

in the English, is very prominent in the French, and accounts for their vanity. The courage of the soldiers of each nation also exhibits the same characteristic difference. The French soldier with a powerful Combativeness and sanguine temperament, rushes to the combat with a seemingly invincible courage, but lacks the persevering energy to support it; the Englishman with that intrepidity, which is the result of courage guided by reflection, and supported by the most inflexible pertinacity and confidence in himself, brings to battle a moral and physical energy which is irresistible, and which eventually triumphs over all opposition. The truth of these remarks may be easily perceived by reference to the records of the late wars between England and France, the result of the despotism of Napoleon; or to the wars in France in the times of Edward III, and Henry V. Another faculty very prominent in the French head, and easily distinguished in their character, is Wonder. One of the results of a large development of this organ, is an insatiable thirst for novelty in whatever manner it can be gratified, and it is well known how famous the French nation is for this manifestation of character.

The Irish character and formation of head bear in many points a great resemblance to those of the French, particularly in that brilliancy of thought and aptitude of wit, which along with a woeful want of foresight, seems to be the inheritance of the light-hearted Patlander. Sir Walter Scott, in his *Don Roderick*, in the description of the English in Portugal, has very happily characterised the Irish portion of the army of Wellington—

Hark! from yon stately ranks what laughter rings,
Mingling wild mirth with war's stern minstrelsy,
His jest while each blithe comrade round him flings
And moves to death with military glee:
Boast, Erin, boast them! tameless, frank, and free,
In kindness warm, and fierce in danger known
Rough Nature's children, humorous as she;
And HE, yon Chieftain—strike the proudest tone
Of thy bold harp, green Isle!—the Hero is thine own.

The violent extremes of character in the Irish are well known. Hospitable and kind-hearted in the last degree, they yet manifest a vindictiveness of disposition for the very slightest reasons, and a fiery haste of temper, that goes far to neutralise their good qualities. The combative disposition of the Irish has passed into a proverb. A curious story is related of an Irish gentleman illustrating this trait of their national character. He had gone on a tour through France, and happening to pass through a village where the inhabitants were amusing themselves in breaking each others heads, in one of those skirmishes very frequent at that time in country places, in the ardour of excitement to join the *melée* he leaped from the roof of the stage-coach in which he was travelling, and joined the party which he thought was getting the worst of the day. The side he espoused, however, was defeated, and he himself left on the field of battle with as many broken bones as would have cured any other but an Irishman of his pugnacious propensities, at least for some time. However, after having been conveyed to an inn, and his wounds properly attended to, he was heard remarking to his host, that it was the best bit of fun he had seen since he left Ireland. In the Irish cast of skull, the passions are all developed in a very strong degree, and excited by a most inflammable and hasty temperament; and violence in both their attachments and dislikes is their distin-

guishing characteristic. In the commencement of the friendship between Lord Byron and Thomas Moore, the latter writes—"We Irishmen, in business of this kind, seldom know any medium between decided hostility and decided friendship." Were the Irish nation released from its trammels—blinded and misguided by its priesthood and political agitators—there is every reason to suppose that it would become one of the first nations in the world, as it is now one of the least.

ÆNEAS.

MATHEMATICS.

[FOR THE COLONIAL LITERARY JOURNAL.]

No. II.

HAVING considered the utility and importance of our subject, we now propose to glance at its divisions or subdivisions, and take a passing notice of them united, and of a few separately. The term Mathematics (*μαθηματικα*), as now received, bears a different signification to that of the original one, namely, to that conveyed by the Latin version of the word *disciplina*, which refers strictly to the discipline of the mental powers and their extension, with regard to their application as well as the corrective knowledge obtained as an immediate result. Whereas, whatever refers to the properties of space or number, is now considered as a portion of mathematics. In the Platonic school, we find the term used as relating to that *disciplina* of the mind solely, which, consisted in pure reasoning from self-evident principles; which restricted meaning has gradually become more extensive in its signification; till under the two divisions, pure and mixed, it embraces every matter which may be considered as in any way appertaining to the discipline of the mind.

The ultimate divisions of Mathematics into pure and mixed, we find very convenient: they may be considered as follows:—

Pure as referring to magnitudes generally, simple and abstract, and as determining the properties and relations of quantities and magnitudes considered purely as such.

