That by keeping criminals, in large gangs, as at present, they cannot be trary become deteriorated—that from the numbers already sent, their strongest stimulus to good conduct has been withdrawn, for the free settlers cannot employ them-that of those who have earned permission to work for themselves there are already 2000 unem-ployed, and without chance of employment-and that it is impossible that the good conduct of any man, whether a convict or not, can continue, who is ciminals, and who is without any prospect of bettering his condition.

That this unbounded supply of concict labour has of necessity thrown out of employment many of the free laborers who were induced by the government to emigrate hither, and must roon drive them out of Van Diemen's Land, thus further lessening the proportion of

free inhabitants in the colony.

That we are in a state of continual dread and anxiety for ourselves and our families, owing to the numbers of conricts by whom we are surrounded—that we feel we have no security for life or property-that the moral condition of the colony is daily becoming worse and worse—that no regulations however well intended, no government however able, no improvement in detail can counteract the evils of the enornous mass of criminals that are poured spon our shores ; and that if the present system of transportation continues, we must, at whatever sacrifice abandon a colony which will become unfit for any man to inhabit who regards the highest interests of himself or his children.

That in the violent commercial conrelsions which have been felt during the last two years in all the Australian Colonies, our colonial property has fallen nore than one-half in value, and that such distress is aggravated tenfold by system has reduced us, and by the loomy prospect of the future.

That the large government expenditure under the present system is of some pecuniary benefit to us in the depressed condition of our affairs, but we cannot put it in competition with interests of higher nature, or allow it for a mo-ment to weigh against the moral cvils shich that system produces.

That under the bircumstances which we have thus detailed, the prosperity of this colony is at an end-that its commerce must decay-and its land become almost valueless-that no new espital is now invested in it, and no new emigrants now come to it, and that ve look for none, for we ourselves would never have emigrated to Van Diemen's Land had we foreseen its present state.

That there is yet a more fearful evil produced by the present system of transortation ; that it is reported and beportation, that the unhappy men sent to Norfolk Island have sunk into deeper pollution and depravity, and if such men are added to the unbounded number of criminals already in Van Dirmen's Land, his island and the neighbouring colonies, among which they must ultimately be diffused, will exhibit a spectacle of vice and infamy such as the history of the world cannot parallel.

That we are confident, that to bring under the notice of the British Parliament this frightful result of the present convict system which thus plunges our erring fellow-creatures deeper in sin and misery, and dismisses them to conaminate others, is to ensure its immediate abolition.

That the various evils which the

ransportation system causes to the free colonists may at once be removed by your honourable house in conjunction ith the other branches of the legislaare-that we cannot doubt your wils to remedy them-and that. eten in our depressed situation we shall wait your decision with the confident

Your petitioners hombly pray that the number of convicts in this island may as speedily as possible be reduced to that which existed in 1840,-that transportation to the colony may meanwhile adequate protection may be afforded to the colonists, and better means adopted for the moral and social improvement of the convicts,that the colony may be relieved from every expense occasioned by convicts not in the employment of settlers, and that arrangements may be made for the gradual and total abolition of transportation to Van Diemen's Land. And your petitioners will ever pray.

DESPATCH RESPECTING THE BEER ACT.

To the Lieutenant Governor of Van Diemen's Land.

Downing-street, 30th Aug., 1844 \$1R,- I have to acknowledge the reeipt of your despatch of the 9th Febrany last, No. 39, enclosing an act passed by yourself and the Legislative Council of Van Diemon's land, intituded An Act to regulate the brewing of beer, ale, and porter for sale, and to prevent the adulteration thereof," together with a protest against this act from the three brewers of Hobart Town, and the minutes of evidence taken before the Legislative Council in reference to

The preamble of the act recites as its object, "the encouragement of agriculture, and the securing to the public a good and healthful beverage;" and it then proceeds to forbid the use of any lagar whatever in the brewing of beer, and to enumerate the articles which are alone hereafter to be used.

