

The Colonial Observer.

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

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Vol. III.

Colonial Politics.

THE AUSTRALIAN SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

It will doubtless be in the recollection of our readers that, in the month of February last, the Rev. Dr. Lang submitted a series of resolutions for the reform of this Institution at a Special General Meeting of the proprietors, held for the purpose, and that a prodigious hue and cry was raised on the occasion, by certain parties who were strongly opposed to any change in the management of the Library, with a view to stifle all enquiry, to resist all reform. Now as we promised some time ago to take up the subject at our earliest convenience, there are two reasons that render it absolutely necessary to do so now, if we are to do so at all. On the one hand, as the Government have advertised their intention to convey the allotment of ground on which the new building for the Library is erecting at the top of Bent-street to the Trustees of the Institution, provided no *Caveat* should be lodged on or before the 24th of this month, it will be evident that as soon as such a conveyance is effected the Library authorities will be perfectly independent of the Government, while the latter will have no further power to interfere, in any case requiring interference, for the protection of the public. On the other hand, the Library authorities have, it seems, run themselves ashore in the important article of funds. They have begun to build on a scale greatly beyond their present means, as well as beyond the present wants of the Institution; and not having the wherewithal to finish, they are endeavouring to raise the wind for the completion of their building by pledging their future revenue, or in other words, by very questionable means.

The present subscription for the Library is Two Pounds per annum for Proprietors. It is proposed, however, in order to raise the requisite funds for the completion of the building, to enable any Proprietor to relieve himself of all future payments by paying six years' subscription in advance, or £12 altogether. Now we cannot help admiring the wisdom of such a proposal. It takes for granted, (as well it may surely!) that there must be a pretty large number of proprietors who are both able and willing to entertain such a proposal in the present period of unexampled depression; and it therefore exhibits, in so far, an extensive and thorough acquaintance with the monetary affairs of the Colony! For our own part, we are quite confident that not one in ten of the whole body of proprietors will be found either able or willing to do anything of the kind. Three or four years ago, when any body's bill would have been discounted at one or other of the rotten banks of the Colony, such a proposal, we admit, would have been quite to the taste of the Colonial public; but to attempt to raise the wind in any such way now, when the pressure for money in all quarters has become so extreme as it actually is, appears to us at least pre-eminently absurd. We should be sorry to damp the courage of the sanguine experimenters we refer to in the Library Committee, but

we suspect they must sing "Blow, breezes, blow!" to some other tune for a time at least.

Besides, in the face of another and previous proposal to lower the subscription to one pound per annum—a measure of reform which is urgently required in the present circumstances of the colony, and which is sure to be carried by-and-by—the proposed arrangement would be absolutely dishonest to any who should accede to it, as well as fruitless on the whole; for in the event of the annual subscription being lowered—perhaps at the next annual meeting—any proprietor who had had sufficient gullibility to swallow the present bait would find that he had actually redeemed his quit-rent to the Library at *two* years purchase, instead of six as he had been led to believe when the payment was made. The reduction of the annual subscription is a measure, we repeat it, loudly called for in the present circumstances of the Colony. One pound per annum is all that is paid for the use of a library of far greater extent and value than the Australian Subscription Library at the Cape of Good Hope; and we are confident that, under judicious management, such a subscription would not only be amply sufficient for all the purposes of the Institution, but would very soon realize a much larger revenue for the Library than the present amount. The Institution would then become a public benefit, as it was intended to be from the first, and not a mere luxury procurable only by a few.

It is here, however, that the shoe pinches in certain quarters. There is no wish in such quarters to make the Library a public benefit at all. Public funds, in the shape of valuable grants of land, were, doubtless, advanced to it on the express understanding and condition that it should be a public and not a private or exclusive concern. But now that these funds have been expended, the understanding and condition on which they were granted is to be lost sight of, and those to whom the public should have looked, as their natural protectors, for the maintenance of their rights and interests—we mean such public officers as the Colonial Secretary, the Colonial Treasurer, &c.—are sure to be the first to join issue with the Holy Alliance of would-be aristocrats and exclusives to deprive them of these rights by confirming and perpetuating the thoroughly exclusive character of the concern. In short, with their eyes open to the very exceptionable character of the Institution, in this respect, these gentlemen would nevertheless allow the grant of the Library allotment to issue from the Government without providing any check whatever upon the Library authorities for the protection of the public.

At the public meeting in February last Dr. Lang's first and principal proposal was for the appointment of "a special committee to examine into the affairs of the Library from its commencement and to report; no proprietor who had been a member of the Library Committee for the last ten years to be eligible as a member of that committee." The reasonableness of such a proposal must approve itself at once to all

honest and candid men; for as the committee for the last ten years had been publicly charged with serious mismanagement in various ways, it stood to reason that no member of that committee should belong to a body appointed to enquire into its own past intrusions with the concern. But the desperate efforts of the committee and their friends, for weeks previous to the meeting, to assemble a body of proprietors who had never made the slightest enquiry into the subject to put down Dr. Lang and his resolutions with main force, we mean the joint force of numbers and scurrility, under the notable pretext that the appointment of a committee of enquiry to which the very persons whose general procedure as committee-men was in question should not be eligible, would be tantamount to a vote of censure on that committee; the violent abuse that was directed against Dr. L. by Mr. Privilege Lowe and Mr. James Macarthur, (the former of which gentlemen appeared to have had a regular brief from the committee on the occasion to try his 'prentice hand at abusing Dr. L., while the latter had an old personal grudge to gratify)—all this, and the refusal of everything like investigation and enquiry, evinced a consciousness on the part of the Library authorities that there was something wrong and rotten in the state of Denmark. The Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Council very unwittingly let out the secret of the whole affair at a subsequent public meeting—that of the Sydney Dispensary—by telling the audience that the parties who had attended the previous meeting at the Library had expected that there would be a row at that meeting! This of course was the reason why so many of them had provided themselves with *shillelahs*, for the laudable purpose, we presume, of breaking Dr. L.'s head by way of compensation for their inability to dispose of his arguments!! Nay, so overwhelming was the demonstration of physical force on the occasion that some of the very men who had signed the requisition for the public meeting—a document which committed them to nothing more than a bare expression of their willingness that the affairs of the Library should be enquired into—exhibited the utmost anxiety to back out from their own act and deed; inasmuch that in a fit of enthusiasm, Dr. Wallace, one of the requisitionists, exclaimed, almost in the identical words of the martyr Cranmer, when he thrust his hand into the fire at the thought of his own recantation of Protestantism previous, "that unworthy hand,!!!"

Now, all this was supremely ridiculous, and can only elicit the smile of contempt from those who recollect that it was called forth by an honest and well-meant attempt to reform one of the worst-managed concerns, considering its past revenue and means of usefulness, in New South Wales. But the friends of reform in this Colony, although few and miserably supported in public on any occasion of emergency, even by those who encourage and applaud their efforts in private—are not to be deterred from the path of duty by any amount of scurrility or abuse; and the Library autho-

rities may therefore look out for another and another attack from some quarter or other, till their Institution is somewhat liberalized in its character, till "the family compact" of its management is broken up, and its affairs conducted with something like prudent economy and common sense. We conclude for the present with an extract from a letter intended for publication by Dr. Lang immediately after the public meeting in February last, but for which, as there was no thoroughly liberal and independent paper in the Colony at the time, insertion was refused in more than one of our Colonial journals. The Rev. Dr. Ross, it may be recollected, was put forth by the Library Committee to answer Dr. L.'s charges: the extract we subjoin refers to that circumstance.

"My charge of incapacity and gross mismanagement preferred against the committee of the Library, I still repeat. I rested that charge on three grounds, and on none of these did Dr. Ross give me even the shadow of an answer. I alleged in the first place that the books were an exceedingly bad selection; including, in addition to professed works of fiction, which were also very numerous, a very large proportion of the merest trash. Dr. R. replied, that out of thirteen thousand volumes in the Library, there were only about two thousand volumes of Novels and Romances: the rest being arranged under a great variety of heads which he enumerated. But it is precisely under these heads that the trash is to be found! My charge of wasteful expenditure preferred against the committee for throwing away 25 or 30 per cent of the Society's funds for the last ten years at least, through their absurd arrangement with their London bookseller, was not attempted to be met either with argument or denial. Neither was my third charge in reference to the insane arrangement of having given a *carte blanche* to the same bookseller all along to send out what books he pleases. In short, my charge still lies upon the committee with undiminished weight, and the only reason why it was not taken up was that the forces had come together predetermined to resist all reform, all enquiry!"

The main point of objection to my first Resolution was, that it cast a censure on the Committees of the Library for the last ten years, by proposing to exclude the members of these committees from the proposed Committee of Enquiry. But as I did not conceal the fact, that I accused these gentlemen of gross mismanagement of the affairs of the Library, it would have been as preposterous to propose to put any of them on that Committee as it would to place a man who is accused and on his trial on the bench. The very wish to be put upon a Committee of Enquiry indicated something wrong on the part of the Library Committee, and the attempt to stifle enquiry, because they were not to be put upon it, it was impossible to misunderstand!

DELICATE CONSOLATION.—Favori thus wrote to a friend in London: "Buffon, the great naturalist, has just lost his wife. He would be inconsolable at the event, were it not for the pleasure he anticipated in dissecting her."

CONCLUSION OF THE REV. DR. LANG'S
THIRD LECTURE ON PUSEYISM.

Delivered in the Scots Church, Sydney,
July 7, 1844.

LECTURE III.—CHURCH POWER OR EC-
CLESIASTICAL AUTHORITY.

And when he was come into the Temple, the Chief Priests and the Elders of the people came unto him as he was teaching, and said By what authority doest thou these things? and who gave thee this authority? And Jesus answered and said unto them, I also will ask you one thing, which if ye tell me, I in like wise will tell you by what authority I do these things. The baptism of John whence was it? from Heaven or of men? And they reasoned with themselves, saying, if we shall say, from Heaven; he will say unto us, why did ye not then believe him? But if we shall say, of men, we fear the people; for all hold John as a Prophet. And they answered Jesus, and said, we cannot tell. And he said unto them, neither tell I you by what authority I do these things.—MAT. XXI. 23—27.

The only other Episcopalian authority to which I would refer at present, in confirmation of the views I have enunciated, is that of the justly celebrated Sir Matthew Hale, Lord Chief Justice of England during the reign of King Charles the Second. Of this truly eminent man it is justly observed by his biographer, Bishop Burnet, that "He seemed to have made the study of Divinity the chief of all others, to which he not only directed every thing else, but also arrived at that pitch in it, that those who have read what he has written on these subjects, will think they must have had most of his time and thoughts." Again, "As he was honored while he lived, so he was much lamented when he died; and this will still be acknowledged as a just inscription for his memory, though his modesty forbid any such to be put on his tomb-stone—That he was one of the greatest patterns the age has afforded, whether in his private deportment as a Christian, or in his public employments, either at the bar or on the bench."

"The Christian Religion is the most perfect rule of our duty to God, ourselves, and others, and was designed principally for these great ends:—

1. To restore to the glorious God, the honour, duty and obedience of his creature man; teaching him to know, to glorify and serve his Creator, to be thankful to him, to submit to his will, to obey his law and command, to be thankful for his mercies, to acknowledge him in all his ways, to call upon him, to worship him, to depend upon him, to walk sincerely in his sight, to admire and adore his greatness and goodness in all his works, especially in the great work of the redemption of mankind by his Son, Christ Jesus.

2. To enable man to attain everlasting happiness, the perpetual vision of the glorious God, and to fit and prepare him to be a partaker of the inheritance of the saints in light and glory.

3. To compose and settle mankind in such a decent and becoming rectitude, order and deportment in this world, as may be suitable to the existence of a reasonable nature and the good of mankind; which consists principally in a double relation: 1, to a man's self, sobriety; 2, to others, which consists in those two great habits or dispositions beneficent to mankind, viz. righteousness, or justice and charity, or love and beneficence.

Those three great ends are succinctly delivered, Tit. ii. 11, 12, "For the grace of God, that bringeth salvation, hath appeared unto all men, teaching us that, denying ungodliness and worldly lusts, we should live soberly, righteously and godly in this present world."

And because Christian religion was intended and instituted for the good of mankind, whether poor or rich, learned or unlearned, simple or prudent, wise or weak, it was fitted with such plain, easy and evident directions, both for things to be known and things to be done, in order to the attainment of the end for which it was designed, that might be understood by any capacity that had the ordinary and common use of reason or human understanding, and by the common assistance of the Divine grace might be practised by them.

The credenda, or things to be known or believed as simply necessary to those ends, are but few and intelligible, briefly delivered in that summary of Christian religion, usually called the Apostles' Creed.

The agenda, or things to be done or forborne, are those few and excellent precepts delivered by Christ and his apostles in that little book of the New Testament; and yet even the tenth part of that little book will contain all the precepts of Christian duty and obedience contained in that book.

And certainly it was necessary and becoming the wisdom of the most wise God, that that religion and doctrine which equally concerned men of all kinds and capacities, should be accordingly accommodated as might be useful for all. If the doctrine or precepts of Christian religion should have been delivered in over sublime or seraphical expressions, in high rhetorical raptures, in intricate and subtle phrases or style, or if it should have been surcharged with multitude of particulars, it would have been like a sealed book to the far greatest part of mankind, who yet were equally concerned in the business and end of religion, with the greatest philosophers and clerks in the world.

