

The Colonial Observer.

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

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TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Those parties who are indebted to the Proprietors of the "Colonial Observer" are requested to take notice, that they will be waited on by Mr. E. FERRIS, (who alone is our authorised Collector,) for payment of their several accounts, whose receipt will be considered a valid discharge, and no other person is authorised to receive any sums due to the establishment.

Our Country friends will have the goodness to forward the amount of their respective accounts, with as little delay as possible, to this Office, or some of our Country Agents.

Mr. R. Stubbs having ceased to be connected with this Paper, all communications are requested to be addressed to the undersigned.

BARR AND KITCHEN.

Colonial Politics.

THE BRIBERY CASES.

A FEW months ago an inspector of Distilleries for the Sydney District was offered, by the proprietor of the Distillery over which he was placed, a bribe of £20 per week to wink at certain "wicked villainy" which it was intended to carry on on the premises in the way of clearing the revenue. Mr. Smythe, the gentleman we allude to, immediately waited upon his Excellency the Governor, to report the case, and to receive instructions. He was directed, it seems, to receive the bribe, or rather to pretend to receive it, and another inspector or other fit and proper person being appointed in the mean time to watch the proceedings, the "wicked villainy" was very soon detected in the very act of perpetration. It so happened, however, that Mr. Smythe was a member of the Society of Friends, and could not take the oath required by the Statute. The case, therefore—the clearest and best for the Government, we are informed, that could possibly have occurred—fell to the ground. Mr. Smythe is now the Superintendent of the Female Factory at Parramatta.

What then is the morale of this entire proceeding as far as the Government is concerned? It cannot be alleged that the Government authorised its officer to take a bribe; for there was no intention of the kind in any quarter, and it is in the criminal intention on the part of the receiver that the guilt of bribery consists. But there was a clear authority given to its officer on the part of the Government to do something equally unwarrantable, equally immoral, equally opposed to all laws, human or divine. There was an authority given to Mr. Smythe to practise deceit and trickery upon Mr. Wicked Willainy; and such authority his Excellency the Governor, as her Majesty's representative, had no right to give for any purpose whatever, neither had Mr. Smythe any right to take it. Nay, had his Excellency, in the first instance, commanded Mr. S., as a part of his duty as an inspector of distilleries, to pretend to receive bribes from any parties engaged or propose to engage in illicit distillation, it was the bounden duty of Mr. S., as an honest man, to have refused to obey his Excellency in any such matter—for it was practising deceit, which it is unworthy of any Government, of any man, to do—it was doing evil that good might come, a principle which christian morality repro-

bates and condemns. In all such matters we are commanded by an infinitely higher authority than that of any earthly Prince or Governor to obey God rather than man; and whatever advantages may be supposed likely to result from dispensing with the divine precept in any particular case, as in the instance in question, the loss to society, in other and far higher interests, will be far greater than the expected pecuniary gain. It is written in the records of inspiration—and if we recollect aright, the passage formed the subject of the sermon preached at her Majesty's coronation, and was therefore intended to lay down the law for all her representatives—*He that ruleth over men must be just, ruling in the fear of God.* And who shall presume to tell us that it was either just or accordant with the fear of God to authorise an inspector of distilleries to pretend to receive a bribe from Mr. Wicked Willainy? As to Mr. Smythe, his duty in the case was in no respect affected by the *Dispensation or Indulgence* he received from Government House. As one of the people called Quakers, who usually pique themselves on their keener sensibilities on all questions relating to morals, he ought never to have referred the case for instructions in that quarter at all. He ought to have known that it was already adjudicated in a higher court—one which had left no discretionary power in the matter to any human authority. When the bribe was first offered him, Mr. S. ought merely to have refused it in the most prompt and decided manner, and to have told Mr. Wicked Willainy that such an offer would only induce him to double his vigilance in watching over him. We trust, however, that he will prove somewhat better acquainted with those points of christian morality that come into practice in the government of a Female Factory.

When men in authority assume the right to dispense with the first principle of christian morality, they will always have many to go far beyond them among their obsequious retainers. There has recently been another bribery case—at Parramatta; the chief constable of that district having, it seems, by permission of his superior officers, pretended to enter into an agreement with a brewer of the name of Cropper, one of the members of a firm carrying on the business of brewers at Broken Back Bridge on the Windsor Road, in virtue of which Ryan was to receive £2 a week to wink at the existence and operations of an illicit still within the brewery. There are different versions of the story given by the Chief Constable on the one hand, and by Cropper and his partner on the other—the former maintaining that the proposal to bribe him originated entirely with Cropper, and the latter that it was suggested to Cropper, and his partner, by Ryan himself. We should of course have believed the Constable, who, it seems, is a native of the Colony, had he acted properly in the matter; but when men deviate so far from the straight line of moral rectitude and propriety as willingly to act the part of a deceiver of others, as Ryan has done in this particular instance, he cannot blame us for receiving his averments, even when he may be speaking the truth, with con-

siderable hesitation. It is of no consequence, however, to the real merits of the case with whom the proposal originated: certain it is, and it is matter of open acknowledgment by the authorities, that a paction was entered into between the high contracting parties to pay a bribe of £2 per week on the one hand, and to receive that bribe on the other. And it is also acknowledged that Ryan actually received these wages of iniquity for six weeks successively, having been paid £12 in all, and two weeks' payment being due when the seizure was made!

Now we have no hesitation in characterizing the whole affair as discreditable to the Government, disgraceful to all concerned. And the excuse offered by the Colonial Secretary, that the proceeding was authorised in order to get at the receivers of the illicitly distilled spirits, is no justification whatever of that proceeding. Rather let fifty illicit stills be worked, and a hundred receivers continue to draw off the spirits, if they cannot be put down in a proper way, than let the high character of a Government representing the Majesty of the British Empire be compromised and disgraced in the face of a whole country, by such proceedings as these—by condescending to sanction and authorise trickery and deceit. Infinitely more harm will be done to society by this authoritative lowering of the high standard of British and christian morality than by the prevalence of illicit distillation. The manner in which that crying evil ought to be met by the Government is not that of authorising Government employes to pretend to receive bribes; for if they are permitted to do so in any particular instance, they will soon learn to take bribes in earnest—without asking permission, and without practising deceit, either upon Mr. Wicked Willainy, or any body else. The only proper course for the Government to pursue in the matter is to annihilate the temptation to engage in illicit distillation by lowering the duties, which are at present so absurdly high as not only to diminish the revenue to an enormous amount, but to hold out an irresistible temptation to the unprincipled and worthless.

It was for this reason, as well as for the purpose of obtaining some public testimony to the supreme authority of christian morality in all such matters that the Rev. Dr. Lang moved in the Legislative Council on Tuesday last "That in the opinion of this House, it is an unwarrantable and demoralizing practice, utterly unworthy of any government professing to be guided by the principles of christian morals, to authorise any of the officers or employes of such government, to pretend to receive bribes from persons supposed to be engaged in fraudulent or nefarious practices, with a view to criminate such persons, to substantiate charges against them, or to involve them in deeper criminality."

Nobody of course could have expected that such a Resolution would be permitted to pass by the Government. This however was by no means necessary. The moral effect of the Resolution was precisely the same as if it had been carried. The Colonial Secretary expressly admitted the correctness of the principle embodied in the

Resolution, but endeavoured, very lamely we think, to back out the Government by referring to the specialties of the two particular cases in consideration—the magnitude of the offence in the one, and the desirableness of getting at the purchasers or receivers of the contraband wares in the other—and concluded by moving the previous question, which, of course, was carried without a division; Mr. Robinson having seconded Dr. L.'s motion, and Mr. Wentworth voting for it in the minority. We hope and trust there will be no necessity for alluding to any such unwarrantable and disreputable proceedings in the same quarter in future.

THE IRISH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly of the Irish Presbyterian Church, comprising a population of about one million, or one half of the entire body of Protestants in that kingdom, held its last annual meeting in the City of Londonderry in July last. The proceedings were deeply interesting, there having been present a Deputation from the Free Church of Scotland, another from the Synod of the Presbyterian Church in England, and the Rev. Dr. Wilson, the eminent Scottish Missionary from Bombay and the Holy Land. The next annual meeting is to be held in Dublin—the first time that the Supreme Judiciary of the Irish Presbyterian Church, whose head-quarters and principal settlements are in the North, has ever been held in the Irish metropolis. It will be quite an event for Ireland, of the most auspicious kind, we anticipate, to the general Protestantism of the country. The only portion of the proceedings for which we can find room is the following abstract of a speech of the Rev. Mr. Crotty, formerly Roman Catholic Priest of Birr, in Ireland, but now a zealous missionary-minister of the Irish Presbyterian Church. We were present in Belfast in the year 1839 when Mr. Crotty and his whole congregation were admitted, at their own desire, into the communion of that Church. It was one of the most interesting and deeply affecting scenes we have ever witnessed.

CONNEMARA MISSION.

The Rev. Mr. CROTTY then came forward to speak on the subject of this Mission. He began by stating the disadvantages under which he laboured, by being placed in the very darkest corner of the whole missionary field, with the exception of that occupied by Mr. M'Manus; and also from the fact of his having been once connected with the Roman Catholic Church. This was one of the strongholds of superstition. When he first came there, he was bitterly assailed by the enemies of the Gospel. The priests at once took the alarm, as they thought he would be likely to expose their dangerous system, and to spoil their craft. They proposed to hunt him out of the country, if possible, and to hold him up to the execration of the public. They got one of their "speaking machines" to denounce him from the altar, and this persecution raged violently for a time. He could scarcely get the necessities of life, and was hunted and hooted like a wild beast. They even set a large mastiff to worry his infant child, and he was twice pelted with stones. What had he done to create such a spirit of hostility? He had never abused their religion, or unnecessarily provoked them. But this persecution made him resolve to keep his ground—*contra audentem ite*, became his motto; he was suffering nothing in comparison with the holy men whose afflictions are recorded in the Bible. This persecution is not, however, still going on, especially on the part of the people. (Hear.) The priests were indeed as hostile as ever, but the people were beginning to manifest the kindest feeling towards him, sending him many of the comforts of life. Even in Caiden, where he was attacked once with great violence, the people were beginning to be civil. The Roman

Catholic band had ceased blowing their instruments during the time of his service. But what was more, they were showing a desire to hear the Gospel. Mr. Crofty here narrated a number of instances in which this desire was exhibited by the people of Clifden. In Roundstone he said that he had met a man who was a native of Londonderry, and who was selling Romish tracts, in one of which occurred the exclamation "Jesus, Mary, and Joseph, have mercy on me!" He (Mr. C.) told this man how wrong it was to implore the aid of any mediator but Jesus Christ, and an argument arose, in the course of which many persons—men, women, and even children—came around him to the number of 200, and he had thus an opportunity of preaching the Gospel for upwards of two hours to them. On this occasion the very persons who had collected to hoot him, went away saying, "It must be the case—Christ is all sufficient, Christ is all sufficient." (Hear.) The man himself was very much impressed, and was attacked by the monks for speaking to him. He at length took courage to tell his priest that he did not believe in purgatory. The priest told him that Mr. Crofty had made a *Jump* of him. Another person, a young man, had been induced by him (Mr. C.) to take an interest in the reading of the Bible; the priest called on him, and told him the Bible was a dangerous book. The young man replied by reading a portion of the Gospel of Matthew to the priest, and asked him, if he were really a successor of the Apostles, why did he not succeed to their power of working miracles? (Hear.) The priest contented himself by telling the young man that he was a *finished jumper*. The number, courage, and constancy of these converts show how great is the spirit of inquiry among the Roman Catholics, and how reasonable is the hope that they will soon shake off the tyranny of the Priests. This is only to be attributed to the working of God himself. As to the State of the Church in Roundstone, Mr. Crofty said that place was most important as a centre for missionary operations. The school was opposed there by the Priests and Monks, and therefore it is not as prosperous as it might be. The idea of being denounced from the altar deterred many from sending their children there, and they have opened an opposition school of their own. Only one Roman Catholic had openly joined the Church there. He (Mr. C.) had attended his wife during her illness. She was once a Protestant, and she died expressing entire confidence in the sole mediation of Christ. A family where there was fast lapsing into Popery; the father was a Presbyterian, but his wife, who was a Roman Catholic, had taken the children to mass; but he (Mr. C.) had succeeded in getting one of the boys and one of the girls to attend his ministrations. At length the mother, on getting ill, sent for him, and he preached Christ to her, and she now seems to understand the truth. Many would come and join his congregation, if it was not for the Priests. The consequences of listening to him were most disastrous. The victim was held up to public execration. What was to be done under such circumstances? The best method of counteracting the malign influence of the Priests would be to establish a colony. Land might be got cheap, in Comeragh, where a fishing settlement might be formed, and the Assembly could send down a few Presbyterian families from the North to act as the nucleus of the colony, and if this were done there would be an opportunity of teaching the children of the peasantry, and thus blunt the power of the priests. He (Mr. C.) was not sanguine enough to expect that the Assembly, as a body, would take up this project, but some generous individuals among them might; and the proposition should be considered by a committee. Whether the Assembly agreed to him or not, however, it was now their duty to persevere, looking ever to God to crown his labours with blessing. The time was at hand when the people of Ireland would take a lesson from the priests which they never intended should be learned, to the destruction of their own craft. They are now, while goading their people to rebellion, continually telling them that the people are omnipotent—that the voice of the people is the voice of God. The people may yet, in the exercise of the power they really possess, endeavour to emancipate themselves from their spiritual taskmasters, and it would be the fault of the Presbyterianism if it so favourable an opportunity for the extension of Christ's kingdom were not seized upon. Mr. Crofty was listened to throughout his address with marked attention, and retired amidst applause.

