

**Notice to Correspondents.**

All communications must be addressed to "The Editor of the Colonial Literary Journal, General Printing Office, 133, King-street East," (post paid.)

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions and assertions contained in the Correspondence and Contributions inserted in the Colonial Literary Journal.

The Article on Mathematics in our next; together with Poetry.

**Notice to Country Subscribers.**

Subscribers in the Country are requested to forward their names and subscriptions to the nearest Agents, where no Agent has, as yet, been appointed in their immediate neighbourhood; as the expense of postage of a letter to the Publishers in Sydney, is a considerable encroachment upon the very slender amount of a Quarterly Subscription.

Subscribers are informed that as back Nos. cannot go through the Post, they must inform us by what means the earlier Nos. are to be forwarded to them without expense to the Publishers.

In answer to complaints of non-delivery of Papers, we can only say that the Nos. have been regularly inserted in the Post Office to their respective directions.

**WEEKLY MISCELLANY.****THE LITERARY INSTITUTIONS OF THE COLONY.**

It may, and, perhaps, with some justice, be expected of us, that we should not omit all mention of the Australian Subscription Library. It has been a matter of some speculation and of more acrimony amongst those who are and are not initiated into the mysteries of this Institution, whether in reality it be public or *hybrid*. Not being connected ourselves with the Society, we are somewhat ignorant of its particular position with regard to the public; and we deem it safest, therefore, to leave its members to dispose of the question as they best may. From the little knowledge, however, we have been able to acquire touching its constitution, we may be permitted to observe in passing, that we imagine there will be little difficulty in shewing that it is in one respect similarly constituted to those of our institutions which avow themselves established for the sole use and behoof of the public. And we only stop to state one reason why we are thus inclined to view it as one of the public literary institutions of the colony; and it is this,—That it has lately been declared, in terms which cannot be misunderstood, that the Government of the colony merely holds its lands in trust for the people at large, and therefore it is evident that the supposition of the Australian Subscription Library being a private Institution, never for one moment crossed its august imagination. Had it done so, these grants of land could not in fairness have been bestowed. Now we conceive that the acceptance of these grants is a tacit avowal of the recognition of the fact on the part of the Directors of the Institution, and that, consequently, the question is settled beyond all manner of dispute.

The Library in connexion with this Society is large, extensive, and valuable, perhaps more so than any other in the colony. This of itself is so strong a recommendation, that we are not surprised at its hitherto flourishing condition. Albeit, its sphere of usefulness is perhaps too much confined to one grade of society, and that too, a grade which can derive the least benefit from its advantages. It is a natural concomitant, however, of every literary society, that it should have a sphere of its own; or that it should take its hue from that class with whom it originated, and from whom it derives its warmest support.

There are several leading features that ought to distinguish all public literary institutions, and these we may be pardoned for mentioning; premising our remarks, however, with a distinct disavowal of any intention to apply them to the deficiencies of any one of our Colonial Societies. We look upon our literary institutions with a jealous eye; they are the safest guardians of religion, morals, and virtue, as well as the means of extending instruction in the various departments of the arts and sciences to those whose birth and limited education have deprived them of the solid advantages to be derived from their study. It is chiefly by the means of these institutions, or of others similarly constituted, that we may hope to arrive at aught resembling celebrity in the arts; and the first evil to be guarded against, in order to achieve so desired a consummation, is that of fostering a spirit of exclusiveness. Every possible facility should be afforded to every class in the community—be that ever so humble—in order to their becoming possessed of the undoubted benefits which literary societies are calculated to confer. And we would remark, that if there be one class more than another requiring our every consideration and sympathy, it is that which has hitherto been deprived of education. An aristocratic literary institution is an anomaly. The tender Euripides has stated with much truth and beauty, that

"Nature hath giv'n no outward mark to note  
The generous mind: the qualities of men  
To sense are indistinct."

Past experience teaches us many and many a lesson in this respect; and it behoves us in this colony to profit by its revelations.

We are anxious also to perceive a greater amount of zeal exhibited by those into whose hands the direction of our literary societies has been placed. The formation of classes, &c., from which so many and great advantages have resulted in the mother-country, has been much neglected. Sluggishness and a spirit of exclusiveness are both uncongenial with sound policy; and we sincerely trust that, if they do exist, they will soon pass away like a cloud that is carried onward upon the wings of the tempest.

