the Preacher persisting in the matter, I resigned.

In your article it is said, "that the Society had its origin in the personal vanity of one or two of its members," &c. If this is your opinion, well; but it is not borne out by the facts of the case; for the ground of the separation was, the Preachers degrading the right of the Stewards and Leaders to assemble in the quarterly meeting to interfere in the financial affairs of the circuit, (the Preachers being the sole agents to the Missionary Committee, and it was merely the duty of Steward, &c. to audit the accounts. This right, I believe, has since been conceded.

You say "one or two of the members," they were not only members, but accredited preachers, (the youngest of eight years' standing.

By the way, I might as well tell you how they have been disposed of.—Mr. Pullen is now employed under the Synod of Australia on the Hunter; Mr. Jones has gone back, after fourteen months' connexion with us; and it uppears that the Wesleyans have an equal honor of "white-washing" with ourselves, for the said Mr. Jones was placarded as one of the preachers of their school sermons on Whit Sunday last; and Mr. Kingsbury is now with us, and I am not aware that he has undergone the "purifying process."

You say "the Society was started as a speculation for pecuniary purposes;" if you had taken the trouble to enquire, before you made such a statement, you would have found that for the first year and nine months of this Society's existence, these speculators had to bear a large proportion of the expenses, which amounted to no less a sum than £90 a year for rent and lighting, rather a strange way to make money. We followed our business and worked the Society also, without fee or reward, and at other times w^ould have been paid, if we had said, "as we had said," we had formed "a new sect." You ought to have made yourselves acquainted with the facts before you sent such an article to the public.

We have never taken any steps to make any one believe we were Wesleyans, but the contrary; the advertisement to which you allude, was as discreditable to the writer as the conduct of the man who slanders his neighbour, and when written to on the subject, says it is his "mere opinion." Neither Dr. Lang nor any other honorable member has been misled by the statistics of our Society.

Your next remarks refer to the Ministers. You surely did not intend to cast any reflection on the Wesleyan Ministers; for, if I am this Colony have been misled by the painters; but I knew nothing to prevent a painter qualifying (or a Minister as well as a Weaver, Carpenter, or Tailor. It was not my own choice exactly that I followed, when I consented to become a paid Minister. I want to know what is to prevent a Society like the one in question, from choosing a Minister for themselves, even though he be a tradesman.

As to those stories, in reference to the other Minister, it would have been more creditable to have given the whole matter, or have said nothing about it. I can only say, that the Minister in question satisfied our Society as to his previous character, and nine months' intercourse has had no other effect than to induce the members to him.

When you see the heading of the Bill before the Council you ought to have given the whole, then the public would have seen that it has no reference to marriages only, but to the registration of Births and Deaths, and under the existing laws of the Colony we can do neither.

And are we to be told, that it is an "injuri-

dent procedure" to ask for our civil rights—the registering the births of our children. We ask not authority to baptize them, but we claim equal rights—we are British subjects;—we contribute to the support of the Government in common with others;—and we have no doubt the members of Council will grant us those rights.

I am, Gentlemen, yours, &c. JOHN GARRETT.

June 26, 1844.

EX "JANE GOUDIE."

Latest Arrival from Scotland.

COFFINE White and Red Herrings, from the old established curer, Mr. Ninian Hannatyne, Glasgow. 80 Kegs Lochfoe White Herrings, at 7s. 55 Firkins Ditto Ditto 10s. 6d. 25 Half Barrels Ditto 25s. FROM THE RICH WATERS OF LOCH-FINE.

"Where the fish retains its natural silvery color, this may be called the perfection of preserving."

40 Tins Red Herrings, 8s, smoked to keep in any climatic.

JOHN CARFRAE, Auctioneer and Broker, 553, George street, Adjoining the Bank of Australasia.

Union Bank of Australia.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Half-Yearly Dividend of Four per Cent., declared on the Shares in this Bank, at the Special General Meeting of Proprietors, held in London on the 22nd January last, will be payable to the Colonial Shareholders on and after Wednesday, the 3rd proximo.

J. C. McLAREN, Inspector.

Sydney, 26th June, 1844.

AUSTRALIAN, COLONIAL, AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY, 126, Bishopsgate-street, London, and George-street, Sydney. CAPITAL—£200,000, in £2000 Shares.

DIRECTORS.

Edward Barnard, Esq. C. E. Mangles, Esq. H. Buckle, Esq. Richard Onslow, Esq. John H. Capper, Esq. Robert Brooks, Esq. G. Colquhoun, Esq.

AUDITORS.