GENERAL EDUCATION, AND THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

It is quite in accordance with the underhand, and discreditable practices that have been so generally resorted to of late by the advocates of *Secularism* as opposed to *General Education* to misrepresent the sentiments and views of their opponents, and to mislead the public in regard to them. A notorious instance of this kind has recently occurred. When the Estimates for 1845 were brought up before the Council in Committee by the Colonial Treasurer, on Wednesday the 4th instant, and a vote of £3,400 proposed for Denominational Schools in connection with the Church of England, without the

slightest reference to the Resolutions of the Council on Education, the Rev. Dr. Laug objected to the vote, and addressed the Committee at considerable length on the subject; commenting pretty freely on the procedure of His Excellency the Governor towards the Council, as well as on the whole tenour and substance of His Excellency's Message. Now as the *Herald* is the only paper in the Colony that possesses the means of giving anything like a full report of the speeches of Honourable members, it was the bounden duty of the parties connected with that paper either to have given a true and full report of the speech we refer to or to have abstained from all such unmanly and unmerited comments upon the portions of it which they left out and suppressed as that paper has since chosen to indulge in. One would suppose from the *Herald* of Wednesday, the 11th instant, that Dr. Laug had made the most abusive, the most grossly outrageous and villainous attack upon the Governor personally in the speech in question. Now does not the *Herald* perceive that if such an attack—an attack so offensive to common decency—had really been made by Dr. Laug, it is but a poor compliment either to the Speaker or to the House to admit that there was no honourable member present to take the slightest notice of it? Dr. Laug's speech was listened to with unusual attention, for there is no denying that it was characterized throughout by considerable vehemence both of manner and sentiment; but we maintain that the view that has been given of it by the *Herald* is notoriously unmerited and unfounded. The fact is Dr. Laug had presented the question to the House, as connected with the Governor's Message, in a light in which it was not convenient for the *Herald* to have it regarded, and therefore the principal part of his speech was artfully suppressed, and a most unmerited colouring given to the suppressed portion. Again, does any person suppose that if Dr. Laug's speech had really deserved the character given it by the *Herald*, that paper would not have inserted it entire? Would any thing have tended more strongly to damage the character both of Dr. L. and of the cause he was advocating than such outrageous abuse of the Governor as the *Herald* asserts he indulged in; and will any person give the *Herald* credit for suppressing that abuse from sheer tenderness either for Dr. L. or for his cause? The thing is absurd, and carries its own refutation along with it. The following is the *Herald's* comment we refer to:—

ESTIMATES—EDUCATION.

The adjourned debate, in committee of the whole Council, on the proposed appropriation of £3,400 for Church of England Schools established prior to 1837, and for additional schools established according to the regulation of September, 1841, stands fixed for this evening.

If we may judge from the reception which the Colonial Treasurer's motion met with during the first discussion, on Wednesday last, a smart contest may be expected; and we would urge upon all hon. members favourable to the vote the importance of their being in punctual attendance. Amongst its opponents, there is one honorable gentleman whose antagonism is so fierce and fiery as to carry him beyond all rational bounds. The report given in our columns of the hot-headed Doctor's speech conveys but a faint idea of the wrathful declamation actually poured out of his lips; and in withholding from publication the outrageous abuse with which it abounded, principally towards the Governor, we think our reporter exercised a sound discretion. The vituperation was as furious as it was unmerited.

The *Australian* a few days ago re-published the portion of Dr. Laug's speech published in the *Herald* of the 5th instant, and presuming it to be a correct report indulged in its own *namby pamby* comments upon it. For the information of our readers, and the justification of those con-

cerned,—especially as the subject is one of overwhelming importance to the Colony—we insert the following copy of the substance of Dr. L.'s speech on the occasion we refer to, leaving our readers and the public to judge of it for themselves:—

Dr. Laug observed that the proposal of the honourable, the Colonial Treasurer, to appropriate £3,400 for the support of schools in connection with the Church of England appeared to him a very awkward and unconstitutional mode of dealing with a question which had already been settled by a solemn and deliberate vote of the Council in quite a different way. He confessed he was somewhat taken by surprise by the vote proposed by the Honourable member, and was by no means prepared for discussing the subject at present; but he could not allow the question now before the Committee to go to a vote without offering a few such observations upon it as might suggest themselves at the moment. It was matter of notoriety therefore to the Committee that the subject of education had engaged the serious attention of the Council during the present Session, that a Select Committee consisting of members representing all shades of opinion on the subject in the Colony had been appointed, that that Committee had examined a number of witnesses, and that after long and careful deliberation it had agreed to a Report recommending the establishment of Lord Stanley's System in this Colony. That Report, and the various questions it involved, had subsequently come before the Council, and after a long, protracted debate of two entire days, in the course of which every possible argument was urged on both sides and various courses recommended for adoption, a majority of the Council decided in favour of the General System, with certain modifications, proposed by the honourable and learned member for Sydney, suited to the peculiar condition of the Colony. The series of amended Resolutions embodying the final decision of the House was subsequently transmitted, in a respectful Address, to His Excellency the Governor, requesting that His Excellency would be pleased to require measures for carrying out the system on which the Council had agreed. It appears, however, that His Excellency has no intention to carry out the Resolutions of the Council. On the contrary, in the *Sic volo, sic juo* style in which he delighted, and of which he had already given them so many "rich and rare" specimens, he has assumed the right to set aside the Resolutions of the Council altogether, to treat the result of its solemn and deliberate proceedings with contempt, and to insult it to its face by directing the Honourable the Colonial Treasurer to propose to the Committee of Supply this vote for Denominational Schools in connection with the Church of England directly in the teeth of these Resolutions. Such procedure on the part of His Excellency he regarded, he felt constrained to regard, as a warrantable, unconstitutional, arbitrary and tyrannical, and an act of unmitigated despotism, alike dishonouring and insulting to the Council. If such procedure on the part of the Head of the Executive was to be tolerated, he should like to know what use the Council was of at all. If His Excellency, by a single stroke of his pen, can put his veto upon such acts of the Council as the Resolutions implied—Resolutions merely directing in what way the funds available for General education are to be expended—he could not see of what use it was to the public for Honourable members representing the people to be meeting there day after day in Committee, and deliberating night after night in Council on matters relating to the public welfare. His Excellency had told them plainly in his Message that he could manage better without them, that he not only did not require their services but would save his own way in spite of them. In short, in looking back over the list of the despots of antiquity, the one whom His Excellency's Message recalled to his recollection the most strongly was the emperor Caligula, who on one occasion had sent a message to his Legislative Council, the Roman Senate, desiring them to elect his horse to the consulship. For if His Excellency's procedure on this occasion was to be tolerated or submitted to by the House, he could not see why His Excellency's horse would not make as good a member of Council as any of them. With the honourable the Colonial Secretary to hold the bridle and to give the word of command, he would be able to march to either side of the House with perfect facility. (Much laughter.) Let honourable members recollect therefore that the real question now before the Committee was not whether a particular amount of public money was to be appropriated for the support of schools of a particular description, but whether the public expenditure of this Colony was to be under the absolute control of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor. This was the real question before them, it could not be denied, and let honourable members look well how they decided it. Let them remember that the eyes of the public were upon them to see whether they would compromise the character and dignity, the privileges and independence of the Council by following the course prescribed to them by the Executive. Let them remember that their constituents would take their measure individually by the vote they should give on this question, as to whether they were fit and proper persons to represent them in that House on the next general election, which they were told was to take place so very shortly. For his own part, he did not think it would be for the benefit of the Executive was usurping the peculiar privileges of that House in regard to the ap-

propriation of the public funds, it was high time to appeal to the people and to leave them to judge between them. Let honourable members, representing the people, recollect that in voting for the proposal of the Honourable the Colonial Treasurer, they would be bartering away these privileges at the mere whim and caprice of the Head of the Executive. Let them recollect that they would be sacrificing the freedom and independence of the Council. In short if any honorable members should tamely submit to the dictation of the Executive in the matter in question, he could not imagine what mental offices about His Excellency's person they would be fit for. (Great laughter, particularly by Mr. Wentworth.) But His Excellency had not only perpetrated an act of usurpation and tyranny towards the Council and the colony, and, as he believed it, of an ancient despot, in his message in reply to the address transmitting the educational resolutions, he had assigned his reasons for that act. Now in looking at these reasons he was strongly reminded of an anecdote connected with the history of another colony. Some expectant at home had been besieging the Colonial office for a time, through some noble friend or patron who had some interest there, for an appointment in the colonies. The only appointment which the nobleman could procure for him was that of Chancellor of Jamaica. "But I have never studied law, and have no acquaintance with it," observed the expectant, in perfect amazement on hearing his appointment notified to him; "how can I possibly discharge the duties of such an office?" "Never mind," replied the nobleman, who knew well there was no other appointment to be got, "only decide in all cases to the best of your judgment, but without assigning any reasons; for although your decisions may be good, your reasons will in all likelihood be bad." Now this was certainly the case with His Excellency's three reasons for putting his veto upon the resolutions of the Council—they were all bad; each of them worse than another. In the first place his Excellency told them that personally he had long been strongly in favour of such a General System of Education as the Council had recommended. He was in favour of it when he came to the colony; he was in favour of it for years after; but he was not in favour of it now. And why was he not in favour of it now? Why, simply, as far as he could see, because a majority of the Council were in favour of it. He was in favour of it yesterday, but he was not in favour of it to-day, because certain other people were—like a *sick girl*! The second of his Excellency's reasons was that the measure recommended by the Council was strongly opposed by the clergy of certain influential communions. No doubt it was, for as the heads of these communions were opposed to it, the clergy, who were subject to their authority, had to be so also. A number of petitions had accordingly been got up against the General System of Education, but numerous as these petitions were signed, he denied that they represented the sentiments and views of a large proportion of the intelligence and respectability of the colony. Considering the extraordinary diligence that had been used in getting up petitions against the General System all over the colony, and the unscrupulous manner in which the character and the friends of the System had been misrepresented, it was no wonder at all that so many as 25,000 signatures should be got to these petitions, especially when that number included so very large a proportion of women and children, and men so grossly illiterate as to be unable to sign their own names. Such petitions proclaimed their own dishonesty and worthlessness on the very face of them. For his own part he was quite confident that a very large proportion indeed of the intelligence and respectability of the colony was most cordially in favour of the General System. As a proof of this there had not been a single petition against such a system from the whole district of Port Phillip, which consisting as its inhabitants did almost exclusively of reputable free immigrants very recently from the mother country, and many of them men of the highest character and standing in society, was a whole district of such petitions as had been presented against that system. The twenty-five thousand inhabitants of Port Phillip were strongly and unanimously in favour of a General System, as was evident from the two important petitions from the district—the one from the Corporation of Melbourne, who had previously consulted all the clergy in the vicinity, and the other from the whole of the constituency of Geelong. In such circumstances the interested opposition of certain of the clergy of various communions, who had all their own sectarian objects to promote by the continuance of the Denominational System, was utterly undeserving of the weight or importance which his Excellency professed to attach to it. Let the third of the reasons assigned by His Excellency was really the worst of all. By the Act of Parliament 5 and 6 Victoria, c. 76, was introduced a man eminent of education being entrusted, as His Excellency tells us, to the District Councils, and these Councils being in a way, the Legislative Council could have no right to interfere in the matter. But this was no reason; it was a mere excuse or pretext. For no man knows better than his Excellency that it was utterly out of the power of the District Councils, especially in the present state of the colony, to have undertaken the establishment and support of the schools required in their respective localities by means of local assessment. Even if these Councils had been established therefore and in all their glory, they must have come to that House for a grant of the public money to assist them in carrying this particular object of their institution into

