

**Notice to Correspondents.**

We beg to acknowledge, with thanks, communications from P. P., Aeneas, H., and D. D.

**Notice to Country Agents.**

OUR COUNTRY AGENTS are requested to inform us, at their earliest convenience, of the result of their labours in our behalf during the past half-year.

**CATALLACTICS.**

In nova fert animus mutatas dicere formas  
Corpora.

OUR friend Professor Liebig of Giessen says: A beautiful connexion subsists between the organic and inorganic kingdoms of nature. Inorganic matter affords food to plants, and they, on the other hand, yield the means of subsistence to animals. The conditions necessary for animal and vegetable nutrition are essentially different. An animal requires for its development, and for the sustenance of its vital functions, a certain class of substances which can only be generated by organic beings possessed of life. Although many animals are entirely carnivorous, yet their primary nutriment must be derived from plants; for the animals upon which they subsist receive their nourishment from vegetable matter. But plants find new nutritive material only in inorganic substances. Hence one great end of vegetable life is to generate matter adapted for the nutrition of animals out of inorganic substances, which are not fitted for this purpose.

The ultimate constituents of plants are those which form organic matter in general, namely, carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen. These elements are always present in plants, and produce by their union the various proximate principles of which they consist.

The substances which constitute the principal mass of every vegetable are compounds of carbon with oxygen and hydrogen, in the proper relative proportions for forming water. Woody fibre, starch, sugar, and gum, for example, are such compounds of carbon with the elements of water. In another class of substances containing carbon as an element, oxygen and hydrogen are again present; but the proportion of oxygen is greater than would be required for producing water by union with the hydrogen. The numerous organic acids met with in plants belong, with few exceptions, to this class.

A third class of vegetable compounds contain carbon and hydrogen, but no oxygen, or less of that element than would be required to convert all the hydrogen into water. These may be regarded as compounds of carbon with the elements of water and an excess of hydrogen. Such are the volatile and fixed oils, wax, and the resins,—many of them have acid characters.

Nitrogen forms only a very small part of plants; but it is never entirely absent from any part of them. Even when it does not absolutely enter into the composition of a particular part or organ, it is always to be found in the fluids which pervade it.

In the normal state of growth, plants can only derive their nourishment from the atmosphere and the soil. Although oxygen and nitrogen form the principal constituents of the atmosphere, yet they are not the only substances found in it. Watery vapour and carbonic acid gas materially modify its properties. The former of these falls upon the earth as rain, and brings with it any soluble matter which it meets in its passage through the air.

Carbonic acid, water, and ammonia (a compound of hydrogen and nitrogen) are the final products of the decay of animal and vegetable matter. In an isolated condition, they usually exist in the gaseous form. Hence on their formation, they must escape into the atmosphere.

Some virgin soils, such as those of America, contain vegetable matter in large proportion; and as these have been found eminently adapted for the cultivation of most plants, the organic matter contained in them has naturally been recognized as the cause of their fertility. To this matter, the term "vegetable mould" or humus has been applied. Indeed this peculiar substance appears to play such an important part in the phenomena of vegetation, that vegetable physiologists have been induced to ascribe the fertility of every soil to its presence. It is believed by many to be the principal nutriment of plants, and is supposed to be extracted by them from the soil in which they grow. It is itself the product of the decay of vegetable matter, and must therefore contain many of the constituents which are found in plants during life.

That humus is extracted from the soil by the roots of plants, and that the carbon entering into its composition serves in some form or other to nourish their tissues is an untenable position. Humus, in the form in which it exists in the soil, does not afford the smallest nourishment to plants. Neither does the alkaline decoction of mould or peat precipitated by means of acids, and termed humic acid, serve, in its unaltered condition, for the nourishment of plants.

An English acre produces about 2000 pounds of carbon, from 5,300 pounds of firs, pines, beeches, &c. or from 5,200 pounds of rye and rye straw, or from 5,000 pounds of hay, or from 40,000 pounds of beet. This quantity of carbon could not be furnished by humus of the soil, nor by any solution of humic acid through the roots of plants.

The absorption of carbon from the atmosphere during the months of growth in the temperate northern latitudes by one acre of meadows and cornfields is nearly five pounds daily. This computation supposes that the superficies of the leaves and other green parts of plants, by which the absorption of carbon is effected, is only double that of the soil on which they grow, and is therefore under the truth.

