ORIGINAL FORTEY.

FORTITUDE.

Tyrants their victims may enchain, And stretch them on the rack ; But yet, smid the fiercest pain, And the' life's strings shou'd crack, The firm in mind can send again In scorn, their insults back.

Although the fettered limbs may ache, The soul they cannot bind : Bigots in vain their efforts make, To subjugate the mind : When martyrs perish at the stake, They are but gold refined!

But THERE ARE OTHER woes that tear And lacerate the heart-A thousand times more hard to bear Than all the torturer's art. That wound the soul with festering care, Like a slow poisoned dart!

When all the cherished hopes of life And sorrow's cauterizing knife The tenderest nerves lays bare, Even madness, in the passion's strife, May on its victim glare.

Then -then -what earthly power can shield The sufferer from his doom, Teach him to brave the storm, nor yield To a ject mental gloom— To use refreshed, when o'er the field Has swept the fell simoom?

In Duty's unrelenting course Inexorably true, Let rectitude's enduring force His every act imbue Once more he may without remorse A happy life pursue.

Aided by heartfelt honest prayer, In God alone his trust, Then proudly he his head may rear Above his fate accurst, Or be resigned the chain to wear Until its links be worn to dust.

THE CHINA WAR.

We have sent a costly naval armament against the Chinese empire, and an army of 10,000 men is to join it from the Bay of Bengal. The first expense to the British Treasury of this expedition will exceed three millions of money. The lors already sustained by our merchants in their confiscated cargoes has not fallen short of two. The annual sacrifice of revenue, from the utter extinction of our commerce with the Chinese empire, may well be counted at two millions more, omitting to mention the annual wear and tear of ships, troops, and sea men, should hostilities continue for more than one campaign; and all this for what?-for the sake, 1st. of accomplishing a crime against the first elements of the law of nations; for the sake, 2nd, of forcing an entrance amongst a reluctant people upon their own soil; 3rd, for the sake of carrying into operation, by violence, an unwholesome drug, in defiance of the independent crown of China; for the sake of robbing the Chinese tressury of the value of smuggled merchandise, lawfully confiscated by orders of its Government.

Will, then, the people of England, or Parliament of England, sanction a series of depraved proceedings like these? Will either Parliament or peo ple justify the shedding the blood of human beings-of their own countrymen-in such a cause as this? The people assuredly will not, but a majority of this House of Commons, imbued with a morality like that which we have so often seen exhibited, will doubtless not stop short of any act by which the Administration which has committed such crimes, and which can dispense its patronage as is it has been distributed for the last five years, can be maintained even another month in office,

The feet, is that in the division upon Sir James Graham's motion, the Ministers, and those who sat behind them, will discard all reference to the causes of the wicked war with China, and to its results, however frightful. They will say, "True, we have acted like atrocious tyrants, we have been aggressors, and now we are on the point of being murderers - but what of that? Albeit, we confess that it is the only event which, under Providence can save the British empire." Such profligacy as this, we should set our. selves for idiots if we did not avow that we are well prepared. In that faction there is not, and never has been, one spark of honourable, patriotic, or manly spirit; there is the spirit of faction, and that alone. But dearly, at their soul's charge, will they answer for this and other base empire in the dust. They have al-

ready shaken its inner frame work to the centre, and steeped in disease its noblest and most sacred institutions. They now draw the fire of unnumbered enemies upon all its barriers without. If the war with China be not stopped, if the criminals who have entailed it on us he not disgraced and dispossessed of power, the Chinese quarrel will be but a drop in the vast sea of our calamities. Russia, France, and th-United States, are each and every of them eager for an occasion to wound us. With every one of these shall we have either a desperate struggle to maintain, or shocking degradations to bow down under, if this preliminary ulcer le not at once healed up .- Loudon Times.

NEW ZEALAND.

