

# The Colonial Observer.

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## Colonial Politics.

### EDUCATION—WHAT CAN BE DONE FOR IT?

In the month of January, 1835, certain ministers of religion and laymen of various denominations in Sydney, taking into consideration the great want of education among the humbler classes of the community in this town, held a public meeting by advertisement, in which was then known as the Pulteney Hotel, now the Australian Club House, Bent-street, for the openly avowed and express purpose of forming a society for the gratuitous education of the poor on the principles of the British and Foreign School Society; the Holy Scriptures in the authorised version to be read in the Society's Schools, without note or comment, creed or catechism, but no other direct religious instruction to be communicated. The meeting would have passed off as quietly as meetings for benevolent purposes usually do, and the object of those concerned in getting it up would have been as peacefully attained, but for an unexpected opposition from two different quarters and on two different grounds—viz: from Roger Therry, Esq., Commissioner of the Court of Requests, now Member of Council for Camden, and the Rev. Dr. Ullathorne, the Roman Catholic Vicar General on the one hand, and the Rev. Henry Carmichael, A.M., and Mr. Richard Hipkins on the other. The common and avowed object of both of these parties, who were thus identified in the estimation of the religious public of the Colony, was to prevent the formation of the proposed Society, on the ground that the Government of the day had an Educational Scheme of a much more general and comprehensive character actually on the anvil, which could not fail to unite all classes in its favour, and which would thereby obviate the necessity for the formation of any comparatively sectarian society. The system in question was the one then recently devised for Ireland by Lord Stanley, the present Secretary of State for the Colonies, and commonly designated the Irish System; and it was strongly recommended to the meeting, as well as subsequently through the press, by Mr. Carmichael, on the peculiar ground which that gentleman has always taken on the subject of Education—that of making it entirely secular and denuding the whole Educational Course of whatever might bear the character of religion or religious instruction, so as not to bias the minds of youth or to fetter their choice in any way between Paganism and Judaism on the one hand, or Mahometanism and Christianity on the other!

Perhaps there were scarcely half a dozen people in the colony at the time who knew anything of the real character of Lord Stanley's system; and the manner in which that system was thus brought under the notice of the colony for the first time was peculiarly unfortunate for its general reception. It immediately assumed an aggressive aspect in the eye of Protestants of all denominations, and took the character of open hostility towards a Society established, or rather about to be established, on ground on which it was then universally

supposed all genuine Protestants could meet without compromise of any kind—that of the Holy Scriptures in the authorised version, without note or comment, creed or catechism. It thus arrayed against it all the Protestant feeling of the colony even before any enquiry was made into its real character or merits. And this feeling was greatly strengthened by the fact that the demonstration in favour of Lord Stanley's system, against the principles of a Society established on purely Protestant principles, was made by professed Roman Catholics. It was entirely lost sight of and forgotten that the system in question was the peculiar and favourite project of Lord Stanley, a nobleman whose strong attachment to Protestantism in general and to the Church of England in particular could not be doubted, and that the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, and a zealous Presbyterian minister, the Rev. Dr. Catlett, also of that city, were both members of the Central Board appointed for carrying it out. It was therefore identified at once in the public mind with Dr. Ullathorne and Mr. Therry, and with all the errors of the system of Romanism, to which these gentlemen were attached.

But the most offensive character and aspect which Lord Stanley's system assumed on the occasion of its first announcement in this colony was that of an irreligious, infidel, antichristian system, which it certainly obtained through the advocacy of the Rev. Mr. Carmichael; whose peculiar views on the subject of education we have already adverted to, and whose publicly declared opinion it was that religion should be entirely excluded from the public schools, and that the bible should only be admitted as a book of reference, like Lempriere's Classical Dictionary, forsooth, to be consulted only when such outlandish words as *Methusalem*, *Adonijah*, or *Mahar-shal-al-hash baz* happened to occur in the reading-lesson. It was this mistaken view of Lord Stanley's system that did it the greatest damage in the estimation of the colony, and that armed against it men of all shades of religious opinion, including many even of those who were by no means sticklers for religion under any form themselves. It was under such a misapprehension of the real character of Lord Stanley's system that the following *Jeu d'esprit*, which was remarkably popular in the colony at the time, was written and published in the late *Colonist* newspaper:—

#### THE IRISH STEW.

I sing of good eating! There once befel  
A notable feast at a Sydney Hotel!  
There was plenty for me, and plenty for you;  
But the pride of the Board was an Irish stew.  
Who it was that got up the feast,  
Is of many important things the least;  
For a feast there was, and that is most true,  
And the principal dish was an Irish stew.  
There were guests of every rank and station,  
Of every possible creed and nation;  
Mahometan, Christian, Turk and Jew;  
But the only dish was an Irish stew?  
An Irish Roman Catholic priest  
Got up in his place and blessed the feast,  
And then helped himself, as he well could do,  
To a trencher-full of the Irish stew.  
He dived right into it all in a minute,  
And showed there was never a Bible in it.  
"For what," said he, "had the Bible to do  
Either inside or outside an Irish stew?"  
There was music too, both loud and shrill,  
To cheer up those who were eating their fill;  
And some, it is said, took moun an-law  
In plentiful draughts with their Irish stew.

Monitor Hall was the principal chaunter;  
He sat, like the Deil in Tam O'Shanter,  
With a pair of Scotch bagpipes, and sung while  
he blew,  
"O there's no dish at all like an Irish stew."  
For eight long years he had sung like a  
starling,  
"O what a tyrant was General Darling!"  
But alas! that good old tune's replaced with a  
new.  
Since he's taken to play up "The Irish stew."  
Meanwhile a poor Editor, Richard Roe,  
And his equally brainless friend, John Doe,  
Stood up on their feet, as they used to do,  
And began—"The aforesaid Irish Stew—"  
But their eloquence suffered a sad eclipse:  
For the Judges speedily sealed their lips  
And turned them out! So all they could do  
Was to beg for some more of the Irish stew.  
And other Editors too might be seen  
With their Tickets of Leave and their sham-  
rock so green.  
They may thank English juries ('twixt me and  
you)  
For their own tid-bits of the Irish stew. †  
But many, 'tis said, turned sick to see  
Such uncannily little variety;  
While Scotch and English parsons too  
Said they never would dine on Irish stew.  
"A haggis for me!" cried one reverend brother,  
Roasting and plump pudding! exclaimed  
another.  
But so it was that amazingly few  
Were found to relish the Irish stew.  
Then the head of the Normal Institution,  
A hero of tact and eloquence,  
Got up on a stool (as he needed to do)  
To be seen when extolling the Irish stew.  
"There are some," he said, "who turn up  
their nose  
At the richest and daintiest dish that goes;  
But show me the pavy sectarian who  
Has a stomach that nauseates Irish stew!  
For upon my honour this excellent dish  
Has the nature of herb, fowl, fish and fish.  
It suits all palates. Pray, try it, sir, do;  
And you'll soon ask for more of the Irish stew  
"There's English, French, Latin, and Mathe-  
matical  
Jurisprudence and Aerostatics;  
There's cod fish, and plaice and celery too,  
Combined in this excellent Irish stew!  
"But as for religion," you say, what then?  
Does every gentleman relish crayenne?  
Do you for one might poison two;  
So we shan't season at all our Irish stew.  
"But we'll have a spice-bottle at hand on a  
shelf,  
That each may season it for himself.  
Nither Pagan, Christian, Turk, or Jew,  
Shall ever season my Irish stew."  
But it seems he had bolted full more than  
enough.  
Even of that super excellent stuff.  
For he stoop, turned pale, and began to sp—;  
So here ends Course the First of the Irish  
Stew.

The public mind being thus pre-possessed against Lord Stanley's system, there was a strong demonstration of Protestant feeling got up against it as soon as it was brought forward in the late Legislative Council. And Archdeacon Broughton, who had been absent in England during the previous excitement, having in the mean time been made, as they say in the Royal Navy, and having just returned to the colony in the capacity of a bishop, took part very warmly with the other Protestants of the territory in this demonstration. This, of course, was hailed with much pleasure by the members of the other Protestant communions, both ministers and people; and it was generally supposed that as the Protestants of all denominations could unite without compromise on the common ground of the Holy Scriptures, such a union for the purposes of education would actually be effected, and a general system, on some such basis as that of the British and Foreign

\* The Australian newspaper was edited in 1835 by R. Nichols, and the late F. Stephen, Esqrs., solicitors; but a decision of the bar having just taken place, these gentlemen were thenceforth precluded from pleading in the Supreme Court as barristers, which they had been allowed to do before.

† The Sydney Gazette was edited in the year 1835 by ticket-of-leave men and others. We trust there is nothing of the kind now.

School Society, with exemption for the children of Roman Catholics, be forthwith established.

But no sooner had Bishop Broughton been enabled, with the aid of the other Protestant communions of the colony, to get Lord Stanley's system thrown overboard for the time being, than he instantly turned round upon his former allies, and refused to accompany them a single step farther. He would accede to no General System of education in which the Church of England Catechism should not be taught, and in which the superintendence and management of the schools should not be entrusted exclusively to himself and his clergy. In short, he took precisely the same ground as was taken by Sir James Graham and the High Church Episcopalians at home in the recent discussions on Education in connexion with the Factory Bill. Of course it was out of the question for the Non Episcopalian Protestant communions of the colony to acquiesce in any such proposals, and the present Denominational System was the necessary result. Bishop Broughton had certainly given the other Protestant communions no express pledge on the subject, but the cordiality with which he went along with them for a certain distance induced the belief that he would continue to do so; and when they found at length that they had been reckoning without their host, there was a very general persuasion that he had virtually deceived them or played them false.