The office of the carbon contained in the humus is to form and feed the underground radicles of the plant before the superior organs are formed—and it is sufficient for no other purpose.

Equal surfaces of cultivated land of an average fertility produce equal quantities of carbon; yet, how unlike have been the different conditions of the growth of the plants from which this has been deduced!

Let us now inquire whence the grass in a meadow, or the wood in a forest, receives its carbon, since there no manure—no carbon—has been given to it as nourishment? and how it happens, that the soil, thus exhausted, instead of becoming poorer, becomes every year richer in this element?

A certain quantity of carbon is taken every year from the forest or meadow in the form of wood or hay, and in spite of this, the quantity of carbon in the soil augments; it becomes richer in humus.

It is said that in fields and orchards all the carbon which may have been taken away as herbs, as straw, as seeds, or as fruit, is replaced by means of manure; and yet this soil produces no more carbon than that

of the forest or meadow, where it is never replaced. It cannot be conceived that the laws for the nutrition of plants are changed by culture—that the sources of carbon for fruit or grain, and for grass or trees, are different.

It is not denied that manure exercises an influence upon the development of plants; but it may be affirmed with positive certainty, that it neither serves for the production of the carbon nor has any influence upon it, because we find that the quantity of carbon produced by manured lands is not greater than that yielded by lands which are not manured. Humus arises from the decay of plants. No primitive humus, therefore, can have existed—for plants must have preceded the humus.

Now, whence did the first vegetables derive their carbon? and in what form is the carbon contained in the atmosphere?

These two questions involve the consideration of two most remarkable natural phenomena, which by their reciprocal and uninterrupted influence maintain the life of the individual animals and vegetables, and the continued existence of both kingdoms of organic nature.

GAFFER GRAY.

### CHEMICAL PHILOSOPHY.

#### CONTINUATION OF VEGETABLE CHEMISTRY.—WINE.

THE chemical operations carried on in the manufacture of wine, are important and interesting. Wine, properly so called, is certainly the juice of the grape, but liquors under the name of wine are frequently made from currants, gooseberries, raisins, and other fruits. The component parts of wine are very variable, as may be expected from their different colours and taste. The principles generally found in wine, are water, alcohol, ether, sugar, gum, and the *bitartrate of potassa*, commonly called the *crust of wine*. The best grapes are produced in Spain, Portugal, and Madeira, where they are found in very large bunches.

When the grapes are gathered to make wine, they are immediately put into large casks, where they are pressed, an operation which is often performed by the naked feet of men, but machinery is now most in use for this purpose. The juice thus expressed is put into large tubs, either of wood or stone, and may be covered or not; these tubs are placed in a cellar of the temperature of 80° Fahrenheit. Under these circumstances, fermentation soon commences, and continues for a long time. When it begins to diminish, it is reanimated by stirring the mass with a stick, or by the tread of human feet. This renewed pressure causes a fresh excitement, and the fermentation proceeds with a new force, and when it again stops the wine has become cleared, and is drawn into casks. Still the wine in the casks continue to ferment. In the former fermentation the leaven or yeast rises to the surface, but the greater part of this last falls to the bottom of the vessel, where it is retained by the bitartrate of potassa which is deposited at the same time as the yeast. There are some compositions in use requiring fermentation, such as beer and bread, which cannot be excited without the application of ferment, or as it is called yeast, in advance; this is not the case with wine, for the grapes contain an abundance of sugar, to which sugar is also combined in the grape both gluten and albumine; it is the decomposition of these substances which causes the

excitement called fermentation. During the process of fermentation which takes place while the wine is in casks in the cellar, all the ingredients of the grape juice become separated, carbonic acid gas is thrown off, and alcohol is left in the liquid. Persons deputed to watch this part of the process have been known to lose all power and animation from the sudden and powerful escape of the carbonic acid gas. This violent action and escape is sometimes arrested before the wine has arrived at perfection, by putting the liquor into barrels during the escape of the gas. In this state the wine becomes brisk and sharp, it has also a sweet taste because the saccharine matter has not become entirely decomposed; it is also weaker in spirit for the same reason, for the saccharine matter is one of the bases of alcohol. Wine in this condition is called *champagne*. When the fermentation is allowed to finish its progress, the liquid becomes cool, the effervescence ceases, and the wine is a limpid fluid.