Upon what hath been said, we may therefore conclude.

1. That there is not, nor indeed may not be, any great difficulty in the attaining of a true saving knowledge of Christian religion.

2. That the duties of Christian religion are not of so vast an extent, but the knowledge of them may be also attained by an ordinary capacity willing to learn.

3. That considering that God Almighty is never wanting with his grace to assist those that sincerely endeavour and desire to obey him and serve him, it is not so difficult a business to perform an evangelical obedience to the precepts of the Gospel,—I say an evangelical obedience, though not a perfect obedience; an obedience, that is, sincere, though many times weak, and with failings, which nevertheless are forgiven, and their sincere though imperfect obedience accepted by Almighty God through the merits and intercession of Christ, and our own humiliation and sincere repentance for our failings.

And 4, That when all is done, in this belief and this obedience consists our Christian religion. This is the one thing necessary, the magnum oportet, which is of highest concernment and greatest importance to mankind.

But now if we do but look about us in the world, and observe and consider the matters wherein men for the most part do place religion, we shall find quite another kind of rate and nature of religion than what Christ instituted or intended, and yet all veiled and shrouded under the name of Christian religion; and greater weight and stress laid upon them than upon the true, real, grand imports of Christian religion.

1. I shall begin with the subtilties of great scholars, schoolmen and scholastic divines. These have turned Christian religion into a most curious and difficult speculation, and that which was designed by Christ Jesus as a plain direction to every capacity, to be a guide to a righteous, holy and sober life here, and to attain everlasting life hereafter, they have (made) a mere exercise of wit, and a piece of greater subtilty than the abstrusest philosophy or metaphysics.

2. The second instance is—the turning of the greatest part of religion into politic contrivances for attaining or upholding power, wealth or interest.

There have been instances many in this kind among secular princes and states. This was the act of Jeroboam to set up idolatrous religion in Samaria, for preventing a return of the ten tribes to the house of David; and we may observe it in most of the religion established by Heathenish princes, which was so ordered to accommodate their interest, though to the extreme corrupting of natural religion.

But there is not so eminent an instance thereof in the whole world as that of the ecclesiastical state of the Church of Rome, who have corrupted, as much as in them lies, the most pure and innocent religion that ever the world knew, namely, the Christian religion, by distorting it to the ends of wealth and power, and appending to it certain new doctrines and practices merely to those ends: and not only so, but have laid the greatest weight of

religion in the observation of these politic appendications; so that a man that either questions or not observes these politic additaments, runs as severe a censure and danger among them, as he that denies the most unquestionable principles of Christian religion. Such are their doctrines of the Pope's supremacy, the Pope's infallibility, the necessity to salvation to be of the Romish Church, and divers other superstitious and appendications to Christian religion, which any person not captivated by them may with half an eye perceive to be invented and continued merely for the support of the grandeur of an universal monarchy, which they miscall the Church, and for the amassing of wealth and power for the support of it, as might most easily be evinced by the particular examination of all those politic appendices.

And yet let any man observe it, he shall find as great a fervour for the upholding of these doctrines and practices, and as great a jealousy of the least breach made upon them, as if the whole concern of Christian religion and the salvation of souls lay in their belief and observance.

3. The third instance is in relation to the forms of church government and ceremonies.

That ecclesiastical government, is necessary for the preservation of religion, is evident to any reasonable and considerate man; and that the episcopal government constituted in England is a most excellent form of ecclesiastical government, and exceeds all other forms of ecclesiastical government, may be easily evinced; and that it is the best adapted to the civil government in this kingdom, is visible to any intelligent person; and yet I do not think that the essence of Christian religion consists in this or any other particular form of government. It is a great help to the preservation of it in its purity and unity, and may be well called *septimum religionis Christiane*, as the Jews call their oral traditions *septimum legis*, the fence of the law. But a man may be a good and excellent Christian under this or any other form of ecclesiastical government—nay, in such places where possibly there is no settled form of ecclesiastical government established.

But if we observe many persons in the world, we shall find some so highly devoted to this or that particular form of government, as if all the weight of Christian religion lay in it: though the wise and sober sort of conformists know and profess this, yet there be some rash people that will presently unchurch all the Reformed churches beyond the seas which are not under episcopal government: that if they see a man, otherwise of orthodox principles, of a pious and religious life, yet if scrupling some points of ecclesiastical government, though peaceable, they will esteem him little better than a heathen or publican, a schismatic, heretic, and what not; on the other side, if they see a man of great fervour in asserting the ecclesiastical government, observant of external ceremonies, though otherwise of a loose and dissolute life, yet they will be ready to applaud him with the style of a *son of the Church*, and upon that account overlook the miscarriages of his life, as if the essence and life of Christian religion lay in the bare asserting of the best form of ecclesiastical government."

Believing, therefore, that the system of Romanized Protestantism, which is now so insidiously attempted to be palmed upon us in these later times, and in these uttermost parts of the earth, for the Christian religion, is equally repugnant to the word of God, the practice of the primitive Church, and the best interests of society, let us contend earnestly, my friends and brethren, for the faith once delivered to the saints, let us stand fast in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free; and let us endeavour by all means to transmit to our latest posterity those precious privileges, both civil and religious, that were purchased for us so dearly by those who have gone before us, and who, after all their labours and toils, and sufferings, and sorrows, have inherited the promises, and entered into that rest which remaineth for the people of God.

Local Intelligence.

BURGLARY.—Last Friday night at a late hour, Mrs. Tait, keeper of a lodging house in Market-street, was, alarmed by a loud knocking at the door, and on her enquiring who was there, a party answered, giving the name of Molloy; on her opening the door, three men entered, and having closed the door, presented a pistol, and insisted on her unlocking all her drawers, from which they took away notes, cash, and valuables, to the amount of £11, and got clear off with the booty.

GROG-SELLING TO PRISONERS.—Sergeant Whelan, of the city police, having received information that the messengers belonging to the Woolloomooloo stockade were in the regular practice of selling rum to the convicts in irons, proceeded to the stockade, and searched the boxes of the messengers, in which were found several quarts of rum, and a quantity of needles, thread, &c., in which they carried on a considerable traffic with their fellow convicts. Four of these messengers were accordingly brought before the bench at Hyde Park and suitably dealt with.

SHIP ROBBERY.—Four convicts assigned to the government boat's crew, under Cadman, were apprehended on Saturday night on a charge of stealing clothing from the brig Eleanor, the property of the mate of the vessel.

THE PORTFOLIO OF ROMANCE.—The first number of this periodical made its appearance on Saturday last, and we are glad to compliment the editor on the talent displayed in the original articles, and in the plan of arrangement which he has adopted. We wish the publication every success, and have little doubt that it will soon become a favourite, especially among the ladies, to whose smiles the editor is deservedly entitled, for the efforts he is making for their amusement.

THE HAWKESBURY "COURIER."—A new newspaper, under this title, has just appeared. We wish our contemporary all success; but as the *Australian Daily Journal* is already widely circulated in the Hawkesbury district, we should recommend him not to copy so largely from that paper. This practice may save editorial labour, but will not, we fear, increase the circulation of the new journal. By the bye, though the imprint informs us that Mr. Amos Eager is the printer and publisher, the place of publication is said to be in — street. Should this blank be filled up with "Lower George-street?"

MR. CARMICHAEL'S INTRODUCTORY LECTURE.—We have received a copy of Mr. Carmichael's lecture; in which the question of education is treated very elaborately. Respecting the status of the Educational Office, we are of opinion that Mr. C. has over-rated it—a schoolmaster, as such, can never hold the rank of the members of the learned professions. And with respect to the religious difficulty, we are opinion, not only that religion should be taught in schools, but that it should be taught by laymen—by the schoolmaster himself duly instructed for that purpose—and clergymen altogether relieved from the responsibility. Teaching children is one business—teaching men another, and different qualifications are necessary for the two.

AUSTRALIAN CLASSICAL TEXT BOOK.—We have been favoured by T. H. Braim, Esq., Head Master of Sydney College, with a copy of his recently published Text Book, for the use of young classical students in the colony. That such a publication was a great desideratum, no one who has had the slightest experience in colonial schools can doubt; and we are happy to add, that the judicious and economical little work before us has supplied that desideratum in a manner which induces us to hope, that Mr. Braim may be encouraged to carry out his design, by a series of similar elementary publications. The present work contains copious extracts from Eutropius, Cornelius Nepos, and Ovid, being the portions of those writers usually read in schools. The text is carefully given, and the notes added for illustration of the more difficult passages are distinguished by learning and perspicuity.

JURORS' EXPENSES.—Considerable interest has been excited by the declaration of His Honor Mr. Justice Stephen, on Saturday last, that no provision existed in the colony for defraying the expenses of jurors. In the United Kingdom, the Judge had always the power of ordering needful

comforts for the jury, and charging the same to the county. Here, however, the circumstances were different, the Sheriff never having been re-imbursed for blankets which he had some time since purchased for a jury during a cold night. His Honor assured the jury, however, that he would do his utmost to procure compensation for any expenses to which they might be put during their detention.

Mrs. Jones's Exhibition of Wax Flowers.—We regret that unavoidable engagements deprived us of the pleasure of being present at Mrs. Jones's exhibition of wax flowers, in obedience to her polite invitation for Monday last. We have, however, much pleasure in stating, that, though the evidence of the eye has been having, that of the ear has not failed to satisfy us of the great beauty of the exhibition, and the taste and skill of the fair exhibitor. The private view was honored by the presence of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Gipps, Sir Maurice O'Connell, &c., &c. Such of our readers as may wish to impart to their friends at home some idea of the beauties of the Australasian Flora, will now have an opportunity of doing so to great advantage. We are informed, that those of Mrs. Jones's specimens which have hitherto been sent home have arrived perfectly safe, and it is needless to add, have excited general admiration.

FORGED CHEQUES.—George Hill and William Laxon were on Monday last given in charge by a clerk of the Commercial Bank, for passing two forged cheques, one of which was for £35.

PLEASURE TRIP IN THE CORNUBIA, STEAMER.—J. P. Robinson, Esq., M.C., having issued invitations to his friends for a pleasure trip down the harbour, about one hundred and twenty gentlemen and ladies embarked on Saturday morning last. The *Cornubia* proceeded gaily towards Middle Harbour, having received a salute of seventeen guns from the *Wanderer*, R.Y.S., in honor of His Excellency Sir Maurice O'Connell, who was one of the guests. Arrived at Middle Harbour, the anchor was dropped, and the party had leisure to survey the beauties of the surrounding scenery. An excellent dinner had been provided, to which ample justice was done by the guests. Mr. Robinson's health was received with the greatest applause, and a good deal of fun arose from the circumstance of the band striking up "Merrily dance the Quaker's wife," the worthy master of the *fête being* a bachelor. The hint, however, was not lost on the fairer portion of the assembly, several of whom found this little air so interesting, that they could not keep from humming it (*sotto voce*, of course,) for the rest of the evening. The party returned to Sydney about eight o'clock, highly gratified with the amusement of the day.

DISTILLATION.—Several vine-growers and orchard-keepers near Parramatta have determined on petitioning the Colonial Legislature for permission to distil brandy, &c., from grapes, peaches, and nectarines, and to sell the same either for home use or exportation.

"CLARENCE" BRIG—ASSAULT BY THE BLACKS.—We have this week to record a most painful occurrence, for the particulars of which we are indebted to an officer of the Moreton Bay steamer *Sovereign*. The whaling brig *Clarence*, the property of Mr. Cole, of Lower George-street, M'Cardell, master, which left this port last on the 14th of May, proceeded to cruise in search of oil to the northward, and had captured about twenty-three barrels. She was endeavouring to reach Torres' Straits, when she unfortunately struck on a reef, and became immovably fixed. Finding it impossible to attempt anything for the rescue of the vessel, the crew left her in four whale-boats, with a supply of provisions and water, intending to steer for Moreton Bay. After suffering the greatest hardships for fourteen days, they made land, which proved to be on the east side of Harvey's Bay. They determined to go on shore in search of water, and also to repair the boats. A party of blacks came down to the beach, but as they did not make any hostile demonstrations, Capt. M'Cardell determined on bivouacking for the night. Two men were stationed as sentries, and as soon as the rest of the party had fallen asleep, these men observed the blacks talking earnestly together, and shewing signs which could not be mistaken. Before they

had time to give the alarm, however, the blacks rushed down and made a ferocious assault on the unsuspecting seamen, several of whom they speared most dangerously. Captain M'Cardell received a spear through both thighs. The party, however, succeeded in escaping to their boats, and made towards Moreton Bay, near which they were picked up by the *Sovereign* steamer, and brought on to Sydney. One of the boats, commanded by the chief mate, has not been heard of, but has probably been picked up by some vessel.

AWFULLY SUDDEN DEATHS.—Mr. J. Weston, formerly Governor of Sydney Gaol, was suddenly seized with a fit of coughing, on Tuesday afternoon, while at dinner, during which he burst a blood vessel, and immediately expired. On Sunday last, Captain Gunton, late of the 50th Regiment, was suddenly seized with a fit at his place of abode, Bailey's Farm, near Parramatta, and was a corpse before professional assistance could be procured.