The Denominational System, which arose out of such beginnings in the year 1836, has now been eight years on its trial in the colony; and, notwithstanding the flourish of trumpets that has recently been made in its favour in certain quarters, we believe the verdict respecting it throughout the colony is that it has signally failed. The great cost of such a system would itself be a valid objection to it in any thinly-peopled country like this. In the insignificant village of Morpeth, for instance, where one good school might have been supported, and would have been sufficient for the population, the Government have actually had to pay for not fewer than three schools on this system—an Episcopalian school, a Roman Catholic school, and a Presbyterian school—and the probability is that if the system had been continued much longer, there would also have been Wesleyan, Independent and Baptist schools, all receiving Government support, in Morpeth! The consequence of such an arrangement was that the schools in that locality were all of an inferior character; three miserable Scare-crows, or Dominic Sampsons, being literally starved where one Corporation *so'e* of a Schoolmaster might have subsisted in comparative comfort. In such circumstances, as there was no security for the permanence of the Teacher's position in any particular locality, there was a perpetual chopping and changing from one locality to another, and the schools were correspondingly inefficient. But the worst feature of the Denominational System was that it provided no security for the establishment of a school in any district in which a school was urgently required. The fact of the actual establishment of a school in any locality under that

system, by any denomination whatever, depended solely upon the fact as to whether there was any denomination of sufficient strength or influence in that neighbourhood to enable it to effect the object without consulting any other. And when any particular denomination actually established a school in any locality, it trusted for support for that school not to the members of its own communion, but to all and sundry in the neighbourhood. There is a striking instance of this at New Town, where the Wesleyans have a large school—of course a Denominational School supported from the Public Funds—in which there are not more than about half a dozen children of that communion altogether! In short the continuance of the present Denominational System, besides all the other objections to it we have mentioned, is merely a premium upon proselytism in its most offensive form. The simple fact that there are twenty localities in the Colony as much in want of schools as Morpett, in which, however, there are no schools of any denomination, simply because there is no single denomination strong enough in the neighbourhood to establish a school under the present system, and thereby to put down the others, is itself proof positive of the utter inadequacy of the existing system to meet the wants of the Colony.

In these circumstances the question has assumed a totally different aspect now from what it did when first agitated eight or nine years ago. At that period it was believed to be quite practicable to unite all the Protestants of the Colony in favour of a General System established on the famous maxim originally put forth by a zealous Episcopalian, "The Bible, and the Bible alone, is the religion of Protestants," allowing the requisite liberty at the same time to Roman Catholics. But Bishop Broughton has blasted all such hopes of a union of Protestants by his narrow-mindedness and intolerance, in refusing either to recognize or to act upon the thoroughly Protestant maxim we have quoted. The other Protestant communions will not therefore be deceived a second time. Convinced of the impracticability of carrying out the present Denominational System, they will go much farther now than they thought it necessary to do eight years ago, even although they should fare worse. They will join with all genuine and liberal Protestants of the Episcopalian communion in making still further concessions to accomplish an object of such permanent importance to the welfare and advancement of the Colony. In proof of this change of feeling on the subject of General Education, on the part of the Non-Episcopalian communions of the Colony, we have much pleasure in announcing the fact, which we have learned from good authority, that the Rev. Mr. Saunders and the Rev. Dr. Ross have both declared themselves strongly in favour of Lord Stanley's system, in the course of their examination before the Committee of Council on Education. We shall enquire into the nature and character of this system in a future number.

**COLONIAL EXPORTS.**—The following is a statement of the amount of exports of Colonial Produce from Port Jackson to the United Kingdom, from the 17th Oct. 1843, to 20th June, 1844:—Number of vessels sailed, 40. Total exports of wool, 8,869,822 lbs.; sperm oil, 554 tons; black oil, 299 tons; beef, 444 tons, 3 cwt.; whalebone, 15 tons; cedar, 541,536 feet; hides, 459 tons, 9 cwt.; horns, 25,913; hools, 3,600, and 45 bags; treenails, 113,871. Besides a large amount of sundries, viz.—flax, copper ore, iron, hams, sheepskins, wheat, wine, whiskey, tobacco, tea, coconut oil, bark, bones, &c.

### Port Phillip.

**JUDGE WILLIS.**—The friends of Mr. Justice Willis will feel pleasure in learning that by private letters received by the overland mail of Saturday last, of date 28th February, 1844, he was then in the enjoyment of tolerable health, and progressing rapidly with his appeal. His Honor's removal from this colony, by his Excellency the Governor, had become a subject of general conversation among the gentlemen of the long robe, and the issue was looked forward to with a degree of interest seldom excited by any case from the colonies. Mr. Willis's case was before the Queen in Council, and the course to be followed was under the consideration of the Lord President, (Lord Wharncliffe) whose decision was to be given on the week following the despatch of his Honor's letter. The point which had first arisen for determination was the power of the Governor to remove Mr. Willis as a Judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales. The Governor's powers are contained in the statute 9, Geo. IV., c. 83, which enacts "That the said Judges shall, from time to time, be appointed by his Majesty, his heirs and successors."

"And it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty, his heirs and successors, from time to time, as occasion may require, to remove and displace any such Judge, and in his place and stead to appoint another fit and proper person: provided that in case of the absence, resignation, or death, of any or either of the Judges of the said court, or in case of such disease or infirmity as shall render any such Judge incapable of discharging the duties of his office, it shall be lawful for the Governor of New South Wales or of Van Diemen's Land, respectively, to appoint some fit and proper person to act in the place and stead of any Judge so being absent, resigning, dying, or becoming incapable, until such Judge shall return to the execution of his office, or until a successor shall be appointed." It is clear, therefore, that the Governor cannot interfere in any case not coming within the powers conferred on him by this act. Mr. Willis held his commission as a Judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, from his Majesty, and by his Majesty, his heirs and successors, alone could he be "removed or displaced" from office. Death, absence, resignation, and incapacity by disease or infirmity, are the only cases in which the Government can appoint a Judge: but in no case it appears can he remove. But if the Governor did take upon him the extraordinary power of removing a Judge of the Supreme Court of this Colony, he was decidedly bound to give such previous notice, and assign such sufficient cause as to enable the party to appeal to the Queen in Council, under the act of 22nd Geo. III., c. 73, yet, in this instance, we all know the Governor gave no notice whatever to Judge Willis. His Excellency issued a writ of *Supersedas* under the Great Seal of the Colony, without any cause assigned, and refused thereafter to assign any. Mr. Justice Willis was bound to obey that writ, as it issued under the Great Seal. The question, therefore, now under consideration is, whether Mr. Justice Willis was or was not illegally "displaced and removed" from office? If Sir G. Gipps has acted illegally (of which there does not seem to be a shadow of doubt), then he will be made answerable for the consequences, and, we need not say, Judge Willis will take care that he is so. A point of some nicety had arisen out of Mr. Willis's removal. Supposing that the Governor has exceeded his power, the question then remains, whether the appointment of a resident Judge, in the room of Mr. Willis, under the circumstances, was a legal appointment? It is quite true Mr. Willis was absent, but he was not absent in the sense meant by the statute; he did not resign; he was not dead; and he certainly was not incapable of performing his duty by disease or infirmity. This is rather an awkward state of affairs, and it must have its effect in bringing the proceedings on Judge Willis's appeal to a speedy issue, for the Secretary of State has refused to take any step towards arranging for the resident Judgeship of Port Phillip until this case is decided. It is very likely the next ship for this port will bring us some intelligence on these points.—*P. P. Patriot.*

### MESSRS. GELLIBRAND AND HESSE.

The following interesting narrative of the death of these unfortunate travellers has been furnished to us by Mr. John Allan, brother to the actual discoverer of the skeleton of Mr. Gellibrand. Mr. John Allan's statement is not only strongly corroborative of that his brother, as it appeared in recent numbers of this journal, but contains many additional particulars not yet published, which cannot fail to prove highly interesting to our readers. We give the narrative almost in Mr. Allan's own words. About two years and a half ago the Messrs. Allan took possession of a station at the mouth of the River Hopkins, which is about twenty miles to the eastward of Port Fairy. They had not been long in possession before they were informed by the blacks that about three years from that time there had been a white man killed at a place called *Barratt* (a river about fifteen miles to the westward of Cape Otway, which comes from the interior in a north-north-easterly direction,) and that another white man had been found dead about fifteen miles further up the river, both being described as "gentlemen." From this statement—although but imperfectly understood at the time—the Messrs. Allan suspected that the bodies alluded to must have been the remains of Messrs. Gellibrand and Hesse, who were last heard of somewhere about the locality pointed out by the natives; they accordingly lost no time in mentioning the circumstance to the settlers in the surrounding country. The matter, however, owing to a want of confidence in the natives, and other causes, ceased to be considered of any particular moment, and was eventually dropped. About three months ago, Mr. John Allan accidentally fell into conversation with one of the *Bethangull* tribe, residing near his own station, who had married a gin from the *Barratt* country, from him he learnt that his gin had been present at the murder of Mr. Gellibrand, when suckling an infant, now about seven years old, and that she had seen the body of the second white man (Mr. Hesse) up the river, about fifteen miles distant, as before described, lying with its face upmost, untouched by either dogs or birds of prey. Mr. Allan lost no time in finding out the black woman, and from herself learnt that, at the time before stated, a white man's (Mr. Gellibrand's) "cooey" attracted their attention, and caused them great alarm, never having heard anything of the kind before. After considerable difficulty and persuasion, her tribe were induced to go up to him, when he made signs to show his urgent want of food, and at the same time gave them to understand that another white man (Mr. Hesse) was in extreme distress from the same cause further up the river. Having administered to his wants, a party proceeded in search of his comrade; but the proffered aid came too late—he was found dead. The tribe did all in their power to make Mr. Gellibrand comfortable; but as he refused to sleep in their "*Miam Nias*," they built him one expressly for his own use. He lived with this tribe on terms of perfect friendship for about "two moons" when their privacy was invaded by a large body of natives from the river *Penyork*, distant about seven miles eastward of Cape Otway. The *Penyork* tribe did all in their power to persuade Mr. Gellibrand to join them; but finding opposition not only from him but the *Barratt* people, the stronger party in a fit of jealousy sought an opportunity to murder Mr. Gellibrand. Accordingly on one fine sunny morning, the *Barratt* tribe being out seeking food, and Mr. Gellibrand at the camp alone mending his trousers with kangaroo sinews, three of the *Penyork* men went and talked to Mr. Gellibrand, and thus taking him off his guard, one seized him from behind by the throat, whilst another put two fingers up his nostrils, the third jumping on his chest till his life was extinct; the murderers then decamped, taking with them only the coat of their victim. When the *Barratt* tribe returned and found what had been done, they expressed great regret for the loss of their white companion, and went into mourning after the known native fashion—painting themselves white, and cutting their foreheads, &c., but did not attempt to retaliate on the *Penyork* tribe, as they were too strong for them. They then buried the body, and threw his pistols and (gold) watch into a creek adjoining the

