

found anywhere, reside in the country; but in New South Wales the wretched want of communication with the interior shuts out much of the support that otherwise might be reasonably expected. Is there, then, no support to be found in Sydney? Yes—or we should not now exist. But is the support adequate to the exertions made, or in proportion to the wealth of the place? No! In projecting our Magazine, we candidly admit that for months, we shall not look for a greater number of subscribers than will repay the actual outlay made on materials and workmanship; but it shall go hard with us, indeed, if we either abandon the scheme, or fail of ultimate success in the undertaking. One way to ensure this we will adopt, in the strictest sense—we will confine our attention to the *business* as well as the luxury of the composition. Our predecessors in the same department of literature failed, because the Editors had other pursuits more lucrative than the results of their application to a periodical, and in some degree also, from the weakness exhibited by them in fostering the prurient genius of youthful, but especially native, writers. We would rather trust to our own talent than issue reams of composition, deficient in vigour, reflection, or originality. It is truly mischievous to inflate the conceit of scribblers whose abilities are below mediocrity.

By the expression of such doctrines, we do not mean to depress local genius; but for the success of our own views of literary labours, we shall beg to decline the works of contributors that we would not remunerate, and remunerate well to secure their assistance.

We have said that there is not, although there should be, a sufficient quantity of active assistance in Sydney, for the support of a paper or, periodical of a less commercial character than the generality of colonial journals. There is an habitual apathy amongst the educated classes, to anything beyond the excitements of speculations in trade, or those imparted by such public entertainments as horse racing and dinner eating. We have observed it in the frequenters of the public libraries, where most of the subscribers are only to be found at the newspaper tables, and on the occasion of late arrivals; we have seen it at the Theatre, where men only congregate to smoke, and drink, and talk inanities; and we have seen it betraying itself in the public prints, where justice is only done

to true talent by the meanest arts of currying favour, and scraping personal acquaintances with the Editor or his assistants.

To take up arms against such a sea of opposition, may be considered Quixotic, and in fair truth, it wants almost the erratic enthusiasm of the Knight of La Mancha, to begin or persevere in the course we have aligned for ourselves. But while we keep the higher points of literary destiny and influence in view, we are prepared to adhere to the actual every-day work of a publishing office with equal courage, if not equal pleasure: our whole time shall be given to the duties we have espoused: we will exercise the utmost care, both in the choice of our subjects, and the superiority of our materials, at the same time keeping up the virtues so highly and justly esteemed in business, of punctuality in the appearance and delivery of the work to subscribers. Upon this basis, it is that we expect to secure our own success, and assist all the producers and productions of contemporaneous literature and art, to their proper rank in the elements of our social state.

So extremely short has been the time between the first announcement of this Magazine to the Sydney public and the day of its actual appearance, that but a brief opportunity has been afforded for the transmission to us of works of literature and art, intended for review; nor, indeed, would our circumstances have permitted much time for their perusal and inspection. Of the few works which are now on "Our Library Table," it is pleasing in acknowledging the courtesy of the authors, to speak in terms of general favour.

SYDNEY ILLUSTRATED, by J. S. Prout, Member of the New Society of Water Colour Artists of London, with Descriptive Letter-press, by J. Rae, M. A.

On first taking up this work and casting the eye over its external appearance and its lithographic illustrations, and on becoming informed that the whole is the production of resident Artists, and is entirely devoted to a description of the Metropolis of the Australian Colonies, one immediately acknowledges the credit such a publication confers on this distant Colony, and the attraction it must make to the friends of the Colonists in England.

The work is one which was commenced in 1842, and consists of views of various

parts of Sydney, drawn and lithographed by Mr. Prout, a resident Artist of celebrity; combined with descriptive letterpress by John Rae, Esq., M. A., at present Town Clerk to the Civic Council of Sydney. It was originally intended that the work should be published in parts, and completed in ten numbers. From want, however, of materials in the lithographing department, the publication was suspended until supplies could be obtained for the Artist from England. This circumstance in itself will suffice to explain the difficulties (often trifling, but from being unexpected, seriously destructive) which the pursuits of literature and art must be met with, in this country. The numbers which have appeared, being the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of the series, contain in all twelve sketches, and will be continued immediately on the arrival of the daily expected materials ordered by the Proprietors. We have not time to enter into a critical examination of the plates or matter before us, although we shall not fail again to refer to its peculiar merits, and to press them upon public notice, until justice is done to the talent and assiduity displayed in their compilation. The price of the work, 10s. 6d. a number, places it within the possession of all but the lowest and poorest order of the community, while its subject is instructive to parties lately arrived, and would prove extremely gratifying to their friends "at home."