Sir H. F. Doyle, Bart. C. Richardson, Esq., 72, Cornhill. DIRECTORS FOR SYDNEY. John Thacker, Esq. Hon. C. D. Riddell, M.C. Adolphus W. Young, Esq., M.C. Francis Kemble, Esq. William Walker, Esq. (Late of the Board of Directors, London.) BANKERS.

Bank of Australasia—For Sydney, Maitland, Port Phillip, Adelaide, Launceston, and Hobart Town.

Consulting Physician for Sydney—Dr. Nicholson, M.C.

Solicitor—James Norton, Esq.

AGENTS AND MEDICAL REFEREES.

Maitland—Joseph Chambers, Esq., Agent David Sloane, Esq., Medical Referee. Yass—Joseph Ellis, Esq., Medical Referee. Goulburn—Robert Marsden Cartwright, Esq., Medical Referee.

Bathurst—Richard Machattie, Esq., Medical Referee.

Port Macquarie—William Richardson, Medical Referee.

Port Stephens—Dr. Buchanan, Medical Referee.

Melbourne—Captain G. W. Cole, Agent; Dr. Hobson, Medical Referee.

Adelaide—E. L. Montefiore, Esq., Agent; J. Woodford, Esq., Medical Referee.

Hobart Town—Allport and Roberts, Agents; E. S. Bedford, Esq., Medical Referee.

Launceston—Gleadow and Hedy, Agents W. Porter, Esq., Medical Referee.

ADVANTAGES OF THIS INSTITUTION.

An ample subscribed capital in England, and ample funds to pay losses within the colony.

Very low rates of Premium, and participation in profits.

No extra premiums for one voyage to Europe and back, or for voyages in approved vessels to, or residence in, any part of Australasia, in approved situations.

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

SPECIMEN OF RATES.

Table with columns: Age, (One Year), (Seven Years), (Life), £ s. d., £ s. d., £ s. d.

Two thirds of the annual premium on policies for the whole of life may be paid, and the one-third may remain as a debt against the policy, at five per cent. compound interest, or may be paid off, at the pleasure of the assessor. Thus a man aged thirty would have to pay only £20 5s. 10d., annually, to secure £1000, payable at his death; and of this one-third, or £6 15s. 3d. may remain, leaving the net only £13 10s. 7d.

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

By order of the Directors, THOMAS WALKER, Actuary.

Poetry.

TAHITI.

[These lines were in type before the arrival of the gratifying intelligence of the restoration of Pomare's sovereignty.]

Far on the broad Pacific waves
A lovely Island rears to Heaven its crest;
Its shores the billow laves,
And in its coral caves
A thousand sea-nymphs find their couch of rest.

Full many a year the rolling sun
Shone o'er the fair Tahiti's loftiest crag;
But its history begun
When its shore brave Wallis won,
And on the beach unfurled the British flag.

And dark and bloody were the lines
Which weeping Clio* on her tablets drew;
They told of demon-shrines,
And Murder's fell designs,
And how the Mother's hand her infant slew.

But soon, Tahiti, o'er thy strand
A brighter ray from History's pencil broke;
To thy shore a faithful band
Came out from fair England
And the glad sound thy distant echoes woke.

Yet still, alas! the eye of Time
Beheld thy sires and sons in Oro's[†] flame;
And through thy sunny chime
Rung no responsive chime,
Until the breath of God passed o'er the slain

Then rose to light and life thy dead,
And to the moles and bats their idols flung;
From the red Marae[‡] they fled,
And raised the Cross instead,
And at its foot the songs of Zion sung.

But ah! the envious spoiler came,
And on thy shore the subtle Jesuit stood;
And Thoms^{††} lit the flame,
When he urged his master's claim,
And stained thy fertile vales with Christian blood.

Shalt thou thus perish? shall the cry
Burst from thy soul in vain of wild despair?
No! let our hearts reply,
As we wave our swords on high,
The oppress and poor are still a Briton's care.

J. B. L.
Sydney, June 18, 1844.

* Clio—the Muse who presides over History
† Oro—the Tahitian god of war.
‡ Marae—temple; a piece of ground enclosed by poles, dedicated to the cruel rites of the Polynesian idolaters. In Tahiti, and in many other Islands, these scenes of lust and murder have been utterly swept away, and the idols to whose worship they were devoted have been burned, or sent to England, as trophies of the bloodless crusade so happily terminated by the enterprise of British missionaries.

A DOSE.

(FROM HOOD'S COMIC MAGAZINE.)
"Ellen, you have been out."
"Well, I know I have."
"To the King's head?"
"No, John, no. But no matter. You'll be troubled no more with my drinking."
"What do you mean?"
"I mean what I say, John, replied the wife, looking very serious, and speaking very solemly and deliberately, with a strong emphasis on every word, "You—will—be—troubled—no—more—with—my—drinking—I have took it at last."

