

country, beyond the reach of the demoralized population of the large cities, the people may go quietly to the polls, and deposit their ballots, without attacking and assaulting each other, and creating insurrection. But here, in a crowded population, the excitement increases so much, and the bad passions of the heart are developed so fearfully, that we have every thing to dread from the symptoms already beginning to manifest themselves, not only in the party prints, but in every political club-house and political place of resort throughout this city.

In order to make ourselves sufficiently understood, and to show that there is, unhappily, but too much foundation for our fears, we give in this day's paper a serious and very curious and remarkable extracts from the leading papers of both parties yesterday. In this review is comprised extracts from the Tribune, the Courier and Enquirer, the Express, and the Morning News. It will be seen from these extracts, that the ill blood engendered by the riot, or row, produced by the collision between two of the political clubs on last Thursday evening, at the close of the great Whig meeting at National Hall, has already produced such an excitement, that both parties are threatening to come forth in the public streets, on every occasion hereafter, fully armed with the most deadly weapons that they can think of.

The Courier and Enquirer and the Express, more than assert that all their friends, residing the Members of the Whig clubs, whenever they appear in the streets hereafter, will be armed with deadly weapons, and ready to defend themselves at any and every hazard of life, liberty, property, insurrection, or any thing else.

Such, then, is the state of things in this city, produced by the acts of demagogues, working upon the dregs of a population drawn from all parts of the world—organized as they are into bands or clubs—spirited on by men who are themselves too cowardly to appear in the first ranks—and supported by money collected, readily collected, from the respectable, orderly, and upright citizens of both parties! During the last few weeks we have seen there masses of the disorderly and floating population, organized into nearly a dozen clubs, under all sorts of names, meeting in the immediate neighbourhood of each other, singing, shouting, drinking, swearing, threatening, and using every species of provocation in order to irritate each other, and produce a disturbance of the peace. Here are the "Knickerbockers" on the one side, and the "Empires" on the other—the "White Eagles" gem, and opposed to them, the "Unionists." And of what materials are these organizations composed? Why, it is notorious that the fighting men—the bullies—the "sporting men"—the "gentlemen of the fancy"—as they are called in their own slang, and who have, for the last four years been making their disgraceful exhibitions in the neighbourhood of this city, are now engaged by both parties, hired and paid by both parties, as the leaders and managers of these political clubs. Thus has the vile spirit of partizanship driven even the respectable and orderly members of this community, of both parties, into the hiring of professional bullies, producing a state of affairs which now threaten us with riot, bloodshed, conflagration, and we know not what terrible disorders, in this great city of New York. There is nothing at all imaginary in the alarm which has been thus excited. We understand that during the last few days, the gunshops and the hardware stores, where firearms are to be found, have had a most extraordinary increase of business, and that immense quantities of Colt's revolving pistols, ammunition, bow-knives, and arms of all descriptions, have been purchased by various characters throughout the city.

Thus it will be seen that as we approach the day of election, and while it would appear that all other arguments are exhausted, the highly respectable and intelligent of both parties are actually encouraging and appealing to physical force, by the organization of those frightful clubs, which are providing themselves with regular armories, determined to carry their point even to death itself, and making the streets run with gore. Is it not time for the religious, moral, respectable, orderly portions of the citizens of New York, of all parties, to awake to a full perception of the impending danger—to take some measures to preserve the peace and quiet of the city in the approaching election? In a moment of alarm, on a sudden impulse, these excited clubs may commence an insurrection, the end of which no one can tell. With such clubs—with such excited feeling—with such party prints—we are, indeed on

the brink of a volcano, and when it may burst upon us, who can tell?

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION BEYOND THE BOUNDARIES.

(From the Sydney Herald.)

Whilst we have taken every opportunity, for some years past, of advocating what we conceived to be the civil rights and just pecuniary interests of that large and constantly increasing section of our fellow-colonists who occupy Crown lands beyond the boundaries, we have been equally concerned for the exigencies—the painful, the alarming exigencies—of their social and moral, and religious destination. We have done all that in us lay to depict this destitute class in its true colors—not, assuredly, for the purpose of holding them up to public ridicule or aversion—but with the hope of awakening in their behalf the sympathies of their more favoured fellow-subjects, both in the colony and in Britain, and of enforcing their claims upon the liberal consideration of men in power. Various instrumentalities have, indeed, been in operation, besides those of the colonial press. We are not aware that the present head of our local Government has done much in furtherance of the work. In his celebrated despatch on the progress of Australian discovery, dated 28th September, 1840, the only drawbacks from the well-being of the natives in the far interior to which His Excellency calls the attention of Her Majesty's Government, are, the hostility of the aborigines, and the great distance of the stations from Sydney, and the consequent difficulty in getting the supplies of which they stand in need, and also in sending their produce, especially their wool, to market. As a member of the old Legislative Council, as well as in the less conspicuous spheres of his influence, the Bishop of Australia has never unmindful of the exigencies: both his voice and his pen were ably employed in exposing the evils, and urging the timely application of remedial measures. The new Council have done themselves honour by pursuing a similar course. In such of the reports from their Select Committee as deal with the Crown land administration, the moral and social, not less than the physical and pecuniary, interests of the licensed gazettees are the subjects of earnest and anxious consideration. And from a paper just printed by the Council's order, we perceive that other agencies have been actively and efficiently at work.

