### ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE PAST, THE PRESENT, AND THE FUTURE. Oblivion seize the past ! Alternately I long with fond regret For joys that fled too fast, And curse my fate that all those joys have met Care's withering blast

The Book of Seals keep fast! Read not my earthly fate-I might repine With hopeless fear aghast, Or strut with arrogance should fortune shine. Or sink with woe o'ercast.

The PRESENT firmly grasp! " Yesterday's dead-Tomorrow yet unborn." The gulf of time so vast Dare not to pierce. The torturing past I scorn While now is in my clasp.

### CORIO IN 1850.

(Extracted from an unpublished Edition of the "Universal Gazetteer.)

The most remarkable characteristic of this great city is, that it has outstripped all the towns which were far advanced before Corio was heard of. Ten years ago, there were only about a dozen houses, where now flourishes the Emporium of the Australasiatic Nations. The City of Corio is situated at the southwestern corner of a beautiful harbour of the same name. The appearance of the city from the bay is imposing and picturesque, but the view is obstructed by the forest of masts, and the clouds of smake emitted by the steamers which are eternally arriving and departing. It is difficult to fix upon the boundary line between the city and the suburbs, for the shores of the bay are so thickly studded with villas, ship-yards, private wharfs, &c. from Point Henry to Saltwater Creek, that it appears to be one immense metropolis. That part of the town which slopes towards the bay displays a mixture of splendour and bustling activity which can only exist where " merchants are princes." The wharf is the grandest object in the northern division of the city; it extends along the shores for a mile and a half in a semilunar shape, and is built of granite from Station Peak. This was commenced by the Municipal Corporation about five years ago, previous to which there was only a little heap of rubbish, which, after two years of lazy bungling was abandoned by the government.

The Bay is a circular basin of between three and four miles diameter; it contains four square miles of safe anchorage in from three to four fathoms water. It is protected by the elevated shores which encircle it, and which present a frontage of eighteen miles measured along its indentations. On eastern side it is protected b natural breakwater, which separates it from the outer bay ; and the outer harbour is itself a well-protected branch of the land-locked bay of Port Phillip. We find, on referring to a file of old papers, that, in the days of the govern ment ascendancy, the bar was considered a great drawback to the port. In the hands of the Corporation it has actually become a blessing. The two channels have been deepened at a very trifling expense, so as to admit a lineof-battle ship. The southern channel is protected by strong and well appointed fortifications on Point Henry, and similar works are in active progress on the opposite shore. Even the shallower parts of the harbour have been turned to a beneficial and profitable use, as sites for floating baths. which are much frequented.

But grand as is the appearance of the frontage to the bay, it is surpassed by the view which bursts upon the sight, after having ascended the gentle slope to the top of Church Hill, which separates the valley of the Barwon from the sea. There is more uniformity and repose in this prospect than in the one we have just left. The city stretches out before the spectator, towards and beyond the deep and clear river, and is lost to the eye when it

south bank of the Barwon. A canal from the bay to the river skirts the town to the westward, traversed by barges laden with wool, from the Village of the Falls; above which place, the Barwon and Leigh Canal Company are getting on with their operation of turning the bed of these rivers into navigable channels, as fast as the scarcity of labour will permit. The "city between the waters" is connected with the south bank of the river, by three bridges, one opposite each alternate street ; two of these are built of Yoyang granite; the third is a light and elegant wooden structure for foot passengers only; while higher up the river, an iron suspension bridge connects the steep banks together, and forms a communication between two populous districts of the suburbs. The Government Square contains ninety acres of tastefully decorated garden. walks, open to the public, in the centre of which stands a statue of the first Governor of Australia Felix, cut in native marble. At the time when the affairs of Corio were administered by the nominees of the Sydney Government, this beautiful plaisance was an enclosed horse paddock.

