

the discontinuance of that valuable species of labour to a young colony—the misapplication of what remains to anything else than roads and bridges; and above all, the exportation of that capital, of which only a seventh or even a tenth part laid out in the construction of such works might have afforded at least a colourable pretext for raising in a moderate degree, the price of waste lands.

Far better would it be that the little hoard of a few hundreds remaining, after a long voyage hither, to the head of a family after buying his land, were invested in works like these, rather than sent from the colony to relieve England of a surplus population. Not that we consider this an object of indifference to any son of Britain here or elsewhere, but because the other mode of employing the money would be more beneficial towards the owner, whom stern necessity had compelled to forego such advantage, at home and fix his family here.

To take money from such a subject after he had proceeded to this distant colony, and with it pay the passage of an inferior class of emigrants, seems as unjust between man and man, and unfavourable to the progress of society, as we have demonstrated it to be to the progress of colonization. Nature's laws are equally constant in the material and immaterial world, and man's aberrations furnish only exceptions to prove the rule. Much has been urged against the Transportation System, for instance, and yet we feel compelled to admit, as one of the results of this enquiry, our conviction that it furnishes a species of immigration by far the most favourable to the rapid progress of colonization that ever came to New South Wales. The mother country not only sent labourers here, free of all expense, but maintained them afterwards, employing them on the public works—and sent capital to the colony for the purpose. Compared with such elements of labour, the monied emigrant, on whom alone we must now depend for our further progress, is but of secondary importance, and yet he, in procuring land, must be divested of a portion of *his value* that we may have any labourers at all.

Much as the progress of colonization in New South Wales has been accelerated by the labour of convicts, the moral effects of the system have been greater still, in affording to the degraded victim of the laws, facilities for gaining by good conduct, a respectable position in society. The cant of the times has saddled the colony with the expense of maintaining Protectors of Aborigines. Extreme tenderness is felt for the black murderers of the bush by some who are greatly averse to convicts being employed here—the worst of whom are not blackened by half the crimes of which the former are guilty. A clergyman attends the felon when he suffers the extreme sentence of the law, he has then *benefit of clergy*, and surely much might be done for his reformation while he undergoes the secondary punishment of transportation. Our own countrymen—brought “into trouble” sometimes by dire necessity, or from having been left orphans uncared for by any—or led away by evil company—de-

served by profligate parents—or uneducated and alone in the wide world: such will be found to have been the unhappy condition of many of those for whose worldly redemption this fine country was once humanely destined. That it has been the means of reformation few will be prepared to deny.

Let those “rigidly righteous” compare the working of the Transportation System with the Emigration System of Wakefield, by considering their respective effects in this colony, and they will find they have produced fruits of very different qualities. The former had the effect of reforming the criminal by opening before him the straight and narrow path leading to prosperity;—the latter the broad path to ruin, by its tendency to impoverish and degrade the educated class of immigrants, in some cases even to the condition of felons. “The Lord loveth whom he chasteneth;” and that misfortune has a chastening and humanising effect on the lower classes of society is best evinced by the opinion which almost invariably succeeds an unfavourable prejudice entertained by the newly-arrived immigrants respecting *convicts*.

The causes of the present “depression” of the colony seem deducible by our analysis in the following order:—

CAUSES.

- | | |
|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Primary. | 1st. The raising the price of land to a higher rate than the usual operation of capital, labour, and population would bear. |
| Secondary. | 2nd. The effect of that high price of land on emigration from England. |
| | 3rd. Interruption from other causes of the current of immigration; changes in its quality. |
| | 4th. The discontinuance of that immigration to the colony which made capital in it worth 10 per cent. |

EFFECTS.

- 1st. Fall in the value of stock and merchandise.
- 2nd. Rents and interest on mortgages not easily to be obtained.
- 3rd. Land no longer in demand.

It appears that the first false step, as shewn above, has entrainé those secondary causes of the general depression which now affects all classes. So—

“If a stone the gentle sea divide,
Swift ruffling circles curl on ev’ry side,
And glim’ring fragments of a broken sun,
Banks, trees and skies in thick disorder run.”

