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# No. 39

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TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS:

Those parties who are indebted to the Proprie tors of the "Colonial Observer" are requisted 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 goudness to forward the amount of their respective ac counts, with as little delay as possible, to this Office, or some of our Country Agents.

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

BARR AND KITCHEN.

# Colonial Politics.

THE CASE OF PORT PHILLIP — A GREAT CRISIS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES!

In the speeches of certain of the honourable members for Port Phillip on the 13th instant, on the motion of Mr. Robinson, the member for Melbourne, for Financial Justice to that District, certain announcements were made, particularly by Mr. Boyd and Dr. Nichelson, on the part of the general constituency of the district, which seemed to take the House generally, and especially the honourable and learned member for Sydney, with extreme surprise. It was aunounced therefore that if the liberal members of the Legislative Council should continue to pursue the course they had hitherto pursued towards Port Phillip, notwithstanding the valuable support they had uniformly received from the members for that District-putting their veto npon every measure upon which the entire population of Port Phillip had set their hearts-the people of Port Phillip would be compelled, in justice to themselves, and from the paramount regard they ought to have for their own interests in all such matters, to try whether they would not be better in the hands of the Government altogether; for we trust it will appear pretty clear to the reader, from the sequel of this article, that they can scarcely be worse than they actually are in those of the Liberals.

Of the three great measures on which the entire population of the District of Port Phillip have set their hearts, the first and greatest is the entire separation of that District from New South Wales, and its erection into a separate and independent colony. No doubt such a measure could not be effected by the Legislative Council; but if recommended by that body it would unquestionably be granted by the authorities at home. What then is the state of matters in regard to this measure in the Legislative Council ? Why, when it was brought forward in the course of the present session, on the motion of the Rev. Dr. Lang, and zealously advocated by all the other Port Phillip members, the only vote it obtained from members not representing that district was that of Mr. Lowe, who was then about to retire in disgust from the Council as a crown nominee, and who perhaps expected to get in for Port Phillip on the next vacancy, or at the next Goneral Election, Nat only did all the

Government officers and members oppose the measure, but all the liberal members opposed it also, notwithstanding the uniform and valuable support they had received in all their measures of reform from the Port Phillip members!

It is quite evident therefore that if the people of Port Phillip have little to expect from the Government in reference to this great measure, they have iust as little, and perhaps still less, to expect from the Liberal members. They have nothing to hope for from the latter in return for their uniform support: they may get something from the former; and they have an unquestionable right in such circumstances to take the matter into their serious consideration. No doubt it is very generous, disinterested, and patriotic for the Port Phillip people to assist the liberal members of the Middle District in carrying their measures of reform: but what do they get by it? Do they even get thanks? No! The very measure on which they have universally set their hearts, and in comparison with which they regard all others as insignificant, does not even receive one liberal vote besides those of their own members! In such circumstances have they not a clear right, and is it not their bounden duty, to look to themselves, and to consider whether they can possibly be worse than they are even in the hands of Sir George Gipps, arbitrary and despotic although he is in his principles and practice? Their six votes would give His Excellency a clear standing majority in the House; and surely Sir George would do something handsome for the Port Phillip people, in the way of recommending separation, in return for such a quietus to the Liberals during the remaining portion of his administration.

The arguments for the separation of Port Phillip were detailed at such length and with such force in the Debate on the subject in the Legislative Council on the 20th of August last, of which a full report was given at the time in this journal, that we shall not repeat them here; especially as our readers will find in another column a copy of a Petition on the subject to Her Majesty the Queen, upon which the six members for Port Phillip have unanimously agreed. On the reasoning contained in that Petition we are quite satisfied to rest the whole case. The argument put forth, by Mr. Windeyer, on behalf of the anti-Separationists, viz., that PortPhillip is in every respect a mere district of the Colony, exactly like those of Hunter's River, Bathurst, and Argyle, may doubtless be worthy of a special pleader; but it is surely unworthy of a moment's serious considera-

Port Phillip, with its splendid harbour commanding the whole Southern coast from Cape Howe to the boundary of South Australia, is as evidently formed by nature to be a separate and distinct community from that of New South Wales—whose splendid harbour of Port Jackson commands in like manner the whole of the Eastern coast from Cape Howe to the northern limits of the Colony—as it is from those of Van Dieman's Land, Southern Australia, or Swan River. The idea of

binding the two together into one Colony is absurd; and although it may be very true that the addition of Port Phillip to this Colony is calculated to give its Legislature a much greater weight with the Home Government than it would otherwise have, what is such an argument or consideration to the people of Port Phillip? Situated and circumstanced as they are, have they not as good a right to all the benefits and advantages unquestionably resulting from the condition of a separate and independent Colony as we have? And is it any compensation to them for the want of these benefits and advantages to be told that they are serving the important purpose of a make-weight to New South Wales, and are helping to render that great Colony more powerful and influential at home?

The second great measure on which the Port Phillipians had set their heart was the establishment of a General System of Education. There was not one solitary petition in favour of a Denominational System from that part of the colony; and the inhabitants of Port Phillip generally, having been extremely ill-treated under the Denominational System in times past, were extremely desirous that a comprehensive system, to include all classes and denominations, should be adopted for that district. And to whom are they indebted for the refusal of such a system, and for the indefinite perpetuation of the existing system of pitiful inefficiency? Why, in great measure, to one of the leading liberals of the colony-to the honourable and learned member for Durham! It was chiefly, if not entirely, to that honorable member's influence and efforts that his Excellency was indebted for the majority he obtained in the Committee of Supply for continuing the Denominational System, agreeably 10 the arbitrary principles of his Message, and in the teeth of the resolutions of the Council. What then, we ask, have the people of Port Phillip to expect from the liberal members, or what reason have they to attach themselves to their peculiar interests in the Legislative Council?

The third of the three great measures to which we have adverted, as being transcendently interesting and important in the estimation of the people of Port Phillip, is the measure of financial justice demanded in their name and on their behalf by the honorable member for Melbourne, viz., that the whole of the Ordinary Revenue of Port Phillip shall be expended within the District. Nothing can possibly be more accordant with equity and justice than this; but with the exception of the Port Phillip members - and one of them too was unavoidably absent-not a single member of the House, Government officer, nominee, or liberal, voted for it. On the contrary they all strenuously opposed it on the notorious pretence that Port Phillip is in no respect differently situated or circumstanced from the districts of Hunter's River, Bathurst, or Argyle, respectively; thereby justifying, or rather vainly attempting to justify, the abstraction of £19,000 a year from the future Revenue of Port Phillip. We refer our readers for a refutation of this notable fallacy, urged in

excuse for this most unwarrantable procedure, the petition to the Queen already reterred to.

In these circumstances it is quite evident that Port Phillip has nothing to expect from the present Council. Nineteen thousand per annum of her proper revenue is to be abstracted from the District under the authority of the liberal majority in that Council! The very idea of the separation of Port Phillip is scouted by that majority, and one of its leading members even makes common cause with the Obstruction in refusing her the boon of a General System of Education! In such circumstances is it possible that Port Phillip can be worse off under the absolute rule and authority of Sir George Gipps than under the present Legislative Council? We think not, to tell the plain truth in the matter; and the Port Phillippians are precisely of the same opinion, and have accordingly made up their minds, in the event of a dissolution, to leave the nomination of their six members to His Excellency the Governor; who will thus have a standing majority in the House and be able thereafter to carry whatever measures he thinks proper.

This, we must inform our readers, is no suggestion of ours. It took us as much by surprise, when we first heard of it, as it did Mr. Wentworth or the Council; and we confess we were very doubtful at first both of its justice and of its propriety. But on looking at the matter calmly and deliberately, we could not help thinking that the Port Phillippians were in the right after all-This is the best card in their hand-the one that will enable them to win the game, and no mistake-and we have forced them to play it in self-defence. The Port Phillip people will thus be enabled to render the present Legislative Council a tenfold greater nuisance to this part of the Colony than the last, and they will virtually compel the people of New South Wales Proper to rise up as one man to demand Separation in order to get rid of them, bag and baggage.

Of course the present Port Phillip members, being all men of liberal principles and views, who look only to the real interests of their constituents, and who are sincerely of opinion that their separation from this colony is a measure of indispensable necessity to their social and political advancement, could not be parties to any such measure But we have no besitation in adding that if their constituents were determined on such a measure, they would not stand in the way. No doubt most of the Port Phillip members could, in such an event, easily get in again for electoral districts in this part of the colony, if they either wished it, or might think it worth their while, with such a Government majority in the future Council as his Exceljency would then command. But the probability is that most of them would not think it worth their while to hold seats in such a House. In such circumstances they would probably conclude with the poet,

The post of honour is a private station, and would wait patiently for Separation and better times.

REPRESENTATION OF CAMDEN. As the honourable and learned member for Camden is expected shortly to leave Sydney for Port Phillip, where he has been appointed to the vacant seat on the Judicial Bench, rival candidates are already canvassing the County for the seat that will thereby be thrown vacant in the Legislative Council ; Mr. William Macarthur being up on the interest of his family and connexions in the county, and Mr. A. Osborne, of Illawarra, a brother of Dr. Osborne's, who voluntarily retired after announcing himself a candidate at the last General Election, on that of his, Now, although we have no objections to Mr. W. Macarthur personally, and rather suppose we should agree with him on most points as to the best interests of the Colony, we cannot forget how his family have hitherto presumed to treat the County of Camden. Last election his brother and himself assigned it over to Mr. Roger Therry, and this time they are going to keep it for one of themselves! Now they have only to succeed in this object-this conspiracy, as it appears to us, against the freedom and independence of the County, this attempt to convert it into a mere appanage of their family-and to follow up that success by a similar attempt when the present Council shall have been dissolved, to exclude the entire constituency of Camden from their proper weight and influence in future in the Legislature of the Colony. Let the free and independent Electors of Camden therefore ponder over this peculiar aspect of their case. Let them bear in mind that their county was disposed of last time by private contract, by the Macarthur family, without the consent of a large portion of the constituency and that it is therefore their unquestionable interest, as we apprehend it is also their bounden duty, to dispose of it this time themselves by giving their votes and influence for Mr. Alick Osborne, By the way there are several pairs of old boots" we should like much to see out of the Legislative Council at its next meeting, as they are evidently " past mending, and scarcely creditable even for such a presence; the "souls" being completely gone and the upper leather perfectly worthless We confess, however, we are not sufficiently acquainted with the signs of the times to know whether we are to anticipate a dissolution, but we wish it much for several reasons; and as for the next Governor,
O! but he's lang o' comin' !

DRAFT OF A PETTION TO THE QUEEN FOR THE SEPARATION OF PORT PHILLIP, FROM THE SIX MEMBERS FOR THE DISTRICT. TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAJESTY.

Most Gracious Sovereion.

We, your Majesty's loval and dutiful subjects, the undersigned members of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, representing the entire district of Port Pullip, nog leave to approach your Majesty with the assurance of our cordial attachment to your Majesty's Royal Person and Government.

We hundly solicit parmierion to approach.

We humbly solicit permission to represent to your Majestythat, in our deliberate opinion, to your Majestythat, in our deliberate opinion, the District of Port Phillip, which at present constitutes the Southern portion of the Colony of New South Wales, is peculiarly fitted—as well from its superficul extent, it geographical position and its other physical characteristics, as from the amount, respectability, and intelligence of its population, from its entire isolation from all other Colonial communities, and from the comparatively help state of general advancement which it has so speedily attained—for bong useparate and independent Colony. We beg therefore to submit to your Majesty that the superficial extent of the District of Port Phillip is 139.500 Square miles, while that of the undormentioned British Colonies is as follows:—

as follows: -

ditta ditto. ditto. Occupying, as it does, the South eastern angle of this vast continental island, the District of Port Phillip extends upwards of five hundred miles along the Great Southern Ocean, from Cape Howe to the Eastern boundary of Southern Australia, having the extensive harbour or inland sea, from which it derives its name and its peculiar commercial capabilities, as its natural outlet, and the town of Melbourne, its natural outlet, and the Cuty of Sydney demanded the Melbourne of Port Jackson as its natural outlet, and the Cuty of Sydney its natural and proper capital: the entire trade and commorce of the Southern portion of the Colony necessarily concentrating itself in and around the inlet of Port Phillip while that of the Northern portion, or Middle district, is necessarily concentrated in and around Port Jackson. The commercial relations of Port Phillip are therefore with Lundon, not with any other portion of the Colony of New South Wales; and these relations are managed through the town of Melbourne, not through the City and port of Sydney. In this peculiarity of its geographical position, Your Majesty will doubtless recognize the essential difference of the case of Port Phillip, as recards New South Wales, from that of Upper Canada, which had no port of its own for Transatlantic commerce, as recards the Lower Province of that Colony.