A year or two ago, the attention of the Port Phillip District Committee of the societies for promoting Christian knowledge, and for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, having been directed to the large population in the interior of that part of the colony, and to their religious condition and prospects, the Committee collected a body of statistical information upon the subject, which, with some judicious comments on the distressing case thus made out, was embodied in their Report. This Report was transmitted to the parent Society; who thereupon sketched a plan of operations for combining religious instruction to the settlers and to the aborigines, partly at the society's own expense, and partly at that of the colonial Government. This plan was submitted to Lord Stanley. Lord Stanley referred it to the Land and Emigration Commissioners, whose report together with the other documents, was transmitted by his Lordship to Sir George Gipps, with a request that his Excellency would consider and judge how far it would be expedient to submit the proposition to the local Legislature; and, whatever might be his Excellency's decision on that point, that he would report his own opinion on the proposal of the Society.

The Governor's Report has of course not yet transpired; but the whole of the papers, up to that step, were laid before the Legislative Council by his Excellency's command.

For the statistical information which these documents contain, we must refer our readers to the paper itself. The summary of it is, that in the Port Phillip district, about two years ago, the population in the interior, entirely without the ministrations and ordinances of religion, amounted to no less than about 9000 souls; that there were 1000 more who only occasionally, and at very distant intervals, were visited by a minister of religion; and that amongst that destitute British population, there were 1300 aborigines, in a savage and entirely unchristianized state. Thus are many thousands of our countrymen placed in the most neglected condition with regard to religion; 1300 naked savages roaming about amongst them, to the injury and deterioration of both races. "In this state of things," add the Port Phillip District Committee, "not only do religious impressions gradually wear off, but the knowledge of even the first principles of Christianity is forgotten; and children growing up amongst parents thus lapsing into ignorance and irreligion, are nearly in the condition of the unenlightened heathen. In a succeeding generation thus situated, the knowledge of the Christian doctrine would be almost lost, and all traces of religious worship and observances nearly obliterated."

This is a fearful picture to contemplate; but it is as faithful as fearful. Let this state of things remain unrelieved, and the population beyond the boundaries would soon cease to be even

nominal Christian, and sink into practical atheism. But the question is, by what means is it to be alleviated? In the first place, we are persuaded something, perhaps much, would be done by the gentry themselves, if they held their lands by a fixed tenure. We repeat for the hundredth time, that so long as the soil they stand upon is in no sense of the word their own property, but is occupied by mere sufferance from day to day, it would be madness to expect them to build either churches or schools, or sink money in any other permanent improvements of the benefits of which they might at any moment be stripped by arbitrary power. But give them "a sure dwelling place"—a place which they could call their home—and a sense of their own comforts and enjoyments as men, co-operating with their sense of duty as creatures responsible to their Creator, would stimulate them to exertions for the bettering of their condition as the heads of families, and as members of a Christian community.

But, meanwhile, if alleviation be off red from without—if British piety come forward with a helping hand—we ought to accept it cheerfully and thankfully. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel offers to send out, and maintain at its own expense, four clergymen, who should occupy the four central stations in the interior of the Port Phillip district. The offer is coupled, however, with two conditions—that an equal number of clergymen, to occupy the same stations, be maintained at the expense of the colony; and that the labours of the whole be equitably divided between the Europeans and the aborigines. In other words, it is proposed that a given amount of spiritual instruction shall be provided; one moiety of which shall be for the benefit of the whites, and be supplied with by the Society; the other for the benefit of the blacks, and be supplied out of the territorial resources of the local Government. The offer is so fair, that we can conceive no rational objection to its being accepted by the Legislative Council. Whether the mode in which it is suggested that the Government part of the contract might be carried out, would be found consistent either with the provisions of the Land Act, or with the general interest of the Colony, we are disposed, like the Commissioners, to leave for future consideration. That the aborigines are entitled to participate, in some form, in the benefits of the Crown Land estate, will probably be questioned by nobody; at any rate, the right has been distinctly admitted and acted upon by the British Government. Whether the participation should be in the form of endowment (or the setting apart a portion of the soil for their exclusive benefit in perpetuity) or in that of a certain proportion of the funds derived from the sales of land, as has hitherto been the practice, is a question which the Council may perhaps be divided in opinion; but that the primitive owners of the ground are entitled to such a share in it, uses as shall place the blessings of civilization within their reach, is a proposition which we think the Council will affirm unanimously.