If the causes of these evils have been such as are enumerated above, we might venture to suggest the possibility of remedies, as they may be found in tracing such causes—and the discovery of which has been the chief object of this investigation. Could we be

sure of the efficacy of any remedial measures, our present condition is such as to fit us to overcome any difficulties that may lie in the way, and we feel equally confident that Her Majesty's Government would gladly accede to whatever was likely to restore the colony to its wonted prosperity.

The following suggestions, although not the result of such mature consideration as the subject deserves, may nevertheless serve to draw attention to its different bearings, and lead to some well arranged plan:—

1. That the lands now occupied as sheep walks should be offered for sale at such a price as may bear a just proportion to the profits now derived from them, and the present rate of interest, and on such credit as may be met by the proceeds of the wool sales next ensuing after such land sale.

2. That the whole of the proceeds should be applied to the improvement of the land, by opening out roads, forming towns, building churches, schools, &c.

3. That all available convict labour should be also employed for the same purposes, and, if necessary, maintained out of the same funds.

4. That to capitalists bringing emigrants from home, remission of the purchase money of any land sold to them after their arrival should be made, to the extent of the cost of such passage hither.

5. That in order to re-establish the equilibrium between capital and labour in the colony, land should be granted to immigrants at the rate of one acre for a pound sterling of capital brought out, through certain banks to be appointed to act as a land board. These inducements to be held out, say, for two years only.

To engraft English society here, more must be planted than the mere leaves; fibres, roots and all, must be necessary to produce a tree worthy of the parent stock. We would have wholesale emigration rather than the retail article, like half-price cakes at the door of a confectioner. If a section of any English county could be set down here, *just as it is peopled at present*, then indeed we should see another England here in our own time, and *not stinted for room*. Then we should learn the value of the Chinese markets, and all those along the opposite shores of the Pacific; and understand the ways of Providence in guiding Cook to Port Jackson, the best harbour, found *at first*.

Emigration of the sort above proposed might be encouraged to any extent without the least risk of what is otherwise always to be apprehended, namely, a disproportion between the labourers, and the employers of labour; between the independent settler having capital, and the non-productive consumer who *must* be fed. The emigrant with capital might choose such labourers as he was likely to require before he left home. The land would (as proposed by Wakefield,) pay their passage out—the proceeds not being even curtailed by the expense of the commissioners and agents as at present; and whether the selector would ultimately really be the employer in

the colony or not, would not be of much importance, the advantage of a proper selection, would have been gained for all parties concerned.

The necessity for the last proposed increase arises as much out of the principles of justice to the later come immigrants, and the interests of society in both countries, as it is due also to the commercial, agricultural, and pastoral interests of the colony. The effect of the Wakefield system has been to derange the elements of civilized society, by undue pressure on the educated class of emigrants, as much as it also has a tendency to derange the process of colonization.

The objections to the sale of these extensive tracts of sheep pasture, will probably be, that "no land would remain to afford a fund for bringing out immigrants." We deny that any fund could ever fairly be set apart for, or applied to, such a purpose. We maintain, on the same principles, that no money should be raised as a loan in England for that purpose, believing that the land once appropriated would be better taken care of and gradually settled on, and improved by the conversion into *fixed capital*, of those nett profits of sheep-pasture, which are now sent out of the country.

Amongst those embarked in sheep-farming in the present squatting way, the greatest uncertainty prevails as to the future intentions of Government. They cannot look more than a few months before them, and consequently nothing is done on the land. But when

———" *property* assures it to the swain,
Pleased and unwearied in his guarded toil."

the character of the country would soon be changed. The improvement of the fleece could be more effectually attended to. Capital would be employed in forming dams to retain water, sufficient to withstand the summer heat—and secure the increase of flocks and herds. In short, the land would be permanently "subdued," while the preparation of such extensive regions for the reception of her population, and the creation of markets, would repay to the mother country a thousand times over, any expense attending the employment even of convict labour there. A wide field would be again opened for the employment of immigrants, especially if the roads were formed by convicts; and Australia would be again what she had been, but on a much more extended scale; a prosperous colony prepared to receive the surplus population of Great Britain and Ireland.

From this investigation, we think the following rules may be deduced; and conclude that the colonization of New South Wales should proceed as consistently as possible with the principles they involve:—

First, That the price of land in a new colony should be determined like that of any other commodity, of which there may be a sufficient supply and a limited demand,—*its real money value in the market.*

Secondly, That the proceeds of land sales should be exclusively applied to works for the general improvement of the colony.

