

*Edmund Mason*  
*George Street*  
*Parramatta*

# THE STAR,

AND WORKING MAN'S **COLONIAL SECRETARIES OFFICE.** GUARDIAN.

No. 8. SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1844. Price 1d.

**Now Ready.**

**THE GENERAL RECEIPT BOOK,**  
 Containing nearly One Hundred valuable and useful Receipts, among which are the following:—  
 To make Spruce Beer—Ditto Ginger Beer—Ditto Ginger cakes—Ditto French Polish for furniture—To polish tin covers—To extract oil or grease from wood or stone—To polish cast iron—Ditto bright bars of stoves—To give a fine colour to mahogany—To take spots out of linen—To prevent metal boilers from leaking—To polish silver plate—Ditto gold—To take ironmoulds or rust out of linen—Ditto stains out of silk or velvet—To make cheap shoe blacking—Ditto wash balls—Ditto Harness jet—To cement China, glass, and earthenware—To make a composition to make boots and shoes waterproof—To clean boot tops—To make sealing-wax—Ditto Windsor soap—To dye silk purple—Ditto green—Ditto buff—Ditto French maroon—To make varnish for drawings—Ditto gargle for a sore throat—To stop bleeding at the nose—To make ointment for burns—Ditto corn plasters—For a cough—Cure for the tooth ache—To kill cockroaches—To white-wash—For destroying rats—To sweeten meat, fish, &c. that is tainted—To make a composition for restoring scorched linen—To clean hearth-rugs or carpets—To preserve cloths—To escape from a house on fire—To purify water for drinking—To polish pewter—Remedy for weak eyes—To make peppermint water—Ditto rose water—Ditto lavender water—Ditto Caraway seed water—To clean brass and copper—To make soda powders—Ditto ginger beer ditto—For a cold—Remedy for the gout—Fine rouge for polishing—Chilblain lotion—To remove warts—Furniture paste—To make hard pomatum—To remove flies from rooms—Improved knife-board—To make an excellent smelling bottle—To loosen the glass stoppers of smelling bottles and decanters—To preserve eggs—To turn red hair black—To cure ringworm—A substitute for milk and cream—To increase the growth of hair—To make one gallon of black writing ink—Ditto cheap beautiful green paint—To fatten poultry—To destroy bugs—To bottle porter, ale, &c.—Parchment glue—To preserve milk—To destroy fleas on dogs—To cure the sting of a wasp or bee—To change hair to a deep brown—Remedies against fleas—Method of causing children to cut their teeth easily—To clean paper hangings—To wash fine lace or linen—To try the purity of spirits—To make orange syrup.  
 This little Work is strongly recommended to be in the possession of every individual, as its contents are most useful to persons of every grade of society.

TO BE HAD OF

Mr P. J. Cregin Bookseller, opposite the Royal Hotel, George-street, Sydney.—Price Sixpence.

**Lost or Stolen**

A GREY Scotch Terrier Dog, on Friday night the 29th March, with curb collar, engraved "R. S. Robinson, Esq., Sydney." If strayed, a reward will be given to any person returning the Dog to the undersigned; but if stolen a reward of Five Pounds will be given on the conviction of the offender.

R. S. ROBINSON,  
 Church Street,  
 Parramatta.

**Tea. Tea. Tea.**

THE GREATEST SAVING EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC IN ANY ONE ARTICLE.

TWENTY OUNCES of the best black TEA for One Shilling, at R. Cowan & Co's Commercial Sale Room, No. 96, King-street East, Sydney. One trial will ensure approbation.

**District Council.**

As a great deal of ignorance on the subject of District Councils prevails in Sydney and the neighbourhood we feel it a duty which we owe to those of our readers who may not possess a copy of the Imperial Act, and the Charter for establishing the District Council, to publish a few particulars for general information.

By the 41st section of the Act, the qualifications of District Councillors are stated to be the same as those of the Legislative Council:—

"That, until further provision be made in this behalf by the Governor and Legislative Council of the colony of New South Wales, the district councillors shall be persons qualified to be elected members of the Legislative Council, and shall be elected to such office by the persons qualified to vote in the election of members of the Legislative Council within the district in which the election is made."

On reference to the 8th section, the qualification of members is stated to be the possession of freehold property of the yearly value of £100, and if any doubt should arise on the subject of the said qualification, the candidate for a seat in the Council may be required to make a declaration similar to that specified in the following section:—

"VIII. And be it enacted, That no person shall be capable of being elected a member of the Legislative Council who shall not be of the full age of twenty-one years, and a natural-born subject of the Queen, or naturalized by law, or who shall not be legally or equitably seized of an estate of freehold, for his own use and benefit, in lands and tenements in New South Wales of the yearly value of one hundred pounds sterling money, (or of the value of two thousand pounds sterling money), above all charges and incumbrances affecting the same.