ROBBERY.—Mr. Charles Moore, of Market-street, was on Monday night last attacked by two men in the archway of the City Theatre, under which he had gone for a moment, and was robbed in a trice of his watch and 4s., with which the thieves got clear off.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENT.—His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the following temporary appointment, viz:—William A'Beckett, Esquire, Barrister at Law, to be a Judge of the Supreme Court, until the appointment of a successor to His Honor Mr. Justice Burton shall take effect in the colony. Mr. A'Beckett has this day taken and subscribed the necessary oaths accordingly.

THE "FULL GREYS."—Shortly after the brutal petticoat affair some time since, a Mrs. C— was on Church Hill, when one of the men belonging to the gang returning to the barracks, stepped out of the rank, and in the most impudent manner possible, went up to her and shook the bottom of her reticule, and finding no "chink" in it, resumed his place as before, the overseer not taking the slightest heed of the circumstance. It is to be hoped either a new "order" of things is about being introduced to prevent such occurrences again, or that the men be linked together as formerly.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL OBSERVER.

SIR.—Feeling, as I do, a high respect for the public services of the Rev. Dr. Lang, and admiration of his generally consistent and able defence of the cardinal truths of Christianity, as opposed to the numeries and fables of the Romish Church, I can hardly say whether his letter, addressed to the editor of the *Chronicle*, and published in your paper of last Thursday, occasioned me more surprise or pain. I confess I was hardly prepared to find, that a divine, whose name is so widely and justly celebrated as that of an uncompromising enemy to Popish superstition, and who, at this very moment, is engaged in a course of lectures mainly directed against those claims to ecclesiastical supremacy which certainly were first preferred by the Romish priesthood—that such a man should have thought it necessary to apologize to the editor of the *Chronicle*, for the appearance in your columns of an article, calculated to promote the very cause for which he, both by his ordination vows, and by the whole course of his public life, has become bound earnestly to contend.

Dr. L. is not ashamed to acknowledge, "that he sees much, very much, in the character and conduct of that great man (O'Connell) to praise and admire." My first impression was, that Dr. Lang was indulging in a little pleasantry, and "taking a rise" out of the *Chronicle*, but the historical allusions in the latter part of the letter are evidently introduced with a graver purpose, and, in the name of the Protestants of Ireland, I lift my humble voice against the assertions which there thus been put forth. What particular features in O'Connell's character, or what portions of his public conduct Dr. Lang, has discovered to be proper subjects of praise and admiration, I am at a loss to conjecture. I believe that in his domestic relations, and as a landlord, O'Connell is very highly and deservedly esteemed and beloved; but as for his public character, I "am not ashamed to acknowledge," not only that I see in it nothing what-

ever to praise or admire, but that I believe it to be compounded of the very worst ingredients—that there is no political vice with which "that great man" is not chargeable—I may add, of which he has not repeatedly been proved guilty. Is it possible that Dr. Lang has forgotten, that this "great man" has perjured himself voluntarily on the floor of the House of Commons?—that he imprecated the Divine wrath upon his head, if the allegations he made were not true?—and that, notwithstanding, he was proved to be a blaspheming liar in the face of the world? Has he not been challenged again and again to meet his accusers face to face—men whose names and characters are identified with every thing that is honourable and illustrious; and has he ever dared to confront them? Did he not sneak into Belfast like a fox into a poultry-yard, and leave it under a guard of police, without noticing the challenge of Dr. Cooke, who had called on him to defend, before a "Black North" audience, his dogma of Repeal? When the same Dr. Cooke offered to prove that the Union was not the cause of the limited prosperity of Ireland, and that *Popery was*, and challenged O'Connell to prove the contrary, if he could, did O'Connell dare to make the attempt? Why, Sir, this brag about him is absurd. He durst as soon have cut off his hands as have faced such a man as the Rev. Dr. Cooke. He ran away! Yes, this "great man"—this "political regenerator," this "liberator," the immaculate and immortal O'Connell, ran away, and the hooting and hissing and scorn of every honest and independent man followed him. It took Dan a long time to recover that. Even his brass was hardly sufficient to encounter the gaze of the multitude, whom he had so often told that nobody dared contradict him—before whom he had so often held up "Daddy Cooke" to ridicule, the very man from whom he had been obliged to run. The rent fell that year very considerably, and, but for the active and zealous co-operation of the priests, who presumed on the imbecility of her Majesty's late administration—that government which pensioned Moore, the obscene ballad-writer, and libeller of his Prince—the Irish Romanists might have been, ere this, r.ieved of that incubus.

Now, Sir, is a political ruffian of this description—a bravo, who stabs men in the dark, whom he dare not meet in fair field—is this the man that we are invited to "praise and admire?" Most Protestant clergymen at home, had they been spoken of in a Popish paper as O'Connellites and Repealers, would have considered the application of such terms as libellous and defamatory in the extreme, and would have published an indignant repudiation of the charge. It would have been well at least that the Rev. Dr. L. had read both the article in your columns, and that in the *Chronicle*, before he offered an apology for the former, or deprecated the vituperations of the latter. The Protestants of Sydney are indebted to you, Sir, for your timely exposure of the late repeal manifestation, and cannot but regret that Dr. Lang should have given any encouragement to the parties concerned in it, by assenting, as he indirectly does, that repeal is the only cure for the disorders of Ireland. I think I could suggest a more efficacious measure, which would be to send Dan and the whole gang of turbulent massmongers at his tail to Norfolk Island. These, Sir, are the real "monstrous grievances" of Ireland—it is on their account that the advantages of the Union have developed themselves so slowly—and until the bane of clerical ascendancy is destroyed by the unrestricted circulation of the Scriptures, in the native tongue of the Irish people, it is vain to talk of "Justice to Ireland!"—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

BLACK NORTH.

[We have to acknowledge the polite manner in which our correspondent is pleased to allude to our article. We were, indeed, satisfied that we expressed the opinion of the Protestants of Sydney when we characterized the meeting at the City Theatre as an illustrious piece of lumbung, and exposed it as such. Dr. Lang's mistake arose from his not having read the article; for, had his leisure permitted him to do so, he would have perceived that our object was not primarily to declaim on the State of Ireland or the character of O'Connell, but to expose the pretext on which the repeal question had

been dragged before the public of this Colony, who have no concern with the matter, and who wish not to be disturbed by vexatious questions, on which it is scarcely possible for the majority of them to form an unbiased opinion. We hope we shall have no more of it.—Ed. C.O.]

Port Phillip.

We have received our usual files of Port Phillip papers.

The *Patriot* announces the discovery of a vein of lead ore in the vicinity of Melbourne, equal in every respect to the specimens sent from South Australia.

We observe also, that a large quantity of cattle sent overland from Melbourne to Adelaide, by Messrs. August and Co., have been sold for 8000 bushels of wheat, which will be sent to the overloaded markets of this colony by the first opportunity. It would be better to send into England.

The amount received at the Sub-Treasury, Melbourne, for Publicans' and other Licenses for the ensuing year, was £2870.

Criminal Sessions.

TRIAL OF THE MURDERERS OF THE LATE JAMES NOBLE.

SATURDAY, JULY 13.

His Honor Mr. Justice Stephen took his seat on the bench precisely at ten o'clock.

The Attorney-General appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Purefoy and Mr. Michie for the prisoner Rankin. A jury having been sworn, the prisoners, George Vigers, Thomas Burdett, and John Rankin, were placed at the bar and the indictment having been read,

The Attorney-General stated the case for the prosecution. He said, that the prisoners were indicted for the murder of the late James Noble; one of them (Vigers) as being the person who actually committed the murder; the other (Burdett) as the person who aided and assisted in committing it; and the third person (Rankin) as an accessory before the fact—that is as the person who incited the others to commit the crime; the only difference between Rankin and the other prisoners being, that he was absent at the time it was committed. That was the nature of the information. The circumstances that led to this murder were such as were sufficient to excite the greatest alarm in the minds of not only the whole public, but of every man who resided in Sydney. The murder alleged to have been committed, was perpetrated in the heart of Sydney, at an hour when all the heads of families, and all the members of society, were in the habit of enjoying themselves in the recreations of the day—when they expected that their houses would not be invaded by robbers and murderers. About the hour of seven, P.M. on the 26th of May last, a knock was made with the knuckles at his door—the deceased, who was reading the Scriptures, went to the door—the prisoner Vigers handed him a letter which he naturally took and went to the light to see what it was; a second man entered, followed immediately by a third man who locked the door. The first man pulled out a pistol and told Mrs. Noble, who was sitting with her husband, not to be alarmed, but she, as might be expected on such an occasion, screamed out violently. The letter would be handed to them, and the circumstance which he was about to relate to them, would satisfy them that that letter was planned for the purpose of committing the act that occurred. As soon as the wife screamed, and that Mr. Noble saw the pistol, (which was cocked at the time) he immediately seized the man who had it. This man snatched the pistol, and it made so loud a report that even one of the robbers, who is an approver in the case, was under the impression that it went off. The pistol was aimed at Mrs. Noble, not at her husband. When Mr. Noble seized the first man, the second man came to the assistance of his fellow robber, and a struggle ensued between them. At this time, a little girl, who is the sister of Mrs. Noble, ran out through the back door for assistance; and there was no time, so instantaneously did Mr. Noble rush upon the man who fired at his wife, for the men to carry into effect their original plan which was, that one should go to the back door, and the other keep guard over the inmates of the house, while the third committed the robbery. Before they could do so, the little girl he had mentioned gave the alarm to Mr. Wilson, who lived opposite, by exclaiming in a loud voice that there were persons in the

house murdering Mr. Noble. The Attorney-General proceeded to detail the case, which, however, will be gathered from the evidence of the witnesses.

Mary Noble having been sworn deposed as follows:—I am widow of the deceased Mr. Noble; recollects the evening of Sunday, the 26th of May last. About seven o'clock that evening was reading Henry's Commentary on the Bible in my own parlour to my husband and sister, Violet Alston. Our house is in Clarence street. While reading, a knock came to the door, and my husband got up and opened it, and Vigors came in with a letter in his hand; our door opened directly into the street; was followed by another man; did not see him hand the letter, nor did I hear what was said by him at the door. The second man came in after the first man, and then a third man followed; the door was shut by the last man. The first man came to where I was sitting; was sitting with my face to the door, so that I could see the parties coming in; he, the first man, told me that I need not be alarmed, and said something similar to what was in the letter he handed to my husband; saw the letter afterwards. He said "his message to-night was to suit present circumstances;" that was the purport of the letter; I got up and screamed; he then pointed a pistol at me, and said oh; he held his hand close to me; his hand was stretched out from him, and was quite close to me; my husband then jumped at him and scuffled with him; then the pistol snapped at my husband I think; it made a pretty loud report; thought the pistol went off; my husband then made to the man again, and another scuffle took place; this was with the first man; two of the men were engaged in this scuffle; the prisoner with the white trousers [Vigors] was the first man that came in; felt quite sure he was the first man; could not swear to the other men; could not say whether the second man that came in was like the prisoner Burdett; I am sure there was no scuffling in the house until the third man came in and locked the door; my husband tried very much to hold the first man [Vigors] but did not succeed, so he turned round and laid hold of Martin, who was I think the last man that came in and shut the door; does not recollect seeing the pistol drop from Vigors' hand; could I not say how Vigors held my hand in the scuffle—[The approver, Martin, was here brought into court, and placed before Mrs. Noble in order that she might identify him]—She said that he was the last man that came in; he was the man that my husband laid hold of when he did not succeed in holding Vigors; I do not know what became of my sister; Mr. Wilson came in to my assistance; my husband laid hold of the third man [Martin] when Wilson came in; I also had a hold of his neckbandkerchief; Wilson laid hold of Martin when he came in; I did not ascertain that my husband was injured until he went up to his bed-room, shortly after Wilson came in; Mr. Phillips, who lived at Mr. Wilson's house, and who came in shortly after him [Wilson] told me that my husband was injured; did not see where he was injured, but saw the blood; he was lying down on the bed; he lived until the Monday evening following when he died; Dr. Fullerton came in about half an hour after my husband was wounded, and dressed his wound.

By the Court—If a person were to come and swear an *alibi* as to Vigors, it would not shake my belief that he was the man that first came into my house; I could not tell what sort of a person the second man was; I was quite near to the first man, and looked more at him than at the second man because he addressed himself to me.

Violet Alston, sister to the last witness, and David Wilson and William Phillips, opposite neighbours of the deceased, were then called, and corroborated Mrs. Noble's testimony. The witness Phillips handed in the letter which Vigors had presented to the deceased on entering the house. The following is an exact copy of the document:—

"May 27, 1844.

"Sir,—
I hope this will have the desired effect, as it will serve us under present circumstances."
"Conclude—"
"From yours,

"Mr. Noble, Sydney."

