

Notice.

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

Notice to Correspondents.

"J. P. W.'s" Verses will be inserted.

Our Poetical Correspondents must excuse any delay which may take place in the promised publication of their compositions.

Our Correspondents are requested to observe that the Colonial Literary Journal Office is now REMOVED to No. 316, Pitt-street North, (opposite A. Foss' Chemical Drug, and Grocery Establishment) where all communications to the Editor may be forwarded (post paid).

CATALLACTICS.**MERCANTILE INADEQUACY—DOWSING THE EXCHANGES
—REMEDY FOR THE EVIL OF AN EXCESS OF EXPORTS
OVER IMPORTS.**

By and by, the customary decline in the Exchanges may be expected. Indeed, it is already rumoured that the price of bills on England will be lowered this season to 10 per cent. discount. It is also said that an increase of 2 per cent. will take place in the rate of Bank discounts. These effects are usually attributed to mercantile inadequacy as the most obvious cause. And no doubt the inability of the existing merchants to make advances, or purchases in exports, from their own capital, does give to the Banks a great facility in altering—a virtual monopoly in managing—the Exchanges of the colony.

It is in the nature of human things that these potent cambists should exercise their power more with a view to their own advantage than to that of the public; and more severely than if they were checked by competition. Last year, however, it must be acknowledged that the important service which they rendered to this community was cheaply purchased at the rate of 5 per cent.—which was the rate of discount of Exchange during the last wool season.

Whether 10 per cent. may not be too great an exaction this year, we shall not pronounce an opinion, but will submit a few observations respecting the more deeply seated cause and unavoidable workings of these monetary fluctuations, to enable our readers to judge for themselves.

We say that the circumstances of the colony in its external relations have been such, for some time past, and are such now, as to warrant, to a reasonable degree, this tax on the sale of our export production.

The imports during 1843 fell short of the exports about (let us say) a quarter of a million. It is probable the balance of trade with England will be in our favour, assuming the wool clip of 1844 to be included, by about half a million on the year now current.

Bills on England to this amount will therefore be unsaleable; or, if that be not exactly the case, produce to this amount will be sent home on account of the colonists, without advance; that is, to wait returns in the course of trade, which may be estimated at ten or perhaps twelve months. Twelve months' interest would therefore seem a fair deduction in the case of making an advance on wool. But as the deduction is virtually made on the whole quantity of exports purchased or advanced on in the colony, and not merely on the difference between the exports and imports, a much less rate (perhaps a third or a half of a years interest) will be sufficiently remunerative. But there are some minor circumstances which tend

slightly to augment the rate of discount at the active shipping season, and to lessen it, or even to create a premium, at other seasons. The chief of these is, the inequality or variation in the ratios subsisting betwixt the imports and exports at such different seasons—the consumption of imported commodities being more uniformly spread over the year, and the consequent demand for remittances more steady, while the fund, fountain, or foundation from which remittances proceed, is available only during the three or four summer months.

Strictly speaking, goods received on commission merely, are not imports, so as to affect the Exchanges, until it is requisite to remit for them; and wool may, by being advanced on under the Preferable Lien Act, become of the character of an export before it is shorn, provided the advance is made from external sources. The Exchange may thus chance to be affected by negotiations relative to importations and exportations that take place in a different year. Until the clearances of old debts effected by the Insolvent Act are completed, we cannot accurately ascertain the balance of money transactions. All dividends in bankrupt estates, dividends on Bank and other stock, mortgage interests, &c., payable from the colony to England, have the same operation as importations. In short, they are money obligations.

It follows from this view of the subject, that every sheep-owner who sells his wool here, or takes an advance on it, pays a certain per centage for the accommodation, and every one who ships his wool home on his own account, loses the use of the proceeds for twelve months. Betwixt these plans, the settlers or squatters who are in a condition to exercise a choice, will choose, according as they have or have not the means of employing the money to sufficient advantage. In their choice they will, in some degree, be guided by the rate of homeward freight. Should this (from the anticipated scarcity of tonnage) rise to 3d. a lb., which is an increase equivalent to about 10 per cent. on the value in the colony of the wool, they will perhaps delay their shipments. The effect of this delay will be to mitigate both the discount of Exchange and the freight. But store charges and loss of interest will be incurred.

If the largeness of the Bank deposits and the smallness of the currency be any indication of the inability to employ capital to advantage, we may say that the ability does not exist at this time.