THE BATCHELOR'S BALL.

I joined them in the Batchelor's Ball, An evening in Geelong; Light hearts and happy faces all—Composed that pleasant throng. Then while I met the smiles of some, My partners in the dance, I gazed upon my far off home With memory's partial glance; I sighed for (my distant young and fair) My youth's dear friends who where not there.

But tho' such memories I recall, I still cannot withstand, To praise the Batchelors for their Ball, In our adopted land; And hope in every future year, Each Batchelor may feel That when their lady friends appear, Their hearts are not of steel; And I'll suppress that sigh of care For those dear friends who are not there.

When time will lead forth many more, Like stars upon their way, Young maidens from our British shore To win your hearts away; Then what a change must come to all, They'll change their names for yours—You'll change the title of your Ball For want of batchelors; And then I'll smile through every care For those I'd vainly wish were there.

AN EXIMIOUS GUEST.

Under Distress for Rent.

MR. A. LEVY

Will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY next, 14th March, at Twelve o'clock, on the ground, at Robert Moore's Barrabool Hills,

ALL THE GOODS and CHATTELS, consisting of—

- Chairs, Tables, Looking Glasses, Bedsteads, Sofas, Cooking Utensils, &c. A quantity of Rum and Brandy One Stack of Hay One ditto Wheat One ditto Barley Eight Pigs Plough and Harrows, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash.

ALBERT THEATRE, CORIO STREET.

LAST NIGHT (BUT ONE) OF THE SEASON.

First Night of the new Nautical Drama of the "Floating Beacon"

THURSDAY EVENING, March 13, 1845.

MRS. MURRAY has the honor to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Geelong and the Residents generally, that the Performance will commence with the Nautical Drama, (with New Scenery) in Two Acts, entitled The

BEACON OF DEATH, OR THE WILD WOMAN of the OCEAN.

- Angerstoff (Captain of the Beacon) Mr Stubbs Maurice, { his companions Mr Avins Ormsloff, { Weigastadt (a benevolent Fisherman) Mr Brand Frederic (an Orphan) Mr Jacobs Jack Junk (a British Sailor) Mr Miller Mariette (the Wild Woman of the Ocean) Mrs Murray Christoa (Weigastadt's daughter) Mrs Avins

Programme of Incidents and Scenery.

ACT 1st.

SCENE 1.—Sea Coast at Bergen. Meeting of Jack Junk and Weigastadt—the Benevolent Fisherman—the British Tar—the Orphan—the Lover—the Departure of Frederic in search of his parents—the Tender Separation—and for Eng and his!

SCENE 2.—Fisherman's Cottage.

Christine's anxiety for Frederic—and a Storm.

SCENE 3.—Deck of the Floating Beacon.

The mysterious Appearance of the Wild Woman of the Ocean—the Castaway—the Assassin—the Bracelet—the Sleeping Draught—Mariette's plan to save Frederic from the power of Angerstoff—the Rufians Defeated—the Struggle—and Tableau.

ACT 2nd.

SCENE 1.—Sea Coast.

Jack Junk in his glory—the Fisherman's story to Jack—Jack's desecration of his Pill—the Departure of the British Tar—his determination to save, or perish with the Orphan

SCENE 2.—Deck of the Floating Beacon.

The arrival of the Tar—his Meeting with Angerstoff—his Reception—the Issue and GRAND CGRAB (with the original Music) by Messrs Miller, Stubbs and Avins.

SCENE 3.—The Hold of the Beacon.

The Bracelet—the Mystery unravelled—the Recognition—the Mother and Son—the Mother's efforts to save him.

SCENE 4.—Deck of the Floating Beacon.

The attempt to Escape—Appearance of Angerstoff—timely intervention of the Tar—Grand Combat—Destruction of the Floating Beacon—and Death of Angerstoff—the British Tar and impressive Tableau.