James Martin examined.—I am a prisoner, and have been in this country about 8 or 9 years; I was transported from Lewes in Sussex in 1837 for life; I was working at the trade of

a baker; my master failed in business, and he told me to do the best I could for myself. I was transported from this colony to Norfolk Island for a robbery. I came from Norfolk Island about three months ago; Vigors and Burdett were there too, and came up at the same time with me. I know the prisoner Malcolm; he was at Norfolk Island, and came up at the same time. I remember Sunday the 26th May, the night of Noble's murder. On Friday, the 24th, Vigors, Burdett, and myself, planned to go out and do a robbery; we planned it in Hyde Park Barracks; I heard from Vigors that he had engaged Malcolm to purchase some pistols; he spoke to Malcolm on the subject; he could not purchase them himself, because he could not get out of the barracks any day but Sunday; he told me this on Friday; Burdett was present. On Saturday morning Vigors gave Malcolm a sovereign to purchase the pistols; on that evening Malcolm brought a pistol into Hyde Park Barracks, and ammunition; he gave the pistol to Vigors' name but Vigors, Burdett, and myself, knew of it; he brought in powder and shot, but I could not say the exact quantity—about two ounces powder and a quarter of a pound of shot; the powder was in a piece of check rag the shot was in a bag. There was a letter written on that Saturday night to take to Noble's on the Sunday following; I saw it written by Vigors; cannot say whether Burdett knows how to write; the note was written by Vigors; in the place where the watchmen stop in Hyde Park Barracks; the note now produced is the note that was written by Vigors; paper is sold in the barracks by prisoners; the watchmen have a privilege to sell paper; none of us got out on Saturday night; on Sunday morning we dressed ourselves in clothes we had prepared, and put on grey clothing over them to go out to the Scotch Church; the clothes were some of our own, and were in our keeping in the barracks; when we went to the barracks we were not obliged to give up our clothes; we brought them up with us from Norfolk Island; during Captain Macnechie's time, prisoners were allowed to keep their own clothes—[Martin here described the kind of clothes he and Vigors and Burdett wore under their convict clothing] we pulked those clothes off in an old privy on Church Hill; we went out on the Sunday in the gang to the Scotch Church on Church Hill, about 9 o'clock; then went to the privy, but not in charge of any one; one of ourselves took charge of us, so that we might go into church or not, just as we liked; after pulling off our clothes, Malcolm, Vigors, Burdett, and myself proceeded to Rankin's; we went there because Malcolm said he (Rankin) had purchased two more pistols for us; the prisoner Rankin was within when we went there; never saw him before; when we went to Rankin's we sat down and got half a pint of rum; Rankin and his wife were sitting in the room; Malcolm introduced us by telling Rankin that we were the persons he was speaking to him about; Rankin sat down, and Malcolm put some money on the table, and told him to go and fetch half a pint of rum. Shortly after that Malcolm, Vigors, and Rankin went into an adjoining room; cannot say whether they went out or not; when they came back Vigors said all was right; Rankin was present when Vigors said this; Vigors said some time after, that he had dropped his knife, and asked Malcolm to go and fetch it, which he did; it was a shoemaker's knife; there was nothing at that time said by Rankin about pistols; after that old Rankin brought us another half pint of rum, which he paid for himself; Malcolm went to the Scotch Church, and I saw him no more; Malcolm said he had arranged all matters with Rankin; after Malcolm went away, Vigors, myself, Burdett, Crosthwaite, young Rankin, and another person with a child had dinner together about one o'clock; old Rankin and his wife had dinner by themselves; after dinner they came into the same room; Rankin said he was going to Balmain on some business, and dressed himself for that purpose; a young woman came to him and went with him over to Balmain; before he went, Vigors asked him what time he would be at home, and Rankin said about six o'clock; he went away, and shortly after that his son went; Burdett, Vigors, and myself, stopped all the afternoon at Rankin's; about a quarter past five o'clock Rankin came home; Vigors said to Rankin

before he went to Balmain "that he should want those things;" Rankin said he would be at home at five o'clock; saw him go out the last thing before he went to Balmain; Vigors asked him for the caps, which Rankin said he would get, and did so; Rankin went out, but whether into the street or not I do not know, as we partly closed the door; he brought the caps back, and was a very short time away; Crosthwaite, after dinner, dressed himself, and said he was going to see his old minister; they remained at Rankin's after his return from Balmain until past six o'clock; when Rankin returned it was a quarter past five, because we remarked that he kept his time to a quarter, as he was back at a quarter past five; old Rankin came into the room where we sat, and brought a bottle of rum with him; when Rankin came, Vigors asked him for "those things," and Rankin told him that he had not got them, but if he wanted such things as fire-arms, he would get them on Monday; he told us he would provide us with a bed for the night, and give us a room with a key to it, where we would be safe. Vigors told Rankin that he was going to do a robbery; Rankin asked us what time we wished to be back, and we told him in about an hour and a half or two hours; Vigors asked Rankin if he could give him a few caps, and after we got them, we went down to the bottom of a back yard, where Vigors loaded the pistol with powder and shot; Vigors forced a cap on the pistol with his knife; we then went away, and walked about and came to Noble's house about seven o'clock, or it might be a few minutes past; Vigors knocked at the door; Noble opened it, and Vigors presented the letter to Noble, who went round to the side of the table by his wife; Vigors pulled out a pistol, Vigors, Burdett, and myself went in, Vigors first, Burdett second, I was the last that went in, but Burdett locked the door; the pistol we brought in was the pistol that Malcolm got; it was not produced at Rankin's while we were there; Vigors carried it in his pocket; after giving the letter, Vigors told them not to be alarmed, to stand, and he presented the pistol; when he did so, Mrs. Noble screamed, and as soon as she did, Vigors snapped the pistol at her; do not know whether the pistol went off; it made a little smoke and noise; Noble directly rushed at Vigors, and knocked the pistol out of his hand, when a scuffle ensued between Vigors and Noble and Burdett; at last Vigors and Burdett got away, when Noble laid hold of me; Vigors and Burdett got out through the back door; Noble held me fast; at the time he held me I believe he must have been stabbed, though I do not know where. I saw him bleed profusely from the hand at the time he first grasped me; he covered me with blood; I thought he was shot; the constable came in; the knife that Vigors told Malcolm to get was the shoemaker's knife; Vigors had it in his right hand trousers pocket; it had a wooden handle and a blade tapering to the point; have seen Vigors work with it at shoemaking; should know it from any other knife; gave information first to Mr. Keck; I did not see Malcolm twice since; long since I gave the information; never spoke to Malcolm about it before I gave the information.

The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Purefoy, and by the prisoner Vigors, but nothing was elicited to shake his testimony.

Robert Malcolm, a prisoner lately arrived from Norfolk Island, was then called, and deposed to having received a sovereign from Vigors to purchase pistols, with which the prisoner Rankin had agreed to supply him. His testimony was corroborative of that of the other approver, Martin.

Other witnesses were called to prove the transactions which had taken place at Rankin's, and lastly,

George Fullerton, Esq., M.D., was called, and gave evidence to the effect that the wound inflicted on Mr. Noble was the cause of his death. He added—"I made a *post mortem* examination of the body, and found that the knife had pierced between the right and left lobes of the liver, and, after wounding both lobes, slightly inflicted a wound on the stomach of about half an inch in extent, and which no doubt caused his death. I observed that the wound in the right lobe of the liver had been

made with a different edge from that made in the left; the latter being more of a contused wound, and the other more of an incised wound. The instrument now produced (the shoemaker's knife) would be likely to inflict the external wound, but I do not think it would be likely to inflict the wound on each side of the liver, nor that on the finger. I think the knife now handed to me (the knife found upon Martin) would inflict those wounds; the shoemaker's knife would not have inflicted the wounds, unless it was withdrawn a little, and then pushed in again.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

The prisoner Vigors, in his defence, read a long written statement, in which he attempted to shew that the witnesses had contradicted themselves, and seemed to lay much stress on the fact, that, on her first view of him at Woolloomooloo Gaol, Mrs. Noble had hesitated about identifying him.

Burdett denied all knowledge of the affair.

Mr. Purefoy now moved the court for an adjournment, in consequence of the lateness of the hour, (half-past 11 p.m.) which was agreed to, and the jury were accordingly given in charge to a guard of special constables until Monday. The detention of the jurors occasioned much dissatisfaction among them; they were, however, supplied with every comfort, and it is to be hoped, that, before a similar case should occur, some provision for such cases will be made by the Colonial Legislature.

MONDAY.

On Monday, the defence was resumed by Mr. Purefoy, (on behalf of the prisoner Rankin) who spoke upwards of three hours, and called the Rev. Dr. McGarvie as a witness to Rankin's character.

The defence having closed, the Attorney-General replied in a most powerful speech, in the course of which he paid a well-merited tribute to Mr. Keck, Governor of the Gaol, for his public spirited conduct in the investigation of this painful case.

His Honor then proceeded to charge the jury, in an address of nearly three hours, entering most minutely into all the details of the evidence.

The jury retired for about half an hour, and returned with a verdict of GUILTY against all three prisoners.

The Judge then proceeded to pass the awful sentence of the law on the prisoners.

SHEEP AND CATTLE ON SALE, In the Estate of Gosling, Browne, and Co.:

1599 head of cattle
2911 sheep

12 horses and foals

At the Broken River Station, 130 miles from Melbourne, on the Sydney Road.

The run extends 20 miles along the river, and is capable of maintaining double the quantity of stock now depasturing. There is an excellent cottage on the station, with dairy and other buildings, of recent erection; a paddock of 500 acres, and very extensive stockyards, huts, hurdles, drays, farming implements, and every convenience for carrying on a large establishment.

5,200 head of sheep (with about 1500 lambs) at Ingalba, on the McDonald River, New England, capable of depasturing 10,000 sheep: There is every thing necessary to a safe station on this run.

800 head of cattle at Woomba-Marra, on the Peel, with station, on which are but and stockyards. Also, the right of a large station at Liverpool Plains.

2050 sheep at Nimitybelle, Maneroo, with station and improvements.

3500 sheep at Swan Creek, district of Mudgee, with a freehold homestead of 100 acres, and good cottage in the township of Dabee, most of the land being cleared, and the whole well watered. There is every requisite at the homestead.

113 head of cattle (without station on the Murrumbidgee River, near Fort Macquarie.
180 head of cattle

650 sheep on the river Allyn, in the Paterson district.

Near by the whole of the sheep are fine wooled, and the cattle are from some of the best stock in the colony.

For full particulars, apply to
R. BUCHANAN
Acting Trustee,
Charlotte-place.

BOILING DOWN PANS.

TO prevent misconception with regard to my price for Pans, the following are the rates: ten pence per gallon old measure, and one shilling per imperial, of all sizes above one hundred gallons. Sheepskins taken in payment.

RICHARD DAWSON.
Lower George-street, July 15.

POSTPONED TO THURSDAY, JULY 18

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 THURSDAY, the 18th JULY,
Precisely at Eleven o'clock, and immediately
before the Sale of the Sheep and Cattle,
The undermentioned valuable properties, consist-
ing of—

A House in West Maitland, at present under
lease to, and lately occupied by, the Com-
mercial 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, occu-
pied by Mr. Bourne Russell, at the year-
rent of £120.

The whole is mortgaged for £1500, interest
paid up.

Further particulars will be made known in
a future advertisement, or at the time of sale.
Terms, Cash.



**THE WHALING BARQUE NELSON,
BURTHEN 247 TONS.**

MR SAMUEL LYONS will sell by
Auction, at his Mart, corner of George-
street and Charlotte place,

SATURDAY, the 20th JULY,
At Eleven o'clock precisely,

The well-known, whaling barque, *Nelson*
burthen 247 tons register, built at S. A. Whal-
ampton, in 1835, as she now lies off Camp-
bell's Wharf, with all her stores, whale
boats, gear, sails, fast and running rigging,
&c., as per inventory, and about 100 tons
oil casks.

Also, a chronometer.
Terms—10 per cent. deposit on full of the
hammer, and the residue in approved bills at
four months from day of sale.

* This vessel is admirably adapted for
whaling, and can be fitted out a very small
expense.

Inventory may be seen, and further
particulars ascertained at the Mart of the
Auctioneer.

**THE BEAUTIFUL AND COSTLY BUILT
COTTAGE OF "BRADLEY,"**

ON THE SOUTH HEAD ROAD,
WITH FOUR ACRES OF GROUND,
LATELY OCCUPIED BY A. B. SMITH, ESQ.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS

WILL sell by auction, at his Mart, corner
of George-street and Charlotte-place, on
WEDNESDAY, 31st JULY INST.,

At Twelve o'clock precisely,
Agreeably to instructions received from the
Proprietor.

In offering this property to public competi-
tion, Mr. Lyons would beg to remark, that it is
seldom he has had such a

COMPLETE FAMILY RESIDENCE
to dispose of; the internal arrangements of the
house are of the first order, while the finish is
most chaste and beautiful.

It contains in all seventeen Apartments, be-
sides—

	ft.	in.	ft.	in.	
A Hall	18	6	by	9	0
Drawing-room	18	2	by	25	6
Dining-room with Wine Closet	27	0	by	17	0
Breakfast room	12	10	by	16	8
Kitchen	19	6	by	14	9
Two Verandah Bed rooms, each	12	0	by	10	10
Two Bed-rooms	10	8	by	8	0
One ditto	19	4	by	11	9
One ditto	16	6	by	12	8

Two Dressing rooms, Pantry, Larder, Butler's
Room, Store-room, Servant's room, Linen
Closet, Cellars, &c., with Shed, Oven, and Yard,
enclosed.

From the Verandah of the Cottage there is
a very extensive and beautiful view of the
harbour, including Elizabeth Bay, Darling
Point, and of all the country around.