Possibly, however, it is not so much a defect of the means of beneficially using money, as a want of the disposition to do so, that is represented by the largeness of these deposits, and by this contracted currency.

Obviously then, when what is called the balance of trade is in our favour, unless at the same time we take care to provide the means of absorption of the balance, by increasing the imports, we will pay a certain tax for our augmented money wealth, and the more we permit the balance to be in our favour, the heavier will this Exchange-tax become. It is conceivable that the discount of Exchange may increase to a full year's interest at the colonial rate, while yet the colonists may have much money in England seeking investment. But on the other hand, the colonial rate of interest (apart from the influence of monopolies) will fall to little more than the English rate. And if our reasoning be correct, when the discount of Exchange increases, the rate of interest

should *not* increase: if, therefore, the peculiar state of trade warrants the Bank to douse the Exchanges, we must pronounce their raising the rate of interest to be unwarrantable and inconsistent.

For the sake of economy, therefore, the colonists ought to keep up the consumption of imported commodities of a useful, improving, and productive description, to somewhat like an equality with the exportable ones. We say of a useful, improving, and productive description, because we think we may as well pay the tax in the way above stated, as expend our money in the sensually extravagant manner it has heretofore been done.

For the same reasons, we are no advocates for the cultivation or manufacture of anything within the colony, which we can bring at less cost from abroad.

How then would we proceed to relieve our sheep-owners of their anticipated plethora of money wealth? Before we answer this question, we will pause to consider some other points.

GAFFER GRAY.

ON THE COMPOSITION OF THE EARTH.

THE ground on which we stand, and which is usually denominated the earth, appears to us as a large solid mass, but is, notwithstanding this appearance, a compound of solid, liquid, and aeriform matter in itself, without taking into account the water on its surface, or the atmosphere which surrounds it. The parts of the earth with which we are acquainted do not exceed eight miles in depth, that being the lowest excavation yet made by miners. The solid parts of this globe are metals; minerals, granite, and flint; the aeriform, are the different gases; the liquid, is water.

The component parts of the earth have been scientifically arranged, amounting to nine in number. The names they bear are, silica, alumina, barytes, lime, magnesia, strentites, yttria, glucina, and zirconia. These portions of earth are usually found as oxides, as are also most of the metals; oxygen being the most abundant elementary substance known, it forms more than half the penetrable matter of the globe. Silica, alumina, and lime, bear the greatest proportion in the varieties of earth; the other substances being comparatively much less in quantity, and inferior in value and utility; nevertheless all the immense variety of soils, all rocks, marble, flint, and stones, from precious stones to the commonest pebbles, have one or other of these earths as their base, and often more than one: but without one or other of these bases nothing is produced. Infinitely various are their combinations, and various the natural processes continually going on; still the same laws regulate their actions and effects, and though in many cases we cannot understand the secret operations of nature, we know that the regular arrangements of particle with particle, and atom with atom, is ever going on in undisturbed order throughout creation.

Sir Humphry Davy established the fact by his experiments, that the earths are compounds of a metallic body with oxygen, or metallic oxides.

Flinty earth is called silica: it is found in most rocks and mountains, and is altogether the most abundant earthy substance known. Flint or silica is so hard, as to give sparks of fire when struck with a steel, and requires the greatest heat that art can procure to melt it in any degree. The sand of the sea shore, and indeed almost all sand, consists entirely

of silica, and this earth forms the chief ingredient of flint, and when rocks or even mountains are, in the course of ages, decomposed, broken up, and reduced to fragments by the effects of wind, rain, frost, and the air, silicious earth is the matter which remains, forming beds of stones and sand. Many other parts of the rocks, uniting with this sand, act as a cement, by binding the particles of silica together. Silica may be said to be the bones of the earth, for like the bones of animals it is the last to crumble down. More than one half of the crust of the globe may be considered as consisting of this earth. Silica reduced to powder by chemical operations is of a white colour; the union of this white powder with either of the alkalies potash or soda, forms a salt, and is called silicate of potash, or silicate of soda. Silicates of potash or soda are the ordinary glass used for all the purposes to which that frangible material can be applied. Silica when mixed with clay is also the basis of all earthenware. Rock crystal, or quartz and flint, are very pure varieties of silica, also the amethyst, opal, and many other precious stones consist chiefly of this earth. Glass, pottery, and porcelain, in all their varieties, are combinations of silica with other earths. B.

MATHEMATICS.

