

THE TROOPS FOR NEW ZEALAND.

The Governor having declined to receive the deputation appointed at the meeting on Saturday, but having expressed his willingness to see any gentlemen interested in New Zealand, Messrs Taylor and Wright waited on His Excellency yesterday afternoon. After some conversation respecting the delay which took place in sending down troops in February last, the Governor read the following extract from the despatch (dated January 27) under which he sent those troops from the colony, to show that Governor Fitzroy did not write so imperatively as has been generally supposed:—

It has again become my very painful duty to request that your Excellency will afford this struggling colony such military and naval assistance as it may be in your power to send or obtain.

I do not now write in great haste, nor am I constrained to urge such immediate measures as were thought absolutely necessary last July; but I rely confidently on such speedy arrangements being made by your Excellency as may be consistent with due deliberation and necessary preparations.

With respect to arrangements now being made His Excellency said that the Slains Castle had been chartered to convey troops to Auckland, and would sail, with two hundred soldiers, on Thursday morning, that being the earliest day by which the requisite quantity of provisions could be prepared. The Bee will sail to day for Port Nicholson, with fifty soldiers. With respect to a steamer, one had been offered, on terms which His Excellency would transmit to Governor Fitzroy, leaving it to his discretion whether she should be employed.

THE ENGLISH NEWS.

The files of English papers which came to hand yesterday are very bare of intelligence. All political parties appear to be taking a rest preparatory for the business of the session of Parliament, and the only matter at all interesting, which the papers were discussing, was the progress of what is called Puseyism, or Tractarianism. The Times, which has all along been the defender of the party holding the sentiments on Church matters, which are for shortness called Puseyism, admits that they have gone too far, and reprobates the conduct of the ultras of the party. An address from the Dean and Chapter of Exeter had been addressed to the Archbishop of Canterbury, requesting him to call a convocation of Bishops, to take the subject into consideration, which it was considered probable he would do.

Lord Ashley had given notice of his intention to revive the Bill for regulating the time which children may work in factories, known as the Ten Hours Bill, on the first night of the Session. It was on this Bill that the present ministry were defeated, for the first time, since its accession to power, the Government having opposed the most important clause.

In the obituary, we notice the deaths of the Earl of Limerick, Rear Admiral Cochrane, Generals Hon. Frederick St. John and Sir Leonard Greenwell; Lieutenant-Generals Sir J. Cameron, Hon. Sir R. H. Dundas, Col. Sir C. W. Dance, the Honorable R. O. Cave, M.P. for Tipperary, Colonel Sir J. H. Searle, M.P., and Sir A. W. Calcott, R.A.

In the London Gazette of November 19, appears a notification that the Queen had been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Knight of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, unto William Westbrooke Burton, Esq., Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.

The election of Chief Rabbi for London had taken place. The numbers were: Rev. Dr Adler, 121; Rev. Dr Hirschfeld, 13; Rev. Rabbi Hirsch, 2; three Synagogues declined voting.

Sir H. Pottinger was sworn, by command, on the 28th November, of Her Majesty's most honorable Privy Council.

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS.—Some years ago, an Englishman of the name of Miller, having, in the Cape Verde Islands, discovered that a sort of weed, called by the natives "estrella," possessed the same useful properties as the "orchella," which is used for dyeing, and is the subject of a monopoly, obtained leave from the Governor to employ people to gather it, and, having collected a large quantity, sent it to England, where it was found to answer quite as well as the other weed, with the great additional advantage of being much cheaper. This went on for a short time without opposition; but the orchella contractors, finding that it was interfering greatly with their interests, applied for an injunction to restrain Mr Miller from gathering any more "estrella," on the double plea that it was only a variety of the orchella, and that, growing promiscuously with that weed, the persons gathering it necessarily trampled upon and injured the other. The subject was referred to the

Cortes, who of course, without further inquiry, decided it off-hand in favour of their own countrymen. I learn now that the Earl of Aberdeen has claimed from this Government a sum of £2,400 on behalf of Mr Miller, as compensation for the losses and injuries sustained by him in this respect. I am told, too, that a claim of £1,200 has been made by his Lordship in favour of Dr Kalley, at the island of Madeira.—Lisbon Correspondence of the Herald.