From these physical characteristics of the District your Majesty will perceive that the colonists of Port Phillip are entirely solated from those of the Middle or Sydney District of New South Wales—as much so as they are from those of the Middle or Sydney District of New South Wales—as much so as they are from those of the Middle or Sydney District of New South Wales—as much so as they are from those of the Middle or Sydney District of New South Wales—as much so as they are from those of the Middle Occupying, as it does, the South eastern

forty thousand horned cattle and fire thousand horses, besides a very large amount of other valuable property in vessels, buildings and cultivated land; the Ordinary Revenue of the district for the year 1843 having amounted to £61,343 14s, 8d., while the Imports for that year amounted to £183 321, and the Exports to £27.672.

In such circumstances as this extraordinary developement of the natural resources of the District implies, we humbly submit to your Majesty whether the District of Port Phillip is not fully and fairly entitled to the rank and position of a separate and independent Colony, and whether the compulsory union of that District with New South Wales proper, from the capital of which its own commercial capital and natural outlet is six hundred miles distant is not as unreasonable in itself, as it is unjust to the inhabitants of Port Phillip and opposed to the whole tenour and practice of Britist colonization. For we beg to remind Yura Majesty, that Port Phillip was origically settled, not from New South Wales, but from Van Dieman's Land; the whole Southern coast of this vast island having lain waste and unoccupied for nearly halt a century after the original settlement of New South Wales; and we humbly submit that it is accordant with the uniform practice of your Majesty's predecessors, whenever separate and distinct colonial communities capable of self government have in any instance been formed within the nominal limits of any particular Colonial Territory, to erect such communities into separate and in dependent colonies, although of much more limited extent and far less favourably circumstanced for the purpose, than that of Port Phillip. In accordance with this principle the ancient Colory of Virginia had In such circumstances as this extraordinary limited extent and far less lavourably circumstanced for the purpose, than that of Port Phillip. In accordance with this principle the ancient Colory of Virginia had two separate portions of its original territory ent off from it at two different periods to form the colonies of Maryland to the northto form the colonies of Maryland to the northward and of Carolina to the southward; and although the colonists of Virginia petitioned the government of King Charles the First against the separation of Maryland from their territory, it was nevertheless effected. In accordance with this principle also the colony of Carolina was itself subsequently divided into the two separate colonies of North and South Carolina; of which the latter was at a still later period subdivided by the establishment of the colony of Georgia within its original limits.

But we would humbly beg to refer your Majesty to a much more recent and still more apjesty to a much more recent and still more ap-posite precedent for the measure we have taken the liberty to recommend for Port Phillip, in the separation of Van Dieman's Land forn the Colony of New South Wales in the year 1825; for although the Island of Van Dieman's 1825; 101 attitude, it the island of Valt Dieman's Land is separated from the territory of New South Wales by Bass' Straits, its two principal ports of Hobart Town and Launceston are virtually nearer Sydney than Port Phillip; and in the year 1825, when Van Dieman's Land was separated from New South Wales and erected into a distinct and independent Colony, the population and resources, the revenue and trade population and resources, the revenue and trade of that island were all inconsiderable and in-significant in comparison with those of Port Phillip at the present moment, as your Ma-j-sty will perceive from the following com-parison of their respective Statistics:—

P RT FRILLIP IN 1843. P RT FILLLE IN 1040Population 25,000
Ordinary Revenue £61,343 14
Expenditure £54352 0
Imports £183,921 0
Exports £277,672 0
Sheep 2,000,000
Cattle 140,000
Horses 5,000

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND IN 1824. Population (including 5,938 convicts ...... convicts
Ordinary Revenue
Expenditure 12643 £ 6.866 £32,126 16 £62 000 0 £14 500 0 0 0 Imports .... Exports
Slicep Numbers in 1828,
Cattle three years after
Separation 553 691

Horses ) Separation 2,035

If it should be urged, in reply to these statements, that the comparatively recent union of the Colonies of Upper and Lower Canada, as well as of those of Dernarra and Berblee respectively, indicates a totally different policy on the part of the Imperial Government in the present day, we humbly beg to submit to your Majesty that the union of the Canadas was a case entirely say generas; the union of these provinces having become indispensably necessary as a measure of state policy wisely. these provinces having become indispensably necessary as a measure of state polity wise's intended to neu ranze the great political evis arising from the presence of a large colonial population of foreign origin in Lower Canada, Andasto the union of the Colonies of Demerara and Berbier, as the coast time of these united colonies does not exceed two hundred miles altogether, it would have been impelitie in the externe to have continued to maintain two separate colonial establishments withir comparatively narrow limits of B

separate coronal estation of British Guiana.

We humbly bee, moreover, to submit to your Majesty that the necessity for the erection of Port Phillip into a separate colony, altozether independent of New South Wales, has already been virtually acknowledged by the Imperial Government; Port Phillip having all along had a Superintendent, a Resident Judge, and various other offices and establishments to be found in no other subordinate district of the colony. And while this subordinate, inefficient, and unsuisfactory government or sts the inhibitants £41748 0s. 3d, per annum for a population or 25,000, the government of the neighbouring colony of South Australia, with a population precisely similar in its origin and pursuits, costs the inhibitants only £25,000 per annum for a population of 18,000; thereby demonstrating that it is not true, as is commonly alleged by those who are opposed to the separation of Port Phillip from New South Wales, that the government of that district, as a separate and independent colony, would necessarily be much more expensive than it is at present. than it is at present.

than it is at present.

But the great practical grievance of which
the inhabitants of Port Phillip universally,
and, in our opinion, justly complain, as the
result of the commulsory union of that district
with the Cotony of New South Wales, is the with the Colony of New S. ath Wales, is the annual abstraction of a large portion of the proper revenue of the district, and its appropriation, under the authority of the Legislative Connell, for purposes and objects in which the inhabitants of Port Philitp can have no interest, no concern; thereby retarding indefinitely the general advancement of the district, and the porcessive development of its vast resources. For we beg to remind your Majesty that Port Phillip has not only never cost either the mother country or New South Wales one farthing for its establishment or support, but a surplus of £176,000 of its land revenue, over and above the payment of the whole amount of immigration into Port Phillip, has gone into the general revenue of the whole amount of immigration into Port Phillip, has gone into the general revenue of the Colony, and been appropriated for the encouragement and support of immigration into New South Wales proper; while the estimated Ordinary Revenue of the District for the year 1845 exceeds the estimated expenditure for that year by no smaller an amount than £19,000 or 19-10by. It will thus appear to your Management of the property of the prop 1845 exceeds the estimated expenditure for that year bynn smaller an amount than £19,000 or theby. It will thus appear to your Majests that although a Representative System of Government has in so far been conceded to the Colony of New South Wales, that concession, as far as the inhabitants of Port Phillip are concerned, is a mere mockery and delusion; the only service who the six members for that district can, under existing circumstances, render to their constituents, in a financial point of view, being to assist in legalizing the annual and unwarrantable abstraction of £19,000 per annum of their proper frevenue, under the authority of the General Legislature. In such circumstances your Majesty will not be surprised at the strenuous opposition which all the other members of the icepstaltive Council, save one, have hitherto exhibited towards the separation of Port Phillip; for so long as it is the interest of five-sixths of the members of that body to retain Port Phillip in a state of vassalage and dependence under New South Wules, it is hopeless to expect either financial justice for agreeommendation of its exection into a separate and independence colony.

But your Majesty will, doubtless, perceive

a recommendation of its erection into a separate and independent colony.

But your Majesty will, doubtless, perceive that the case of Port Phillip is one really deserving of your Majesty silmediate interference in behalf of the inhabitants of the district on another and still higher ground, when we add that although Port Phillip is allowed to return six representative members to the Corontal Legislature, not one of the six members actually returned is a resident in the District; for although the twenty-five thousand individuants of Port Phillip, being almost exclusively recently arrived inmigrants from the mother country or from Van Dieman's Land and New South Wales, and many of them men of superior intelligence and education, undoubtedly comprise a nucle larger. them men of superior intelligence and education, undoubtedly comprise a nuch larger
number of fit and proper persons to represent
the District than any other District of an
equal amount of population in the Colony, it
has been found impracticable to obtain the
services of a single resident proprietor or inhabitant of the District for the purpose; mea
of the requisite intelligence and ability being

either unable or unwilling to absent themselves from their families and establishments for five months successively every year to attend the meetings of a Colonial Legislature at the dis-tance of six or eight hundred miles from their tance of fix or eight hundred miles from their usual places of residence. Highly therefore as we appreciate individually the honour of representing the constituency of a district whose rapid and general advancement in colonization is unprecedented in the history of your Majesty's vast empire, we cannot consent to continue to be all thanks as a continue to the state of the state o is unprecedented in the history of your Majesty's vast empire, we cannot consent to continue to hold this honourable position without protesting against the injustice that is thus done to our constituents, who, if they had a Domestic Legislature, would unquestionably be able to find among themselves many men of superior intelligence, equally able to unanage their affairs with any of us, and far better ac puninted with the circumstances and wants of the District than we, who are all resident in Sydney, can possibly be. Noris this the only evil to which our constituents are subjected from the great distance of Port Phillip, and especially of the western portion of that District, from the seat of Government; for as gentlemen of the requisite standing in society in that portion of the territory cannot be expected to attend the meetings of the Select Committees of the Legislative Council to give evidence in regard to its actual circumstances and more pressing wants, the business of legislation, as far as the interests of the District are concerned, is conducted in great measure in the dark.

On these grounds we humbly pray that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the case of our constituents into your Majesty's favourable consideration, and to order that the requisite steps may be taken for freeleding the entire separation of the District of Port Phillipfrom New South Wales, and for its erection into a separate and independent colony.

Reiteraring the assurance of our cordiar attachment to your Majesty's Royal Person

into a separate and independent colony.
Relievating the assurance of our cordial attachment to your Majesty's Royal Person and Government,
With profound veneration,
Your Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, Sydney, New South Wales, 24th Dec., 1844.

# PUSEYISM AND POFERY.

(From the 'Morning Chronicle,' August 14.) Attention has been directed by a contemporory to an elaborate work the Rev. W. G. Ward, a fellow of Balioli College, Oxford. It might have been expected that this production would, before now, have attracted the notice of some ecnow, nave arraced the notice of some ec-clesiastical authority; but there is as yea no appearance that it has done s., It will be a matter of interest, if not of surprise, to our readers to learn how far a minister of our Protestant Church can depart from Protestantism in his writings

with impunity.

The work to which we refer is entitled, "The Ideal of a Christian Church," contains the substance of a series of articles which appeared in the British Critic (a periodical since defunct), and startled many even of the Puseyite party by their un-compromising assertion, not of Anglo-Catholic, but of Roman Catholic opinions. The articles in question were remarkably able and eloquent, and were evidently written by a man too much in earnest to be deterred from speaking out by any fear of the odium which he was sure to provoke. Those articles are now avowed, every obnoxious opinion in them is re-stated, every, strong expression is repeated, and the whole system, regarded as true by the au-thor, is exhibited distinctly to the public. That system is neither more nor less, so

ar as a layman can judge, than the Roman Catholic system in its integrity.

The delineation given of "the ideal of a Christian Church" is simply a description of the Roman Catholic system, Auricular confession, penances, intercession of saints, belief in the doctrine of purgatory monastic establishments, and all other points peculiar to the Roman Catholic system, are to be found in the "ideal' which the Faglish Church is to be made to resemble, and the development of the " id-al" involves the most pointed and unqualified condemnation of tenets supposed to be distinctive of Protestantism. principle of private judgment is declared to lead necessarily to Atheism, and even Atheism is represented as morally superior to the Lutheran doctrine of justification by faith. The "sinfulness" of the Reformation is a phrase not strong enough to ex-press the author's detestation of that great movement, and the position of the English Church he considers "wholly indetensible Church he considers by external historical ecclesiastical argu-ments." Under these circumstances Man

the adult, until the latter has become nvinced that his spiritual safety clearly co requires him to enter a new connection. Mr. Ward sees in his own church instances of such high spiritual attainment that he could not, with a safe conscience abandon a connection under which he knows these results to be possible: but if others have a strong conviction that the Roman Catholic system can alone supply their religious wants, he would have them by all means embrace it. He sees no difficulty or objection to remaining behind himself with the intention of helping to make the Anglican Church as Roman as possible.

That we do not unfairly represent Mr. Ward's views, will sufficiently appear from a passage in which he refers to a former publication. Three years ago, he says, he published the opinion that the Thirty-nine Articles were "not directed against who retained the old doctrines, so that they were willing to join in a protest against the shameful corruptions in existence, and also to give up the Pope;" and then he consaid plainly that in subscribing the Articles, I RENOUNCE NO ONE ROMAN DOC TRINK; yet I retain my fellowship, which I hold on the tenure of subscription, and have received no ecclesiastical censure in any shape. It may be said, indeed, that individual bishops have spoken against those opinions, but where does the institu tion of our Church give individual bishops any power of authoritatively declaring

This seems to us rather an awkward fact for the authorities of the Church of Eng-How Mr. Ward reconciles his own mind to the subscription of the Thirtynine Articles we do not profess to understand; but he declares himself able to subscribe them with sincerity, without renouncing any one Roman dectrine. Is it true, then, that a clergyman who publicly professes to hold all the Roman doctrines, can hold a preferment, if he can bring himself to subscribe? May he write and preach what he pleases upon that single condition? If this be the case, it is decondition in this series that the theorem. If the theology of Exeter Hall and of Maynooth can both exist in the national church, it might be worth considering whether its creeds and formularies could not be so modified as to allow some of the Dissenters to share its advantages. It is rather absord that the Thirty-nine Articles should be stringent only in excluding Protestants, and should form no obstacle to Roman Catholics remaining in the church.