No. IX.

[Continued from page 285.]

BUT this hesitation and doubt may partially be removed by considering, that if we have not had sufficient leisure to devote to the sciences, or a science, so much the more ought we to feel disposed to give full credence to those who have devoted their whole lives and energetic talents to the elucidation of the grand object in view—and not in vain; who have, after the laborious research of ages, brought the science towards maturity. We are aware that astronomers have calculated eclipses, and the returns of planetary bodies, long before their occurrence. We are aware of the results of predictions which come under our observations daily: all proclaim the triumphs of science, and immortalize the names of its contributors. So far, we cannot help acknowledging, although inclined to be sceptical, the truth of astronomical deductions, which ought, also, to give us confidence in the whole of what celebrated men have advanced coolly and independent of imaginative colouring; men who have spent their lives in investigating the laws which regulate the heavenly bodies, and who, by their continuous labours, have rendered the way easy and delightful to all who may be anxious to study the science. Why should we hesitate to adopt implicitly Sir Isaac Newton's theories, as completed by French astronomers, and enriched by that luminary's contemporaries and successors in Britain.—All the eclipses which have happened of late years were foretold half a century ago. Dr. Halley predicted the transit of Venus seventy years beforehand; he also calculated the periodical returns of a comet, and ascertained that it occupied the space of 76 years; it is, consequently, distinguished by the appellation of Halley's comet. The returns of other comets have likewise been accurately foretold by different astronomers. All these predictions and their verified results ought to convince the sceptical that Astronomy does not consist of theory only, but of theory proved by practice, and therefore such as can

be depended on as being correct; and this any individual may satisfy himself of, namely, that the science is founded on the principles of nature itself.

In such an important and interesting science as Astronomy it will be necessary, as far as our limits permit, to glance at its history, to trace its origin and improvement, and finally to examine the magnificent structure erected on the labors of ages.

In tracing the antiquity of Astronomy we are led to this conclusion, that it was cœval with creation itself; for the antediluvians, from their longevity, must have had an intimate acquaintance with the apparent motions of the heavenly bodies; but the Chinese, Indians, Chaldeans, and Egyptians particularly claim the honor and merit of originality.

The Chinese, who in their vanity claim to be direct descendants from Noah, date their era of astronomical science from the period of the flood; allowing them this much, we may easily grant them another claim, namely the discovery of the pole star by their celestial Emperor, Hong-ti, Noah's grandson. That the Chinese possess manuscripts on the subject, bearing a very ancient date, is an undoubted fact: some of our missionaries having met with astronomical calculations so far back as 200 B. C. But if we consider how the Chinese are attached (even to veneration) to the customs of their forefathers; if we consider that they are separated both by ignorance, pride, and even geographical position, from the rest of mankind, that is, comparatively speaking, we must feel inclined to deny their having any extensive knowledge of this science; as a proof of which we know that they are indebted to Europeans for being able to calculate eclipses, and for removing the absurd idea they entertained concerning them. Though the superstition has exploded, they still retain the ceremony from blind attachment to anything bearing the stamp of age. The custom alluded to, arose from a superstitious idea that, during an eclipse, the darkness proceeded from the shadow of the celestial dragon approaching towards the luminary; they further held that this animal was drawing near with intent to devour it; therefore, on the commencement of an eclipse, the chief officers or mandarins threw themselves prostrate, with apparent violence, knocking their heads against the ground to the tune of clashing of cymbals, shouts, and every imaginable confusion of sounds, in order to frighten the celestial monster from his dire purpose.

We now turn to consider the Indian's claim to priority of invention and discovery. An undoubted merit for very early observations they justly claim, though their knowledge must of course have been limited; but La Place, in his system of the world, says, "they must rank amongst the earliest observers of the heavens," and allows them rather an extensive knowledge.

Though we admit the merit of early observation to other nations, yet to the Chaldeans we feel most inclined to grant the palm—which the others claim—judging from history, and from their locality, that, at least, if the science be not indebted to them for its origin, [it manifestly is for its improvement. They themselves claimed an antiquity beyond that of the world, namely, of having observed the heavens during the space of 473,000 years: that they possessed a series of observations, bearing an exceedingly early date, we learn from Ptolemy, who speaks of some as

having been made 700 B. C. From the Chaldeans the Phœnicians received their knowledge of Astronomy; and it is worthy of remembrance, that they were the first to apply the knowledge, thus transmitted, to the purposes of Navigation, directing their course, principally, by the pole star.