From the various reports received from New Zealand, the whaling season appears to have been almost an entire failure, and many stations have not obtained sufficient to defray their ex penses. The largest quantity of whales appears to have been killed at Mr. Evan's stetion, who had 180 tons of oil when the Hannah left .- Austra lasian Chronice,

At a Public Dinner, given upon the occasion of opening the new Hotel in the Town of Britannia :-

"Mr. Revans, upon being called upon to propose ' Sir George Gipps and Australia,' said that his acquaintance with his Excellency's career before arriving in this part of the world, had led him not to entertain a very high opinion of his capacities, and he was greatly astonished to find him made a Governor, as he supposed upon the wisdom of his Canadian policy and merits of his Canadian report. There was something truly mean in in Sir George Gipps' attack in his council upon Mr. Papineau. He believed it arose from feelings of spleen which were created upon finding himself unable to trick Mr. Papineau, whose superior talents far surpassed those (good as they are) possessed by Sir George. The outbreak in Canada was to be recretted, but the conduct of the British government justified it, and, had the efforts been successful, the world would have been of the same opinion. Though Mr. Papineau is much attacked, no charge has been made good against him. He is a highly gifted and honest man; an excellent husband and father; and in every way an admirable member of society. He would decline making any observations upon Sir George Gipps' Australian government, as he was not sufficiently acquainted with Australian politics to do the subject justice. His Excellency appeared to be active, determined, and infinitely superior to the opinion he formerly entertained of his abilities. Upon Australia he would remark, that though labouring under difficulties just now, he was convinced that the American vigour of her people's character, combined with the extraordinary capabilities of the country, would quickly overcome them. That nothing but prosperity should attend the career of the sister colony was, he was sure, the most hearty wish of all New Zealand colonists. (The toast was received with cheers)

Mr. John Wade, as an Australian by birth, returned thanks. If they went back as far a. fifty years, they would remember that Australia was found as it were, 'slumbering in the main.' How different a scene now presented itself to their view. He trusted they looked forward to the same prospects; and he boped the time was not far distant when the towering mansions of Britannia would rival those of their neighbours (cheers)

MISCELLANEA.

ALLOWANCE OF WATER TO HORSES. -it is by no means an uncommon nction that it horses are to be got into condition for work they should be allowed to drink but a very small quantity of water. On what physiological bias this opinion is founded, I confess appears to me to be a perfect mystery. Nevertheless, as many persons adopt this treatment, it is fitting to notice it, For my own part I have ever found that it is an extremely bad plan to stint a horse in his water, and consequently have made a practise of leaving plenty of t at all t mes within reach of every horse I have had. Of course I do not intend to say that when a horse comes in heated from exercise he should be have made a practise of leaving plenty

suffered to drink or should have a bellyful of water just prior to having been ridden; but if a horse be duly watered an LIBITUM in the morning. he will not require to drink again for some hours, and should never be allowed to do so then unless perfectly cool. Those horses that are supplied with a limited quantity of water at a time, and are never permitted to slake their thirst fully, will be much more liable to be griped, if at any time they by chance should drink more than their fill, than those that are suff-red to take as much as nature dictates to them; but should a horse have been hard worked and cominto the stable quite hot, I would, after having seen him well dried, only at first give him a small quantity, for two reasons; first, because his eager-ness for water may lead him to drink m re at a time than is good for him; and, secondly, because a large quantity of water is liable to cause him to break out into cold sweat, in which he may remain all night if not tooked to. After having taken a third, or less, of a stable paidul of water, he should be kept without for some time, and then allowed to take what he pleases. Whe showever you intend to stint your horse in this way, do not suffer your groom to offer him a pailful of water, and to take it from him when he has drank a small portion of it, but let just the quantity you wish him to have, and no more, be given to him; he will then feel satisfied with what he gets; whereas by taking from him what he expects to have, he becomes fretful and discontented. In the first instance he makes up his mind to stake his thust with a short allowance of water; whereas in the second his just expectations are baulk d in mid career and his imagination cheated as it were in the height of his enjoyment-and there is more in this than may be generally supposed. Physiologists aware of the connexion existing bethose who have not enquired into the fact must either do so before they attempt to refute it, or take what I have stated as proved .- Old Sporting Maga-

ON THE EXTERNAL FORMS OF SHEEP OF A GOOD DISPOSITION.

I believe that there is a certain form regularly attached to sheep of a good disposition, which form I shall en-deavour to describe,

1st, -Sheep must be well bred; that is, coming of those parents that possessed the same good properties. This proposition must be admitted as a very essential one, but it is by no means to be implicitly depended upon. I have known a breed of a very superior quality introduced, that gave birth to an offspring far inferior in quality. the introduction of the Leicester breed of sheep, (which is now becoming general throughout this island,) I have known graziers that were in possession of blood ewes and rams, and yet their progeny has been defective. This might be owing to the state of their constitution,-to something respecting keep or disease—to the quality or quantity of food provided for the mother—to the soil or situation not being suitably adapted to the parent or progeny-or that improper principles might have been followed with rogard to the texture of the flesh not

properly adjusted to the parents.
2ud,-The lamb must not be in a state of starvation; tor, in that case a debility, weakness, and fever are produced, to the great injury of the constitution; and nature then loses her happy form.