spot. From the foregoing statement of the black gin, Mr. Allan made further enquiries, and being fully persuaded of the truth of the woman's story, he sent his brother Henry with two lads belonging to the *Barratt* tribe to search for the skeleton. His report is as follows:—After travelling about thirty miles along the coast, they fell in with the *Barratt* tribe, a very small one, only seven in all; one of their number was the very man under whose care Mr. Gellibrand had placed himself, and who had buried him and mourned over his grave. Mr. Henry Allan immediately pressed him into his service, and travelled about twenty miles further along the coast, the whole distance being one mass of scrub. They at length arrived at a spot which the old man pointed out as Mr. Gellibrand's grave, describing at the same time how he had placed the body, his hat and trousers under its head, &c. Mr. Allan then began to remove the sand very carefully, and at the depth of about fourteen inches came upon the skeleton exactly as described by the black; under the skull he found part of a black beaver hat, part of a pair of trousers, lined with leather, several buttons, and under the wristbone of one arm a pearl button. The skeleton was perfect, with the exception of one knee, which was a little burnt; Mr. Allan having taken possession of the skull, went in search of the pistols and watch; but the weather being particularly stormy, and the rain falling in torrents, the blacks refused to pursue the search any further. They then, however, pointed out the place where the body of Mr. Hesse was last seen by them; and promised, when the weather would admit of it, to go another time. They stated the white man had died from fatigue or hunger, and that he had dark hair. The remains of Mr. Hesse, they said, were about fifteen miles distant up the river in a direct line from Lake Colac. The skull, which is in Mr. Allan's possession, shows the loss of one of the front and three of the back teeth; the rest are very fine, rather large and regularly set, with the exception of one in the lower jaw, which is a little overlapped. The murderers, Mr. Allan tells us, are well known, and have recently been seen by him; one of them is a most ferocious looking character with a cut lip.—*Port Phillip Herald.*

### Legislative Council.

THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1844.

THE ESTIMATES FOR 1845.

The Speaker having taken the chair, the Sergeant-at-Arms introduced Mr. Private-Secretary Parker, who delivered three messages from his Excellency the Governor. The first of these contained the Estimates for the ensuing year. The second related to a bill to settle the proportions of assessment in each district, to half the police expenses. The third accompanied a bill to provide for the election of councillors for the Campbelltown district.

In the financial minute, which accompanied the estimates, his Excellency stated, that the amount of the Estimates submitted to the Council for 1845 was £185,275 2s. To which if the amount of the Schedules A., B., and C. appended to the Act 5th and 6th Vic., viz.: 81,600, be added, the gross amount of estimated expenditure would be 266,875 2s. 0d.; and there was reason to hope that the Ordinary Revenue of the Colony would not fall short of that sum. The ways and means, as prepared by the Auditor-General, showed an anticipated revenue of 280,280l. We have only space to give the amount of estimated expenditure under each head, as follows:—

Civil and Legislative Establishments	£	s.	d.
ments	46,197	3	4
Administration of Justice	7,650	16	3
Coroners	1,313	17	6
Police	58,573	11	8
Goals	11,672	2	5
Medical Establishments	4,939	10	0
Orphan Schools	5,862	0	3
Public Works	26,608	0	3
Miscellaneous Service	21,958	0	7
	185,275	2	

Amount of Schedules A, B, C, annexed to act 5 and 6 Vic. } 81,600 0 3

Total amount,.....266,875 2 0

To which was added a Supplementary Estimate amounting to 12,848l. 1s. for various department, the greater part of which will be provided for by former arrears.

WAYS AND MEANS, 1845.

Estimated Statement of the Ways and Means required to meet the Expenditure of the Year 1845, exclusively of that chargeable on the Revenue arising from Crown Lands.

	£	£	£
Customs.	60000	27300	87300
Duties on Spirits imported	36000	8950	44950
Duties on Tobacco, &c.	20000	1850	21850
Ad valorem duty on Foreign Goods imported	4000	1700	5700
Miscellaneous	16000	3100	19100
Post Office	19000	19000	19000
Duties on Colonial Spirits	18000	4050	22050
Publicans' Licenses	5800	1050	6850
Auction Duties	4900	100	5000
Tolls and Ferries	25800	7200	33000
Fees of Public Offices	500	250	750
Interest on Public Monies	12500	8000	20500
Assessment on Stock, and Fees and Fines collected by the Commissioners of Crown Lands	4000	230	4230
Miscellaneous Receipts	226500	63780	
Total	£290280		

The consideration of the Financial Minute was fixed for Wednesday, 31st July, and that of the other two Messages for Wednesday 24th July.

REPORT OF THE PRIVILEGE COMMITTEE.  
On the motion of Mr. Windeyer, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider the Report of the Privilege Committee. At the request of Mr. Elwin, the chair was taken by Dr. Nicholson. A long and stormy discussion took place, with which we should not feel justified in occupying our limited space. In the upshot, the report was adopted, as far as the recommendation that the Attorney General should be instructed to apply to the Supreme Court for leave to file a criminal information against Messrs. Macdermott, Macfarlane, and Moore; the remaining recommendation, that a Bill should be introduced, defining the privileges of the Council, was postponed. Council adjourned at a quarter to eleven.

FRIDAY, JULY 19. PRIVILEGE.

The Speaker having taken the Chair, Mr. Windeyer moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to resume the consideration of the report of the Committee of Privilege.

In Committee, Mr. Windeyer moved the adoption of the concluding portion of the report, which recommended the introduction of a Bill declaratory of the privileges of the Council.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY proposed a series of resolutions defining the privileges of Council, and stated that, in his opinion, the proper course would be to submit these Resolutions for her Majesty's approval, praying that an Imperial Act should be passed confirming those privileges.

An animated discussion ensued, which terminated in the passing of the original motion.

The House having resumed, the Chairman reported the adoption of the report by the Committee.

Mr. WIndeyer then moved "that the Attorney-General should be requested to apply for leave to file a criminal information against Mr. Alderman Macdermott, Dr. Macfarlane, and Captain Moore, as recommended in the report." The motion was seconded by Mr. Cowper, and was put and carried. The Attorney-General was allowed till Wednesday to consider the point.

The House was occupied during the remainder of the evening with the reception of petitions.

Adjourned at a quarter past nine.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL OBSERVER.  
Sir—As I saw an article in your columns lately, on the subject of the Government Printing Establishment, from which I concluded you were a friend to the luckless individuals prevented from getting employment by the monopoly of that concern, I beg to ask you whether there is any truth in the flying report, that a piece of work, which the Government Printer was obliged to give out, was sent exclusively to those parties who did not sign the late petition. It appears to me that if the Government Office has at any time too much work on hands, that the trade generally should have the benefit of the surplus, and that it should be open to competition by tender.—I am, Sir, yours truly,

AN INOPERATIVE.

[We are unable to answer the question of our correspondent as to the "flying report," but the suggestion in the concluding part of his letter is so just that we feel bound to give it all the currency we can.—Ed. C. O.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL OBSERVER.

Sir—If you think the underwritten worthy a corner in your excellent paper its insertion will oblige

A CONSTANT READER.

THE OWL AND THE LARK.

A FABLE.

A sapient owl, who oft had heard the lark Pour forth his tribute to the god of day, Was led by envy from his hole so dark, And urged towards the clouds to wing his way: 'T' unfold his pinions, ope his tuneful throat, And silence (perhaps for aye) the warbler's note. Old mouser doubted much his power to sing; One note he had—'not pleasant—yet awaking; In noontide blaze he ne'er had spread a wing, And felt that 'twas a venturesome undertaking To leave the peaceful shades of Mother Night, To soar aloft in Sol's refulgent light.

Again the Lark's rich notes were heard above, Away, cried Folly, why this hesitation; One effort will your vocal powers prove, And fill the list'ning world with admiration: Up mounted jolthead, by flattery bit, And squall'd with all his might—'Teewhit! teewhit!

Higher he rose, and louder were his screams, 'Till Sol, who had withdrawn behind a cloud, Again burst forth, and threw his radiant beams On the weak optics of Tee-whit, so proud, Quick hurld' the giddy aspirant to earth, To seek the murky shades that gave him birth. And verily the above doth clearly show That Owls who would be safe should keep bc-Low(£)

Q IN THE CORNER.

[N.B. The above was unfortunately mislaid till now.—Ed. C. O.]

HONG KONG.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM A PASSENGER PER THE SWEDISH SHIP, "SWARTVICK," FROM SYDNEY TO HONG KONG.

Victoria, Hong Kong, 6th March, 1844.

"I have now the pleasure to announce my safe arrival here on the 26th ultimo, after a pleasant voyage. We made the passage in 50 days, notwithstanding the frequent occurrences of light winds and calms, which we experienced during the time. With continued favorable breezes it would not be a difficult matter to make the passage in thirty days from Sydney to China. But from this to Sydney, I am given to understand, that it is not uncommon for a vessel to take from two to three months, and this because the winds prevail more often from the South than the North.

The Island is about 25 miles round—lying from one to two miles from the mainland. There are two townships in it, Victoria, the capital, and Chuck chow, the only present secondary town. Victoria occupies not less than five miles of water frontage, but is not above ten acres broad. The Island is generally hilly, and one of no small magnitude; unfortunately, is situated at the back of the city, which prevents its extension in breadth. There is a great population on the Island, principally Chinese. I have been told 60,000 souls, but I think I will be nearer the mark if I compute it at 30,000. The buildings are considerable, and elegant. In fact the houses are being put up like a field of Indian corn rising above the ground. Improvements, generally, are going on with rapid strides. The harbour is magnificent, second only to Sydney. We have a very strong force, both naval and military. This is Head-quarters. The naval force, and shipping generally, lie right before and quite close to the city. Our principal secondary ports stations are Chusan and Kowloon. The climate at this season at this period of the year is both good and pleasant, but the summer will be somewhat warm. Living is cheap when keeping house one's self; but quarters in a hotel are ruinous. Abundance of Fish, Fowl, Meat, and Vegetables, and all kinds of Fruit exceedingly cheap. We have a splendid daily market; one d. 1/2 of prime oranges for 2d., and an excellent fowl for 6d. Other things in proportion.