POEMS, by Samuel Prout Hill. Welch, Publisher, Atlas Printing Office.

There is much in this little volume which shews a mind that has read itself into a reflective as well as imaginative spirit. The sustained style of the Tragedy of "Tarquin" is in accordance with the rules of dramatic art, and the sentiments in many parts of the book are occasionally vigorous and correct. To take an example from the poem entitled "Thoughts on the career of Napoleon"—

No mind is steel'd
'Gainst memory. We dwell on what we were,
Then ponder o'er our fall: We have no shield
To ward off thoughts—with glaring eyes they
stare,
Haunting our waking dreams; nor will they
quit their lair
Until stern death commands Who can with-
stand
That summons when it comes? Can you or I?
Will pity—tears! Ah! no. The dreaded hand
Of death—array'd with terrors from on high—
Knows no compunction; nor the hisping cry
Of babes; nor manhood's louder agony

Can scare him from his prey.

There is much at the same time that we cannot conceal ought to have been suppressed. For the future, Mr. Hill will do right to ask some friend to use, if he have not himself the necessary courage, a wet pen with his manuscript verses.

The egregiously besetting sin of young poets of the Byronic school has thrown its trammels round the emanations of our Author, and he endeavours to impress on the reader, in the most approved style, his melancholy and misery. These are fantasies at which he himself will shortly laugh. The best way to arrive at such a state of mind is to continue with greater application in the very useful and creditable course of life which he has commenced in Sydney. Mr. Hill's judgment is apparently highly acknowledged in all the public societies to which he belongs, and his standing is unusually good for so young a man. We can see no reason whatever, therefore, for such a morbid strain of ideas, and must totally deprecate their assumption for the sake of lending fancied lustre to his poetical effusions. Of the sentimental poems, the best is probably the one which we subjoin.

SADNESS.

Strike, minstrel, strike thy saddest notes,
Yet let them tell of woe;
Around my brain stern sadness floats,
In one unbroken flow.

I tell thee, minstrel, thou must sing
Some lay of doleful note;
Some lay where grief's sad echoes ring,
And scenes of woe denote.

Then sing around me, minstrel, sing
Thy mystic mantle's power;
Let melancholy touch each string,
'T will suit this sombre hour.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

From—	
England (via Madeira)...	to May 16.
South America	March 18.
North America	April 15.
Cape of Good Hope.....	May 12.
India (Batavia)	June 28.
China	March 25.
Port Phillip	Sept. 2.
Van Diemen's Land	August 1.
South Australia.....	August 30.
Swan River	May 31.
New Zealand	August 5.

In compiling minutes of information for the service of this department in the Magazine, it is, of course, altogether out of the power of the compiler to enter

into detail—that would be, to compete at great disadvantage with the numerous daily and weekly journals of the Metropolis. It will only be, therefore, the most prominent subjects, and particularly those connected with the interests of the resident Colonists, that we shall venture to place upon more permanent record than can be supplied them in the columns of the local newspapers.

ENGLAND AND EUROPE.

IMMIGRATION AND THE LAND FUND.—

On the 6th of April, Mr. C. Buller moved "That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that she would take into her most gracious consideration the means by which extensive and systematic colonization might be more effectually rendered available for augmenting the resources of Her Majesty's empire, giving additional employment to capital and labour both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and thereby bettering the condition of her people." The motion was seconded by Lord Ashley. An amendment was proposed by Mr. Sharman Crawford, namely, "That the resources derivable from the lands, manufactures, and commerce of the United Kingdom, if fully brought into action, are adequate to afford the means of giving employment and supplying food to the whole population, and that, therefore, before any measures be adopted for removing to foreign lands any portion of that population, it is the first duty of this House to take into consideration the measures necessary for the better application of these resources to the employment and support of the people."

Mr. Fielden seconded the amendment.

Lord Stanley, in answer to these motions, directed his remarks chiefly to the state of Immigration to the Canadas and Australia, and the means for supporting colonization, possessed by each. The substance of his observations relative to New South Wales we subjoin, as there is a pointed reference of a very serious nature to the welfare of the squatters.

He (Lord Stanley) was not disposed to interfere, at the public expense, with voluntary emigration. In our Australian colonies the danger was, that the amount of capital would exceed the supply of labour, but the distance was so great that the poor man could not afford to emigrate; therefore, an artificial system must be applied to those colonies, and that plan recommended in 1831, and founded upon the suggestions of Mr.