*Declaration by Candidates.*

"IX. And be it enacted, That every candidate at such election, before he shall be capable of being elected, shall, if required by any other candidate, or by any elector, or by the returning officer, make the following declaration:—

"I, A. B. do declare and testify, that I am duly seized at law or in equity of an estate of freehold, for my own use and benefit, in lands or tenements in the colony of New South Wales, of the yearly value of one hundred pounds sterling money (or of the value of two thousand pounds sterling money, as the case may be), above all charges and incumbrances affecting the same; and that I have not collusively or colourably obtained a title to, or become possessed of, the said lands and tenements, or any part thereof, for the purpose of qualifying or enabling me to be returned a member of the Legislative Council of the colony of New South Wales."

Persons qualified to vote at Elections may be divi-

ded into two classes: first, those who have freehold property to the value of £200; and, secondly, those who occupy dwelling houses of the annual value of £20.

*Qualification of Electors.*

"V. And be it enacted, that the elective members shall be chosen by the votes of the electors, each of whom shall be either in his own right seized of or entitled to an estate of freehold in possession, in lands or tenements situate within the district for which such vote is to be given, of the clear value of two hundred pounds sterling money at the least, above all charges and incumbrances in any way effecting the same, or a householder within such district occupying a dwelling house of the clear annual value of twenty pounds sterling money at the least."

Having stated the necessary qualifications of candidates and electors, it may be right to mention that by the 19th section of the Charter a penalty of £50 is imposed upon any gentleman, duly qualified for the office of Councillor, who shall refuse to act, after having been elected or nominated to such office. This is certainly rather an arbitrary enactment, for whether a man be anxious for honor or not, it is the determination of the Government to thrust it upon him. There are other parts of the Act equally unjust and impolitic, but we have no doubt they will be amended when brought formally before the Legislative Council. By the 41st section of the Imperial Act, it appears that the Legislative Council possesses great authority over these District Councils, as will be seen by the perusal of the following passage:—

"Provided always, that, notwithstanding any such charter, it shall be lawful for the Governor and Legislative Council of the Colony of New South Wales to make further or other provisions respecting the constitution of the said Councils, and to extend or limit the powers of such Councils in any way which may be found expedient, so that it be not repugnant to this Act or the Law of England, and to alter the number and boundaries of the districts, and to establish a Council in each of such new districts."

**Local Intelligence.**

**City Council.**—MONDAY.

The Clerk having read the minutes of proceedings of the last meeting—

Alderman Allen read a letter which he had received from Mrs. Chisholm, requesting that the Corporation would take charge of the hearse that had been provided by public subscription for the interment of destitute-free persons of the immigrant class. After some desultory remarks, the matter dropped without any definite answer to the letter being agreed upon.

The Council then proceeded to the election of a Clerk of the Hay & Cattle Market. Out of the forty candidates, Joseph Kelly was pronounced the successful one.

Alderman Maedermott presented a petition respecting the danger of Mr. Russell's forge chimney. The

petition was referred to the City Surveyor, with instructions to inspect the foundry and report thereon.

Alderman Macdermott presented another petition from Charles H. Chambers, praying that his claim against the Corporation might be taken into consideration, and moved that the petitioner might be heard in support thereof, which was seconded by Alderman Allen, and carried.

The Mayor having stated that the next order of the day was for the consideration of the petition against hawking, presented at a former meeting from the stallholder of the George-street Market, a short desultory conversation ensued on the matter, but no motions were made with reference to it.

The Council refused to entertain the application of the Inspector of Slaughter Houses for the assistance of a clerk.

After adopting the Report of the Water Committee the Council adjourned until Monday next.

### The Revenue.

IN Tuesday's "Government Gazette" appears the abstract of the Revenue of the colony, exclusively of the district of Port Phillip, for the quarter ending 31st March, 1841, showing the decrease on the Revenue of the same quarter of the year 1842. The total Revenue for the quarter this year is £61,161 19s. 8d., being a decrease on the same quarter of 1843 of £16,817 7s. 2d. In the duties on spirits imported, there is a decrease of £3784 13s. 10d.; and on spirits distilled in the colony £790 7s. 6d., on the amount of *ad valorem* duties on goods imported there is a still larger decrease, amounting to £4067 11s. 10d. The falling off in the tobacco duties amounts to £459 13s. 3d., and in auction duty and fees for auctioneers' licenses £888 3s. 5d. The decrease in the proceeds of sales of land and town allotments, is £2901 11s. 6d.; in quit-rents and redemption of quit-rents, £3503 7s. 6d. In short, the total decrease is £20,332 18s. 2d., while the increase amounts only to £3515 11s., leaving, as before stated, a net decrease of £16,816 7s. 2d.

### A New Governor and more Convict Labour.

By a private letter which has been received during the week, we are informed that, Major-General Sir Patrick Ross is appointed to succeed Sir George Gipps, and would leave England in the early part of the present year. By the same source we are also informed that the British Government have determined on sending more convicts to this country to be employed on the public roads and works only.