It includes Arithmetic as part of Algebra, and Algebra itself; with Pure Geometry or the science of local extension, after the manner of Euclid.

Application also of Algebra to Geometry, where the method of Euclid is no longer adhered to.

It also includes Trigonometry, and all parts of Geometry numerically solved, and one or two additional divisions not necessary to enumerate; our intention being, as before stated, to give a brief sketch of the portions named, and of their peculiar applications, together with a slight reference to the principal contributors of each—but, to return—*Pure Mathematics*, so called, as resting solely on such self-evident principles that they admit of no dispute, being clear and satisfactory; and to which alone they are indebted for the great value attached to them.

By the term *Mixed*, we understand the application of the above to the sciences which have substance matter for their subject, e. g. mechanics, optics, chemistry, and others of a similar nature. In fine, it may be considered as the application of Pure to the explanation or advancement of Natural Philosophy.

We now turn to the consideration of the subdivisions of our subject commencing with Arithmetic as

introductory to Algebra, the difference existing is as follows:—In the first we make use of the common numerical characters, termed digits to express quantities, while in the latter, we use letters and symbols to represent unknown quantities, by means of which we discover the required ones; here, Arithmetic, so called, is of little benefit: we therefore carry on our calculations by means of Algebra; the following illustration will probably be found more satisfactory.

Were we asked how far a thousand pounds would extend, supposing each pound to be placed a yard asunder, we would answer by common Arithmetic.

But if we were asked to divide the same amount between three persons A, B, C, so that A shall have £72 more than B; and C £100 more than A; to find their shares we have recourse to Algebra, e. g.

Let x represent A's share,
Then $x - 72 =$ B's share,
And $x + 100 =$ C's share,
But the sum of all is, £1,000,
Therefore $3x + 28 = 1000$,
Which is equal to $3x = 972$,

Or x the unknown quantity is equal to £324 which is A's share, one of the required ones; from which the others are easily found. We have given the above simple example to further explain the difference between the two, namely between Arithmetic and Algebra.

It would be superfluous to enter into a long detail on a subject so generally, and so well understood as Arithmetic; and a detail of its history would not be particularly interesting; suffice it to say, that the original standard of all Arithmetical science has been universally considered to be the fingers; all nations in their primitive state confining their calculations for the most part wholly to these members, while others add their toes, and feel confused if they endeavour to advance further without the aid of a notched stick, such as the Aborigines of this Colony. Leaving the primitive, we glance at a more civilized age, and we perceive how very slowly the science has progressed. If we look at the Greeks, with all their acquired and great natural abilities, we find that they had recourse to abstract reasoning, being puzzled by the complexity of their alphabet as numerical characters. The Romans are still far inferior; while the characters or digits, (from a Latin word, signifying finger,) which we have in use, and derived from the Arabians, are simple, and admit of such modifications as to be universal in their application, it seems only astonishing that so long a time could have elapsed before their discovery and use; for it proceeds on a principle extremely simple, and one which has been employed, as I have before observed, by nations or rather people in their primitive state, I mean the act of enumerating by a show of tens.

T. L. D.

VIRGIL ON THE VINE.

[FOR THE COLONIAL LITERARY JOURNAL.]

No. I.

I need offer no apology for sending you a translation from so classic a poet as Virgil, especially on a subject in which we are considerably interested. I only regret that it is impossible to convey in a translation—which must to a certain extent be literal—the chaste elegance of the poet; yet as far as prose

will bear us, we will convey the poet's ideas on this subject, which is decidedly important to us as a community; for most probably the vine will be at some future period (aided by legislative enactments) as fruitful a source of wealth as the fleece itself.

One thousand and some odd years have elapsed since the Roman poet gave forth, at the request of his patron, those precepts on husbandry which even yet are applicable, not only to his own, but even to other climes, and perhaps have been followed too closely in some matters by European farmers. Be that as it may, Italy prospered under his tutelage, and became celebrated for the excellence of its grape. I do not nevertheless infer that his directions are exactly suitable, but rather that the subject may be interesting, and moreover, a few useful hints may be gathered from a perusal of the modest Mantuan's treatise, who thus humbly speaks for himself—

"Mantua me genuit; Calabri rapuere; tenet nunc
Parthenope: cecini pascua, rura, duces."