Gibbon Wakefield, had generally been found to work beneficially, namely, that all lands should be sold, and that the produce of them, at least a large portion of the proceeds, should be applied for the production of labour; that a minimum price of land should be fixed, and periodically raised. In that he (Lord Stanley) agreed with him, because the raising of the price of land would, as a matter of course, increase the fund applicable to the production of labour, and render it more easy for the labourer to rise into the class of landholder. That was a principle which he thought a wise one, because it tended to equalise the proportion between capital and the labour to which it gave employment. It was introduced in 1832, and the price of land was raised in 1839, and again by the Act of last Session. Now what was the state of the Colony of New South Wales from 1832 to 1841? what was the progress that it had made? Try it by any test they pleased, by its population, the number of immigrants, its imports, its exports, or its revenue. Where, he would ask, was there any other Colony which had made such progress during so short a period? He (Lord Stanley) did not attribute that prosperity wholly to the system of land sales; but undoubtedly a great portion of it was owing to that system. It was a system which he would be very sorry to see interfered with, or the principle departed from. His opinion was decidedly opposed to any such course, as was proved by his introducing a Bill, which became an act last session, which expressly barred the Crown from interfering with the system. But the honourable and learned gentleman objected, because a great deal more had not been done. Was he aware that not only not one-half, not three quarters, of the proceeds of the land sales, but more than the whole amount received, had been applied to purposes of emigration. The noble lord then entered into a consideration of the local causes which had lately operated against the progress of the land sales in Australia, and which resolved themselves chiefly into fictitious credits and hollow speculations; and he suggested the expediency of levying upon the Australian wool-growers, who call loudly for labourers, but contribute very scantily to the Colonial revenue, an impost which should be applied to the increase of the Land Fund, and the consequent introduction of labourers into Australia.

The motion and amendment were both withdrawn.

The most important topics which supplied the London papers with *matériel* for discussion, were Her Majesty's *accouchement* of a Princess.

The death of the Duke of Sussex.

Her Majesty's intended visit to Ireland in August.

The King of Hanover's visit to England in May.

FRENCH COLONIZATION.—The following account appeared in the *Moniteur* (French Official Paper) on the 26th April, "Captain Bruant, who was lately named Governor of the Marquesas Islands, is appointed by a Royal Ordinance of the 17th instant, Governor of the French establishments in Oceania, and Commissioner of the King at the Court of Her Majesty the Queen of the Society Islands." In reference to this appointment the British Government has declared its neutral intentions.

In the House of Lords, March 27, the Marquis of Lansdowne put a question to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, relative to the occupation of Tahiti by the French. He had no apprehension on account of that step of the French Government, confident as he was, that while nothing would be done to impede the current of civilization in the South Seas, the British subjects settled on the Island would be fully protected.

The Earl of Aberdeen entirely agreed with the noble Marquis in not looking with apprehension at the establishment of the French in those seas. He did not believe that the commercial interests of these countries were likely to be injured; on the contrary, he thought he could see reason to regard what had been done with satisfaction, and to anticipate advantageous results. The attention of the French Government had been called to the protection of all places of worship on the Island, and he was happy to say, that the representations on that subject had been met by the most unqualified assurance on the part of the French Government, that every degree of protection and encouragement should be given to the British Missionaries.

A treaty had been entered into between England and France, to the effect, that the high contracting parties should deliver up to justice persons suspected of murder, forgery, or fraudulent bankruptcy, and who may seek an asylum in either country.

NEW ZEALAND.

AFFRAY WITH THE NATIVES.—A fatal conflict has taken place between the natives and the New Zealand Company's servants at Cloudy Bay. At least nineteen white men and nine natives have been killed, and four white men are missing, who it is to be feared have met the same fate. Among the killed are Captain Wakefield, the New Zealand Company's Agent at Nelson, Mr. Thompson, the Local Judge, Mr. Richardson, Crown Prosecutor, Captain England, late of Her Majesty's 12th Regiment, Mr. Howard, the Company's Storekeeper, Mr. Patchett, Merchant, and Mr. Cotterell, Surveyor, Messrs. John Brooke, William Clanzay, Thomas Ratcliffe, William Northam, Thomas Pay, Coster, James McGregor, William Gardiner, Ely Cropper, Henry Bumforth, Thomas Tyrrell, and Isaac Smith. Missing: Malen, Chief Constable, Edward Stokes, T. Hannam, and John Benton.