For two days after I arrived here I searched about for an empty house, or private lodgings; but was not successful in finding either. The day after, having no alternative, I took up quarters for myself in a Hotel, and brought my little boy on shore, who, fortunately for me, got placed in a Mercantile Establishment the same day for a year, at 30l. and found. I pay 10 dollars a week for my board and lodging, and had I had to provide for him, I should indeed have considered myself badly off.

Though situations are not readily obtainable here, yet I could have chosen one of two at my option in Mercantile Establishments; and would not have hesitated to have accepted of either, if I had not met with a captain of a man-of-war who knew me at Rio, and who suggested in preference, an application to the Commissariat Department, which I made on Friday last, and succeeded forthwith to an appointment in the Commissary General's Office at a salary (150 Rupees per month) beyond my most sanguine expectations, and since have been officially informed that it will be increased the first of next month to, I think, 225 Rupees per month. The first rate was offered till the Commissary should learn what

I could do, without stipulation on my part; and as the second rate has been so soon after my entry, and also without bargain making, I have no doubt when I am better known, and have given proof of deserving to be entered on the list of promotion, that I shall not stand long without an additional advance. I shall do all in my power to shew myself worthy of the Commissary's encouragement and confidence at all times. I have reason to be thankful for all the good things that have happened to me, especially when I see myself the only individual out of five, who arrived here by the *Swartvick* in quest of employment, who has succeeded.

Criminal Sessions.

BEFORE HIS HONOR MR. JUSTICE STEPHEN

John Smith, formerly keeper of the watch-house at Liverpool, and Richard Eccleston, otherwise Slater, were placed at the bar, on a charge of negligently suffering a convict to escape.

The Attorney-General stated the circumstances of the case as detailed in the information, which was to this effect. The bushranger Holloway having been convicted at the Berrima Quarter Sessions on the 29th February last, was, on the ensuing 6th March, given into the custody of Smith as keeper of the Liverpool goal. Holloway had, however, escaped from the custody of Smith, who was accordingly brought to the bar to answer for his negligence and that of his assistant Eccleston.

The Attorney-General then called Mr. Rogers, Clerk of the peace, who deposed that the bushranger James Holloway, was convicted before W. M. Manning and Charles Throsby, Esquires, sitting in the summary Jurisdiction of the Berrima Quarter Sessions, of being illegally at large with fire arms in his possession, and was sentenced for that offence to be transported for life to a penal settlement. He was then sent back to Berrima Gaol, and from thence was taken under the escort of Sergeant Freer and a party of mounted police, by whom he was placed in charge of the watch-house keeper at Campbelltown, and from the latter forwarded to Liverpool, where he was given in charge to the prisoner Smith.

A prisoner of the crown named Creny was called, who deposed that he was in custody at the Liverpool lock-up on the evening in question, when Holloway was brought in, and succeeded along with the latter in effecting his escape between one and two o'clock on the following morning: Holloway told the witness that the bar of the window was already broken, and there could be no difficulty in effecting an escape. Witness agreed to join him, and Holloway succeeded in removing his irons, which he concealed under the flooring boards, and in doing this found that one of the boards was loose. The witness and Holloway washed their shirts and hung them up to dry in front of the window, to prevent the broken bar from being observed, and when it grew late Holloway forced the window bars, with the assistance of the loosened flooring boards, and they got out into the yard; witness got out through the window first, and finding there was no one in the yard, they took down two clothes lines and made use of them to escape over the wall, first packing up their clothes and taking them along with them; they also made use of a wheelbarrow in the yard as a step for getting over the wall; after getting out the witness remained with Holloway concealed in the bush for a few days, and then gave himself up. There were three bars forced altogether, which were first cut through by Holloway with a file, the other prisoners in the lock-up (of whom there were about nine or ten in all) singing and making a noise, to prevent the working of the file from being heard. It was a dark night when witness and Holloway got out into the yard, but the witness thought that if any one had been in the yard, he could have seen them, and he neither saw nor heard any one. Holloway had his irons loose when he came to the gaol, and they were merely fastened on by a piece of string.

A constable of the Liverpool Police, named Griffiths, proved, that under the order of the Chief Constable, he had directed the prisoner Eccleston to assist Smith in the charge of the gaol, on account of the additional number of prisoners who had arrived under escort. On cross-examination by Mr. Michie, who appeared for the prisoner Smith, the constable admitted having seen Eccleston employed as a ploughman on Captain Moore's farm; and he also admitted that at the time he gave the instructions to Eccleston, the latter stated he had been ploughing all day, and had been up on duty the night before, and therefore he thought it very hard he should be placed upon duty again. It also appeared, upon cross-examination, that no definite instructions were given to Eccleston at the time he was placed on duty; but it was shown that he clearly understood the fact of his being placed there to assist in the safe keeping of the prisoners.

From the evidence of all the witnesses, it appeared that the previous character of both prisoners was very good; but it was shewn that the men could scarcely have escaped from the goal unless by great negligence; for it was stated by the Chief Constable that the moon shone sufficiently to have enabled the person in charge to see what was going on inside by looking in at the window.

This closed the case for the crown.

Mr. Michie addressed the Jury on behalf of the prisoners, and called G. Elliott, Esq., J.P., who gave an excellent character of both prisoners.

The Attorney-General replied, contending that the circumstances adduced by the learned counsel did not constitute a valid justification.

His Honor told the jury that if the prisoners had been indicted for wilfully permitting a prisoner to escape, they would be liable to the same punishment as that to which the escaping prisoner would have been subjected, upon the plain principle that the law regarded them in the light of accessories to his crime; but the prisoners in the present case were charged only with negligence, and the punishment involved would be of a much less serious nature. The safe keeping of prisoners was of the utmost importance to the interests of society, and upon this ground the matter was deserving of the most earnest attention of the Jury; but the question involved was one more of fact than of law, and depended in a great measure upon a careful review of all the circumstances. The mere fact of a prisoner escaping was of itself evidence of negligence on the part of the gaoler, unless the latter could show that the escape could not have been by any probability looked for, or that he had used his best to prevent it; and a person undertaking to perform a duty was bound to carry that duty through, no matter however unfit they might have been rendered by previous exertion in any other cause for its performance. Even a civilian, not in the pay of the government at all, who should undertake the charge of prisoners, would be answerable for their safe keeping, and would be as much liable to punishment for negligently permitting them to escape, as a person paid to perform the duty of a gaoler. He intended not to cast any blame whatever upon Captain Moore, for although some evidence had been given as to the constable being stationed upon the farm of that gentleman there was nothing to show under what circumstances he was stationed; but while he admitted the necessity of magistrates engaged in active duty having a constable within their call as an orderly, he felt bound to state most distinctly, that any magistrate who employed such constable for private purposes wholly paid by the public was not only liable to lose his commission, but to be prosecuted under the common law for so doing. His Honor then briefly recapitulated the circumstance of the case, leaving the jury to form their own conclusion upon the facts.

The Jury, after having retired for a few minutes, found a verdict of GUILTY against both prisoners, but recommended them to mercy on account of their previous good character.

Local Intelligence.

EMIGRATION TO THE CAPE.—The following extracts from a letter, dated "Table Bay, May 4th," addressed by the commander of the ship *Lord Keane* to a mercantile firm in Melbourne, will be read with much interest. The *Lord Keane*, it will be remembered, sailed hence for London via the Cape of Good Hope, on the 15th February last, with from thirty to forty mechanics for the latter place. "We arrived here after a safe voyage of seventy-two days, which was generally accompanied by fine weather; got round Cape Leeuwin in twenty days after parting with the pilot; and I am happy to say that all the passengers are landed in excellent health, with an addition of two in number. They seem to be in high spirits, and glad they have come. Employment is very readily obtained for tradesmen at 4s. 6d. per day. Blacksmiths and coachmakers seem most wanted. Stonemasons and labourers are also in demand. \* \* \* The government authorities here take great notice of the arrival of the immigrants per *Lord Keane* and are very kind to them, providing them with good quarters gratis, and offering them all employment. All British goods sell here at fair remunerative prices, very different indeed from your colonies. If I had brought a couple of tons of your best butter with me, I should have done well, as it sells readily at 20 pence per lb., in fact, I am giving 2s. per lb. myself. There is no inducement for me to sell my wheat here, the price being only 6s. per bushel. I hope to be under weigh again in four or five days' time."—*Port Phillip Herald*.

NEW ROAD TO ILLAWARRA.—The new road to Illawarra, via George's River, is opened to within about two miles of the present road down the mountain from Balli. It passes along a remarkably high part of the Illawarra range, which is quite clear of timber, and affords a very grand and comprehensive view of all the Illawarra and Five Islands, and the sea coast to Sydney in other directions, the various headlands appearing as distinctly as on a map. Although the road is not opened quite through to the Bulli road, persons now pass. The journey from Sydney to Wollongong is a ride of about eight hours, but some have done it in five. It is found in thus opening out

the intermediate country that ridges equally favourable for branch roads run into this line, and thus open a communication with a very interesting portion of sea coast, hitherto inaccessible by land, and yet containing much land of great capability. It is proposed to continue the opening of this line along the Illawarra range to fall in with the carriage ascent by Mount Keera, which is six miles beyond the Bulli path, and still onward along the Illawarra range until access can be had to a vast tract of most valuable land wholly unappropriated, and but very lately explored, and then only partially, which is situated west of the great range of Illawarra. It must be observed, however, that this road is only opened, not made as a road should be, and that there is a necessity for a gang to make the descent good to George's River on each side. The rest of the line is in general of the pleasantest kind for a ride, dry and level, leading chiefly over ridges of very poor land, although the Bottle Forest and some crests of the Illawarra present splendid exceptions. The passage of Waruora is considered a rich piece of scenery, from the boldness of the overhanging wooded heights and the copious body of fresh water which flows in the bed of the river.—*Herald*.