We learn from the Liverpool Times that the Canadian export of flour to Great Britain, which in 1843 was 50,000 barrels, had increased in 1844 to 367,000 barrels; and the export of wheat to British ports, which in 1843 was little more than 15,000 bushels, had extended in 1844 to upwards of 237,000 bushels; and although the losses on the importations have fallen very heavy on the importers, the production of wheat on the banks of the St. Lawrence, and the shores of the lakes is increasing so rapidly, that a constantly increasing supply must find its way to the English market. It is said to have been positively ascertained that the yield of the last wheat harvest in Canada alone will be at least 750,000 bushels more than in any previous year.

Mr Towers the well-known Essex proprietor and farmer, when presiding at the last Chelmsford wool fair dinner, stated some facts relative to the wool trade which were new to many of his hearers as well as to ourselves. Among others that the exports of wool from England to France had, in 1843, exceeded 6,300,000 lbs, and to Belgium in the same year, 1,600,900 lbs; and that similar exports to both those countries were on the increase; whilst the export of British woollen and worsted yarn amounted to more than 7,300,000 lbs. In Belgium and France the manufacturers admitted that British wool was of the greatest importance to them, as they required it to form the warp for their finer wools. Mr Towers considered the wool market to be on the whole in a very sound state.

TROOPS FOR VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

An official order, from the Horse Guards was received in the garrison of Chatham, in the early part of this week, requesting the commandant, Sir Thomas Wilshire, K.C.B., to furnish a return of the strength of the depots of those regiments now serving in Van Diemen's Land, viz., 51st, 58th, 96th, and 99th. The muster of the troops was instantly made, and having been medically inspected on the 12th inst., and the returns required having been forwarded on Friday it is expected that both the old and young soldiers of these depots will be ordered for embarkation to that colony without delay, to increase the military force there, as more troops are much required.—Saunders's News-Letter, Nov. 18.

SYDNEY.

A BOLTER ON BOARD THE "HYDRABAD."—The Hyderabad left Woolwich on the 19th October, with prisoners for Norfolk Island; the following day, upon the muster being called, one of the convicts named John Ross, alias Robertson, was non est, and it was generally believed that he had jumped overboard and swam to a point of land which was passed shortly after leaving the anchorage. A notice to that effect was sent ashore, which no doubt caused a general hue and cry among the police, and the circumstance was almost forgotten on board the ship, until thirteen weeks after her departure, upon making the Island of St Paul's, it being fine weather, the third mate went into the store-room for the purpose of bringing up the stores for the prisoners, and took one of the military to assist him. On going below, the latter observed a man running forward in the hold, and thinking it was one of the crew, threw a biscuit at him, but finding it was unheeded, he became alarmed and called out to the sailors to assist in searching. After a short time, the man who was supposed to have escaped from Woolwich was hauled out from under some bags of bread where he had concealed himself. He was in excellent condition, having worked his way from the mainhold, down by the pump well, into the store-room, where he had been festering for eleven weeks on bouilli soup, hams, cheese, and other cabin stores. When brought on deck, he stated that at the time of muster he bolted down the fore hatchway, unknown to any person, and got into the mainhold, where he remained a fortnight, until he effected an entrance into the store room. He had been transported to Van Diemen's Land before, from whence he made his escape two years ago in an American whaler, and has since been in the habit of sailing in one of the American liners to Liverpool. Having committed some petty theft, he was sent to the House of Correction, where he was recognised by one of his old associates, who betrayed him to the police. He was landed at Norfolk Island among the other prisoners.