In Egypt, also, Astronomy was assiduously cultivated by the priests. Simplicius, who flourished during the reign of Justinian, asserted that they began to observe the heavens 1500 B. C.; but, of course, their knowledge could not go farther than the apparent motions of heavenly bodies. From Egypt the science was transmitted to the Greeks, whose singular thirst for knowledge urged them to travel everywhere in search of it. Greece, of all the nations of antiquity, was most celebrated for bringing a science towards maturity, when once transmitted to its genial soil. As to the exact period when the Greeks commenced making any progress in the science, there is some doubt, but that they had an early acquaintance with the classification of the stars, we learn from Hesiod, who existed 700 B. C., for he speaks of five constellations: probably their knowledge at that time was limited to the above number; to these were added or enumerated by Homer, Bootes, and Ursa Major, but Sir Isaac Newton was of opinion that they had a more extensive acquaintance with this necessary part of Astronomy.

T. L. D.

THE MISSIONARY SHIP JOHN WILLIAMS.

[COMMUNICATED.]

It was our intention to have made some few remarks upon the arrival of the above named vessel in our last issue. There are so many pleasing thoughts, which naturally arise in our minds when contemplating both this ship and its objects, that we scarcely know where to begin, and, having commenced, we shall be equally at a loss to know where to conclude. There are some who may express surprise that we should experience this difficulty, and, perhaps, they may be justified in doing so. For our own part, however, we must attach an importance to the subject of more than ordinary magnitude; and when we state that in the *John Williams* we behold the greatest triumph of Christian principle which modern times have presented to our gaze, our readers will be able, in some measure, to sympathise with us in our views. Beautiful as the vessel undoubtedly is—and warmly as her symmetry has been admired by nautical observers—to us every rope, every spar, every proportion, possesses a charm loftier and holier than can be drawn from mere critical inspection. Who cannot picture in his mind, whilst gazing upon her undoubted beauties, the savage civilized—the heathen christianized—the idolater converted—and the moral darkness, which has hung over a vast portion of the globe from the first dawn of the creation, passing swiftly away before her onward march? The Martyr of Erromanga has been placed upon her bow to direct, as it were, her steps across the rude ocean; and it is not too much to suppose that his spirit deigns at times to rest upon a vessel peculiarly his own—his own by name—his own by his death—his own by the work in which she is engaged!

We said, the appearance of this vessel in our harbour on her way to the various missionary stations, was a triumph of Christian principle, which every true Protestant cannot but hail with feelings of pleasure, if not of rapture. That so noble a monument of Christianity should have been produced, and by children too, is truly delightful. The vessel is no proof of the wealth of England—it is no proof that persons of influence and property are willing to give bountifully towards this noble enterprise of spreading the holy gospel—it is no proof of this, although there have been many such instances placed upon record; but it is a proof of the zeal and energy of Sabbath-school children, for the glory of their Divine Master—it is a proof of the mighty effects which may be expected from these praiseworthy institutions—it is a proof that divine wisdom has selected the weak, and the humble, to confound the wise—and, it is a proof that, in spite of all the efforts of men to the

contrary, Christianity will progress until all nations are enlisted under the wide banner of peace.

This interesting vessel, the *John Williams*, with several missionaries—all of whom, we believe, are monuments of Sunday-school utility—sailed, as most of our readers are aware, on Thursday morning last. She was convoyed by the *Cornubia* steamer, kindly lent by J. P. Robinson, Esq., M.C., for the occasion. Mr. Crook commanded her, who also gave his valuable services free of charge. These gentlemen are deserving of great praise for the liberal manner in which they have acted. There must have been at least two hundred persons on board the *Cornubia* when the *John Williams* was cleared in Watson's Bay.

The day was exceedingly propitious. A light wind from the N.E. blew refreshingly across the waters, whilst the mimic waves danced merrily on, seeming, by their liveliness and vivacity, to partake of the character of the vessel that floated upon their bosom, and to be at peace with all mankind. Indeed, there was need of merriment somewhere for many and many a heart was full to overflowing, as the silent tear but too forcibly evinced. We have witnessed many a parting—and maybe have been interested in some—but we never remember to have seen anything more exquisitely touching than the one we are contemplating. The "God bless you" of even the apparently unconcerned, had a sincerity in its tone which could not be mistaken; and we may safely affirm that there was no one soul on board that boat whose heart did not silently and fervently respond "Amen" to the impressive benediction of Dr. Ross. The vessel was accompanied some distance to sea, and was at length left to pursue her way amidst the hearty cheers of all.