The distance from the City is very trifling,
the Cottage lies between Mr. Gurner's property
and the Paddington Estate, not far from the
Military Barracks, in a fine healthy spot, the
very place for a Gentleman's residence.

A Plan showing the exact position of the
Property, with Ground Plan, and front and
back elevation of the Buildings, is on view at
the Mart, with an estimate of their value, by
James Hume, Esquire, Architect.

* The terms will be one fourth cash, and
the remainder secured on the property for two
years at eight per cent. interest; or the whole
may be paid at once, or at any time during that
period.

Intending purchasers are invited to inspect the
premises previous to the day of sale, the amount
in charge having received orders to show them all
over the house.



IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF JOHN JONES.

The Barque "Elizabeth,"

AND THE
Schooner "Marian Watson,"
BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auc-
tion, at his Mart, corner of George-
street and Charlotte-place, on

SATURDAY NEXT, THE 20th JULY,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

The Barque *ELIZABETH*, burthen 157
tons, with all her Stores, as she is now lying
off Jones's Wharf,

ALSO,
The Schooner *MARIAN WATSON*, bur-
then 155 7/8 tons, with all her Stores, &c.,
as she is now lying off the Circular Wharf,

AND
A Chronometer

The Inventories and Registries may be seen
at the Mart of the Auctioneer.
Terms at sale.

* The above vessels are well known to the
shipping community, and especially the su-
perior cabin accommodation of the *Marian*
Watson, which vessel has been constantly
running between this port and Hobart Town.

BY AUCTION.

**To Millers, Master Bakers, and
Men of Moderate Capital.**

THE PARRAMATTA-STREET BAKERY, DWEL-
LING HOUSE, SHOP, BREAD ROOM, AND
PREMISES,

Lately erected by James Gillespie, at an im-
mense expense, situated one house only
from the Botany Road, with back entrance
to the same.

BY MR. STUBBS.

ON THE GROUND,
IN PARRAMATTA-STREET,
On THURSDAY, the 25th day of JULY,
at One o'clock precisely—

It is described in the deed as far as the ground
is concerned, viz. —

All that parcel of land, situate in the City
of Sydney, aforesaid, being part of the
Estate named Kensington, and dislin-
guished as lots 3 and 4, fronting to
Parramatta street, on a plan, &c., ex-
tending along Parramatta street forty
feet, by a line of eighty feet to Union
Road, &c., sold at public sale by Mr.
Stubbs, on the 1st February, 1842.

THIS Property comprises the following
valuable and necessary arrangements
for the general business of a large Baker and
Confectioner, viz. —

THE HOUSE IS STONE-BUILT,

And contains an excellent show room in Par-
ramatta street, fitted up with numerous shelves
and shop compartments. It is furnished with
a stove, and has a passage leading to the back
parlour or shop sitting room—on the left are
two other rooms—excellent sized parlours—
one in front and one at the back, coloured,
painted, and finished off in the best style.
Up stairs are two bed rooms. Adjoining is a
large bakery and bread or confectionary room,
with two fire-places some 20 by 12 feet—this
is not quite finished—it may be termed the
"Confectionary" and Fancy Bread Room.

THE BACK PREMISES

Comprise a most extensive Bakery, more or
less 50 by 20 feet, with two large ovens, having
patent doors, heated by furnaces.

N.B.—One item of expense on this depart-
ment may give some idea of the whole—
(Thirty-five pounds was given for the gear and
tiles of one of the ovens.)

The entrance at the back is by a carriage
way about 12 feet, and which may serve for
building a stable and sheds for the bread
carts.

The whole of this property is most sound
and substantial—it is in the best part of Par-
ramatta street—much nearer George-street
than the Fowler, which sold £11 a foot net
built on. A very little time will require for
completing the finishing going on, and there
cannot be a better stand for watching all the
Botany Road business—the Redfern, Chip-
pendale, and its immediate neighbourhood;
Kensington, the Globe, and Parramatta-
street, with the Ultimo thickly-spread popu-
lation.

The sum that has been laid out here would
frighten any one to know. But as it has been
done so judiciously, and brought out an es-
tablishment to such completion and perfection
it is ridiculous puffing up, when any man may
go and see it in five minutes and judge for
himself.

The question is, Who is the wise and lucky
man that will have said to him at the fall of
the hammer—"Sit, its worth"

Terms—25 per cent. cash deposit; the residue
of the purchase money to be paid by the
purchaser's bills at three and six months,
with security upon the property if required

SATURDAY'S SALE—23d JULY.

BY MR. STUBBS,

At his Mart, commencing at eleven
o'clock, will be sold by public auction,
A Royal Mail Carriage, English make, com-
plete with shafts, pole, and perch
A Bay Horse, broken to saddle and harness.
P.S.—The Carriage is fit for either town or
country use, and is well adapted for either one
or two horses.

POSITIVE SALE.

By order of the Mortgagee, and with the con-
sent of the trustee.

**IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF
W. R. WELCH.**

MR. STUBBS is instructed to sell by pub-
lic auction, at the Mart, King-street,
On MONDAY NEXT, THE 22nd JULY,
At Twelve o'clock precisely, viz.:

All that piece or parcel of LAND, containing
by admeasurement sixty acres, be the same
more or less, situate in the county of Cum-
berland, parish of Saint George, and colony
of New South Wales, commencing at the
west corner of Henry Howell's grant of
sixty acres and bounded on the south east
by part of the north-west boundary of that
land, being a line bearing east thirty-five
degrees north twenty six chains; on the
north east by William Bruce's sixty acres;
on the north west by part of Terence
O'Brien's south-east boundary, and by
Brian Nowland's south-east boundary to the
south corner of Brian Nowland's land,
and on the south-west by a line bearing
south thirty five degrees east twenty-four
chains from the said south corner of Brian
Nowland's land to the west corner of Henry
Howell's sixty acres as aforesaid; being
the land granted by the Crown to William
Richard Welsh, by deed, poll, or grant,
bearing date the 20th day of May, A. D.
1840. And also all that other piece or
parcel of land or ground, containing fifty
acres, more or less, situated in the County
of Cumberland, parish of Saint George, and
colony aforesaid; bounded on the south by
a line west thirty five degrees south twenty
two chains fifty links, commencing at Moss's
north east corner; on the west by a line
north thirty-five degrees west twenty
chains; on the north by a line east thirty-
five degrees north twenty two chains fifty
links; and on the east by a line south
thirty-five degrees east twenty chains;
being the land and hereditaments conveyed
by indenture of lease and release, bearing
date the 2nd and 3rd days of November,
A. D. 1838, to the said William Richard
Welsh; the release being made between
James Greenleaf herein described, and
Esther, his wife, of the one part; and the
said William Richard Welsh, of the other
part. And all rights, &c.

Terms at sale.

SATURDAY'S SALE—23d JULY.

BY MR. STUBBS,

At his Mart, commencing at 11 o'clock,
will comprise—

A first-rate patent Weighing Machine, capable
of weighing half a ton

One case of Books, valuable and well known
works in History, Science, Literature,
Poetry, Elementary Studies, Novels, Ro-
mances, Theatricals, Bibles, Letters, Politics,
Statistics, and Useful Knowledge.

An invoice of soft goods, just opened, together
with

5 cases superior assorted pickles
1 case Chinese fancy goods.
Terms, Cash.

FOR SALE, £758, viz. —

A SET of Bills of Exchange, at thirty days'
sight, on Messrs. Cox and Co., Army
Agents, London,
Apply at Mr. Stubbs' Mart, King-street.

ON SALE at the Stores of the Undersigned,

- ex *Haldis* and other late arrivals—
- Liverpool salt, coarse and fine
- Rock salt
- Negrohead tobacco
- Patras currants
- Starch, "Lecher"
- Mustard
- Hams
- Sp it peas
- Jamaica ginger
- Canvas, brown and bleached, Nos. 1 to 6
- Seaming twine
- Rope
- Oakum
- Deals
- Sheet iron
- Tin plates, IC, IX, XXX
- Hollow-ware, of all descriptions
- Nails
- Cutlery
- Wrapping paper
- Stationery
- Ink, copying
- Brushes: carpeting
- Sewing thread
- Hosiery, assorted, &c., &c.,
- ALSO,
- Brandy, Martell and Hennessy
- Rum, Wines, &c., &c.

ECCLESTON AND HIRST,
Queen-street.

AT THE LOWEST PRICE

**FOR CASH,
JUST ARRIVED,**

And on Sale by the Undersigned.

**EX LATE ARRIVALS FROM
LONDON:—**

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Bottled Fruits | Assorted Sauces |
| Pickles, Assorted | Mustard and Currie |
| Loaf Sugar | Powder |
| Starch and Blue | Preserved Provisions, |
| Oatmeal | assorted |
| Jams and Jellies | French Capers |
| Assorted Spices | Patent Currants |
| Split Peas | Zante Currants |
| Black and White Pep- | Jordan and Valencia |
| per | Almonds |
| York Hams | Pearl Barley and Sage |
| Red H-rings | Jamaica Ginger |
| Scotch Ling Fish | Washing Soda |
| Liquid & Paste Black- | White Herrings |
| ing | Vermacella |
| English Cheese | Maccaroni |
| Fresh Salmon | Salad Oil |
| | Preserved Oysters |

(TOGETHER WITH)

Teas, in great variety.

Manilla, Java, and West India Coffee
Siam, Manilla, and Java Sugars
Cavendish, Negrohead, and Colonial Tobacco

ALSO,
Mess Pork and Beef
Colonial Beef, preserved Rounds, and Tongues
Cork Rose, and Colonial Butter, and Lard
Liverpool, Colonial, and Dairy Salt
Saltpetre, Flour, Bran, Maize, and Potatoes

FRANCIS GAUNSON,
No. 598, George-street

TO SCHOOLMASTERS AND PRIVATE

FAMILIES.
EX "ENNORE."

THE latest editions of the following popu-
lar SCHOOL BOOKS:

- Guy's, Mavor's, Carpenter's, Yuse's, and Uni-
versal Spelling Books
- Murray's and Lennie's English Grammars
- Murray's Introduction to the English Reader
- Enfield's Speaker
- Mangnall's Questions
- Goldsmith's History of England
- Goldsmith's History of Rome
- Goldsmith's, Stewart's, Guy's, and Pinnock's
Geographies
- Arrowsmith's, Butler's, and Guy's Atlases
- Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, Italian, and
German Grammars
- Greek, Latin, French, and English Diction-
aries
- Xenophon
- Virgil Delphini
- Sallust
- Horace, with English notes
- Novum Testamentum Beza
- Cobbett's English Grammar
- Cobbett's History of the Reformation
- Norie's Epitome
- Thomson's Lunar Tables
- Simson's Euclid
- Bibles and Testaments with Scots Psalms
- Shorter Catechism
- A General Assortment of Stationery
- Books Ruled to any Pattern on the shortest
notice

CHARLES MAGEE,
381, Pitt Street.

To Private Families and Up-

country Settlers.
At the Stores of JOHN CARPENTER, Auc-
tioneer and Broker, 559, George-street,
adjoining the Bank of Australasia.

**PRICED LIST OF BLACK AND GREEN
TEAS.**

Peone, first quality, at per catty box, 25s.
Young Hyson, first quality, at per catty box,
28s. 6d.

Hyson skin tea, ex *Fortfield*, at per chest, 30s.
Hyson skin tea, ex *Urgent*, at per chest, 40s.
Hyson skin tea, ex *George IV.*, at per chest, 25s.
Hyson skin tea, very fine, ex *Islay*, at per 3-
quarter chest, 65s.

Coucou tea, fine, ex *Gondolier*, at per chest,
88s.

Pouchong tea, at per box of 27 lbs. net, 16s.
LOCHFINE HERRINGS,
Ex *Jane Goudé*, latest arrival from Scotland,
unequaled in the Colony.

Lochfine herrings, at per keg, 7s. each
Lochfine herrings, at per firkin; 10s 6d. each
Lochfine herrings, at per half barrel, 25s. each
Early application for the Lochfines will be
required.

WRAPPING PAPER.

Imperial brown, at per ream of 124 lbs., 42s.
Royal brown, at per ream of 63 lbs., 21s.
White, gray, and cartridge paper very cheap.

MILL BOARDS.

Mill boards, demy, by the bundle, at per lb.,
6d.
Mill boards, medium, by the bundle, at per
lb., 6d.
Mill boards, imperial, by the bundle, at per
lb., 6d.
Mill boards, royal, by the bundle, at per
lb., 6d.

WINES.

Good port, at per dozen, 16s.
Superior port, at per dozen, 20s.
Sherry, at per dozen, 14s.
Golden sherry, at per dozen, 18s.
Spanish white wine, at per dozen, 14s.

FORCE PUMPS.

Brass and iron force pumps in great variety
&c. &c. &c.
Sydney, 11th July, 1844.

Poetry.

THE DAWN OF LOVE.

(FROM THE "SHEPHERD'S GARLAND.")

The dew-drop that at first of day
Hangs on the violet flower,
Although it shimmereth in the ray,
And trembleth at the zephyr's power,
Shows not so fair and pleasantly
As love that bursts from beauty's eye.

The little bird that clear doth sing
In shelter of green trees,
When flowers sweet begin to spring
In dew-bespangled mees
Is not so pleasant to mine ear
As love that scantily speaks for fear.