TORRES STRAITS.—The following extract of a letter from Captain Blackwood appears in the Atlas:—"H.M.S. Fly, 23rd September, 1844.—We found the stone of Raine's Island good, abundance of shells for our lime, and a sound foundation for the building. Having these necessary materials, we went to work with forty stout hands, and within four months had forty five feet of masonry run up in the shape of a tower;

having its diameter at base thirty feet, ditto at top twenty-seven feet; thickness of the wall at base, five feet three inches; thickness at top, three feet. This tower was surmounted with a substantial circular roof fifteen feet in height, making a total of seventy-five feet above low water mark, (including the height of the rock on which the tower is based,) and therefore it is plainly visible at a distance of fourteen miles from the mast-head of a ship. At this distance, according to measurement, we saw it constantly. We have been fortunate enough to have had no accident, and the prisoners lent us by Sir George Gipps, work admirably. Ince was governor of the Island, and in his glory among birds, fish, and shells. But I regret to inform you that we could not make out our experiments on the depth of living coral, owing to the difficulty and indeed impossibility of encountering the surf, and finding a convenient spot for experimenting. We have, however, laid down a safe track for the ships that enter the Barrier Reef by the Beacon on Raine's Island, to sail in towards the main land; and I believe therefore, that now, very few accidents are likely to happen, the high road and mile stones being so accurately laid down. I could not get to New Guinea, for it was better to do little and do that little well. We are now becalmed under a vertical sun, with our head turned towards Singapore, where we go to refit; and then, the commencement of next year we repair back to Torres Straits—examine New Guinea and the adjoining islands, and hope to reach Sydney about June or July. All on board are well, but nearly tired of coral reefs. Nothing very new or various in the way of Natural History has been obtained this season, for the great part of which indeed we have been at anchor sixty miles from the land. We have had some good astronomical observations. An occultation of Venus was clearly visible with a pocket telescope at noon, in 11 south; and I believe our results have been so satisfactory in their agreements, that we may consider the Beacon on Raine's Island as placed in long. 144° 7' E., and in lat. 11° 35' 50" S., for this being an important point to determine, much pains were taken towards that result."

IMPORTED WOOLLEN CLOTH VERSUS COLONIAL MANUFACTURE.—At the last Maitland Circuit Court, a piece of cloth was sworn to as being of a very peculiar kind; one witness described this peculiarity as inferiority in quality, but the owner of the stolen property very candidly gave it its right name, "devil cloth." In justice to our colonial manufacturers of sound, useful, and wholesome woollens, we think it right this fabric should be described,—as well also to protect the colonist from the evils which might arise by wearing apparel made from such filthy materials as this bedevilled cloth is manufactured from. It derives its name from a powerful machine called a devil, which certainly "plays the very devil" with everything once within its clause—tearing to atoms all the cast workhouse and hospital blankets, and woollen rags collected from every filthy hole and corner of Great Britain, which is then again converted into cloth, mostly for exportation. To the sight and feeling it appears substantial, but is as rotten as tinder. If the nauseous remains of clothing and bedding to be found in the vicinage of stockades and convict huts were collected and shipped to England it would go far towards the employment of a devil, but we should protest against the introduction of such a machine into the colony—or anything manufactured through its assistance. Formerly woollen rags were bought by the hop-planters in Kent and Sussex, as a rich and powerful manure, at from £8 to £10 per ton; but the ingenuity of the present day has been directed for the love of lucre to impose on the colonies a fabric of such foul materials.—Sydney Herald.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

WHEAT.—Mr. Armytage's wheat realised an average of 7s per bushel in England. If the poor measure of justice were meted out to this colony, by taking off the duty, it would have netted 5s. A company in England is prepared to insure all vessels above 10 per cent.—H. T. Advertiser.

THE CROPS.—We have now received pretty accurate intelligence of the state of the crops over the island. There is no doubt that they are very short. For less land has been sowed in wheat than last year; and the produce is less than a fair average. We have heard, from undoubted authority, at the other side of the island wheat will not yield more than 10 bushels to the acre; and on this—though rather better—it will not reach 15 bushels. This is independent of the quantity cut for hay in consequence of early blight. The potato crop, likewise, is far below half of the usual yield. Wheat is stored in large quantities at Launceston, waiting for vessels to take it off. On the whole, we are in hopes that the price of grain will rise very considerably this year.—H. T. Advertiser.