NEW GOVERNOR.—The Governor of New Zealand, Captain Fitzroy, may be expected to arrive in Sydney about the latter end of the present month, as he was to leave England in the ship *Bangalore*, for Sydney and Auckland, on the 1st June. His Excellency is well known in this Colony, having twice visited Sydney, when in command of H. M. S. *Beagle*.

TAHITI.

When the *Julia* left Tahiti, on the 26th May, H. M. S. *Vindictive*, and a French ship of war (the *Bousole*) were in port; the French Admiral had not then arrived, but was daily expected.

It is well known that the French used compulsory measures in getting Queen Pomare to sign the document by which she placed her Government under their protection. It was extorted from her by threats, at a time she was little able to resist their importunities, being only a few hours before her confinement. So decidedly averse was she to their measures, that she never visited her seat of government until the arrival of the *Talbot*. She placed all her hopes on the protection of Great Britain, which was promised to her by letters from different Secretaries of State; and now reposes the most implicit confidence in Commodore Nicolas, whom she has most urgently solicited to remain, and afford her that protection from French aggression, which she has every reason to dread, should the *Vindictive* leave the port.

Commodore Nicolas has had various improvements made, by his direction and able assistance, in the town and neighbourhood of Papiete—such as establishing a market, improving the streets and roads, and other matters of public utility. All that he does is protested against by the French.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

We mentioned, a few weeks since, that a provisional cession of the Sandwich Islands had been made to Her Britannic Majesty, in February last. The following particulars throw further light upon the subject.

For some time past, the British subjects residing on these islands complained of various grievances and unlawful acts of the local Government, for which they could obtain no redress: they resolved on laying their complaints before the British Government, and deputed their Consul, Mr. Charlton, for that purpose to London. On his route, he waited on the British Admiral commanding on the South American station; who, in consequence of his representations, despatched *H. M. S. Carysfort*, Captain Lord George Paulet, to Woahoo, for the purpose of affording protection to British residents there, &c., where he arrived early in February. He made demands on the Government, which were not complied with, and made his arrangements for enforcing them. Rather than subject themselves to an attack, the authorities agreed to cede over the Islands conditionally to Her Britannic Majesty, subject to her decision on the receipt of full information from the Hawaiian Government and Lord George Paulet.


On the 25th February, His Lordship took possession, hoisted the British flag on the Fort, and subsequently on all the islands of the group; and transmitted despatches to the British Government and the Admiral, by Mr. A. Simpson, the late Acting Consul, who proceeded homewards by the Mexican route.

The *Carysfort* was to remain at Woahoo until further orders. When the *Julia* left, in March last, the place was in a tranquil state.—*Herald*, Aug. 12.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

THE NEW BISHOP AND ARCHDEACON.—On the 27th of July, the Cathedral Church of St. David was crowded to witness the ceremony of the Installation of the Rev. Francis Russell Nixon, as Lord Bishop of Tasmania, the first who has filled the newly erected See, and the ordination of the Rev. F. A. Marriott, as Archdeacon of Hobart Town, The Bishop was first inducted into the See by enthronement at the hands of the Rev. W. Bedford, Senior Chaplain, when the Rev. Mr. Marriott was appointed Archdeacon by His Lordship.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.—Sir Eardley Wilmot, appointed from home to succeed Sir John Franklin, arrived at Hobart Town on the 20th of August. On the 21st, Sir Eardley was attended in the Council Chamber by the Principal Government Officers, when his commission was publicly read, and His Excellency took the oaths of office. The *Eamont* brought the official recal of Sir John Franklin, filling up a chasm, it is said, of twelve missing despatches. Sir John will probably occupy "the cottage," New Norfolk, during the remainder of his stay in Van Diemen's Land. Sir Eardley has intimated his wish that Sir John should be treated with all the same honours until he leaves the colony as he received while administering the government. Several satisfactory addresses to Sir John are in progress. On the 25th His Excellency crossed the Island to Launceston, where he held a Levee, and inspected the Government Buildings.

 In our future Nos., care will be taken to supply a minute of the monthly intelligence received from Port Phillip, together with the Shipping, and Insolencies.

FUGITIVE POETRY.

A SIGH.

Oh, say, what is a sigh?
The mist of twilight hours,
The breath that when they die,
Exhales from fading flowers.

It is the foamy spray,
That ebbing billows leave,
The dim and transient ray,
That showers and sunshine weave!

META.

THE KING OF THE SOUTHERN SEA.