The rose when first it doth prepare
Its ruddy leaves to spread,
And kissed by the cold night air,
Hangs down its coven head,
Is not so fair as love that speaks
In unbid blush on beauty's cheeks.

The pains of war when streams of blood
Are smoking on the ground,
When fowens brim of lustibood
All mixed in death are found;
Yea, death itself is lightlier borne
Than cruel beauty's smiling scorn!

NEW DISCOVERIES RESPECTING
THE HISTORY OF MARY QUEEN
OF SCOTS.

MR. P. F. TYTLER, after distinguishing himself by various biographical works, exhibiting great research and a sweet and fluent style, commenced the publication of a history of Scotland about twelve years ago. The seventh volume, which has appeared within the last few weeks, and embraces the period between 1565 and 1574 (being the second last of the book,) contains some new facts of considerable interest respecting the life of Queen Mary. These Mr. Tytler has derived from documents hitherto buried in the State Paper Office.

The character of the affair of Riccio's death is now made considerably clearer than before. It sprung from two plots which had coalesced, their purpose being common; the one arose from Darnley's personal jealousy, the other from the dread which the Protestant party entertained of Riccio's influence in behalf of Romanism, and in effecting the forfeiture of the Earl of Murray and other Protestant lords, who had lately been driven as rebels from the kingdom. The parliament was to meet early in March (1565) to enact this forfeiture. About the middle of February, the murder of Riccio was arranged. The public will now learn with surprise that Queen Elizabeth was duly apprised of it, as an act favourable to her interests. More surprising still, the preachers John Knox and John Craig were amongst the actual conspirators. For this Mr. Tytler does not adduce the original of the bond which the conspirators signed, but he brings forward, what is scarcely less to be trusted, a list which had been transcribed by the English Ambassador and sent to Elizabeth. And not only did these men agree to the murder, but, to favour it, they appointed a general fast and humiliation to be held in the city during the week on which it was to take place, the solemnities of that occasion forming a pretext for the gathering of the partisans of the conspirators. "Directions for prayers and sermons, to be used during this week, were drawn up by Knox and the ministers, and the subjects chosen were calculated to prepare the public mind for the destructive scene about to ensue. They were selected from the Old Testament alone, and included, amongst other examples, the slaying of Oreb and Zeb, the cutting off the Benjamites, the fast of Esther, the hanging of Haman, inculcating the duty of inflicting swift and summary vengeance on all who persecuted the people of God." After the murder, when the queen unexpectedly retained her authority, Knox fled to Ayrshire, and lived there for a twelvemonth: his reasons for this act, formerly very obscure, are now made clear. What a strange impression do we receive of the age, when we find two personages otherwise so estimable as Elizabeth and Knox, concerned in so atrocious a murder as that of poor Riccio was in all its features!

Darnley's desertion of his associates, so as to leave them exposed to vengeance, was what led to his own death. Those men seem to have determined that he should not escape their vengeance. It was only by accident that it also suited the convenience of the Earl of

Bothwell to have Darnley destroyed. Here also the assassination was coolly covenanted. A bond was entered into, at which were the names of Bothwell, Lethington, Argyle, Huntly and others, agreeing to stand by each other in this deed, and against its consequences. Morton was made privy to it, and it was also known to Murray, though he had the prudence to keep apart from all concern in it. Upon the whole, Mr. Tytler's narrative makes it more likely than ever seemed before to us, that Mary was aware of what was going on. She appears to have by this time contracted a passion for Bothwell—one of those infatuated attachments which human beings sometimes, though rarely, form for each other, in spite of not only the most obvious prudence but the most sacred principles. If privy to the design, the part she acted was one of most depraved hypocrisy: she must then be considered as having led the unfortunate young man like a lamb to the slaughter. One cannot but relent and pity the miserable youth, on learning that he dreaded her blandishments, but told his friend that he would go with her, "though she should murder me." On the fatal night, soon after being left by her, he retired to the bed-chamber. "Since his illness," says Mr. Tytler, "there appeared to have been a great change in him. He had become more thoughtful, and thought had brought with it repentance of his former courses. He lamented there were few near him whom he could trust, and at times he would say, that he knew he should be slain; complaining that he was hardly dealt with; but from these sorrows he had sought refuge in religion, and it was remarked that on this night, his last in the world, he had repeated the 55th Psalm, which he would often read and sing. After his devotion, he went to bed and fell asleep, Taylor, his page, being beside him in the same apartment. This was the moment seized by the murderers, who still lurked in the lower room, to complete their dreadful purpose; but their miserable victim was awakened by the noise of their false keys in the lock of his apartment, and rushing down in his shirt and pelisse, endeavoured to make his escape, but he was intercepted, and strangled after a desperate resistance, his cries for mercy being heard by some women in the nearest house; the page was also strangled; and their bodies carried into a small orchard, without the garden wall, where they were found, the king in his shirt only, and the pelisse by his side." The wretches then blew up the house, by means of the gunpowder which they had deposited in one of the lower rooms.

The open efforts to screen Bothwell from justice, and Mary's disgraceful marriage to him, ruined her in the estimation of her subjects, as well as of the sovereigns of Europe. At the same time, one cannot but feel equal indignation at the conduct of some of those great chiefs who now rose against her, thinking it a good opportunity to get quit of her government. These were the very men who had joined in the bond for the murder. They were as guilty as they represented her to be; but they were on the popular side in religion, and knew they were pretty safe in a hostile demonstration against objects so generally odious as Bothwell and the queen. To meet these "associated lords" she had about 4000 men. Mary and Bothwell advanced from East Lothian with 2000, and entrenched their troops in some old works on the crest of Carberry Hill. The transactions of the day were of that kind which makes history sometimes rise to the tone of the purest tragedy. We must here make a brief extract from Mr. Tytler's volume.

"Monsieur de Croe, the French ambassador, carried a message from her to Morton and Glencairn, 'assuring them of their sovereign's disposition to pardon the past, on condition that they returned to their duty.' 'We have not come here,' said Glencairn, when he heard this proposal, 'to solicit pardon for ourselves, but rather to give it to those who have offended.' 'We are in arms,' added Morton, 'not against our queen, but the Duke of Orkney, the murderer of her husband. Let him be delivered up, or let her majesty remove him from her company, and we shall yield her obedience.'

"It was evident from this reply that there was little hope of peace, and the confederate lords were the more determined, as an indisposition to fight was beginning to be apparent in the royal troops, some men at that moment stealing over to the enemy. Observing this, Bothwell, who was never deficient in personal courage, rode forward, and, by a herald, sent his

defiance to any one that dared arraign him of the king's murder. His gage was accepted by James Murray of Tullibardin, but Bothwell refused to enter the lists with one who was not his peer, and singled out Morton, who readily answered, that he would fight him instantly on foot and with two-handed swords. Upon this, Lord Lindsay, of the Byres, interfered. The combat, he contended, belonged of right to him, as the relative of the murdered king, and he implored the associate lords by the services he had done, and still hoped to do, that they would grant him the courtesy to meet the duke in this quarrel. It was deemed proper to humour Lindsay, and Morton presented him with his own sword, a weapon well known and highly valued, as having been once wielded by his renowned ancestor, Archibald Bell the Cat. Lindsay then proceeded to arm himself, and, kneeling down before the ranks, audibly implored God to strengthen his arm to punish the guilty and protect the innocent. Bothwell, too, seemed eager to fight; but at this critical juncture Mary interfered, and resolutely forbade the encounter.

"By this time it was evident that desertion was spreading rapidly in her army, nor had her remonstrances the least effect; she implored them to advance, assured them of victory, taunted them with cowardice—but all to so little purpose, that when Grange at the head of his troops began to wheel round the hill, so as to turn their flank, the panic became general, and the queen and Bothwell were left with only sixty gentlemen, and the band of hackbutters. It was the design of Grange to throw himself between Dunbar and this little force, thus cutting off Bothwell's escape, but Mary perceived it, and sent the laird of Ormiston to demand a parley. This was immediately granted; and when Grange rode forward, he assured his sovereign of their readiness to obey her, if that man who now stood beside her, and was guilty of the king's murder, were dismissed. To this she replied, that if the lords promised to return to their allegiance, she would leave the duke, and put herself in his hands. He carried this message to his brethren, and came back with a solemn assurance that on such conditions they were ready to receive and obey her as their sovereign. Hearing this, the queen, ever too credulous and apt to act on the impulse of the moment, held a moment's conversation aside with Bothwell. What passed can only be conjectured: he appeared to waver and remonstrate; but when she gave him her hand, he took farewell, turned his horse's head, and rode off the field, none of the confederates offering the least impediment. It was the last time they ever met."

A striking passage follows. Soon finding herself by no means a free agent, she broke out into reproaches, and bitterly repented her precipitation. "She called for Lindsay, one of the fiercest of the confederate barons, and bade him give her his hand. He obeyed. 'By the hand,' said she, 'which is now in yours, I'll have your head for this.' Unfortunate princess! When she spoke thus, little did she know how soon that unrelenting hand, which had been already stained with Riccio's blood, would fall still heavier yet upon herself."

The subsequent events are related with great spirit, and many facts of importance are introduced. This is no proper place in which to make extensive extracts from a historical work. But one of Mr. Tytler's new facts is of a nature to excite much surprise in Scotland—namely, that while the queen was confined in Lochleven, the Hamiltons, who have hitherto been looked upon as her constant friends, actually proposed to her more conspicuous enemies to have her assassinated. But, indeed, murder is the leading feature of this period of our history. There is not any character of the age so pure as not to have been in some way concerned in deliberate murder. The most politic sovereigns and ministers, the most vehement reformers of the national church, the most magnificent nobles—all are ready to shed blood, or to favour its being shed, privately, when it suited their ends to do so. It almost seems strange that so much pains should have been taken to make out Mary either innocent or guilty. When Elizabeth is found fore-knowing of Riccio's murder, when Leicester is found openly counselling the killing of Mary at the Council Board of England, when every man and woman of any note in that age is found tainted with blood, it seems extremely likely that Mary was privy to Darnley's slaughter, but it

is scarcely just to make her character rest on a point which, with regard to her contemporaries, is generally treated as a matter of indifference.

Legislative Council.

THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1844.

The house met at the usual hour, but was occupied during the greater part of the evening with business of a merely formal nature.

GEELONG.

In answer to a question from Dr. Nicholson, the Colonial Secretary stated, that a petition had been received last year by his Excellency the Governor from the inhabitants of the Geelong District, praying that the privileges of a free warehousing port might be extended to Geelong. The petition had been referred to the sub-collector of Geelong, and also to Mr. Barnes, collector in Van Diemen's Land, who happened at the time to be at Port Phillip. The report of these gentlemen stated that a very great expense would be incurred by acceding to the prayer of the petitioners, and as the present condition of the revenue did not admit of any extraordinary disbursements, no farther steps had been taken in the matter.

Dr. Nicholson then gave notice, that, on Wednesday next, he would move an address to her Majesty on the subject.

CUSTOMS BILL.

The consideration of this bill in committee occupied the remainder of the evening. Clauses 34 to 71 inclusive were gone through, and, with some slight modification, adopted. The 40th clause, which proposed to vest the power of making coasting regulations in the commissioners of customs in England, was altered on the suggestion of the Attorney-General, who considered that the general convenience would be better promoted, if that power was vested in the Governor of the Colony. The 41st clause, which proposed to exempt Van Diemen's Land produce from duty, was objected to by Mr. Windeyer and Mr. Therry; and the Colonial Secretary having concurred in the objection, on the ground that no desire to reciprocate commercial advantages had been displayed by the sister colony, the Collector of customs obtained permission to withdraw the clause.

FRIDAY, JULY 12.

The house this day sat with closed doors, debating the adoption of the report of the privilege committee, which was brought up by Mr. Windeyer. The consideration of the report was, however, ultimately deferred till Thursday (this day); and, in the interim, it is understood that a bill will be prepared, declaratory of the privileges of the Legislative Council.

Council adjourned till Thursday (this day.)

English Intelligence.

By the arrival of the "Lloyds," Capt. Lewis, from London and Portsmouth, we are in possession of English papers down to the 26th March. We have not, however, been able to collect much information of importance.

It will be remembered that our last English advices contained an account of the statement made in the House of Commons by Mr. Scott on the subject of the Australian squatters, and that the reply of the Under Secretary for the Colonies, Mr. Hope, who cordially assented to the production of the papers moved for by Mr. Scott, was interpreted as a favourable symptom. It appears, however, that this interpretation was too hastily adopted; for, on the 14th March, Mr. Hope stated in his place in the House, that, though he had no objection to produce the papers, he must object to the inference which had been drawn, that the Government admitted the case of the Squatters to have been correctly stated.

The only other circumstance of public interest which we have observed is, that Ministers have had a slight majority against them, in a Committee of the whole House, on the Factories Bill. The clause regulating the periods of labour, originally provided that women and children should not be allowed to work more than twelve hours a day. Lord Ashley moved as an amendment that the word *ten* should be substituted for *twelve*, which was carried by a majority of seven. The ultimate course to be adopted by Government, in consequence of this event, had not been made known; but it was generally supposed that Sir James Graham would withdraw the Bill.

There appeared to be every promise of a good season. Trade was brisk, and money plentiful.

