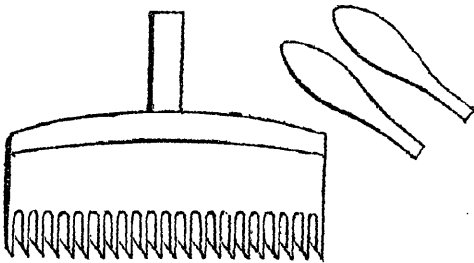


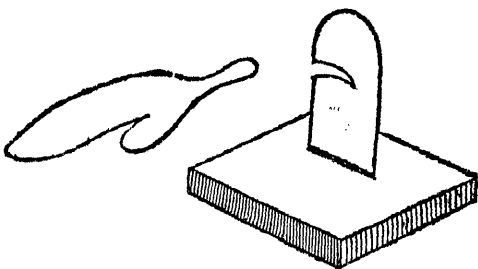
slit about three feet from the ground, the edge of which is thin. The broken flax held in handfuls in the left hand is inserted in this slit so as to project to the right, and a flat wooden sword of a peculiar shape is held in the right hand. With this the flax is repeatedly struck close to the upright board, while the part which lies in the slit is continually changed by a motion of the left hand. The operation beats off all the pieces of the wood which still adhere to the fibre without breaking the latter, and after a short time the flax is cleared of it, and fit to go to the Heckler. But the operations of breaking and scutching are tedious and laborious when thus executed by hand. A mill is now used (when large quantities of flax are required for manufactures) having three cylinders, fluted, one of which is made to revolve by horse or water power and carries the other two round. The flax plants are passed between these cylinders, while thus revolving, and the stalk or boon (as it is technically termed) is by this means completely broken without injuring the fibres. The scutching is accomplished in the same mill by means of four arms projecting from a horizontal axle, and arranged so as to strike the boon in a slanting direction until it is all beaten away."

It is in this state that our flax should be when shipped for England. And so God send the good ship to her desired port in safety.

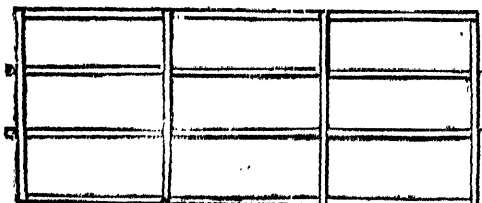
GAFFER GRAY.



Mallets and Iron Comb used by the Egyptians for beating and scutching.—*Wilkinson.*



Scutching Board and Sword alluded to above.—*Penny Cyclopaedia.*



Floating Frame used for holding Flax when steeping in the river *Lye*.—*Penny Cyclopaedia.*

CHEMICAL PHILOSOPHY.

ON SUGAR.

SUGAR was originally transported to other nations from the West Indies, and was extracted from the sugar-cane which grows luxuriantly in those islands. It might however be planted in the more northern parts of this colony with much success, and there is a hope that we may produce sugar in quality and quantity to satisfy the demands of our whole population.— Sugar is not however confined to that species of tree, but may also be extracted from the juice of many vegetables; it is contained in all those having a sweet taste. In France, sugar has been procured in very great perfection from beet-root, and no doubt it might be made from many fruits, such as figs and dates, but it could never equal the sugar made from the West India cane, which is the sugar most commonly used in all civilised countries.

The general sweetness found in plants, roots and flowers, is chemically called *saccharine matter*, from the botanical name of the genus of the sugar cane, which is *saccharum*.

The manufacture of sugar consists entirely in separating the concrete sugar from the substances with which it is associated in the cane juice. When the cane is ripe, it is cut from its roots and deprived of its leaves, it is then put into a mill and pressed with iron machinery, causing the sugar to ooze out as a thick liquid; this liquid is then boiled in lime water, when the scum rises on its surface, and the sugar thus dissolved sinks to the bottom of the boiler. It is then drawn off into shallow wooden coolers, where it becomes a soft solid, of crystalline grains: it is then put into barrels with holes in the bottom, through which the black juice called *treacle* or *molasses* gradually drops, leaving the sugar comparatively dry. In this state it is called *raw* or *muscovado* sugar. In this condition both the sugar and the molasses are packed into hogsheads for exportation.