Oh, the Whale is free of the boundless sea,
 He lives for a thousand years;
 He sinks to rest in the billow's breast,
 Nor the roughest tempest fears.
 The howling blast as it hurries past
 Is music to lull him to sleep;
 And he scatters the spray in his boisterous play,
 As he dashes—the King of the Deep.

Oh, the rare old Whale, 'mid storm and gale,
 In his Ocean-home will be
 A Giant in might, where might is right,
 And King of the boundless sea.

A wondrous tale could the rare old Whale
 Of the mighty deep disclose,
 Of the skeleton forms of by-gone storms,
 And of treasures that no one knows.
 He has seen the crew when the tempest blew,
 Drop down from the slipp'ry deck:
 Shaking the tide from his glossy side,
 And sporting with Ocean and Wreck.
 Then the rare old Whale, &c.

Then the Whale shall be—still dear to me
 When the midnight lamp burns dim;
 For the student's book, and his fav'rite nook,
 Are illum'd by the aid of him.
 From none of his tribe could we e'er imbibe
 So useful, so blessed a thing;
 Then we'll on land—go hand in hand,
 To hail him the Ocean King.
 Oh the rare old Whale, &c.

J. E. C.*

*Originally published under this signature in the London "Dispatch."

OH! LAY ME TO SLEEP.

Oh! lay me to sleep, where the west winds creep,
 Where the murmurs of waves are near,
 And the musical tale of each gentle gale
 Brings delight to the Dreamer's ear.

Where the mote-flies dance in the sunset's glance,
 And the wreaths of the wild Rose twine;
 Where the shadowy light floats dim to the sight,
 'Neath the leaves of the circling vine.

Oh! let me be laid where music is made
 By the song-gifted bird of Eve;
 Where the softness of air, and its calmness is there
 That the shadows of sunset weave.

Where odours may steep the visions of sleep,
 That throng from the flowers around;
 And my spirit at rest as an infant's breast,
 May die mid the dulcet sound.

G. E.

A MOTHER'S ADDRESS TO HER INFANT SLEEPING.

Wake, my babe, the daylight gleaming
 O'er thine eyes of beauty strays;
 Wake, my babe, and with their beaming
 Glad a doating mother's gaze.

Oft a look of fondness glancing,
 She hath watch'd the dawning ray,
 When the morn again advancing;
 Would those azure orbs display.

Tho' the ruthless world condemning,
 Wreak another's fault on thee,
 Yet its voice the more contemning,
 Dearer makes thee still to me.

Not so sweet the fountain's springing
 To the desert wanderer's e'e,
 Or the solace Hope is bringing,
 As that cherub face to me.

Vain the tear repentant gushes,
 Dear thou mak'st mine error be;
 E'en a maiden mother's blushes
 Are forgot in seeing thee.

Tho' thy heedless sire forsake thee,
 Still a mother's love is thine;
 His neglect shall only make thee
 Dearer to this heart of mine.

Sweet, my babe, the morn is flinging
 O'er thy cheek its beam of joy;
 Haste thee to my fond heart clinging,
 Wake, my beautiful, my boy.

* * *

ANACREONTIC.

Fill high, fill high the bowl with wine,
 For what in life can vie
 With the sparkles of the rosy vine,
 And woman's witching eye.

Let misers and the sons of toil
 Their useless treasures hoard,
 Whilst we the generous hours beguile,
 And lavish o'er the board.

Let parsons grey and anchorets
 At wine and beauty rail,
 Their nerveless limbs it well befits
 To chasten when they fail.

Youth is but a short-lived dream,
 Beauty but a summer ray,
 Soon will withering age redeem
 The blushing boon away.

There where the grape its purple pours,
 And softer charms invite,
 There we 'll yield the festive hours,
 And revel in delight.

Why not? 'Tis there we quaff the bliss,
 That hovers o'er life's day;
 Then drain the goblet, woo the kiss,
 For Hebe fleets away.

R. D.

INSOLVENCY LIST FOR AUGUST.

1. Alfred Hill Jacques, grocer's assistant, Pitt-street, Sydney; David Manson, shipwright, Kent-street, Sydney; Wm. Henry Moore, gentleman, Crown-street, Sydney.

3. John Robinson, licensed victualler, Surry Hills, near Sydney; Thomas Eyre Sedley, surveyor, Surry Hills, near Sydney; Samuel Cohen, general dealer, West Maitland.