"I sang flocks, tillage, heroes; Mantua gave,
Me life, Brundisium death, Naples a grave."

Virgil in his treatise first informs us what description of soil is suitable for the vine, and says that, that land which exhales thin mists and flying smoke, and which drinks in the moisture of the atmosphere and emits it at pleasure, which always clothes itself with verdant grass, nor hurts the share with scurf, nor causes to concrete upon it either salt or rust—such land will entwine your elms with joyous vines. He further adds, loose crumbly soils are best adapted for the vine, (*vide* Georgic second, lines 217 to 221—229, 262 and 3.

It must be borne in mind that the Romans at that time trained their vines, not on palisading, but up lofty trees, such as the elm and holm oak.

With these preliminary remarks, I will close the present brief communication, hoping that it may be acceptable, as introductory to the matter I have in view, which commences at line 272 of the second Georgic, and concludes at the 419th.

T. L. D.

THE RELATIVE DUTIES OF PARENTS AND CHILDREN.

[Extracted from Blackstone.]

PROVIDENCE has implanted in the breast of every parent that natural, or insuperable degree of affection, which not even the wickedness, ingratitude, and rebellion of children, can totally suppress or extinguish.—p. 447.

No person is bound to provide a maintenance for his issue, unless where the children are impotent and unable to work, either through infancy, disease, or accident; and then is only obliged to find them necessaries.—p. 448.

A parent may lawfully correct a child, being under age, in a reasonable manner; for this is for the benefit of education.—p. 452.

The duties of parents to children; principally consist in three particulars; their maintenance, their protection, and their education.—p. 446.

A parent may have the benefit of his children's labour while they live with him, and are maintained by him, in the same way that he is entitled to from his apprentices or servants.—p. 452.

The duties of children to their parents arise from a principle of natural justice and retribution. For to those who gave us existence we naturally owe subjection and obedience during our minority, and honour and reverence ever after, and are equally compellable, if of sufficient ability, to maintain and provide for a wicked and unnatural progenitor, as for one who has shown the greatest tenderness and parental piety.—p. 453.

Original Poetry.

LINES

On a perilous attempt to beat up from North Harbour, across the Heads, against a strong southerly gale, and a boisterous sea, in a small pleasure-boat.

DREAR, dark, and gloomy, is the sky,
 And black is the heaving main,
 Swift skirr the clouds in whirlwinds by,
 Our little bark struggles in vain!
 Bleak North Head sits with a sullen frown,
 In a gossamer shroud of haze;
 Its bold high front on the sea looks down
 With a stern contemptuous gaze,
 While against its base the mountain wave
 With a hurricane shock is driven,
 And the surf with a ceaseless roar does rave,
 Like the thunder deep of heaven.
 'Tis raving storm to the searching eye,
 As far as the sight extends,
 And where rolling ocean meets the sky,
 One wild confusion blends
 The tumbling waves of sable hue
 With their snowy crests of foam,
 And the brooding clouds of livid blue
 With their low'ring looks of gloom.
 Furiously blows the howling breeze,
 And the tott'ring bark does shal'e;
 Madly she plunges down the seas,
 With terror our faint hearts quake.
 Still blacker the breeze is on the wave—
 More boisterous heaves the flood.
 And danger appals the hearts most brave,
 And freezes our curdling blood.
 Death threat'ning strides on each raving blast,
 And poises his fatal dart;
 The chilly sprays o'erwhelm us fast,
 And the bitter dread impart.
 Oh, God! 'tis a fearful thing to die
 In life's morning, and its bloom,
 When the heart with its hopes and its joys beats high,
 To go down to the joyless tomb.
 Oh, God! 'tis a fearful thing to die—
 To sink 'neath the choaking foam,
 When in the throes of the last agony,
 Our thoughts turn to those at home.
 But more dreadful still it is to die,
 And the soul from sin unclean's'd;
 To meet our Creator's awful eye,
 With eternal wrath incens'd.
 But glory to HIM who rules the storm,
 Who hath rescued us from death:
 At His altar our heart's incense warm
 Shall ascend with our latest breath.

ÆNEAS.

[SELECT.]

THE STAR OF AUSTRALIA.