AFTER WHICH,

- Song Mrs Richards Extempore Song, Mr Miller Favorite Song Mrs Murray New Medley Dance Mr Jacobs Song "Starry Fair" Mr Miller Song Mrs Richards

The whole to conclude with the Domestic Drama called

Marcelline,

OR

The Soldier's Legacy.

- Colonel Austrelitz (a retired officer) Mr Stubbs Michel (his servant) Mr Miller Casimir Milleffours (an ex-quisit) Mr Jacobs Marcelline (a Dumb Orphan) Mrs Murray Toinette (wife of Michel) Mrs Richards Madame Babillarde (cousin to the Colonel) Mrs Avins

BOXES, 4s. PIT, 2s. 6d.

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs Atkins & Clarke, Mack's Hotel; Mr. Griffin, South Geelong; Mr Harrison, Advertiser Office; and of Mrs Murray, at the Theatre, from Eleven till Two o'clock.

The Doors will open at 7 o'clock, and commence at half-past 7 precisely.

Orchestra department under the direction of Mr RICHARDS, assisted by Messrs STAINBURY, HULLY, MOSS, EASMAN, and WILSON.

Leader of the Band—Mr Richards. Scene Painter—Mr Stubbs. J. L. JACOBS, Stage Manager.

Annual Licensing Meeting.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Licensing Meeting of Justices of Petty Sessions, sitting in, and for the District of Geelong, will be held at the Police Court, Corio, on Tuesday, the 15th day of April next, to take into consideration such applications for Licenses as may have been lodged with me on or before Tuesday, the 1st day of April next. Under provisions of the Act of Council, 2nd Victoria, No. 18, of 1838.

ALFRED J. EYRE, Clerk of Petty Sessions.

Police Court, Corio, } 10th March 1845. }

RULES OF THE JOCKEY CLUB.

As to Nominations.—17. In all nominations and entrances for stakes, subscriptions, and plats of horses, &c. which have not started before the time of naming or entering, the sire, dam, and grandam of the horse, &c. named or entered, must be mentioned if known, unless the dam has a name, which is to be found in the Stud Book or Racing Calendar; in which case the name of the sire and dam will be sufficient. If the horse, &c. named or entered be own brother or sister to any horse, &c. having a name in the Stud Book or Racing Calendar, it will be sufficient to name it as such. If the dam or grandam be sister (but which sister must be specified, if there be more than one), or dam, or grandam of any horse, &c. having a name in the Stud Book or Racing Calendar, it will be sufficient to mention her as such. If the dam or grandam is not known, the sire of the horse, &c. must be mentioned, together with such other particulars as will be sufficient to identify the animal. If a horse has once appeared in the Racing Calendar by a name and pedigree, it will be sufficient afterwards to mention him by his name only, even though he has never started. If the dam was covered by more than one stallion, the names of all of them must be mentioned.

18. If any horse, &c. shall be named or entered without being identified as before directed he shall not be allowed to start in the race; but his owner shall be liable to pay the forfeit, or, if a play or pay race, the whole stake. All bets on a horse so disqualified for starting shall be void.

19. No person who has once subscribed a stake shall be allowed to withdraw his name, and no nomination shall be altered in any respect, after the time of closing, without the consent of all the parties in the race being first obtained.

20. In any sweepstakes in which there shall be any allowance of weight to the produce of untried horses or mares, such allowance shall be claimed on the article by each subscriber before the expiration of the time of naming; and if not so claimed, no allowance shall be made, even though the horse or mare should prove to have been untried at the time of naming.

Respecting Stakes and Bets.—21. All stakes for matches, subscriptions, and sweepstakes, shall be made before the hour of starting for the first race of the day, in cash, bank bills, or bankers' notes payable on demand, and be paid into the hands of the person appointed by the stewards to receive the same; and in default thereof by any person, he shall pay the whole stake as a loser, whether his horse came in first or not, unless such person shall have previously obtained the consent of the party or parties with whom he is engaged, to his not staking. But this rule is not to extend to bets, which are to be paid and received as if no such omission had happened.

22. A day-book shall be kept by the person appointed by the stewards to receive the stakes; in which shall be entered an account of all matches, subscriptions, and sweepstakes, to be run for; and, as the different stakes are made, they shall be entered therein as paid.

23. Five pounds per cent shall be allowed on all forfeits under £10 declared to the keeper of the match-book at or before ten o'clock the evening before running; and if the forfeit amount to £100 and upwards, £10 per cent shall be allowed. All forfeits shall be paid before twelve o'clock at night of the day fixed for the race, and on those forfeits which shall not be so paid, the deduction for the timely declaration of such forfeits shall not be allowed.