"I knew it!" exclaimed the wretched husband, desperately tossing his arms aloft, as when all is lost. "I knew it!" and leaving one coat flap in the hands of his wife, who vainly attempted to detain him, he rushed from the room—sprang down the stairs, both flights by two or three at a time—ran along the passage, and without his hat or gloves, or stick, dashed out at the street door, sweeping from the step two ragged little girls, a quarter loaf, a basin of treacle, and a baby. But he never stopped to ask if the children were hurt, or even to see whether the infant dripped with gore or molasses. Away he ran, like a rabid dog, straight forward, down the Borough, heedless alike of a porter's load, baker's basket, and butcher's tray.

"I say," muttered the errand boy as he staggered from the collision.
"Do that again," growled the placard man, as he recovered the pole and board which had been knocked from his shoulder.
"Mind where you're going," bawled a hawker, as he picked up his scattered wares; whilst a dandy, suddenly thrust into the ken, lunched after the runner one of those verbal missiles which are said to return, like the boomerang, to those who launch them.

But on, on scampered the Teetotaler, heedless of all impediments—on he scoured, like a she Camilla, to the shop, number 240, with the red, blue, and green bottles in the window—the chemist and druggist's, into which he darted, and up to the little bald man at the desk, with barely breath enough left to gasp out "My wife!" "Poison!" and "Pump!"

"Vegetable or mineral?" inquired the surgeon-apothecary, with professional coolness. Both—all sorts—laudann—assnick—oxalic acid—corrosive sublimity!"—and the Teetotaler was about to add pine-apple rum, amongst the poisons, when the Doctor stopped him.

"Is she sick?"
"No." But remembering the symptoms overnight, the Teetotaler ventured to say, on the strength of his dream, that she was turning all manner of colours, like a rainbow, and swelling as big as a house.

"Then there is not a moment to lose," said

the Esculapius, and accordingly clapping on his hat, and arming himself with the necessary apparatus—a sort of elephantine syringe with a very long trunk—he set off at a trot, guided by the Teetotaler, to unpoison the rash and ill-fated bacchanalian, Mrs. Burrage.

"And did he save her?"
"My dear madam, be content to let that issue remain a little, and accumulate interest, like a sum in the Savings' Bank.

Now, when the Teetotaler, with the medical man at his heels, arrived at his own house, Mrs. Burrage was still in her bed room, which was a great convenience; for before she could account for the intrusion of the stranger, nay even without exactly knowing how it was done, she suddenly found herself seated—in a zealous than tenderly or ceremoniously—in the easy chair; and when she attempted to expostulate, she felt herself choking with a tube of something, which was certainly neither macaroni, nor stick-liquorice, nor yet pipe-pericarpint.

To account for this precipitancy, the exaggerated representations of her husband must be borne in mind; and if his wife did not exhibit all the dying dolphin-like colours that he had described—if she was not yet quite so blue, green, yellow, or black, as he had painted her, the apothecary made sure that she soon would be, and consequently went to work without delay, where delays were so dangerous.

Mrs. Burrage, however, was not a woman to submit quietly to a disagreeable operation, against her own consent; so with a vigorous kick and a push, at the same time, she contrived to rid herself at once of the doctor and his instrument, and indignantly demanded to know the meaning of the assault upon her.

"To save your life—your precious life, Ellen," said the Teetotaler, very solemnly.
"It's to empty the stomach, ma'am," said the doctor.

"Empty a fiddle," retorted Mrs. B., who would have added "stick," but the doctor, watching his opportunity, had dexterously popped the tube again into her open mouth: not without a fresh scuffle from the patient.

"For the Lord's sake, Ellen," entreated the Teetotaler, confining her hand, "do, do, pray do sit quiet!"
"Pob—wob—wobble," said Ellen. "Hub—bub—bub—bubble," attempting to speak with another pipe in her throat besides the wind-pipe.

"Have the goodness, ma'am, to be composed," implied the doctor.
"I won't," shouted Mrs. Burrage, having again released herself from the instrument by a desperate struggle. "What am I to be pumped out for?"

"Oh, Ellen, Ellen, said the Teetotaler, "you know what you have taken."
"Corrosive salts and narcotics," put in the doctor.
"Assnic and corrosive sublimity," said the Teetotaler

"Oxalic acid and tincture of opium," added the doctor.
"Fly water and laurel water," said Mr. Burrage.
"Vitrol, prussic acid, and aqua fortis," continued the drug-gist.