The colour of wines depends on many circumstances, for merchants often imitate red wine by colouring it with beet-root, whereas the pure red wines derive their colour from the purple skin of the grape which becomes dissolved, and the colouring matter of which is reddened by the acid contained in the juice. Pure tannin is also found in the skin and seeds of the grapes giving to it its property of astringency. White wines also derive their colour from their own husk and skins, but brown sherry is tinted by burnt sugar.

Alcohol and all other spirits are procured by distillation. Sugar and hydrogen are the bases of alcohol, it can therefore be extracted from any vegetable substance containing these two principles. It is owing to the presence of hydrogen that alcohol is so easily set on fire; therefore the strength and purity of all spirituous liquors are tested by the facility with which they will ignite. The method employed for procuring alcohol is also dependant on this same principle, for as alcohol will boil much sooner than water, the fermented liquor is exposed to the heat that will be sufficient to boil the alcohol only, by which means it only will rise in vapour, which vapour is received through a tube, where it cools and becomes liquid. In the same manner brandy is distilled from wine, rum from sugar, gin and whiskey from grain, and arrack from rice.

Hydrogen and sugar are the bases of alcohol, and alcohol is the basis of all spirituous liquors, and we may say of all intoxication.

Liqueurs are also composed of alcohol, syrup or sugar, and the essential oil of the nut or plant from which they derive their name, which materials are infused six weeks with occasional agitation, after which the thus aromatised spirit is received by distillation.

Pure alcohol, even when reduced to vapour, is still not an elementary body, for it can be again decomposed by the action of an acid, when another substance is found called *ether*, which is the most easily inflamed of all fluids. It is very light and quickly evaporates. Its odour varies according to the acid employed. The sulphuric ether is mostly used, and is commonly called the *sweet oil of vitriol*. Alcohol and ether never freeze.

B.

LONGEVITY OF TREES.—The following trees are calculated to live about—Elm 335 years, cypress 350, cheirostemon 400, larch 575, orange 630, olive 700, ornamental plane 720, cedar 800, lime 1,147, oak 1,500, yew 2,820, baobab 5,150, taxodium 6,000.

## MATHEMATICS.

No. XII.

DURING the seventeenth century a splendid constellation of philosophers appeared, to further advance the science and enrich its annals, above the hemispheres of France, Holland, and Germany, and Great Britain who shone resplendently in the person of Sir Isaac Newton, of whom Pope observes, when

"Nature and nature's laws lay hid in night,  
God said 'let Newton be,' and all was light."

About this time also the celebrated Academy of Sciences was founded in France, and England, five years afterwards, reared her Greenwich Observatory.

During this century the French astronomers held a decided superiority over the English, on account of the excellence of their instruments rendering their discoveries more worthy of notice.

About this period a micrometer was added to the telescope, and now Britain became as celebrated for the improvement of astronomical instruments, as for the production of celebrated astronomers.

To enumerate the names of astronomers who have arisen in various parts of the world since the 17th century, with a brief notice of individual discoveries, would occupy volumes instead of pages, for the names deserving notice—more or less—extend in round numbers to three hundred and thirty, up to the present date; therefore, we shall close this brief and rather imperfect outline with the name of the justly celebrated Sir W. Herschell, whose discoveries are adapted to create an ardent desire of seeing something more unfolded to the mind's eye, than a mere glance at the vast and deeply interesting science of astronomy; but how little attention soever we pay to it, it cannot fail of inspiring us with a higher value of our being, by raising our ideas to the immensity of which we individually form a part, and by directing our attention to the laws which regulate the beautiful order of nature, and, consequently, to the wisdom which has arranged and which guides the whole.

Here we had intended to give a slight biographical memoir of this illustrious astronomer, but we find it rendered unnecessary by the article headed Biography in last week's Journal. We shall merely add, that Herschell must be remembered for his laborious activity and untiring talent; for showing the solar system to be half as large again as he found it; for his discovery of the rotation of Saturn's ring and its measurement; for the discovery of the motion of binary stars round each other; for the magnificent and beautiful idea of other systems equal if not superior to our own, which has thus been opened to scientific speculations!—for his discoveries in connection with the milky way;—for the construction of his enormous forty feet telescope, with which on its completion he discovered the 6th satellite of Uranus;—for his other minor discoveries, endless in themselves;—for his own remarkable application of his talents up to the day of his death; and finally, for the presentation to the world of another astronomer in the shape of his son, Sir J. Herschell, who has penned the best astronomical work for instruction now extant.