**BANK MEETINGS.**—The half yearly meetings of the colonial banks were held last week. The shareholders of that most unfortunate concern, the Bank of Australia, met on Thursday: a variety of subjects were discussed, more particularly the power of the old directors to bind the shareholders in the heavy debt (£160,000) due to the Bank of Australasia, and there appeared to be an inclination on the part of many of the shareholders to have a judicial decision upon the *bona fides* of the whole transaction. Various propositions were made as to the best mode of raising money to meet the debts due by the Bank, it being generally understood that the Bank of Australasia is determined to enter into no compromise, that no shareholder will be released until the full amount lent is repaid; in the meantime, the 23rd October to which time the Bank of Australia's creditors are pledged not to take any proceedings, is rapidly approaching, and immediately after that period it is understood that the Bank of Australasia will require payment of their "little bill;" the meeting was adjourned to August 6th, for the purpose of considering some propositions which will be submitted to the shareholders.—The half-yearly meeting of the Commercial Bank was held on Friday, when the Directors brought up a report recommending that the profits of the half-year (£3736) should be added to the rest fund, which would then amount to £14,270, which the Directors considered amply sufficient to cover all losses that would accrue. As there was an excess of capital which could not be safely nor profitably employed, the Directors recommended that twenty-five per cent. of the paid-up capital should be returned to the shareholders, which would leave the capital of the Bank at £122,820. A motion was made that the Bank should be closed; but this was rejected, and the report was adopted, so that £60,000 will be returned to the shareholders immediately. The half-yearly meeting of the Bank of New South Wales was held on Saturday, when a dividend of two per cent. for the half year was agreed to.—*Herald*.

**THE BANKS.**

The following is a statement, compiled from authentic sources, of the amount proved by the several Banks in the Insolvent Court, up to the 16th of April last. (Returns from Melbourne included.)

Bank of Australia.....	£175377	10	4
Bank of Australasia.....	188725	0	3
New South Wales.....	84634	5	11
Sydney.....	66454	17	9
Union.....	67181	4	1
Commercial.....	30192	13	5

£612665 11 9

For a large portion of this amount the Banks hold other security, but the exact proportion it is impossible to ascertain.

**MARRIED,**

At Mr. W. H. Babington's, of Morpeth, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. Robert Blair, Mr. Archibald McNeil, of Nelson's Plains, to Miss Catherine Burnett Warren, of Sydney.

**Legislative Council.**

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24.

The Speaker having taken the chair, instructed the Clerk to read the Commission from His Excellency the Governor appointing W. J. Darvall, Esq., to the seat in Council vacant by the resignation of Hastings Elwin, Esq. Mr. Darvall was introduced by the Colonial Secretary and the Attorney-General, and took the oath and his seat.

The Speaker informed the House that the Attorney-General had declined to ask leave to file a criminal information in the Supreme Court against Messrs. Maeder, Mott, Macfarlane, and Moore.

Mr. Robinson presented two Petitions from the Town Council of Melbourne, one praying some improvement in the overland Mail, and the other complaining of the amount of wharfage dues.

Dr. Bland presented a Petition from the operatives employed under the Colonial Architect, complaining of low wages.

Dr. Nicholson presented a petition from the separation of the District of Port Phillip; also a Petition from Geelong, praying that it might be made a free warehousing port.

Mr. Cowper moved for copies of papers necessary to shew the original design of the buildings in Paramatta, now appropriated by the Roman Catholic Orphan School.

The Colonial Secretary stated that the building was originally designed for a Roman Catholic School, and Mr. Cowper accordingly withdrew his motion.

Mr. Cowper postponed his motion for leave to bring in a Bill respecting the registration of marriages.

Mr. Lowe moved for a Return of fees paid in the Supreme Court from the appointment of Mr. Elyard, &c., and a similar Return of fees received in the Insolvent Court.

In reply to some remarks from the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Lowe disclaimed any intention of reflecting on particular individuals.

The Colonial Secretary moved the postponement of the consideration of the Governor's Message on District Councils till to-morrow.

The Catarrh in Sheep Act was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Friday next.

The House then went into Committee on the Jury Laws Bill, Dr. Nicholson in the chair.

Council left sitting.

**THE FREE CHURCH.**

The following is an extract of a letter addressed to a female friend in this Colony by an old maiden lady in the South of Scotland, whose handsome donation to the Free Church, (which in that part of the country is so much persecuted by the aristocracy and the great landed proprietors generally, that sites for the erection of churches are actually refused to them wherever they can be withheld,) has obtained for her a species of immortality. Her name is Mrs. Janet Douglas Fraser, and it may well be said of her, "She hath done what she could." Speaking of the proprietors in her vicinity, she thus writes:—

"These despatch men will neither sell nor fee so much land as they need for sites for churches. His Grace, the Duke of Queensberry, will give none. Monteth will give none. Sir Thomas will give none, nor any of the great landholders. Mouton, Closeburn, Kerr, Peppont, and Davidsen thought if they could get a site from Mr. Graham's widow and heir at Virginhall, it would be the most convenient spot for all the parishes; but Moffatt, the banker, bought up widow Graham's life rent for £200. You will know the spot. So they made application to Mr. Moffatt, Balfour; but as he would not give them ground I thought it was a pity that no land could be got for so laudable a purpose, so I offered them my new yard (garden) if they saw it would answer, and they were glad of the offer. However, Montomill came next day, and before he parted with it he would give £50 for it. He offered £25 at the very first, but I told him I got it from my Maker, and had promised it to him again, that I would not take his £50 for it. It is said he was sent by the factor to buy it at any money, to prevent them getting a site, as there was none else. Now there is an elegant

church built in my new yard at Virginhall. It is not finished, but is going on."

Mrs. Fraser's generosity has not only, it seems, attracted public attention, but produced splendid imitations: for she adds, "The Countess of Effingham has presented the Church at Virginhall with £300, and Mr. Woodburn has also presented them with four cups, two flagons, two servers, and a font, all of silver."

May they go on and prosper!

**THE LARGE BAKERY ESTABLISHMENT.**

—This nearly finished extensive concern, together with house, shop, premises, and appurtenances, are under the fall of the hammer, this day, in Parramatta-street, by Mr. Stubbs, on the ground, at one o'clock, and taking the failure of the late proprietor as attributable to the expensiveness of bringing to perfection an immense run of business, and command of contracts in this quarter—it is evident the becoming purchaser gets the property at about a third of its real value.—*Communicated*.

**2618 Sheep, in the Moreton Bay District.**

WITHOUT RESERVE,

To close an account.

**MR. SAMUEL LYONS**

WILL Sell by Auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place,

On WEDNESDAY, 31st INSTANT, Immediately after the sale of the Cottage of Bradley,

The following fine woolled sheep, late the property of John Uhr, Esq., now depasturing at the BRISBANE STATION, MORETON BAY DISTRICT.

In charge of E. B. Uhr, Esq.:

- 1200 Ewes, more or less.
- 600 Wethers, ditto.
- 818 Young stock, ditto, being the increase of 1841.
- 2618 Head, more or less.

The Ewes are TYPED by superior Rams, and will lamb in September and October.

The Wool from the above Sheep has always fetched the highest average price of the day, and they will be sold WITHOUT THE LEAST RESERVE.

Terms at sale.

**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 competition, Mr. Lyons would beg to remark, that it 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, besides—

	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 servant in charge having received orders to show them all over the house.

**Superior Old Port Wine, Sherry, Hyson and Hyson-skin Teas, Clothes, Pianoforte, Hall Clock, &c., &c.**

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

FRIDAY, 26th JULY,

At Eleven o'clock precisely.

- Twenty hogsheds fine old port wine, superior quality
  - Seven quarter-casks ditto, ditto
  - Seventeen cases port wine, three dozen each
  - Ten half-pipes superior sherry
  - Ten quarter-pipes superior sherry
  - Thirty cases sherry, three dozen each
  - Fifteen boxes hyson and hyson-skin tea
  - One square pianoforte, John Broadwood and Sons
  - One superior hall clock
  - One office desk
  - Four ladies' work tables, handsomely fitted up and containing musical boxes
  - Five pieces superfine black cloth
  - Thirty double barrelled guns.
- Terms at sale.

**BY AUCTION.**

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

THE PARRAMATTA-STREET BAKERY, DWELLING HOUSE, SHOP, BREAD ROOM, AND PREMISES, lately erected by James Gillespie, at an immense 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 distinguished as lots 3 and 4, fronting to Parramatta street, on a plan, &c., extending 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 shop room in Parramatta 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 department 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 Parramatta street—much nearer George-street than the Fowler, which sold £11 a foot not built on. A very little time will require for completing the finishing going on, and there cannot be a better stand for catching all the Botany Road business—the Redfern, Chippendale, and its immediate neighbourhood; Kensington, the Glebe, and Parramatta-street, with the Ultimo thickly-spread population.

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 establishment 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—"Sir, tis yours?" 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

**BOILING DOWN PANS.**

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

RICHARD DAWSON.

Lower George-street, July 15.

**EXPRESSLY FOR THE INDIAN MARKET.**  
**THE GREATEST SALE OF GENUINE**  
 AND  
**Valuable Curricles, Cabriolet,**  
**Britzka, Carriage, Gig and**  
**Saddle Horses.**  
**EVER BROUGHT TO THE HAMMER**  
**IN NEW SOUTH WALES.**  
 CONSISTING OF  
**BROOD MARES, FILLIES, HORSES,**  
**COLTS, AND YEARLINGS.**  
 Bred by Isaac Shepherd, Esq., of Kissing  
 Point, and now to be sold by that gentleman's  
 order,  
**BY MR. STUBBS.**

**MR. STUBBS** has received instructions  
 in anticipation of the wishes of buyers  
 who are aware of the great profits derived  
 from the Export Trade of Good Horses, and  
 the probable rise in the market of the Indian  
 Empire, to announce the present sale, as com-  
 prehending a selection of all that can fall  
 within the compass and advice of the best  
 instructions recently come to hand from com-  
 petent persons, and in whose judgment there  
 can be no mistake.  
 The sale will take place at the Mart, King-  
 street.  
**ON WEDNESDAY, the 31st DAY OF JULY,**  
 At twelve o'clock precisely.  
 As per muster taken in March last, viz.—  
**BROOD AND OTHER MARES, AND**  
**THEIR NAMES:**

- No. 1 Young Peg
- 2 Bandy Filly
- 3 Chestnut Grey
- 4 Old Chestnut Poll
- 5 Bandy
- 6 Pigeon Toe
- 7 Sprightly
- 8 Wild Mare
- 9 Light Bay Mare
- 10 Bay Cleveland
- 11 Brown Peg
- 12 Young Grey Mare
- 13 Wild Grey Mare
- 14 Little Grey
- 15 Young Peg's Bald Face
- 16 Young Sprightly
- 17 Fanny of Kissing Point
- 18 Wild Bare Mare
- 19 Young Snip
- 20 Old Clydesdale's Bay

**Fillies, 1 to 3 years old.**

- No. 1 Pet Fanny
- 2 Young Grey Pole
- 3 Star Mare's Filly
- 4 Black Bet's Chesnut
- 5 Chesnut Bald Face
- 6 Young Peg (1)
- 7 Bright Bay Mare's Filly
- 8 Whiteface Brown
- 9 Whitecheels Lively
- 10 White Boots
- 11 Old Grey Mare
- 12 Whiteface
- 13 Bay Whiteface
- 14 Young Peg (2)
- 15 Young Grey Poll
- 16 Wild Mare's Filly
- 17 Lane Mare's ditto
- 18 Young Chesnut
- 19 Chesnut whitefoot
- 20 Old Diamond
- 21 Little Grey Mare
- 22 Wild Grey ditto
- 23 Old Grey Poll
- 24 Black White Heels.