Of the Church of England Book Society, we hear little, and know less. The circle of its influence is somewhat limited; although we have no doubt that, within its own sphere, it must be productive of many beneficial results. We heartily wish it a more extended field on which to exercise its legitimate power.

We have thus taken a very hasty glance at the constitution and objects of our literary institutions. We elsewhere stated that the Colony had reason to be proud of the advantages accruing from her societies, as well as of the support extended to them; and we cannot refrain from reiterating the sentiment here. It has been our object by hastily reviewing their privileges, to induce those who are not connected with them to become so without delay. The influence they exercise must be beneficial to all classes of the community; and it is, therefore, the duty of all classes to support them. They are surrounded by a genial atmosphere admirably adapted to counteract many of the greatest evils under which we languish; and it affords us no mean amount of pleasure, therefore, to prognosticate, as we do, a growing popularity and an extended influence for all the literary insti-

tutions of the colony. It is only by these means we can ever realise the glowing picture of future greatness, which the pen of Campbell has assigned to us. We can scarcely refrain from inserting the passage, not only because it is in itself beautiful, but, also, because we are fain to hope that it will soon be possessed of a property for which poetry is not over-famous, viz :—truth.

“ Delightful land, in wildness e'en benign,  
The glorious past is ours, the future thine !  
As in a cradled Hercules, we trace  
The lines of empire on thine infant face.  
What nations in the wide horizon's span,  
Shall teem on tracts untrodden yet by man !  
What spacious cities with their spires shall gleam,  
Where now the Emu laps a lonely stream,  
And all but brute or reptile life is dumb !  
Land of the free ! thy kingdom is to come,  
Of States with laws from Gothic bondage burst,  
And Creeds by charter'd priesthoods unaccurst ;  
Of Navies, hoisting their emblazon'd flags,  
Where shipless seas now wash unbeacon'd crags ;  
Of hosts review'd in dazzling files and squares,  
Their pennon'd trumpets breathing native airs,—  
For minstrels thou shalt have of native fire,  
And maids to sing the songs themselves inspire :  
And whilst the light and luxury of the skies  
Give brighter smiles to beautiful woman's eyes,  
The Arts, whose soul is love, shall all spontaneous rise.”

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## THE PROSPECTS AND RESOURCES OF THE COLONY.

### CONTINUATION OF THE VARIED FORMS OF WATER.

THE formation of Dew is another lively process of nature, from whence poets derive their sweetest emblems, and Scripture its sublimest similies. Dew is the soft limped fluid which we see on a fine morning lying in drops on the grass and vegetation. It is formed in the night, when the earth radiates back to the atmosphere the heat which it had absorbed during the day. The heat thus given from the earth, will, on a cloudless night, ascend very high, and the surface of the earth becomes cold. At such times the vapours of the air near the earth will condense and form water, which water falls upon the vegetation, where it is deposited in very small drops. We do not find the dew-drops equally dispensed in all places, because some parts of the earth, and some vegetable substances, are better radiators than others, that is, they part with more heat; for instance, mown grass is an excellent radiator, it is therefore colder, and we see on it a greater abundance of dew. If we put a thermometer on the grass, and another on the gravel, we shall find the mercury sink several degrees lower on the grass than on the gravel. When clouds hover over the earth they will correct the ascent of the heat, they will absorb it and reflect it back again; but, when there are no clouds, the heat from the earth passes freely upwards, the earth is colder, and therefore more dew is deposited. Thus we see that on cloudy nights the earth is warmer than on clear nights, and that, not from any general change in the atmosphere, but because the clouds give back to the earth the heat which they receive from it. An experienced gardener will act upon this principle, though he knows not the theory of his practice, by placing at night a matting or cover supported by sticks over tender plants, which protects them from the abstraction of heat. This important theory of the formation of dew, was not accurately known until lately. It