3rd,-The quality of the food is an essential point; for if the parents have been accustomed to good keep, and the progeny has been confined to food inferior in quality or quintity, the disposition or make of the lamb will be more or less injured. Nature is not pleased with a retrogade motion; but when she is assisted in a proper degree, she will not fail to accomplish

4th,- The frame of the sheep, that it is the size of the bones or skeleton, is the next point of consideration. It these be too large for the constitution of the soil, the circumstances will injure the disposition; for the constitution of the sheep, or circu ation, is employed to the support of the size, which if it cannot mantain, a degen-eracy in the form of sneep must be the natural consequent.

5th,-The proper proportion of the parts is one of the best standards of a good disposition; for when the parts called offal are smaller than the flesh or fat, there will be a good disposition

in a less or greeter degree,
6th,—The handling of sheep is a
good criterian, as it also is in other animals? and the handling of the skin of sneep is not to much attended to as it ought to be. Shrep of the best description always handle solt and mel-low; but the state is never approved by butchers, because it does not tend to produce a large tallow loaf, as the best state is a moderately thick skin of a pliable nature, and of a clear red and white colour, which always indicates a thriving disposition. The tex ture of the skin should not be too open, for I have perceived, that sheep of the best description have a close grained skin; and when the hide is remarkably thin, the sheep do not winter well, as being evidently of a more tender constitution .- Launceston Advertiser.

SYDNEY NEWS AND RUMOURS--Mr R. Therry will deliver his lec ture on oratory at the Mechanic's School of Arts to-morrow evening; it will be the last lecture this season. -The Rev. W. Comrie was ordained by the Presbytery of Dungog on the 19th instant. - Messrs Hebblewhite & Vickery are about to commence an action agoinst the Port Phillip Herald for having placed their names amongst the list of bankrupts .- It is stated that the Attorney General has taken his passage for England in the Kelso, which is to sail in February .- The Cecilian Society's second anniversary Concert will be given on Friday evening next .- The most violent storm ever known in the neighbourhood was experienced in the Lower Hawkesbury district on Saturday, the 21st instant, by which the crops have suffered severely .- Nine loaded drays, attended by twenty men (query?), some of them well armed, were stopped by three armed bushrangers, and robbed to a considerable amount, near Dr Bowman's estate, Patrick's Plains, on Sunday, the 22nd instant .- Two bushrangers, who some time ago effected their escape from the Berrims gaol, were captured on Wednesday last, at Cox's River, Burragorang, by Serjeant Edwards of the mounted

Job Printing

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GOVERNMENT FORMS ON SALE.

HOTICE.

THEREAS John Rice has this day absconded from my service, being under a written engage-ment for Six Calendar Months. I hereby offer a Reward of Two Pounds for his apprehension, and I also caution all Settlers and other from employing the said John Rice.

THOMAS WRIGHT. Wauru Creek. 8th December 1840.

OST from Geelong in January bands high, black points, a small white star on forehead, no brand, switch tail, and in foal. Any person deliver-ing her to Mr. J. G. MACK, or Mr. W. Grey, North Geelong, shall receive the above reward, and expenses paid. November 20.

£5 REWARD,

LOST, about 8 days since, Two grey Mares, 3 & 4 years old. One of them is branded A on the near shoulder, the other branded A

on off shoulder. Whoever will bring the same to Mr. J. G. Mack will receive the above reward.

£5 REWARD.

LOST from Melbourne nine months since, a bay blood Mare, near hind fetlock joint broke when young the part is much injured, and the mare

is lame in consequence.

Whoever will deliver the same to
Mr. J. G. Mack, Corio, will receive the above reward.

£20 REWARD.

LOST from Geelong in January last. a large bay Mare, black points, aged, branded K near shoulder. Whoever will deliver the same to Mr. J. G. Mack, Corio, will receive the above

THE GEELONG ADVE TISER is published in Geel and in Melbourne every Monday me ing at 7 o'clock.

Terms of Subscription-Six shilli and sixpence per quarter if paid in vance; or Seven shillings and sixper il paid at the end of the quarter. quarter to date from the first publi tion after the entry of any subscrib name on the list. Resignations may accompanied with the payment of current quarter, and all previous arre otherwise the paper will continue to charged until a complete settlement mad ..