As it appeared from the protest of the brewers, and from the evidence be-fore the legislative council, that a considerable quantity of sugar has hitherto been used in brewing, I thought it necessary, as the first step, to request the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to obtain for me from the Commissioners of Excise a report whether the use of sugar in the manufacture of beer could be considered injurious.

I enclose for your information a copy of their lordships' answer, from which you will perceive that the use of sugar cannot be properly objected to on that ground.

It then remained to be considered whether the circumstances of Van Diemen's Land are such as to justify the prohibition of the use of an innoxious article for the purpose of encouraging a

particular branch of agriculture.

After attentively examining the evidence before the legislative council, I am of opinion that no sufficient ground has been established for such a measure. I have accordingly felt mybelf compelled to advise her Majesty to disallow this act of the legislature of Van Diemen's Land; and her Majesty having been pleased to approve that advice, you will communicate the disallowance of the act to the inhabitants of the colony by a proclamation to be published in the usual and most authentic manner .- I am, Sir, your most obedient

STANLEY.

FASHIONS FOR JULY IN PORT PHILLIP, OR JANUARY IN ENG-LAND.

Volvet is the universal favourite material this winter. Morning dresses, carriage dresses, and evelling dresies are made of it, the style being adapted to the use required; some high, with buttons, others with revers, and others with pointed bodies with berths of lace, jet or chenille; it is equally used for trimming dresses of satin and other

Lace and gimp form almost indispensable accompaniments for every article of dress. Point d'Angleterre is used for satin and damas Pompadour and pointd'Alencon for velvet. Tunic dresses are very fashionable; made of crape, gauze, organdy; with the latter several rows of gold or silver cord, intermixed with silk cord, are often introduced with good effect. The redingore form is also advantageously used for evening toilettes in satin or pekin, trimmed with gimp. Black preserves its favour; dresses of black tulle are trimmed with satin fringed ribbons, forming what used to be termed volunts a la Ninon. Robes, Redingotes of serget de soie or cloth, are made with the corsage casaque; that is tight demibusque in the waist, with jacket all round rather deep. The Amazon form is much adopted for walking dresses, and admits of various modifications.

As double skirts will be much worn, besides the ornaments of flowers hitherto in use to raise them, a new style is in-troduced; very small flowers forming a chain, made narrow, and terminating in large flowers are placed on each side. and the body and sleeves corresponding

Furs are much in favour ; sable man telets palatine, and pelerines echarpes of ermine and marten fur, with long square ends, and reunded behind, are used for the promenades. Velvet manteaux are edged with marten or ermine, and have collars forming pelerine to match. The bonnets are now all of velvet or satin, ornamented with biais and lace; some are made of velvet, with crowns of fsatin fulled under a biais: those of velours epingle are furnished at the edge with biais of satin, and another round the crown; others are ornamented with a plait of satio ribbon. Capote a coulisses are ornamented with lace laid at the edge of the first runner, and another on the crown. The petits bords Regence, the turbans Roxane, the Druid coiffure, coiffures a la Vierge, Ondine, or Cerito, are all fashionabe. Little caps of silk tulle are trimmed with two biais of tulle, and a wreath of blue flowers. Muslin caps are deep at the sides, and trimmed with several rows of parrow lace very little full, and separated by small toques of red velvet, each side being finished with a clou and ends of velvet. Caps are still worn small, but the crowns are more ornamented than

For evening parties little cads, toques or turbans are very much worn, placed more or less backward on the head, but always very short at the ears, with long ribbon-ends drooping on pompons, or branches which spring from flowers falling on the neck. These coiffures are made of velvet of every colour, inter-mixed with sappete of lace or wreaths in feuillage, placed on the foundation of point lace; of gold resilles, with bunches of beads falling at the side, or with fringes of bugles, black, green, or white terminating the scarf which encircles the face.-London and Paris Ladies' Magazine of Pashion.