was first noticed and proved by Dr. Wells. *Hoar Frost*, which is frozen dew, is also a beautiful object in nature. The globules of dew are sometimes frozen at so small a point as to rest on the spiders' webs, when they look like strings of beads in the form of net-work; the grass of the meadows will have the appearance of being covered with a white sheet; the branches of the trees and plants are also whitened, and even the hair and beards of night travellers are thus decorated. Fog is another form of vapour which appears in a mass, and is so partially condensed as not to amount to a precipitation or fall of rain. Mist is a vapour which becomes condensed as soon as it rises out of the earth. Fog is condensed after it has attained a greater altitude. Fogs and mists are generally dispersed without forming into clouds. Steam is another form of vapour, and is an invisible and elastic fluid like common air. It becomes visible to us the moment it escapes the boiler, being instantly condensed by the change of temperature. Steam for mechanical purposes is produced by heating water to the boiling point, which 212 degrees Fahrenheit. The water is put into an iron or copper vessel over an ardent fire, where the lower part becomes first heated, expands and ascends to the upper part of the vessel, while the colder parts descend to become heated in their turn. In this manner the water is converted into steam. The rapidity with which steam issues out of the boiler, is caused by the great expansion and pressure of the vapour, particles of which fly off with so great a velocity as to impel forward and overcome all obstacles to their progress—if there were not apertures or valves for its escape, the vessel would inevitably burst. The expansion of steam is so great, that any given quantity of water will produce sufficient steam to occupy many hundred times more space than its original volume. This is a wonderful illustration of the minuteness to which the particles of matter may be reduced.

The name of Mineral Waters is given to those portions that have in their course passed through the strata which contain more soluble particles than others. Waters greatly impregnated with iron, are called Chalybeate Waters. The purest water is found in rain and snow, and of these melted snow is the purest. River water contains a mixture of many ingredients, for while meandering on the surface of the earth, or filtering through it, many particles are taken up of various kinds so extremely small as to be suspended in the water unseen by us; these particles consist of different salts of alkalies, earths or metals, with certain gases. All water attracts air which will adhere to it with great firmness. This is seen when water is poured from one vessel into another, as the air which is carried down with the falling water escapes in bubbles. The foam of waterfalls is owing to the escape of air from the water. Air may be entirely separated from water by boiling, it for two hours, but it will soon attract it again if not closed.—Sea water is always salt; indeed we might look upon the ocean as an immense body of solution of salt, but it contains many other ingredients besides the common salt, such as lime and magnesian salt; several acids, and if taken up near the surface, it is found to contain the putrid remains of animal substances, the smell of which, it is said, mariners often find extremely nauseous in a long continued calm. The magnesian salt called *Choride*

of *Magnesium* is found in the water after the extraction of the common salt. It is sometimes called *Bittern*.—It is said that the Southern Ocean contains much more salt than the Northern; why then do not the inhabitants of this colony extract the salt from the sea, and make it an article of home consumption at least, if not for exportation. It is an easy process—it does not require a large capital—the ocean is free to all; a very small portion of beach land would be necessary for appropriation, and yet the common salt in use here is chiefly brought from England.—The salt is easily separated from the water by evaporation, and this can be done by two different processes. In the first, the sea water is exposed in large shallow vessels or ponds, to the heat of the sun, when the salt is gradually deposited; this is called *spontaneous evaporation*. Another method is to boil the sea water in an open iron vessel, when the salt rises to the surface, and is continually removed by an instrument resembling a colander; this goes on until all the saline matter is either evaporated or deposited, and the residual liquor, called *Bittern*, is valued as the source from which one of the elements named *Bromine* is obtained. The sea in general contains more salt where it is deepest and furthest from land; it is resupplied with the water that it parts with in vapour, inasmuch as “all rivers flow into the sea,” and bear with them, in the liquid state, the vapours which arose from it. In this is manifested that beautiful perfection of order which enables every thing around us to *Be*, to perform its office, to finish its course, to return from whence it came, and to do again the same work for ever and ever, while this world shall endure. “The Lord by wisdom established the heavens; by his knowledge the depths are broken up, and the clouds drop down the rain. For he maketh small the drop of dew, the clouds do drop and distil upon man abundantly.”

The chemical term for common salt is *Chloride of Sodium*, which shall be explained hereafter.

## PHRENOLOGY.

[FOR THE COLONIAL LITERARY JOURNAL.]