We do not wonder that the Archbishop of Dublin should desire to revive the Con vocation, as a means of settling the present differences. The existence of these differences amongst men who have agreed in a very minute profession of faith, is an anomaly which does not leave the most favourable impressions with respect to the sincerity of the professors. Whether a Sincerity of the professors. Whether a Convocation would be able to apply an effectual remedy to the mischief is a question to which the answer is by no means clear; but it is clear enough that, for the credit of the church, some remedy ought to be found.

# NATIONAL EDUCATION.

(From the Times, Aug. 7.)

House of Commons, August 6, 1844.

Captain Bernal, who had given notice of a motion for a return of all instruc-tions given to Lord Heytesbury respecting the future disposal of Church patronage with reference to the Education Board, began his speech by reading the letter addressed by Sir R. Peel to Lord De Grey at the outset of that nobleman's lieutenancy, and then read a list of the clergymen whom Lord De Grey had pro moted, and whom the hon, member characterized as being generally adverse to the system of national education in Ireland. No Minister was ever more obliged than Sir R. Peel to the education system; it had done more to prevent a rebellion in Ireland than all the military preparations of last year and all the right hon. baronet's army of occupation; and he ealled upon the right hon, ba onet, therefore, to give a pledge that nothing should be done by Lord Heytesbury's Government which could injure the educational principle in

Sir R. Peel said, that what he had promised was, that he would never press upon Lord De Grey the promotion of any elergyman upon were political grounds; and he had kept his

word. He believed that in fact the Irish Government had been wholly influenced in their clerical appointments by the professional fitness of the candidates; although, undoubtedly, there were some of them who much to his regret, had taken a strong part against national education. He was, happy, however, to find that the objections to the system were gradually wearing away, and that the numbers of the schools, and of the chil ren taught in them, were rapidly increasing At one time there seemed to have been a very general notion that the Scriptures were interdicted in those schools; he was happy to have this opportunity of contradicting that mis take, which was totally without foundation He repeated what he had before declared, that it was the intention of Government to give their warm and cordial support to the National system; a distinct proof of which they had afforded already, in refusing to comply with the d. sire of their own friends, that a separate establishment should be voted for the children of the Established Church, As to the papers now moved for, none such were in existence. He had conversed with Lord Heytesbury, and imparted his own views to him : but he would tell the House that he had not made it a sinc qua non in the promotion of Irish clergymen that they should be partisans of the National system. To have required this would have been to enlist the pride of individuals against the very object which the Government had at heart; and no consideration should ever induce him to take so unwise

Mr. Wyse considered this debate as not without its use, since it had drawn forth declarations from Sir R. Peel which would clear misspprehension, and advance education and

Lord Ebrington wished that Sir R. Peel had made these declarations while he was in Op position. They might have done much good in discouraging the violence of his supporters.

Mr. Derby recommended that the clergy, whatever might be their individual opinions of the system, should do their best to improve the education given in the schools; but he thought it would be monstrous to make a clergyman's conscientious objection to the National system a bar to his promotion in the Church.

Mr. Sheil said, that what he complained of was, not the theory of the Government, but the inconsistency of their practice with that theory. By appointing those only who were adverse to the National system, the Government set the Church in array against the people. He knew, indeed, that the Church was a sort of perquisite of the Lord-Lieutenant, uncontrolled by the Home Department; but here was a question not merely of political but of religious importance; and some favour ought therefore to be shown to the friends of the National system, which embraced all

Lord Eliot bore testimony to the zeal and diligence of Lord De Grey in the selection of candidates for clerical promotion. Unfortunately, a large proportion of the ablest and most useful of the Protestant clergy were averse to the National system; and it would therefore be difficult, even were it expedient which he thought it was not, to establish an exclusion of all by whom that system was not supported.

Mr. M. J O'Connell objected in a particular manner to one of Lord De Grey's episcopal appointments. He did not wish that there should be an express rule excluding all op. ponents of the National system; but he did wish that there should not be a practice excluding all supporters of it.

Captain Bernal briefly replied. He did not ith a rule laid down excluding the opponents f the system, but he did wish to see some of supporters promoted. He begged to withits supporters proi draw his motion.

DISRUPTION OF THE PRESBYTERIAN STATE CHURCH IN CANADA.

(From the Colonial Gizette of Au .. 17.) (From the Colonial Grzette of Au., 17.)

Kingston papers of the 11th instant shew that the minority of the Synod who voted against Dr. Cook's Resolutions seceded under protest, and formed a new body under the name of the Presbyterian Church of Canada."

The Rev. Mr. Starke, the Modera'ro of the regular Synod, was one of those who withdrew from that body, and the Rev. Mr. Rintul, secretary. The Rev. Dr. Cook was appointed Moderator of the Synod of the Church of Scotland, and a committee was appointed to draw up a reply to the protest of the minority, to report to the next meeting at Montreal, and then the Synod adjourned.—

Quebec Gazette, July 15, 1844. (From the Scotsman, August 17.)

Wednesday forenoon a stated meet ing o' the Commission of the General Assembly of the Free Church was held in the New College, George-street—Dr. Black of Aberdeen, Moderator.

#### NEW CHARGES.

It was intimated that twenty applications It was intimated that twenty applications for new charges had been forwarded to the committee appointed by last Assembly to carry out the riews of that court, in reference to the sanctioning of charges. It was agreed to remit these applications to the committee, t state whether any and what number of them were of a nature which warrented a departure from the principle, that the General Assembly shall be the only court having the power to sanction charges—to report at a future diet.

REPORT OF THE COLONIAL COMMITTEE.
Mr. Sym laid the report of the committee on the table. The committee recommended that two of the most eminent ministers should that two of the most emment ministers should immediately be sent out to British North America for six months, for the purpose of or-ganizing the Church in that part of the word, and for instructing theological students; and that two Caelic ministers, and at least six preachers, should also be sent out.

Dr Bunns of Paisley, at some length, ad uressed the Commission on the favourable field which presented itself to the Free Church in Canada and Nova Scotia, and assured them that the desire for ministers of the Free Church was universal.

Dr. Cunningham then proposed resolutions

Dr. Cunningham then proposed resolutions approving of the recommendations contained in the report, and moved that the thanks of the Commission by conveyed to Dr. Burns.

The resolutions having been agreed to, and a small committee appointed to fix upon two ministers to proceed to America, the Mode rator conveyed the thanks of the Commission

e Commission then adjourned till seven

#### EVENING SEDERUNT.

The Commission mot in the evening in the hall at Tanfield, which was about half filled.
Mr. Sym intimated, that the colonial committee had since last dict received a communi mittee had since last diet received a communi-cation from Nova Scotia, in consequence of the terms of which it would be necessary to send out to America three instead of two ministers, as agreed to in the forenoon. The committee had also since resolved to recom-mend that Mr. Negg, Mr. Guthrie, and Mr. M'Farlane of Paisley, should be solicited to go out on the important errand of the Church; and he hoped that these gentlenen would be prevailed on to devote their services in so good a cause.

cause. Mr. M'Farlane of Renfrew then read a re port by the committee on the state of religion which occupied upwards of two hours in read ing, at the conclusion of which Dr. Burns and or, Candish successivly spoke in favour of the report, which was unanimously agreed to. The Commission adjourned shortly after 11 o'clock, till the 11th of September.

# THE EMPEROR OF MOROCCO.

Considerable public attention is at the present moment drawn towards this potentate who has become embroiled with the French in consequence of his delay to punish as traitors those chiefs who, without his permission, have improperly attacked the French on the fron tiers. For this the French have demanded satisfaction.

"It will not be uninteresting to our readers therefore, to glance at the personal character of the Emperor, or Sultan, as he is styled by travellers, upon whose conduct in this affair probably rests, in some degree, the peace of Europe.

"Muley Abderraham, then, the Emperor is between fifty and sixty years of age, robust, and of active habit, but of brutal and cruel character, whilst he possesses a more despotic power than any other even of Mahometan potentates. He is not even held in check by a mufti, an ulema, or even a council or divan He is supposed to possess a divine character and to be superior to all law.

"Yet this monarch must pay respect to long established usages and institutions; must not invade the domestic privacy of any of his sub jects; and must even give public audience four times a week to administer justice to all who may appeal to him from the cadi, or local governor. On these occasions he appears on horseback, in a superb state, in an open interior court of the palace. He is mounted on a snow white steed, which with arched crest and measured steps, is moving majestically under his Sheerefian burden. The colour of the horse is supposed to indicate his Sublime Highness's humour; for white is the symbol of peace and good will; black, that of hatred and war; chesnut, that of displeasure, &c The bridle and head trappings are superb being of green silk richly embroidered in gold, wherein is portrayed he saured emblem of Solumon's seal; and an the hollow of the

COMMISSION OF THE FREE CHURCH. neck is a small pouch of scarlet leather, therein is held a portion of the earth of the holy Breer's tomb; and by its side, in strange conjunction, the polished tooth of some enarmous boar, an infallible remedy against the evil eye. The saddle, which reposes on a housing of orange damask, is quilled in green, having a poitrel and girths of the stoutest silk interwoven with gold thread. The ample stirrups are of massive gold beautifully chased.

"The Sultan's simple dress forms a stricking contrast with the richness of his horse-furniture. He wears a castan of white kerseymere. embroidered with pale blue silk, fastened by a plain silver buckle. A muslin turban with the silk tuft of royalty, crowns his imperial head; and over this hangs gracefully, in full broad folds, a transparent haik of the finest fabric of Fas. His legs are equipped in boots of white Morocco leather, curiously worked in devices with silk thread. Above his head is borne a very large umbrella, which is in Morocco to this day the ensign of royalty, and still continues to be in various nations of the East. The suitors prostrate themselves on the ground.

"The Sultan's favourite mode gaining the objects of his ambition is by poison. It appears that he poisoned Solyman Abderrahman, his predecessor and cousin; and a letter from Tangier, published in the Algerie, states, that since the accession of the present Emperor to the throne of Morocco, he has before his eyes the crime by which he ascended it. The fear of poison incessantly presents itself Ito his imagination. No one can approach him evcept his son; he alone is permitted to serve him, and he must first taste each dish. Sidi Mohammed, the Sultan's eldest son, was, for some time the guardian of his father, but it is now his youngest son, Monly Ali, who fills that office. These two sons are born of the same mother, an Englishwoman, called in the language of the country Rahmouna. Sidi Mohammed, the presumptive heir to the throne, is a man of about 36 years of age. His blue eyes und fair hair betray his semi-Britannic origin. He replaces his father on all important occasions. It is said that he commanded the Moroguin troops at the battle of Lalla Magrania on the 30th of May. He had for a long time maintained a direct communication with Abd-el Kader, whom he enconraged in his resistance to the French. Moroquins assert that but for him the ex-Emir would have made his submission several years since. Every time that a letter arrived in Abd el-Kader's camp from the Prince of Morocco it gave rise to great rejoicings."

# Port Phillip.

WE have received our files of Port Phillip papers up to the 13th instant. The following are extracts:

THE NEW GAOL .- Information baving been received that the New Gaol would be proclaimed in the Sydney Government be proclaimed in the Syuncy Source Cazette of Friday last, as a "gaol prison and house of correction" steps will be taken to occupy the new building without delay; it is expected that it will be taken possession of in the course of the present week. -P. P. Patriot.

Horses .- On Friday last, Mr. J. B. Kirk sold at the Cattle Yards fifty-four horses and mares, many of which were unbroken, at the following prices:— Twenty-five mares, with foals, from twelve to seventeen guineas; Colts, eight to twelve guineas. Several hacks were disof at the same time, and realized from ten to fourteen guineas. Mr. Kirk states that good hacks are in great demand.—P. P. Herald.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY .- A private meeting of English gentleman was held yesterday, at the office of Mr. Williams, the Barrister, to enter into arrangements for calling a public meeting of Englishmen for the formation of a society to be called the St. George's Society. There were present on the occasion—The Mayor, Messrs. Curr, Williams, Hull, Westby, and Dr. Campbell. The first banquet of the Society will take place on St. George's Day, 23rd April .- Ibid.

SCOTTISH NATIONAL FESTIVAL.—A meeting will be held on Friday evening, for the purpose of making the necessary preliminary arrangements, for the forth-coming festival in honor of Scotia's favorite poet, Robert Burns. The Rev. Dr. Long, M.C., is expected by the first trip of the chamrock, steamer, in the ensuing month, and should be arrive it is the intention of the stewards to gentleman to the banquet .- Ibid.

As a half-civilized BLACK SPRARED .black was riding on Mr. Forster's dray, on the Keilor road, near Mr. Watson's station, on Thursday afternoon, he was attacked by several of his sable brethren, one of whose spears entered his back and protruded the abdomen. The wounded man is not expected to live, and the mounted police at the time we went to press last night were in close search of the assassins. - Ibid.
THE "LAUNCESTON ADVERTISER."