SMUT IN WHEAT.

At a late meeting of the Cullompton Farmers' Club, Mr Forster made the following remarks on the subject :-

In reference to the 'smut in wheat, it is well known the farina, or flower of the grain, is converted into soot-like powder, and that the destruction of the husk generally follows, which serves to show the malignancy of the disease. This powder, when thrown on water, and examined by a powerful magnifying glass, is found to consist of myriads of globules filled out with fluid; and

when we reflect that each small speck is capable of producing a perfect fungus, we may cease to wonder at the exten-sive rages which are sometimes produced by this disease. It has been considered that the soil is mainly instrumental in generating this noxious fungus; where the former is rank and very luxuriant, a forced or unnatural growth of the plant has taken place, and instead of a healthy stalk, it has come up with a tendency to disease, which, under favourable circumstances for its development, has resulted in a part of the ear being affected by the smut. The opinion which now prevails is, that the disease is produced by the minute seeds of parasitic fungus which, being carried by the wind, enter the plant by the fine openings of the epidermis or outer skin, and are propelled by the rising juices to every part of it, and eventually convert the recentlyformed grain into an useless and injurious mass. Blue-stone is now usually purchased by the agriculturists, and, when properly prepared, will destroy the small globules, and render the seed fit for sowing. It may be stated that a most vile article is now manufactured, and sold as bluestone. and sold as blue-stone. We recommend, in conclusion, that the solution be of proper strength to destroy the noxious seed without injuring the sound grainthat it be steeped for eight or ten hours -and that the grain so steeped be always dried in the sun previously to being sown.

A New Merchant Seamen's Act ha come into force. There are sixty-five sections and several schedules in the statute. During the month of December seamen in the merchant service have obtained tickets of registration from the office near the Tower. From the 1st January 1845 no seaman can be taken to rea without the requisite ticket under penalty of £10. The act is to " amend and consolidate the laws relating to merchant seamen, and for keep. ing a register of seamen." By the preamble it is declared, that the prosperity, strength, and safety of the United Kingdom, and her Majesty's dominions, depend greatly on a large, constant, and ready supply of seamen, and that it is expedient to promote the increase of the number of seamen, and to afford them encouragement and protection; and it is further declared to be expedient to keep a register of seamen. Agreements are made in writing between master and seamen, stating the situation, wages, and length of service of the men. Parish boys may be sent to sea, with their consent, or boys soliciting alms. No seaman is to be discharged abroad, nor to be abandoned or left behind, without the sanction of the Consul of the place, as great mischief has been caused by such proceedings, the poor men having been reduced to great distress, and have, according to the language of the act, been tempted to become pirates. By the 64th section it is provided that if any person being a Malay, Lascar, or any Asiatic or African seaman, having been brought to the United Kingdom in distress for want of food, clothing or other necessaries, the Commissioners of the Admiralty may supply such assistance to every such person or seaman, and to maintain him until he shall be sent on board some ship to be taken back to the place from which he was shipped. The assistance rendered to become a debt, and may be recovered from the the owner or master of the ship on was brought to the United Kingdon from Asia or Africa. The penalties in default of complying with the provisions of the act are very numerous, and in some instances heavy, and all masters of ships cannot be too particular in obeying the terms of the Act of Parliament. The forfeitures for irregularity, desertion, or temporary misconduct on the part of seamen are increased but the legislature has not been unmindful of their comforts, health and pecaniary advantage. The quantity of provisions is to be stated in the agreement, and medicines and medicaments suitable to accidents and diseases arising on sea voyages, in accordance with a scale to be issued by the Lords of the admiralty, are to be kept on board. In all cases of wreck or loss of the ship whether she shall have earned freight or not, wages are to be paid to the surviving seamen, provided they have exerted themselves to the utmost to save the vessel, cargo, and stores. Lemon juice, sugar, and vinegar are to be served out to the crew of every merchant ship, in stated quantities, after they have been living on salt provisions for ten days, so long as the consumption of salt provisions be continued. Every seaman is to receive a compensation of 4d, per day when the quantity of provisions are reduced one-third, and 8d. per day, when they are reduced below one-third the quantity stated in the agreement. This is a great boon to seamen, and will prove

an effectual check, it is hoped, against

the ships going out short of provisions.