**Fine Bred Colts, 1 to 5 years old,**  
**viz:—**

- No. 1 Chestnut Pony
- 2 Pet Fowl
- 3 Black Snip
- 4 Bay White Face
- 5 Grey Mare's Colt
- 6 Old Peg's ditto
- 7 Wild Chestnut Mare's ditto
- 8 Light Bay Mare's ditto
- 9 Brown Mare's ditto
- 10 Lane Mare's ditto
- 11 Old Diamond's ditto
- 12 Bandy Mare's ditto
- 13 Chestnut Poll's ditto
- 14 Light Bay Mare's ditto
- 15 Sprightly's ditto
- 16 Wild Mare's ditto
- 17 Young Star's ditto
- 18 Wild Grey Mare's ditto
- 19 Pet Fanny's
- 20 Old Poll's Colt
- 21 Hollowback's ditto
- 22 Black White Face's ditto
- 23 Billy
- 24 Cleveland
- 25 Tommy
- 26 Young Chesnut
- 27 Pet Fanny's yearling
- 28 Brown's ditto
- 29 Miss Goodwin's ditto
- 30 Pigeon Toe's ditto
- 31 Light Bay Mare's
- 32 Sprightly's ditto
- 33 Little Bay Mare's ditto
- 34 Young Peg's Ball Face ditto
- 35 Young Sprightly's ditto
- 36 Old Peg

**NOTE OF THE MARES.**—Only two or three are  
 stated to be bred.

**NOTE OF THE FILLIES.**—They are mostly two  
 years old.

**NOTE OF THE COLTS.**—They are mostly well-  
 bred, showy, gentlemanly horses.

**TERMS.**—20 per cent. cash deposit, and the  
 residue payable by approved endorsed bills  
 at 3, 6, and 9 months, without interest, or  
 eight per cent. per annum will be allowed  
 for cash.

The whole will be delivered at the station,  
 Wheo, four miles from Goulburn.

**Parramatta Road, Opposite**  
**Burwood.**

A Handsome Plot of Building Land, with a  
 Good Title, on the Parramatta Road.

**MR. STUBBS** is instructed by the Propri-  
 etor, to sell by public auction, at the  
 Mart, King-street, on

**MONDAY NEXT, 29th JULY, 1844,**  
 At Twelve o'clock precisely,  
 A very valuable property, which, for locality  
 and situation, cannot be surpassed for the  
 erection of houses and the establishment of  
 business on this great Public Coaching  
 Road.

It has 200 feet frontage to the Parramatta  
 Road, and 240 feet in depth; it is divided into  
 six allotments, but will be sold in one block,  
 without reserve.

The Wesleyan Chapel Reserve Ground is  
 close by in Concord-street; Melbourne and  
 Bourke streets are contiguous, and the impor-  
 tant neighbourhood and connexion, both of  
 Burwood and Concord Estates, add immensely  
 to the value of this property as a purchase.

Title—Grant from the Crown.  
 Terms, liberal.

**Highland Costumes--Fancy Ball.**

**J. MALCOLM**, Tailor, Lower George-  
 street, having had many years experience  
 as Highland Costume Maker to the Edinburgh  
 Celtic Society, and to the President His Grace  
 the late Duke of Gordon, begs respectfully to  
 intimate to gentlemen requiring this ancient  
 costume, that they can have them correctly  
 made, and in a superior style. References can  
 be seen from the stewards and members of the  
 society.  
 July 23.

**ROBERT BOURNE AND CO.** beg to  
 inform their friends and the public that, after  
 having finished stock-taking, they are now  
 prepared to offer a considerable portion of their  
 very extensive and choice assortment of Drape-  
 ry Goods at prices suitable to the depressed  
 state of the colony, and in many instances  
 much below the English cost. Parties pur-  
 chasing at this establishment may depend  
 upon the article being of the very best quality.  
 233, Pitt-street, July 20.

**AUSTRALIAN**

**General Assurance Company.**  
**NOTICE** is hereby given, that a Dividend  
 of ten per cent. on the paid up capital  
 of the Company, or twelve shillings per share,  
 has been declared for the year ended 30th  
 June last, and that the same will be payable  
 to the shareholders, on and after the 1st Au-  
 gust next.

Notice is further given, that the sum of  
 £4000, or £1 per share, has been added to the  
 paid up capital of the Company.  
**J. C. PHELPS,**  
 Secretary.

**SARACEN'S HEAD.**

CORNER OF KING AND SUSSEX STREETS.  
**P. J. COHEN**, (late of the Rose Inn,  
 Maitland) begs to acquaint his friends  
 and the public, that he has opened the  
 Saracen's Head as a commodious Hotel, where  
 he flatters himself, from his long experience  
 in hotel keeping he will merit the patronage  
 of his guests. The extensive accommodations,  
 particularly of bed rooms, which he has, will  
 enable him to accommodate his visitors in a  
 superior style. Its contiguity to the Hunter  
 River and Parramatta Steam-boat Wharfs, will  
 be a source of convenience to those persons  
 whose business calls them there; in short,  
 every comfort and convenience of those who  
 may honour him with a call will be carefully  
 studied. The prices will be upon the same  
 moderate and economical scale that charac-  
 terized his late establishment at Maitland.  
**P. J. C.** has also fitted up a Coffee Room on  
 the first floor, and he has private Rooms for  
 the accommodation of families, or those who  
 may wish to be select; he has also a very  
 large and commodious Room for Public Din-  
 ners, Balls, &c., capable of holding two hun-  
 dred persons, which he will be most happy to  
 conduct on all occasions in a superior style.  
 His Wines and Spirits will always be the best  
 he can procure, and with these advantages he  
 relies with confidence on the support of the  
 public in his new undertaking.

**N. B.** Good Stabling.—Respectable lodgers  
 will be accommodated at a moderate weekly  
 rate.  
**P. J. C.** begs also to intimate to his friends  
 on the Hunter, Paterson, and William Rivers,  
 that he will be happy to execute any Com-  
 mission business either in the sale of produce,  
 collection of orders, or purchase of property,  
 and his brother, **Mr. S. J. Cohen**, who is  
 residing with him, will attend to that depart-  
 ment of his business with fidelity and despatch.

**THE** undermentioned **SUPPLIES** being  
 required for the Benevolent Society,  
 persons willing to furnish the same are re-  
 quested to forward tenders, addressed to the  
 Secretary, at the Asylum, on or before Mon-  
 day, the 29th instant, viz:—  
 Sugar, good brown—2 tons, at per ton  
 Rice—2 tons, at per ton  
 Black, Scotch—200lbs., at per lb.  
 Sago—200lbs. at per lb.  
 Oatmeal—500lbs., at per lb.

Samples will be required.  
**GEORGE ALLEN,**  
 Secretary.  
 Sydney, July 22.

**DRAPERY STOCK TO BE**  
**SOLD OFF.**

**WITH COUNTERS, FITTINGS, &c.,**  
**AS THE PREMISES MUST BE CLEARED IN**  
**ONE MONTH.**

**BEECH AND GLEESON**, having dis-  
 posed of their premises from the 30th of  
 their present month, beg to announce the sale of  
 their entire stock without reserve. The stock  
 of blankets, rugs, striped and regatta shirts,  
 molleskin and flushing trousers, prints, calicoes,  
 &c., is well worth the attention of Settlers,  
 Country Storekeepers and Shippers to the  
 neighbouring Islands, this being a *bona fide*  
 sale for cash only, and the proprietors having  
 marked down the stock to about half the  
 original cost.

**N. B.** A list of prices will be given in a future  
 advertisement.

**OBSERVE!**  
**338, George-street, opposite the Old Bury-**  
**ing Ground.**

FLOUR,	HAY,
MAIZE,	OATS,
BRAN,	POTATOES,
PORK,	TOBACCO,
GROATS,	&c., &c.

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STORE.**

**ON SALE**, at the following prices—

Ten Tons BEST FLOUR,	At per £ s. d.
Fifty Tons BEST OATEN	0 10 6
HAY.....	0 2 9
Two Thousand Bushels	
BEST Yellow MAIZE,	bushel 0 1 0
Five Hundred Bushels of	
OATS.....	bushel 0 2 3
One Thousand Bushels	
BRAN.....	bushel 0 10 0
Fifty barrels IRISH PORK	barrel 2 10 0
Ten Tons DERWENT	
POTATOES.....	0 3 3
POTASH.....	0 0 5

**TOBACCO.**

Five barrels American	lb. 0 1 2
Negrohead.....	0 0 8
Six half terees ditto ditto	0 0 7
Twenty boxes Cavendish	0 0 7
Ten kegs 140 lbs. Superior	
Colonial Tobacco.....	0 0 9

**GROATS.**  
 Sixty-five dozen patent  
 Groats and Barley, in  
 tinfoil cases, ½ lbs..... dozen 0 4 0  
**No. 610, GEORGE-STREET,**  
 Facing Essex-street.