FINE GRAZING LAND,
TITLE,
A GRANT FROM THE CROWN, QUI-
RENT REDEEMED.
1,220 ACRES, NEAR DARTBROOKE.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, BY
MR. SAMUEL LYONS.

At the Mart, corner of George-street and
Charlotte-place, on
THIS DAY, THE 18TH INSTANT,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
(Immediately after the Sheep and Cattle, to be
sold on that Day.)

ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND
described in the Grant as containing by ad-
measurement

1,220 ACRES,
Be the same more or less, situated in the
county of Brisbane, and parish unnamed, and
bounded on the south by the north boundary
line of Francis Little's 560 acres additional
grant, and the continuation of the same bear-
ing east 153 chains, commencing on

Guangua Creek,
On the east by a line north 80 chains; on the
north by a line west 150 chains to Guangua
Creek; and on the west by that Creek down-
ward to the point of commencement.
The above VALUABLE ESTATE is si-
tuated opposite and adjoining Mr. Donald
McIntyre's Farm, on the GUANGUA, a Fresh
Water Creek. It is good Grazing Land, and
was originally the property of Captain Irwin,
now of Moreton Bay.

It lies near Dartbrook, from which there is a
road to the property; it is not far distant from
Muswellbrook, being between Dartbrook River
and the Wyong (Bell's Stations), and
would make an excellent Run for either Sheep
or Cattle.

TERMS,
Ten per cent. cash deposit, on the fall of the
hammer, the residue by endorsed Bills at three
and six months, subject to the approval of the
Auctioneer.

FINE WOOLLED SHEEP, CATTLE,
HORSES, &c., WITH STATIONS.
BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES OF ROBERT
LEIGHTON, OF BATHURST.

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

THIS DAY, 18TH JULY,
At Eleven o'clock precisely,

SHEEP.
2,850 Ewes, of ages
577 Wethers
758 Ditto 18 months old
380 Ditto 10 months old
380 Ewes 10 months old
103 Rams
5,948 more or less

With right of Station, hurdles, steel mills, &c.,
given in.
The Stations are situated in the well-
known District of Boree, distant 50 miles from
the Town of Bathurst.

1,500 SHEEP, (wethers and ewes), without
Station, now depasturing at Gnyong, 20 miles
from Bathurst, on the Wellington Road.

The Cattle.
A Mixed Herd of Eight hundred head, run-
ning near King's Plains, without station.

Eight Horses,
One Team Working Bullocks, Drays, Plough
Harness, &c.

TERMS.
Twenty-five per cent. cash deposit on the
fall of the hammer; the residue, previous to
an order for delivery of the stock being given,
The sheep to be delivered within fourteen
days from the day of sale, and the cattle as
early as possible.
Further particulars can be ascertained by
application to the Auctioneer.



GENERAL PRINTING OFFICE.
HENRY EVERS
RESPECTFULLY acquaints his Friends
and the Public, that he has received
an assortment of Plain, Fancy, and Orna-
mental TYPE, which enables him to execute
orders in an extraordinary and superior
manner, and at PRICES to meet the depressed
state of the times.
CARDS | **INVOICES**
BILL HEADINGS | **CIRCULARS**
LABELS | **POSTING BILLS.**
executed at the lowest possible PRICE.
RESIDENCE and Printing Office, at Mr
Jervis', No. 352, Pitt-street, North, opposite
to Brougham-place,
May, 1844.

THE Undersigned having resumed his
business of Wine and Spirit Merchant
announces that he is now prepared to supply
first-rate articles at the lowest Cash prices.

J. WALFORD.
Stores, rear of the Royal Hotel.

To Merchants and Tradesmen.
A YOUNG Man, accustomed to business
whom time is not wholly occupied, would
be glad to undertake the management of a set
of Books, making out accounts, &c. Being desir-
ous of full employment, the Advertiser would
accept very moderate remuneration. For ad-
dress, apply at the Office of this Paper.
Sydney, July 4, 1844.

Bank of Australia.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the General
Half-yearly Meeting of the Proprietors
of Shares in this Bank will be held at the
usual place of business, George-street, on
Thursday, the 18th instant, at One o'Clock,
P. M.

JOHN WALKER,
Secretary and Cashier.
Sydney, 1st July, 1844.
Statements of the affairs of the Bank will be
open to the inspection of the Proprietary for
eight days previous to the day of Meeting.

SELLING OFF—The undermentioned
GOODS, at a very GREAT SACRI-
FICE, for Cash only:—

- 300 Pieces superfine merinos and figured
Orleans cloths
- 700 Pieces chintz prints, all warranted fast
colours, at 4s 6d per dress
- 1200 Pieces shirting, every make and quality
- 500 ditto sheeting ditto ditto
- 500 ditto real Welch Bannels
- 500 ditto brown holland, ditto unbleached
- 900 ditto roll linings
- 300 Pais Witney blankets
- 100 ditto white counterpanes
- 4 Cases damask table linen
- 2 ditto clouting 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 sartout and dress coats
- 1 ditto gentlemen's cassimere and drill
trousers
- 3 ditto silk and gingham parasols and um-
brellas
- 5 ditto Tuscany and Dunstable bonnets, of
the newest and most approved shapes
- 6 ditto ladies' and children's stays, of very
superior style and workmanship
- 2 ditto boys' and youths' shirts
- 2 ditto white and coloured cambric deacon
bonnets

Men's beaver hats; a few ladies' riding hats
Youths' cloth caps, all shapes and prices
Infants' beaver hats, with leathers
Infants' satin hats and bonnets
Infants long and short robes
Infants night gowns, and ladies' night caps
Infants' frock bodies and caps
Children's dresses
Ladies' sewed collars and shawls
Ladies' work boxes
An extensive assortment of hosiery and ha-
berdashery far too numerous to particularize
in an advertisement.
Gimp trimmings, of all colours.

A. HORDBERN,
Drapery and Bonnet Warehouse, King-street
East.
N.B.—A splendid assortment of winter Bon-
net and Cap Powers and Wreaths.

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 Undersigned 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.

**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 accord-
ingly.

By Order **CHARLES D. LOGAN,**
Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN COLLEGE,
COLLEGE-STREET, SYDNEY.

**English, Classical, and Mathema-
tical School.**

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

SECOND MASTER.—Mr. Angus McKay:
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 em-
braces 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 acquaint-
ance 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 as Boarders by the
Rev. Dr. LANG, Principal of the College.
Sydney, 19th June, 1844.



*The Palace! The Palace! —is the thing
Kept by John Wilson, ("bael" kin
To Thomas)—of the QUEEN'S HEAD INN,
Right opposite Sir Burdekin
Of George-street—the "Man vot's got
the Tin."*

*Gin and the Palace! Palais Royale Gin!
Say "Cold without"—or "hot within."*

AUSTRALIAN GIN PALACE,
Queen's Head Inn,
NEXT DOOR TO THE SAVINGS' BANK,
GEORGE-STREET.

JOHN WILSON respectfully informs his
Friends and the Public both in town and
country, that he has at the cost of some thou-
sands now finished the above Establishment,
and thrown open the house upon a scale of
magnitude and style of superiority which he is
determined shall bid defiance to all competition
that is, as far as attention, comfort, accommo-
dation and economy of charges, can prevail.

The Grand Entrance Saloon 24 feet square,
is fitted up after the fashion of the palaces in
London and Paris, where any number of per-
sons are served without a moments delay.

The large Table D'hone room up stairs will
have a "Good Spread" commencing every day
at an o'clock.

AS AN HOTEL
The private entrance from George-street
affords every retirement to families arriving
from the country, to whom every attention
will be paid, and excellent well aired beds and
attendance always provided for their comfort
and accommodation.

THE WINE AND SPIRIT VAULTS.
This department supplied with the choicest
Wines and Spirits. The Ales and Porter, both
in draught and bottle, will be selected from
the first London and Foreign Houses and
Colonial Breweries.

The best Essence of Syrups will only be
served at the Bar, and no Aerated Draughts
will be kept excepting fresh and of genuine
manufacture.

It being J. Wilson's determination to
make the most reasonable charges possible, as
a matter of course, he can only do so upon
cash prices which the public are well aware of
is the pleasant rule, after all, for ensuring
"good cheer" and "come again."
2nd July, 1844.

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 manufac-
ture and modern style, whether required for
the fitting up of and furnishing large estab-
lishments as "Hotels," "Schools," "Barrack-
ing Houses," or for private family town resi-
dences, and the more retired Gentleman's
country villa.

His prices are framed on the lowest possible
scale of charge; and those who require tempo-
rary 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 ex-
pense, or otherwise as may be required.
P.S. The greatest variety of bedding and
mattresses, well seasoned, and adapted to every
sized bedstead.

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.

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.

THE undersigned having been appointed
Agent for New South Wales for the sale
of Professor Holloway's celebrated Pills and
Ointment, begs to inform the inhabitants of
Sydney and the interior, that he has just re-
ceived a fresh supply of these truly valuable
medicines.

Captains of ships, settlers, and others, will
derive considerable advantages by having a
supply of these medicines by them, as direc-
tions are attached to each box for the guidance
of patients in every disorder.

N.B.—Country orders punctually attended
to.
H. G. FLANAGAN
Grocer and Tobacconist

HEALTH FOR ALL!!
PATRONIZED BY THE GREATEST NOBLES IN
THE LAND.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.
Copy of a Letter from His Grace the Duke of
Portland to Mrs. Ann Mellish, (one of his
tenants), whom His Grace was pleased to
send as a patient to the proprietor of this
extraordinary medicine.

"MADAM,
"If Mr. Holloway will undertake to cure
you perfectly, when the cure is complete I
will undertake to pay him £2 10s. You may
show him this letter.
(Signed) "SCOTT PORTLAND.
"Welbeck Abbey, May 31, 1842."

Copy of a Letter from the Most Honourable
the Marquis of Westminster, K.G.
"Lord Westminster has just received Mr.
Holloway's medicine, for which he returns
him his best thanks.

"Eaton Hall, Cheshire, Feb. 12, 1842."
THIS ESTIMABLE MEDICINE being com-
posed entirely of medicinal herbs, does not
contain any mercurial, mineral, or deleterious
substance. Benign to the tender infant, or to
the weakest constitution, prompt and sure
in eradicating disease from the most robust
frame, it is perfectly harmless in its operations
and effects, while it searches out and removes
complaints of every character, and at every
stage, however long-standing or deeply-rooted.

OF THE THOUSANDS cured by its agency,
many who were on the verge of the grave for
a considerable period (by persevering in its use)
have been RESTORED TO HEALTH AND STRENGTH,
after every other means failed.

ALL DISEASES (and whatever may be their
symptoms, however they may declare them-
selves, yet one cause is common to them all,
viz., a want of purity in the blood and fluids),
are cured by this wonderful medicine, which
cleanses the stomach and bowels, while its
benign qualities clear the Liver, give tone and
energy to the nerves, and muscles, invigorate the
system, and stre gh to bone and sinew.

THE AFFLICTED need not give himself up to
despair, as one without hope, but let him make
a proper trial of the mighty powers of this
astonishing medicine, and he will soon be re-
stored to the blessings of Health.

- Time should not be lost in taking this re-
medy for any of the following diseases:—
- Ague
 - Asthma
 - Bilious complaints
 - Blotches on the skin
 - Bowel complaints
 - Colic
 - Constipation of bowels
 - Consumption
 - Debility
 - Dropsy
 - Dysentery
 - Erysipelas
 - Female irregularities
 - Fevers of all kinds
 - Fits
 - Gout
 - Head ache
 - Indigestion
 - Inflammation
 - Jaundice
 - Liver complaints
 - Lumbago
 - Rheumatism
 - Retention of the urine
 - Sore throats
 - Serofula, or King's evil
 - Stone and Gravel
 - Tic Douloureux
 - Tumours
 - Ulcers
 - Worms of all kinds
 - Weakness from what-
ever cause, &c., &c.

These truly invaluable Pills can be obtained
at the establishment of Professor Holloway,
near Temple Bar, where advice may be had
gratis, and of most respectable venders of me-
dicines throughout the civilized world, at the
following prices:—1s. 6d.; 3s. 6d.; 6s., 11s.,
22s., and 35s. each box. There is a consider-
able saving by taking the larger sizes.
Sold wholesale and retail by H. G. Flana-
gan, grocer and tobacconist, 17, Hunter-street;
and by Mr. Lewis, Brickfield-hill; Mr. Smith,
King-street; Mr. Dalton, Hay-market; and
Mr. Alder, Parramatta-street.

Colonial Observer Price Current.

THURSDAY, JULY 18.