### No. III.

THE skull of the ancient inhabitants of Egypt has been discovered among the mummies, and its configuration bears out the principles of Phrenology in a very remarkable manner. One of the most striking cases is that of two skulls which have been lately discovered in one of the tombs of the royal family of Egypt, and regarded with every probability as the skulls of the celebrated Egyptian monarch Sesostris and his queen. Their absolute size is very large, fully as much so indeed as that of the largest European order, but differs in the relative proportion of the Moral Sentiments, Propensities, and Intellectual Faculties; they are rather deficient in the first, and have the second more largely developed—presenting on the whole, a configuration of brain indicating the possession of very great strength, and likely to have exerted a corresponding influence over the minds of men. To explain the latter part of the preceding sentence, it is, perhaps, necessary to state, that one of the principles of Phrenology is, that the larger the absolute size of the brain, the more weight and influence will the individual possessing such, have in

society. In a future article we shall dwell on this point more fully.

The cerebral development of the Romans was in perfect unison with their character, indicating a bold ambitious and enterprising race; and such likenesses of their illustrious characters as have come down to us, furnish the strongest proof in favour of the science. Even in the midst of that gluttony and drunkenness, licentiousness and obscenity, and indeed of every description of debauchery and vice, which so disgraced the annals of the latter period of the Roman Empire, we can distinguish occasional gleams of that patriotic and virtuous character, so eminently the attribute of the early Romans, untainted by the evils of that enervating luxury which ruined the noblest of nations; we can distinguish gleams of that stern and rigid virtue so remarkable in the patriotic and devoted heroism of Regulus, or in the disinterestedness of the youthful hero Scipio—of that love of freedom and hatred of tyrants which characterised the family of Brutus—in fine, of that virtue and true nobleness of mind, which has in a thousand instances rendered the name of Roman so illustrious. But the stamina of the Roman character, at that time was gone—their manners and their dispositions had entirely changed; they prided themselves not as formerly on their virtue and valour, but on account of their wealth, and their gradation in the vices. And it is not carrying the matter too far, to assert that their development of brain corresponded with their change of character. To be consistent with ourselves, we must consider so, and in this instance, we are remarkably supported by actual facts. While we find that the early eminent men of Rome were characterized by highly favourable developments, we find on the contrary, that those of the Roman Emperors, infamous for their vices, (which indeed included the greater number,) were stamped with the stigmatizing brand of nature. Those who have seen likenesses of Nero, Vitellius, Caracalla, &c., these demons in human shape, will bear us out in our assertion.

Let us now glance at the distinguishing characteristics of the Nations of modern times, a branch which comes more immediately under our own observation, and can be examined with more attention and accuracy. The propagation of the Gospel of Christ has much ameliorated the moral character of those nations which have experienced its blessed influence; and a corresponding favourable alteration in the development of the brain, has been the unerring result. We are far from wishing our readers to take our mere assertions as proof; let them look around, and they will discover substantiating circumstances in all directions. In this Colony there is the utmost facility afforded to the inquiring investigator, to arrive at the truth; let him compare the average moral development of the Aborigines of the colony with that of its Christian inhabitants and he will find ample confirmation of what we have advanced. But even such comparison should be made with care, and regulated by a competent knowledge of the subject; for nothing has been so fatal to the science as the audacious and presumptuous pretensions of would-be-learned ignorance. There are instances among the Aborigines, uncultivated and savage as they are, of very highly developed intellect and morality, which, regulated by a good education and influenced by proper example, would entitle the untutored denizen of the forest to a considerable standing among civilized men. And

on the other hand, it is lamentable to acknowledge, that there are numberless instances where men who bear the name of Christians might blush at the comparison between them and their sable brethren. But the subject of the Phrenological development of the Aborigines of New South Wales, as it has more immediate reference to the colony, and on that account will not only more interest our readers, but will be more peculiarly appropriate to the columns of this Journal, will demand more space and consideration than we are at present able to give to it. We shall, therefore, defer the subject to some future article, which shall be devoted wholly to its consideration.