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All orders and communications ceived through the post-office, if previously paid, will be charged to parties so transmitting them, with exception of our regular corresponde and agents.

Orders for advertisements, and s scribers' names, will be received at Patriot office, Melbourne, Mr J., Fawkner, Hobart Town; Mr J. S. H Lunceston; and Mr A. Macdouga South Australia.

R. HAR SISON is authoris to give Receipts for all Mon paid on account of the GRELONG ADVI TiseR, and for all work done at Office.

JOHN P. FAWKNE

Geelong Markets.

| Cherry 3 | | ** | *** | 7.0 | • |
|-------------------------|-----|----|------|-----|-----|
| RETAR | Sec | H | all | | |
| Bread, per 4 lb. loaf & | Eo | 1 | 4 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Beef, per lb | 0 | 0 | G | 0 | - 6 |
| Mutton, per ib | 0 | 0 | 51. | | 0 |
| Butter, fresh, per 1b. | 0 | 2 | G | 0 | 0 |
| salt (colonial) | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Cheese (English) per 1b | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Colonial | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Eggs, per dozen | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Bacon, per 1b | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Potatoes, per cwt | 0 | 13 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Tea, per ib | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Sugar, per 1b | 0 | 0 | 4 . | 0 | 0 |
| Milk, per quart | 0 | 0 | G | 0 | 0 |
| Soap, per lb | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Candles, mould, per 1b | 0 | 0. | 10 | 0 | 1 |

WHOLESALE.

GRAIN, &c.

Wheat, per bushel .. c 9 o.. o 12 Maize, per bushel ... o 7 6.. o
Oats, per bushel ... o 6 6.. o
Barley, per bushel ... o 0 0.. o
Flour, first, per ton .. 26 o 0.. 25 Second 23 0 0..25 Third 20 0 0..22 Hay, V.D.L. per ton . 15 0 0..18

BUILDING MATERIALS.

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BAS:

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Bicks, per thousand .. 3 0 o.. o Cedar deals, per foot. o o Pine, per foot 0 0 6.. 0 Hardwd boards 100 ft. 1 5 0.. 1 Shingles, per thousand 1 10 o., 1 Ba tens, per 100 feet .. 1 5 o .. 1 Paling, broad, per 100 1 2 o ... Narrow ditto ... 1 0 0 .. 1 Nails, per ib. 0 0 8 .. 0

SPIRITS, TOBACCO, &c.

DUTY PAID. Ale, in bottle, per doz. o 16 o.. o 15 Porter, per dozen .. o 16 o .. o 18 Brandy, per gallon .. 1 10 o .. 1 12 Gin, per gallon 1 5 o.. 1 10 Rum, per gallon 1 o o.. o Port wine, per dozen. 2 o o.. 2 Sherry, per dozen 2 o o... 2 Negrohead Tobacco, lb. o 4 o. o Colonial ditto o 1 9.. o Cigars, per thousand.. 5 10 o.. o

MISCELLANEOUS. Ten, hysonskin, chest 15 15 0..16 16 Coffee, per lb. 0 1 6..0 0 Mauritius sugar, ton.. 32 0 0..35 0 Mauritius sugar, ton... 32 0 0... 35

Manilla sugar, per ton 30 0 0... 0

Refined sugar, per lb. 0 0 8... 0

Beef, per teirce ... 0 0 0... 0

Pork, per barrel ... 6 10 0... 7

Lrish butter, per lb ... 0 2 0... 0

Geelong butter, per lb ... 0 2 0... 0

Herrings, per barrel ... 0 15 0... 0

Hams, per lb ... 0 1 6... 0 Gunpowder, per lb .. o 2 6 .. Muskets, each 1 5 o.. I Paint white lead, cwt. o o o.. o Black ditto, per cwt.. o o o.. o Green, per lb o 5 o.. o Salt, per cwt. 0 10 Saltpetre, per lb ... 0 1 6.. 0 Turpentine, per gallon 0 12 0.. 0 Spirits of tar, per gallon o 10 o.. o
Vinegar, per gallon .. o 4 6.. o
Woolpacks, each ... o 7 o.. o
Green hides, each ... o 10 o.. o Fat, rendered, per lb. 0 0 5 0 0 Wool, washed, per lb. 0 1 2., 0 Working bullocks, pair; 35 0 0.42

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Fat bullocks, each 10 o o ... 15