This journal, the oldest established in the town, is ceased to be published, in consequence of the proprietor, Mr. Jolly, meeting with numerous disappointments. We regret sincerely the necessity which has driven Mr. Jolly into the Insolvent Court, and have no doubt that he will satisfactorily explain his affairs. Messrs. Button and Waddell, Mr. James Aiken-Button and head, and Mr. Henry Dowling, (the proprietors of the Examiner,) have taken charge of the establishment, and purpose, we believe, with the sanction of the Pro-visional Assignee of Mr. Jolly's estate to attempt the resuscitation of the journal Cornwalt Chronicle, Nov. 23. [Mr. Jolly was for a long time printer of the Gazette when that paper was edited by Mr. Arden.—Ed. P. P. H.]
GAS-LIGHT.—We have great pleasure

in stating in addition to the gratification which the introduction of every improvement whether in art generally or any distinct branch of mechanics to a young country from an old, that those who give a preference to gas over candie-night can in this town have their wishes in this respect fully gratified. A Mr. South, residing at New Town, who was long employed in gas manufactories in England, and per-fectly competent to conduct the whole process of gas-making, has lately betaken himself to the manufactory of portable gas, which we hear he will soon be prepared to furnish in such quantities as may be required. The fitting up of gas hights in shops, public-houses, &c., would by no means be attended with a heavy expense; indeed, not exceeding a few pounds in any case, except where the houses or establishments may be large, and when the superiority of the light produced from gas over candles is considered, not to mention anything of the economy attending the measure, the light thus reflected from a bat wing exceeding in brilliancy that produced by a dozon of candles, and the charge Mr. South proposes to make being only three farthings an hour; we have no hesitation in recommending Mr. South to the notice of the public, whose ingenuity, thus modestly rewarding himself, wou'd also prove beneficial to the public. Nor would the new mode of lighting shops, &c., prove an injury to those now so laudably engaged in candle making, as it would be some tim : ere it would supplant their trade, and the London market senting such a favourable field for the exportation of our colonial tallow, their enterprise might profitably be directed to other sources, and they would no doub not grumble much at sustaining a temgeneralize a great and obviously public good, Mr. South lighted our office with gas a few evenings since, which enables us to speak positively, from per-sonal inspection, of his ability to introduce this "new light" into the Province with

perfect effect — Ibid.

The Harvest.—The continuation of warm weather during the last ten days has had a beneficial effect upon the crops The hav harvest is now pretty general throughout the district. The crop is exceedingly heavy, and the quality not inferior to that received from our neighbours —the Vandemonians. The growers are now offering onen hay at 40s, per ton, Wheat, in favoured localities, is beginning to be slightly tinged with that beautiful golden tint so cheering to the heart of the anxious farmer. In some places we have seen it nearly seven teet high—the straw being proportionably strong and the ear as full and plump as any grown in Europe. The large quantity of land devoted to the growth of this grain, and the extraordinary heaviness of the crop induce us to believe we shall not require to import

much? Barley and oats are fast advancing to maturity, and should the weather prove fine for ten days more, reaping of these crops will become general. We have seen a sample of the former grain in the neighbourhood of the Moonee Moonee Ponds, termed English barley, which for quality and weight is fully equal to that cultivated in Britian. Our farmers have not, at present, devoted much to the cultivation of Maize, but the little now grow. ing appears to be getting on well, and from what we can learn it will thrive here even better than in the Middle Districtour soil being far better adapted for the purpose. The Potato crop promises to be a bountiful one, and should we have a continuance of fine weather, with an intervening shower of rain it would render it much service. Every description of vegetables appears plentiful in our market and of first-rate quality. The late showers have much improved our pasturage in the neighbourhood of Melbournegrass appears to grow rapidly and within our memory we have not before witnesse that spring-like appearance which it at present presents, and never was the feed for cattle so plentiful as at present. For the information of our farmers not be induced to export grain to Britain, we the information of our farmers who might quote the duty imposed on grain from British possessions: -Wheat, 4s.; Bar-ley, 6s.; Oats, 2s. per quarter. The last ley, 6s.; Oats, 2s. per quarter. quotations from the Mark Lane Express were:—Wheat, 54s. 9d. Barley, 34s. Oats, 22s. 2d. per quarter. Ibid.

THE CHURCH. -- The Episcopalian Church of this district has received a recruit in the person of the Rev. Mr. Dodd, who arrived by the Royal George. We have not yet heard where the rev. gentleman is to officiate. - Gazette.

### Legislative Council. -----

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18.

Wednesday, December 18.

Mr. Robinson presented a petition from Mr. Lo Sonel, one of the Assistant Protectors of aborigines in the district of Port Phillip, praying the Council to cause enquiry to be made into all the circumstances of his case. Petition read and received.

Mr. Cowper mayed that an address be presented to his Excellency requesting him to place on the estimates a further sum of £2 00 for the education of the humbler ciasses, according to the existing regulations.

Mr. Robinson moved as na mendment, the previous question, which was seconded by Mr. Bland, and after a brief discussion carried without a division.

The Attorney General's unotion for leave to bring in a Bill to facilitate appeals from the Sapreme Court was postponed until Thursday.

Mr. Windeyer brought up the report of the select committee on the Country of the select committee on the Country Courts of Requests Bill, which was ordered to be printed.

The Melbourne Corporation Act Suspension Bill was read a third time and passed, and ordered to be presented to the Governor

Requests Birl, which was ordered to be printed. The Melbourne Corporation Act Suspension Bill was read a third time and passed, and ordered to be presented to the Governor by the Spaker and the Colonial Treasurer.

To bouse then went into a committee of supply, and the following sams were roted:—
To detray the expenses of the Sydney police for 1815, E7227 17-. 14, to defray the expense of he Sydney p lice from the 2nd of August to the 31st December, 1844, £3000; to defray the expenses of the police for the town of Melbourne from the 2nd of August to 31st of December, 1844, £300 towards the support of schools in the district of Port Phillip during the present year, in addition to the sam aleember, 1844 £500; towards the support of schools in the district of Port Phillip during the present year, in addition to the sun already appropriated, £3:0; towards the support of schools in the district of Port Phillip during the year 1815, in addition to the sum already voted, £400; for the repair of bridges between Newcastle and Maitland, £50; for the exection of a lock-up at Ganning, £100. The house then resemble and alterwards.

he erection of a lock-up at Gunning, zeroo The house then resomed; and afterwards went into committee on the Circular Quay Wharlage Bill.

The Colonial Secretary having proposed the first enacting clause, it was opposed by Mr. Limb, and supported by Mr. Walker and Mr.

Wit deyer moved an amendment, the art. Wit deper moved an one-mine of the effect of which was to fix a duty to be paid to the government on all goods landed, learing all other charges to be settled by the parties

nemselves. Mr. Lord seconded this amendment, which as opposed by Mr. Lamb, Mr. Bland, was opposed by Mr. Lamb, Mr. Bland, Mr. Walker, and the Colonial Secretary, and on a dission was lost by a majority

of 4.

After some further discussion the clause, as moved by the Colonial Secretary, was adopted. The remainder of the bill was then concluded through, and the noise having resumed, the till was ordered to be engrossed and read a traict time on Firstay.

The house them went into committee on the estimates of expenditure for 1815 and Sic.

The house then went into committee on the estimates of expenditure for 1815, and Sir Thomas Mitchell and Mr. Lewis, the colonnal architect, were called in and examined with reference to the Conk's liver Dam; both o

whom suggested that many improvements might be made in the work. After this evidence had been taken the sum of £300 was voted towards the repair of the daw.

The Council then resumed, and afterwards went into committee on the Bank of Australia.

Shares bill, which received several amendsmares and was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on Friday.

The Council then adjourned.

THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at the usual

hour.
The Sergeant a' Arms having announced a The Sergeant a' Arms baving announced a message f om his Excellency the Governor, the Private Secretary was introduced, and presented the same (relative to the Estimates for 1845) which was read by the Speaker, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wentworth then brought forward the state of the second of the secon

Mr. Wentwork then brought loward the resolutions relative to the report of the select committee appointed to enquire into and report upon all grevances not connected with the lands of the territory, of which he had previously given notice. The hon, member the index of the territory, of which he had previously given notice. The hou, member said the report was a very imperfect one, inasmuch as many gravances existed which were not mentioned in it. The principal subjects alluded to in the report were the schedules, so novel and unconstitutional, attached to the act; the constitution of the District Councils, and the military and the relief of the constitution of the District Councils. act; the constitution of the District Councils and the police and gaols; upon all of which the universal opinion of the country was against the feeble opposition of the opposite benches. He also adverted to the grievance of having all offices of trust and honor in the colony conferred on persons in the United Kingdom, instead of being given to colonists. He pleaded guilty to the charge of having originated the new constitutional form of recomment, which are no distant paried by colony conterred on persons in the United Kingdom, instead of being given to colonists. He pleaded guilty to the charge of having originated the new constitutional form of government, which at no distant period hoped to see in operation, and he then saw the evils, as he did now, of having two conneils in operation in the colony together, by being divided into representatives of the people and nominees of the crown. He thought the crown mominees ought not to vote in the graning of supplies. Another grievance was the want of a responsible government. His friend the Colonial secretary admitted he was under no responsibility to that house; yet he seemed to think that such a state of things was more conducive to good government than the constitutional form ree manended in the report. The matters for legislation in that house were principally of a domestic and local nature, with which Great Brittau had nothing to do, and therefore there was no necessity for the up which Great Britan had nothing to do, and therefore there was no necessity for the uppointment of nominees of the crown to watch the interests of the government. He repudated the practice of the Governor putting his veto on bills which had been solemily deliberated upon and passed by the Council What had been the conduct of this imperial officer as he had been styled by his hon iriend opposite? Why, instead of finding him an impartial arbitrator between the Council and the mather country cover suggestion and impartial arbitrator between the Council and the mother country, every suggestion and every dispatch contained evidence of his determination to do excrything adverse to the weithening of this country and the enrichment of the mother country. All this proved that the deliberations of the house should be perfectly free and consequently and the perfectly free and consequently and their five deliberations. free and unrestrated on matters of local legis lation, and its decisions final and paramount to all other authority. In no single instance had the executive yielded to the voice of the majority of the people in that house. Under this state of things he thought it quite time for them to look about for the means of obtaining a remedy for these evils in a responsible government, but such means as it had been achieved with in other countries. Then, if a colonial treasurer could be found to pay 270,000 for immigration and debentures, they would have the power of impeachment, which the executive government at present treated as free and unrestricted on matters of local legis the executive government at present treated as

the executive government at present treated as a joke. The hon, gentleman concluded by moving the resolations, omitting the last section of the 2 d resolution.

The Colonial Secretary said he had intended to have gone through the whole of the resolutions seriating, and to have given his reasons for dissenting from almost the whole of them; but he thought he would consult his position that he thought he would consult his position at least he would content himself with recording his dissent from the whole of them.

Dr. Lang seconded the resolutions, and spoke at considerable length in their support, advocating the right of the colonists to govern themselves by a responsible elective assembly, independently of all executive control.

The Attorney-Generat could not allow these

The Attorney-General could not allow these resolutions to pass without recording list total dissent from the met of his having been the only member of the government appointed to the committee, his silenemight be constructed into an assent to their recommendations.

# Majority for the motion ..... 5

to the honorable Mr. Scott.

The appropriation bill was read a second time, and consider d in committee.

The customs bill was withdraws.

Mr. Foster moved that the house go intemmittee on the interest bill.
Mr. Robinson moved that the bill be deferred

for three months.

This amendment was lost by a majority of and the first clause was being discussed, it was discovered that there was not a qu present, and an adjournment took place.

# FRIDAY.

Upon the motion of the Attorney General, the correspondence of the committee of the Legislative Councit with the Hon. F. Scott, was ordered to be printed. The name of Mr. Boyd was added to the Corresponding Committee, on the motion of

Corresponding Committee, on the motion of Dr. N cholson.

The Circular Quay Wharf Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Appropriation Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Appropriation Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Interest Bill was considered in Committee, and the blank filled up with reight per cent? as the maximum interest to be allowed in future.

The Colonial Secretary moved an adjournment. He would propose to sit at twelve of clock on Saturday, and, it possible, to adjourn for a six—meeting again at twelve on Monday, and also adjourning at six. After this it would be necessary to adjourn for a week, in order that his Excellency the Governor might have an opportunity of considering the various bills which had been passed. Council adjourned.

#### AWFUL AND DISTRESSING OCCUR. RENCE.

AWFUL AND DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.