The public buildings are beautifully situated on the rising ground midway between the river and the bay; some of them ere in an unfinished state, but even now they eclipse those of any other city in the Southern hemisphere. The majestic spire of the English church is well contrasted with the massive tower of the Catholic church, while the less obtrusive chapels of the Presbyterian and Dissenting bodies command that reverential humility which is the most appropriate feeling called forth by religious exercise. But the most imposing structure is the Town Hall, a chaste, well-proportioned edifice of the Corinthian order These buildings form the principal feature of the view, from whatever point of the compass the city may be approached. From the proximity of marble, granite, freestone, limestone, ironstone, brick earth, &c. to the town, the greatest facilities exist for the extension and beautification of Corio. Should its future progress continue in the ratio of the past, it will soon be entitled to the name of Leviathonopolis.

The population is rated by the best judges at 65,000. The census, howand as the population is still rapidly increasing, the number here given will be considerably below the returns.

The literary and charitable institu. tutions are well supported, principally by private munificence. There are six newspapers published here, one of which, the Advertiser, comes out daily, and its columns of shipping and mercantile intelligence is a true index to the prosperous commerce of the port.

If any one, ten years ago, had prophesied that such a splendid city would have sprung into existence on a spot where the primeval bush had hitherto been undisturbed, he would no doubt have been laughed at for a madman; for even now, with the actual fact before our eyes, we can scarcely credit the change.

# SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The new Theatre, which cost £10,000, was opened with the play of Othello. Previous to the commencement of the piece, Mr Arabin, of the Sydney Theatre, delivered an opening address. The Theatre was filled in every part, the dress circle comprised the beauty and fashion of Adelaide.

The Adelaide races had taken place; upwards of £250, were contested for in the different stakes, and in the evening the gentlemen of the Turf dined together. Mr Campbeil's Cobler beat all his competitors, winning the Ladies's Purse, the Town Plate, and the Sweepstakes.

The Municipal Bill seems to work well; the proceedings of the Town Council are regularly reported.

Governor Gawler being about visitovertops the sidge of hills on the ing the outpourts, the Colonial Secretary would administer the Govern-

ment. The old Government House had been destreyed by fire.

The Adelaide Auction Compane had commenced husiness on a large scale. H. T. Advertiser.

#### MISCELLANEA.

RAISING THE RENT .- A farmer in the neighbourhood of Dunfermline, was thus accosted by his landlord:
"John, I am going to raise your rent."
John replied, "Sir, I am much obliged
to you, for I canna raise it mysel."

By a late law of New England, the apothecaries' shops are closed on Sundays, which, it is calculated, will decrease the mortality in the large towns,

CHOICE IN WINE—Dymin being asked what wine he chiefly drank, replied with great truth, "that which other people pay for."

INTERESTING READING .- A corres pondent of an Ame ican paper being anxious that a particular communication should reach the eyes of the ladies. requested the Editor to insert it among the deaths and marriages.

Hospitality .- The late Dr Thynne, so well known for his love of good eating, called one day to pay a visit to the eccentric Lord R -. He was shown into the dining-room, where he found his lordship alone, and engaged in the discussion of an exquisite little dinner. After talking for some time, " My Lord, " said the doctor, (excited by the agreeable odour), " I think it would be no great stretch of hospitality were your lordship to say. Doctor, pray do as I am doing." Well, Doctor," said his lordship, " pray do as I am doing-go home and cat your own dinner."

The great Chancery lawyer, Trevor, among his other qualities, was a great lover of economy. He had dined by himself one day, at the Rolls, and was drinking his wine, when his cousin Roderic was unexpectedly introduced y a side door. " You rascal !" claimed Trevor to his servant, " have you brought my cousin, Roderic Lloyd, prothonotary of North Wales, Marshal to Baron Price, and a hundred grand things, up my back stairs! Take him instantly down my back stairs, and bring him up my front stairs." In vain Roderic remonstrated ; and while he was being conveyed down the back and up the front, his honor removed the bottle and glasses.