effect. And does any person suppose that that House would have granted a sum of money for such a purpose in aid of the District Councils without laying down the system on which that money was to be appropriated? The idea is preposterous, and there would therefore have been precisely the same reason for the interference of that House in the matter of education, even supposing the District Councils in full operation, as there was now. But if the Act of Parliament precluded the Legislative Council from interfering in the matter of education, it must necessarily preclude his Excellency also, and therefore this third reason was positively the worst of the three. On these grounds he was prepared to meet the proposition of the honorable the Colonial Treasurer with a direct negative. Nay he was prepared to meet every similar proposition in precisely the same way. He was prepared to withhold every farthing of the amount proposed to be appropriated for education, unless that amount were to be appropriated agreeably to the resolutions of the Council. And if the enemies of General Education had only one tenth, nay if they had only one-fiftieth part of the zeal for education they professed throughout their petitions, this would be no great hardship to them after all. They would soon be able to raise the whole £7,000 which the Executive proposed to appropriate for education during the ensuing year. Look at what the Free Church of Scotland had done when thrown upon the sympathies and affections of a people really and cordially zealous for that cause of religious freedom and civil government. Why, they raised half a million sterling for that cause by voluntary contribution during the past year. But the enemies of General Education in this Colony were men of a very different stamp notwithstanding all their pretences. It was simply the money and the power and patronage it gives them for the promotion of their own sectarian objects, and not the real welfare and advancement of the Colony, that they cared for. On these grounds therefore he would meet the motion of the Honourable the Colonial Treasurer with a direct negative.

In the course of the resumed debate on the motion of the Colonial Treasurer in the Committee of Supply on Wednesday the 11th instant, it was urged by the Colonial Treasurer and (strangely enough) by Mr. Windeyer also, that as the Resolutions of the Council were not followed by a Bill the measure they recommended was merely inchoate and incomplete, and that the Governor had consequently by no means exceeded his proper rights in putting his veto upon them. Sneers and ridicule were also thrown out in various quarters, although rather feebly, on Dr. L's assertion that the Governor's message and the authority it virtually claimed to set aside the Council was unconstitutional and tyrannical, insulting and dishonouring to the House. To these charges and arguments, Dr. L. replied, in substance, as follows:—

The honorable the Colonial Treasurer had urged that the resolutions of Council not being followed up by a bill, his Excellency was at liberty to set them aside, and to revert to the former arrangement; to his great surprise, this argument had been adopted and repeated by the hon. and learned member for Durham. Now he would refer that hon. and learned member, whose ability in quoting precedents, was so well known, to one which it seems he had somehow overlooked, and which it appeared to him was exactly in point. Eight or ten years ago the House of Commons voted £30,000 for education, to be distributed by the Privy Council as a Board of Education, and he never remembered hearing of any bill being subsequently passed to give that vote effect. (It was passed in the Appropriation Bill, exclaimed Mr. Windeyer.) So it was, doubtless, just as the £7,000 proposed to be appropriated for Education must be entered in the Appropriation Bill here; but he denied that there was any Special Bill, such as the honourable and learned member required on the present occasion, passed by the Imperial Parliament in addition to the simple vote of £30,000 by the House of Commons to be appropriated for education under the direction of the Privy Council. (Hear, hear, by Mr. Wentworth.) He was surprised that any honourable member should seem to attach to the words *tranny and tyrannical*, as used by himself in regard to His Excellency's message, the vulgar idea of cruelty, as if he imputed anything of the kind to the Head of the Executive. In their political or parliamentary sense, the only one in which he used them, these words simply characterized or described any act or acts of authority that were unwarranted by the constitution and an infringement upon the rights and privileges of the people. And in this sense he used these words in regard to his Excellency's message and procedure on the present occasion deliberately and advisedly, and he had no hesitation in repeating what he had already stated, that that procedure was unconstitutional, insulting and dishonouring to the Council. For some time before the

present Legislative Council had been called into being, as also for some time after, there had been many speculations as to what branch of the Imperial Legislature it chiefly resembled; some supposing that it resembled the House of Commons, and others the House of Lords. Subsequent events, however, had settled this knotty point to the satisfaction of all parties. It was quite evident that that Council had no resemblance whatever to the House of Lords. It was a mere imperfect edition of the House of Commons, inasmuch as although it was entrusted in so far with the management and control of the people's money, one third of its members were the mere nominees of the Crown. He hoped, and trusted indeed that it would ere long be a more perfect copy of that great original, and that the whole of its members would be elected by the people. The House of Lords was an independent and coordinate branch of the Imperial Legislature, authorised to originate bills as well as to amend or negative the bills of the House of Commons. Now the whole of these powers were exercised in this Colony under the Constitutional Act by the Governor and his person. He was to all intents and purposes the House of Lords in one capacity, as well as the Representative of Majesty in another. But it could not be pretended that His Excellency had greater power in the former of these capacities than the House of Lords. He could not do here what the House of Lords could not do at home. He could not veto an act of the Legislative Council direct, nor the appropriation of a vote of the people's money. For there was no principle of the British Constitution more firmly established than this, that the people's money was the people's own, and that no other body, but the people's representatives had a right to interfere with its appropriation. It was always to the Gentlemen of the House of Commons that Her Majesty turned when she thanked the Parliament for the supplies of the Session. She did not thank the House of Lords for them, for they were not theirs to give. When the £30,000 for education, to which he had already alluded, was voted by the House of Commons, an opposition was got up to the vote in the House of Lords, headed by no less distinguished a personage than the Archbishop of Canterbury, on precisely the same grounds as the opposition to General Education here. An address from the Lords was accordingly voted against the measure, and was carried up to Her Majesty in due form. But how was it received? Why, Her Majesty knew well that there was no authority in the Empire that could interfere with the rights of the House of Commons to appropriate the people's money for whatever purposes it pleased, and so the Address of the Lords was met by her Majesty with a decided negative. He maintained therefore, without fear of contradiction, that vested as he was by the constitution with the powers of the House of Lords, as a coordinate branch of the Legislature of this Colony, his Excellency had usurped the peculiar rights and privileges of the Legislative Council, in doing in this Colony what would not be tolerated even from the House of Lords at home. And if honorable members opposite chose to submit to such usurpation and tyranny, it was evident that they could have no real desire to assert the rights and independence of that House. The hon. and learned member from Castlereagh-street (Mr. Darvall) had done him the honour to allege that in his allusion to the Emperor Caligula and his horse he had been borrowing from the stores of Joe Miller and Goldsmith's Abridgment of the Roman History. Now there could be nothing easier for him than to retort that those legal disquisitions with which the hon. and learned member occasionally favoured, the House were all borrowed from a book well known among the peasantry of Scotland, and thumbed by many a village youth, entitled "Every man his own lawyer" (Much laughter at Mr. Darvall's expense.) But he would do nothing of the kind. There were too many honourable members of the highest intellectual standing on that side of the House with which he usually voted, to render it necessary for their cause to speak disparagingly of the talents or acquirements of gentlemen opposite. For his own part he had a very high opinion of the eloquence and ability of the hon. and learned member from Castlereagh-street. He only wished they were offener exerted in a better cause. It was true as had been stated again and again by hon. members opposite that the resolutions of the Council, which his Excellency had set aside in his message, were passed only by a majority of one; but let it be recollected that a majority of one in the Imperial Parliament had once changed the succession to the crown, and placed the present family upon the throne. But the real majority, as indicative of the sentiments and views of the colony, was a majority of eleven to seven of the representative members, while the constituency represented by that majority nearly doubled the amount of the constituency represented by the minority. For these reasons he would vote for adhering to the resolutions.

Our readers are doubtless aware that the Government, or rather the Governor, carried the measure that was thus forced upon the Council, and that the latter submitted to the degradation of being dictated to by the Head of the Executive, and of eating up its own Resolutions. The Colonial

Secretary declined voting on the occasion, being strongly in favour of the General System, but being unable to think and act for himself in the matter, as being merely the Governor's mouth-piece. The Attorney General, however, and Mr. Thery, very honourably voted in favor of the General System, notwithstanding the Governor's Message. Mr. Robinson, however, having moved an Address to His Excellency on Tuesday last, requesting that he would place the sum of £2,000 on the Estimates for 1845, for the establishment and support of schools on the General System, that motion, we are happy to state, was carried by a majority of 22 to 5. The five obstructive were, of course, Mr. Cowper, Mr. Panton, Mr. Riddell, Mr. Lawson, and Captain Dunaresq. They deserve to be remembered—at the next General Election.

Legislative Council.

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11.

Mr. Windeyer brought up the report of the select committee appointed to consider the expenses of public buildings, and gave notice of moving its consideration the next day.

Mr. Wentworth brought up the report of the committee on the Bank of Australia Lottery Bill.

The Council then went into committee on the Estimates, and resumed the adjourned debate, on the motion of the Colonial Treasurer that £3450 should be voted to defray the expenses of schools in connexion with the Church of England.

The Attorney General opposed the motion. The Colonial Treasurer said his hon. friend did not appear to understand what was the question at issue. The question was not on the merits of a general system, but whether there be any funds at all voted for education for the next year. The Council having left the initiation of any measure of education to the Governor, he had declined introducing one founded on the general system, but proposed instead that the present system should be continued, and that £3450 should be voted to the Church of England schools; £1200 to Presbyterians; £350 to Wesleyan Methodist; £1450 to Roman Catholics; and £350 to other schools of all denominations. If these sums were refused there would be no provision for education at all.

Mr. Darvall supported the motion. The Attorney-General explained. Mr. Wentworth moved as an amendment, "That the sum of £3450, and the balance of £3650 now on the Estimates for the purposes of general education, be placed at the disposal of a board, to be appointed in the way recommended by the resolutions of the Council of the 10th October last, and be distributed by such board on the principle contained in those resolutions."

Mr. Robinson seconded the amendment. Mr. Bland supported it. The Collector of Customs opposed the amendment.

Mr. Lamb supported the motion. Mr. Windeyer supported the original motion at some length.

Mr. Walker spoke in favour of a general system. Captain Dunaresq supported the original motion.

Dr. Lang opposed it. The Auditor General was favourable to a general system, but would support the original motion.

Mr. H. Macarthur supported the original motion. Mr. Thery supported the amendment.

Mr. Windeyer doubted the power of the Committee of supply to pass the amendment. The Chairman mentioned a precedent for it in the proceedings of the Council.

Mr. Cowper supported the original motion. Mr. M'Leay supported the original motion. After some further discussion, the Council divided on the amendment, with the following result: ayes 11, noes 14; majority against the amendment 3.

The original motion was then put and carried. The following sums were voted without discussion: for Presbyterian schools, £1200; for Wesleyan Methodist schools, £350; for Roman Catholic schools, £1450.

The Colonial Treasurer moved that £550 be voted for schools generally in the district of Port Phillip.

Dr. Lang enquired the meaning of this. The Colonial Secretary said the sum was proposed to be spent in accordance with the regulations of September, 1841.

After an ineffectual attempt from Dr. Lang, Mr. Walker, and Mr. Robinson, to get a trial of the general system made at Port Phillip, Mr. Walker moved as an amendment that the sum be increased to £1000, which was seconded by Mr. Bowman.

This was opposed by the Colonial Secretary, who held that the Council could not increase the sum, and finally the original motion was agreed to, on the understanding that a motion should be afterwards made for an address to

the Governor praying him to place the additional £450 on the Estimates. The Council then resumed, and adjourned.

THURSDAY.

There was not a sufficient number of members present to form a quorum, and an adjournment took place.

FRIDAY.