THE "EDWARD."—The preparations for whaling on board this vessel are now complete, and are very different from those of any other whaler out of this port. She will lower three boats, and her cruising ground during the season will be off Twofold Bay and along the coast. There are no try-works on board, but the whole of her hold has been caulked fore and aft to form one large blubber room, and upon taking any fish, after cutting them in, she will bear up for Twofold Bay, and discharge the blubber into the hulk at Boyd Town, on board which try-works have been fitted up for the purpose. The "Edward" will be the fourth whaler belonging to Mr. Boyd out of this port.

ILLICIT DISTILLATION.—It is frightful to contemplate the extent to which illicit distillation has been carried on: scarcely a week passes but we have evidence of the clearest kind on the subject. On Monday afternoon Captains Innes and Brown went to a house in the neighbourhood of Waverly Crescent, but after a strict search were unable to find anything; they at length noticed that the privy had never been used; and this causing some more minute investigation, they saw that the seat was moveable, and upon lifting it up they found a passage to a large cellar excavated out of the solid rock; in the cellar were two copper stills (one capable of holding about one hundred gallons, and the other thirty gallons), and about six hundred gallons of wash in a state of fermentation. The water was conveyed into the cellar through a gutter cut in the rock, and the whole affair was most perfect. The fumes from the stills were most ingeniously conveyed into the chimney of a cottage, about twenty yards distant, which is occupied by a person named Brown. We have not heard whether there will be any evidence to connect any party with the ownership of the still.—*Herald*.

SHIP BUILDING.—Mr. Russell, of Pyrmont, has

nearly completed a vessel of 170 tons, the cost of which has not exceeded what a vessel of 70 tons would a few years since.

WHAT NEXT?—The Sultana, which vessel is now loading for London, has actually shipped 100 bags of flour, and 66 bags of wheat, for the English market.

LIBEL.—The Attorney-General has declined to prosecute Dr. Tierney, who was committed at the Police Office last week, for a libel against Dr. Duigan. The plaintiff still has the power to bring a civil action against Dr. Tierney, or to proceed by an application to the Supreme Court for a criminal information.

A BEGINNING.—All the convict mechanics have been, or are about to be, withdrawn from the Colonial Departments, and transferred to the Engineer Department.

SUICIDE.—On yesterday evening week Mr. George Hirst, who resided with his brother, at the Glebe, and who only arrived in the colony about two months since, by the Alfred, terminated his existence by shooting himself through the head during a fit of temporary insanity, supposed to have been accelerated by discovering his affairs to be in an embarrassed state on his late arrival.

JARVEY RACE.—A few evenings since an animated and well-contested race took place in George-street between two "jarvies." After an excellent start they ran abreast nearly to the finish, when one of them, by extraordinary exertion, made a spring, or, rather, a half dozen jumps, and won by the length of one of his horse's heads, for just at the winning post (Lyons' corner) the whole affair capsized, and left the other horse a little in the rear. A dispute here arose as to which should claim the honour of the day, when a policeman stepped forward and tendered his services as referee, by taking down their respective numbers, intimating that they would have to attend the Police Office for the reward of their struggle.

LATE PUBLICATION.—A recent publication has just arrived in the colony entitled, "Australia, its history and present condition; containing an account both of the bush and of the colonies with their respective inhabitants. By the Revd. W. Pridden, M.A., Vicar of Broxted Essex." The work has evidently been compiled with much care, but being the production of a man who labours under the disadvantage of never having seen the country about which he has written, it abounds in statements of a one sided character, borrowed of course from authors of partial and biased views. Mr. Pridden makes very light of the early colonial Clergy, and speaks of them in terms which it is painful to notice. After giving a few particulars respecting that excellent man Mr. Johnson, the first Colonial Chaplain, he remarks "many allowances are to be made for Mr. Johnson, and it becomes us while we condemn the faults, to spare the persons &c." Respecting the Revd. Mr. Marsden, he is very concise:—"In 1794, Mr. Marsden, a second Chaplain, arrived in the colony. If any person is desirous of seeing how easily the faults and failings of individuals may be turned into arguments against a Church, he has only to refer to Ullathorne's reply to Burton's Chap. "The Dark Ages." There are other passages in Mr. Pridden's work, as well as those already quoted, which clearly prove that, a man sitting in his easy chair 16000 miles from the colony, is by no means calculated to be an impartial or faithful historian of Australia.

STOLEN PROPERTY.—Nearly the whole of the property stolen from Mrs. Gaden's house, at Kissing Point, consisting of plate and plated-ware, has been discovered. The men having given the Governor of the gaol information where it was planted in the bush, he sent confidential persons "to spring the plant," and they returned successful, and Mrs. Gaden will therefore recover her lost property. This is the second time that property to a very considerable amount has been recovered in the same manner.