When we see a married woman with her head continually thrust out of the front window of her dwelling, gaping at the passers by, we infer that she has nothing better to do, or if she has, that she neglects it.

A German journal announces a young authoress, called Baroness de Clokok akerstoccae Pickalkreeneen. If her words are as crooked as her name, people will want a double set of jaws to read them. We recommend the case ever, will not be taken until next year, ciety." to the attention of the "Zigzag Society."

A schoolmaster who was fond of the ise of his grog as the globe, was asked the difference between gravity and gra-vitation. "When I've drunk five glasses of grog,' replied the pedadogue, my gravity vanishes and my gravitation tegins to operate."

The best women in the world, say band's stockings with care, and keep heir children's faces clean

TRAVELLING POST .- There is a story told of an Irish post-chaise, the occupier of which, without quitting it, had to take to his heels. It was going down hill as fast as wind and the impossibility of stopping could make it, when the foot passengers observed a couple of legs underneath, emulating. with all their might, the rapidity of the wheels. The bottom had come out; and the gentleman was obliged to

DEPTH OF THE OCEAN .-- In the late voyage of discovery by the French ship Venus, the sea was attempted to be sounded by the lead and line in latitude 57 deg. south, and 85 deg. 7 min, west longitude from Paris, that is a few hundred miles to the east of Drake's Islands, south west of Cape Horn, and at depth of 4,000 metres. or 4370 yards, or near 21 miles, no bottom was found. The weather was serene and perfectly favorable, and it is said that the hauling in of the lead took sixty sailors upwards of two hours. In another place in the Pacific Ocean latitude 4 deg. 32 min, north, and long. 137 deg. 56 min. west of Paris, no bottom was found at the depth of 3,790 metre.

A PETRIFIED CITY IN AFRICA,—A tale often told, frequently related, and sometime believed To the catalogue of those who have given credit to this physician to be seen absurdity, I believe first mentioned by Kircher, in his Mundus Subterraneus, may be added the name of Louis the Fourteenth. King of France, who or-dered one of his ambassadors to procure the body of a man from this singular city. It would not have been right to disobey the commands of so generous a monarch, and the sum of five hundred

collector the object of his wishes. After a certain time, the crafty Mussulmans, returning from a pretended journey into the desert, reported, that it was not in their power to convey away so bulky a weight as the body of a man without discovery, but that wishing to do everything in their power for the satisfaction of his most Christian majesty, they had, with considerable difficulty and risk, brought a petrified boy, and a petrified bun, for which the envoy, without demur, paid the stipulated price, and the petrifactions were sent to France. These expensive curiosities were afterwards shown to a learned and shrewd traveller, Dr Shaw, who proved very satis. factorily, that the bun was an echinus, and the hard-hearted boy no other than a statue of Cupid, on whose shoulders he marks of a quiver, separated by violence, evidently appeared, but which the janizaries, in their mercenary eagerness, or gross ignorance, had taken no pains to efface!!

CHILDREN.-It is a false and mistaken notion altogether, that men of great mind and intense thought are easily wearied or annoyed by the presence of children. The man who is wearied with children must always be childish himself in mind; but, alas, not young in heart. He must be light, superficial, though perhaps inquiring and intelligeat, but neither gentle in spirit nor fresh in feeling.

TAR AND FEATHERS .- A do nestic

punishment frequently resorted to at the commencement of he wer which produced the American revolution. It was also practised by the Bishop of Halberstadt, when in the year sixteen hundred and twenty-three he invaded the territories of the Elector Palatine, who, if I mistake not, was the unfor-tunate King of Bohemia, and son-inlaw to James the First, King of England. Having plundered and burnt two monasteries, the Bishop gave par-ticular directions to his soldiers to secure the persons of the nuns and friars unhurt as they rushed from the flaming edifices. Then ordering them to be stripped naked, their bodies were smeared with tar, after which each individual was tumbled into a feather bed opened for the purpose. When the terrified inhabitants had been thus re-clothed, they were hunted out of the camp towards the interior part of the country; the prelate in the mean time exclaiming, "Let us see it the shepherd will recognize his own flock." Tarring and feathering is also Tarring and feathering is also mentioned in an ancient military code, said to be drawn up by Richrd Cœur de Leon, previous to setting ont on his expeditian to the Holy Land. The reason given by the royal Legislator for the adopting so singular a mode of punishment, (1 believe for the crime of thete) is, that the offender being landed at the first place they touched after his conviction, and being thus mark ed, would be generally known and universally avoided.