The process of refining sugar is carried on in most European countries. For this purpose brown or raw sugar is dissolved in lime water and bullock's blood well mixed, and sometimes the white of eggs. After this has stood for a night, fires are lighted under the vessels, and when the liquid boils, part of the blood rises to the surface, bringing with it the impurities of the sugar which are taken off with a skimmer. When the sugar is considered sufficiently purified, it is poured into conical moulds which have been soaked in water, where it cools and becomes one solid crystal. In this state it is called refined or *loaf sugar*. Good pure sugar is hard and brittle, and when two pieces are rubbed together in the dark phosphorescence is observed. Loaf sugar may be again dissolved in water, and if the water be allowed to evaporate slowly, regular crystals will be formed which are called *candied sugar*. Loaf sugar melted by heat without water and then put into crooked moulds to cool, is known to us as *barley sugar*. Bees sip the sugar from flowers, but honey is not pure sugar, for the resin or mucilage of the plant is combined with it, besides which, it is thought that the saccharine matter of the flower undergoes some change after it is taken into the body of the insect, as it forms both honey and hive.

Mr. Edwards, the historian, of the West Indies says, "The time of crop in the sugar islands is the season of gladness to man and beast. So palatable, salutary, and nourishing, is the juice of the cane, that every

individual of the animal creation, drinking freely of it, derives health and vigour from its use. The meagre and sickly among the negroes exhibit a surprising alteration in a few weeks after the mill is set in action. The horses and oxen being indulged with plenty of the green tops of this noble plant improve more than at any other period of the year. The pigs and poultry also fatten on the scummings from the boilers and other refuse, and there is such an appearance, during crop time, of plenty and busy cheerfulness, as to soften the hardships of slavery." The plentiful use of sugar in diet is considered a good preventive of indigestion, and Sir John Pringle remarks that "The plague has never been known in any country where sugar composes a principal part of the diet of its inhabitants."

My own individual experience of the benefit of sugar to animals has been exemplified in this colony. A cow kept for family use had been alarmed and worried by a bull dog, and though the bite of the animal healed, the cow appeared to decline daily and at length could not stand. I ordered one pound of coarse sugar to be given her in half a pail of bran and warm water. She took it ravenously, and seemed much revived, it was repeated during the day, when the animal rose and walked into her paddock, since which time she has given more milk than heretofore.

B.

ANIMAL FOOD.

(From a French Work.)

THE animal productions that serve the purpose of nutrition are the muscles, membranes, and all the tissues of the ox, the sheep, the pig, the hare, the rabbit, poultry, wild fowl, &c., a great variety of fish; both sea and fresh water fish; together with shell-fish and crustacea. In each of these substances reside certain principles which concur with remarkable energy in the formation of chyle, and the quick reparation of all the powers: these are *gelatine*, *fibrine*, *albumine*, and *osmasome*; but these nutritive principles do not always exist in the same proportions. They vary according to the age and species of the animal. *Gelatine* abounds in young animals; in adult animals, *fibrine* predominates. *Albumine* is found, more or less, in all. *Osmasome* is scarcely present at all in the calf and pullet; but in the ox, and other full-grown animals, it is very abundant. It is to this substance that broth owes its colour, its aromatic odour, and agreeable flavour.

In examining their mode of action on the animal economy, it will not be difficult to distinguish the cases in which one or the other of these substances should be preferably employed.

Gelatine is obtained by a decoction in water of all the soft parts of animals; but particularly the skin, the tendons, membranes, and glands. The bones, also, being pulverised, furnish a great quantity. It does not digest as easily as is commonly believed. This mistaken notion causes it to be lavished on the convalescent, and generally on those whose failing strength is the result of a bad state of the organs of digestion. It is very nourishing, but too relaxing. When it does digest, it speedily produces an *embonpoint*, the character of which is, the paleness and softness of the flesh. *Gelatine* is never strictly proper, unless all the animal functions are in a healthy state, and in cases where a meagre state of body is not the result of any derangement of the stomach. For tem-

peraments in which the white fluids predominate, its relaxing properties should be corrected by aromatics or some other stimulant, such as wine, spices, &c.; the mode of action is then totally different, and it becomes essentially tonic and strengthening.

Fibrine constitutes more particularly the flesh of animals; it is generally easy of digestion. It furnishes a large proportion of chyle, and leaves little or no residuum; it enriches the constitution by increasing the size and strength of all the tissues, quickens the sensibility, and gives energy and activity to all the functions. But to obtain these results, it is necessary that the *fibrine* should be united with *osmasome*; otherwise its effects will be nearly the same as those of all the white parts of animals.

