

ORIGINAL POETRY.

FORTITUDE.

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

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

BUT THERE ARE OTHER WAYS 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
Are thwarted by despair,
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 just mental gloom—
To rise refreshed, when o'er the field
Has swept the fell simoon?

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.

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 be not disgraced and dispossessed of power, the Chinese quarrel will be but a drop in the vast sea of our calamities. Russia, France, and the 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 be not at once healed up.—London 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 expenses. The largest quantity of whales appears to have been killed at Mr. Evan's station, who had 180 tons of oil when the Hannah left.—Australasian Chronicle.

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

“Mr. Evans, 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 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 regretted, 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 as 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 hoped 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 notion that if 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 basis 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 practice of leaving plenty of it at all times 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

suffered to drink or should have a bellyful of water just prior to having been ridden; but if a horse be duly watered ad 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 gripped, if at any time they by chance should drink more than their fill, than those that are suffered to take as much as nature dictates to them; but should a horse have been hard worked and come into 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 eagerness for water may lead him to drink more 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 looked to. After having taken a third, or less, of a stable pailful of water, he should be kept without for some time, and then be allowed to take what he pleases. Who however 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 drunk 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 slake his thirst with a short allowance of water; whereas in the second his just expectations are balked 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 are aware of the connexion existing between the stomach and brain, and those 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 Magazine.

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 endeavour 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. On 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 regard to the texture of the flesh not properly adjusted to the parents.

2nd.—The lamb must not be in a state of starvation; for, 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 quantity, the disposition or make of the lamb will be more or less injured. Nature is not pleased with a retrograde motion; but when she is assisted in a proper degree, she will not fail to accomplish a good end. 4th.—The frame of the sheep, that is the size of the bones or skeleton, is the next point of consideration. If these be too large for the constitution of the soil, the circumstances will injure the disposition; for the constitution of the sheep, or circulation, is employed to the support of the size, which if it cannot maintain, a degeneracy in the form of sheep 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 greater degree. 6th.—The handling of sheep is a good criterion, as it also is in other animals; and the handling of the skin of sheep is not so much attended to as it ought to be. Sheep of the best description always handle soft and mellow; but this state is never approved by butchers, because it does not tend to produce a large tallow loaf, as the fat mostly extends outwardly. The pelt should not be thick, though I have frequently observed, that thickness of pelt attends a hardy constitution, but not a quiet disposition; 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 texture 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 lecture 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 against 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 Kelson, which is to sail in February.—The Cecilia 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 Berlesham gaol, were captured on Wednesday last, at Cox's River, Burrigorang, by Serjeant Edwards of the mounted Police.—

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NOTICE. WHEREAS John Rice has this day absconded from my service, being under a written engagement 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. Warru Creek, } 8th December 1840. }

£10 REWARD. LOST from Geelong in January last, a dark bay MARE, 15 hands high, black points, a small white star on forehead, no brand, switch tail, and in foal. Any person delivering 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 reward.

THE GEELONG ADVERTISER.

Published in Geelong every Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and in Melbourne every Monday morning at 7 o'clock. Terms of Subscription—Six shillings and sixpence per quarter if paid in advance; or Seven shillings and sixpence if paid at the end of the quarter. Resignations must be made at the end of the quarter, and all previous arrears otherwise the paper will continue to be charged until a complete settlement is made.

Terms of Advertising—The charge for each insertion is Three shillings for the first six lines of space, and Threepence a line above that number. Advertisements will be received in Melbourne at 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, and in Geelong until 9 o'clock on Saturday morning. The number of insertions required to be written on each advertisement, or they will be continued charged until countermanded. All orders of withdrawal must be delivered in writing, on or before the Thursday evening preceding each publication, the two outside pages are printed Friday morning.

All orders and communications received through the post-office, if previously paid, will be charged to parties so transmitting them, with exception of our regular correspondents and agents. Orders for advertisements, and subscribers' names, will be received at Patriot office, Melbourne, Mr J. Fawcner, Hobart Town; Mr J. S. Launceston; and Mr A. Macdougall, South Australia.

MR. HARRISON is authorized to give Receipts for all Money paid on account of the GEELONG ADVERTISER, and for all work done at the Office. JOHN P. FAWKNER.

Geelong Markets.

Table with columns for RETAIL and WHOLESALE prices for various goods including Bread, Beef, Mutton, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Bacon, Potatoes, Tea, Sugar, Milk, Soap, Candles, GRAIN, BUILDING MATERIALS, SPIRITS, TOBACCO, MISCELLANEOUS.

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