I saw a glorious land afar—a land of beauty rise,
 High temples from its soil sprung up, aspiring to the skies;
 I heard its marts, where once was waste, with busy voices
 teem,—
 I wonder'd where the savage dwelt, and pictur'd all a
 dream.
 The purple robe of Luxury its lordly merchants wore;
 In rich profusion Plenty lay, reclining on the shore.
 A thousand freighted vessels rear'd their spiral masts on
 high,
 Whose pennons flouted in their pride the soft Ionian sky.
 Each gladsome face, with smiles bedeck'd, passed cheerfully
 along,
 For Fortune gaily caroll'd forth the burden of her song;
 Yet griping Usury lurk'd there to play his hungry part,
 His venom'd shafts to shoot around, and pierce the mer-
 chant's heart.
 Then suddenly the sky reveal'd, a meteor pale and wan,
 Its beams on each revolving night with greater lustre
 shone;
 It mounted thro' the star-lit waste, impatient of delay,
 But when it seem'd exalted most, its glory died away.

I look'd upon that land again when summers twain had
 roll'd,
 But Rujn's fingers had effaced the produce of its gold,
 Dark Poverty had reach'd the shore, and held its pinching
 sway,
 So Fortune plum'd her treacherous wings, and scornful flew
 away.
 Too like that comet in its pride burst forth thy glorious
 fame,
 Too like its faint and waning beam thine hour of trouble
 came;
 Whilst upwards soaring to the clouds, dark vapours dimm'd
 thy light,
 And wrapt thee in one foul eclipse—a Spectre of the Night.

S. P. HILL.

GENERAL MAXIMS FOR HEALTH.

[From "The Frugal Housewife."]

Rise early; eat simple food. Take plenty of exer-
 cise. Never fear a little fatigue. Let not children
 be dressed in tight clothes; it is necessary that their
 limbs and muscles should have full play, if you wish
 for either health or beauty.

Avoid the necessity of a physician, if you can, for
 careful attention to your diet. Eat what best agrees
 with your system, and absolutely abstain from what
 hurts you, however well you may like it. A few
 days abstinence, and cold water for a beverage, has
 driven off many an approaching disease.

If you find yourself really ill, send for a good
 physician. Have nothing to do with quacks: and do
 not tamper with quack medicines. You do not know
 what they are; and what security have you that they
 know what they are.

Wear shoes that are large enough: the contrary
 not only produces corns, but makes the feet mishapen
 and cramps them.

Wash very often, and rub the skin thoroughly with
 a hard brush.

Let those who wish to be invalids drink strong
 green tea, eat pickles, preserves, and rich pastry. As
 far as possible, eat and sleep at regular hours.

Wash the eyes thoroughly in cold water every
 morning. Do not read or sew at twilight, or by too
 dazzling a light. If far-sighted, read with rather
 less light, and with the book somewhat nearer to the
 eye than you desire. If near-sighted, read with a
 book as far off as possible. Both these imperfections
 may be diminished in this way.

Clean your teeth in pure water two or three times
 a day; but, above all, be sure you have them clean
 before you go to bed.

Have your bed-chamber well aired; and have fresh
 bed linen every week. Never have the wind blowing
 directly upon you through open windows during the
 night. It is *not* healthy to sleep in heated rooms.

Let children have their bread and milk before they
 have been long-up. Cold water and a run in the fresh
 air before breakfast.

Too frequent use of an ivory comb injures the hair.
 Thorough combing, washing in suds, or rum, and
 thorough brushing, will keep it in order; and the
 washing does not injure the hair, as is generally sup-
 posed. Keep children's hair cut close until ten or
 twelve years of age; it is better for health and the
 beauty of the hair. Do not sleep with hair frizzled
 or braided. Do not make children cross-eyed, by
 having hair hanging about their foreheads, where they
 see it continually.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT.

WEDNESDAY.

THE SPEAKER suggested to the Council the propriety of adopting a resolution instructing him to retain Messrs. Foster and Windeyer to assist the Attorney General in the prosecution of Messrs. Macdermott, Macfarlane and Moore, as there appeared to be some delicacy on the part of these gentlemen in acting without such instructions being given.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL saw no reason for such hesitation; he had consented to act in the case not in his capacity of Attorney-General, or of Member of this House, but as a barrister, and he saw no obstacle to the learned gentlemen accepting retainers if offered; he did not think the House should interfere in any way with the usual practice of the profession. After some further debate, the subject was dismissed without any step being taken by the House.