And may she be protected by Him at whose command both winds and waves are still; and for the extension of whose glory she is now traversing the mighty ocean.

[This was intended, as will be apparent, for insertion in our last publication. We have omitted a portion of it which appeared to us rather objectionable.—Ed. C. L. J.]

AUSTRALIAN FABLES.

No. I.

AMONGST the Fish, the other day,
That sporting in the sunny ray,
Invited me with hook and line,
To waste some hours of precious time—
A great commotion I observed,
As though their race had been disturbed;
For round my bait, of every kind
Were frisking—each, but half in mind
To seize the morsel—still deferr'd,
As tho' some treachery was feared.
At last a greedy yellowtail
Was caught, and loudly did he wail
His fate; but all in vain—for he
Was haul'd from out his native sea,
And from the stern-sheets of the boat
Pour'd forth his 'plaint with trembling note.
Now, if a fish one thing has said,
He may another; so I prayed
My little friend the cause to tell—
What was the motive, what the spell—
Why all the fish, as well as he,
To-day were frisking in such glee;—
And what they had to do, to make
Them all refuse my bait to take?
"Well, if I tell, you'll let me go,
To join their sports again below?"
"Agreed!" I cried, rejoiced to find
I'd caught a fish of speaking kind.
"Then," yellowtail said, "you must know
The fishes have, far down below,
A splendid City—wide it spreads,
From Cockle Bay to Sydney Heads—
From Miller's Point to Billy Blue—
'Neath Mossman's Bay and Woolloomooloo.
Huge caves are there, where whales may play,
Rocks where the sharks in ambush lay,
Green shady spots, where thousands dwell
Of fish that you men like so well;—
"Snappers, and mullet, whiting, bream,
With thousands you have never seen.—
"This City lately claimed its right
To rule its own affairs: not quite

"Twelve months ago, their first Lord Mayor
Was voted in the civic chair;—
"Alderman Whale the seat obtained,
And hoped to keep what he had gained!
"This is the day on which we choose
Our new Lord Mayor,—and 'twas the news
Who had the election gain'd, that made
The sporting which you saw displayed.
"The last year's Mayor—the Whale—had tried
To get such interest on his side
As should secure his own return;—
"But other fish with ardour burn
To serve their fellow fish, and share
The honour of our civic chair.
"The Lobster onc, a knowing blade,
Who, sometimes black and sometimes red,
Can sometimes talk both wit and sense;
But bites hard when he takes offence.
"The Shark, the third, who wished to be
Raised to the highest dignity
To which the fish have power to raise
One of themselves; and to his praise
He spoke them fair; that while he could
Anywhere else procure his food,
Not one in all that Council hall
Into his jaws this year should fall!
"The Shark and Lobster only chose
To stand the contest: then arose
So loud disputes, you would have thought
That all the fish themselves had wrought
Into distraction, for they guessed
That if the Lobster power possessed
He would not use it right, but give
All preference to the lobster tribe.—
"While all were trembling with dismay,
A lucky vote obtained the day!
"Councillor Crab, sidling along,
Voted for Shark, and voted wrong;—
"For sure it is he meant to place
More confidence in his own race,
Than by his vote turn Lobster out—
"Yet so it was! and oh, the shout
That echoed from the Council hall
When Chairman Whale announced to all
That Shark was Mayor! Now let me go—
"I've told you everything I know,
And perhaps some other day I'll come
And tell you how our Mayor goes on!"
"Well done, my little friend," I cried,
Then dropped him in the dark blue tide—
And he was quickly found, I trow,
Among his frisking mates below,
To tell how he'd been caught, and why
He had regain'd his liberty.

May not we men a lesson learn,
That like the fish,—so, in our turn,
Those who we place o'er us to rule
Will teach us that we play the fool?
For, whether Lobster, Shark, or Whale,
Beneath temptation they may fail;—
And tho' Shark may not eat us quite,
Still, like the Lobster—he can bite.

EXTRACTS.