Lastly, That emigrant employers of labour, and emigrant labourers, should be in just proportion to the wants of each class.

Q. E. D.

THE LAST FAREWELL.

There are other smiles around thee,
And brighter far than mine,
And stronger chains have bound thee,
Then why should I repine ?
If the love so fondly cherished,
'Neath sunlight's glittering spell,
With sorrow's gloom hath perished,
False maiden, fare thee well !

Go seek amid the splendour
Of rich and lordly line,
One faithful heart to render
Such homage at thy shrine ;
Go dance the gayest measures
In the halls where follies dwell,
Yet there to dim thy pleasures
Shall rise this last farewell !

The fair flowers now before thee
Will wither and decay,
The hopes that hover o'er thee,
Like bright dreams, fade away !
Then, then, thou'lt turn in sadness
From cold earth's darkling cell,
To him whom in thy gladness
You doomed a sad farewell !

ALCEST.

ABSTRACT OF THE METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL
DURING THE MONTH

Period, both days Inclusive.	State.	Barometer.				Attached Thermometer.			
		8½ A.M.	2½ P.M.	☉ set.	9 P.M.	8½ A.M.	2½ P.M.	☉ set.	9 P.M.
1 to 7 {	Highest Lowest	29.95 29.63	29.92 29.55	29.92 29.56	29.93 29.60	73 65	75 65	73 64	73 65
8 to 14 {	Highest Lowest	29.86 29.66	29.83 29.58	29.82 29.53	29.86 29.53	69 67	73 67	72 66	71 66
15 to 21 {	Highest Lowest	29.77 29.47	29.76 29.39	29.76 29.36	29.79 29.39	68 62	77 71	76 68	76 69
22 to 30 {	Highest Lowest	29.93 29.31	29.89 29.30	29.90 29.34	29.93 29.39	63 57	68 63	66 61.	66 60
Mean of the Month.		29.713	29.683	29.675	29.699	64.73	69.16	67.20	66.90
Barometer.	Day of the Month.	Moon's age.	Height	WIND.					
Highest .	4th, 21st, mid-night.	4	29.95	S.E., fresh, with rain. [without rain.					
Lowest .		21	29.23	N.W. by W., strong warm wind, cloudy					
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE PREVALENCY OF THE									
Quarter of the Wind.	Total number of days prevalent.	General Character of Winds.							
N. to N.E. N.E. to E. E. to S.E. S.E. to S. S. to S.W. S.W. to W. W. to N.W. N.W. to N.	5 4 1 8 1 9 1 1	Moderate, increasing to strong breezes. Generally light airs or gentle breezes; one day squally. Pleasant light wind. [sions squalls. Varying from light airs to high winds, and on two occa- Fresh wind. [latter part of month. Light winds during early part, and mostly strong during Moderate, rising to strong wind. Ditto ditto.							

KEPT AT SOUTH HEAD, PORT JACKSON,
OF APRIL, 1843.

Thermometer in shade.				Dew Point.	Rain Fallen.	Prevailing Winds.
8½ A.M.	2½ P.M.	☉ set.	9 P.M.	2½ P.M.		
74 63	75 62	71 60	70 59	71 } 61 }	6·06	1st, N.N.E.; 2nd to 6th, S.S.E.; 7th E.N.E.
69 65	73 62	68 62	68 62	69 } 62 }	1·48	12th southerly, rest north-easterly.
70 58	82 66	76 61	73 59	72 } 62 }	0·01	North-westerly 15th and 21st; rest, westerly, a.m., and E. to S. or N.E. p.m.
59 52	66 62	62 55	62 52	63 } 55 }	0·31	Westerly to 25th, afterwards south- easterly to end of month.
62·16	67·20	63·33	61·80	63·46	Total, 7·86	

GENERAL REMARKS.—1st to 7th—Gloomy unsettled weather, with much rain, and often high winds. 8th to 14th—Fine clear weather with light winds, freshening p.m., when from N. of N.E., remaining light when E. of N.E.; except 8th and 12th; squally with rain. 15th to 21st—Fair pleasant weather throughout; winds for most part fresh from after midnight a.m., and gentle p.m. 22nd to 30th—Fair weather, with strong or fresh westerly winds, up to 25th; subsequently light winds; during last three days stormy aspect to eastward, with Nimbi passing S. to N. with thunder and lightning.