After the presentation of several petitions and notices of motion, the Governor's Message to the Legislative Council accompanying the Estimates for 1845 was read.

The COLONIAL TREASURER having moved that the Message be now taken into consideration, Mr. Wentworth proceeded to point out the benefit which had arisen from the system of retrenchment carried out by honourable members during the past year. He also drew the attention of the House to the Squatting Act, the Border Police and other portions of the message.

After a lengthened reply from the COLONIAL SECRETARY, with some further irregular discussion, the House adjourned.

THURSDAY.

Leave was granted to Mr. LORD to bring in a Bill to extend the £30 jurisdiction of Courts of Requests to the towns of Bathurst, Maitland, and Berrima, and to provide for the office of Commissioner of such Court being filled by the Chairman of Quarter Sessions for the time being. The Bill was read a first time.

On the motion of the COLONIAL SECRETARY, the Speaker was requested to communicate to Mr. Elwin the thanks of the House for the able and satisfactory manner in which he had performed the duties of honorary Chairman of the Committees of the whole House.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved that a salary of £250 per annum be attached to the office of Chairman of the General Committees, and that the Governor be requested to place a sum upon the Estimates to meet that salary. The motion was put and carried.

The House then resolved itself into Committee on the Supplementary Estimates, Mr. COWPER in the Chair.

The sum of £100 16s. was voted to meet the expense of erecting a reporter's gallery, and the sum of £100 to meet the expense of introducing the Bude light into the Council Chamber.

The sum of £128 13s. 10d. to meet the expense incurred in the establishment of a branch of the Customs at Port Albert, and £35 to meet the expense incurred for a similar purpose at Port Fairy.

The sum of £32 0s. 6d. to meet the increased pay of the messenger of the Insolvent Court, Sydney.

The sum of £600 was voted to defray the salary of the Crown Prosecutor in the Court of Quarter Sessions, after a lengthy discussion, by a majority of 16 to 10.

The sum of £225 was voted to defray the expenses of purchasing bedsteads for the Gaols at Sydney and Parramatta.

The sum of £59 4s. 6d. for the expenses of an additional turnkey at Berrima Gaol.

The sum of £53 6s. 8d. for a medical attendant, at £40 a year, for the Bathurst Gaol, from the 1st of September, 1842.

A further sum of £200 towards the completion of the Breakwater at Wollongong.

A further sum of £1500 towards the completion of the New Gaol at Darlinghurst; also £250 for supplying the Gaol with water.

For erecting a Warehouse, adjoining the New Custom House, Sydney, £1500.

For building a Cook-house and Out-offices to the New Gaol, at Goulburn, and enclosing the building, £2000.

For completing the prison building of the New Gaol, Bathurst, and erecting Cook-house and Offices, £2000.

In aid of the Sydney Dispensary, an equal amount having been raised by private subscriptions in 1843, £202 19s.

Allowances to Parties for acting as Firemen, from 1st July, to 30th September, 1843, £24.

Gratuities to Firemen for being first in attendance at Fires in September and October, 1843, £10 10s.

The House then resumed, and the Chairman having reported progress, obtained leave to sit again on Wednesday (yesterday.)

The Bill for altering the law relating to apprentices was read a third time and passed.

The Catarrh in sheep Bill was read a third time and passed.

FRIDAY.

A Message was received from the Governor, intimating that he would, as desired, place the sum of £250 upon the Estimates to defray the salary of Chairman of Committees.

Mr. BLAND obtained leave to bring in a Bill to reduce the qualification of voters in the City from £25 to £10. The Bill was read a first time.

Mr. COWPER moved that Charles Nicholson, Esquire, be appointed Chairman of Committees of the whole House, for the remainder of the session.

Mr. BLAND moved as an amendment the appointment of Major D'Arcy Wentworth.

The House then divided and Dr. Nicholson was elected by a majority of 14 to 12.

The third reading of the Jury Laws Amendment Bill was then moved. Motions of amendment for its postponement by the Attorney-General and Mr. Wentworth having been negatived, the Bill was read a third time and passed.