Masters are to have the same remedies for the recovery of their wages as sea-

The act has made it penal to men. employ any British seaman who cannot produce his register ticket, and every seaman is to register himself at the Custom-house of the port or place to which he belongs, and to deliver his ticket to the master of the ship on signing articles. The ticket is to be returned to him on his discharge; no forfeiture is to be incurred by any seaman unless the fact of the seaman's absence, neglect, or refusal, shall be duly entered in the ship's log book, the truth of which entry it shall be incumbent on the owner or master, in all disputes, to substantiate by the evidence of the mate or some other credi- ! ble witness. Master mariners are mostly guilty of great neglect in this particular, and seamen who have been drunk, insurbordinate, or neglectful, frequently escape, because there is no entry of their misconduct in the logbook. The new law will, no doubt, effect a considerable improvement in the British merchant service .- Shipping Gazette.

HOW TO GET PORWARD IN SOCIETY. -I know (says he) the ins and outs of life from the palace to the log-hut. And I'll tell you now what I call general rules for society. First, it aint one man in a hundred knows any subject thorough, and, if he does, it aint one time in a thousand he has an opportunity or knows how to avail it. Secondly, a smatterin' is better nor deeper knowledge for society, for one is smell talk, and the other is lecturin'. Thirdly, pretendin' to know, is half the time as good as knowin', if pretendin' is done by a man of the world cutely, Fourthly, if any criter axes you if you have been here or there, or know this one or that one, or seen this sight of t'other sight, always say yes, if you can without lyin', and then turn right short round to him and say. "What's your opinion on it? I should like to hear your views, for they are always so original." That saves you makin' a fool of yourself by talkin' nonsense, for one thing, and when a room aiut overly well furnished, it's best to keep the blinds down in a general way; and it tickles his vanity, and that's another thing. Most folks like the sound of their own voices better nor other people's, and every one thinks a good listener and a good laugher the pleasantest critter in the world. Fifthly, lead when you know; when you don't, foller, but soft sawder always. Sixthly, never get cross in society, especially where the gals are, but bite in your breath and swaller all down .- Sam Slick. Last Series.

SERTCHES OF A GENTLEMAN .-Moderation, decorum, and neatness distinguish the gentleman. He is at all times affable, diffident, and studious to please, intelligent and polite; his behaviour is pleasant and graceful .-When he enters the dwelling of an inferior he endeavours to hide, if possible, the difference between their rank in life. Ever willing to assist those around him, he is neither unkind, haughty; nor overbearing. In the mansions of the great the correctness of his mind induces him to bend to etiquette, but not to stoop to adulation. Correct principle cautions him to avoid the gaming-table, inebriety, or any other foible that could occasion him self-reproach. Pleased with the pleasure of reflection he rejoices to see the gaiety of society, and is fastidious upon no point of little import. Appear only to be a gentleman and its shadow will bring upon you contempt; be a gentleman and its honours will remain even after you are dead.

A Good Shor .- Two passengers coming down the Mississippi iu a steamboat, were shooting birds on shore from the deck. Some sportsman-converse ensued. One remarked that he would turn his back to no man in killing racoons, that he had repeatedly shot fifty a-day. "What o'that?" said a Kentuckian; "I make nothing of killing a hundred 'coon a day, or'nary luck." "Do you know Captain Scott of our State ?" asked a Tennessean bystander : " he, now, is something like a shot. A hundred 'coon why, he never pints at one without hitting him. He never misses, and the 'coons knows it. T'other day he levelled at an old 'un in a high tree. The varmint looked at him for a minute, and then bawled out, ' Hallo, Cap'n Scott' is that you?" was the reply. 'Well don't shoot !" says he; it's no use; hold on; l'il come down-I give in!' which he did;" It is unnecessary to add, that this was the last hupting story.