The hottest day of the month was the 15th.

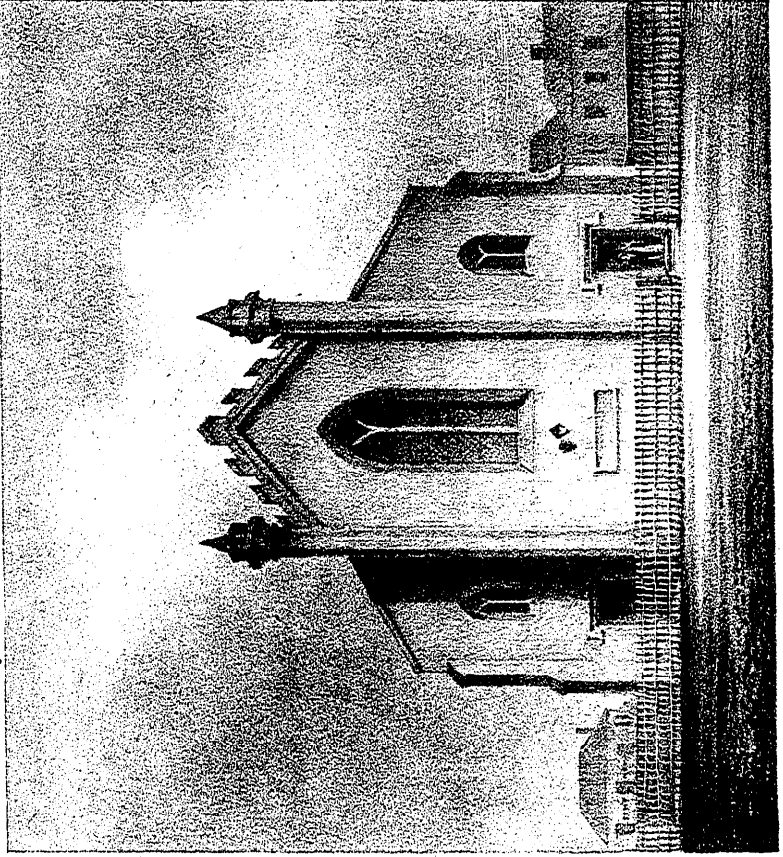
The coldest day was the 23rd.

VARIOUS WINDS.—RELATIVE RANGE OF BAROMETER, &c.

Total quantity of rain during the prevalence of each wind.	Relative Range of Barometer.		Total number of days		Maximun quantity in any one day	Date	Wind at the time.
	Highest.	Lowest.	With rain.	Without rain.			
0·69	29·89	29·53					
1·32	29·85	29·55	13	17	2·54	2nd.	S., S. ½ E.
	29·79	29·47					
5·47	29·95	29·57					
0·15	29·82	29·70					
0·13	29·85	29·30					
0·10	29·63	29·23					
	29·83	29·36					
Totl. 7·86							

ST. ANDREW'S SCOTS CHURCH.