Albumine, of which the white of an egg is wholly formed, and the greater part of the yolk, is coagulated and hardened by heat to a degree that resists all efforts of digestion. Its nutritive properties, analogous to those of milk, are not to be relied on, unless when it is employed in a half-liquid state, whether alone, or combined with other animal substances, then it is easily digested and assimilated.

Osmasome is obtained by the washing in cold water of any brown flesh: an extract is made of it, which is not nutritious, but which acts on the vital (*propriétés*) properties in a manner eminently stimulating, it penetrates the whole system of circulation, excites the power of assimilation, and determines the chyloferous vessels to appropriate to themselves a greater proportion of the nutritious principles. Now, it will be readily conceived that the flesh of adult animals, containing at once *fibrine* and *gelatine*, the properties of which are advantageously modified by *osmasome*, would be the good best adapted for lymphatic constitutions, where there is a disposition to scrophula, and in all cases where the organs require stimulus; but, for the same reason, it should be taken very moderately by those who are inclined to plethora, to active hæmorrhages, or other acute affections. It would be particularly injurious to nervous temperaments, and wherever there is any irritation of the organs of sensibility, unless tempered by a mixture of vegetable food.

What we have said of the flesh of animals applies equally well to poultry. Domestic fowl have white flesh, similar in its effects to that of young quadrupeds; whereas wild fowl and game in general have brown flesh, more resembling that of adult quadrupeds.

Fish do not, like birds and quadrupeds, contain the principle which stimulates the digestion; they contain, however, a large proportion of nutriment, the absorption of which is more or less easy in different individuals. There are, indeed, persons who can only eat particular kinds of fish; and others to whom it is altogether injurious, and in whom it excites an ardent thirst. The immediate action of fish on the animal economy, is not direct, like that manifestly produced by any aliment in which *osmasome* predominates; neither are the fluids and solids renewed, as by *gelatine* or *fibrine*; but in a manner much more calm. To this property, may, in a great measure, be referred the constitution of our seamen; it is also to the mild and tranquil digestion of this food that we may attribute the uniformity of their actions and habits.

Some authors have written that fish produce obstinate cutaneous affections, ulcers, adynamic fevers, and scurvy. We think that there has not been suffi-

cient distinction made here between the salt and smoked fish and the fresh. Sharp seasonings may affect the skin and the vital fluids; we have often observed these effects; but scorbutic diseases, and cutaneous affections, in general, are extremely rare among our seamen; whence we conclude, that fish is a wholesome food, proper in all cases not requiring a stimulating diet.

Of shell-fish, oysters, alone, seem to be easy of digestion, but are rather relaxing.

The crustacea—the crab, lobster, and shrimp—are difficult of digestion. Though they all form a solid and very nourishing food, they ought not to be used without aromatics and spices sufficiently stimulating to prevent indigestion; even then, they are only fit for strong and vigorous stomachs.

(*Vegetable Food, in an early number.*)