I stated before that the dispensation of Christianity had been productive of much moral good—but it has also tended in every way to the enlightenment of mankind. There is no doubt that the intellectual superiority of the present age, is owing to the Divine Revelation, and it is worthy of consideration, how strongly Phrenology is supported by this fact; the nations professing Christianity, being possessed of a strikingly favourable development of brain in regard to the intellect; while nations which know not the Bible, are, in general, noted for their mean and inferior anterior development of brain. I am aware, that the truth of this last assertion will be much called into question, the evidence not being so conclusive as in the case of the moral development; but I have made it with due consideration, and am fully prepared to support my position.

ÆNEAS.

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#### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

#### WEEKLY ABSTRACT.

WEDNESDAY.

OFFICIAL communication was made to the House of the resignation, by Hastings Elwin, Esq., of his seat in the Council; and of the appointment by his Excellency the Governor, of John Bayley Darvall, Esq., to the vacant seat. Mr. Darvall was introduced by the Colonial Secretary and the Attorney-General, and took the oath and his seat.

The SPEAKER informed the House that the Attorney-General would undertake, in accordance with the request of the House, to apply to the Supreme Court for leave to file a criminal information against Messrs. Macdermott, Macfarlane, and Moore.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table returns relative to the Appropriation of the Territorial and Casual Revenues of the Crown, and also Returns of of the Outlay incurred on account of the Aborigines in certain Districts of the Colony.

Mr. ROBINSON presented a Petition from the inhabitants of the district of Port Phillip relative to the Mail Conveyance, an addition to which had been refused by the Governor, as the Colonial Secretary explained, on account of the additional outlay required.

Petitions were also presented from the Melbourne Corporation—the Mechanics in Government employ in Sydney—the Bourke District Council, and the Inhabitants of Geelong.

After several Notices of Motion, Mr. COWPER moved an address to the Governor—the substance of which was to enquire into the circumstances of a building at Parramatta—charged to the Church of England—having been appropriated as a Roman Catholic Orphan School.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY having explained that the expense of such building was originally voted under the head of Roman Catholic Schools, and that its being transferred in the printed accounts to the Church of England was merely an error, Mr. Cowper withdrew his motion.

Mr. LOWE moved an Address to the Governor, requesting a return of all fees received in the Supreme Court Office for swearing Affidavits, from the time of the appointment of Mr. Elyard as Chief Clerk until the present period; also a like return from the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, distinguishing, in both cases, what portion thereof has been received during the appointment of Mr. Sydney Smith to be a Commissioner of Affidavits: the object of the enquiry, he said, was to ascertain whether the present system of employing Commissioners was beneficial.

After remarks from the Colonial Secretary, and others, the Address was agreed to.

On the motion of Dr. NICHOLSON, the returns of the sums voted and expended, &c., for the various public works in the colony, were ordered to be printed.

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

The Council resolved itself into Committee on the Jury Laws Bill, Dr. Nicholson in the Chair; after some discussion and slight alteration, with the addition of a clause extending the operation of the Bill to the district of Port Phillip, the Bill was adopted. The Council then resumed, and the Chairman having reported the Bill, it was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on Friday next.

THURSDAY.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY presented, in return to a motion of Mr. Wentworth, copies of the various Commissions of the Governors of the Colony down to the present time, which were ordered to be referred to the Grievance Committee.

On the motion of Mr. WINDEYER it was agreed that the Speaker be instructed to take all necessary measures in communication with the Attorney-General for carrying into effect the prosecution of Messrs. Macdermott, Macfarlane, and Moore.

The Council proceeded to the consideration of the Governor's Message on the District Councils Bill. The Message being read, the Colonial Secretary rose to move that the Bill which accompanied the Message just read to the House be now read a first time, which, after some introductory remarks from the mover, was done.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY then moved that the Bill be printed and read a second time on Thursday, 1st August. Considerable discussion ensued, which ended in its virtual rejection by a motion from Mr. Cowper, that the Bill be read a second time that day six months. The Council having divided, the amendment was carried by a majority of seven.

The Governor's Message on the Police Assessment Bill having been read, the Colonial Secretary, after a few remarks, moved the first reading of the Bill. Mr. Windeyer moved as an amendment the previous question, and the amendment was carried on division, without discussion, by a majority of seven.