TICKET-OF-LEAVE MEN.—At the last monthly muster of the applicants for tickets of leave, where there were upwards of sixty applicants, the majority solicited their tickets for the district of Parramatta, which is good proof that that district is the best in the colony both for obtaining employment and liberal employers.

BATHURST.—Mr. Lord, member for Bathurst, is about to retire almost immediately from the Legislative Council. Mr. James Macarthur and Mr. Lane are spoken of as candidates for the vacant seat, but the latter gentleman stands but little chance of success.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.—On Thursday last, a

very important meeting took place at Penrith, for the purpose of promoting the objects of Agriculture, &c. There was an interesting ploughing match on the occasion, as well as a show of cattle. Meetings of this kind are deserving of every encouragement.

THE "OBSERVER."—This paper has reassumed its former pungency and vigour, and is already distinguished for several very able articles which have appeared in it. We have been informed that so great a reaction has taken place on the subject of Puseyism, that no less than 600 persons have become subscribers to the "Observer"!

THE REV. MR. M'KENNY.—We regret to hear that this worthy Wesleyan Minister was taken seriously ill on Sunday last, after performing Divine Service in the Chapel of George Allen, Esq., of Tootch Park, near Sydney. He is still lying in a very precarious state, but his friends entertain sanguine hopes of his speedy recovery.

### Robbery at Kissing Point.

ABOUT eleven o'clock on Tuesday night, four men (only one of whom appears to have taken any trouble to disguise himself, which was done by wearing a thick neck-handkerchief in such a manner as to partly conceal the lower part of the face) went to the residence of the Rev. Mr. Allwood, at Kissing Point; one of them went to the kitchen and domestics' apartments, which are at some short distance behind the house, and having coolly walked in, with equal "sang-froid" presented a pistol at the man-servant, who, with two female domestics, was there, and desired him to turn his face towards the wall, and continued to keep watch and ward over them, while the other three proceeded to the house, which, from the family not having retired to rest, was not closed. On entering the parlour and discovering Mr. and Mrs. Allwood sitting there, they immediately retired, closing the door, and locking Mr. A. and his lady in. A general ransack of the other apartments in the house was then made, and in about a quarter of an hour the three returned to the kitchen, relieved their sentinel, and went away, taking with them several articles of wearing apparel, and a quantity of what, doubtless, appeared to them in their hurry to be plate, but which, unfortunately for these chevaliers d'Indusque, all not being gold that glitters—all silver that shines, was merely German silver. The Police are using their best endeavours, and one man upon whom suspicion rests is in custody.

### Parramatta Police.

ILLICIT DISTILLATION.—On the 12th instant Mr. Ryan came upon one of these bush "little goes" in full operation, and made a seizure of it. As does not very generally happen in these cases, a man was found working it, who having with great promptitude and despatch been served with a summons for the offence, the case stood for hearing to-day. As was naturally to be expected, Fitzsimons (the individual who was drawing off when the Inspector of Distilleries made his unwelcome appearance) did not deign to attend their worships' bidding; prudently resolving that since his still was gone, it was best to make a plant of himself.

Mr. John Ryan deposed, I am Inspector of Distilleries for the district of Parramatta: I knew the defendant in this case, Fitzsimons's; he was served with a summons to attend the court this day in my presence. On Thursday last, the 11th instant, shortly after day light, I found on the Duck River Creek, between the Sydney and Dog Trap Roads, a large still with a fire under it, and close beside a number of casks full of wash in a state of fermentation and ready for use. I lay concealed in the bush for about twenty minutes, when the man, Fitzsimons, came down to the still, put fresh wood to the fire, and poured wash from one of the casks into the still: not being certain at the time whether Fitzsimons was free or bond, I took him into custody, but subsequently found he was free. In the course of a conversation I had with him he told me that the still belonged to himself, and that no one else was in any way connected with it. By the side of the still there was a cask containing a quantity of what is usually termed "Faints." This he (Fitzsimons) told me he intended running over again, and wanted me to allow him to do it in my presence. The worm of the still when seized was warm.

Donald M'Lean, constable in the Parramatta Police, accompanied the last witness on Thursday morning to a Creek near Duck River, and shortly after daylight

we came upon a still: I saw a person working it, and who, upon being asked his name, stated it to be Fitzsimons. I saw this man pour wash into the still. He asserted the still to be his own property, and admitted that he had no license to work it: he also told me that he was a servant of Reilley (a Publican at Liverpool), and that he could not get his wages from him.

Fined £100 and £2 costs, or 6 months in the Parramatta Gaol.