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

Upon arriving at the 95th clause the further consideration of the bill was postponed until Friday next.

The House having resumed, adjourned till Wednesday (yesterday.)

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

By the *St. Vincent* some favourable advices as to the prospect of the Oil Market in London have been received, and a consequent firmness in this important article of Colonial Export has to be reported. Sperm Oil may be quoted at £55 per tun 10 tuns Coconut Oil, Ex *Sir John Byng* have been disposed of at £23 per tun (casks to be returned). The Account Sales of Tallow just received are also satisfactory, and a corresponding firmness appears in this market. In the Import Market very little activity has appeared during the week, and general complaints are made as to the stagnation in the chief branches of trade. Fine Manila Sugar is scarce; the ordinary quantities remain as before, from £19 to £21 per ton; a few tons of a superior sample, the produce of the Sandwich Islands, have arrived per *Sir John Byng*, for which the holders are asking £25 per ton.

WHEAT.—This Market remains steady. Cash sales have been effected of Launceston Wheat, at 4s. 3d. per bushel, and the stock on hand for sale is very limited.

FLOUR.—The Millers manifest a desire to effect sales, and fine Flour may be quoted at £10 per ton.

MAIZE is selling at 14d. per bushel, or 13d. by the cargo.

HAY.—The sale of Hay has been limited, with a market over-stocked, causing a decline in price.

BUTTER is in great demand, and scarce, sales are easily effected at advanced prices.

TOBACCO.—The supply continues much greater than the demand, and sales are limited; the preference is given to *Boydell's* brand.

B. S. LLOYD,

Commission Agent, Bridge-street.

August 7th, 1844.

PRIVILEGE QUESTION.—On Tuesday evening a public meeting, called by the Mayor in pursuance to a requisition numerously signed, was held in the Mechanics' School of Arts, with a view to elicit the opinion of the public relative to the proposed prosecution of Messrs. Macdermott, Macfarlane, and Moore; and also to adopt a petition to the Governor, requesting him not to place any sum upon the estimates for the purpose of paying the expenses of that prosecution. The meeting was numerous to excess, and, though orderly upon the whole, exhibited much popular feeling on the subject. The following were movers of resolutions and addressed the meeting:—Messrs. G. R. Nichols; C. H. Chambers; Thurlow; J. J. Cohen; R. Johnson; Alderman Flood; Rennie, sen.; Hipkiss; Dr. Tierney; and Coyle.

NEW CALEDONIA.—From news brought by the *Thomas Lord*, it appears that the French have taken possession of these beautiful islands. It has been notoriously the fate of the French to be ultimately defeated in their efforts at establishing a colonial empire; as, in the event of a war with Great Britain,—which, however strongly to be deprecated, it is possible their late rapacious attempts in these seas may occasion,—their colonial possessions must be wrested from them by the stronger maritime forces of the English. It is, therefore, to be regretted that these islands should be subjected to the operation of measures, which, in all human probability, will not continue in force for a very lengthened series of years.

ANOTHER PRO TEM. JUDGE.—The last *Government Gazette* notifies the temporary appointment of S. F. Milford, Esq., to be Commissary of the Vice Admiralty Court of New South Wales.

EXTRACTS.

DIGESTING KNOWLEDGE.—During the rehearsal at the Royal Amphitheatre, of the "Elephant of Siam," the well known elephant from the Zoological Gardens was brought on the stage to perform his part. After having done this, he espied the prompter's book on the table, and began to read, mark, and learn its contents; but thinking it better inwardly to digest the whole, in order, no doubt, to be complete master of his part, to the no small astonishment of Mr. Neville and his assistants, he at once swallowed the book.—*Liverpool Telegraph*

FAIR PLAY.—Mr. Curran, who was a very small man, having a dispute with a brother council, who was a very stout one, in which words ran high on both sides, called him out. The other, however, objected; 'for,' said he, 'you are so little, that I might fire at you a dozen times without hitting; whereas the chance is, that you shoot me at the first fire.' 'Upon my conscience, that's true,' cried Curran.

But to convince you I don't wish to take any advantage, you shall chalk my size upon your body, and all hits out of the ring shall go for nothing!