This star, (namely Sir W. H.) finally set on the 23rd of August, 1822.

As the subject,—the history of which has been thus slightly sketched—possesses its own intrinsic merits, we propose, with your kind permission, Mr.

Editor, to begin a new series headed Astronomy, more especially, as continuing it under the present heading would be trenching on our original intention; therefore, without further prelude, we start to the next article which our plan points out, and propose to the kind consideration of our readers, one or two articles on

## NAVIGATION.

WITHOUT a knowledge of which, to some small extent at least, the wisdom of generations could not have been disseminated; nor otherwise could remote and barbarous nations have become enlightened. What should we have known of the mighty dead, their writings or transactions, had not the mighty ridge of the trackless deep been rendered subservient to man? How else could history have existed for aught but inland nations? What should we, as a people, know of those who by their songs promoted civilization amongst the earlier inhabitants of this earth?—who have inspired the bards of every age to imitate, if not surpass their progenitors in power of song and effect, to which in a measure, we must ascribe our present high position in learned lore, for by their writings the love of knowledge has been preserved amongst a few, and finally become universal.

That we are what we are,—it is an undoubted fact—arises from the experience of those who have gone before; and well it is for us that the present science stepped in to enable us to hold communion with the spirits of old. As children we are born into the world to receive impressions from things and persons around us, and by those impressions our minds are in a great measure fashioned for good or evil, gradually it is true, but permanently. We can draw an analogy between a single child and a number, and between a single generation and many, without affecting the cogency of our argument in the least, for both are more or less civilized or intellectually fashioned by the individual conduct of existing individuals, or by the traditionary examples of preceding generations, handed down orally or treasured in written histories.

T. L. D.

## Original Poetry.

## THE NIGHT WATCHMAN'S MUSINGS.

No. II.

CLOUDY, odorous, and pitchy  
Is the night,—soft, warm, and itchy  
Like new flannel, for mosquitoes  
Large and leggy rise to bite us,  
Or a smaller species, such as  
Tease with mild unheeded touches—  
Fizz and bizz and dizzily whizz  
All about one's hands and phiz,  
And cause one rub one's wrists and niz.

I've had a dream of rain and lightning—  
Big round drops—clouds' edges bright'ning,  
Flashing—sudden crashing—rumbling,  
Water-gutters rushing, tumbling—  
'Twas a dream, and nothing in it,  
The mind's absorption for a minute.

What we wish and what we hope  
Makes us merry and makes us mope.  
That subtle odour still I snuff,  
'Tis a still now, sure enough.  
Other odours load the gale—  
Shambles—shambling housemaid's pail—  
Tan pits emptied—gas escaped—  
Tallow candles newly shaped—  
But quite another thing is this,  
Peculiar, sui generis.  
Ever, ever, as I go,

Up or down, or quick or slow,  
 Strong or gentle be the wind,  
 Or none at all, as now we find,  
 Bright night, dark night, busy, still,  
 Like mill-race or pond of mill,  
 That vagrant odour haunts me yet,  
 Makes me wish, and doubt, and fret,  
 From night to night, from week to week,  
 I dread, desire, abandon, seek ;  
 Now hopes, now fears, my bosom fill,  
 And falsest forms of swan-necked still,  
 Tub, cask, worm, condenser, cooler,  
 Vex my fancy and befool her—  
 They vivid and fallacious rise—  
 I often dream I clutch the prize,  
 For well I know, if it were found,  
 To me 'twere worth good fifty pound.

Things that are earthly, sordid, bestial,  
 Do strangely mix with things celestial.  
 Lately thus in musing mood,  
 With my face to the south I stood,  
 When unexpectedly by chance  
 I saw the Comet all at once.  
 I saw it just as others see—  
 But, gazing, strains came down to me  
 Of music and philosophy.

The aspects extraordinary  
 Of comets, the great tails they carry,  
 The sudden way they burst on us,  
 Their paths that seem anomalous,  
 Their swiftness, and imposing size,  
 Excite our awe and just surprise.  
 The uninstructed are unnerved  
 With dread ;—the wise who have observed  
 Of things each cause, and law, and change,  
 Confess their nature passing strange.  
 Of what th' appendages display'd  
 (Improperly called tails) are made—  
 Whether their heads are different quite,  
 Seeming more solid and more bright—  
 What offices they exercise—  
 And other singularities  
 Too num'rous at this time to mention—  
 Surpass as yet our apprehension.