THE GEELONG ADVER-TISER is published in Geelong Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, and in Melbourne every Monday morning at 7 o'clock.

Terms of Subscription-Six shillings and sixpence per quarter if paid in ad vance; or Seven shillings and sixpence f paid at the end of the quarter. The quarter to date from the first publica tion after the entry of any subscriber's name on the list. Resignations must be accompanied with the payment of the corrent quarter, and all previous arrears otherwise the paper will continue to be charged until a complete settlement be 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. Advertise ments will be received in Melbourne till 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, and in Geelong until 9 o'clock on Saturday morning. The number of insertions is required to be written on each advertisement, or they will be continued and charged until countermanded. All or-ders of withdrawal must be delivered in writing, on or before the Thur-day evening preceding each publication, as the two outside pages are printed on Friday morning.

All orders and communications received through the post-office, if not previously paid, will be charged to the parties so transmitting them, with the exception of our regular correspondents and agents.

Orders for advertisements, and sub scribers' names, will be received at the Patriot office, Melbourne, Mr John Fawkner, Hobart Town; Mr J. S. Hill, Launceston; and Mr A. Macdougall, South Australia.

## GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

## Crown Lands-Port Phillip.

NOTICE IS HERBBY GIVEN, that the division of the newly erected Government Store to the north of the Clerk of Work's office will be open as a temporary land office, between the hours of 11 AM., and 3 P.M., on and after the 22nd February.

a monarch, and the sum of five hundred pounds was promised to two janizaries, if they would procure for the royal the regulation dated, Colonial Secre-

tary's office, 21st January, 1841, will be exhibited at the land office, for public information and inspection.

Printed forms of tenders will be delivered to all who after that date shall make application for them.

The box for the receipt of Tenders at the land office will be open on and after the 1st March, between the hours of 11 A.M., and 3 P.M., as specified by the regulations.

The Sub-Treasurer's office will be open for payments and the issue of Land Receipts, on and after the 1st March, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, between the hours of 10 and 2.

### MARKETS.

MELBOURNE.

MELBOURNE PRICE CURRENT .- Flour first, £35 to £38 per ton, second £30 to £32, third £20 to £30; cedar logs 4d. to 5d ; deals 9d. to 1s.; shingles per thousand £1 15s, to £2 0s.; tea hysonskin £12 to £13, per chest; potatoes £14 to £16 per ton; maize, 4s 6d to 6s. 6d. per bushel; oats 5s 6d to 6s. per bushel.

#### LAUNCES FON.

Fine Flour, 27s. per 100lbs 20 per cent 25s ditto, 12 per cent. 23s. ditto Bran 1s. 6d. per 20lbs. Pollard, 2s. ditto. Wheat, from 7s. to 5s. 6d. per 60lbs, Barley, 6s. to 7s. 6d. per bushel.

#### SYDNEY.

Fine Flour, 21s. per 100lbs. Seconds, 16. Ration, 14. Colonial Wheat, 4s. to 7s. per bushel. Maize 2s. to 3s. 6d. ditto. Barley, 5s. ditto, Cape Barley, 5s. ditto. Oats, 5s. to 7s. ditto. Hay, 7l. to 101. per ton. Wheat Straw, 2l, to 2l.

### Geelong Markets.

RETAIL.