On Thursday last, a most melancholy and terrible catastrophe, which has awakened much exotement throughout the City, occurred in Hunter-street, near George-street. A Mr. Joseph Meysick, well known in this city, and formerly, we believe, a surgeon in the navy, a gentl. man e-teem d by all his fit nds for his many amiable qualities, was walking down the street, when a young man, named Louiso O'Brien, a's occupy may a respectable station in life, deliberately walked up to him, and ser'ng h.m by the bosom of the shirt, took a pistel from his pocket, and placing it close to the head of the unfortunate gentleman. discharged it. The ball passed through the hat, slightly grazing the head, but with no more serious effect. Mr. Mevrick then disengaged himselt from the grasp of his assail ant, and an some yards. O'Brien stood for a second or two, and gazed at him apparently waiting to see if he would fall. He then pursued hin, and on coming close to him, drew another pistol and immediately fired, when shocking to relite the ball entered the back and passed into the chest close by the blude bone, imiletting a mortal wound. Several parties of the highest respectability witacesed the whole transaction, but it was too sulden in its occur ence to permit of their interference. A med cal gentleman who was passing succeeded in laying hold of Dr. Meyrik before he fell, and supparted him into the house of Mr. Mappin, Cul 1, of Hauter-street, opposite whose door the total act was prepetrated. Several medical gruthemen were almost immediately in attendance, but it was at once evident that human skill could not svail. Immediately on being condense into the house, the suffered rew from his the intal act was perperated. Several medical grathemen were almost immediately in attendance, but it was at once evident that human skill could not swait. Immediately on being conducted into the house, the sufferer drew from his pocket actum nates and bills, which he d sized should be given to his rephew. In a subsequently evincing much anxiety about the disposal of his poperty, a memorandum of a will was drawn up to which he affixed his mark. Shortly afterwards the first was subsequently of the young nan who fired the pistols, having heard of the occurrence error d. Mr. O'Brien had one slight previous acquaintence with Dr. Meyrick, and on seems him immediately knelt by his side, and taking his had, asked him earnerly it he hat had any quarrel with his brother? The reply wes, "Oh God, no! I never saw the ouag man before, nor do I know that he ever saw me." This he repeated to other parties. After lingeing for an hour the unfortunate gentleman expired. Almost immediately after the act, the young man Lucius O'Hrien was seized, and a policen in common up, he was taken into custofy and conveyed to the receiving watchinuse. Ile did not indeed make any effort to each e, and his manner and deportment though singular, were settled and determined. On his arriv. Lat the watch house he was placed in a cell, and lay d. wa, when he approard to soffer from the effect of exhaustion. On being visited shortly attenwards by his bruther, his numited having taken poison, when medical assistance was obtained, the stomach pump employed, but the trace of poi on was not then, we believe, discovered. Sub-equently it we found that the stomach numb he show into a state of helpless apathy, stometh had unser-receipter thanks a large quantity of ar-enic; the dose taken having, been too great. After the operation of the stomach pump he sunk into a suite of helpless apathy, physical and mental and at about five o'cle & in the afternoon he was removed to D ringhu st. physical and mental and at about five o'cl. ck in the afermoon he was removed to D rlinghu st.

"An Inquest was hell on the body yestedny mornins, at 9 o'clock, when the following gentlemen were swon;—Messus, J. J. t.chen, David Newton, John Lai aton Drew, John Coghan, J. J. Cohen, Jacob Charles Cohen, J. G. oige Raphael, Henry Thomas, James Chupman, Thomas Agars, James Ewen, Abraham Davy, Robert tiore, George Thornton, James Ironside, John Dally, and James Harden.

The Coroner in selecting the Jurors, requested any gentleman who could not atteed on Tu sday morning, would express binneef to that

quested any gentleman who evold not attend on Tu salay morning, would express braself to that effect, as fr mefficial notice which he had received from the gaol, he found that the Sur-gron of that establishment had forbidden the romeva' of the accused, on the ground that in

he state of health he then was it might be attended with dangerous consequences consequenced with dangerous consequences consequently he should go no further with the inquest that day, than merely proving the identity of the body, by the evidence of the Surgeon, who wou dafferwards proceed to make n post morfem exmination. In addressing the Jury as to the enquiry—the Coroner alluded to the many runours which were affort with respect to the netincholy affor, rumours which it was their duty to entirely banish from their minds in the examination, and enquire into the circumstances which they were then called upon to make.

Frederick McKellar sworn.—I knew the decrased Mr. Joseph Meyrick intimately, I saw him alive yesterday at eleven o'clock in the foresoon, and a little before one o'clock. I also saw him in a back room of Mr. Mappin's hoise. Hunter-street, he was then expiring. The body which the Jury have this day riseed is the oresed in the orehe state of health he then was it might be at-

Hunter-street, he was then expiring. The body which the Jury have this day viewed, is the body of Mr. Meyrick.

The Coroner then bound over the Jurors in

recognizances to atten! at nine o'clock on Tuesday morning, and adjourned the inquest til that time.

As was stated by the Coroner, many ru As was stated by the Coroner, many rumours respecting this melancholy carastropne are affoat, but it comes within our own knowledge that they are utterly devoid of foundation. It is said that the victim was mistaken for another man, and that it arose from a quarrel which had truminated in threats of vengeance rom O'Brien. These are, however, idl- tales with no shadow of foundation, 'he above is, we believe, a plain unrative of the lacts. The cocentric manners and habits of the ascused, have done much to give ripeness to these rumours amongst the public; eccentricities which have done much to give ripeness to these ru-mours amongst the public; eccentricities who have long been noted by his nearer friends with deep alarm as indicative of abhernation of in tellect, and which the present horoid act his proved, have strengthened and connern d his frightful insurity.

The Coroner's Jury that had been summoned The Coroner's Jury that had been summoned to inquire into the causes and circumstance of the death of Dr. Mevrick, re-assembled on yesterday morning, at the Albion Hotel. After the Court had been opened, it. Brenan, Esq., the Coroner, read a letter from the Colonial Surgeon, to the effect that the accused was too ill to endure removal. The Coroner then delivered a most humane address, and put it to the Jury whether it were more advisable to delivered a most numain address, and pit it to the Jury whether it were more advisable to proceed to Darlinghurst, there to hold the Inquisition, or to postpone it to a future day, when the health of the accused would be adquate to his removal. After a brief consultation, the Jurors agreed to adjourn till Tue-day, the 31st instant, and entered into reconsultation, the Jurors agreed to adjourn till Tue-day.

the 31st instant, and entered into recognizances for their attendance upon that day.

Mr. Steele's Sydney Training School. The seventh annual examination of this school took place on Wednesday last, in the Independent Chapel, in presence of a numerous and nighly respectable company of ladies and gentlemen. The children, amounting to 180, appeared to great advantage, and nequited themselves in their usual creditable manner Mr. Steele handed a cheque to the Rev Dr. Ross for the money subscribed by the children during the year, to the amount of 23 11s, 241., which was to be distributed equally between the Bible, the Tract, and the Missionary Societies; and in receiving the eneque the Doctor stated that he was highly cratified in witnessing the examination that day, and felt much pleasure in bearing testimony to the great progress the children had made since he last attended the examination of them. The Right Worshipful the Mayor also expressed himself pleased with the day's proceedings. Previous to the distribution of the prizes, the Rev. Dr. Lang, M C, stated that some of the parents, sensible of the great advantage their children had derived from the instruction of Mr. Steele, had come to the determination of presenting him with a handsome gift. Alex. Roxburgh delivered the address, which was as follows:—"Beloved Teacher—I lave much pleasure in being depated to present to you, at the request of some of my schoolfellows, these zances for their attendance upon that day. Roxburgh delivered the address, which was as follows:—"Beloved Teacher—I have much pleasure in being deputed to present to you, at the request of some of my schoolfellows, these books. I confess this testimonial is but a small and onworthy return for the care, interest, and kindness, you have ever manifested towards us. But although the reward is but small, I trust you will consider it as a proof that your different attention to our duties, both as regards this life and that which we expect to enjoy beyond the grave, are neither both as regards this life and that which we expect to enjoy be ond the grave, are neither forgotten or unjustly appreciated. Several of us have now been under your tuition for many years, and we have never experienced in you any deviation from that diligence and affection it behoves teachers to parsue. We come not to school with the horrors of the rod depicted on our countenances, but with eyes glowing with delight, and he arts hearing with joy, as our feet touch the threshold of its happy precincts, where we mix with others alike cheerful and happy. Because we well know our chastiscments are not unnerited—that no tyrannical power is exercised, but that kindness and sympathy are the means on ployed to restrain our hands from vicious actions, our tongues from speaking lies, and

introduced, and so successively established in this colony." James Robertson, another of the pupils, then presented the following books: Palestine, 2 vols.; Encyclopædia of Geography, 3 vols; Knight's Store of Know ledge, 1 vol; Gibbon's Rome, 11 vols.; Mitord's Greece, 8 vols; and Lang's New South Wales, 2 vols.; in all twenty-seven vols., and all of 'hem handsumely bound. Mr. Steele afterwards made a suitable reply. The medal was awarded by Dr. Lang to Thomas Brodle; Dr. Ross distributed the prizes, giving each child a book.—Hera'a.

Ciacula Quay—A deputation from parties having property on the George street side

Cractica (DAY - A teptration map parties having property on the George street side of the proposed Circular Quay, waited on his Excellency on Tucsday, with a potition from those more immediately concerned, the object of which was to induce His Excellency to direct the work to be carried on from Campbell's Wharf to the Queen's Wha Linstead of stopping it at the point which it has now reached

SUDDEN DEATH—A woman named Anna Connor, died sudden'y at her house, near Chrendon, on Tuesday afternoon. As her husband, who had been out at work all day, hasband, who had been out at work all day, some distance off, was returning home, he thought he saw something like a bundle of clothes I ting near the door, and, on nearer approach, he discovered it was his wife, who was lynn, on her face, and though lifetess, the budy was quite warn; immediately beside the spot was a quantity of blood, which deceased had thrown off. There was no person in, or near the house, to render any assistance to the unfortunate women. Deceased had been in a very bad state of health for some months past, and was, in fact, ar advanced in monumption. There will not be any inquest on the body; There will not be any inquest on the body; but Dr Bell states that death had been caused by the rupture of one of the pulmonary arteries, owing to the extensive disease in the lungs.—

but Dr Hell states that death had been caused by the rupture of one of the pulmonary arteries, owing to the extensive disease in the lungs.—

The Last New Farcs.—The second set of the new 'arce, call-' Tom in Trouble; or, Who threw the Tumble? Yes p rotomed at the Town itall, yestensey the dramatis personæ being the members of the City Lound. The performances commenced by the Town Clerk reading the requision by way of pr logue, upon which Mr. Hoden which to know whether t was hought advisable that the question should be discussed in Council, or in Committee of Council, and it being suggested that it would be well to go into Committee, made a motion to that effect, which was seconded by Alderman Macdermott, who explained that his reason for signing the requisition calling a special meeting of Council, was, that he wished to give Mr. Ryan an opportunity of set inh himself right if he could do so: upon this, most of the oher requisitionists expressed imiliar seniements. By this time, it become apparent that the actors—we beg pardon, the Councillors,—did not know what they were about, or how they were to go an, when Mr. Thu low moved the previous question, stating, that it was a matter with which the Councillors,—did not know what they were about, or how they were to go an, when Mr. Thu low moved the previous question, stating, that it was a matter with which the Councillors, when the councillors are the dimeriparty broke up that the little flart took place. Adecman Macdermott agreed with the remark of the last speaker, and in proof of which he would mention that the nine bottles of orandy which were charged for separately by Mr. Petty. Mr. Pisher, as one of the eight, declared that the insinuation—the charge of dunking nine bottles of brandy was not unfair, most untrue: in such quintity of price was consumed. and he must call the Aldern art to order. The Mayor decided that the nine bottles of brandy was to discuss of brandy was not transpective to the Council proceding against Mr. Ryan. Mr. Agars, another of the e before two clinck. This appeared to dispuse very satisfactorily of the charge of keeping late hours, the general impression being that two o'clock was by no mans a late h'ur— quite the reverse—it was rather early than o h-rwise. Alderman Macdemott c nsidering quite the reverse—it was rather early than obstraints from that diliquence and affection it behoves teachers to pursue. We come not to school with the horrors of the rod depicted on our countenances, but with eves glowing with delight, and hearts beating with joy, as our feet touch the threshold of its happy precincits, where we mix with others alike cheerful and happy. Because we well know our chastiscments are not unmerited—that no tyranical power is exercised, but that handness and sympathy are the means on played to restrain our hands from vicious actions, our tongues from speaking lies, and our hearts from engendering those bitter animosites and jealous strivings which frequently cause so much hatred and discension in after life. It is, then, from a consciousness of this, and more than I can find words to express, that we may so conduct ourselves as four gard. And may our Heavenly Protector grant that we may so conduct ourselves as long as we remain under your paternal charge, in such a manner as never to merit any alteration of your nithesto kind attention, and even after we are removed from your personal inspection, by fitness for employments and professions, may we still be an honour to your mane, and a coursioning proof of the efficiency of the system of education you have

under the influence of the brandy or some other auder the influence of the brandy or some other delusion; but in consequence of the Mayoria decision, he begred to withdraw the brandy being withdrawn: they had been charged with nine bottles of brandy, and they had declared that they had nor drunk it, and he should decidedly object to the brandy being withdrawn; before the brandy was withdrawn, he would move for a return of the quantity in hand, and that it be leid on the table. It have continued that it was not the the quantity in hand, and that it be leid on the table. It being explained that it was not the brandy itself that was to be withdrawn, but the charge respecting ir, Mr. Agars again objected: if the brandy had been taken out of Mr. Petty's cellar he ought to be paid for it, whether it had been drusk or nor. It was explained that it was not Mr. Petty's charge but Mr. Flood's charge that was to be withdrawn, which mystified Mr. Agars to that degree that he gaye up all opposition, informing the Council, however, that so far as the bottle of gin was concerned, he was quite really to account for that. Upon the amendment (the previous question) being put there quite ready to account for that. Upon the amend-ment (the previus question) being put there was some little difficulty in the matter; the gen-tlen as who seconded it being in a state of per-fect botheration at having to vote against his own motion; but being held fast against a pillar by a Councillor twice his size, he was compelled to sit still until the numbers for the division had been taken, and the previous question was declared to be lost, and the matter at an end. Just as the currain was about to descend, Alderman F.oed commenced an eviloque: commenced an epilogue:--

m:::energy an epitogue;—

' Costom exacts—and who denies her swry?—
An epilogue whenever there's a play;
I've from my work been called, for which I say,
That those who call'd as here are bound to pay
Also for printing, and the costs which they,
By their absurdity,'—

The Mayor stopped Mr. Flood short as there was no epilogue in the programme. Exeunt omnes We understand the third act will be performed We understand the third act will be performed on the 24th F-bruary next, in the Supreme Court. We trust, however, that no other body of men will be found capable of making such Tom Nodiciso of themselves as our civic worthies have shown themselves capable of doing.