The number of the comets noted  
 In almagests by Herschell quoted,  
 Is several hundreds, but 'tis thought  
 That had the telescope been brought  
 In active use, in days of yore,  
 They might have reckoned thousands more ;  
 (But to be sure, that could not be,  
 Because it was not known, d'ye see ?)  
 Numbers of them are understood  
 All observations to elude,  
 By reason that they hold their way  
 Above th' horizon in the day,  
 And in the sun's o'erpow'ring sight  
 They pale their ineffectual light.  
 Yet instances are told, and true,  
 Of noonday comets, one or two.

'Tis thus appears a first-rate one :  
 With tail expanded like a fan,  
 O'er many million miles extended,  
 With nebulous nucleus, large and splendid,  
 Bright in its centre, like a star  
 Or planet ;—while the tail afar  
 Broad and diffused, and in two streams  
 Divergent, like a meteor seems,—  
 Yea, like the meteors, strange, sublime,  
 Of Boreal clime, in winter time,  
 Or (signal sad of human fear  
 When gales are high and leeshore near)  
 Like rocket sped from bark or ocean,  
 But without noise, or sparks, or motion.  
 All time and place, all motion, space,  
 All creatures of erratic race,  
 All orbs eccentric, vagabond,  
 All orbits that extend beyond  
 Remotest telescopic distance,  
 Are rul'd by codes and bound in systems.  
 One of the two unfailing laws  
 Shoots them forth or homeward draws

Thin and vapoury is their tissue,  
 Swift their advent, swift their issue,

Steady yet as earth that rolls  
 Solid on her icy poles.  
 Nice they spin from regions far,  
 No confusion there, nor war.  
 Satellites that see the stranger  
 Wonder at escape from danger.  
 In all the wide celestial empire  
 Reigns patriarch rule and childlike temper.

When Aristotle shed in Athens  
 The rays of science on young heathens,  
 (Plato who had instructed him  
 Was waning near th' horizon's rim,)  
 A comet came, with tail so wide,  
 A third o' th' heavens it occupied.  
 Later, since truth and learning first  
 From feudal bars and cloisters burst,  
 There have been comets, each with train  
 Filling one-half of Nox's reign.  
 And six-and-twenty years ago,  
 When I was young and pure—but, no—  
 That thought, alas ! I cannot brook—  
 Wretched ! I cannot backwards look—  
 That time, and that which did succeed—  
 That unatoned, repented deed !

NOCTIVAGUS.

#### THE 27TH JANUARY, 1845.

Rising early, slumber scorning,  
 Out I look'd upon the morning,  
 Did I ever ? no, I never  
 Saw such unpropitious weather.  
 Mizzly, grisly, drizzly ! What a  
 Dismal day for our Regatta !  
 [Chorus] How vexatious ! gracious, what a  
 Day for Races and Regatta !

Grey and gloomy, cloudy, rainy !  
 Slobbery streets, and shingles shiny !  
 Fresh breeze from the southward blowing !  
 Will it clear up ? there's no knowing !  
 Washy, plashy, nashy ! what a  
 Wretched day for grand Regatta !  
 How vexatious ! &c.

Tell me milkman, bright pails bearing,  
 Is there any chance of clearing ?  
 Well—don't know, Sir,—No, can't say, Sir—  
 After breakfast, p'r'aps, it may, Sir—  
 Nasty, blasty, lasty !—What a  
 Scurvy day for gay Regatta !  
 How vexatious ! &c.

After breakfast out I sallied,  
 Spirits, but not weather, rallied,  
 Hopes and wishes vain abounded  
 Destined still to be confounded,  
 Met my friends from Parramatta  
 Come to see the gay Regatta !  
 How vexatious ! &c.

All the ladies fill'd with sorrow,  
 Won't clear up before to-morrow,  
 Gave a desperate early luncheon,  
 Grief of mind would drain a punchcon,  
 I had liefer stinted batta  
 Than to lose the fine Regatta !  
 How vexatious ! gracious, what a  
 Day for Races and Regatta !