THE LATE EVENT at WINDSOR.—The very early and unfashionable hour at which her Majesty happened to be confined, caused a tremendous commotion among the ministers. The intelligence reached town at a few minutes after six o'clock; and a Treasury messenger was pulling away at Sir Robert Peel's area-bell by half-past; while a policeman was furiously kicking at Lord Lyndhurst's door by five-and twenty minutes to seven. The premier, who was the first to hear the noise, popped his head out of his bedroom window, and ascertained the cause of his rest having been disturbed. Lord Lyndhurst, who had laid down with his clothes on, in expectation of the event, was soon on his way to the station of the Great Western; while the Bishop of London, in St. James's-square, hearing a terrific tattoo at his knocker, turned round upon his pillow, and half muttering, "Humph! another party from the Cafe de L'Europe," was presently locked once more in the arms of Morpheus. The Duke of Wellington was roused by his valet with the intelligence, and merely replied, "Yes—yes. There's plenty of time: these matters always take time!" after which he went through his customary toilette without any particular haste. The Earl of Liverpool, to whom the news came last, would not believe the messenger, and took it cool; while Lord Wharnccliffe got hold of a blunt razor, and lost three quarters of an hour in a desperate effort to shave himself. The scene at the station at Paddington was very amusing. Earl Delawarr was the first who reached the spot, and he waited nearly half an hour before he ventured to order a special train on his own responsibility. He was subsequently joined by Lord Lyndhurst, Sir James Graham, and two others, who thinking he had ordered a special train, omitted to do so, and, after waiting some time, inquiries were made, and the mistake having been found out, it was unanimously declared to have been "very stupid of Delawarr." They were no sooner off than Peel and Stanley came rushing breathlessly into the office, and ordered "special trains for two," which were taken and paid for; but the regular train having gone on first, the special train was compelled to follow at a very sober pace to the Slough station. The Duke of Wellington arrived next, and did not find out how wrong he had been in his calculation, and how little he knew about these matters till he got to Slough, when he found no carriage waiting for him, and he was compelled to jump into a hack fly, exclaiming, "Onwards! Charge, forward—charge!" an injunction he found had not been forgotten when he paid the bill furnished to him. Lord Wharnccliffe, who had waited to shave, and the Earl of Liverpool, came on leisurely enough by the regular train, their lordships not having thought it worth while to pay for a special one. A tremendous deal of quizzing took place on the return home at the expense of the Bishop of London, who was leisurely walking up from the station to Windsor Castle when all the Cabinet Ministers were coming back again. The Bishop felt so ashamed at being so late, that he would not show his face at the Castle, and was easily persuaded to join the others to go back altogether; so that, with the jokes at the Bishop's expense, the Ministers made up a very jolly party for the journey home again.—*Punch.*

Original Poetry.

TRANSLATION

Of one of the Choral Odes of the "Œdipus Tyrannus" of Sophocles.

Ἴὼ γενεαὶ βορῶν, κ.τ.λ.

A vapour, a vision, a dream of de'usion
Are the boasted enjoyments of man altogether!
He lives but to witness his constant confusion;—
He flourishes only to wither.

Thy fate, fallen sovereign!—thy fate must convince us,—
That fleeting and vain is the bliss of mortality.
Else the wisest of men and the mightiest of princes
Must have tasted that bliss in reality.

Yet, never more swiftly passed cloud from the firmament,
Than vanished the glory that garnished thy brow.
Once our bulwark and boast, — once our Thebes's chief
ornament,—
Where thine honours and happiness now?

Gone! perished for ever! The sunshine of fortune
Had gleamed but to deepen the shades of remorse.
Oblivion had dropped for a season her curtain,—
To make the catastrophe worse.

Time does not sleep, although conscience may slumber:
Time has evolved the sad deeds thou hast done:—
Deeds that a parricide dreads to remember,—
That shame an incestuous son!

The ghost of thy father for ever will haunt thee:—
The ghost of thy mother corrode all thy comfort:—
The pangs of remorse shall for ever torment thee:—
Misery make thee her consort.

Would, Œdipus! would I had never beheld thee!
For then might my days have passed on without care:
Thy grandeur had never in hollow hope held me:
That hope never sunk to despair.

It forms a pleasing and profitable exercise for the classical student to attempt at times to turn a few lines of a Greek or Latin poet into English rhythm. One important use in reading Greek and Latin at school, is the formation of a taste for ornate modes of expression; and one of the best aids in the cultivation of this taste will be found in the practice of translating the metrical compositions of Classical authors into the measured phraseology required by the laws of versification in our own language.

It is for the sake of bringing this consideration before your youthful readers, that I have ventured to send you the above school-boy sample. The senate and the bar are open to the ambition of Australian students, and they are likely to find early attention to the formation of a correct and ornate style of composition eminently conducive to future success.

As a trial of skill in translation, and as an exercise of taste among such of your readers as may feel interested in these remarks, may I solicit, through your pages, a translation into English verse of the following lines?

Arma gravi numero, violentaque bella parabam
Edere, materia conveniente modis.
Par erat inferior versus: risisse Cupido
Dicitur, atque unum surripuisse pedem.

Quis tibi, sæve puer, dedit hoc in carmine juris?
Pieridum vates, non tua turba, sumus.
Quid, si præripiat flavæ Venus arma Minervæ,
Ventilet accensas flava Minerva faces?

Quis probet in silvis Cererem regnare jugosis
Lege phætratræ virginis arva coli?
Crimibus insignem quis acuta cuspidè Phœbum,
Instruat, Aoniam Martè movente lyram?