Margaret Gaffey, Stephen Selwood, Mary Ann Selwood, and Joseph Tuckley, (ticket-of-leave), charged with robbery from the purse and personals of Mr. Denis Begley. The court was engaged on Friday and the greater portion of to-day in the investigation of this case. It, however, appeared that the whole "posse comitatus," accused and accuser, at the time of the robbery were so intoxicated, that no one person had anything approaching a clear recollection of what his neighbour was doing. Begley appears to have been, if possible, the most drunk of the party; and he admitted, with a degree of candour, that does credit to his respect for truth and sincerity, "that he was, indeed, very far gone," and was marvellously surprised and puzzled as to how he could possibly have got to the bed in which he found himself on Friday morning, at a house on the Western Road, occupied by Selwood. The only thing he was certain of was, that he missed some silver from his pocket and about 20lbs. of sugar from a bag he had in his cart. If the prisoners got the benefit of Mr. Begley's sacrifices to the "Jolly God," in the purloining of the cash and sugar, they, also, received it in obtaining a discharge from the court, which was accompanied with a strong hint as to their future conduct, and a gentle notice to Tuckley, the ticket-of-leave holder, that judging from the society he kept, it became necessary that his conduct should be subjected to the Police surveillance of the district Constable.

### Port of Sydney Shipping Intelligence.

#### ARRIVALS.

From the Clarence river, on Sunday last, the steamer William the Fourth, with 69 bales wool, and 14 casks tallow. The voyage was performed in the short space of 46 hours.

From the Whale Fishery, on Sunday last, the American barque Mars, having been out 34 months, with 1400 barrels sperm oil.

From Bombay, on Monday last, having left the 18th February, H. M. S. Thalia, 42 guns.

From Port Macquarie, on Tuesday, having left on the 9th April, the barque Jane Goudie, with sundries.

From London, on Tuesday last, having left the Downs the 8th December, the barque Mary Nixon, with sundries.

From Port Adelaide, on Tuesday, having left the 1st April, the Brig Dorset, with salt, flour, wheat, and slops.

From Port Adelaide, on Wednesday, having left the 7th April, the brig Emma, with wheat, flour, and salt.

From Port Phillip, and Launceston, on Wednesday, having left the former on the 10th, and the latter on 14th April, the steamer Shamrock, with sundries.

From Moreton Bay, on Wednesday, having left the 13th April, the steamer Sovereign. Reports having seen a small craft, dismantled, off Port Macquarie, on Tuesday last, but being hove to at the time could not go to her assistance.

From Port Phillip, on Thursday, having left the 13th instant, the schooner Coquette, with potatoes, &c.

#### DEPARTURES.

For Hobart Town, yesterday week, the brig Caroline, with sundries.

For Launceston, yesterday week, the brig William, with sundries.

For Launceston via Newcastle, on Monday last, the schooner Coolangetta.

For Singapore via Port Essington, on Wednesday, the barque Bintang, with sundries.

For Bourbon, on Wednesday last, the French ship Amitie, Captain Follen.

For Guam, on Wednesday, the brig Munro.

For Madras, on Thursday, the ship Madusa, with horses.

#### NEW INSOLVENTS.

WM. TUCKWELL, of Dural, near Parramatta, farmer.  
JOHN DOLE, late tobacconist, of George-street, Sydney.  
WELCH and ELDRIDGE, of King-st., Sydney, chemists.  
GEORGE J. THOMPSON, of Maneroo, grazier.  
JOHN MANNING, of Mutbilly Creek, near Goulburn, labourer.

## Colonial Literature.

### The Wedding Day.

[From the Port Phillip Herald, March 26.—Concluded from our last.]

"Not one, by Heaven, but each, like statues fixed, Speechless and pale, stared in his fellow's face."

RICHARD III.

"He endeavoured to speak, but his words could not find utterance, and with a glance at Clifford, which my father and I both imagined to be that of sudden madness, he advanced towards the priest, and motioning him to be silent, pointed to the door. Our eyes were immediately turned in that direction, and a very heavy tramp, and a clank of arms, were heard in the passage without. In a few seconds, a party of police entered the room. Clifford, around whom Rosa had thrown her arms in terror on my brother's abrupt appearance, now shook her rudely from him, and retired to the further end of the room. "You are my prisoner," said the officer addressing him. "Do your duty, my lads," he continued, turning to his followers. "Not so fast my boys—not quite so fast," exclaimed Clifford, with a low hysterical laugh, at the same time drawing a brace of double-barreled pistols from his pocket.—"Keep off; you know these little fellows can bite at times."

"Down with them!" cried the officer, presenting a pistol at him; 'down with them, or I blow your brains out.'

"Blow and be d—d," returned Clifford, pulling his trigger;—a bright blaze filled the room for a few seconds—a stunning report, and the officer fell to the ground.

"My father, with some others who were present, now managed to convey Rosa from the apartment, and poor old Devoraine leant against the wall, gazing in stupefaction on the scene before him.