INDUSTRIOUS ENGLAND.—Not only is the proportion of persons in the community who pass their lives in active industry, labouring with their hands or their heads, greater in this than in almost every other well-peopled country in Europe, but the amount of skilled labour performed in a given time by any given number of our countrymen is commonly greater than accomplished by the like number in any other people in Europe. To this circumstance it is in great part owing, that with a higher rate of daily wages for fewer hours of toil than are required in other countries, our manufacturers have been able, under otherwise adverse circumstances, to maintain the superiority over their rivals. Many of those rivals, both in France and in Germany, have contrived to possess themselves of our best machines, notwithstanding the legal prohibition to their exportation; but, having hitherto been unable to imbue their workmen with the degree of energy and skill by which the English artisan is distinguished, are in

general unable to compete with us in any but in the commonest fabrics. The proportion of persons in the United Kingdom who pass their time without applying to some gainful occupation is quite inconsiderable. Of 5,812,276 males, twenty years of age and upwards, living at the time of the census of 1831, there were said to be engaged in some calling or profession, 5,466,182, as follow:—In agriculture, 2,471,110; in trade and manufactures, 1,888,768; in labour, not agriculture, 698,588; in domestic service, 132,811; as bankers, clergymen, professional men, &c., 275,904; thus leaving unemployed only 346,094; or rather less than six per cent. at the whole, which, assuming that the proportionate number at each age continued the same in 1831 that it was found in 1821, is not quite a quarter per cent. beyond the number living in 1831 who were seventy years of age and upwards. It is probable that this number of unemployed persons is somewhat understated, and that noblemen and gentlemen residing upon their estates, many of whom entrust to agents everything connected with business employment, are reckoned among the number of those engaged in agriculture, but, if it be the case, it cannot very greatly alter the calculation.—*Porter's Progress of the Nation.*

MOTHER COUNTRY.—Squire (said he,) it is impossible for us to contemplate this country that now lies before us, without strong emotion. It is our fatherland. I recollect when I was a colonist, as you are, we were in the habit of applying to it, in common with Englishmen, that endearing appellation "home," and I believe you still continue to do so in the provinces. Our nursery tales taught our infant lips to lisp in English, and the ballads that first exercised our memories, stored the mind with the traditions of our forefathers: their literature was our literature, their religion our religion, their history our history. The battle of Hastings, the murder of Becket, the signature at Runymede, the execution at Whitehall; the divines, the poets, the orators, the heroes, the martyrs, each and all were familiar to us. In approaching this country now, after a lapse of many, many years, and approaching it too for the last time, for mine eyes shall see it no more, I cannot describe to you the feelings which agitate my heart. I go to visit the tombs of my ancestors; I go to my home, and my home knoweth me no more. Great and good, and brave and free are the English; and may God grant that they may ever continue so!"—*Sam Slick in England.*

IMPERIAL PRESENTS.—The presents which have been sent to Queen Victoria from the Emperor of China consist of golden bedsteads and a quantity of silk of a sort which has never yet been seen in Europe. There was likewise two ear-drops worth £1,000 each; and a shawl worked in needle-work, with every kind of beast on it known to the Chinese; besides 14 large cases, each weighing 14 cwt., and a small box of jewellery.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

NOT the slightest improvement has manifested itself in our markets, on the contrary, business during the past week has been characterized by inactivity, the sales effected have been confined to actual requirements, and are not worth enumerating.

WOOL.—The shearing has now fully commenced, several bales of the new clip have arrived in excellent condition, free from dirt or grease, which realized from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. per pound, the prospects of this market continue very cheering.

TALLOW.—Good samples sell readily from 24s. to 28s. per cwt. the figure varying according to quality and packing.

HIDES.—If well cured are saleable from 7s. to 8s. each.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.—The market is very much depressed without any sign of improvement.

MAIZE.—The demand for this article is at present moderate, owing to the abundant supply of Hay and green fodder.

HAY.—The market has been plentifully supplied, the price is but nominal.

The price of dairy produce has declined considerably. Butter is very plentiful, and may be quoted from 8d. to 10d. per lb.; good quality only is saleable.

Other articles of colonial produce remain without alteration in price.

B. S. LLOYD,

Commission Agent, Bridge-street.

November 20th, 1844.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

November 13.—The schooner *William*, 100 tons, Captain Freeman, from Moreton Bay the 3rd instant, with cedar.

November 15.—The steamer *Shamrock*, 200 tons, Captain Gilmore, from Port Phillip the 7th, Launceston the 11th, and Twofold Bay the 14th instant.

November 15.—The barque *Mary*, 364 tons, Captain Macdonald, from the Whaling Grounds, (having left Sydney the 4th October, 1841) with 1830 barrels sperm oil.