**TENDERS.**

**THE** undermentioned **ARTICLES** being  
 required for the Benevolent Society,  
 persons willing to supply the same are re-  
 quested to forward tenders, with samples, addressed  
 to the Secretary, at the Asylum, on or before  
 Monday, the 29th instant, viz:—  
 Strong check shirts—24 dozen, at per dozen.  
 Cloth, coarse 200 yards, at per yard  
 Flannel—200 yards, at per yard  
 Calico, various qualities—500 yards, at per  
 yard  
 Stockings—men's worsted, 4 dozen, at per  
 dozen  
 Osnaburgh—300 yards, at per yard  
 Blankets—9 4, 100 pairs, at per pair  
 Rugs—woollen, 100

**GEORGE ALLEN,**  
 Secretary.  
 Sydney, July 23.

**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,
Outmeal	assorted
Jams and Jellies	French Capers
Assorted Spices	Patent Groats
Split Peas	Zante Currants
Black and White Pep-Jordan	and Valencia
per	Almonds
York Hams	Pearl Barley and Sago
Red Herrings	Jamaica Ginger
Scotch Ling Fish	Washing Soda
Liquid & Paste Black-White	Herrings
ing	Vermaillon
English Cheese	Maccaroni
Fresh Salmon	Salad Oil
	Preserved Oysters

(TOGETHER WITH)  
**Teas, in great variety.**  
 Manila, Java, and West India Coffee  
 Siam, Manila, 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  
 Saitpetre, Flour, Bran, Maize, and Potatoes  
**FRANCIS GAUNSON,**  
 No. 598, George-street.

**Newtown Iron and Brass**

**Foundry.**  
**JOHN SMITH**, Iron and Brass Founder,  
 respectfully announces to the inhabitants  
 of Sydney, and the colony generally, that he  
 has made arrangements for carrying on the  
 Foundry business, at Newtown, on an exten-  
 sive scale, and begs to assure them that from  
 his long experience, and thorough practical  
 knowledge of the trade in all its branches, he  
 will be able to execute orders to any extent,  
 not only superior in style, but at prices con-  
 siderably below the ordinary charges.

**J. S.** begs particularly to call the attention  
 of engineers to his establishment, as he feels  
 satisfied that one trial, either from iron or  
 brass castings, will insure to him their future  
 support.

Ironmongers can be supplied on the shortest  
 notice with kitchen ranges, register and other  
 grates, cart boxes, palisading, and every other  
 article in the foundry line, got up in the first  
 style, and at prices fully as low as they can  
 be imported at.

Orders will be received in Sydney by **Mr.**  
**William MacLaren**, No. 397, Pitt-street, North,  
 or at the Foundry, near the Tollbar, on the  
 Newtown Road.

Patterns sent for and the castings delivered  
 in Sydney free of charge.  
 July 15.

**GENERAL MERCHANDISE:**

**ON** hand, and for sale by the undersigned,  
 A complete assortment of **DRY GOODS**  
 comprising almost every article at present in  
 demand.

**LIKEWISE,**  
 Anchors and chains of all sizes  
 Sheet iron, and nails of all descriptions  
 Chain hooks and bullock chains  
 Ships' scrapers and hawse pipes  
 Iron and brass sail thimbles  
 Copper pump trucks, and oakum  
 Sail twine, cordage and spunyarn  
 Spads, shovels, and iron bedsteads  
 Sd-irons, mattocks, picks, axes, vyces, and  
 anvils  
 Composition sheathing nails  
 Braziers' copper, copper boiler bottoms and  
 copper bolts  
 Brass wire, Braziers' solder and spelter  
 Sheet lead, block tin, and gas piping  
 Lead piping, brass tubes, and sheet brass  
 Turned hollow-ware, and three legged iron  
 pots

Patent solar lamps and French chimneys  
 Bunting, ensigns, and union jacks  
 Liverpool soap, and S. wax candles  
 Woolpacks and woolbaggings  
 Canvas and three bushel bags  
 Best Witney blankets of all sizes  
 Glassware assorted, and sulphuric acid  
 Negrohead tobacco and tobacco pipes  
 Cognac brandy, one dozen cases  
 Gin in white red cases  
 Port and sherry, bottled and in wood  
 Marsala wine, in quarter-casks and octaves  
 Claret and champagne, of best quality,  
 &c., &c.,  
**ROWAND, MACNAB, AND CO.**  
 Harrington-street.

**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
- 400 Pieces shirting, every make and quality
- 1200 ditto sheeting ditto ditto
- 500 ditto real Welch flannels
- 500 ditto brown holland, ditto unbleached
- 900 ditto roll linings
- 300 Pais Witney blankets
- 100 ditto white counterpanes
- 4 Cases damask table linen
- 2 ditto clotting, diapers
- 1 ditto coloured table covers
- 1 ditto check and plain jaconets
- 5 ditto figured and plain 4.4 nets
- 2 ditto ticks and slamburys
- 4 ditto regatta and check shirts
- 3 ditto white longcloth ditto, linen collars,  
 fronts, &c.
- 2 ditto men's and youths' blouses
- 2 ditto men's pumps, at 5s. 6d. per pair
- 2 ditto men's blue cloth jackets, at 16s.  
 each
- 2 ditto men's cloth trousers vests
- 1 ditto gentlemen's surtout and dress coats
- 1 ditto gentlemen's cassimere and drill  
 trousers
- 3 ditto silk and gingham parasols and um-  
 brellas
- 5 ditto Tuscan and Dunstable bonnets, of  
 the newest and most approved shapes
- 6 ditto ladies' and children's stays, of very  
 superior style and workmanship
- 2 ditto boys' and youths' shirts
- 2 ditto white and coloured caubric deacon  
 bonnets

Men's beaver hats' a few ladies' riding hats  
 Youths' cloth caps, all shapes and prices  
 Infants' beaver hats, with leathers  
 Infants' satin hats and bonnets  
 Infants' long and short robes  
 Infants' night gowns, and ladies' night caps  
 Infants' frock bodies and caps  
 Children's dresses  
 Ladies' sew'd collars and shawls  
 Ladies' work boxes  
 An extensive assortment of hosiery and ha-  
 berdashery far too numerous to particularize  
 in an advertisement.  
**GIUP** trimmings, of all colours.  
**A. HORDEIN,**  
 Drapery and Bonnet Warehouse, King-street  
 East.  
**N. B.**—A splendid assortment of winter Bon-  
 net and Cap Fowers and Wreaths.

## Poetry.

## A VERSION OF THE 137TH PSALM.

By the rivers of Babel we sat, yea, we wept,  
And our bosoms for Zion were wrung;  
In the midst of the waters that rapidly swept,  
Our harps on the willows we hung.

For there the proud victor that dragged us  
As away  
Insulting demanded a song;  
The spoiler that wasted us called us to play  
The strains that to Zion belong.

Oh, how shall we sing the Lord's song in the  
land  
Where the stranger and tyrant are met?  
Mav its cunning forever forsake my right hand  
If, Jerusalem, thee I forget!

Be withered my tongue! to my mouth let it  
cleave,  
If I do not remember thee still!  
If above my chief joy I prefer not to live  
In the ruins of Solyra's hill.

In remembrance, O Lord, in the day of thy  
power,  
Let the children of Edom be found,  
Who cried—"Let the glorious and beautiful  
tower  
Of Zion be razed to the ground."

O daughter of Babylon, blest shall be he  
On thy head who shall visit our groans!  
Yea, blest be the man, that shall cause thee to  
see  
Thy little ones dashed on the stores.

J. B. L.

Sydney, July, 1844.

## "THE WORLD."

(FROM CHAMBERS' EDINBURGH JOURNAL)

THERE is a great number of charges of old standing against the world, from which each accuser regularly excepts himself. For instance, it is a *very censorious world*. So you will find your friend Mrs. Thompson calling it so every day in her life, seeing that she is a widow upon whom many set eyes of watchfulness, lest some day she should steal unperceived into a second matrimonial engagement Mrs. Thompson does not recollect that she occasionally takes observations of the goings on of the Misses Smith, a band of young milliners, who live in a third floor opposite to her. Were you to call upon these same Misses Smith, you would probably find them also complaining that it is a censorious world—meaning that they feel themselves exposed to Mrs. Thompson's observation, but altogether unconscious they talk nothing but scandal for at least three hours every day. So also Mrs. Thompson speaks of it as an *evil-thinking world*, the worst construction being put by it upon every thing that is not quite as clear as daylight. She means that she has heard of her attentions to Mrs. Johnson, who has so many fine young sons, being misunderstood. She does not say anything of her having conjectured that her maid Sukey was keeping improper company, in consequence of seeing her walking one day with a young man, who proved to be her brother, a sailor newly returned from a long voyage.

The world is also a *cold and heartless world*. Every one becomes convinced of this, when, falling into a few trifling difficulties, he goes about making an endeavour to borrow a hundred pounds. Mr. Peregrine Harmonne was in these circumstances, and thought he had nothing more to do than to call on his friends Wilson and Jackson for the amount. But his friends had no money to spare. He forthwith declaimed against the heartlessness of the world, altogether forgetting that, when poor Robson applied to him last year for a like favour, he found himself unfortunately very low in account with his banker. So also, when Mr. Abraham Sandy, merchant in Liverpool, failed in business, and applied to a few houses with which he used to be on very good terms, for renewed credit, he found himself rather coolly received, and his orders civilly declined. Remembering how friendly the partners in all those cases had once been, he began to talk of the heartlessness of the world, never once adverting to the fact that, not six months before, he had declined being a security for a credit to his own brother-in-law. Mr. Sandy's daughters, finding he was unable to recommence business, very properly resolved to be no burden to him; but a year had not elapsed before they also began to talk of the

coldness and heartlessness of the world, having found that, as family instructresses amongst strangers, they were not objects of so flattering a regard, as they had been when they too objects of so flattering a regard as they were thought to be young ladies of fortune, and dispensed the hospitalities of their father's elegant home. It quite escaped the recollection of these young ladies that, when an orphan cousin of theirs came a few years before to live with them, they had not been more than sufficiently kind to her, always taking care to let gentlemen know that she was only a person whom their father had been pleased to take into his house, because she had been left without a penny, and also taking specially good care that she never accompanied them to the balls at which they showed off amongst the gayest of the gay. Mr. Sandy now lived in a poor lodging, where he was never visited by any of the friends who used to be delighted to wait upon him at his handsome villa two miles out of town. The world, he sighed to think, was but a summer friend. All was well so long as he could give good entertainments. He was then a man of some account. It was a matter of pride to most to have it to say that they had been at his parties. But now where were all those swallow-like friends?—all gone! Alas; what is friendship? he thought—

"A shade that follows wealth and fame,  
But leaves the wretch to weep."