THIS Church is situated on the line of Clarence-street proceeding to Bathurst-street, and was the first church erected in the southern part of the town. The foundation stone was laid by Colonel Snodgrass, C.B., then Brigade Major, and late Acting Governor of the Colony, on the 30th November, 1833, for the congregation under the pastoral superintendance of the Rev. John M'Garvie; and was opened by him on the 13th September, 1835. It is in close connexion with the Established Church of Scotland; and Dr. M'Garvie is still minister of the congregation, which is both numerous and respectable. The Church was erected from plans furnished by Edward Hallen, Esq., and is considered one of the most chaste and tasteful erections in the colony; its internal arrangements being finished in the Gothic style, with ten columns faced with cedar, and the roof arched and groined, the whole being of colonial materials and workmanship. It is fitted up with a gallery, having Gothic mouldings, and the pulpit and canopy are considered excellent specimens of skill. The Church is furnished with two splendid chandeliers, and is besides lighted with gas, by seven pendants, and two pulpit brackets. It contains a handsome clock in the front of the gallery, which was the gift of Lesslie Duguid, Esq., in addition to a handsome subscription. The Church is about 46 feet wide by 65 feet long, including porch and vestry, and contains 90 pews, holding from 3 to 13 persons each, besides additional sittings to a considerable amount on moveable seats. The original cost was about £2,500, but considerable sums have been laid out on the building since its erection, and a large sum is now in hand for putting up a bell. The walls are ornamented with four tablets of colonial importance, viz., a white marble tablet made in Chantry's Studio, London, in memory of Richard Cunningham, Esq., who was unfortunately killed by the blacks at the Bogan River, on the 25th April, 1835, on an expedition into the interior with Sir Thomas L. Mitchell; a white marble tablet, on a black marble ground, for Allan Cunningham, Esq., Government Botanist, and author of many papers on the botany of the colony, who died on the 27th June, 1839, aged 48 years; a white marble tablet in memory of Thomas Shepherd, Esq., of the Darling Nursery, an original trustee of the Church, and author of "*The Horticulture*," and "*Landscape Gardening*," of New South Wales, who died on the 30th August, 1835, aged 56 years; and a white marble tablet on a black marble ground, in memory of John Brown, Esq., of Sydney, also one of the original trustees of the Church, who died on the 12th March, 1842, aged 66 years. The last two are the work of Mr. William Patten, of this city, and that for A. Cunningham by Clewett, of Sydney.



DRAWN BY T. ELLIS.

ST. ANDREW'S SCOTS' CHURCH.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The first meeting of our Legislative Assembly—the Parliament of New South Wales that is to be, took place on the 1st instant, and after a somewhat stormy debate, Alexander M'Leay, Esq., was elected Speaker. The individual who appears to the greatest advantage upon this occasion, did not appear at all in the proceedings—we mean His Excellency the Governor. Mr. Hamilton the unsuccessful candidate for the Speakership is the friend of the Governor, nominated by him, we will not say from friendship, but rather from a knowledge of his superior qualifications for the Legislative office acquired in a course of friendship, and yet four of the nominated members, including the Collector of Customs, voted against him; it is manifest therefore, that no undue influence has been exercised, and that the choice of their most important officer has been left entirely to the Council. Honour to whom honour is due. Next in order of merit is Mr. Hamilton, whose speech, alike elegant, urbane, and unassuming, must have lost him many votes, if any undecided members were present at the opening of the debate, for he showed clearly that whatever may be his qualifications for the Speakership, his talents will be of far greater usefulness in general debate, and especially in the example which he will certainly show of courteous and gentlemanly bearing. That such an example will be much needed is proved by this, the first discussion of the Council—we say no more—a brief summary of the proceedings is subjoined.

Shortly after twelve o'clock, when most of the members were assembled, the Colonial Secretary called upon them to take their places, and requested the Clerk to read the Proclamation, calling the Council together at twelve o'clock on Tuesday, August 1st, which being done, the honorable member, with the Colonial Treasurer, and Mr. H. H. Macarthur, took his seat at the head of the table, and read the following.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR :

We are commanded to inform you, that in pursuance of the enactment contained in the 25th clause of the Act of Parliament, under which this Council is constituted, his Excellency the Governor has been pleased to issue to us a commission, authorising us to administer interchangeably to ourselves, and afterwards to you, the oath or affirmation which, by the same clause, each member is required to take and subscribe before he can sit or vote in the Council. This commission we now produce, and will read to you.

The Colonial Secretary then took the following oath himself, and administered it to the other Commissioners:—

I, A. B., do sincerely promise and swear, that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, as lawful sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of this colony of New South Wales, dependent on and belonging to the said United Kingdom; and that I will defend her to the utmost of my power, against all traitorous conspiracies, and attempts whatever, which shall be made against Her person, crown, and dignity, and that I will do my utmost endeavour to disclose and make known to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, all treasons and traitorous conspiracies and attempts which I shall know to be against her or any of them; and all this I do swear without any equivocation, mental evasion, or secret reservation, and renouncing all pardons and dispensations from any person or persons whatever to the contrary, so help me God.

The members were then called to the table, six at a time, and took the same oath; the letters patent appointing the Crown nominees, and the writs with the return for the elective members being produced as each member advanced to the table.

The Colonial Secretary in a very able speech congratulated the Colony and the Council on the establishment of Representative Government on a basis