The Governor's Message on the Campbelltown District Councillor's Election Bill was read, and met with a similar reception.

FRIDAY.

Mr. WALKER moved for leave to bring in a bill to authorize the exportation of Colonial made Spirits, under the same regulations as those under which foreign spirits are authorised to be exported. The bill was read a first time and ordered to be printed, and read a second time on Friday, August 16.

The Council resolved itself into Committee upon the Catarrh in Sheep Bill, which was adopted, reported, and ordered to be read a third time on Wednesday next.

The House having resolved itself into Committee for the further consideration of the Apprentices' Bill, several amendments and additions were, after consideration, proposed and carried, and the Council having resumed, the Bill was reported and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on Thursday (this day.)

The third reading of the Jury Act Amendment Bill, was postponed till this day, and the further consideration of the Customs Bill also postponed till Wednesday, (yesterday,) to which day the Council then adjourned.

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### COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

BUSINESS throughout the week has been dull in the extreme, and sales generally have been very trivial. The arrival of the brig "Sarah," from Singapore, with a small cargo of Tea and Sugar, is scarcely worthy of note, being imported principally to order; the stock of sugar on hand is very limited, and holders are firm for advanced prices. By the overland mail from Port Phillip, advices have been received, of the arrival of the brig "Soondrapoory" with 296 bags Sugar, and 3,000 chests Tea, which is reported to have changed hands at £3 15s. per chest.

The recent arrivals from Launceston, amounting to nearly 20,000 bushels, have tended to depress the Wheat market, sales have gone off heavily from 4s. to 4s. 2d. per bushel. Samples of Colonial growth realize from 3s. to 3s. 6d. per bushel, according to quality. In other markets no alteration has occurred. The Royal Saxon, Briton, Enmore, and Lloyd, being taken up, to convey the troops to India, there is a scarcity of vessels now in harbour, to take home the increasing Exports of Tallow, Oil, &c.. The rate of freight to Liverpool is advanced to £4 10s. per ton.

B. S. LLOYD,  
Commission Agent, Bridge-street.

July 31st, 1844.

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### EXTRACTS FROM "PUNCH'S ALMANAC."

JANUARY.—*Farming Operations.*—Set your boys to thrash grain; and if you find them bad in grain, thrash the boys also. Pull out your plough to be ready for *Plough Monday*. Look to the horns of your cows, to take care they don't get "crumpled."

FEBRUARY.—*The Farm.*—Oats may be now sown; and if they are wild, the sooner the better. Dress your hedges by hanging shirts and other wearing apparel to dry upon them.

MARCH.—*Hints to Country Cousins.*—If you want to buy 'good bargains' select the shops which are placarded with "Immense Failure," "Dreadful Sacrifice," &c., and when you have paid your money and taken your goods home, you will find that the "immense failure" is the article you have purchased, and that the "dreadful sacrifice" is confined entirely to your own pocket. *Farming Operations.*—Get your carrots forward, and try Rowland's Maccassar if the crop looks un-promising. Plant your potatoes with salt which gives them a relish; and dress with bits of woollen cloth or shreds of old coats, which will improve the potatoe's jacket. Now sow your P's;

keep your U's warm; hive your B's; shoot young J's; feed your N's; look after your potatoes' I's; and then take your E's

MAY.—*Things to be borne in mind.*—That on the 1st, sweeps may look after coppers, although they have done with the flues. Black puddings are made by boiling them in open saucepans over a quick fire, and under an unswept chimney. This plan will 'soot' all kinds.

JUNE.—*Prediction.*—Cocks will crow on the morning of the 21st and earlier than on any day of the year. *Farming Directions.*—Have your shears ready for your sheep, but don't resort to scissors except from sheer necessity. Look to your B's, and mind your P's and Q's. Resort to spade husbandry, and don't consider it 'infra dig.'

JULY.—*Income Tax.*—If you do not like to pay this impost, allow your wife the privilege of signing cheques, and the very next year you will be relieved of the income-tax.

SEPTEMBER.—*Moral Reflection.*—This is the harvest month, and so make the most of it. Cut away as fast as you can; and if your produce won't pay your rent, cut away altogether.