Mr. Cowper brought up the Report of the Committee appointed to prepare an address to the Queen, praying for the repeal of the Crown Land Sales Act, and other matters.

Mr. Robinson moved, "that it is the opinion of this Council that the whole of the Revenue derived from the district of Port Phillip should be specially appropriated for the service thereof." In moving this resolution and calling on the Council to support the same, he (Mr. R.) merely asked them to do such an act of justice to Port Phillip, as they would not shrink from performing for the middle district. He then proceeded to show the grounds whereon the district of Port Phillip claimed the privilege sought for, by stating the various sums which had been contributed by, and expended for that district, from its foundation up to the 31st July, 1844, making it to appear that there was due to it, from the Land Fund, £176,000, and from the general Revenue, £12,000, and that a probable balance of upwards of £19,000, would accrue in favor of the district during the ensuing year; which sum, he considered, ought to be expended in public works in the district alone. He contended, that as some remuneration for the money abstracted from the district by Land Sales, the Government were bound to allow a greater number of immigrants to be landed at Port Phillip, where labour was very scarce and at least 50 per cent. higher than it was in the Sydney district. With reference to the amendment, which the hon. and learned member for Durham had given notice of moving, he would observe that no other district of the Colony stood in the same position as Port Phillip, which, while it returned a large return to the Government, could not boast of any improvements having been made therein, at the public expense. He then drew the attention of the House to the Petition of the Town Council of Melbourne; in which, he considered, their claims were so clearly shown to be just and equitable, that he could not for a moment suppose they would be unattended to. It might be urged that the present state of the revenue would not allow the expenditure of £19,000, for public works at Port Phillip; but he would ask, if it was fair, that because the middle District was insolvent the southern District should go without that for which it was able to pay?

Mr. Young seconded the motion. Mr. Windeyer proposed as an amendment, "that it would be just and expedient that the balance of the Revenue of this colony, after providing for all objects of general concernment, should be divided among the several districts of the colony, in proportion to their population, to be applied to such local objects as the said districts may severally require."

Dr. Bland seconded the amendment. Mr. Walker supported the original motion. The Colonial Secretary moved the previous question.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr. Lamb, Major Wentworth, and Mr. W. C. Wentworth.

Mr. Boyd said that he had not intended to address the house, but he had just received a note from his honorable and respected colleague Dr. Lang, informing him, that in consequence of a severe domestic affliction—the death of his child—he could not be present; he (Mr. B.) felt it his duty therefore to offer some few observations on the question now before the house, in giving his support to the original motion. That question was a most important one—the financial separation of Port Phillip from the Sydney or Middle District. It appeared from figures put forth by the hon. member for Melbourne, the correctness of which were sanctioned by the high authority of the Auditor-General, and could not be disputed, that a sum of £437,000 had been derived from the Land Revenue of the District—that £261,000 had been expended on immigration and for Aboriginal purposes; and that there was, consequently, a balance of £176,000 due to the district on account of the Land Fund alone. With respect to the General Revenue, it also appeared that after defraying the whole charge of the original settlement, and a gross government expenditure, there would still be, on the 31st December of this year, a balance of £1,200 owing to Port Phillip under this particular head. The estimated revenue of Port Phillip for the year 1845 was about £64,000, and the appropriation, in round numbers, about £44,000, leaving a balance of £20,000, and which sum was to be abstracted from Port Phillip for the benefit of the Middle District—and that, at a time when the roads, streets, bridges, and harbours, in fact every work on which the welfare and advancement of the Colony depended, were in such a disgraceful state. If inquiry were made into the appropriation of this £40,000, it would be seen that £34,000 was applied to the support of a monstrous government establishment; £1500 to churches and schools; about £6000 apparently for works; but if this item were analyzed, two thirds would in reality be applied for the accommodation of the government departments, so that there would be the pitiful sum of £2000 only for the improvement of the district. Contrast with this the neighbouring colony of South Australia: which was fostered by a home govern-

ment expenditure of £400,000, whereas Port Phillip had supported itself, had a balance of £1200 on the General Revenue, and contributed since 1836, no less a sum than £437,000 from the Land Fund, to relieve the mother country of her pauperism; and now she is to be further drained to amount to an enormous illness and extravagance in the Middle District. He perfectly agreed with the position set forth by the hon. member for Durham, that the two districts were wedded but not bedded; and happy should be (Mr. Boyd) to learn, that the marriage law of Scotland obtained in these colonies, for by this admission, as *consummation* had not followed, there was no legal union. (Loud laughter.) Much had been said upon this, as well as upon former occasions, to prove that from its geographical position, the separation of Port Phillip would be inexpedient; on the contrary, it must be apparent to all who dispassionately regarded that point, that its local situation formed one of the very strongest arguments for that separation. It would be fresh in the recollection of the House, that the late intercourse between the two districts by land had been suspended, and the only communication available during that period was by steam, and a rearrangement of his (Mr. B.'s); in fact the intercourse between New Zealand and Sydney was much more frequent during the period in question. But if distance was to form any data in discussing the propriety of separation, certainly a distance by land of between six and seven hundred miles ought to entitle Port Phillip to that distinction, when we find Prince Edward's Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Canadas, had their Governments within a radius of 100, or a circle of 200 miles; the West India Islands, also many almost within a few hours sail of each other, had their separate Governments. The opponents of the measure before the House had sought to make it appear that a large portion of the capital invested in Port Phillip had been derived from the Middle District, but this by no means lessened the justice of the claim put forth by the former; for, wherever the capitalist invested his money, he became identified with the particular district, and it was then his duty, to himself and to that part of the country, to endeavour, by all means in his power, to procure cheap and good government, and a due appropriation of its own funds, for its own purposes. The idea that Port Phillip had been benefited by any emigration from the Middle District was equally fallacious; for, taking the census at 20,000, and supposing that man, woman, and child had been imported at a charge of £15 per head, it would still have left a balance of £17,000 upon the Land Fund. The amendment of the hon. Member for Durham was, that the Revenue should be expended in the various districts, in proportion to the amount of population. A more vicious proposition he (Mr. B.) had never heard, the effect of which if carried out, would be to entail upon the industrious classes the support of the worthless and idle—the drones of the community. In Sydney alone there was a population of 30,000, in all Cumberland 70,000, and if the amendment of the hon. Member for Durham were carried, 7/10th of the whole Revenue would be expended on the former, and this Country was not a pastoral one, how much, he asked, did it contribute to the real wealth of the colony? But it appeared to him that all matters connected with the interests of Port Phillip met with very little sympathy or attention in that house. It reminded him of the lobby of the House of Commons, where persons inquiring if the house was up, seeing the members leaving, were generally answered, "Oh, no—it's only something connected with Scotland." And such was the case here with Port Phillip. Members either did not attend, or the few who did, unfortunately did so only to oppose her interests.

Mr. Windeyler said that he had looked through the names of members who were present yesterday, but could not find that of the hon member.

Mr. Boyd said he was not in the house when the Speaker adjourned it, but was on his way up when the hon. Colonial Treasurer informed him of what had occurred. It had also been argued that, united, the district would receive a greater share of attention from the home government, in consequence of their conjoint importance, but he believed that the contrary was the fact, and that there would be a laudable rivalry between the Colonies, as to which could exercise and obtain the greatest amount of aid, with the cheapest possible government; and if their applications for redress of grievances were the same, my Lord Stanley, or whoever might be Colonial Secretary, would attach double importance to their representations, and it must be obvious to the home government, that there could be no utility in continuing this connexion, for in every particular was she independent of the middle district, and ought to have the benefit of it accordingly. She exported her own produce, imported her own goods direct from the mother country, and had all the machinery of a government; and with such claims, he felt assured, that the people of Port Phillip would never rest until they obtained, not only financial, but territorial separation, and that speedily. The constituency of Port Phillip, in viewing the conduct of the opponents of separation in that house, had strong grounds of complaint against those members of the liberal party who were indebted for all their majorities to attaining benefits for the middle district, or for the general advancement of liberal institutions, to the support uniformly accorded by the representatives of Port Phillip. And although they were aware that Lord Stanley had always stated to those who had conferred with him

upon the subject that he would not oppose separation, provided it were recommended by the Legislative Council; their opposition was to be encountered that evening; but he presumed it was now becoming apparent to every one that the boon which had been given to the Canadas, of a Representative Government, would soon be extended to this Colony with all the benefits of Colonial patronage. And there were now those who stood upon the opposition benches—men of eminent talents, and indomitable perseverance, who, with a laudable ambition, no doubt aspired to high offices, and being aware, at the same time, that the District of Port Phillip, from its geographical position, fine climate, and the fertility of its soil, must ere long, become the most important portion of this vast continent—they felt, of course, that a Separation would interfere materially with the distribution of the loaves and fishes, but let those honorable members be assured that Port Phillip would no longer submit to be plundered, nor assist members in carrying out views, which, if achieved, would only entail the perpetual thraldom of Port Phillip to the Middle District. A dissolution must take place were it only in justice to that House—in justice to the Colony, and in justice to the head of the Executive himself, and then would be seen the course which the Port Phillipians would be obliged, in self defence, to adopt. The House had heard of compact—the compact of General Bourke—the next compact of the head of the Church with the head of the Executive to swamp the squatters and perpetuate ignorance; but the next compact would be one between the constituency of Port Phillip and the Government, ending in a negotiation for the return of six Government nominees, and with a promise of their adherence for a twelve-month. He did not fear that Separation might be the terms, then where would the boasted majorities of this side of the House be—those six members in the hands of the Government would become twelve, and the advance of liberal institutions in Australia might be thrown back for half a century, and who would be to blame but those, who, always professing to be in the van of liberty, had denied it to others.

The question being put on the Colonial Secretary's amendment, "That this question be now put," the Council divided with the following result, viz:—

Ayes	5
Noes	17

Majority ainst the motion.... 12

The report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the expense of public buildings was read, and upon the motion of Mr. Windeyler ordered to be printed.

The evidence which contained serious charges against public officers was ordered to be laid before His Excellency the Governor.

The Distillation Act Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Melbourne Corporation Act Amendment Bill was considered in committee.

The Insolvent Act Amendment Bill was read a second time, and considered in committee.

The Bill for Suspending the Police Clause of the Melbourne Corporation Act was read a second time and considered in committee.

The Circular Quay Wharfage Bill was considered in committee.

Mr. Lamb opposed the measure at great length on behalf of the private wharfingers, and, after some discussion, it was arranged that counsel should be heard against the bill on Monday.

Council adjourned till Monday.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL OBSERVER.

SIR—Nothing has more shocked me in the late controversy on education than the complacency with which all who opposed the general system have claimed for themselves a monopoly of sincere regard for religion in its connexion with education, and have assumed that all who venture to confront their narrow views, must be actuated by hostility or indifference towards this sacred object.

A letter which has just appeared in the life of the late Dr. Arnold, of Rugby (vol. ii. p. 171) contains a practical confutation of these uncharitable aspersions, which, if read aright, would call a blush into the cheek of many such monopolists of Christianity. It is a letter from Dr. Moberly, of Winchester School—equally striking for its admission of the practical heathenism of schools under the guidance of the party who now set themselves up as defenders of the faith, and of the almost apostolical reformation wrought in them by Dr. Arnold, the coadjutor of Dr. Whately in the preparation of books for the Irish system, and one of the farthest removed, among clergymen of the established church, from the views which have given rise to the anti-Education crusade in this colony. Truly, if opposition to such views be necessarily linked with a disposition to christianize education, the life of Dr. Arnold is a paradox unequalled in the history of mankind! The letter has greater

weight when it is remembered that the writer, Dr. Moberly, does not himself belong to the liberal party in the church. The editor of the *Life*, after referring to a prediction of Dr. Hawkins (Provost of Oriel College, Oxford): "that Dr. Arnold would change the face of education all through the public schools of England," thus introduces Dr. Moberly's letter:—

"If there be any truth in the following letter from Dr. Moberly, to whose testimony additional evidence is given, as well by his very wide difference of political and ecclesiastical opinion, as by his personal experience—first as a scholar at Winchester and under graduate at Oxford, then as the tutor of the most flourishing college in that university, and lastly in his present position as head master at Winchester—it will be felt that, not so much among his own pupils, not in the scene of his actual labours, as in every public school throughout England, it is to be sought the chief and enduring monument of Dr. Arnold's head mastership at Rugby."