November 15.—The steamer *Maitland*, 103 tons, Captain Parsons, from Port Macquarie.

November 14.—The steamer *William the Fourth*, 53 tons, Captain Wiseman, from the Clarence River.

November 16.—The schooner *Jane*, 42 tons, Captain Steele, from Moreton Bay the 7th instant, with cedar.

November 20.—The schooner *Oratavo*, 91 tons, Captain Hay, from Port Nicholson 10th October, with merchandise.

DEPARTURES.

November 13.—The schooner *Columbine*, Captain Stratton, for the South Sea Islands.

November 13.—The ship *Thomas Lowry*, Captain Graham, for London.

November 14.—The brig *Bee*, Captain Unthank, for Wellington, New Zealand.

November 15.—The schooner *Ariel*, Captain Lewis, for Port Nelson via Towfold Bay.

November 15.—The brig *William*, Captain Thom, for Launceston.

November 17.—The schooner *Waterlily*, Captain Hayle, for Hobart Town.

November 18.—The brig *Sarah*, Captain Espinasse, for Hongkong.

November 18.—The barque *Elizabeth*, Captain Jones, for the South Sea Islands.

November 20.—The barque *Columbus*, Captain Hutchinson, for the Whaling Grounds.

. The brig *Portenia*, for the South Seas, was dropping down the harbour at sundown.

Marriages.

On the 12th instant, at St. Lawrence's Church, Sydney, by the Rev. W. H. Walsh, A.M., Mr. Henry Ginn, Architect, to Jane, daughter of the late W. Balmain, Esq., of Her Majesty's Medical Staff, and niece of W. Cubitt, Esq., of London.

On the 12th instant, in St. Philip's Church, Sydney, by the Rev. Dr. Cowper, Arthur West, Esq., Surgeon 99th Regt., to Ellen Elizabeth, second daughter of Henry Patrick Isdell, Esq., of Rockbrook, County Westmeath, Ireland.

COLONIAL LITERARY JOURNAL.

BINDING.

THE Publishers have been requested by several subscribers to make arrangements for the binding of the first Vol. of the *Colonial Literary Journal*, which will be completed with the TWENTY-SIXTH NUMBER. Subscribers are informed that the Publishers will be ready to receive copies to be bound to order, by which, from the number already engaged for, a considerable saving will be effected to each individual.

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APARTMENTS suitable for Offices, together with Stable and Gig House, if required, situate in a central part of Pitt-street, near King-street, for particulars apply at the Office of this Journal.

November 6th, 1844.

TO LET,

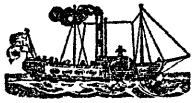
A HOUSE, situate in King-street East, containing four good rooms on the ground floor, one large room and two bed-rooms on the first floor; kitchen and large cellar under ground floor; with good dry stores, yard, and other conveniences.

This house is situated in a central part of the street, and calculated for carrying on an extensive business. Rent and other particulars may be known on application at this Office, or at Mr. Brown's, grocer, King-street.

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From Parramatta at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 7 A.M., 12 (noon), and $\frac{1}{2}$ past 4 P.M.
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THES E well-known Packets sail *punctually* as advertised, and afford a *safe, comfortable, cheap and expeditious* conveyance for passengers and goods to and from the interior.

WOOL and other produce transmitted from Parramatta as it arrives, and stored *free* at the Commercial Wharf, Sydney; and, if in quantity, *will be delivered alongside any Ship or Wharf in the Harbour, without additional charge.*

Apply at Parramatta, on board the steamer *Experiment*; or in Sydney, at the Commercial Wharf, to

J. PATERSON,
Manager.

GENERAL PRINTING OFFICE,

No. 316, Pitt Street, Sydney.

THE above Office having been removed from 133, King-street, to those commodious premises, No. 316, PITT STREET, (*opposite Mr. Foss' Drug and Grocery Establishment*) arrangements are completed for the quick and accurate performance of Book Work and Job PRINTING, in all its branches, and to any extent.

J. READING respectfully solicits a continuance of those favours which have been extended to him during the last four years.

KING STREET FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

J. HILL begs to call the attention of the public to his extensive stock of Furniture, the whole of which has been manufactured under his personal superintendence, and is of the best materials and workmanship

In purchasing at the Establishment of J. H., parties can depend on being supplied with decent and durable Articles, at THE LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

SCALES AND WEIGHTS.