Sunt tibi magna, puer, nimiumque potentia regna:
Cur opus affectas, ambitiose, novum?
An, quod ubique, tuum? tua sunt Heliconia Tempe?
Vix etiam Phœbo jam lyra tuta sua est.

MR. WARNER'S DISCOVERY.

(From *Punch*.)

WE have been favoured by Mr. Warner with an interview on the subject of his grand discovery, when the following dialogue took place between ourselves and the modest enthusiast, who only wants half a million of money as a "bird in hand" before he lets the minister know what he has got "in the bush"—that is to say in the brains under his hair.

PUNCH received Mr. Warner in the office in Wellington-street. The time chosen was daybreak, in order that the "great secret" might not be overheard; and our boy ingeniously placed his cap over the opening of our letter-box, lest a syllable should escape through the aperture.

PUNCH began by asking what the nature of the invention really was; when Mr. Warner explained as follows:—

"I take," said the inventor, "an explosive substance, and forming it into a solvent, I make a fulcrum, by an irregular process; I then apply the whole to an opposing entity, and if that entity is a fleet or a fortress, I either blow it up, or I do not."

PUNCH.—"Ah—ah! I see what you mean: you dip the end of a diaculous preparation into a washy diluent; and having applied the phosphate of potatoes to the ammonia of pickled cabbage, you accomplish what you wish. That is it, if I apprehend you rightly."

Mr. Warner confessed that was the nearest explanation he could give of his discovery.

PUNCH.—"And now—as to its powers. You undertake to blow up a fleet at six miles' distance?"

Mr. Warner.—"I do."

PUNCH.—"Do you mean to say that you could blow up the *Bachelor* steam boat in its moorings at Battersea, if you were standing at the six-mile-stone on the Great North Road!"

Mr. Warner would also pledge himself to that, if £400,000 were paid into his hand and secured to him.

PUNCH.—"I see your meaning exactly. You have only to convey a steam of electro-galvanism down a given avenue of an unlimited length, and by placing the aim within your reach you gain your object. For instance you could empty the treasury at one blow, spiking the public pocket, and scuttling the pay-office if every facility were given you. Am I right in the view I take of your meaning?"

Mr. Warner.—"Quite so. The fulcrum I wish to get into my hands is £400,000; and then I must go a long way off when I will give a specimen of what I meant by my discovery."

PUNCH.—"You are a credit, sir, to your country. The trick, which I fully comprehend, is a capital one; and it is very hard that they will not give you an opportunity of playing it."

The interview ended by *Punch* promising to make the merits of the thing known in their true force; and advised that Sir F. Burdett should be applied to as the most fit person to advocate the claims of the inventor in parliament.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

Little doubt is there that this fine science will eventually take the lead of all others, and we are therefore anxious to give our readers an insight into some of its most valuable principles. Every farm will ere long have its doctor as well as its bailiff, and

the old game of "soldier, sailor, tinker, tailor, ploughboy, apothecary," &c., evidently contemplating a connexion between chemists and clodhoppers.

To show what has already been done by agricultural chemistry, we give a few cases which have occurred within our own practice:—

CASE THE FIRST.—We were called in to a grass platt which was suffering severely from the mange. The patient was lying in a back yard at Lambeth; and our first care was to order a strong decoction of rain from the water-butt. This caused a slight relaxation of the hard crustaceous substance that had formed itself on the surface; and we recommended gentle friction the next day with an iron roller. The patient still continuing much the same we resorted to rather a desperate remedy. We caused cuttings to be brought from a healthy body of green meadow, and filled in the parts of the grass platt where the mange had been most destructive in its ravages. We soon had the satisfaction of perceiving that our experiment had succeeded, and having ordered further friction with a roller for a few days, we left the patient with a certainty that a cure had been effected.

CASE THE SECOND.—We were called in one day to attend a China Rose, which had been losing its leaves very fast, and was the last of a family of six that had all prematurely perished. Perceiving that the unhealthy plant was rapidly wasting to a mere stick, we determined on trying strong measures at once, and ordered a constant watering with salts and senna, which we thought might open the buds, of which there were still two remaining. This treatment having completely failed, we declined further attendance, having first recommended the trial of a warmer climate, by taking the afflicted patient from the window-sill to the chimney-piece.