Bread, per 4 lb. loaf	Eo	1	9 to (	0 0	0
Beef, per lb	0	0	6	0 0	
Mutton, per lb	0	0	54		
Butter, fresh, per lb.	0		6 0		
salt (colonial)	0	2	6 (	0 0	1.7
Cheese (English) per lb	0	2	0 0		44.00
Colonial	0	1	4 (		- 7
Eggs, per dozen	0	5	0 (		- 7
Bacon, per 1b	0	1	6 0		
Potatoes, per cwt		18	0 1		- 7
Tea, per lb	0	6	0 0	8	- 7
Sugar, per lb	0	0	4 (		
	0	0			
Soap, per lb	0	0	6		100
Candles, mould, per 1b	0		10 0		0
			7777		-

## WHOLESALE.

GRAIN, &c.

e	0	0 0	0	-
0	4	0 0	0	-
0	6	0 0	7	1
0	0	0 6	0	-
30	0	040	0	-
24				
	0	0 0	0	-
15	0	018	0	-
	0 0	0 4 0 6 0 0 30 0 24 0	0 4 0 0 0 6 0 0 0 0 0 6 30 0 040 24 0 030	0 0 0 0 0

# BUILDING MATERIALS.

Bricks, per thousand.. 2 5 o.. 2 10 Cedar deals, per foot. o o Pine, per foot.... o o Hardwd boards, 100 ft. 1 5 Shingles, per thousand 1 10 o.. 1 15 Ba tens, per 100 feet. 1 5 o.. 1 7 Paling, broad, per 100 1 2 o.. 2 10 Nairow ditto ...... 1 0 0.. 1 15 Nairs, per ib. ..... 0 0 8.. 0 1

### SPIRITS, TOBACCO, &c. DUTY PAID.

Ale, in bottle, per doz. o 16 o.. o 18 2 Porter, per dozen .. o 16 o.. o 18 o Brandy, per gallon .. 1 8 o.. 1 10 6 Gin, per gallon ..... 1 5 Rum, per gallon ... 1 0 0.. 0 0 0 Port wine, per dozen 2 0 0.. 3 5 0 Sherry, per dozen 2 0 0.. 3 6 0 Negrohead Tobacco, lb. 0 4 6. 0 5 6 Colonial ditto .... 0 1 9.. 0 2 0 Cigars, per thousand. 5 0 0.. 5 5 0

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Tea, hysonskin, chest 15 15 o.. 16 o Coffee, per lb. ..... o 1 6.. o o Mauritius sugar, ton.. 32 o o.. 35 o Manilla sugar, per ton 30 o o .. o Refined sugar, per lb. 0 0 8..0 1 Beef, per teirce ... 0 0 0..0 0 Pork, per barrel ... 6 10 0..7 10 Irish butter, per lb .. o 2 o.. o Geelong butter, per lb. o 2 6.. o Herrings, per barrel. o 15 o.. o Herrings, per bariel. 0 15 0.. 0 0 Hams, per lb ... 0 1 6.. 0 0 Gunpowder, per lb ... 0 2 6.. 0 5 Muskets, each .... 1 5 0.. 1 10 Paint, white lead, cwt. 0 0 0.. 0 0 Green, per lb ... 0 5 0.. 0 0 Green, per lb ... 0 10 0.. 0 0 Green, per lb ..... 0 5 0... 0 0
Salt, per cwt. .... 0 10 0... 0 0
Saltpetre, per lb .... 0 1 6... 0 2
Turpentine, per gallon 0 12 0... 0 14
Spirits of tar, per gallon 0 10 0... 0 0
Vinegar, per gallon ... 0 4 6... 0 5
Woolpacks, each ... 0 7 0... 0 9
Green hides, each ... 0 10 0... 0 0
Fat rendered, per lb 0 0 5... 0 0 Fat. rendered, per lb. o o 5.0 o Wool, washed, per lb. o 1 2.. o Working bullocks, pair, 20 0 0..30 Fat bullocks, each.... 10 0 0..15 0..30

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