4. Bowen Mansfield, settler, Wollombi; William Cahill and William Crosbie, joiners, Castlereagh-street, Sydney; Jas. M'Cooley, farmer, Mulgoa Forest; Henry John Tudor Shadforth, settler, Ravenswood, County Camden; Benjamin Hopkins, gentleman, Brisbane-street.

5. Richard Dawson, iron founder, Lower George-street, Sydney.

7. Charles Henry Chambers, solicitor, Union-street, Sydney; Joseph M'Ewing, builder, Macquarie-street South, Sydney.

9. Charles Wardlow, gentlemen, Kent-street, Sydney; George Turner, settler, Prospect Cottage, near Maitland.

10. John Newsham, soap manufacturer, Dixon-street, Sydney.

11. Benjamin Johnstone Green, coach-builder and publican, Maitland; Timothy Maher, shopkeeper, George-street, Sydney.

14. James Wright, settler, Lanyon, Queanbeyan; Chidley John Crofton, auctioneer, West Maitland; James Attwood, labourer, George-street, Liverpool; Alfred Skinner, storekeeper, Newcastle-street, West Maitland; William Baldock, publican, corner of King and Sussex-streets, Sydney.

15. John Sparke, hotel keeper, George-street, Sydney.

16. Jas. Watson, butcher, John-street, Singleton; Archibald Elliott, grocer, Kent-street, Sydney; William Ellis, late grocer, Pitt-street, Sydney; Joseph Hyde Potts, gentleman, Wolloomooloo, near Sydney.

17. John Wedderburn, wine and spirit merchant, King-street, Sydney; George Pettit, inkeeper, Park-street, Sydney; Edward Salamon, wine and spirit merchant, George-street, Sydney, and High-street, West Maitland.

19. Joseph Andrews, late a linendraper, Sydney; Walter Palmer, licensed victualler, George-street, Sydney; Peter Hill Rapsey, settler, Phenix Park, near Morpeth; Robert Cooper, distiller, South Head Road, Sydney.

21. John Archibald Campbell, druggist,

George-street, Sydney; Prosper De Mestre, merchant, Sydney; Peter Joseph Duffey, sawyer, Lane Cove.

22. Thomas Inglis, settler, Craigend, near Picton; Alexander Brodie Spark, merchant, Sydney.

23. Daniel Hatfield, dealer, Parramatta-street, Sydney; John Garrett, painter and glazier, Market-street, Sydney; Wicks Norton, publican, Newcastle; Henry Jefferson Bate, settler, late of Illawarra; Henry Goldsmith Flanagan, grocer, Goulburn-street, Sydney; Richard Crompton, surveyor, Windsor Road.

25. Charles Tompson, junior, settler, Lemon Grove, Penrith; William Henry Simpson, solicitor, Domain Terrace, Sydney; William Underwood and John Harris, storekeepers, Moreton Bay; William Underwood, settler, Moreton Bay; John Harris, storekeeper, Moreton Bay.

26. Michael Slevin, bricklayer, Pitt-street, Sydney; Walter Stewart, commission agent and general dealer, Lower George-street, Sydney; George Frederick Augustus Lentz, builder, Bathurst; Aylmer Edwin Campbell, auctioneer and agent, Pyrmont, Sydney.

29. Timothy Power, labourer, Seven Hills, near Parramatta; Joseph Pritchard, shoemaker, late of Bridge-street, Sydney; William Nicholas, draughtsman and lithographer, George-street, Sydney.

30. William Morgan, carpenter, Castlereagh-street, Sydney; William Bradridge, builder, Druitt-street, Sydney.

31. Jeremiah Callaghan, licensed victualler, Erskine-street, Sydney; Mrs. Matilda Bates, householder, Kent-street South, Sydney; Silvanus Abbott, settler, late of Morton Park, Camden, now of Sussex-street, Sydney; Edward Adams, late of Jervis Bay, innkeeper, now of Sydney.

SHIPPING LIST FOR AUGUST.

ARRIVALS.

1. *Dorset*, brig, 81 tons, Walsh, from Adelaide, 16th ult.—*Prince George*, revenue cutter, from Port Phillip, via Port Albert and Twofold Bay, having left the former the 23rd, and the latter the 28th ultimo.—*Skerne*, brig, 121 tons, Shell, from Launceston, 23rd ult.

2. *Falcon*, schooner, 76 tons, Sheridan, from Hobart Town, 25th ult.—*Christina*, brig, 121 tons, Birkinshaw, from Port Phillip.—*Margaret*, brig, 180 tons, Tomkins, from Manila, 15th May.