THE undersigned has been appointed by Mr. Thomas Woolley to adjust Weights and Measures by the stamped set, sent complete from England by him. Merchants and others may therefore depend on the correctness of all work done. Reference is made to Mr. Woolley.

F. R. ROBINSON,
Tin Plate Worker.

Opposite the Royal Hotel,
George-street, November 14.

ON SALE, by the Undersigned,—
London bottled sherry (very superior), 16s. per dozen
London bottled port (very superior), 18s. 6d. per dozen
Invoices of brown and foolscap paper, ironmongery, hardware, and a miscellaneous stock of goods in general use, either by the package or in small quantities.

ALSO,

Two handsome Bookcases and Books, amongst which will be found the following excellent works:—

- Penny Cyclopædia, 24 vols.
- Dr. Adam Clark's Commentaries on the Scriptures, 8 vols.
- Christian Biography, 16 vols.
- Rollins' Ancient History, 6 vols.
- History of the Church of Christ, 5 vols.
- Howe's Works, complete, (L. M. S.) 1 vol.
- Macknight on the Epistles, (L. M. S.)
- Preacher's Manual (L. M. S.)
- Bishop Newton on the Prophecies (L. M. S.)
- Camlet's Dictionary
- Ewart on the Psalms, 3 vols.
- Lightfoot's Works
- Milton's Works
- Cruden's Concordance
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- History of England, 2 vols.
- Natural History, &c., &c., &c.

I. M. ILLIDGE, Agent, &c.,
George-street, opposite the Market.

N.B.—Goods of all descriptions received for private sale.
November 14.

COLONIAL LITERARY JOURNAL.

SIXPENCE each will be given for clean Copies of the FIRST NUMBER of the *Colonial Literary Journal*.
Apply at the Office, 316, Pitt-street.

FRESH NOVELTIES.

MRS. DAVIES begs to acquaint her friends and the public, that she has received by late arrivals from London, two cases of SUMMER MILLINERY, consisting of a choice assortment of the newest style in fashionable bonnets, white French chips, and Paris net, transparent bonnets, plain and drawn bonnets, in every variety.

Two cases Tuscan and Dunstable bonnets
Ditto ditto Leghorn and fancy rice straw bonnets.

Mrs. D. particularly invites an early inspection of the above, as they will be offered at very reduced prices, so as to ensure a quick sale.

One case of superior Contille Corsets, of the most approved make and shape, and peculiarly adapted to this climate.

George-street,
Opposite the Commercial Bank.

CAMDEN BUTTER.

THE weekly supply now exceeds Four Hundred Pounds, Families may therefore be supplied in any quantities at one shilling and two-pence per pound. The quality superior to Glenlee.

ROBERT PORTER.

City Tea Warehouse,
November 12.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney,
November, 15th. 1844.

DUGUID V. MOUNTFORD.

ON SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at noon, at *Cross's Inn, Windsor*, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, all the right, title, interest, and estate, of the above defendant, in and to all that parcel of Land, containing by estimation fifty acres, more or less, situate in the county of Cumberland, parish of Nelson, colony of New South Wales, bounded on the west by a line south twenty degrees west, thirty-six chains fifty links; on the south by a line east twenty degrees south, eighteen chains; on the east and north by Cattai Creek;—which was granted by deed 19th October, 1831, to John Mackenzie.

Also, all that parcel of Land, containing by admeasurement sixty acres, more or less, in the district of Nelson, county of Cumberland, bounded on the north by a line west twenty degrees north, sixty-five chains, commencing at Carrol's south-east corner; on the west by a line twenty degrees west, twelve chains; on the south by a line east twenty degrees south, sixty-one chains fifty links; and on the east by a chain of ponds; being the land promised to William Forester, and called Belvidere;—unless this execution is previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,
Under Sheriff.

Colonial Literary Journal.

COLLECTOR FOR SYDNEY Mr. Francis Wye.

Our Subscribers are requested to observe that the Quarterly Subscription to the Journal is made payable in advance. The present heavy expenses require this. Those therefore who have omitted to pay their last quarter's subscription, together with the present one in advance, are requested to forward the same to the nearest Agent at their earliest convenience.

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- Windsor Mr. Walker.
- Bathurst Mr. Tress.
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- Camden, Campbelltown, Penrith, and
Liverpool Mr. C. Lester.
- Gunning Mr. Hawthorne.

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