#### EXTRACTS.

ORIGIN OF THE NAMES OF THE AMERICAN STATES.—Maine was so called as early as 1638, from Maine in France, of which Henrietta Mary Queen of England, was at that time proprietor. New Hampshire was the name given to the territory conveyed by the Plymouth Company to Captain John Mason, by patent, Nov. 6, 1639, with reference to the patentee, who was governor of Portsmouth in Hampshire, England. Vermont was so called by the inhabitants in their declaration of independence, January 16, 1777, from the French *vert*, green, and *mont*, mountain. Massachusetts, from a tribe of Indians in the neighbourhood of Boston. Tribe is thought to have derived its name from the Blue Hills of Milton. "I have learned," says Roger Williams, "that Massachusetts was so called from the Blue Hills." Rhode Island was named in 1614 in reference

to the island of Rhodes in the Mediterranean. Connecticut was so called from the Indian name of its principal river. New York, in reference to the Duke of York and Albany, to whom this territory was granted. Pennsylvania was named, in 1631, after William Penn. Delaware, in 1702, from Delaware Bay, on which it lies, and which received its name from Lord De La War, who died in this bay. Maryland, in honor of Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I. in his patent of Lord Baltimore, June 30, 1632. Virginia was named, in 1584, after Elizabeth, the virgin Queen of England. Carolina, by the French in 1564, in honor of King Charles IX. of France. Georgia, in 1817, from its principal river. Mississippi, in 1800, from its western boundary. Mississippi is said to denote Kie, whole river, that is, the river formed by the union of many. Louisiana, so called in honor of Louis XVI. of France. Tennessee, in 1796, from its principal river. The word Tennessee is said to signify a curved spoon. Kentucky, in 1782, from its principal river. The word is said to signify the river of men. Indiana, in 1802, from its southern boundary. Missouri, in 1821, from its principle river. Michigan, named in 1805, from the lake on its borders. Arkansas, in 1819, from its principal river. Florida was so called by Joan Ponce Le Leon, in 1572, because it was discovered on Easter Sunday, in Spanish, *Pascus Florida*.—*Simmonds' Colonial Magazine*.

**NATIONAL DEBT.**—We find the following curious calculations in the *Times*:—It appears that a sovereign is about 0,59 inch thick, or that a thousand measure 59 inches, hence our debt of £300,000,000 would form a cylinder of sovereigns, if laid one on the other, of nearly 742 miles in length, that is, almost twice the distance from London to Edinburgh—a distance which it would take a man, at the round rate of 40 miles per day, upwards of three weeks, excluding Sundays, to walk. Our debt therefore would actually form two solid cylindrical rims of gold  $\frac{7}{8}$ ths inch in diameter to a path extending from one capital of Great Britain to the other, upwards of 370 miles. But if, instead of being laid on the edges, they were laid flat on the ground and touching, they would form a line of nearly 10,948 miles, or would reach far towards half way round the globe. Of this golden line, it would take a man, walking 40 miles a day, no less than 276 days, or about ten months and three weeks, omitting Sundays, to go from one extremity to the other.—*Inquirer*.

**THE NATIONAL DEBT.**—The unpaid debt amounts to nearly £800,000,000 sterling, a sum not so easily comprehended as expressed in words; but if we look forward to the year 2000 of the Christian era, and back to the birth of Christ, and further back 2300 years to the Flood, and further back 1700 years to the Mosaic date of the Creation of man, then the whole date will amount to 6000 years, and the debt is equal to a *dollar a minute* during the whole of the time, reckoning each dollar at five shillings value. Well may we stagger under the load.—*Liverpool Mercury*.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

January 28.—The steamer *Thistle*, Mulhal, from Moreton Bay.  
 January 29.—The steamer *Maitland*, Parsons, from Port Macquarie.  
 January 30.—The schooner *Edward*, Truscott, from Boyd Town, Twofold Bay, the 28th instant,  
 January 30.—The barque *Palestine*, Sim, from London, the 20th August, St. Ubes, the 9th September, and Bahia the 16th November,  
 February 1.—The schooner *Star of China*, Tinley, from Port Nicholson the 8th, and Port Nelson the 15th ultimo.  
 February 3.—The barque *Chance*, Roxby from Newcastle.  
 February 4.—The schooner *Terror*, Dunning, from Kawai, the 18th, and the Bay of Islands the 21st of January.  
 February 4.—The schooner *Coquette*, Rogers, from Huihana Society Islands), the 15th ultimo.  
 February 4.—The steamer *Maitland*, Parsons, from Port Macquarie.

DEPARTURES.