Colonial Produce

Grain, Flour, Grass, &c

IMPORTS.		FROM	TO	REMARKS.	IMPORTS.		FROM	TO	REMARKS.
PER	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			PER	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
ALE					Mess Pork				
Bass	6 5 0	6 10 0		Saleable.	Prime Irish	0 0 0	0 0 0		Nominal.
Allsop	6 0 0	0 0 0		"	2nd quality	0 0 0	0 0 0		"
Elliott's	4 0 0	0 0 0		"	German	0 0 0	0 0 0		"
Gaskell and Down's	4 0 0	0 0 0		"	BEEF—Irish	0 0 0	0 0 0		"
Ind and Smith	0 0 0	0 0 0		None.	Hamboro'	0 0 0	0 0 0		"
Scott	4 4 0	0 0 0		No demand	HAMS				
BOTTLED					English	0 0 0	0 0 0		"
Dunbar's	0 0 0	0 0 0		Sales.	Westphalia	0 0 0	0 0 0		"
Taylor's and others	0 9 0	0 0 0		"	SALT				
BEER					Liverpool	10 0 0	0 0 0		Very scarce
Porter, Taylor's	4 10 0	5 0 0		Sales.	Ruck	5 0 0	0 0 0		ditto.
Barclay's	3 18 0	4 4 0		Dull.	BUTTER				
Elliott's	0 0 0	0 0 0		"	Irish	0 0 7	0 0 0		Dull.
Trueman's	0 0 0	0 0 0		None.	Dutch	0 0 0	0 0 0		None.
Hoare's	0 0 0	0 0 0		None	CHEESE				
Other Brewers	3 18 0	4 4 0		"	Sulton	0 0 6	0 0 7		None.
BOTTLED					Cheshire, Berkshire, and ?				
Dunbar's	0 9 0	0 0 0		Sales.	Glocestershire	0 1 0	0 0 0		Sales.
Taylor's and others	0 8 0	0 9 0		Dull.	Dutch	0 0 6	0 0 0		"
SPRITS (IN BOND)					HERRINGS				
Brandy, Martell's	0 4 6	0 5 9		Saleable.	Red	1 0 0	1 5 0		In demand.
Hennessey's	0 4 6	0 5 9		"	Pickled	0 15 0	0 18 "		Dull.
Other brands	0 4 0	0 4 6		"	RICE				
Rum, under proof B. P.	0 2 6	0 0 0		Saleable.	Patna	0 0 2 1/2	0 0 0		Sales.
1 @ 5	0 2 9	0 3 9		"	Java	0 0 0 1/2	0 0 0		Dull.
6 @ 15 B. P.	0 3 0	0 0 0		No demand.	Carolina	0 0 0	0 0 0		None.
Bengal	Nominal.			"	WHEAT—Sydney	0 2 9	0 0 0		Saleable
Hollands, in wood pale	0 3 3	0 3 6		Saleable.	V.D.S. Land	0 3 6	0 0 0		None.
4 gallons	0 12 0	0 16 0		Sales.	Valparaiso	0 0 0	0 0 0		"
2 gallons	0 6 6	0 9 0		"	Bengal	0 0 0	0 0 0		"
Gin, English	0 4 0	0 0 0		Sales.	BARLEY				
Whiskey, Scotch	0 3 0	0 3 6		"	English	0 0 0	0 0 0		Nominal.
Irish	nominal.	0 0 0		"	Cape	0 0 0	0 0 0		"
CORDIALS					OATS	0 0 0	0 0 0		"
Cherry Brandy, pints	0 18 0	0 0 0		"	MAIZE	0 0 0	0 0 0		"
Curacao	0 17 6	0 0 0		"	OATMEAL	0 0 2	0 0 0		Dull.
WINE					FLOUR				
Sherry, wood	12 0 0	30 0 0		Dull	1st sort	100 lbs.	0 12 0	0 0 0	Saleable.
Bottled	1 0 0	1 10 0		"	2nd		0 10 0	0 0 0	"
Port, Wood	20 0 0	50 0 0		"	3rd		0 0 0	0 0 0	"
Bottled	1 0 0	1 15 0		Saleable.	American in barrel		0 0 0	0 0 0	"
Claret, Wood	0 0 0	0 0 0		Unsaleable.	Dantzic, ditto		0 0 0	0 0 0	"
Bottled	0 10 0	1 5 0		"	PAINT OIL				
Madeira, wood	0 0 0	0 0 0		"	Boiled	0 4 6	0 0 0		Sales.
Bottled	0 0 0	0 0 0		"	Raw	0 4 0	0 0 0		"
Teneriffe, wood	15 0 0	0 0 0		Dull.	Turpentine, in Cans	0 5 6	0 0 0		Saleable.
Marsala	16 16 0	0 0 0		"	CANDLES				
Lisbon	13 0 0	0 0 0		"	English Moulds	0 0 4	0 0 0		In demand.
Cape	8 0 0	10 0 0		Sales.	Spermaceti	0 1 6	0 0 0		"
Champagne	1 10 0	2 10 0		Dull.	Wax	0 2 0	0 0 0		"
TEA					Stearine	0 0 0	0 0 0		None.
Hyson Skin	4 5 0	5 0 0		Sales.	American Sperm	0 1 4	0 0 0		Saleable.
Hyson	2 12 6	0 0 0		"	East India Wax	0 0 0	0 0 0		"
Gunpowder	3 0 0	0 0 0		Nominal.	METALS				
Bohea	7 0 0	0 0 0		"	Iron, assorted	4 0 0	0 0 0		Saleable.
Congou	5 10 0	0 0 0		Sales.	Copper, Sheathing	0 1 0	0 0 0		Saleable.
Souchong	Nominal.	0 0 0		Dull.	Zinc, Rolled	40 0 0	0 0 0		In demand.
Pekoe	2 10 0	0 0 0		"	Lead	20 0 0	0 0 0		Saleable.
SUGAR					IN PLATES				
English, Refined	0 0 4 1/2	0 0 5		Sales.	1 C	1 2 0	1 5 0		Saleable.
Mauritius, good	20 0 0	21 0 0		Dull.	1 X	2 0 0	0 0 0		"
2nd	0 0 0	0 0 0		"	1 XX	2 5 0	0 0 0		"
Manilla	19 0 0	22 0 0		Sales.	Shot, assorted	1 5 0	1 7 6		Dull.
Java	19 0 0	20 0 0		Dull	SUNDRIES				
Bengal white	0 0 0	0 0 0		None.	Rope, assorted	5 12 0	0 0 0		Saleable.
CORFES					Manilla	0 0 0	0 0 0		Dull.
Manila	0 0 5	0 0 0		Sales.	Cord	20 0 0	0 0 0		Dull
Java	0 0 0	0 0 0		None.	Canvas, bleached	2 3 0	0 0 0		Dull.
Brazil	0 0 0	0 0 0		None.	unbleached	1 5 0	0 0 0		"
SUAP					White Lead, ground, in kegs	1 5 0	0 0 0		In demand.
London, Hawes	0 0 0	0 0 0		None.	Black Paint	1 10 0	0 0 0		Dull
Liverpool	13 0 0	18 0 0		"	Green	2 5 0	0 0 0		"
Scott	0 0 0	0 0 0		None.	Tar, Stockholm	1 2 0	0 0 0		Sales.
TOBACCO					American	1 0 0	0 0 0		Dull.
American Negrohead	0 1 1	0 1 2		Dull.	Coal	0 15 0	0 0 0		"
" Cavendish	0 1 2	0 1 4		No demand.	Pitch	1 2 0	0 0 0		"
Brazil	0 0 0	0 0 4		"	Oil Shooks, White	2 0 0	0 0 0		No demand.
Cigars, Havannah	2 10 0	0 0 0		"	Oak, for Pipes	0 0 0	0 0 0		"
Manila	2 0 0	2 10 0		Sales.	Deal Plank, Norway	0 0 0	0 0 0		Sales.
Bengal	0 0 0	0 0 0		"	American	0 0 6 1/2	0 0 0		"
FRUIT					Gunpowder, Blasting	0 0 6	0 0 0		"
Currents, Zante	0 0 5	0 0 5 1/2		Dull.	Canister	0 1 0	0 0 0		"
Raisins, Muscatel	0 0 7	0 0 0		"	Glass	0 1 9	0 0 0		Dull.
" Snyrna	0 0 4 1/2	0 0 0		"	Muskets for New Zealand	0 14 0	0 0 0		No demand.
Cape	0 0 3 1/2	0 0 0		Saleable.	Hops, best Kent	0 1 9	0 2 0		"
Cape Dried Fruit, assorted	0 0 6	0 0 0		"	American	0 0 8	0 0 0		"
Prunes	0 0 4	0 0 0		"	Mustard	0 16 0	0 0 0		"
Figs	0 0 7	0 0 0		Sales.	Pickles—quarts	0 16 0	1 18 0		Sales.
Almonds, Jordan	0 2 0	0 0 0		No demand.	Honey, English	0 1 6	0 1 9		Dull.
Shell	0 0 6	0 0 0		"	Molasses	18 0 0	0 0 0		Sales.
YINERAR					Lime Juice	0 3 6	0 0 0		Dull.
English	0 1 9	0 0 0		Dull.					
French	0 1 3	0 0 0		"					

Grain, Flour, Grass, &c	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wheat, per bushel	0 4	0 4	0 4
Barley, English, wholesale	0 2	0 0	0 2
Ditto, Cape, ditto	0 1	0 0	0 1
Ditto, Eng. retail	0 2	9	0 3
Ditto, Cape, ditto	0 1	6	0 2
Oats, wholesale	0 1	4	0 1
Ditto, retail	0 1	9	0 2
Maize, best, wholesale, do	0 10	0 10	0 10
Ditto, retail, ditto	0 1	9	0 2
Flour, first, per 100 lbs.	0 11	0 10	0 12
Ditto, second, ditto	0 9	0 0	0 10
Oatmeal, per lb.	0 0	2	0 3
Biscuit, No 1, per cwt.	1 2	0 0	0 0
Ditto, No. 2, ditto	0 16	0 0	0 0
Bread, first quality 2lb loaf	0 2 1/2	0 0	0 3
Bran, per bushel	0 10	0 1	0 0
Chaff, wholesale, per bag	0 8	0 0	0 10
Grass, per load, per doz.	0 6	0 0	0 8
Ditto, retail, ditto	0 8	0 0	0 10
Hay, per ton	3 5	0 4	0 0
Ditto, course, ditto	2 8	0 2	0 12
Straw, single load	0 10	0 10	0 15
Ditto, double ditto	1 0	0 1	0 7
Green Bedding, per load	2 9	0 0	0 3

Refined Sugars.

Fine loaves and tilters, lb.	0 0 4 1/2	0 0 0
Tickers, ditto	0 0 0 0	0 0 0
Cashed Lumps per cwt.	1 16	0 0 0
Pieces, very fine, ditto	1 13	0 0 0
Ditto, fine, ditto	1 8	0 0 0
Molasses, per ton	12 0	0 0 0

Live Stock.

Fat Cattle, per head, each 2	0 0 2	10 0
Stitch Cows, ditto	2 0	0 2 15 0
Working Bullocks	0 10	0 0 16 0
Fat Sheep per head, cash	0 4	0 0 4 6
Roasting Pigs, each	0 3	6 0 0 0
Fat Pigs, wholesale, per lb	0 2 1/2	0 0 2 1/2
Horses, nominal prices	6 0	0 10 0 0

Butchers' Meat, Poultry, &c.

Feef, carcass, per lb	0 0 1/2	0 0 1
Blutton, ditto, ditto	0 0 1/2	0 0 1
Pork, ditto, ditto	3 0	2 1/2 0 0 3
Veal, ditto, ditto	0 0	3 0 0 0 3
Lamb, per carcass	0 4	0 0 4 6
Suet, wholesale, per lb	0 0 2 1/2	3 0 0 3
Beef, retail, per lb	0 0 1 1/2	0 0 2
Mutton, ditto, ditto	0 0 1 1/2	0 0 2
Pork, ditto, ditto	0 0	4 0 0 0 1 1/2
Veal, ditto, ditto	0 0	4 1/2 0 0 4 1/2
Lamb, ditto, per quarter	0 2	3 0 0 2 6
Swi, ditto, per lb	0 0	4 0 0 0 4 1/2
Nests, Tongues, each	0 1	0 0 1 3
Poultry, per pair	0 1	6 0 2 0
Duck, ditto	0 2	9 0 3 6
Alusony Ducks, ditto	0 4	0 0 5 0 6
Geese, per head	0 3	9 0 4 6
Turkeys, ditto	0 5	6 0 6 6
Pigeons, per pair	0 2	0 0 2 6
Eggs, per dozen	0 10	0 10 0 1 0

Dairy and Garden Produce.

Colonial Cheese, per lb	0 0 3	0 0 3 1/2
Ditto, retail, ditto	0 0	5 0 0 6
Butter, wholesale, ditto	0 0	7 1/2 0 0 9
Ditto, retail, ditto	0 0	8 0 0 10
Bacon, ditto, ditto	0 0	4 0 0 5
Hams, ditto, ditto	0 0	5 0 0 7
Lard, ditto, ditto	0 0	5 0 0 6
Potatoes, per ton	2 0	0 2 10 0
Ditto per cwt.	0 4	0 0 6 6
Ditto per acre	0 10	0 10 0 1 0
Cabbages, per head	0 0	1 0 0 6
Pickling ditto, ditto	0 0	4 0 0 8
Carrots, Tun ups per bunch	0 2	0 0 3 0
Radishes, young Onions, do	0 1	0 0 1 1/2
Cucumbers, per dozen	0 0	8 0 2 0
Dried Onions, per lb	0 1 1/2	0 0 2
French Beans, per peck	0 1	9 0 2 0
Green Pease, ditto	0 2	6 0 0 0
Pumpkins, per dozen	0 4	0 0 12 0
Seed Pease, per pint		