"Stand off—stand off," cried Clifford. 'I've three barrels left yet recollect; advance a step, and your blood be on your own heads.' But the carbines of the police were raised to their shoulders—they made no reply—a succession of reports ensued—and when the smoke had cleared away, we perceived that Clifford and one of their number was down. The first impulse was to attend to the wounded men, and luckily one of the gentlemen who had been invited to the wedding, was a surgeon. He at once pronounced Clifford to be in a dying state; he had received three balls in different parts of his body. The police were now questioned with regard to the cause of the affair, who informed us that Clifford was a runaway prisoner from one of the road gangs. He had been transported for forgery, and had already shot a policeman, who had endeavoured to take him. They had been unable to trace him till lately, when a government man, who had seen him at our farm, and who had been in the same gang with him, induced by the offer of a ticket-of-leave which the government had made to any prisoner who should give such information as might tend to his capture, had betrayed him to them. On arriving at our place, they had reported their errand to my brother, who immediately conducted them to Devoraine's. The priest on hearing that he was dying, went to him, to prepare him for the awful change he was about to undergo. He was still sensible, and declared that he knew he was dying, and wished to unburden his mind. The priest motioned to us to leave the room, but he raised himself a little on his arm, and said in a feeble voice—'No, I wish every one present to hear what I have to say. It is a fearful tale. Good Heavens! what an account I have to render! My name, gentlemen,' he continued as we crowded round him, 'my real name is Julian Devoraine.' 'Heaven and earth!' exclaimed old Devoraine in his native tongue, staggering back into the arms of one of the bye standers, 'can this be my son?'

"At an early age," resumed the dying man, 'I left my parents, and wandered to Paris; here I fell into an abyss of vice, and after being accessory to the commission of a number of crimes, I went over with a party of swindlers to London. I was an excellent im-

tator of handwriting, I lived well for some time on the fruits of my forgeries, and contrived to mingle in the best of society. For four or five years I was eminently successful, but at length being detected in a forgery on a large commercial house in London, I was tried—convicted, and transported for life.—On escaping from the woad party, I robbed a gentleman, whom I met in the bush, of his clothes, his horse, and his money, of which he had about £60, in Sydney notes about him. The horse, you may recollect, was lost soon after my arrival in these parts; I put him out of the way. I came here, quite by accident, but I knew my father as soon as I saw him, though he could not recognise me, as I was very young when he last saw me. I have robbed him to a pretty considerable amount lately, as will be found hereafter. I hope I shall obtain his forgiveness before I die. But where shall I turn for pardon, for attempting to marry my own sister? Oh! you may well shudder. I have been a hardened wretch.'

"I might paint to you the agony—the bitter agony, of his wretched father, as this confession fell from his lips, as he gazed upon his dying son, and gasped for breath in the intensity of his emotions, as he fell on his knees, in a delirium of grief, beside him, his robe saturated with the life blood of his own—his unnatural child—his hands clasped as in a death clench, and his aged eyes alternately bent in fixed solicitude, on the bleeding tenement of the departing spirit, and turned in unutterable supplication to heaven.

"I might rack your feelings—but my own would not bear it. Let me then conclude.

"Before sunset, Julian was a corpse; and his bridal couch, around which the cypress leaf, at night, supplied the places of the fair and blooming flowers of morning, became his bed of death.

"Years rolled on, and old Devoraine was at length summoned to eternity. Yet, ere his spirit flew, he placed the poor attenuated Rosa's hand in Frederic's—my poor brother, whose love had remained unaltered, pressed his lips to hers—she returned, gently, his burning kiss—sunk her head upon her father's cold breast, like some fair but fading flower, drooping to its parent stem, and followed him to his immortal home."

### Ireland.

MR. O'CONNELL.—A circumstance has come to our knowledge of which the party most interested in it is, we confidently believe, still ignorant, and will hear of it now for the first time. It will show Mr. O'Connell that a far more serious charge than that of misdemeanor was, at a former period, impending over him, and that a mere accident prevented his being arrested for high treason. We can pledge ourselves for the truth of the following statement, and, if additional testimony be necessary, we can appeal to Lord Stanley, Sir W. Gossett, Mr. Blackburne (present Master of the Rolls) and, we believe, Mr. Justice Crampton, for its further authentication: during the secretaryship, indeed we may call it the government, of Ireland by Lord Stanley, a certain individual sought an interview with the authorities at Dublin Castle, and disclosed to them the particulars of a horrible conspiracy then actually matured for raising a general rebellion in Ireland, at the head of which was Daniel O'Connell. The plausibility and hard swearing of this individual procured him credit at the castle. He was requested to continue to attend the meetings of the conspirators, and to report their proceedings from day to day. At length all seemed ripe for action, and a warrant for the apprehension of Mr. O'Connell was actually being made out, when Mr. Blackburne, then Attorney-General, suggested a little further delay. The delay of three or four days was conceded, but before their expiration a paragraph in a Scottish newspaper blew the traitorous conspiracy into air. This paragraph had reference to the trusty and well-paid informant of the castle, and spoke of him as to certain questionable doings in Scotland, before he became the confidential agent of the Irish government authorities. Enquiries were made, the warrant was burnt, and every effort was made to hush up the whole matter. In now reproducing it, we feel that we may be doing some public service; for it may be that some other such informant is at present deceiving the government, and leading it to those otherwise unaccountable military preparations which it is making in Ireland.—*Irish Paper.*