January 29.—The ship *Garland Grove*, Robson, for Liverpool.  
 January 29.—She steamer *Sovereign*, Cape, for Moreton Bay.  
 January 29.—The steamer *James Watt*, Taggart, for Hobart Town.  
 February 2.—The steamer *Shamrock*, Gilmore, for Boyd Town, Port Phillip, and Launceston.  
 February 2.—The ship *Matilda*, Bliss, for the whaling grounds.  
 February 2.—The barque *Morayshire*, Smith, for Manila.  
 February 3.—The schooner *Comet*, Cork, for New Zealand, via Twofold Bay.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto subsisting between us, under the style and firm of Benham and Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all moneys owing to the late firm are to be paid to Mr. Avery Benham.

AVERY BENHAM.  
 ROBERT PORTER.

Witness—CHARLES MALPASS.

AVERY BENHAM, in reference to the above notice, returns his grateful acknowledgements to his friends and patrons for the liberal support he has experienced since his commencement, and in soliciting on behalf of himself a continuance of those favours, assures them of his determination to uphold the character of his establishment, by offering the best articles at the lowest remunerating profit.

He has just received, ex the *Midlothian*, a choice assortment of Italian goods, the inspection of which he respectfully invites. He has also on hand

- Hysonskin Tea of every brand
- Souchong and Congou ditto
- Finest Hyson
- Coffee, raw and roasted
- Sugar of all kinds
- Negrohead, Cavendish, and Colonial Tobacco
- York Hams, Cheese, and Bacon
- Butter, a weekly supply.

With every article in the trade; and he pledges himself that by care in the selection and promptitude in dispatch, to merit a continuation of the patronage so liberally bestowed on himself and predecessor.

Country orders will meet with immediate attention.  
 No. 394, George-street.

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.

Ex MIDLOTHIAN.

BEST LONDON STARCH

- Best glazed Starch
- Best Stone Blue
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- Imperial Cap Paper
- Bag Cap ditto
- Cartridge ditto
- Royal ditto
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- Cap ditto

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AVERY BENHAM,  
 George-street.

**To the Friends of EDUCATION throughout the Colony.**

IN again opening Classes in Sydney, the undersigned begs leave to place before the colonial public, the following Prospectus of the subjects proposed to be taught in his Elementary Classes.

**CLASS I.—ELEMENTS OF LANGUAGE—**

Will comprise instruction in the rudiments of the Latin and French languages, so as to elucidate the principles of general Grammar, as exemplified in the construction of these languages, and in their etymological connexion with one another and with the English.

**CLASS II.—ELEMENTS OF ENGLISH COMPOSITION—**

Will comprise a course of Reading on various subjects, historical, ethical, philosophical and literary, selected with a view to impart knowledge methodically, in each department of instruction, and to perfect the pupil in the practice of composition.

**CLASS III.—ELEMENTS OF MATHEMATICS—**

Will comprise a course of Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry, embracing their application to accounts, land surveying and navigation, according to the standing of the pupil.

**CLASS IV.—ELEMENTS OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY—**

Will comprise a familiar exposition of the various departments of Science, with experimental elucidations, according as apparatus shall be procured for the purpose.

Besides these, the undersigned will superintend forenoon and afternoon Classes, for pupils from ten years of age and upwards; the object of which will be to prepare them for prosecuting to advantage the more advanced studies.

The Forenoon Class will embrace instruction in the Latin and French languages, general Reading and Geography;—the Afternoon Class in Arithmetic, and the elements of Algebra and Geometry.

For instruction in penmanship and lineal drawing, a separate master will attend, if found requisite.

The Classes will be monthly: thus affording to the pupil, if deemed eligible, cessation from studies during any given month, without involving the expense of attendance.

The number of each Class will be limited to TWENTY: so that each individual pupil shall be under the immediate superintendence of the undersigned himself. By this arrangement, the undersigned feels confident of being able to fill up every moment of time allotted for study, to the greatest possible advantage, and thus to render the progress made, (although the fees may seem higher than they might be made under other circumstances) a virtual and important saving in the cost of the pupil's education.

HENRY CARMICHAEL, M.A.

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FROM ONE OF THE FIRST HOUSES IN LONDON,

SIX CASES, containing a most elegant and varied assortment of plain and drawn silk, satin, and fancy BONNETS, which having been purchased in England upon the most advantageous terms, Mrs. Dobson can confidently assert that the ladies of Sydney have now an opportunity (which has never before been presented to them) of selecting really fashionable and rich goods, at prices very far below the cost of making in the colony.