"I've took no such thing," said the refractory patient.
"Oh Ellen, you know what you said."
"Well, what?"
"Why, that your drinking should never trouble me any more."
"And no more it shall!" screamed the wifful woman, falling, as she spoke, into convulsive paroxysms of the wildest laughter. "No more it shall, for I've took—"

"What, ma'am, pray what?"
"In the name of Heaven! What?"
"Why then—I've took the PLEDGE!"

AWFULLY SUDDEN DEATH.—On Wednesday morning the 19th inst., Francis Kemble, Esq., well-known to the mercantile community, of the colony, suddenly fell dead at breakfast-table. It appeared, on a post mortem examination of the body, that the awful event had resulted from disease of the heart. On Thursday a coroner's inquest was held on the remains of the deceased gentleman, when a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence was given.

THE AUCTIONEERING SYSTEM.—We have heard a rumour, resting on we know not what authority, that more than one eminent mercantile house in Sydney have determined to move heaven and earth to put down the system of sales of consignments by auction at present existing. It would be premature to discuss a question which perhaps may never seriously be mooted to the public, but we do our duty to allude to the rumour, in order that parties interested in the matter may be on their guard. Public auctions are an admirable bridle on the neck of monopoly, and it is not surprising that so tetchy a steed should now and then "champ the bit."

MR. JUSTICE BURTON.—A public meeting was held in the Infant School Room, Castlereagh street, on Thursday last, the Bishop of Australia in the chair, for the purpose of considering the best means of conveying to Mr. Justice Burton a complimentary tribute on the occasion of his recent appointment to the Madras Bench. It was determined that the learned judge should be requested to sit for a length portrait, and that a handsomely bound Bible and Prayer-book should be presented to him, and that an address should also be prepared, expressive of the approbation of the meeting of his character as a judge, and of their regret at the loss which would be sustained by the community on his removal from the colony. The learned judge is also to be entertained at a public dinner before his departure, his Excellency the Governor having consented to preside.

COLONIAL OBSERVER
AND
General Printing Office,
COLLEGE-STREET.
JOB PRINTING,
INCLUDING
Pamphlets, Catalogues, Circulars,
CARDS, LAW FORMS,
BILL HEADS, CUSTOM-HOUSE FORMS,
&c., &c., &c.,
Executed in a neat and expeditious manner,
and at moderate prices, by BARR AND KITCHEN,
at the above Office.



J. THOMAS'S
London and Manchester Military and
Naval Hat and Cap Establishment.
CORNER OF GEORGE AND BRIDGE-STREETS.

J. THOMAS, in returning thanks for the continued run of patronage he has so long enjoyed under public favour, begs permission to inform his friends and the public, both in town and country, that he has received some very heavy consignments of Goods by recent arrivals, which enables him to sell a SUPERIOR AND MORE FASHIONABLE ARTICLE than has hitherto been "sporting" in this Colony, and at remarkable LOW PRICES.

G & L.—The usual variety of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Beaver Riding Hats of the best quality, and to every one's taste and shape, is always on hand.

His Young Ladies' and Children's Beaver Bonnets are also becoming much worn.

M & N.—Military and Naval Uniform Hats, and Regulation Caps, are supplied at a very small advance on the Bond-street prices.

—The Lamb's Wool Travelling or Bush Hats and Caps are peculiarly recommended for the winter season, now fairly set in.

Youths' and Boys' Caps and Hats, suited for every age, and for the supply of schools, are in large quantities.
* * * Livery Servants' Hats, trimmed in Lace or Corded, on the shortest notice, and at the correct figure.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
P. S.—Mr. J. THOMAS is willing to let his three splendid rooms, first floor, to a respectable family, on fair terms. The double frontage room, with balcony in front, is 22 feet square, and the others are two rooms proportionably suitable. The use of the kitchen and back yard will be included in the letting.



GENERAL PRINTING OFFICE.
HENRY EVERETS
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 BILL HEADINGS INVOICES
LABELS CIRCULARS POSTING BILLS.
executed at the lowest possible PRICE.

RESIDENCE and Printing Office, at Mr Jervis', No. 332, Pitt-street, North, opposite to Brougham-place.
May, 1844.

UTILITY AND ECONOMY COMBINED
IN THE USE OF
THE SOLAR LAMP.

C. M. CREIGHTON begs to intimate to the public at large that he alters common lamps, made on the old plan, for burning sperm oil, so as to render them in every respect equal to the much approved Solar Lamp, which, with common oil, produces a light equally brilliant and dazzling at less than half the cost of sperm oil.