Extract from a letter of Dr. Moberly, head master of Winchester:—

"Possibly," he writes, after describing his own recollections as a schoolboy, "other schools may have been less deep in these delinquencies than Winchester; I believe that in many respects they were. But I did not find, on going to the University, that I was under disadvantages as compared with those who came from other places; on the contrary, the tone of young men at the University, whether they came from Winchester, Eton, Rugby, Harrow, or wherever else, was universally religious. A religious under-graduate was very rare, very much laughed at when he appeared; and I think I may confidently say, hardly to be found among public-school men; or, if this be too strongly said, hardly to be found, except in cases where private and domestic training, or good disposition, had prevailed over the school habits and tendencies. A most singular and striking change has come upon our public schools—a change too great for any person to appreciate adequately who has not known them in both these times. This change is undoubtedly part of a general improvement of our generation in respect of piety and reverence, but I am sure that to Dr. Arnold's personal earnest simplicity of purpose, strength of character, power of influence, and piety, which none who ever came near him could mistake or question, the carrying of this improvement into our schools is mainly attributable. He was the first I soon began to be matter of observation to us in the University, that his pupils brought quite a different character with them to Oxford than that which we knew elsewhere. I do not speak of opinions; but his pupils were thoughtful, many-minded, conscious of duty and obligation, when they first came to College; we regretted, indeed, that they were often deeply imbued with principles which we disapproved, but we cordially acknowledged the immense improvement in their characters in respect of morality and personal piety, and looked on Dr. Arnold as exercising an influence for good, which (for how many years I know not) had been absolutely unknown to our public schools.

"I knew personally but little of him. You remember the first occasion on which I ever had the pleasure of seeing him: but I have always felt and acknowledged that I owe more to a few casual remarks of his in respect of the government of a public school, than to any advice or example of any other person. If there be improvement in the important points, of which I have been speaking at Winchester (and from the bottom of my heart I testify with great thankfulness that the improvement is real and great), I do declare, in justice, that his example encouraged me to hope that it might be effected, and his hints suggested to me the way of effecting it.

"I fear that the reply, which I have been enabled to make to your question, will hardly be so satisfactory as you expected, as it proceeds so entirely upon my own observations and inferences. At the same time I have had, perhaps, unusual opportunity for forming an opinion, having been six years at a public school at the time of their being at the lowest—having then mingled with young men from other schools at the University—having had many pupils from different schools, and among them several of Dr. Arnold's most distinguished ones—and, at last, having had near eight years' experience, as the master of a school, which has undergone in great measure the very alteration which I have been speaking of. Moreover, I have often said the very things which I have here written, in the hearing of men of all sorts, and have never found any body disposed to contradict them. Believe me, my dear Stanley, your's most faithfully,

"GEORGE MOBERLY."

SYDNEY COLLEGE.—On Thursday last the annual public examination of the students of this institution took place in the College Hall, before an assemblage of ladies, several members of the Legislative Council, professional gentlemen and others. Amongst the leading subjects handled were the first book of Livy, the first book of the Odes of Horace, the thirteenth Satire of Juvenal, the Orestes of Euripides, the Cataline Conspiracy of Sallust's Mathematics, &c. &c. In every branch of these examinations the young gentlemen acquitted themselves satisfactorily, but the debate which afterwards took place on the character of Alexander the Great, seemed to excite the chief interest of the auditory. The question put by the chairman, A. Dick, was "whether Alexander, the son of Philip, was truly great?" In favour of his greatness were J. R. Jones, H. Dangar, T. G. Dangar, and W. J. Dangar; against his greatness were W. R. Antill, J. Hunt, R. Owen, and H. H. Bligh. It would be difficult to say which of these juvenile orators surpassed the other in eloquence. The debate was well sustained on both sides, and at the conclusion the prizes were distributed by Councillor Holden. The exhibitions of £15, £13, and £12, given by Mr. Brown, the Head Master, were awarded to Masters M. H. Stephen, A. Dick, and P. Owen. A silver medal was awarded to M. H. Stephen for superiority in the Classics, one to A. Dick for superiority in Mathematics, one to W. R. Antill for English Composition, and one to J. A. Scarr, for superiority in Latin. Thirty other young gentlemen were presented with books for various improvements. A Farewell Address was then delivered by M. H. Stephen, with due notice and grace.

New Judge.—Mr. Commissioner Terry has been appointed Judge of the Port Phillip District, in the room of Mr. Justice Jeffcott, resigned. It is supposed that Mr. William Macarthur will succeed Mr. Terry in the representation of the county of Camden.

CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.—Yesterday, James Clark, late chief officer of the schooner *Minerva*, Captain Gaebny, appeared at the Police Office, on a warrant, at the instance of Mr. Phillip Friel, charged with embezzling part of the cargo of the said vessel, namely, twenty-nine bags of rice, and one chest of tea, the property of the complainant. It was given in evidence, that the complainant having heard of some of his rice being concealed on board the vessel, applied for it, when the defendant, who had charge of the vessel, the captain being then in Van Diemen's Land, on which the defendant stated that he had been waiting for complainant's agent to send for the rice in question; it was afterwards delivered, but the bags were not apparently so full as when put on board. With respect to the chest of tea, alleged to have been embezzled, it was admitted that it was thrown overboard, being in such a state, that, if allowed to remain on board, it would have injured the rest of the cargo. The complainant also called a witness, who swore that, from the sweepings of a part of the vessel, he had collected about a pound of tea. After an investigation of about three hours, Mr. Johnson, who conducted the case for the prosecution, admitted that he had failed to make out a case for criminality, on which the case was dismissed. Mr. Rogers, for the defendant, applied for and obtained an order to have a copy of the proceedings.

Mrs. WELDON AND HER £50 NOTES.—John and Mary Booth, from Cambelltown, were yesterday committed to take their trial for stealing three £50 notes, the property of Rachel Weldon. In this case, John Weldon, the husband of the prosecutrix, had slipped the notes in question from his wife, and for security gave them, with some small notes and sovereigns, into the keeping of the male prisoner, who afterwards returned the small notes and the sovereigns, but denied ever having received any £50 notes. A search-warrant was afterwards obtained, and Booth's premises strictly searched, but none of the missing notes were found. After Booth and his wife had been discharged from the police court they went to live at Cambelltown, from which Mrs. Booth came to Sydney about the middle of last week, and sold Mrs. Weldon the three £50 notes, which John Booth had previously denied all knowledge of, for £32. Informa-

tion of the sale being given to the police, Booth and his wife were taken in charge for sealing the notes in question. Mr. Nicholls, who appeared for the defence, submitted that as the sale was a bona fide transaction between Mrs. Booth and Mrs. Weldon, that there was no charge against either of the prisoners. The Bench held, that even if the notes had been picked up in the street, the prisoners had no right to appropriate them to their own use.

ON THE DEATH OF A CHILD.

Go, angel, cherub, go,
Back to thy native skies;
Nor tarry longer here below,
Amid earth's vanities,
Hear'st not that voice, "Come, daughter, come?"
It is thy Father calls thee home!
Brief was thy term of pain;
And thou art happy now;
For the Redeemer's blissful reign
Extends o'er'st such as thou.
Ten thousand infant-spirits wait,
Attendant on his Royal state.
What were a few more years
Of earth's delusive joys—
Tolling along this vale of tears,
Unprofitably wise—
One hour of Paradise were worth
An age of all the joys of earth!
'Tis where affection twines
The closest round the heart
That Death matures his dark designs
And nips his envious dart.
But still 'twixt meant in love for thee;
And should thy joy be grief to me?
No! angel, cherub, go,
Back to thy native skies;
Nor tarry longer here below,
Amid earth's vanities,
Hear'st not that voice, "Come, daughter, come?"
It is thy Father calls thee home!
Sydney, December 14, 1844.

THE CLERICAL DELINQUENCY CASE.

We have had two communications recently on the subject of this case, from the district in which it has occurred, one of them being a copy of the charges preferred in writing to the Synod. It is a very bad case, but, agreeably to our anticipations, it appears also to have got into very bad hands. Attempts are still making to hush it up, and it will be utterly disgraceful to all concerned if they are permitted to be successful. The mockery of every thing like either justice or propriety in what has been styled an enquiry that has taken place on the spot, is truly lamentable. The only course we would prescribe for the Reverend offender is to resign at once and go home. He is done for here at all events, and it were the acme of impudence to attempt to brave out public feeling and public decency. Let him go home and turn Residuary. Perhaps there are others who may follow him by and bye. There is only one point in his favour, and we believe that will induce the "brethren" to "hurl" him through—he has not thrown up his Government salary nor become a Voluntary. Any sin but that is venial in certain quarters. "Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites," &c., &c. We have got some letters on the subject if certain people don't shew some disposition to do justice in the matter.

"THE SENTINEL."

Among the new periodicals that are at present starting into existence on the right and left, the printers of this paper have made arrangements for bringing out a new weekly Journal under the above title, immediately after the expected demise of the *Observer*. Although we shall have no connection of any kind with it ourselves, we are satisfied that its projectors will do everything in their power to place the management of it in proper hands and to render it deserving of the patronage and support of the reputable portion of this community.

PORT PHILLIP.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to the speeches of Mr. Robinson and Mr. Boyd, contained in our present number, on Financial Justice to Port Phillip. We shall probably take up the subject in some way or other in our next—our last.

THE DRAPERS' PETITION.

Pity the sorrows of a class of men,
Who, though they bow to fashion and frivolity,
To fancied claims or woe's fictitious pen,
But wrongs, ell wide, and of a lasting quality.
Oppressed and discontented with our lot,
Amongst the clamorous we take our station;
A host of ribbon men—yet there is not
One piece of Irish in our agitation.

We do revere her Majesty the Queen,
We venerate our glorious Constitution;
We joy King William's advent should have been,
And only want a COUNTER revolution.

We love the sex—to serve them is a bliss!
We trust they find us civil, never surly;
All that we hope of female friends is this,
That their last linen may be wanted early.

Oh! who can tell the miseries of men,
That serve the very cheapest shops in town;
Till faint and weary they leave off at ten,
Knocked up by ladies beating of "ten down!"

But has not Hamlet his opinion given—
Oh! Hamlet had a heart for drapers' servants!
That custom is—say custom after seven—
More honoured in the breach than the observance.

Oh! come, then, gentle ladies, come in time,
O'erwhelm our counters, and unload our shelves;
Torment us all unto the seventh chime,
But let us have the remnant to ourselves!

We long for thoughts of intellectual kind,
And not to be bewildered to our beds;
With stuff and fastian taking up the mind,
And pins and needles running in our heads!

Till, sick with toil, and lassitude extreme,
We often think when we are dull and vapoury,
The bliss of Paradise was so supreme,
Because that Adam did not deal in drapery.

MARRIED,

By the Rev. Dr. Lang, M.C., on the 9th instant, William Roberts, free mariner, of Sydney, to Susan Young, also of Sydney, late one of the members of the Rev. Mr. Croty's congregation in the town of Birr, in Ireland.

Also, by Dr. Lang, on the 18th instant, Mr William Hill, engineer of the steamboat *Maitland*, to Mary Anne Blair, a native of Edinburgh, in Scotland.

DIED,

On the 13th instant, after few hours' illness, Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Lang, M.C., aged three years.

TO OUR COUNTRY SUBSCRIBERS.

We would beg to call the attention of our subscribers in the country to our notice of the discontinuance of the *Observer* at the end of the present year. It is expected that they will either remit to the office the amount of their several accounts, or authorise their agents so to do, as the affairs of the paper must be wound up at the close of the year.

BARR & KITCHEN.

PRICES OF SHARES.

RANKS—			
N. S. W.	£5 to £50 pd.	60 to £70 p. c.	
Commercial . .	£5 to £50 pd.	80 p. c.	
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N.B.—These prices include the dividends from the last payment.
Government Debentures—interest 6 per cent., 2 1/2 per cent. premium.
Mortgages are granted with interest at from 7 to 10 per cent. per annum.

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391, George-street

AUSTRALIAN COLLEGE,
COLLEGE-STREET.
ENGLISH, CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.