CASE THE THIRD.—The case to which we are now about to allude is rather curious. It appeared that some potatoes had been set in the usual way in a strip of ground at the back of a house in the city, and had not yet shown themselves, though five months had transpired. This was evidently a surgical and not a chemical case, which induced us to resort to the spade, a thing we seldom do but in the last extremity. At the first thrust of the instrument into the earth, we were met by a hard bony substance, which greatly obstructed us. Having withdrawn the spade, we plunged it into another part, and we soon had the satisfaction of feeling that we were getting on the root of the disease, and in a few moments we succeeded in extricating a small piece of potatoe, which was found to be exactly in the same condition as when it was first planted. We ordered magnesia for the ground, and left the rest to nature, which we have often found materially to aid our efforts. We should be happy to relate further cases, but we have not been called in, and have therefore nothing to make a report about.

MENTAL SCIENCE—NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

"Mr. Punch" begs to inform his numerous readers, that he has invented a new system of artificial memory, to be called "Mnemonics for the many,"—the only thing, almost, except food and clothing, which the said Many are in want of.

The principle on which his system is based is that of associating facts with sensations. Inasmuch as

every blockhead has nerves of feeling, its applicability will obviously be universal, "Mr. P." trusts, therefore, that he has not christened it presumptuously.

The following illustrations will sufficiently explain its nature;—

Suppose the fact to be impressed on the mind to be, that the Alexandrian library was burnt B.C., 47. Let the student, in the act of committing it to memory, thrust a needle, as far as he can, into any convenient part of his person.

"Gunpowder treason," the boys sing on the 5th of November, "shall never be forgot." To make sure of that, let him, as he learns that it was detected on the day above-mentioned, A. D., 1605, cause a poker heated to redness, to be applied to the same region.

Should the piece of chronology to be remembered be, that the French Bastille was captured by the mob, July, 14, 1789; or that, on such and such a parish, the foundation stone of an English one was laid, by such and such a churchwarden, assisted by so and so, the beadle;—apply a blister behind one of the ears.

You are charged to deliver a message to a friend in case of meeting him. Put a few sharp pebbles in your boots before you pull them on.

Your wife requests you to call at the milliner's, and request that her pélerine may be sent home directly. Run a small splinter underneath your nail, and let it remain there till you have fulfilled your commission.

You continually forget to wind up your watch of a morning. Soak your tooth-brush, overnight, in a decoction of aloes.

You have to pay money into your bank in the city, and other business, which is likely to escape your recollection, to transact in the neighbourhood. Put an open penknife in your pocket, in such a way that you may be sure to run your hand against the point of it in going to take your cash out.

You are to look in at the doctor's on your way, and desire him to come and see your child, which has something the matter with it. Button a few stinging-nettles up in your breeches next the skin.—Or rub a little cowhage between your fingers—or deposit a grain of dust in your eye—or stick a wafer on the end of your nose.

Stiff serrated collars, tight waistcoats, and all other items of dress, may be made to furnish memorandums. For this purpose, also, Mr. Punch would recommend a hair shirt as a "valuable article."

But why, it may be asked, not have recourse to sensations of the pleasing class? Because these are few and evanescent. The paths of learning must be strewed with thorns—not flowers.

Mr. Punch takes no credit to himself for this discovery; but he would just observe that, like that of gravitation, it was the result of accident. The circumstance that led to it was similar. The fall of an apple to the ground gave rise to Newton's idea; the fall of a cudgel on his head occasioned that of Punch. He thinks, by the by, that the sage who was killed by an oyster dropped on his pate by a crow, would, had the said oyster not made *rather* too strong an impression, have been beforehand with Sir Isaac; at least, that he ought to have been so.

What would have set some people crying, set Mr. Punch thinking. He thought—what was also, in part, a matter of personal experience—how great is the efficacy, as a remedy for a short memory, in the case of a youthful student, of the "argumentum ad clunes," otherwise called the "argumentum a pos-

teriori physicum seu corporeum." He recollected likewise the advice so often given to learners, to "take pains." From these and similar facts he deduced his system.

He does not promulgate it rashly, and without having duly tested it. On the contrary, he has taken care to verify it by experiment. He keeps a tiger, who used continually to forget to shut the door behind him. Having over and over again reminded him, verbally, of this omission, to no purpose, he at length accompanied his remonstrance, one day, by an energetic appeal to the quarter above alluded to, in the shape of a certain impulsive application thereunto of the anterior extremity of the right foot. The act of neglect was never afterwards repeated.