C. M. C. at the same time begs to inform his friends and the public that he has in progress a Self generating Gas Lamp, which he hopes to have ready for exhibition in a few days, and doubts not, from the very reasonable expense at which gas may be procured by this invention, that the *fore-ay* by the Company, the expense of which is so loudly complained of by consumers, will be considerably obscured, if not entirely extinguished or put on

Kent and Clarence streets, between Market and King-streets.

FOR LONDON.
THE well-known barque
Achilles,
388 tons, William Veal, commander, having the principal part of her Cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage, apply to Captain Veal, on board, or to
R. TOWNS,
367, Castlereagh-street.

For Auckland and Tahiti.
THE Brig DIANA, 304 tons, will positively sail for the above ports on an early day. For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply J. B. METCALFE,
George-street, or
R. TOWNS,
367, Castlereagh street.
Castlereagh-street, May 13

THE Underagent is prepared to make the highest cash advances upon Wool, Oil, Tallow, or other produce consigned to Mr. Robert Brooks of London.

ROBERT TOWNS,
367, Castlereagh-street, North.

EXCHANGE.
THE Directors of this Bank continue, until further notice, to grant Bills of Exchange on the following terms, viz:—
At one day's sight, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. prem.
At five months' date, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. prem.
L. DUIGUID,
Managing Director.
Commercial Bank Office,
Sydney, June 1.

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.

SUGAR.
TO SETTLERS, SHOPKEEPERS, AND FAMILIES.
AT JOHN STIRLING'S wholesale and retail Grocery Stores, 559, George-street, 100 tons of that splendid S. S. I. Sugar, ex Diamond, and
40 tons of superior Taal sugar, warranted the best samples in the market.
ALSO
A large assortment of superior black and green teas, the very best marks.
AND
A large supply of the finest net-rohead tobacco in Sydney (Barratt's twist) in kegs, half tierces, and tierces.

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
400 Pieces shirting, every make and quality
1200 ditto sheeting ditto ditto
500 ditto real Welsh flannels
500 ditto brown holland, ditto unbleached
900 ditto real linings
300 Pairs Winney blankets
100 ditto white counterpanes
4 Cases damask table linen
2 ditto coloured diapers
1 ditto coloured table covers
1 ditto check and plain jacconets
3 ditto figured and plain 4-4 nets
2 ditto ticks and shambrays
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 cas-imeres 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 deason bonnets

Men's beaver hats, a few ladies' riding hats
Youths' clove caps, all shapes and prices
Infants' beaver hats, with feathers
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' sewed collars and shawls
Ladies' work boxes

An extensive assortment of hosiery and haberdashery far too numerous to particularize in an advertisement.
Gimp trimmings, of all colours.

A. HORDERN,
Drapery and Bonnet Warehouse, King-street, East.

N.B.—A splendid assortment of winter Bonnet and Cap Powers and Wreaths.

In the Insolvent Estate of Mr. Henry Moore.
(BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES)
VALUABLE CITY RESIDENCE AT MILLER'S POINT;
AND
SEVEN ALLOTMENTS OF LAND WITH COTTAGES, ON THE SOUTH HEAD ROAD.
MR SAMUEL LYONS
HAS received instructions to sell by Auction at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on
THURSDAY, 27TH JUNE,
At Eleven o'clock,
The following Valuable Properties, consisting of—
THAT ELEGANT AND COMPLETE
Family Residence at Miller's Point,
(Lately occupied by Mr Henry Moore.)
THE DWELLING-HOUSE,
which is substantial stone and brick built, and in excellent condition, contains on the
GROUND FLOOR,
An Entrance Hall, and four large Rooms, with Butler's Pantry and Closet, and on the
FIRST FLOOR,
One large Drawing Room, two Bed Rooms, and one Dressing Room, Water closet, &c.
The Drawing, Dining, and Sitting Rooms, are furnished with handsome grates and fine polished marble chimney pieces. There is a VERANDAH in front, and on both sides of the House, commanding the most extensive view of the Harbour and the opposite shores. Underneath the house is spacious and dry Cellarage, and in the rear,
A LARGE YARD,
Enclosed by substantially erected OUT HOUSES, consisting of KITCHEN, with OVEN, LAUNDRY, STORE ROOM, SERVANTS' ROOM, COACH HOUSE, THREE-STALL STABLE, and HAY LOFT, WELL OF WATER AND PUMP, and other conveniences.
THE GARDEN
In front, and at the side of the Premises, overlooking the Harbour, is tastefully laid out, and planted with Vine, Shrubs, and Ornamental Plants.
* * * * *
THIS PROPERTY WILL BE SOLD, SUBJECT TO A MORTGAGE OF £2000.
Parties desirous of having a
HANDSOME AND COMPLETE CITY RESIDENCE,
Will find this Property to meet their wishes in every respect.