DECEMBER.—*Domestic: How to make "kisses."*—Take a bough of mistletoe hang it up in a warm place. Put beneath it a young lady with whom you are rather 'sweet.' When she begins to melt, which you may know by her change of colour, you should run your rigs and mould your lips for kisses. *How to make a sausage roll.*—Let your hair grow to a moderate length, roll it round curling tongs, taking care to lard it well with bear's grease. When the hair becomes crisp your sausage roll is done. Skewer with black pins, garnish with artificial flowers, and serve up in a bonnet of the willow pattern.

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### Shipping Intelligence.

#### ARRIVALS.

July 25.—The schooner *Eagle*, 108 tons, Captain Hodges, from Circular Head 19th instant, with potatoes &c.

July 25.—The brig *Calyppo*, 165 tons, Captain Harrold, from Launceston the 19th instant, with a cargo of wheat &c.

July 26.—The barque *Giraffe*, 264 tons, Captain Grant, from Launceston the 21st instant, with wheat, &c.

July 27.—The schooner *Star of China*, 100 tons, Captain Tinlay from Wellington the 6th and Nelson the 14th instant, with oil, &c.

July 28.—The schooner *Wanderer* 181 tons, Captain Burns, from Launceston the 24th instant, with wheat, &c.

July 29.—The barque *Lady Gray* 324 tons, Captain Hawkes, from Hobart Town, the 25th instant, with sundries.

July 30.—The brig *Governor Phillip*, 188 tons, Captain Boyle, from Norfolk Island, the 4th instant.

July 30.—The barque *Blundell*, 521 tons, Captain Hunter, from the Downs 20th March, and Norfolk Island 6th instant, with surplus stores, &c.

July 31.—The ship *St. Vincent*, from Cork, with emigrants.

#### DEPARTURES.

July 26.—The brig *Tobago*, Captain Pockley, for Port Phillip via Newcastle, in ballast.

July 26.—The barque *Nimrod*, Captain Sullivan, for the Whale Fishery, with stores, &c.

July 26.—The schooner *Governor*, Captain Williamson, for the Cape of Good Hope, with cedar.

July 29.—The schooner *Wave*, Captain Camroux, for Howe's Island, with sundries.

July 30.—The brig *Martha*, Captain Walker, for Launceston, via Twofold Bay, with coals, &c.

July 30.—The ship *Ganges*, Captain Macdonald, for London, with colonial produce.

July 31.—The schooner *William*, for Moreton Bay.

**Births.**

- On the 21st instant, at Newcastle Mrs. Becke, of a son.  
 On the 24th instant at Parramatta, the wife of Mr C. W. Rowling, of a son.  
 On the 25th instant, at her residence, Ashfield Park, Mrs. Henry Halloran, of a son.  
 On the 26th instant, at her residence, Sydney Glebe, Mrs. E. H. Pollard, of a son.  
 On the 25th instant, at her residence, Hyde Park, the lady of J. De Courcy Bremer, Esq., of a daughter.  
 On the 27th instant at her residence, Woolloomooloo, Mrs. A. G. Dumas, of a daughter.

**Marriage.**

On the 26th instant, at Balmain, by the Rev. Dr. M'Garvie, Mr. William Currie, to Miss Ann M'Pherson.

**Deaths.**

At his late residence Newtown, after a long and painful illness, Mr William Imney Morris, much regretted by a numerous circle of friends.

On the 27th instant, Henry John, the infant son of Mr. Thomas Odell, Cumberland-place.

On the 29th instant, at his residence, Pitt-street, Mr. John Price, engraver, aged forty, sincerely regretted by all who knew him.

**J. THOMAS'S**

London and Manchester Military and Naval Hat and Cap Establishment, corner of George and Bridge-streets.

**J.** THOMAS, in returning thanks for the continued run of patronage he has so long enjoyed under public favour, begs permission to inform his friends and the public, both in town and country, that he has received some very heavy consignments of Goods by recent arrivals, which enables him to sell a *superior and more fashionable Article* than has hitherto been *ported in this Colony*, and at remarkable *Low Prices*.

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

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

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

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

Youths' and Boys Caps and Hats, suited for every age, and for the supply of schools, are in large quantities

\*\*\* Livery servants' Hats, trimmed in Lace or Corded, on the shortest notice, and at the correct figure.