Mr. Sandy did not remember that, after his friend Major Tomkins lost nearly all his Indian fortune by the failure of a Calcutta bank, and ceased to give dinners, he almost forgot that there was such a person in the world, although the major had oftener than once insinuated how happy he should be to see him and his daughters over a quiet game at whist.

The world is a *very deceitful world*. Mrs. Higgins became deeply impressed with this idea, when she discovered that Miss Tins, who had come about her as a friend for several years, and seemed sincerely attached to her, made a practice of telling all her secrets and ridiculing her in every point. Mrs. Higgins forgot that she had not a single friend about whose faults she did not speak quite candidly, on all occasions when they were not themselves present. *The world is also very envious*. Mr. Dobson, of the Custom house, found it so, when he ascended to the dignity of comptroller, forgetting that he had himself envied his predecessor in the office for the better part of twenty years.

There surely is some strange falsity at the bottom of these common forms of speech. It is not, of course, to be denied that censoriousness, evil thinking, deceitfulness, envy, and other such bad things, exist, and that to a considerable extent. It is also by no means uncommon to see reduced merchants sink in credit, and impoverished families cease to be so much courted as they were in the days of their prosperity. But the vices of censoriousness, deceitfulness, envy, &c., are faults which beset human nature in general; the impoverished decline into the condition of those who were always poor, by an irresistible tendency in our social system; and if there is not much gratitude in the world, may it not be owing to this—that when favours are conferred, there is usually an expectation of future deference, against which some principle common to all obliged parties hastens to rebel, and which is therefore never to be satisfied? Such faults, as far as they are faults, attach to all. Let almost any human being be in the circumstances proper for bringing them out, and out they will come. They are sentiments and acts liable to occur when human beings are in a certain relation to each other, and which no one can hope altogether to avoid. How strange then, for any one person to speak of them as things attaching to all besides himself!

There are some other ways of talking of the world, which seem not quite free from similar absurdity. One often hears of its being difficult to "get on in the world." Now the world is a common good, of which every person gets a share proportioned to his abilities industry, the judgment he may have exercised in selecting a branch of employment, and the accidents of fortune to which he, like all other persons, is liable. If any individual, therefore, finds more than the usual difficulty, it must be from some inconsistency between these things and the extent of his wishes. He has had the same chance as the rest; his woes and weals, his fortunes and misfortunes, are exactly such as would have befallen any other

person in precisely the same circumstances, and with precisely the same qualities as himself. He has therefore no right cause to find fault with the world, though it may be quite possible that, if he were carefully to inquire, he might find some in the history of his own actions with regard to circumstances, or his expectations and desires, as contrasted with what his abilities and fortune have brought to him. Again, it is not uncommon, when some instance of over-reaching is mentioned, to hear the remark, "Ay, it is the way of the world." There is here either a very loose observation of human nature, great prejudice, or an indifference to moral actions, for such things are only the way of a part of the world, and that but a small part, in most enlightened countries. Every one must have remarked how different minds consider the spirit of the world in various lights, according to the bent of their own nature. The ardent divine deems a spirit indifferent to religion. The indifferent think it fanatical and bigoted. Morose and reserved persons consider it as given up to gaiety and frivolity. The gay are perpetually complaining that it is dull and stupid. The refined and unselfish think it sordid. No one of these suppositions is entirely true; they are only true in some part. They would never be affirmed as wholly true, were it not for certain habitual feelings in the minds of those who affirm them. The human mind is a cluster of various faculties, each of which seeks in the world for its appropriate gratification; and the employments of men are still more various than their faculties. Amidst such a bewildering variety of thoughts, desires, and actions, how can any one say that the spirit of the world is of any one special character whatever? Yet, attributing general characteristics to the world is a thing of daily occurrence.

Upon the whole there is extremely little rationality in sweeping charges, or depreciatory remarks respecting the world. Were the speaker stamped supernatural, addressing others privileged like himself, it might be proper for him to comment in this way on the natural, for then we should suppose him to have a pedestal apart from the globe, and eyes gifted to see, and an understanding fitted to estimate, the errors of the poor creatures who crawl over it. But for one of these very creatures to stand up amidst the congregation of his equals, and pretend to affix characters upon them from which he presumes himself to be the only one who is exempt—every one present having as good a right to do so as himself—strikes us as a conceit of the most inordinate kind. It might be very amusingly burlesqued by supposing a single letter of the alphabet falling into a contempt for the rest—A, for instance, complaining of all besides himself as a set of censorious hard hearted, envious, or ungrateful wretches; B next complaining of A, C, D, &c.; then C, complaining of A, B, D, E, &c.; so that in the long run, all would have been complainers, and all complained against by the rest. Or we might suppose a jail-full of sheep-stealers, and equally guilty, where each in turn took another aside, and remarked, in a confidential whisper, that really it was a sad set of scamps they had fallen amongst. The absurdity is in the attempt to suppose two things, a judge and something to be judged, where in reality no judging power exists, but all are criminals alike. Surely nothing but the self love which is at the bottom of this and so many other errors, could lead a human being into such a ridiculous position.

THE WRONGS OF WOMEN.—A little incident from married life which I mean to give you, will show you the wonderful wit and ingenuity of the sex. The parties had been long wedded. The poor woman had borne much. The husband thought he had a second Griselda. The case of his tyranny was pretty well known: indeed, the poor wife too often bore marks, that could not be concealed, of the "purple light" of his love—his passion. The gentleman, for such was, I regret to say, his grade of life, invited a number of friends to dine with him, giving directions to his lady that the dinner should be a good one. Behold the guests assembled—grace said—and hear the dialogue: Husband—"My dear, what is that dish before you?" Wife—"Oh, my dear, it is a favourite dish of yours—stewed eels." Husband—"Then, my dear, I will trouble you." After a pause, during which the husband endeavoured in vain to cut through what is before him—Then—husband—"Why, my dear, what is this—it is quite hard, I cannot

get through it." Wife—"Yes my dear, it is very hard, and I rather wished you to know how hard—it is the horsehair you gave me for breakfast this morning." I will not add a word to it. You, Eusebius, will not read a line more: you are in antics of delight—you cannot keep yourself quiet for joy—you walk up and down—you sit—you rise—you laugh—you roar out, Oh! this is better than the "taming of a shrew." And do you think "a brute of a husband" is so easily tamed? The lion was a gentle beast, and made himself submissive to sweet Una: but the brute of a husband, he is indeed a very hideous and untamable wild fowl. Poor, good, loving woman is happily content at something far under perfection. In a lower grade of life, a good wife once told me that she had an excellent husband, for that he had never kicked her but twice. On inquiry, I found he died young.

## DIALOGUE BETWEEN A BILLIOUS PATIENT AND A PHYSICIAN.

Patient—Good morning, Doctor. Doctor—Good morning, Sir, will you be seated?

P.—Doctor, I have called to consult you. D.—Ye a-a-a;

P.—I have such a swimming in my head. D.—Ah!

P.—And such a singing in my ears. D.—Oh!

P.—Such a dizziness in my eyes. D.—Um!

P.—And I am so troubled with a pain in the shoulder. D.—Right or left!

P.—Right. D.—Hah!

P.—Then I have a creeping in the skin. D.—The skin!

P.—In short, I feel very ill all over. D.—Any pain in the head?

P.—Violent. D.—So I thought. Pain in the stomach?

P.—Sometimes. D.—At night or in the morning?

P.—At all sorts of times. D.—Precisely just what I expected. Pains in the limbs?

P.—No, I have no pains in the limbs. D.—No; of course; I knew you would have no pains in the limbs.

P.—Sometimes I have twinges, though, in the great toe. D.—Just so; you would be likely sometimes to have twinges in the great toe!

P.—I cannot sleep well at nights. D.—Disturbed by dreams—eh? nightmare—eh?

P.—No, not particularly. D.—Not particularly, no! Put out your tongue. Ah! Let me feel your pulse. Oh!

P.—What sort of pulse do you call mine, Doctor? D.—A little accelerated. How is the appetite?

P.—Middling! D.—Humph. Thirsty at all, eh?

P.—Rather. D.—Rather thirsty! I see! Allow me to feel your side. Dost that hurt you?

P.—Oh! Oh! D.—Aha!

P.—Now what do you think is the matter with me, Doctor? D.—Bile.

P.—Bile? D.—Bile decidedly.

P.—My head shakes very much of a morning; what is that owing to? D.—To bile.

P.—I am troubled with a sensation of sinking at the stomach before meals; what is the cause of that now? D.—I should say, bile.

P.—You should? Well, then, after dinner I feel such a fullness. What is that from? D.—That is from bile, too.

P.—I have an itching sensation occasionally at the end of the nose, and a burning of the tips of the ears, a soreness of the chest when I go to breathe, a trembling at the knees, and a sensation of cold, like water poured down the back. D.—All owing to bile, Sir.

P.—Don't you think the nerves have something to do with it? D.—Certainly; but the nerves are affected by the bile.

P.—What is bile? D.—A derangement of the biliary organs.

P.—The biliary organs. What organs are those? D.—The hepatic viscera.

P.—Whereabouts are they? D.—Here, in the right hypochondrium.

P.—Medicine is a wonderful science. But now, do you think, Doctor, you can do me any good? D.—Not the least doubt of it. Sir, I will just write you a little prescription, which will soon bring you round again.

P.—Is there anything particular that I ought to eat or drink? D.—Nothing very particular. I would not take carrots, I think.

P.—I never eat carrots. D.—That's right. And I would avoid green pea-soup.

P.—Green pea-soup? Oh! That's bad for the bile, is it? A glass of wine or two won't hurt me, will it. D.—No; only one Madeira.

P.—About beer? D.—Don't take more than a pint of ale at dinner; and it shouldn't be too old.

P.—I'll attend to all your directions, Doctor. And now, perhaps, you will give me the little prescription. D.—There, Sir, Take the pills at night, and the mixture the first thing in the morning.

P.—When shall I call again? D.—Day after to-morrow.

P.—How much am I indebted to you—One guinea. P.—Here it is. D.—Good morning!

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THURSDAY, JULY 25.

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Table listing prices for various produce items such as Wheat, Barley, Ditto, Oats, Maize, Flour, Bran, Chaff, Grass, Hay, Straw, and Molasses.

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