TWO COTTAGES, AND SEVEN ALLOTMENTS OF LAND, AT THE JUNCTION OF THE NEW AND OLD SOUTH HEAD ROADS, NEAR THE LIGHTHOUSE.
LOT No. 1,
Consists of three rods twenty and a half perches at the junction of the New and Old South Head Roads, entirely fenced in, and subdivided with close fencing, with a commodious weather-boarded and
VERANDAHED COTTAGE,
Neatly lined with wood, painted and finished up at great expense, consisting of Four Rooms, also, Kitchen, Store, and Servants' Room, Coach house, Hay loft, and Two-stall Stable and Out-house in the rear, with a
VEGETABLE GARDEN, YARD, AND SMALL PADDOCK.
LOT No. 2,
Consists of three rods and thirty-four perches, of vacant Ground, enclosed, with a frontage to both Roads, cleared and stumped, and fit for pasture or cultivation.
LOT No. 3,
Consists of one acre twelve and a half perches, cleared and stumped, with a frontage to both Roads.
LOT No. 4,
Consists of one acre twenty-six perches, frontage to both roads, cleared and stumped, and fit for cultivation towards the New Road frontage.
LOT No. 5,
Consists of one acre one rod and eleven and a half perches, cleared and stumped, with frontages to the Old Roads, and to a reserved Road leading from the Old to the New South Head Road.
LOT No. 6,
Consists of three rods thirty-eight perches, with a cultivation Paddock, enclosed, and frontage same as Lot No. 5.
LOT No. 7,
Consists of one acre three rods and twenty perches, bounded westwardly by the Church Reserve, southwardly by the New Road, and separated from Allotments 5 and 6, by a reserved Road between the old and new main Roads. On this Allotment there is erected a new and substantial

STONE COTTAGE,
consisting of four sizeable Rooms, with two windows and a fire-place in each; also a Lobby, front and back Doors, with a Kitchen in the rear, containing an oven, and on the 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 VAUCLOSE, 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. THE COTTAGES already erected present even now, two as snug Retreats and compact PROPERTIES as any family is desirous of a retired residence in the vicinity of the METROPOLIS, could wish for. AN INN established on any of the Allotments would prove a profitable undertaking, as parties visiting the HEADS feel the want of a place of REFRESHMENT.
AFTER WHICH,
IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF MR. JOSEPH MOORE.
(BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES)
THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE CITY AND LANDED PROPERTIES:
LOT I.
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 painted 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
lately 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 Dressing Room.
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 ALLOTMENT 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 Hick's allotment; on the east, partly by No. 50, and the Australian Agricultural Company's Allotment; and on the south by Edward'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.

1920 Acre Farm on the Williams River.
MR. SAMUEL LYONS will Sell by Auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place,
ON THURSDAY, the 27th JUNE,
At Eleven o'clock precisely,
The following valuable Farm on the Williams River:—
Description, as per Deed.
All that piece or parcel of Land, containing by admeasurement one thousand nine hundred and twenty acres, be the same more or less, situate in the county of Durham, and parish of —, at Marri, Upper William, commencing at the north-east corner, on the River William, at a small flat called Marri, and bounded on the east by a south line, by compass, of one hundred and ninety-three chains fifty links; on the south by a west line, by compass, of eighty chains; on the west, by a north line, by compass, of two hundred and sixty-three chains to the River William; and on the north by the River William to the commencing point being the land promised John Mann on or about the 11th Nov. 1828, and of which he was authorised to take possession on the 13th October, 1839, as a primary grant, in lieu of a former selection of a like quantity under the same promise, being also the land advertised as No. 514, in the Government Notice, dated 27th July, 1839, in favour of the said Samuel Farnaux Mann, at the request of the promisee to be called "Downs."
To be sold subject to Mrs. Mann's dower.
This Farm has also been extensively improved. The land is good, and the situation eligible, being known to possess very numerous advantages.
The Auctioneer, in offering the above for sale, considers the mere description of the property sufficient to claim the attention of the public.
This country property has been greatly improved, and will, in the hands of judicious agriculturists, not only yield at present an ample return, but increase considerably in value.
Terms at sale.