### Repeal Movement in America.

AN enormous meeting was held in Washington Hall, New York, on the United Irish Repeal Association, in

consequence of the announcement that Mr. R. Tyler, son of the President of the United States, would address the Association. By the time fixed for the commencement of the proceedings, the large room was filled to its utmost capacity, and the stairs, and even the vestibule, were crowded by hundreds who could approach no nearer to the stand of the speakers. The orchestra was filled with beautiful females—a novelty in these exciting assemblages—and many ladies were accommodated with seats near the platform. The speech of Mr. Tyler consisted of a spirited attack upon the Government of Great Britain, from the time when England conquered France down to the present moment when she oppresses Ireland, and the terms in which his condemnations were uttered, will doubtless be exceedingly welcome nearer home. The speech was certainly an eloquent one—"It is because I have been educated among the plain and pure, though sublime and gigantic, institutions of our own free lands, where the very sun which shines down upon our heads, and the great rivers which roll their resistless course towards the ocean, and the broad green earth, amongst whose majestic mountains and expansive valleys the spirit of freedom has space to breathe—it is because we have achieved these very institutions, and this happy and glorious land, from a people that would have made serfs or subjects of patriots—it is in this twofold aspect of hatred of the oppressor and sympathy for the oppressed, who are now suffering indescribable oppressions, that I stand before you as the friend of Ireland.

Several other gentlemen addressed the meeting, and at the conclusion a handsome sum was subscribed.

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### Bushranging and Murder.

[From the Geelong Advertiser, April 1, 1844.]

On Sunday, the 24th March, one of the most atrocious outrages ever perpetrated in the colony of New South Wales, was committed by two armed bushrangers, near Mount Rouse, on the Portland Bay Road. Two men named John Buchanan and William Holmes, left the Messrs. Burchett's station (the Gums,) on that day, having just received their wages, and were on their way to town. In the afternoon, they were met by two armed men, who presented guns at them, and compelled them to deliver up their money, including a cheque for £21. The ruffians then pinioned the two poor men back to back, and retired to a short distance, and commenced firing at them, one of them having his piece loaded with ball, and the other with slugs. Having thus disabled their victims, the bushrangers made their escape, but the men managed to get clear of the bandages, and crawled back to the station they had left. Information of the outrage was immediately despatched by express to Geelong, and on Thursday last, the depositions were taken, and warrants issued for the apprehension of the offenders. Copies of them, with descriptions of the men suspected, were sent to Melbourne by the steamer on Friday, and within 24 hours afterwards the ruffians were safe in custody.—Their names are James Watts and Peter Stratton. The former, it will be recollected, was tried about six months ago for the crime of forgery, with the attempt to defraud Mr. Evans, publican. The two victims have since died from the effects of their wounds, so that the culprits will be tried for wilful murder, in addition to the crime of bushranging. Watts and Stratton were inquiring in Melbourne respecting the time of the next vessel's sailing for Launceston, and as they had still the cheque in their possession, there can be little doubt but that they intended to leave the colony immediately. The promptitude with which this capture had been accomplished is truly admirable. The crime was committed on Sunday, at a distance of one hundred and fifty miles from Geelong. On the following Thursday the warrants were issued, and on Friday the delinquents were apprehended.

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### Important from India.

OUR readers are aware, that in consequence of the insurrection in the kingdom of Lahore, and the murder of the Maharajah and several members of his family, a large force was being, under Lord Ellenborough's directions, assembled on the banks of the Sutlege, which is, we believe, the river dividing Lahore from British India.

Upon Lord Ellenborough's arrival at the head quarter, of the army, he issued a proclamation, in which he stated that it was the intention of the British to march into the Lahore country for the purpose of protecting the rightful heir to the throne, a boy about eight years of age. Upon arriving at Gwalior, the insurgent chiefs came to the British camp and made submission, and signed treaties, which were considered as so conclusive, that the heavy artillery of the army was ordered back to Agra, and was actually detached from the main body, and commenced its march back again.