Other experiments in point, too numerous to mention, he also tried; some of them at great personal hazard. For instance, pulling, on one occasion in illustration of his system, an irascible gentleman's nose, he was suddenly stretched, with his own flattened like the ace of hearts, on the floor. His invention is not only applicable to the human race, but even to the lower animals; and he is certain that from it the greatest ass is capable of deriving benefit.

Mr. Punch hopes that his liberality in thus unreservedly making his discovery known, instead of trying, as "some" people would, to sell it, will be properly appreciated, and that he will be ranked with the other eminent benefactors of the "Many" who adorn the present day.

N.B. The proposed plan is especially recommended to the singing classes at Exeter Hall.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF DRAWING.—Sketches of scenery however defective as works of art, are amongst the precious memorials of which time, the great destroyer, is unable to deprive us. In them the traveller lives again, through all the joys and sorrows of his distant wanderings. He treads again the mountain-path where his step was never weary. He sees the sunshine on the snowy peaks which rise no more to him. He hears again the shout of joyous exultation, when it burst from hearts as young and buoyant as his own; and he remembers, at the same time, how it was with him in those by-gone days, when, for the moment, he was lifted up above the grovelling cares of every-day existence.—*Mrs. Ellis.*

AN INDIAN'S INGENUITY.—A Spaniard having stolen a horse from an Indian, the latter convicted him of the offence by a very ingenious plan. He complained to a judge, who had the Spaniard, with the horse, brought before him. The prisoner swore that the animal belonged to him, and that he had always had it, so that the judge did not find himself in a position to convict. He was even about to return the horse to him, when the Indian said, "If you will allow me, I will prove that the animal belongs to me." Immediately he pulled off his cloak, and covering the horse's head, asked the Spaniard of which eye the horse was blind? The robber was much embarrassed at the question, but nevertheless, not to delay the court, he replied at hazard that it was the right eye. The Indian, uncovering the head, exclaimed, "The horse is not blind either of the right eye or the left." The judge immediately decided that the animal was his.—*Chambers' Journal.*

AN AWKWARD MAN.—It is not unusual in life to see an awkward fellow making a false step. He attempts to recover himself, and makes another; the second is followed by a third, and down he comes. Here is an anecdote as an illustration of successive awkward positions:—A gentleman said to Lord North, "Pray, my lord, who is that ugly woman sitting there?" "That is my youngest sister," said his lordship. "Good God!" said the gentleman, "I don't mean her, I mean the next." "That is my eldest sister," replied his lordship. "I protest," cried the gentleman, "I don't mean her, but the third."—"That is my wife," said Lord North. "The devil!" cried the gentleman. "You may well say that," said Lord North, "for she is as ugly as one. But, Sir, console yourself; we are the ugliest family in England."

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

In commencing the year, no feature of improvement is apparent in commercial affairs, and the markets generally are still characterized by inactivity—the amount of business transacted during the week has been limited chiefly to supply the return wool drays, or, immediate requirements. The export trade is in a flourishing state.

WOOL.—This market presents a very lively aspect, alike encouraging to the growers and shippers. It may be quoted a shade lower in price in consequence of the reduction in bank exchange upon England to 7½ per cent discount.

TALLOW.—Is much enquired for by shippers, and sells readily from £26 to £28 per ton.

HIDES.—Are saleable from 7s. to 8s. 6d.

WHEAT.—Samples of colonial growth are realizing from 3s. to 3s. 3d. per bushel, the millers manifest a desire to buy at present rates; importations from Van Diemen's Land, being subject to duty, are becoming scarce.

FLOUR remains without alteration in price.

MAIZE.—Is very scarce, and in great demand. The supply received during the week, coastwise, has been readily disposed of to the dealers at 2s. per bushel, and a further advance in price may be expected. Tenders for the supply of 6,000 bushels are required by the commissariat.

HAY.—The market has been well supplied during the week, and prices have declined.

Bacon, cheese, and hams, are scarce and would find buyers at fair prices.

B. S. LLOYD,

Commission Agent, Bridge-street.

January 15th, 1845.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

January 8.—The American barque *Levant*, 225 tons, Captain H. Russell, from the Whaling Grounds.