AMBROSE FOSS
CHEMIST, DRUGGIST, &c.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
313, (Late 18,) Pitt-street, and corner of George and Park-streets, Sydney.
D Acid, citric
Acid, muriatic
Acid, nitric
Acid sulphuric
Arid tartaric, &c.
Aether
Æliops mineral
Aloes, Barbadoes
Aloes, Cape
Aloes, Socotrine
Alum, common
Alum, Roche, &c.
Ammonia, prepared
Ammonia, sal. &c.
Aniseed and powder
Antimonial wine
Antimony
Antimony, butyr of &c.
Aromatic vinegar
Arsenic
Asafoetida
Balsam of capiba
Balsam of Peru
Balsam of tolu
Balsam of sulphur
Barbadoes tar
Benzoin flowers
Benzoin gum
Bismuth, oxyde, &c.
Bole Armenian
Borax
Calamina, prepared
Calomel
Colomba root and powder
Camphor
Camphor julep, &c.
Carbonate of potash
Carduus
Carbomate of soda
Carbomate of soda
Carrageen or Irish moss

Oxydel of squills, &c.
Otto of roses
Pastilles, fumigating
Permanick ink
Plate powder
Fomade divine
Prepared cherecol
Plasters, all kinds
Plasters, skins
Poppy heads
Precipitate, white and red
Putty powder
Quackia
Quacksilver, and all its preparations
Rhubarb root and powder
Rose leaves
Rose pink
Saffron
Sal prunella
Salts of lemon
Sarsaparilla root and powder
Sassafras
Sealing wax
Senna leaves and powder
Essence of ambergris
Essence of bergamotte
Essence of lemon
Essence of peppermint, &c.
Soda water
Spermaceti
Spirits of camphor
Spirits of sal volatile
Spirits of sweet nitre
Spirits of lavender, &c.
Sulphur, all kinds
Syrup of buckthorn
Syrup of ginger
Syrup of poppies
Syrup of rhubarb
Syrup of tolu, &c.
Tamarinds
Tapioca
Tincture of Colomba
Tincture of bark
Tincture of gentian
Tincture of myrrh
Tincture of rhubarb
Tincture of senna
Tincture of ginger, &c.
Turpentine, common
Turpentine, oil of
Urtree, oil of
Vitriol, spirits of
Vitriol, blue and white
Wax, white and yellow
Windsor soap, white and brown
Zinc, oxyde of
Zinc, sulphate of
And every other Drug, Chemical, and Pharmaceutical preparation.

A selection of the choicest perfumes; all the approved patent and public Medicines; Medicine Chests fitted up, with explicit directions; Horse and Cattle Medicines, prepared from the most approved Recipes; Emetics and other Syringes; Trusses of all sorts; Wedgewood and Iron Mortars; Talc, powder, and other Surgical Instruments; Apothecaries' Scales and Weights; Graduated Measures, &c., &c.
A. F. being impressed with a due sense of the importance of accuracy in dispensing the Prescriptions of Physicians, Surgeons, and Family Recipes, begs leave to state, that the most anxious personal attention is devoted to that part of his establishment; and he hereby pledges himself to the public, that no Drug, Chemical, or Pharmaceutical preparation, shall ever go forth from him that is not absolutely of the best quality and free from every kind of adulteration.

Must be sold off instantly!
AND CERTAINLY VERY FITTING TO BE KNOWN
THAT THE GREATEST SACRIFICE
In Goods of every description, manufacture, and of common and general use IN ALL NEW SOUTH WALES; and the greatest profit ever known in the day, and "THERE ONLY," at
BEECH AND GLEESON'S
238, GEORGE-STREET SOUTH,
NEXT DOOR TO THE NEW "GIN PALACE," AND OPPOSITE THE OLD BURIAL GROUND.

To enumerate the various articles of wearing apparel, winter clothing, piece goods, woollen, cotton, and silk manufacture, and general stock, which must be now unservedly sold "within a given day," is considered quite an unnecessary mode of recommendation, after the great run of both town and country business Beech and Gleeson have been favoured with since the establishment of their General London and Manchester Warehouse and Magazin de Modes, 338, George-street South.

Pastoral Association of New South Wales.
J. PHELPS ROBINSON, Esq., M. C., having been appointed Treasurer of the Association, it is requested that 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.