The negotiations, however, appear to have been only for the purpose of gaining time, for on the 28th of December the insurgents had mustered sufficient force to attempt to cut off a reconnoitering party, and on the following day, when the British advanced to drive back what they evidently considered a mere flying band, they found themselves suddenly opposed by an army of 15,000 infantry, 3000 cavalry, and 100 guns; the British force being 11,000 infantry, 3000 cavalry, and 40 guns, besides which, a force 7000 men was rapidly advancing under General Grey. The battle, or rather two battles (for General Grey was engaged part of the day) were very sharp affairs. The loss on the part of the British was nine officers and 140 men killed, and forty officers and 886 men wounded; the loss of the enemy was estimated at 3000 men killed and twice as many wounded. The British officers killed were General Churchill, Quarter-Master-General Queen's Troops; Major Crommelin, 1st Light Cavalry; Captains M'Grath and Cobban, 50th Regiment; Lieutenant Newton, 16th Grenadiers; and Ensign Bray, 39th Regiment.

The battle was so unexpected, that the Governor-General and the ladies of the army were on the field the greater portion of the day.

The victory was so decisive, that no further opposition was offered, and the Governor-General proceeded to the capital, where he assisted in the installation of the young Maharajah, and entered into a treaty, by which a force of ten regiments, to be officered by the British, is in future to be maintained in the Punjab.

The necessary arrangements for the establishment of this force were being made, and the army was on its way back to Agra. Lord Ellenborough considered every thing settled to his satisfaction.—*Herald.*

It appears that on the death of the late Maharajah Junkojee Rao Scindiah, the British Government recognised the boy Maharajah Jeagee Rao Scindiah, adopted by the Maharanee (queen dowager), and sanctioned by the chiefs, as successor to the throne. The appointment of the Mama Sahib or regent, during the minority, was also approved of.

### Varieties.

#### British Finance.

[From the National Association Gazette.]

ONE principal object of the present publication will be, to supply information upon the various details of the income and expenditure of the country. Our readers will thus be in a better condition to understand the financial proceedings of the government, and to exercise a greater check upon its extravagance. They will learn how the taxes are raised, and how they are spent. The subject may present itself as a dry and repulsive one; it is a subject, however, that must be attended to in our political education.

To say that all past administrations, whether Whig or Tory, have been guilty of the most reckless extravagance, would be to speak of their conduct in the mildest terms. To say that practical dishonesty, and the most utter disregard of the people's welfare, in

almost every detail of fiscal impost and expenditure, have been the characteristics of each succeeding government for the last century and upwards, would be to speak in terms far short of the severity, which a consideration of the fact demands. All, however, has happened as the result of a natural cause. The people have been unrepresented; and it is all but an axiomatic truth, that an unrepresented people are a highly taxed people. They toil and sweat, and bear the burthens of the country, but have neither voice nor control in the matter how, and in what proportions the taxes, raised by their industry shall be appropriated. The inevitable consequence must be, that the imposition of taxes will keep pace with waste and extravagance, and will proceed until it reach its natural limits, that is to say, when the majority of those who supply the tax are reduced to the starvation point. This is our unfortunate case at present. The laboring millions who furnish taxes, have been bent to the dust beneath the load of oppressions and exactions heaped unremittingly upon them for generations past. Human ingenuity can exact no more. The misery of the masses can scarcely be aggravated by any attempt at further taxation. We do not depart a single word from the historical fact, when we assert even in the miserable semblance of representation which now exists, the interests of the people in respect of financial arrangements have been misrepresented—have been sacrificed to the selfishness and rapacity of a pampered church and aristocracy. Night after night, in each succeeding session, thousands and tens of thousands of the public money have been voted away in a house of forty or fifty members, without check or challenge. The resolution of the House into a committee on the Estimates, has always been the signal for a rush out to the neighbouring clubs and hells. It is deemed so inexpressibly vulgar, to know or care anything about the ways and means, budgets, surplus, and deficit. Your dandy legislator cannot turn over the leaves of the Army and Navy Estimates in his delicate pink kid gloves. Your country gentleman labours under a delightful obscurity of intellect—the result of a recent surfeit. Your spurred, mustachioed gentleman, is *au fait* in the statistics of Newmarket, the betting at Tattersall's, or the stakes at Crockford's, and yet knows nothing of the wages at Leeds, Manchester, or Spitalfields; or how a poor woman, fagging night and day, can earn but ninepence for making a dozen shirts. How should he, or such as he—and they are many, care about duties on corn and timber, beef and mutton, or whether the unrighteous tax is lavished upon base varlets, political pimps, or superannuated profligates? If peradventure now and then any man more alive to his duties than the others, ventures to raise his voice against an oppressive tax, or extravagant item of expenditure, and proposes retrenchment and economy, is he not pursued by all the epithets that contempt and contumely can invent—hooted down—laughed at—made the butt, at which all the stale jokes of sycophancy and subserviency are directed? Thus the friends of the people have been treated—thus will they be treated, until the irresponsible are made responsible to the sovereignty of the people.

CAPABILITY GREATER THAN PERFORMANCE.—Men are often capable of greater things than they perform. They are sent into the world with bills of credit, and seldom draw to their full extent.—*Horace Walpole.*

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All communications to the Editor to be left with Mr. Cregin, as above.