THE Annual Examination of the Pupils of this School will take place on FRIDAY, THE 20TH INSTANT, IT WILL COMMENCE AT TEN, AND TERMINATE ABOUT ONE O'CLOCK.
The Parents and Friends of the Institution are invited to attend.
The Classes will meet after the Vacation on Monday, the 6th January.
December 18, 1844

ON WEDNESDAY, 8th JANUARY, 1844,
WILL BE PUBLISHED
The First Number of a New Weekly Journal,
TO BE ENTITLED

"THE SENTINEL,"

AND WEEKLY JOURNAL OF RELIGIOUS, POLITICAL, AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE,
For the Colony of New South Wales.

"I stand continually upon the watch-tower in the day-time, and I am set in my ward whole nights."—ISAIAH XXI. 8.

THE principal objects contemplated by the establishment of the *SENTINEL* have been already stated in the Prospectus issued by the Proprietors. It has been long confessed, that a Journal, entirely removed from the influence of party, whether religious or political, was a desideratum; but it has been doubted, whether such a Journal could find support. The desire and the doubt will, it is hoped, alike be satisfied by the publication now announced. The present appearance of their Subscription List affords to the Proprietors the gratifying assurance, that the reflecting portion of the Colonial Public are alive to the importance of their experiment. From every quarter they have received encouragement, more than sufficient to justify them in carrying forward the plan they had formed.

Every one acquainted with the social history of this Colony, must be aware, that, within the last few years, the religious and moral feelings of the community have undergone a most favorable change. Not merely the glaring crimes, which, ten years ago, polluted the very air at noon-day, have been repressed by the voice of public opinion, but facts of a positive character have shown that a better spirit is rapidly spreading among us. Not only have drunkenness and lewdness been compelled, like the unclean birds, to fly from the public gaze, but the progress of vital Christianity has been steady and decided. The growth of religion in a community, however, is precisely analogous to its growth in the heart of an individual.

The dove, though the messenger of peace, is timid and easily scared from her nest. But communities have this advantage, that they find support and encouragement from their collective character; while an individual, who is awakened to a sense of his state before God, must pass through all the trials peculiar to the Christian course, with those consolations which are supplied by his religion itself; and though these consolations, doubtless, are both abundant and efficacious, yet human nature is so constituted, that men act with more energy collectively, than individually. To supply to the religious portion of this community a bond of external union, and thus aid the progress of truth and practical Christianity, is one of the chief objects proposed by the forthcoming Journal.

While, however, the *SENTINEL* will be identified with the interests of religion, the time and proper office of a newspaper, as a vehicle of intelligence, will not be neglected. On the contrary, no pains will be spared, to collect from every source the earliest and most accurate information upon all subjects in which the Colonists can be interested, or the discussion of which can in any way promote the advancement of this remote dependency of Britain. The readers of the *SENTINEL* may feel assured, that every public question will receive a careful and independent consideration, and that the common party slang of Colonial Politics will find no place in the articles which will be submitted to them.

The Proprietors have deemed it right to make this further exposition of the principles on which the *SENTINEL* will be conducted, in reply to several enquiries which have reached them, and which appear to have been framed under the impression, that the *SENTINEL* was intended to be the organ of a particular religious body. Such an impression is entirely without foundation. The advocacy of Christian principles which will be set forth will be general, and independent of sectarian tenets; though, at the same time, it is not intended to exclude Reports of the proceedings of religious bodies, whose general doctrines are in accordance with the standards of the Reformed Churches.

Communications to the Editors or Proprietors may be addressed to care of Mr. M'Ghee, Bookbinder, Pitt-street; Mr. Baker, Stationer, King-street; or Mr. H. Dixon, Tobaccoist, George-street.

Terms: Per Quarter, in Advance, 6s. 6d.; Credit, 7s.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE FIRST VOLUME, Price £2 2s., OF

THE ACTS OF COUNCIL AND OF PARLIAMENT FOR THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES: Compiled and arranged according to their subjects, with Notes and Index, in Two Volumes, By THOMAS CALLAGHAN, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Printed, by authority, by William John Row, Government Printer, Published by William Baker, King-street, East.

We must say we think that the arrangement of this Work is a good one, and that Mr. Callaghan has taken great pains in the compilation.—*Herald*.

We must give it as our opinion that Mr. Callaghan's Work has high claims on the public patronage.—*Register*.

This is one of the most useful Works which

has issued from the Press of this Colony, and the Editor and Compiler has, evidently, bestowed considerable care and research in his endeavor to make it a complete record of the Statutory Laws of the Colony.—*Australian*

We most strongly recommend this Book to all who wish to be masters of the state of the Law as it may arise in each case.—*Chronicle*.

This is an admirable digest of all Colonial Enactments, the Acts being arranged agreeably to their respective subjects on a plan which all who require to consult such Works will find exceedingly convenient, and which will save them a world of trouble. The Work, as a whole, reflects the greatest credit on the industry and ability of the learned Compiler, and will doubtless prove of the highest utility to the Colonial Bar, and to all Magistrates and Country Gentlemen, each of whom we advise to sell a bullock forthwith to buy a copy, as the law and the lore it contains may sometimes save them the price of fifty.—*Observer*.

To the profession any comments of ours would be unnecessary; the leading members have already given in this work the ornament of their recognition; but to a large class of our readers who are perhaps, at first sight, disinclined to address themselves to juridical investigations, we strongly recommend a book which affords an interesting illustration of Australian history, and marks her progress in civilization and political importance.—*Atlas*.

This Work appears to us to be one which has long been required, and which, from the clear and admirable plan of arrangement which has been adopted, is calculated to be eminently useful to the non-professional part of the community. The Work is as complete as could be desired, and bears evidence of great labour and attention.—*Maitland Mercury*.

JOHN FRODSHAM,
CHRONOMETER AND WATCHMAKER,
King-street, West, four doors from
George-street,

DEGS leave respectfully to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has re-commenced business in the above line, and trusts from the experience he has acquired as a practical workman, under the direction of his Father and Uncle, Chronometer and Watchmakers, in the City of London, and also in this colony, and the encouraging accounts he has received of various complicated Watches and Clocks which he has had the pleasure of timing, is a sufficient inducement for again coming forward to solicit a share of that patronage which was so liberally bestowed upon him during the time he was in business in Regent Terrace, Hunter street, and no exertion on his part will be wanting to merit a continuance of the same. Clocks and Musical Boxes will be repaired by a first-rate London workman.

P.S.—Up country gentlemen who may favour him with their orders, may rest assured on having them executed with diligence and dispatch, and moderate charges.

LOOKING-GLASSES, GENTLEMEN'S MORNING GOWNS, TRANSPARENT SOAPS, BUTTONS, COMBS, AND BRUSHES.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte place, on MONDAY NEXT, the 23rd DEC., at Eleven o'clock precisely,
One case, containing side, toilet dressing, and square looking glasses, closecombs, accordeons, &c.
One case, containing looking-glasses, with imitation marble frames
One case, containing Gentlemen's morning gowns, shooting coats, and Ladies' cloaks
Two cases, containing transparent soap, and saven en etiquette
One case, containing horn waistcoat buttons
One case, containing dressing, pocket, and Ladies' back and side combs
One case, containing hair and clothes brushes.
Terms at sale.

CHRISTMAS FRUITS.

NOW LANDING, ex *Sarah Scott*, Muscatel Raisins, in fine condition:

ALSO ON HAND—
Turkey Raisins, Zante Currants, Jordan Almonds, Candied Peel, Spices, &c., &c.; together with a general assortment of Children's Stores, and Groceries of the best qualities, which will be sold at very low prices for Cash.
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BANK SHARES.

THE undersigned has generally for sale and is authorized to purchase for cash, shares of every description at market value. MONEY, to any amount, on the security of productive estates and of bank shares, at reduced interest.
Debentures wanted.
W. BARTON,
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Select Poetry.

THE SEAMAN'S LIGHT.

BY JOHN FISHER MURRAY.

(From the Dublin University Magazine for July.)

In darkness the sky and the ocean were blending
As we steered for our own native isle in the west,

A twinkling light o'er the waters extending
Its lengthened ray, gave us hope of our rest.

Oh! 'twas sweet, that soft light, from the harbour in sight—
As we dashed through its track, it said,

"Welcome, boys, back!"

Yet I longed for another—the twinkle that shone
Where my Susan kept watch, in our own little home.

No longer by duty on shipboard delayed,
Our frigate at anchor, my messmates at rest,

My parting salute to the officers paid,
Like an arrow I flew to my own little nest.

'Twas a year and a day we had sailed from the bay,
Not a scrape of a pen had I fingered since then;

And my poor heart was fearful some evil had come
To my babes or my Sue, or my snug little home.

The grog-shops were full, and the fiddles were playing,
Old messmates would hail me, and offer me prog;

But homeward I steered, without stopping or staying—
My heart was too full for their victuals or prog.

I knew 'twas all right—there twinkled the light;
Up the stairs, then, I flew—"Are you there, my sweet Sue?"

Like an echo she answered—"Dear Jack, are you come?"

"'Tis a year and a day since you parted from home!"

If I was to be made a post captain, believe me,
I could not have then been a happier man:

The girl by my side that would never deceive me,
My babes on my knee, and a full flowing can,

Oh! sweet was her smack, and the little one's clack,
And sweet on my welcoming glass was the foam;

And though but a rushlight, I ne'er saw, day or night,
A light to compare with the light of my home.

Then, here's to our frigate, the old Madagascarr,
And here's to each messmate the best I can wish—

May the girl of your heart still be kind when you ask her;

May a friend share your glass, and a friend heap your dish;

May your ship still have luck, boys, to swim like a duck,

Whenever across the wide ocean you roam;

And joy to the life of a jolly tar's wife,
Who watches for him by the light of his home.

—

JERUSALEM AT SUNSET.—We generally resorted to the city as the sun declined. Solemn sepulchral, is the character then impressed on the mind. Here is a city still to the eye extensive and populous, but no voices arise from its wide area and the hills and valleys around. The evening breeze rustles among its honary trees, sweeping sadly the bleak rocky surface of the ground. The red light glances over the city, touching its domes and minarets with a last dying gleam, and the dreary hills are broken into grand masses of purple and vermilion, while the glen below, where sleep millions of the sons of Israel, and the sad groves which shrouded the agony of Christ, are sinking into the shades of night. Such is the hour to view Jerusalem, alone, seated under some ancient tree, memorial of her past burden of glory and guilt. Then, looking Eastward over the far horizon of Moab and the desert, glowing in the sun's last rays, complete the indelible impressions of a scene that for its associations is unequalled in the world. Our survey to Olivet would be incomplete without visiting Bethany, (which is in fact at its Eastern extremity) the village to which Jesus so often retired to visit the hospitable family of Lazarus. The path continues from the crest of Olivet, and, as we lose sight of Jerusalem, presents us with a succession of pleasing landscapes. The approach is through the open corn fields; the white roofs of the sequestered villas are seen among groves of olives, which mark nearly the extremity of cultivation, before we reach the solitudes of the desert. There are, on the right, the remains of a building of the middle ages, and on the bleak hill beyond the more extensive ruins of a Castle or Convent, overlooking the Dead

Sea and the Moab mountains. In the village is shown a tomb which tradition has selected as that of Lazarus. The pilgrim will linger about the pastoral spot, recalling the walks through the corn-fields, where Jesus plucked the ears of corn by the wayside, or imagining the sister of Lazarus coming forth to meet him, and conduct him to the tomb of his friend. Of all the walks about Jerusalem, this to Bethany, over the mount of Olives, is the most picturesque in itself, and the most pleasing in its recollections.—*Bartlett's Jerusalem.*

HORRIBLE SCENE AT AN EXECUTION.—On the 8th July, 1814, Pierre Lescure, who was accused of the murder of his father, but not brought to trial for want of sufficient evidence, and who has since been condemned to death for making away with his uncle, was executed at Riom. The circumstances attending the execution were most horrifying. Being a man of herculean strength, he was bound in prison with an unusual weight of chains. It required at least half an hour for the smiths to un rivet them. Lescure was much weakened by his confinement, and assistance was offered to him in walking to the scaffold, but he declined it and went forward, and even ascended the ladder with a firm step. Fearing resistance, the executioners of St. Flour and Moulins were called in to aid the executioner of Riom: When Lescure appeared on the platform, his tall and athletic person towered above them and the priest who attended him. Unfortunately he was not bound with sufficient force to the swing-board, which also was too short for his length, so that his neck went beyond the groove, and the axe, when loosened fell on the wood of the frame, and wounded its intended victim. Upon this the executioner from St. Flour got astride on the head of Lescure, but the convict struggled from the grasp, and, breaking his bands, rose again, with his shoulders and breast covered with his blood, his face flushed, and his eyes haggard, uttering cries that struck terror to the heart of every spectator. The three executioners were for a time completely paralysed; but at last one of them mustered resolution enough to fix the devoted head in a proper position, and the axe, alvied streaming with blood, fell a third time, and completed its task. The three executioners are to be dismissed from their offices.—*Galignani.*

MILITARY DISCIPLINE.—Frederick the Second, of Prussia, during the first war of Silesia, wishing to make some alterations in his camp during the night, forbade every person, under pain of death, to keep after a certain hour, a fire or other light in his tent. He himself went the rounds; and on passing the tent of a Captain Zietern he perceived a light. Entering the tent, he found the Captain sealing a letter to his wife, for whom he had a great affection: "What are you doing there?" said the King. "Do you not know the order?" The Captain fell on his knees, and asked pardon, but did not attempt to make any excuse. "Sit down," said Frederick, "and add—'To-morrow I shall perish on a scaffold.'" The unfortunate man wrote the words, and the next day was cruelly executed.