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

August 1.—The schooner *I Don't Know*, Captain Phelps, from the Bay of Islands 11th ultimo, with oil, &c.

August 2.—The ship *Sydney*, 345 tons, Captain White, from Auckland the 16th and the Bay of Islands the 19th July, in ballast.

August 3.—The schooner *Phæbe*, 90 tons, Captain Bennett, from Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, 22nd May, with sugar.

August 3.—The schooner *Jane*, Captain Steel, from Moreton Bay, with cedar.

August 5.—The brig *Sir John Byng*, 167 tons, Captain Megget from Tahiti 7th April, Sandwich Islands 3rd June, and the Navigator Islands 9th July, with sugar, &c.

August 6.—The schooner *Thomas Lord*, 70 tons, Captain Brown, from Auckland the 6th and the Bay of Islands the 18th July, with sperm oil.

August 7.—The barque *Greenlaw*, Captain Edgar, 480 tons, from Hobart Town.

DEPARTURES.

August 2.—The schooner *Marian Watson*, Captain Taggart, for Hobart Town, with sundries.

August 2.—The brig *Louisa*, Captain Tucker, for Hobart Town, with sundries.

August 3.—The brig *Caroline*, Captain Loten, for Hobart Town, with sundries.

August 3.—The barque *Mary Sharp*, Captain Mills, for London, with colonial produce.

August 5.—The ship *Sydney*, Captain White, for the Bay of Islands, in ballast.

August 7.—The schooner *Eagle*, Captain Hodges, for Launceston.

Births.

On the 24th July, at her residence, George-street South, Mrs. Frederick Oatley, of a son.

On the 30th ultimo, at the Royal Hotel, Goulburn, Mrs. S. Moses, of a son.

On 14th July, at her residence, Queen-street, Surry Hills, Mrs. J. R. Morris, of a daughter.

Marriage.

On the 30th July, by special license, at Trinity Church, Bathurst, R. G. Cousins, Esq., to Sarah Mary Kite.

Deaths.

On the 30th July, at Hunter's River, Robert Scott, Esq.
On the 26th July, at Parramatta, Mrs. Ann Josepha King, widow of the late Captain Phillip G. King, R.N. formerly Governor of New South Wales, aged 80 years.

A CHALLENGE,

TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND ALL THE WORLD
RESIDE.

WALKER'S PATENT GROATS.

THIS ARTICLE, if tested, will be found to contain more nutriment, than any similar article of the kind. E. Walker is prepared to prove that two thirds of the quantity of the above, if made in a proper manner, will be equal in nourishment, and of a thicker substance, than the usual quantity generally recommended by others in the directions for use.

Another desirable property belonging to Walker's Patent Groats is, as regards the great safety for export—not liable to that change which the English manufacture is, by turning sour on the voyage, avoided by the patent mode of preparation, and greatly aided by the spontaneous growth of the grain grown in this Country; while free from the artificial culture which causes so much moisture in the *farina* of the English grain, and scarcely ever eradicated or sufficiently prepared.

Enough already is before the public to satisfy them that Walker's Farinaceous Food, (for Children and for Persons with impaired digestion,) ought not to be despised, and which for the future will be packed in Tin Canisters, in order to preserve its most agreeable flavour. With the usual white label—sealed and signed Edward Walker—that only being genuine.

Wholesale orders to any extent will be immediately attended to; any export order exceeding ten gross of either article, terms, half Cash, and the remainder when the goods are resold.

Manufactory, Old Botany Road.

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 sported 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 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
Ton, 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.
1st August, 1844. HENRY FISHER.

MEDALS.

JUST RECEIVED, ex *Hindoo*, a large assortment of Repeal, Temperance, Confirmation, Nelson, and Tunnel Medals, with Cathedral and others of a very beautiful description, adapted for presents.

The attention of Temperance Societies is especially invited to five hundred beautiful Temperance Medals, which will be sold cheap.

Specimens may be seen at Mr. Reading's Printing Office, 133, King-street East.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE 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.

WA. 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.

Colonial Literary Journal,

AND

Weekly Miscellany of Useful Information.

THE 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.

Printed and Published by JAMES READING and FRANCIS SANDOE, at the General Printing Office, 133, King-street East, Sydney, New South Wales.