Carraway seeds
Castor oil, cold drawn
In bottle and bulk
Cassia and the buds
Chalk, prepared
Chamomile flowers
Chloride of lime
Chloride of soda
Chrome yellow
Cinnamon and the powder
Cochineal
Cold cream
Conserve hips
Conserve roses
Coriander seeds
Corrosive sublimate
Cummin seeds
Cream of tartar
Courtplaster
Cudbear
Dragon's blood
Eau de cologne
Eau de luce
Epsom salts
Essence of ambergris
Essence of bergamotte
Essence of lemon
Essence of peppermint, &c.
Extract of bark
Extract of cœlocyath
Extract of gentian
Extract of liops
Extract of jalap
Extract of poppies
Extract of rhubarb
Extract of sarsaparilla
Fennel seeds and powder
Fenugreek
Frankincense
Furniture oil
Galls
Gamboge and powder
Gondard's extract
Gum arabic and powder
Gum ammoniac
Gum copal
Gum guaiacum
Gum lac, shell, and seed
Gum mastic
Gum myrrh
Gum tragacanth, &c.
Hair powder
Hartshorn shavings
Hartshorn, spirits of
Hellebore
Hiera picra
And every other Drug, Chemical, and Pharmaceutical preparation.

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Aloes, Barbadoes
Aloes, Cape
Aloes, Socotrine
Alum, common
Alum, Roche, &c.
Ammonia, prepared
Ammonia, sal. &c.
Aniseed and powder
Antimonial wine
Antimony
Antimony, butyr of &c.
Aromatic vinegar
Arsenic
Asafoetida
Balsam of capiba
Balsam of Peru
Balsam of tolu
Balsam of sulphur
Barbadoes tar
Benzoin flowers
Benzoin gum
Bismuth, oxyde, &c.
Bole Armenian
Borax
Calamina, prepared
Calomel
Colomba root and powder
Camphor
Camphor julep, &c.
Carbonate of potash
Carduus
Carbomate of soda
Carbomate of soda
Carrageen or Irish moss

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Plasters, skins
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Rose leaves
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Saffron
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Salts of lemon
Sarsaparilla root and powder
Sassafras
Sealing wax
Senna leaves and powder
Essence of ambergris
Essence of bergamotte
Essence of lemon
Essence of peppermint, &c.
Soda water
Spermaceti
Spirits of camphor
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Spirits of sweet nitre
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Syrup of buckthorn
Syrup of ginger
Syrup of poppies
Syrup of rhubarb
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Bismuth, oxyde, &c.
Bole Armenian
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Colomba root and powder
Camphor
Camphor julep, &c.
Carbonate of potash
Carduus
Carbomate of soda
Carbomate of soda
Carrageen or Irish moss

Colonial Observer Price Current.

THURSDAY, JUNE 27

Main table with columns: IMPORTS, FROM, TO, REMARKS. Includes categories like ALE, BOTTLED, BEER, SPIRITS, WINE, TEA, SUGAR, COFFEE, SOAP, TOBACCO, FRUIT, and VINEGAR.

Exports.

Table with columns: PRICE, PER, REMARKS. Lists export items like Wool, Oil, Whales, Seal Skins, Hides, Cedar, Blue Gum, Treanalls, Mimosa Bark, Flax, Horns, and Tips.

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.

Real Derwent Potatoes. (The only genuine at present in the market.) TWO HUNDRED BAGS of the above, just landed from the Louisa—the very finest sample of John Lucas's celebrated growth, Brown's River—now on sale at the Stores of the undersigned.

Colonial Produce.

Table with columns: Grain, Flour, Grass, &c. Lists items like Wheat, Barley, Ditto, Oats, Maize, Flour, Ditto, Biscuit, Bread, Bran, Chaff, Grass, Ditto, Hay, Ditto, Straw, Ditto, Green Bedding.

Refined Sugars.

Table with columns: Refined Sugars. Lists items like Fine loaves and titters, Titters, Crushed Lumps, Pieces, Ditto, Molasses.

Live Stock.

Table with columns: Live Stock. Lists items like Fat Cattle, Milch Cows, Working Bullocks, Fat Sheep, Roasting Pigs, Fat Pigs, Horses.

Table with columns: Butchers' Meat, Poultry, &c. Lists items like Beef, Mutton, Pork, Veal, Lamb, Suet, Beef, Mutton, Pork, Veal, Lamb, Suet, Turkey, Eggs.

Table with columns: Dairy and Garden Produce. Lists items like Colonial Cheese, Butter, Ditto, Bacon, Hams, Lard, Potatoes, Cabbages, Pickling ditto, Carrots, Radishes, Cucumbers, Dried Onions, French Beans, Green Pease, Pumpkins, Seed Pease, Lemons, Oranges, Peaches, Pomegranates.

SUNDRIES. Ceals, per ton. Firewood, per cart load. Ditto, per boat load. Cedar and boards, per foot. Inferior, ditto. Posts and rails, per 100. Shingles, per 1000. Laths, ditto. Leather, sole, per lb. Ditto, kip, ditto. Calf Skins, per doz. Kangaroo ditto, ditto.

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