A HIGHLAND FOREST.—Nothing in all nature is more beautiful than the boundary of a Highland forest. Masses of rocks thrown together in magnificent confusion, many of them lichened together and weather-stained with colours gorgeous as the eye plumage of the peacock, lustre of the rainbow, or the barred and clouded glories of setting suns—some towering aloft with trees sown in the crevices by bird or breeze, and checkering the blue sky—others bare, black, abrupt, grim as volcanoes, and shattered as if by the lightning stroke. Yet interspersed, places of perfect peace—circles among the tall heather, or taller laldern, smoothed into velvet, it is there easy to believe, by faries' feet—rocks where the undisturbed linnet hangs her nest among the blooming briars, all floating with dew-drapers of honey suckle alive with bees—glades green as emerald, where lie the lamb in tempered sunshine, or haply a lovely doe reposes with her fawn; and further down, where the fields half belong to the mountain and half to the strath; the smoke of hidden huts—a log bridge flung across the torrent—a hanging garden, and a little broomy knoll, with a few laughing children at play, almost as wild looking as the wanderers of the woods.—*Christopher North.*

Why is a father's chastisements of his disobedient boy like an eclipse? Because it is hiding of the sun.

THE AERODIPHROS AND AERIAL COURIER COMPANY.—A prospectus is now fairly before the public for the formation of a company for navigating the air, the projector of which is Mr. W. H. Phillips of Bloomsbury square, who is also the patentee of an aerial machine, which he calls the "Aerodiphros," and which machine he states is capable of being made to carry from ten to twelve persons or more, or an equivalent weight of luggage, propelled by steam power, and its average speed to travel is 100 miles per hour, and which can be much increased if necessary. It is stated in the prospectus that the patentee has determined these capabilities of his machine by actual experiment; if so, he is, at all events, in the field before Mr. Henson, and we doubt not he is prepared to satisfy the minds of parties who might feel disposed to enter into such a speculation of the practicability of his scheme. The nominal capital of the company is to be £500,000, in 5000 shares of £100 each—2500 shares to be appropriated to the public, and the remaining 2500 shares to be the property of the inventor. A deposit of £1 per share is to be paid at the time of application—£1 ten days after the exhibition of the first model—£3 ten days after the first performance as of experimental trip with the second model—and £5 per share ten days after the completion of the first grand carriage, capable of carrying ten or twelve persons for a voyage of 1000 miles. Persons joining the company are not obliged to continue, but can, at any time retire, by the forfeiture of the deposit, or any instalments which have been paid. We understand that the day for the public exhibition of the first model, and its ascent, will be fixed very shortly, as the encouragement given by the public is such as to ensure the success of the company.—*Mining Journal.*

CIGARS AS LIFE PRESERVERS.—In Havana, an American gentleman was stopped by a cigar smoker at midnight and asked for a light. The *Habenero* was long in igniting his principle, and inhaled his breath till the two cigar ends gleamed fiercely, while, by the ruddy light, each surveyed the other's face. "Pass on," said Habenero, "your cigar has saved your life. You're not the man I took you for."

WOEFUL WIT.—In a very thin house, an actress spoke very low in a communication with her lover. The actor, whose benefit it happened to be, exclaimed, with a face of woeful humour, "my dear, you may speak out: there is nobody to hear us."

Book learned men seldom know anything but books: and there is one that never was printed yet, worth all they've got on their shelves, but which they never read, nor ever so much as cut the leaves of, for they don't understand the hand-writin, and that book is human natur.—*Sam Slick.*

KING, THE ACTOR.—King played deeply; and on a certain occasion borrowed five guineas, being his last stake, with which he won two thousand pounds. Escaping from the apartment, he fell on his knees, exclaiming in an impassioned manner, "Give me a Bible!" on which he took an oath never to play again. But the oath he kept not many months, for King afterwards became a member of the "Miles" club, in St. James's-street, where he lost everything.

GALLANTRY.—A lad once asked how it happened there were more women in the world than men? "Why," said a gentleman, "it's quite in conformity with all the arrangements of nature, we always see more of heaven than earth."

A NEW MODE OF COLLECTING DEBTS.—The *Baltimore Republican* says, that Herr Driesbach, the owner of a travelling menagerie, succeeded in forcing the payment of a debt due to him in the following ingenious manner:—The Herr finding, after many applications, all equally fruitless, that a gentleman who owed him a sum of money would come to no settlement, at last took his pet tiger along with him one fine morning, and introducing the animal's head into his debtor's door, threatened that if he was not immediately paid, he would leave them—the tiger and the debtor—to arrange the matter between them. The money was paid with the greatest alacrity.

Do you understand me now? thundered out a hasty pedagogue to an urchin at whose head he threw an inkstand; "I have got an inkling of what you mean," replied the boy.

NEW AMERICAN DICTIONARY.—Cat—animal that old maids love, because it gives out sparks when rubbed. Treadmill—A retired place for the accommodation of those addicted to appropriation. Umbrellas—Common property. Independence—A strong determination to place yourself where you are not wanted. Tempest—Something that comes to married people after the honey-moon. Merit—That which receives no praise. Money—A fish peculiarly difficult to catch. The Grave—An ugly hole in the ground which lovers and poets wish they were in, but take uncommon pains to keep out of. Lawyer—A learned gentleman who rescues your estate from your enemy, and keeps it himself. My Dear—An expression used by a man and his wife at the commencement of a quarrel. Watchman—A man employed by the parish to sleep in the open air. Rural Felicity—Potatoes and turnips. Thin Shoe—An article worn in winter by high-spirited young ladies, who would rather die than conceal the beauty of their feet.

THE COLD WATER CURE.—The ordinary punishment at the Boston House of Correction is a shower-bath. The offender is placed in a very narrow box, with a collar round his neck, and three or four barrels of ice cold water are poured over him in succession. It is said that it crows and subdues the most refractory.—*New York Intelligence.*

MOTHERS.—How little do we appreciate a mother's tenderness while living! How heedless are we in childhood of all her anxieties and kindness! But when she is dead and gone; when the caress and coldness of the world come withering on our hearts; when we learn how hard it is to find true sympathy, how few love us for ourselves, how few will befriend us in our misfortunes, then it is we think of the mother we have lost.

A PRESUMPTUOUS PEERESS.—The "proud Duke of Somerset" was twice married. His second wife one day threw her arms around the neck of her partner, and gave him—a kiss! "Madame!" exclaimed the indignant Duke, "my first wife was a Percy, and she never took such a liberty!"

A GROCERY CUSTOMER.—A person in the habit of using a tavern in this city (Canterbury) was surprised a few days since, by a bill being presented him, charging him two hundred and ninety six pounds for grog, alleged to have been had on credit! We understand he intends having this memorial framed.—*Kentish Observer.*

LETTER STEALING.—It appears, from a late Parliamentary return, that no fewer than 800 or 1000 letters containing enclosures of value, are said to be lost every two months.

GUIDES TO ANTI-WORKING ALGEBRAISTS.—Q. What are "Imaginary quantities?"—A. Pennsylvania bonds. Q. What is the negative sign?—A. A shake of the head. Q. What is understood by a Radical?—A. Anything but what he talks about in public. Q. What is an "Impossible expression?"—A. To speak of "unmentionables." Q. What is a significant digit?—A. The fore finger applied to the nose.

GUILTY SERVICE.—Other sinners serve the devil for pay; but cursers and swearers are volunteers, who get nothing for their pains.

To weep for fear is childish—to weep for anger is womanish—to weep for grief is human—to weep for compassion is divine—but to weep for sin is Christian.

It is temper that makes the bliss of home, or disturbs its comfort. It is not in the collision of intellect that domestic peace loves to nestle. The home is in the forbearing nature—in the yielding spirit—in the calm pleasures of a mild disposition, anxious to give and receive happiness.

Women are the pillars that adorn and support society; the institutions that protect women throw a shield around children; and where women and children are provided for man must be secure in his rights.

An Irish guide of Killarney being asked why Echo was spoken of as a female replied, "Maj be it's because the echo will always have the last word."

"My son, hold up your head and tell me who was the strongest man?" "Jonah." "Cos the whale could not hold him after he got him down." "That's a man: you needn't study the catechism any more at present."

CONVEYANCE OF WOOL FROM MANEROO.

ONE SHILLING AND SIXPENCE per Hundred will be the freight from Boyd Town to Sydney, this Season.

FOR LONDON.

To sail in the latter end of December, for passengers only, the whole of the cargo being engaged.



THE NEW BARQUE Lancheater.
George G. Purchase, Commander, has superior accommodation for Passengers.

Application to be made to

BOYD AND CO., or
J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.

MANEROO.

SHEARING SUPPLIES.

THE Settlers in the District of Manerou, are informed that they can be furnished with all necessary shearing supplies at the Store, Boyd Town, Twofold Bay, at moderate prices:—

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Tea | M'Manus' Parramatta Drays |
| Sugar | Woolpacks |
| Flour | Sheep Shears |
| Tobacco | Seaming Twine |
| Salt | Boots and Shoes |
| Soap | Blankets and Rugs |
| Soda | Slips of every description |
| Earthenware | Hardware |
| Corrosive Sublimate | |

N.B.—Sheep, cattle, hides, sheepskins, wool, or tallow, delivered at the township, taken in exchange, the distance from Hibbert's being forty miles, on an excellent road. Every facility for the shipment of wool and produce by regular packets to Sydney.

COLONIAL OBSERVER

General Printing Office,
COLLEGE-STREET.

JOB PRINTING,

INCLUDING
Pamphlets, Catalogues, Circulars
CARDS, LAW FORMS,

BILL HEADS, CUSTOM-HOUSE FORMS,

and, &c., &c., &c.

Executed in a neat and expeditious manner, and at moderate prices, by BARR and KITCHEN at the above Office.

CANDIDATES FOR THE MINISTRY.

A FEW promising young men in various stages of progress, proposing to become candidates for the Christian ministry in the Presbyterian Church in this Colony, unsupported by the State, the Rev. Dr. Lang intends forming one or more classes for their preparatory instruction in the languages and in philosophy, &c., as soon after the first of January next as it may be found practicable to do so. He will be happy in the mean time to receive applications from any young men who may wish to join such classes, whether they intend to offer themselves as candidates for the ministry or not.

Sydney, 6th November, 1844.

TEGG'S

COMMERCIAL SHEET ALMANAC
FOR 1845.

CONTAINING the usual amount of information calculated for the counting house and private families,
IS PUBLISHED

THIS DAY, NOVEMBER 27th,

Price One Shilling.

W. A. COLMAN,
Bookseller and Stationer,

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ROGERS, M'VEY, AND BULLER,
MILLWRIGHTS,
ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS,

SHIPS MITHS,

Near the Gas Works, Kent-street, Sydney

IRON Work for Ships, Engines, Flour Mills, &c., of the largest dimensions. Also, dressing and smutting machines, water wheels, pumps, screw presses, Hydraulic presses, thrashing machines, and steam engines of every description made and repaired on the shortest notice.

R. M'V. and B. beg respectfully to announce to the public that they can furnish the above articles at prices lower than has ever yet been asked in the Colony.

Exchange Upon London.