January 10.—The barque *Fame*, 200 tons, Captain Sarjent, from the Whale Fishery.

January 10.—The schooner *Edward*, 87 tons, Captain Tallan, from Boyd Town, Twofold Bay, with wool, &c.

January 12.—The steamer *Sovereign*, 110 tons, Captain Cape, from Moreton Bay on Friday last, with 130 bales wool.

January 13.—The barque *Rose*, 421 tons (of Halifax), Captain Creighton, from the whaling grounds.

January 13.—The steamer *William the Fourth*, 53 tons, Captain Wiseman, from the Clarence River the 10th instant.

January 14.—The steamer *Maitland*, 103 tons, Captain Parsons, from Port Macquarie.

DEPARTURES.

January 8.—The steamer *James Watt*, Captain Taggart, for Hobart Town via Wollongong, Kiama, Jervis Bay, and Boyd Town.

January 8.—The steamer *Thistle*, Captain Mulhall, for Moreton Bay.

January 11.—The steamer *Shamrock*, Captain Gilmore, for Broulee, Boyd Town, Port Phillip and Launceston.

January 14.—The steamer *Sovereign*, Captain Cape, for Moreton Bay.

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.

COLOURED DAGUERREOTYPES!!

49, HUNTER STREET,

(Two doors from O'Connell-street.)

MR. G. B. GOODMAN has great pleasure to announce to the public, that he has just received from the Patentee in England, the new process, lately discovered, of colouring the Daguerreotype Portraits, and having already executed some very beautiful likenesses in this style, he will be happy to submit them to the inspection of those who will favour him with a visit.

It may be as well for general information to observe, that these Portraits are taken almost instantaneously, and produce as faithful a representation of the face and figure as is presented by standing opposite a mirror, being in fact the reflection itself fixed permanently in the glass or polished surface, thus producing in effect a "Second Self."

The pictures effected by this art are superior to the finest engravings for delicacy of shadowing and minuteness of delineation, and have hitherto only wanted colour to make them perfect, which grand desideratum has been at length achieved, and Mr. G. B. Goodman hastens to apprise the public of this most important addition.

On account of the depression of the times the price will still be limited to one guinea for the coloured likeness, including a handsome gilt and morocco case.

Specimens to be seen at Mr. Isaac Levey's, Draper, George-street, and Mr. Aldis's, Tobacconist; the Bank of Australia; and at the Photographic Gallery, 49, Hunter-street.

Sydney, November 25.

Child's Coffin, with use of Mourning Coach 1 10 0
Full-mounted Coffin, with use of Hearse £ 2 0 0
Rates, where every attention will respectfully be paid.

JOHN HILL, JUNR, begs to inform the above-mentioned body of people, that in consequence of the reduced state of times, he will conduct **FUNERALS** at the following low

Sydney.
To the Mechanics and Poorer Class of people of the City of

No., King-street, Sydney.

**AT HIS FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT,
BY JOHN HILL, JUNR,
FURNERALS FURNISHED,**

TO WOOLGROWERS AND SETTLERS.

THE undersigned, feeling grateful for the measure of support he has hitherto received, begs to acquaint his country constituents and other friends, that to meet the present depressed state of the markets, his sale of charges in future, for the sale of Colonial Produce, will be as under:

- Wool, 1½ per cent.,
- Grain, Hay, &c., &c., above £50, 2½ per cent.
- Ditto ditto, under £50, 5 per cent.

Having had considerable experience in the sale of Wool and Colonial Produce generally, the undersigned pledges himself to obtain the highest rates on all consignments entrusted to him. Account sales rendered promptly, and the nett proceeds remitted therewith, or appropriated as advised. The present mode of selling Wool, &c., without reserve by auction, has many disadvantages, not unfrequently failing to prove a fair criterion of the market value, as a combination of the buyers may take place prejudicial to the interests of the seller; again it is not generally understood, (or implied by advertisement), until made manifest in the return of account sales, that all Wool, &c., sold by public auction is subject to

A DIRECT TAX OF 1½ PER CENT.!

Orphan dues, which with the addition of auctioneer's commission, advertising charges, &c., makes a clear charge of at least **THREE PER CENT.** It must therefore be self evident that the sale of Wool by private contract, through an experienced agent, is a much safer and cheaper medium to those parties interested.

B. S. LLOYD,

General Commission Agent,
10, Bridge-street.