# THE COLONIAL OBSERVER.

Although it is not usual for people who depart this life to record their own dissolution, we beg to inform our readers that the Colonial Observer died this morning at six o'clock. The post mortem examimation exhibited no symptoms of organic disease. The journal had been a Volun-tary throughout, and it did not sacrifice that character at the last. Its demise was perfectly Voluntary. Perhaps it may come to life again by and bye.

Our readers will perceive from an English extract in this number that a Disrup-tion of the Presbyterian Synod of Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland, has actually taken place. This memora-ble event occurred at the annual meeting of Synod held at Kingston, Upper Canada, on the 11th of July last. It will also be seen from another extract that the Free Church at home is zealously endeavouring to take possession of the ground thus thrown open to its ministers in British America. And yet our incapables here are still pretending to keep in with both parties, as it such a thing were practicable for honest men under existing circum-

# 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 or the year. It is also the it tention of the undersigned to forward the first number of the SENTINEL, of which a notice appears in our columns, to each of our country subscribers. It is be retained they will be considered as subscribers, but if returned to the office, no more will be forwarded.

# BARR & KITCHEN.

TENDERS.
THE following supplies being required for the BUNEVOLENT SOCIETY, passons A the BLASE VOLDEAT SOUTE IT, persons withing to contract for the same are requested to forward tenders (stating whether for six or twelve months) to the Secretary, before twelve o'clock on Thursday next, 21th instant, 112: Flour, fine, at per 100 lbs.
Flour, 20 per cent, bran extracted, at per 100 lbs.

100 lbs.
Bran at per bushel
Beef, best quality, at per lb.
Mutton, best quality at per lb.
Oil, lump, at per callon
Candles, dips, at per lb.

OII, Iamp, at per sacron Candles, dips, at per lb. Soap, yellow, at per lb. Coals, at per tou, stating precise weight in lbs. Catlina

GEORGE ALLEN.

Samples will be required of the flour and

Sydney, December 39.

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, FOLITICAL,
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 Sentine Lave been already stated in the Prospectus issued by the Proprietors. It has been long confessed, that a Journal, entrely 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 distice and the doubt will, it is hoped, althe be satisfied by the publication now announced. The present appearance of their Subscription List affords to the Proprietors Lie 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 nad formed. HE principal objects contemplated by the

here recived encouragement, more than sufficient to justify them in carrying forward the plan they nad formed.

Every one acquainted with the social history of this Colony, must be aware, that, within the last tew years, the religious and moral feelings of the community have undergone a most favorable change. Not merely the glaring erimes, which, ten years ago, polluted the very air at noon-day, have been repressed by the voice of public opinion, but the progress of vital Christianity has been steady, and decided. The growth of religion in a community, however, is precisely analogous justis 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; which an individual, who is awakened to a sense of his state before God, must pass through all the trials neculiar to the Christian course with those consolations which are supplied by his religious because the hose consolations, doublites, are both abin, dant and efficacious, yet lum... 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 and the progress of trath and practical Christianity, is one of the chief objects proposed by the forthcoming Journal.

While, however, the Sextinet will be identified.

While, however, the SENTINEL will be iden-While, however, the SENTINEL will be identified with the interests I religion, the tone and proper office of a newspaper, as a rebin-d of intelligence, will not be neglected. On the contrary, no pains will be spared, to collect from every source the callest 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 sion of which can in any way promote the advancement of this remote dependency of Britain. The readers of the SENTINEL may be assured, that every poblic 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 enjuryly without foundation. The alvecaty of Cristian principles which will be set forth will be general, and independent of sectation tenes; thunch at the same time at is not beginned. which the Sextiner will be conducted, in though, at the same time, it is not incended to though, at the proceedings of religious bodies, whose general documes are in accordance with the standards of the Reformed ance Churches.

Churches.

Communications to the Editors or Proportions may be addressed to care of Mr. M'Ghee, Bookbunner, Putestieet; Mr. Baker, Stationer, King-street; or Mr. H. Dixson, Tobaccouist, George-street.

Terms: Per Quarter, in Advance, 6s. 61.;

Credit, 7

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sherid's Office, Sydney,
20th December, 1814.

Riddell o, Bollard.

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at
noon, at the residence of defendant, Cab
ramatta, the Sheriff wil cause to be so d
about eighteen tons of hay, twenty-six acres
of wheat, a valuable cnil o horse, four other
horses, a mare and foal, cows and calves, two
drays, rig, and harness, haming implements,
se. After which, some good household furniture, unless this execution is previously
satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,

CORNELIUS PROUT.

BANK SHARES.

THE undersuned has generally for sale and is authorized to purchase for eash, shares of every description at market value.

Money, to any amount, on the security of productive estates and of bank shares, at re-

M. BARTOY,
Share Broker, &c., duced interest.

#### Select Boetry.

#### THE UNION BANK COLUMNS.

Oh it is excellent to have a giant's strength But it is tyrannous to use it like a giant." Measure for Measure

(From the Port Phillip Gazette.) Kind friends, for pity sake draw near, And hear our abject cry; See two neglected objects here Like broken bankrupts' lie.

We like the highly favoured few, Alas for earthly pride ; " local babitation" kne Who now are th own aside.

Too soon ales, such glories fade, Houseless we now exclaim, Exalted, flattered, and betrayed, Say " what is in a name."

Sav proud Directors! who betrayed Our weakness? Whence the blow? We were to have been passed you said, Wherefore dishonoured now.

But late in twain, like beauty ranged, Tell us we ask in tears; Why is the Mason's hammer changed, Thus for the Auctioneer's?

True von have taste, and indoment too. This no one can deny;
Else, wherefore, were we taught by you
To hold our heads so high?

Giants in strength, at vour first birth. The Hercules was shown;
Why not like Samson put it forth
lu tearing columns down?

Better, far better, in the bed, The rocky bed to lie, Than thus to be by promise fed, For bleak adversity.

For us no kind Insolvent Court, Proffers its friendly aid, That poor man's dread, the rich man's sport, 'A sheltor and a shade.

But broken bankrupts' as we are, Neglected and despised,
Perhaps I'would hart your credit, Sir,
Should we be recognised.

Pass on, pass on, and heed us not, Walk in ye favoured few; Go crowd within the worshipp'd spot From whence our forms they drew.

But trust not to their friendly smile, There is no safety there; Their gold may glitter for a while, But look on us—beware!

I. O. U.

EXTRAORDINARY TRIAL OF THE RT. HON. SIR JAMES GRAHAM, FOR A MISDEMEANOUR.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, Aug. 2, 1814.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COUTT, Aug. 2, 1844. In consequence of the loud public disapprobation expressed generally throughout the country, of the conduct of the Home Secretary, in prening, or causing to be opened, at the General Postroffice, numerous private letters of certain individuals, with utwassign ze my reason for such a breach of conndence, the Government true to their ruling principle of expedency, abandoned all furthe, idea of deferding their obnazions collague; and he was accordinally, in deterence to the popular wish, pur upon his trial this morning, at the Central Criminal Court, on a charge of misdemeanour. of misdemeanour.

The Court was crowded to suffication; many persons of rank and distinction in the po'i ic world were present; and among several old ladies who were accommodated with seats on ladies who were accommodated with scats on the Berch, we reconside our fair Centemporary the Monning Herald, dressed in a bright orango muslin gown, with three flounces, who app ared to take the deepert interest in the proceedings, and was visibly affected whenever the evidence bore hard against the unfortunate Home Section.

c etary.

At ten o'clock, the Lord Chief Justice (Denman) took his section the Bench, and immediately afterwards the irr soner was brought in, in the custody of two offices of the Court and placed in the dock. He was deseed in deep mourning, kept his eyes constantly fixed on the puaced in the dock. Its was dieseed in deep mourning, kept his cycs constantly fixed on the ground, and seemed to feel deeply the di-graceful predicament in which he stood.

After the names of the jury had been called over, and each had answered to his name, the After the names of the jury had been called over, and each had answered to his name, the mean oath was adminstered, after which Mr. Hobbs opened the pleadings, and Mr. Dobbs stated the case. The Learned Gentleman began by observing, that "unaccustomed as he was to public speaking," and temblingly alive to a sense of 1 is own deficiencies, he felt that he stood in need of all the forbearance of the Caut, which let trust ditherefore would be generously accorded him. He then proceeded, at considerable length, to detail the facts of the case, is they appeared afterwards in evidence, and concluded by observing that the low was sugularly explicit and had inous on the subject of opening pravate letters. sering that the how was singularly explicit and lan inous on the subject of opening prevate letters at the Post-office, for it had been expressly laid down in stat. 4, George III, cap. 64 257, that he or she who withfully land with nalice aforthought opened, or caused to be opened, private notes, letters, mis-ives, epixiles, communications, addiesess, or positions of divers or every kind, whether written in folio, or outsides, on note.

paper, on parchment, or on plain, whitey-brown, with or without envelopes, dated or undated, with or without envelopes, dated or undated, post-paid or otherwise, stamped or unstamped, at the General Post-office, or any other effice, messuage or tenement, public or private; larce or small, or middle-sized, within his Britannic Majesty's dominions, subjected bimself or herself to the penalties of misdemeanour.

self to the penalties of misdemeanour.

The Learned G-nitheman having stated his case, several clerks at the Post-office were coiled in to prove that they had received orders from the prisoner at the bar to open certain private letters at the General Post-office, which accordingly they did; two foreign gentlemen also proved the fact that their letters had been frequently opened, and reseald with great skill and nicety, so as to avoid the possibility of detection.

and nicety, so as to avoid the possibility of detection.

The case for the prostution having closed, Mr. Tomkins, in defence insisted that the prisoner was justified by official usage, in what he had done. He had every reason to believe that the correspon lence which he had caused to be opened, was of a highly seditious and treasonable character—that it contained the heads of an atrocious conspiracy on the part of the writers either to set the Thames on fire—blow up the new Houses of Parliament with gunpowder—or pull down the four-and-twenty houses of ill-fance in the Almoury, greatly to the injury of the temporal interests of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. Believing thus, he (the Learned Gentleman) contended that the prisoner had only seted the part of a wase and provident Minister; and if on perusing the letters in question, he had found himself mistaken in his suspicions, that did not alter the case—for he had clearly seted for the beat, and with a view only to the octed for the best, and with a view only to the

On the conclusion of the Learned Gentleman's speech, the prisoner was called on to state what he had to say in defence, on which he observed, laying his band on his heart, that his conscience pure, and acquitted him of all blame.

At the mention of the word "conscience" At the mention of the word "conscience" a loud laugh rung through the Court, and was re-cchoed by the crowd in the \*tre\*t, on which the ven rable Judge exclaimed, with evicent emotion, that if such indecent conduct were repeated, he should give orders for the Court to be cleared.

should give orders for the Court to be cleared. Witnesses were then called to chrracter.—Sir Robert Peel, who was the first witness xamined, stated that he had known the pri-oner at the bar for many years, and believed him to be a thoroughly honest man—that is to say, as honest as a man could reasonably be expected to be, who was a member of a Conservative Cabinet.

Mr. Hobbs-I fear that's not saying much for Robert

Sir Robert Peel, with considerable embarra's ent-l'erhaps not, but we are all the cleature of circumstances.

Lord John Russe'l examined-Had known the Lord J. hn Russell examined—Had known the prisoner at the har for a very considerable period, and while he acted with him as a Minister, hal siways found him attent ve to his official dutes. He was also exceedingly sober and well-behaved. Cross-examined by Mr. Hobbs—Ha: your Lordship found no reason lately to alter your opinion of him? Take time for consideration, Remember you are on your oath?