THE Royal Bank of Australia hereby give notice, that they will sell their Drafts or Scotch Bank Acceptances, payable in London.

J. P. ROBINSON,

Resident Director.

Office, No. 2, Church Hill.

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

ROBERT TOWNS,

Pitt-street, North.

Catalogues will be published two days before the Sale of

A VALUABLE LIBRARY

OF
ANCIENT AND MODERN BOOKS,
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, ON
FRIDAY, 20th DECEMBER.

W. H. CHAPMAN, City Auctioneer, will sell by public auction, at the City Sale Room, 514, George-street,
ON FRIDAY, 20th DECEMBER,
At seven o'clock, P.M.

A VALUABLE LIBRARY in various classes of LITERATURE, amongst which will be found copies of the following, viz:—

Chambers' Edinburgh Journal, complete in 12 vols.
Moore's Works, beautifully bound in morocco, gilt, 10 vols.

Bulwer's Works, bound in red morocco, 10 vols. Moore and Bulwer are fresh from the hands of the English morocco Binder

Crabb's Biographical Dictionary, 2 vols. 4to
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Taylor's Philosophy of Aristotle, Rhetoric, Poetib, and Echiic, 2 vols. 4to., fine copy
Horne Tooke's Diversions of Purley, 4to, Russia, in beautiful condition, rare

Duperron Theologia et Philosophia Indica, 5 vols. 4to., Russia, a splendid copy
Morell's Seneca, 2 vols. 4to., calf

The Republic of Plato, by Dr. Spenns, 4to., calf edition, immaculate, Foulis, Glas., 1763
Fellowes's Charles I. Cromwell, Charles II., and the principal persons of that period, numerous plates, 4to.

Fox's Book of Martyr's, some hundreds of engravings, folio, calf, extra
The Waverly Novels, Cadell's best edition, complete in 48 vols., early impression of the illustrations

The Poetical Works of Sir Walter Scott, uniform with the above, 12 vols.
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Sir William Jardine's Naturalist's Library, 22 vols., coloured plates, richly bound
Mirabaud's System of Nature, 2 vols., royal 8vo, scarce

Hume and Smollet's History of England, 21 vols., half gilt
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And many others equally valuable.

Orders left by gentlemen who cannot be present, will be punctually attended to. The large rooms in which the "Literary Sales" will in future be held are completely ventilated, and fitted up with every comfort.

Private gentlemen, trustees, and the book-selling trade will find Mr. Chapman's Book and Stationery Sales an excellent medium for the disposal of libraries, small collections of books, works of art, and articles of vertu.
City Sale Rooms, 514, George street.

BONNETS, JUST LANDED.

FIFTEEN CASES of Tuscan and Dunstable bonnets and hats, of the latest shapes

Two cases of infants' satin bonnets and hats
One case of bonnet and cap ribbons
Five cases of drab moleskins

Twenty cases of prints and longcloths
Two cases of plain and checked muslins
Three cases of ladies' super French stays
One case of silk parasols
One case of gingham ditto

At A. HORDERN'S,

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Between Pitt and Castlereagh-streets

N.B.—Country dealers supplied at the lowest possible prices, for cash only.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

NOTICE is hereby given that Bills on the Court of Directors, London, at Thirty days sight will be issued at 3½ per cent. discount.

CHARLES FALCONER,

Manage

Sydney, 14th November, 1844.

To the Electors of Port Phillip.

GENTLEMEN—Having in my letter of the 12th ultimo, endeavoured to give expression to my acknowledgments for the honor conferred upon me by my unanimous return as a representative of your District in the Legislative Council, it now becomes my duty to inform you, that from circumstances which you could not have anticipated, that body has adjourned its sittings without my being enabled to take my seat.

Nearly two months have thus elapsed, during which many questions of great importance to Port Phillip have been before the council, and the vote and functions of one of your members have been placed in abeyance, by an occurrence for which I hold the Executive responsible, and against which it was the first duty of that Executive to have provided.

Will it be believed in Downing-street—for already it is a subject of ridicule in the streets of Sydney, that six weeks have passed away, during which, owing to a pitiful and misdirected economy, and the absence of common precaution on the part of those whose duty it is to look to such matters, all regulated intercourse by land, between this, and the most important district of the colony, has been suspended, and public and private interests exposed to an amount of inconvenience and injury that must have been attended with the most disastrous consequences, but for the existence of the communication by steam under an arrangement of my own. And to encourage which you so liberally taxed yourselves with 1s. extra postage—not one farthing of which has been paid by the Government up to this day.

In the ordinary course of mercantile transactions, if a bill of exchange is forwarded, a duplicate, and frequently a triplicate, is despatched by a different conveyance; yet that common caution which actuates men in commercial affairs, it appears in your case was considered extra-official, for I ask, was it not the obvious duty of the functionaries on the spot, on hearing of the loss of the mail containing the Writ, to have forwarded by the Shamrock, steamer, then about to sail, the best secondary evidence of the fact of my election that was available, but no—this would have exhibited a violence of zeal scarcely to be expected under the circumstances; and the electoral privileges of the district were deemed matter of too trivial importance to suggest the necessity of any extraordinary proceeding. Nor can I learn, although the Shamrock has made several trips since the Election, that any such secondary evidence even yet has been heard of.

Whilst, however, I animadvert, as I feel it my duty to do, upon the conduct of those, to whose neglect I cannot but consider my exclusion from the council ascribable, I would remind you that the same which is matter of accident to-day, may be rendered subservient to design to-morrow. I confess that I can entertain but little hope of reform under present circumstances; and would, therefore, regard the transaction to which I have called your attention, as another cogent illustration of the imperative necessity of separation, which should operate as an additional stimulus to still more vigorous and unceasing exertions on our part until that paramount and vital object is achieved.

You will have already heard no doubt that the question of my election has been referred by the Executive to the Legislative Council, and a select committee appointed to hear evidence of the fact. I cannot conceal from you, however, that I consider this proceeding a solemn absurdity, devised at the eleventh hour; and the more so when I recollect that on a late occasion, when the presence of two official nominees of the Crown was considered essential in the Council—mere technical objections were not allowed to prevail, and the suggestion of your reverend and able member was gladly seized to leap over the gate, which could not be legitimately opened.

There is another point to which, from a careful review of the proceedings of the late session, I feel it my duty briefly to advert, namely—the necessity for better combination and application of the strength which the Port Phillip members possess in the council, and the advantage likely to result from a different course of tactics than those they have hitherto pursued. During the course of the session, I have observed that whilst on most occasions they assented by speech and vote the objects of other Representatives respecting particular districts, or reciprocal or corresponding support was exhibited when questions relating to Port Phillip came under discussion, and your members have been frequently left to fight their own battle, without the aid or sympathy of those upon whose assistance they ought to have counted. From some experience, therefore, of the manner in which Parliamentary majorities are worked out in the mother country, I am of opinion that the members for Port Phillip should in future husband their strength in order to render that strength effectual, and by a well directed course of action, I feel assured that they would soon attain a formidable position in the Council, and be enabled to effect an amount of practical good for the district, which they could not hope to accomplish otherwise.

I have already informed you with that candour which was due to you, that it would be out of my power to devote much of my time to the business of the Council, and in announcing to you, therefore, that it is my intention at no distant period to proceed to China for a short time, it will be for you to consider whether you should continue the trust which you have done me the honor already to confide in me. I must explain, however, that the object of my voyage is one which, if successful, cannot fail ultimately to prove most beneficial to Port Phillip in its commercial, pastoral, and general interests, being for the purpose of endeavouring to introduce amongst the Chinese your staple commodity, Wool—and opening a market with that nation, whose people are no less remarkable for their industry than their ingenuity.

In this enterprise I am greatly encouraged by accounts from some of the northern parts of China, to which, some time ago, I sent samples of Australian wool, and wrete, although it may not be immediately adopted as an article of manufacture, it is still highly approved of, and regarded by the Chinese as preferable to cotton as wadding for winter clothing. Indeed, when I consider the vast population of China, the nature of its climate, and the applicability of our wool to all the domestic wants of its inhabitants, I feel confident that ere long we may look to that country as an additional mart for the sale of our produce, in exchange for which if we were only to obtain their teas, an incalculable benefit would result from our being enabled to retain that circulating medium which has been often so fatally withdrawn from foreign objects, at the sacrifice of our commercial prosperity.

After my return from China my departure for England cannot be long postponed, and should I still occupy the honorable position in which you have placed me, it will then be for you to determine how far my services might be advantageous to the district as its representative in London, and whether my instrumentality might not be more efficaciously employed there, in obtaining relief from those grievances of which you complain, than in vain appeals through the legislature to an obdurate Executive. You have already had experience that there is little hope of redress from the local authorities, and must feel convinced that it is from the home government alone our remonstrances are likely to meet with a satisfactory response—viewing also the magnitude of the all absorbing question of Separation, and the necessity of properly demonstrating to her Majesty's Government the expediency and justice of that measure, I feel assured that the personal advocacy of one having the interests of the District sincerely at heart, would be productive of the best results, and with the co-operation of our new Parliamentary agent, the Honorable Francis Scott, and those members who are already associated with him on behalf of the colony; I should hope that the day of your liberation could not be long delayed.

I feel it my duty to submit these matters to your consideration; and trusting that whatever may be our future relations, you will always consider me the true and devoted friend of your interesting District and its people.

I have the honor to remain,

Gentlemen,
Your faithful and obedient servant,

B. BOYD.

"CRISPIN ARMS" INN"

Clarence-street,

OPPOSITE BARRACK-LANE.

HENRY WINEBERG begs to acquaint his friends and the public in general that he has commenced business in the above well-known establishment, as a Licensed Victualler, and trusts by the strictest attention to his customers to merit their patronage and support—he can assure them that the whole of his stock has been selected with the greatest care, from the choicest samples, and which, to meet the depression of the times, he is determined to sell at the following unprecedentedly low prices.

Rum Jamaica	per glass.
Brandy Martell's	0 2½
Gin, pure Holland	0 5
Whiskey, Irish and Scotch	0 5
Porter London	0 2½
Ale, Burton and other English	0 2½
Ale and Porter	0 1½
Cape Wine (per quart)	0 10
Ale and Porter, Dunbar's (per bottle)	1 0

Always on hand a large quantity of cordials foreign wines, and liquors, at equally low prices. Good accommodation for country friends. Also, an eight-stall stable, spacious yard, &c., with dry storage, for any description of property.

Sydney, November 7.

REMOVAL.

DR. MACFARLANE to the Fourth House North of his late residence,
55, PITT-STREET,

Colonial Observer Price Current.

THURSDAY, DEC. 19

Colonial Produce.

Grain, Flour, Grass, &c.

Main table with columns: IMPORTS, FROM, TO, REMARKS, PRICE, PER, REMARKS. Includes categories like BEER, BOTTLED, SPIRITS, COFFEES, SUGAR, SOAP, TOBACCO, FRUIT, and various other goods.

Exports.

Table with columns: PRICE, PER, REMARKS, PRICE, PER, REMARKS. Lists export goods such as Wool, Choice Flocks, Oil, Sperm, and various oils.

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

DUTIES.

On all Spirits, the produce of the United Kingdom, or of British Possessions in the West Indies or North America, (via England) 9s. per gallon imperial.

On all unmanufactured tobacco, 1s. 6d. per lb.; and on all manufactured Tobacco and Snuff, 2s. per lb.

On all other Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, not being the produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom, £10 for every £100 in value.

Mercantile Bills on England, at 60 @ 90 days' sight, 1/5 Discount; Private Bills on Calcutta, at 60 Days 1s. 9d. Rupee; Bank Bills, at 30 days " Not drawing " Madras, " " Canton, " " Freight on Oil to London, £4 & 1/2 Ton. To Liverpool, £4 & 1/2 Ton.

Refined Sugars.

Table listing refined sugar products like Fine loaves and tilters, Utters, Crushed Lumpers, etc.

Live Stock.

Table listing live stock items like Fat Cattle, Milch Cows, Working Bulls, etc.

Butchers' Meat, Poultry, &c.

Table listing butchers' meat and poultry items like Beef, Pork, Veal, Lamb, etc.

Dairy and Garden Produce

Table listing dairy and garden produce items like Colonial Cheese, Butter, Bacon, Hams, etc.

Sundries.

Table listing sundries items like Coals, Firewood, Cedar inch boards, etc.