Show Room next the Commercial Bank, George-street.

Bridal and Mourning orders executed in the first style, upon the most reasonable terms.

THE CHEAPEST SHOP IN THE COLONY, AND NO PUFF!

**258, PITT-STREET,**

(FOUR DOORS FROM MARKET-STREET.)

JOSEPH SMITH AND WHITEHEAD respectfully announce to their friends and the public at large, that they have received by the *Hamlet*, and other late arrivals, a large assortment of French satin, velvet, and gossamer HATS, of the latest Paris and London fashions, to which the attention of the public is earnestly invited; likewise to their very superior stock of ladies', gentlemen's, and boys' and children's black and drab stuff and beaver Hats, which they can finish to any shape or size at the shortest notice. Judges' and Clergymen's Hats made to order.

P.S.—From Smith and Whitehead's long experience in some of the first houses in London, they are capable of furnishing those parties who may honour them with their orders with Hats of any shape or fashion, which for style and workmanship will bear comparison with any London Hats ever sent to the colony.

**TO GENTLEMEN.**

MESSRS. PITE AND PRESTON solicit the attention of Settlers and the Public to their Tailoring Department, having just received a fresh supply of every description of materials adapted to that branch of their business; they feel assured that the merits of their Tailoring Trade are too well known to require comment, and would, therefore, only remark to those who may not yet have patronised their establishment, that the cut, quality, and workmanship of Clothing made by them are such as cannot be surpassed by any London house: their scale of prices, for *really first-rate articles*, is decidedly the lowest in New South Wales, and Gentlemen from the Interior can (as usual) be at all times supplied with a complete suit of Colonial Tweed, or any other material, in ten hours.  
Emporium, Pitt-street

**TO PRIVATE FAMILIES, &c.**

THE Undersigned are now prepared to supply their genuine Wines, &c., at the following low prices for cash.—

IN ONE DOZEN CASES, TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

Port . . . . .	20s. to 25s.	Malaga . . . . .	15s.
Sherry . . . . .	15s. „ 25s.	Marsala . . . . .	15s.
Champagne 20s. „	35s.	Sauterne . . . . .	18s.
Madeira . . . . .	16s.	Cider . . . . .	10s.

ALSO,

Cases containing 4 port, 4 sherry, 4 Madeira, 24s. per case.

Cases containing 6 port, and 6 sherry, at 24s. per case.

Ale and porter, at 6s. 6d. per dozen, warranted equal to *Dunbar's*.

Settlers, &c., can have either of the above wines forwarded to any part of the colony upon receipt of a remittance or order on their Sydney agents.

TEBBUTT AND CO.,

75, King-street West.

N.B. If the above Wines are not approved of, T. and Co. still continue their former practice of exchanging, or returning the cash, without hesitation.

**VARROVILLE BUTTER.**

THE Subscriber having contracted for the weekly supply, offers the above at the lowest market price to his friends and the public.

AVERY BENHAM,

No. 394, George-street.

**SALE BY AUCTION.**

**CAPITAL FREEHOLD RENTALS,**

Including "THE OLD BLACK DOG" well-known public-house, kept by Mr. Bolton, with nine Shops, Houses, and Premises, in Cumberland-street, Gloucester-street, and Frazer's Lane, &c.

MR. STUBBS is honoured with instructions to sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street, on

THURSDAY, the 27th FEBRUARY, 1845,

At Twelve o'clock precisely,

"The Old Black Dog Inn," corner of Gloucester-street.

Four two-storied Houses adjoining, with verandah at back, brick and stone built, with yard. The windows are double sashed and glazed.

Four small Shops and Dwelling-houses adjoining.

The Butcher's Shop at the corner of Cumberland-street, let to Mr. Holbrow.

An extensive Allotment in Gloucester-street, with building materials, &c.

Three Houses in Kent-street (Trafalgar Terrace.)

Two Houses in Clarence-street, known as Driscoll's Livery Stables.

One stone-built three-storied House, opposite the Lord Nelson, in Kent-street.

Two unfinished two-storied Houses, in Argyle-street.

P.S.—Further particulars, with the lots numbered, will be made known as soon as the survey and charts are completed. Interim, parties applying to Mr. Stubbs, at the Mart, King-street, will receive every information respecting the situation, streets, and rents, &c.

Terms at sale.

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