Lord John Rassell—I am so ry to say I have. Since he quitted our service, and put on the Tamworth livery, he has acted towards us in the rudest manner possible; and I have no hesitation in declaring it as my fixed belief, that he will berray whoever trusts him.

will betray whoever trusts him.

Sir Robert Peel with warmth—He will not betray me, for I never trusted him; but I beg leave most respectfully to add, that I think him a prefectly honest man, for if I were to order him to swear black was white, he would do so,

a p recelly honest man, for if I were to order him to swear black was white, he would do so, and if that is not exemplary conduct in a servent. I do not know what is.

The evidence to character having heren discoosed of, the Learned Judge summed up the facts of the case, when the jurr, without quitting the box, found the prisoner Guilty.

His Lordship then proceeded to pass sentence in the following terms:—"Prisoner at the bor, it is now my perintil duty to pass upon you the sentence of the law for a crime which strikes at the rost of all public and private morality. It is not my intention to add to the poignancy of your feelings by any lengthened remarks on his-inousness of your conduct, but I would just venture to remand you that what is morally wrong can never be politically right."

Sir Robert Peel, with emphasis—"I heg most respectfully to dispute the axiom of the Learned Judge. There's my Income-tax, for instance, which, thoush morally wrong, as all parties ad nut, is, nevertheless, politically right, inasmuch as it kerps me in 'lace, and returns free millions to the Exchequer."

The Lord Chief Justice,—"If the Right Hon Barcent persists in this indecorous interruption, I shill be under the painful necessity of committing him for convempt of Court."

The Venerable Judge then sent-enced the prisoner to a month's imprisonment, with hard

The Venerable Judge then sen'enced the prisoner to a month's imprisonment, with hard labour, in kis own Penitratiary at I-lington.

A Voice from the Crowd.—If the whole Cabinet were sentenced to a month's imprisonment, with hard labour, it would be no more than they deserve

The prisoner heard the sentence unmoved and was immediately taken away in the custody of two efficers of the Court, in order to have his head shaved, and be dressed in the usual prison

The sentence appeared to give unmingled savis faction to the whole Court, and the "oldest inhebitant" was heard to say, that he never to membered to have witnessed such an et ul'ition of popular extary.

### FEMALE CURIOSITY.

A naval officer who some time ago came to reside in Edinburgh, having previously engaged a large mansion on a short have, dispatched his butler to receive his furniture and have his house put in order

put in order. The butter engaged a young woman residing in the neighbourhood to clesn out the rooms and arrange part of the furniture; and he assisted her himself to carry up a large chest of rether singular appearance. This gigant c box his mass ter had purchased as a curiosity; but unlike that described in the song of the Misteloe Bough, it did not shut, but opened with a spring attached to the lock; which being touched, the luftew open, and a tall breway Highlandman, in full costume, stood erect, a d struck ut his right arm, in which was a wooden switch. The gentleman purchased it as a curious piece of medanism, and was wont to an use his children with it.

"That's a heavy chest," said the woman as they placed it on the floor. "Yes." answered the butler, who was a wag

"Yes." answered the butler, who was a war of the first water, "there's something heavy in it, certrialy; but there's something mysterous about it also; for, although the key hangs at theend of it, not one of us is allowed to open it."

"Did you ever see the inside of it?" replied

the end of it, not one of us is allowed to open it.

"Did you ever see the inside of it?" replied she, walking round it.

"Never," said he. "It's as much as any of our places is worth even to speek about it." So saying the knight of the cork-screw looked first at the woman, then at the chest, then on the floor, and then retired slowly down stairs, whittling, to work on the ground flat.

The girl proceeded to put things to rights in the room; but every t me she pa sed the chest she thought it lorked more o'd. "Featly, thy name is woman!" She rapped on the lid with her knuckles—it had a curious hollow sound—very! And none of the servants land dared to open it! What on earth does it contain? Wed, it was none of her business: s) she went dilligently to work for five minutes, at the end of which time she found herself straing, with her arrins akimba, gazing on the c'iest. "It can do to harm to look into it," thought she; so she quietly took he kee from the nail, and applied in othe lock. Of course she heard foots eps on the stais—us every one will co when afraid of detection in the commission of some act they wish to keep secret. Again she regained confidence, and retarned to the chest; she stooped, and turned the key. Up flow the lid; and the wooden Highlandmen, in kit and philabeg, a rong on his legs with more than human acility, and fetched the petified girl a sharm whick acress the shoulders with the flat of his Andrea Kerrara Ant, indeated that the poor woman had sought.

the shoulders with the flut of his Andrea Ferrara A prolonged shriek, ending in a moan of despair, ind cated that the poor woman has sought relefin a swoon. The butler heard the shou, and gurssed at once the cause. Holding both his sides with lauchter, he ascended the stairs, and watched the issue of the transaction through the key help he door of an adjoining room. In the course of a few minutes the woman note on her elbow, looking wild'y around the room, the reges caught the Highlandman bending on her clook, looking what y around the room, ill her eyes caught the Highlandman bruning over her. Seeing nothing but destruction awaiting her, two springs took her to the door; down stairs she went, followed by the butter (who saw matters were becoming serious), as if she nore wings, taking a flight of step at tev ry jump, and roaring for aid, under the meddering impression, that not the butler, but to Highlandman was at her hely, nor did she either slacken her pace, or look over her aloulker, till she found herself standing u. the house of a ady in the neighburthood, into which sao at once ran, on seeing the door open.

The poor woman did not recover from the fright for several days; but has ever since had a greater antipathy to a large chect than a mad doo; nor has she displayed any undue inclination to meddle with matters that do not concern her. As for a Highlandman, she positively references

her. As for a Highlandman, she positively re-fused a very eligible (fir of marriage, two mounths ago; from a bandsome "kiltle," who never for a moment doubted that he would carry her heart by storm by appearing in fall

# AN ACCOMPLISHED THIEF.

(From the Bombay Courier.)

Some clever frauds committed some months back on two pearl merchants of Bombay are at present under investigation by the Police. It appears that in the month of March last, a Marwarry named Shah Hemma Munram, the defendant arrived in Bombay and gave out that he was the Goomashta, (head clerk) of a well known native merchant of Malligaum, named Peiry Caichundt, at whose particular request he had come to Bombay to purchase pearls to the extent of 20,000 rupces, and ac cordingly got brokers to recommend him to some pearl merchants : he was directed to one Deckursun Thuramut of whom he purchased pearls to the value of 6467 rupees; these the broker, one Jairam Naujee, tied in a bag, and took to his own house, where he said he would keep the pearls till the defendant paid for them; the defendant appeared very well satisfied with the arrangement and went away. The next day he returned and said he wished to examine the pearls before paying for them, which he would do in a few days, as he was momentarily expecting a Hounder for a large une-the bandle of pearls was given to him

and he was balf on honr occupied in examining it, and at last declared he was perfeetly satisfied, but to avoid having the trouble of re-examining them he would seal up the bundle with his own seal, and for that purpose took his station at a window, the real motive for this will soon be seen , some seal. ing wax and a light were shortly brought to him, the broker recommended him to go into a corner to seal the bundle as it was blow ng too fresh at the window for the light to live this being just what his customer wanted, he readily coincided with him and took his station in a corner, where he appeared to be carefully sealing up the bundle, but which was after. wards found not to have been the case, as he had taken that opportunity of substituting a ready stated bundle of talse pearls for the real ones, however he was not then detected, all passed on, and he returned, as the broker thought, the same bundle that had been given H: then informed the broker that on him. his way down to Bombay, he was obliged to leave a servant who had broken his leg, at Panwell, whom he wished to see, and would therefore go there 'or a few days, in the meanwhile the Hoondee would arrive from his master, after which he would return and pay for the pearls-the unsuspecting broker ex pressed regret at the accident his servant had met with, and recommended him to go as quickly as possible; however the villain, not satisfied with the large booty he had already got, had the temerity, in the name of his al leged master, to ask for a valuable gold chain which the broker had for sale, and requested it to be entered in the books of the firm against his name: the broker immediately gave him the chain, which was of the value of 425 rn. pees, which the prisoner carefully put into his pocket, and then took his leave, and walked away never to return. Time passed on, and the customer not appearing, the broker went to the Bazaar to make enquiries, when, to his astonishment, he heard a report that his late customer was an imposter, and had decamped from Bombay, after defrauding a pearl mer-chant of pearls to the extent of 6000 rupees Jairim returned to his shop, congratulating himself on only losing 400 rupees when a brother tradesman had lost 6000, and thought of immediately returning the pearls, which he feared he was so n. arly losing, but his astonishment may be conceived when on opening the bundle he found it to contain false pearls.

The name of the other person defrauded is Narratum Narrundass, who was tricked almost n the same way as his fellow sufferer, and in the mean time while the depredator got off scot free with his booty, which amounted in all to 11,951 rapees.

The suff rers sent their agents to Surat and other places to make search for the prisoner, and at length a few days ago succeeded in apprehending him at Surat without any of his ill gotten gains, which there is no doubt he has concealed in some secure place.

THE NELSON MONUMENT.—It was stated on Monday night in the House of Commons, by Sir R. Peel, in rep'y to Mr. Wyse, that an effor had been made by an emirent artist to complete the Nelson Monument, which offer the Government had rejected. Most of our Contemporaries in their rep-irt of the following morning, stated that the artist who made this offer was maned Parsons, and that hr atipulated to receive £5 000 This statement is wholly erroneous. The artist who made this offer was Mr. Patrick Park, the sculptor. The offer was Mr. Patrick Park, the sculptor. The offer was male to the Nelson Committee, and not to the Government, and Mr. Park, with a public spirit-edness and generosity seldom qualled, effaced to complete the monument on his own responsibility, and at his own cost, rather than that any further difficulty - hould occur in the matter, or that the committee should be beholders to the liberality of a foreign potentiar for the m aus of completing a lantonal testament to a British hero.—London Paper, July 25.

Wool. Drays.—A quantity of wool arrived in Sydney on Monday last, to be shipped on board the Garland Geore, for Liverpool, and, to all outward appearance, the bales were quite dry; the Captain, however, was not satisfied, and had one of them opened, when, to the astonishment of the by standers, the centre was completely saturated with water, and steaming. Now, but for the precaution of the Captain, this very wool might have been stowed, and the ship sent to sea without further thought, until the cargo (as in the case of the Despatch), and other vessels) heated throughout, would, in all probability, have destroyed the lives of those on board, as well as the vessel. We trust this notice will have the effect of causing some supervision, on the part of the Government, of all wools, prior to shipment.—However y Courier.

To the Electors of Port Paillip.

To the EXCUSIS OF FORE FIRMING.

(NENTLEMEN—Having in my letter of
The 12th ultime, endeavoured to give expression to my acknowledgments for the honor
construct upon me by my unanimous return as
a representative of your District in the Leus,
hive Council, it now becomes my duty to intorm you, that from circumstances which you
could not have anticipated, that body has admarried its sittings without my henry enabled journed 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 occur-rence for which I hold the Exect two responsible, and against which it was the first duty of that Executive to have provided.

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 in jury that must have been attended with the most disastrous consequences, but for the exmost 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 Is, extra postage—not one farthing of which has been paid by the Government up to this day.

In the ordinary course of mercantile transac-tions, if a bill of exchange is forwarded, a In the ordinary course of mercantile transactions, if a bill of exclanage is forwarded, a duplicate, and firquently a triplicate, is despatched by a different conveyance; yet that common caution which actuates men in commercial affairs, it appears in your case was nonsidered 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 curcumstances; 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.

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 vigorous and unceasing exertions on our part until that paramount and vital object is

You will have already heard no doubt that 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 absurdiny, devised at the eleventh hour; and the more so when I recollect that on a late occasion, when the presence of two official in ominees of the Crown was considered omeian 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.

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 assisted by speech and vote the objects of other Representatives respecting particular districts, no 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 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 amout to practical good for the district, which thy could not hope to accomplish otherwise.

Ihave already informed you with that can deur which was due to you, that it would be out of my power to devote much of my time to 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\_tor 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 explete, however, that the object of my voyage is one which, if successful, cannot fail mitimately to three most heartfail to Port. ultimately to prove most beneficial to Port Phillip in its commercial, passonal, and general interests, being for the purpose of endeavour-ing 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

In this enterprise I am greatly encouraged by accounts from some of the northern parts of China, to which, some time a.o., I sent samples of Australian woot, and wence, although it may not be immediately adouted as an article of manufacture, it is still highly approved of, and regarded by the Chinese as preferable to and regarded by the Chinese as preferable to cotton as wadding for winter clothing. Indeed, when I consider the wast 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 parties. may look to tract 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 for 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 gressances. 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 viewing also the magnitude of the there, in obtaining relief from those grievances strances 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 suncerely 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 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.

TENRY WINEBERG begs to acquaint his triends and the public in general that he has commenced business in the abore well-known establishment, as a Licensed Victualler, and trusts by the strictest attention to his customers to merit their potronage 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 unprecedently low prices.