**APARTMENTS TO LET.**

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

**THE CITY DEPOT,**

CORNER OF KING AND GEORGE STREETS.

**HENRY FISHER**, begs to remind the public he has always on hand,  
 West India Rum, in or out of bond, 2 gallons and upwards  
 Fine Cogniac Brandy, ditto ditto  
 Schedam Gin, ditto ditto  
 Wines, Port, Sherry, Marsala, &c., &c., by the dozen  
 Tea, in chests and half-chests, ex *Trinidad*  
 Sugar, bright Mauritius  
 Dunbar's and Byass' Ale and Porter  
 Segars, best Manilla, No. 4 and 5's  
 Taylor's Porter  
 Allsopp's Ale, in hhds. and barrels  
 Scotch Ale, in bottle  
 Tobacco, Negrohead and Colonial  
 Bacon, Hams, Cheese, &c., &c.  
 Van Diemen's Land Flour  
 And a variety of other Articles too numerous to particularize.

**HENRY FISHER.**

1st August, 1844.

**ANNOUNCEMENT.**

**T**HE Undersigned begs to return thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal support he has received during the last eight years, and to inform them that, in consequence of ill health, he has disposed of the whole of his interest in the business lately carried on by him, as Bookseller and Stationer, together with the Stock-in-trade, to his late assistant, Mr. W. A. COLMAN, for whom he solicits the same patronage so liberally bestowed upon himself; feeling assured that Mr. C. will, by strict attention to business, and keeping a constant supply of the best articles, do everything in his power to merit their support.

**JAMES TEGG.**

George-street, Sydney, July 8.

**W.** A. COLMAN announces to his friends and the inhabitants of the Australian colonies, that he has purchased the entire Stock-in-trade of Mr. James Tegg, Bookseller and Stationer, (opposite the Barrack-gate) Sydney, and hopes, by strict attention to their orders, keeping a well-selected stock, and moderate charges, to merit a continuance of the favours bestowed upon his predecessor.

W. A. C. feels confident that an experience gained in one of the first wholesale houses in London, together with the knowledge of the colonial business, (acquired during the period of six years at the head of Mr. Tegg's establishment) combined with the opportunities which he has of importing at the lowest price, will enable him to keep up such a regular supply of Books and Stationery, as to justify his hopes of giving satisfaction to all who may honour him with a portion of their patronage.

Sydney, 485, George-street,  
 Opposite the Barrack-gate.  
 July 23.

**NOTICE.**

**J**UST RECEIVED, ex *Georgetown*, and opened for inspection, at Mr. C. Chapman's, 406, George-street, next door to the Royal Hotel—

Four cases, consisting of rich blond bredes; gold, silver, and pearl head dresses, coronets, wreaths and flowers, of very superior styles. Ladies are respectfully invited to inspect them for the ensuing Ball.

In addition to the above, there are a few rich silks, satins, satinets, ladies and infants' ready-made linen, also, a few infants' tuscian hats.

The above have arrived in excellent condition.

**Colonial Literary Journal,**

AND

**Weekly Miscellany of Useful Information.**

**T**HE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION to this Journal are, THREE SHILLINGS per Quarter, in Town; Country, THREE SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE; payable, in every case, in advance.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—For one inch, and under, Three Shillings; and One Shilling for every additional inch, each insertion. Advertisements will be received until Two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon; but cannot be withdrawn later than Nine o'clock on Wednesday morning. Advertisements must specify on the face of them the number of times they are to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged accordingly.

Parties signifying their intention of becoming Subscribers to the *Colonial Literary Journal*, are informed that the first numbers may be still obtained on application to their respective Agents, and at the Office.

**Agents for this Journal.**

Sydney, Mr. W. Jones, Circulating Library, Brickfield-hill.  
 Parramatta ..... Mr. Hugh Taylor.  
 Windsor ..... Mr. Walker.  
 Bathurst ..... Mr. Tress.  
 West Maitland ..... Mr. Galloway.  
 Camden, Campbelltown, Penrith, and  
 Liverpool ..... Mr. C. Lester.  
 Gunning ..... Mr. Hawthorne.

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