THE GOVERNOR.—During his Ex-

cellency's stay amongst us; he has given an order that all parties wishing to see him may obtain an audience daily, between the hours of 12 and 1. This is generous, as many parties have grievances to complain of which will never reach his Excellency unless they are laid before him personally: a similar custom is observed at Hobart Town. We know of several memorials which have been left in the police office here months back, to which the applicants have never received any communication. We have our own opinion of the cause, but we are perfectly satisfied if they had ever reached Hobart Town, it would not have been the case.—Launceston Chronicle.

LUDICROUS EFFECT OF STRANGE COSTUME.—It is only six months since a European has been able with safety to appear in Damascus in his own costume, and very few have yet been here to display it. I am to many, therefore, a most singular exhibition. I appear so mean a figure in comparison with the flowing robes about me, that I am miserably out of conceit with my wardrobe, and have no occasion to be flattered with the notice I have attracted. The Turkish women mutter "God is merciful!" as I pass them, and seem to call for protection from my ill omened aspect; the Christian women laugh aloud, and chatter with their sweet voices—comments far from favourable to my appearance. As I walked in front of a group of these merry dames, I drew my handkerchief from my coat-pocket, and naturally enough, applied it to wipe the dust from my eyes. I was assailed by such a shout of laughter that I thought I had committed some frightful indiscretion. I stood in great perplexity with my handkerchief in my hand, evidently an object of intense interest, for many women came shuffling from a distance to see the show. This was at length ended by returning the cause of all the amusement to its place: when forgetting their propriety, they clapped their hands, and laughed with double enjoyment. It is not a difficult matter to be the wonder of a city, and as yet unconscious of the way in which I had merited to be one, I followed the crowd, as the evening approached, towards the convent. When we had entered the gate, a little boy, struck by the singular shape of a round hat which I wore, clapped his hands and cried out, "Abu-tanjier! Abu-tanjier!" (The father of a cooking pot! look at the father of a cooking pot!) This was echoed from every side; for the resemblance a hat bears to a common cooking vessel, with a rim to it, is too strong to escape, and I was pursued by the shouts of the people till I was nearly out of sight. A woman who had heard the uproar came to her door, and, as I outwalked the crowd, she could not resist the chance of gratifying her curiosity, and begged me to show her my hat. I took it off with great gravity, and put it into her hands. I believe she was disappointed to find that it was not a cooking-pot in reality. I rescued it from her in time to save it, or it might have been lodged in one of the colleges as a perpetual puzzle to the learned of the city—Major Skinner.

COMPARISON OF IRON AND WOOD SHIPS.—A ship of wood costing £72,000 would require £48,000 for wood and £12,000 for labour. One of iron, of the same cost, would require £67,000 for labour and £5000 for iron, all procured and work executed in this country.

TO EPIC-TEIUS.

Incognito bard I oh blame not the strain,
Of one who well knows his passion is vain;
Thou own't having once supremely been blest;
Have the waters of Lethe lulled to rest
That pulse, which the pure and the ardent feel,
When adoring, they to their idol kneel!

Thou art not a stranger to that pure flame,
Which halloo's our path, and which burns the same
Mid the caulkering care of life's dull toil;
Mid solitude, sorrow, the world's turmoil—
A bright glow thrown from celestial fire—
Once kindled, only with life can expire.

The wild Wannon stream, oh! bid me not leave
"The floweret" to woo, by Barwon at eve,
To toast one so rare, by revel at night,
And to blazon a name fair as the light,
To sing her thy own, thy magical lay—
Thy sweet serenade breathes all I should say.

No, no, a spirit ethereal as thine,
Can ne'er wreath a fete to love with the vine.
As our sweets of pure unalloyed delight,
Are drawn from flowers, exhaling and bright,
Which called mid the offerings of early spring,
Give a zest that nectar never can bring.

Deem not that bashfulness makes me take flight,
To where the savages dance by moonlight;
Where the wild dog, hawk, and swift emu,
Mingle their cries with the doleful curlew;
Where woman is fierce as her sable lord,
When he whoops at night with his native horde.