B		1
	pε	r glass
Rum Jamaica	Ū	24
Brandy Martell's	0	5
Gin, pure Holland	0	5
Whiskey, Irish and Scotch	0	5
Porter London	0	21
Ale, Burton and other English	1)	21 21
Ale and Porter	0	14
Cape Wine (per quart)	0	10
Ale and Porter, Dunbar's (per	-	
bottie)	3	0

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

Sydney, November 7.

# REMOVAL.

DR. MACFARLANE to the Fourth House North of his late worlden North of his late residence

55, PITT-STREET,

### ROGERS, M'VEY, AND BULLER, MILLWRIGHTS.

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS,

AND

### SHIPSMITHS,

Near the Gas Works, Kent street, Sydney

RON Work for Ships, Engines, Flour Mills, A. &c., of the largest dimensions, Also, dressing and smutting machines, water wheels, pumps, screw presses, Hydraulte 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.

#### TEGG'S

#### COMMERCIAL SHEET ALMANAC FOR 1845.

ONTAINING the usual amount of information calculated for the counting house and private families,

IS PUBLISHED

THIS DAY, NOVEMBER 27TH, Price One Shilling.

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### 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. for the ministry or not.

Sydney, 6th November, 1844.

### MANEROO.

# SHEARING SUPPLIES.

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

Tea Sugar Flour Tobacco Sait

M'Manus's Parramatta Drays Woolpacks
Sheep Shears
Seaming Twine
Boots and Shoes
Blankets and Ru

Earthenware Hard Corrosive Sublimate

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

# ONCVEYANCE OF WOOL FROM MA

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

To sail positively on the 28th instant; for Passengers only, having two Cabins disengaged.



Application to be made to

#### BONNETS. JUST LANDED.

FIFTEEN CASES of Tuscan and Dun-stable 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 rive cases of drab moleskins
Twenty cases of prints and longcloths
Two cases of plain and cheeked muslins
Three cases of ladies' super French stays
One case of silk parasols
One case of gingham ditto

### At A. HORDERN'S,

117, King-street, Between Pitt and Castlereagh-streets, N.B.—Country dealers supplied at the low-est possible prices, for eash 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. dis-

CHARLES FALCONER.

Sydney, 14th November, 1844.

### Exchange Upon London.

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

J. P. ROBINSON.

Resident Director.

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

ROBERT TOWNS.

Jones' Wharf.

# 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 Olimen's Stores, and Groceries of the best qualities, which will be sold at very low prairies, which have been considered for Cash, william walker, 588, George-street.

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THE FIRST VOLUME, Price £2 2s.,

THE ACTS OF COUNCIL AND OF PAR-LIAMENT 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.

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.—Heradd.

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 researchin his endeavour to make it a complete record of the Statutory Laws of the Colony.—Australian.

M'Manus's Parramatta Drays
Woolpacks
Sheep Shears
Seaming Twine
Boots and Shoes
Blankets and Rugs
Slops of every description
Hardware
limate
limate
limate
no a excellent road, Every
shipment of wool and produce
kets to Sydney,
MCE OF WOOL FROM MA
NEROO.

IILLING AND SIXTENCE
tudred will be the freight from
a Sydney, this Season.

FOR LONDON.

IVELY ON THE NEW BARQUE
Lanchester,
George G. Purchase, Commander, has superior accommender, has superior accommend

# Colonial Obserber Price Current.

Thursday, Dec. 26

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TRA				-   -	Dun.	Stearine	0 0		0	0	0	None.
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Gunnauder	1 12 6		0 (	0	33	METALS	0 0	0	0	0	0	None.
Boheachest.	7 0 0 5 10 0	0		0	9	Iron, assortedton.	4 0		0	0	0	Saleable.
Souchonz # "	Nominal.			: 1 '	Sales. Dull.	Copper, Sheathing lb. Zinc, Rolled ton.	0 1		0	0	0	Saleable. In demand.
Pekoe 1, Sugar	2 10 0	0	0 (	0	**	Lead, ,	20 0	6	0	0	0	Sales.
English, Refinedlb	0 0 5	0	0 (	0 :	Superseded	TIN PLATES box.	1 12		0	0 5	0	Saleable.
Mauritius, good ton. 2nd ,,	0 0 0	0		0   1	None	I x,	2 0	0	0	U	0	"
Manilla	23 0 0	24		0	Sales.	Shot, assorted ewt.	2 5		0	7	6	Duli.
Java	21 0 0	22	0	0	"	SUNDRIES		-	l			
COFFEE	000	0	0	0	None.	Rope, assorted, Manilla,	2 6		0	0	0	Saleable. Dull.
Manilalb.	0 0 4		0		Sales.	Cor	20 0	· o	0	0	0	Dull
Java» Brazil	0 0 0	0			None None.	Canvas, bleachedbolt.	2 3		0	0	Ü	Dull.
London, Haweston	i	1				White Lead, ground, in			0	U		,,
Liverpool,	30 0 0 15 0 0		0	0		kegscwt. Black Paint,		0 0	0	0	0	In demand- Duli
Scotch	0 0 0				None.	Green	2 (		0	-		l .
Tobacco American Negrohead lb.	011	0	1	2	Dull.				0	0	0	Sales.
" Cavendish. "	0 1 2	0	1	4	Duu. No demand.	American, Coal	0.15		0	0	0	Duli.
Brazil	2 10 0		0	4	11	Pitch	i		ŏ		ŏ	"
Manila	2 0 0	2	10	0	Sales.	Oil Shooks, White Cak, for Pipes tun.	2 (	0	0	0	0	No demand.
Bengal,	000	0	0	0		Barrels	0 0	0	0	0	0	,,
Currants, Zantelb					In demand	Deal Plank, Norway P feet.	0 (		0		0	None.
Raisins, Muscatel,	0 0 7	) 0	0	0	3)	Gunpowder, Blasting lb.	0 0	6	0	0	0	"
Cape,	000	o	0		"	Canister, Glass,	0	l 0 l 9	0		0	Dull.
Cape Dried Fruit, assorted ., Prunes	0 0 6	0	0	0	33 33	Muskets for New Zealand each	0 1	1 0	0	0	Ð	No demand.
Figs,,,	0 0 4		0		None.	Hops, best Kent,lb.	0		0		0	,,
Almonds, Jordan,	0 2 0	0	0	0	No demand.	Mustarddozen	0 10	6 0	0		0	,,,
#INEGAR	0 0 6	0	0	0	Sales	Pickles,-quarts		6 0 1 6		18	0	Sales. Dull.
Englishgallor						Molasses ton.	18	0 0		1	9	Superseded.
£10000	0 1 3	0	0	0		Lime Juicegal	0	3 6			ň	Nominal.
					Œm	orts.						

	FRICE.	PER.	REMARKS.	1		ICE			
		1		i I				PFR.	REMARKS
Wool, Choice Flocks	0 0 10 0 0 9 0 0 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	" Each.	ditto	Cedar good quality. Blue Gum Treenails. Mimosa Bark, Colonial. V. D. Land Flax, New Zealand Horns , Tips	0 0 3 4 6 12 0	0 17 10 12 0	13 0 6 0 6 0	S. M. Ton.	ditto

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) 93, per gallon imperial.

On all other Spirits, 12s, per gallon imperial.

On all Wine, £15 for every £100 in value.

Upon Tea, Sugar, Flour, Meal, Wheat, Rice, and other Grain and Pulse, £5 for every £100 in value.

On all unuanufactured tobacco, is.6d. perib.; and on all manufactured Tobacco and Snuff, 2s, perib.

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

	, state, state of the state,
Mercantile Bills on England, at 60 @ 90 days' sight 5 Discount	Private Bills on Calcutta, at 60 Days 1s. 9d. & Rune
Treasury Bills , , , Not drawing Bank Bills, at 30 days	Madene
Freight on Wool to ondon, 1 ad. p tb. To Liverpool, 1d. p tb. F	reaght on Oil to London, £4 & Tou, To Liverpool, £4 & Tor

# Colonial Product.

# Grain, Flour, Grass, &co

	£	8.	D.	£	۵,	D-
Wheat, per bushel	0	3	0 to	0	3	ŧ
Parley, English, wholesale	Ð	2	3		2	•
Intto, Cape, ditto, ditto	0	1	4		ī	
Ditto, Eng. retail, ditto		.2	9		3	
Ditto, Cape, ditto ditto	0	2	0		2	6
Ouis, wholesale. ditto	0	1	0	0	2	0
Ditto, retail, ditto	0	2	4		2	5
Maize, best, wholesale, do		1	0		1	2
Ditto, retail, ditto	0	1	2	0	1	4
Flour. first, per 100 lbs	0	9	6		10	0
Datto second, datto	0	8	0	o	9	0
Ostment per lb	0	0	6	0	0	10
Bucuit, No 1 per cwt	0	18	0		0	G
Datto, No. 2 datto	0	14	0	0	0	0
Brend, first quality 21b loaf		0	23	0	0	3
Bran, , er bushet	0	0	7	0	0	
Chan , who esale, per bag	0	0	6	0	0	9
Grass, per load, per doz		0	5	0	0	0
Ditto, retail, duto	0	0	7	0	0	8
Hay, per ton	2	3	0	3	5	0
Ditto course, ditto	1	15	0	2	10	0
Straw, single load	0	10	0	0	15	0
Ditto, double ditto	1	0	0	1	7	0
Green Bedding per loud .		2	9	0	3	3
٠.						

# Refined Sugars.

Fine loaves and titlers, lb. (	0 0	410	0	0
Titlers auto	0 0	00	0	
Crushed Lumps per cut 1	16	00	0	C
Picces, very fine, ditto 1	1 13	00	0	0
Dutto, fine, aitto 1	1 8	00	0	0
Molasses per ton 16				

# Live Stock-

Fat Cattle, per head, each	1	15	02	2	C
Milch Cows, ditto					
Working Bultocks					
Fat Sheep per head, cash					
Rousting Pigs, each					
Fut Pugs, wholesale, per lb	0	0	210	0	22
Horses, nominal prices					

# Eutchers' Meat, Poultry, &c.

Beef. carcase, per lb 0	0	후 0	0	11
Mutton, ditto, ditto 0	0	10	0	ō
Pork, ditto, ditto 0	0	30	0	0
Veal, ditto, ditto 0	0	30	0	0
Lamb, per carcase 0	4	00	4	6
Suet, wholesale, per lb 0	0	20	0	3
Beef, retui , per tb 0	0	1,.0	0	14
Mu ton, detto, ditto 0	0	10	0	ź
Pork, ditto, ditto 0	0	4.0	0	.5
Veal, ditto, ditto 0	0	40	0	5
Lamb, detto, per quarter 0	2	30	2	٠.0
Suet, ditto, per lb 0	0	30	0	3
Neuts Tongues, each 0.	1	00	1	3
Fowls, per pair 0	2	60	0	0
Ducks, ditto 0	2	00	4	0
Muscovy Ducks, ditto 0	4	00	5	0
Geese, per head 0	4	60	5	6
Turkeys, ditto 0	5	6.0	7	0
Pigeons, per pair 0	2	00	2	6
Eggs, per dozen 0	0	4.0	0	6

# Dairy and Garden Produce

	Colonial Cheese, per lb	0	0	20	0	3
		0	0	50	0	6
į		0	0	90	0	10-
		0	0	100	1	G.
i		0	o	40	0	5
		ō	ō	50	ō	7
		ō	ō	40	ō	5
Į		1	10	03	10	ö
	Ditto per cwt		2	60	4	6
į			õ	10.,0	ī	ŏ
			ŏ	10	ó	6
		ŏ	ŏ	40	ŏ	6
	Carrots, Turnips per bunch		ŏ	20	ŏ	o.
			ŏ	10	ŏ	13
	Radishes, young Onions, do		9	8.,0	1	,3
	Cucumbers, euch	0	0		o	v
	Dried Onions, per lb	0	- 7	130	- 7	
		ŏ	0	00	ŏ	9
		ō	0	60	0	9
	Pumpkins, per dozen	0	4	00	8	0
	Seed Pease, per pint	0	1	6.0	3	0
	Lemons, per dozen	0	0	30	0	4.
	Oranges, ditto	0	0	60	1	6
	Pears, ditto	0	0	00	0	0.
	Loquats, per quart	0	0	50	0	8
	Pomegranutes, each	0	0	00	0	

# Sundries.

Ceals, per ton	υ	18	01	3	0
Coke, per chaldron			u0	0	6
Firewood, per cart load	0	2	60	4	0
Ditto, per boat load	0	10	00	15	0
Cedar inch boards, per foot	0	Q	110	0	24
Inferior, ditto	0	0	10	0	1
Posts and rails, per 100	1	0	01	5	0
Shingles, per 1000	0	5	00	5	6
Laths, ditto	0	7	00	8	0
Leather, sole, per tb	0	0	60	0	U
Ditto, kip, ditto		0.	00	0	0
Ca'f Skins, per doz		0	00	0	0
Kausaron ditto, ditto		6	00	U	٥

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R. BARR & R. KITCHEN.

Thursday, Dec. 26, 1844.