HINT TO CANVASSERS .- When you see me electioneering, I goes fixed for the purpose. I've got a suit of deer and a twist of tobacco in t'other, and

why I pulls out my bottle and gives him a drink-he'll be mighty apt, before he drinks, to throw away his tobacco; so when he's done, I pulls my twist out of t'other pocket and gives him a chaw: I never likes to leave a man worse off than when I found him If I had given him a drink, and he had lost his tobacco, he would not have made much; but give him tobacco and a drink too, and you are mighty apt to get his vote.

ICE CREAM .- A friend of ours " down east" has a cow that disappeared during a severe snow-storm last winter, and it was supposed to be lost. But with the return of warm weather came the missing animal, little the worse for its absence from the manager; the wonderfui part of the story however is, that upon attempting to milk her, she yielded the most delightful ice cream !

MIXTURE OF THE PEOPLE.

The following table shows the number of Irish, Scotch, English, and fereigners disposed through the different parts of the empire at the date of the last census :-Irish resident in England

and Wales 289,414 Ditto in Scotland 126,321 Ditto in Channel Islands.. 3,531 Total Irish absentees. . 112,992

Scotch resident in England and Wales 103,238 Ditto in Ireland 8,585 Ditto in Channel Islands . . 1,099 Total Scotch absentees .. 112,922

English and Welsh resident in Scotland 37,79 Ditto in Ireland 21,55 Ditto in Channel Islands.. 18,00

Total English absentees... 77,345 Foreigners resident in England and Wales 39,244 Ditto in Ireland 4,471

Ditto in Scotland 2,776 Ditto in Channel Islands . . 2,760 Total Foreign absentees. 49,251 Irish residents in London

and suburbs Scotch resident in diito 25.65 Foreigners resident in ditto . 19:14 Irish in Liverpool 49,639 " Glasgow 44,345 Manchester and Salford 34,300

In no other town in England o Scotland does the number of Irish exceed 6000.

ORIGINAL POETRY:

A SIMILE.

Man as a river from its earliest source, Forms to a larger as it winds its course; Till larger and larger as it murniurs on, Begets an ocean or an Amazon. First ; in his infancy of life appears,

(How smooth, how happy are those infant years) Then stronger grown to adolescent form, As yet nuhurt by life's increasing storm :

Next springing up to Manhood tastes the alloy Of worldly blessings, ever pains and joy; And last retiring down the vale of life, Shuts from his sight a world of endless strife.

RECOLLECTIONS.

" The darkest wave has bright foam near it."

How dark and dreary retrospect appears, As memory traces back the gone by years. And recollection, ever wont to find Something to mar, or sooth the tender mind, From memory's store would snatch one image

faint, With which the cloud of sorrow she would paint.
There is a sweetness undefined; expressed:

The deep reflective mind alone is blest With that pure feeling! sweet yet pensive

touch Of times' deep ravages; in scanning o'er Remembrance of the past. Of friends, Departed friends. whose virtues rare Entwined themselves so deeply round

the heart,
That bid their loss at parting more severe;
I would recall still more, but close the line,
And look for future in the wheel of time.

Under what imaginations must an atheist live in the belief of the non-existence of the Almighty. The man who receives the bountiful gifts of that great being, both in the animal, vegetable, and moreral worlds. without once offering up his thanks and ador-ations to, or even acknowledging the Author of them, when he walks out in the open air, when he sees that glorious orb of day, shinleather clothes, with two big pockets; so I puts a bottle of whiskey in one; and a twist of tobacco in t'other, and starts uut; then if I meet a friend,