Congenial friend! whose'er thou may be,
Enthralled hast thou been, nor wished to be free
Yes a captive thou wast to some gentle heart,
But hast thou felt love, thou ne'er must impart
Tho' the kind and chosen one seems to say,
To joys of calm nature "do come away."

Ah no, the web of my destiny's weave
With dark threads of import—vain I have strove
To shield from this shadow those that I love;
It still hovers o'er them, around, above—
It even has darkened my hours of bliss;
Say, could I wither a floweret like this!

Write me again in thy verses of wit;
Peruse them I'll oft, while silent I sit,
Musing on her who can never be mine;
A more blessed lot, bright poet, be thine!
Like the Lotos lamp to me she doth gleam—
The worshipping Indian sees far down the stream.
Call me not misanthrope, egotist, fool—
The spark that's within me never can cool;
Which like promethean fire, stole'n from high,
Has singed the wings with which I would fly,
Like a bird to his own mate's tranquil nest,
Till life ebbs away ever to rest.

RIVER WANNON. AN OUTLANDISH SETTLER.

ALL ABOVE GROUND, NOTICE.

ANY Person having any claims upon the house in Corio Street known as the White Fronted Battery, either for material or for workmanship, are requested to send in their claims on or before the 1st May, 1845, that it may be settled, or ever after hold your peace.

BEAN,
Professor of Pastryology.

District Council of Grant.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee for hearing appeals against the valuation of the assessors appointed under authority of Bye Law No. 6 of the Council, will sit at the Court House from 12 to 2 o'clock from Monday the 21st inst.

By order of the Warden,
CHARLES JOHN DENNYS,
Secretary to the Council.
Court House, Geelong. }
14th April, 1845. }

Notico.

To Publicans in the Portland Bay District.

THE Commissioner of Crown Lands having received numerous complaints, from the Settlers and Travellers, of imposition in the exorbitant charges, made against them, by persons who are licensed to keep houses for their accommodation, such charges subverting the good intention of permitting houses of the kind.

The District publicans are hereby cautioned against extortion. In many instances so extravagant have their charges been, that respectable people pass their hours, remaining in the bush suffering privations sooner than submit to imposition.

The District Publicans must bear in mind, that houses of the kind are solely permitted for the general benefit of the community, and the charges must be moderate to correspond with the rudimentary and very homely fare produced. In many instances their charges exceed those of the first hotels in England, from forty to fifty per cent, the stabling and provender for horses upwards of one hundred and fifty per cent.

The Settlers and Travellers are hereby requested to report to the Commissioner any misconduct, or overcharge on the part of the publicans, also the comfort, attendance, and stabling, and if a sufficient quantity of provender for horses be provided and proper attention paid. Strict inquiry will be made into complaints, and should it appear the publican has acted in an improper manner, he forfeits a claim to a renewal of license, and a new site will be pointed out for another licensed party to build on.

The District Publicans to furnish the Commissioners with a general list of their charges half-yearly, to accompany their schedules on the first day of January and the first day of July in each year.

A Copy of the list of charges to be placed in the Travellers' room for their inspection.

FOSTER FYANS,
C. C. Lands,
Portland Bay Dittrict.

Perin Allek Police Station, 1845.

In the Press.

To be Published by Subscription.

A MAP of the District of Geelong, including besides the natural features of the country, roads, &c., all the Squatting Stations within the boundaries of the District, from the Werriby to the Hopkins, and from the Pyrenees to Cape Otway. By ALEXANDER J. SKENE, Surveyor to the District Council of Grant. To be engraved on copper, in the first style of art.

As it is requisite to ascertain the probable number of copies required, intending Subscribers are requested to leave their names with the publisher without delay, thereby insuring to themselves the earliest impressions, which are always the most valuable.

J. HARRISON, Publisher.

Wanted a Situation.

BY a Young man who has had considerable colonial experience in the management of stock of all kinds. Having been very successful in the treatment of diseased sheep, he will undertake to clean any flock, leaving the payment conditional upon his success. Having had a good education, he has no objection to a situation in town as a clerk, or in any similar capacity. Unexceptionable reference and testimonials can be given. Apply to P. at the office of this paper.