

The third Anniversary of the Australian School Society will be held at the Mechanics' School of Arts on the 6th proximo, on which occasion William Macpherson, Esq. will take the chair.

SALES BY AUCTION. THIS DAY... Samuel Solomon, at the residence of Mr. J. J. Mills, corner of Kent and Bathurst streets, household furniture, &c. Hebbelwhite, at Mr. Tyrer's, furniture, &c.

Two Good Servants Wanted. A STEADY active Man who understands driving a dray, also, a Female Servant. Apply to Mr. Henry Fisher, Princess-street, between the hours of 8 and 10 in the morning. Sydney, 30th January, 1888.

NOTICE TO PUBLICANS. T. WOOD, Government Lamp Contractor, &c. respectfully informs the Publicans of Sydney, that they will be furnished in a few days with Printed Forms, signed by himself, to indemnify his Customers from any Fine which might occur by these Lamps going out during the night.

SALES BY AUCTION. POLACK'S SALES. To Innkeepers, Publicans, and others. TO-MORROW, the 1st instant, at 11 o'clock precisely. BY A. POLACK, At the Wharf of Messrs. Campbell and Co., George-street.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, BY A. POLACK, At his Rooms, opposite the Military Barracks, TEN HOGSHEADS ROTTERDAM PALE GENEVA. Six cases Cokes—Ginger Beer, Beer, White Wine, and Phial. Forty-four Boxes Muscatel Raisins. Sixteen boxes ditto ditto. Sixteen ditto Bloom ditto. Twenty Drums Figs.

BY A. POLACK, At his Bazaar, on FRIDAY, the 2nd February, at twelve o'clock precisely, FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MAIDEN EWES (2 years old). Seven hundred Ewes in Lamb (averaging 3 years old, to Lamb in March).

LIQUEURS AND WINES. On FRIDAY, the 2nd February, at Eleven o'clock precisely, BY A. POLACK, At his Bazaar, George-street. SIXTEEN CASES LIQUEURS, very superior. 24 Cases Pale Sherry just landed. 33 Cases Brown ditto just landed. 7 Cases Port.

SALES BY AUCTION. On account of the Underwriters, or whom it may concern. EX DUCHES OF KENT. TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, By W. Hebbelwhite. At his Rooms, Lower George-street, on SATURDAY NEXT, the 3rd February, 1888, at 11 o'clock precisely, ONE CASE BOOKS, marked J. P. (in diamond) S | |, damaged by salt water.

By Mr. Samuel Solomons, ON WEDNESDAY next, 31st January instant, at 11 o'clock, at the Residence of Mr. George Jinks, Chief Constable, Corner of Kent and Bathurst-streets. PART of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. of Mr. Jinks, about to proceed to Windsor, as Chief Constable of that District.

"VAUCLUSE." A. POLACK. HAS great pleasure in announcing to the inhabitants of New South Wales, that he has been honored with instructions from the proprietor.

W. C. Wentworth, Esq., to submit to public competition at an early day, as soon as the Surveyor's Plans are ready. A portion of that splendid and unequalled MARINE ESTATE, KNOWN AS VAUCLUSE, situate in those fine "LAND LOCKED" portions of "PORT JACKSON" Harbour called.

Entire Horse, "Hercules." TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, At an early Day, BY A. POLACK, Unless previously disposed of by private Contract.

A. POLACK, HAS received instructions to sell per Private Contract and if no offer be received to bring to the hammer, on an early day 500 HEAD OF A MIXED HEAD OF CATTLE now depasturing at Liverpool Plains.

TO LET, THOSE neat and Compact Premises now occupied as the "Australasian Newspaper" Office, opposite the Military Barracks. For further particulars apply at the Office of the Proprietor.

SALES BY AUCTION. Extensive Sale of elegant English and Colonial made Furniture, Pianofortes, Seraphines, Oil-cloth, Iron Bedsteads, &c. &c. TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, BY W. HEBBLEWHITE. On the Premises of Mr. W. Tyrer, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock precisely.

SIX superior Spanish mahogany Sideboards. French polished. Four ditto cedar ditto ditto. Twelve recumbent and Langham rosewood and Mahogany Chairs. Six pair splendid rosewood and Mahogany Card Tables.

Two square Pianofortes. Two ditto Seraphines. Six grand cabinet Pianofortes, by the first makers, metallic plates, additional keys, &c. &c. Terms made known at time of Sale.

JUST LANDED ex "HINDOO," AND ON SALE, TEN TONS of OATMEAL of superior quality, prepared expressly to order for this Colony, and in convenient sized Packages for Country Settlers.

Mr. Hebbelwhite, in calling the attention of Gentlemen about furnishing, and the Trade, to his extensive stock of the Furniture, &c. of the very best description, selected expressly for private sale, and will be positively sold without the least reserve, in consequence of Mr. Tyrer declining the Cabinet business.

Grocery and Oil Warehouse. R. & T. JONES. BEG to return their sincere thanks for the very extensive and numerous favors conferred on them, since their addition of the GROCERY, to their former OIL BUSINESS.

TO THE LUSTY LADIES OF AUSTRALIA. MRS. HORDERN respectfully informs the Ladies, that she has received ex "Dulness, of Kent" a quantity of large sized French Stays also, 10,000 pair of other sized of every description.

500 CHILDREN'S BRAIDED DRESSES. 150 BOYS' STRONG JEAN JACKETS and TROUSERS to suit BOYS from 4 to 7 Years of age, and from 7 to 10s. per Suit. 1 CASE of BOYS' BLACK BEAVER HATS. 3 CASES of MEN'S BLACK and DRAB SILK HATS, which will be sold at very low prices.

Ex "Craigievar." A CARD TO THE LADIES OF SYDNEY. MRS. METCALFE respectfully informs the Ladies of Sydney and its Vicinity, that she has received by the above Vessel, a large assortment of Tuscan and Dunstable Bonnets, also a large quantity of Tuscan and Dunstable Plaids of the finest quality.

NOTICE. THE undersigned hereby begs to repeat his Notice of the last two years—that he will hold himself responsible for no debts unless contracted under his own written authority.

ANNUAL CONTRACTS. Commissionary Office, Sydney, 1st January, 1888.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office, until Thursday, the 10th day of February, at Noon, for furnishing for the Military District, the Supplies undermentioned, in such quantities as may be required, during Twelve Calendar Months, commencing the 1st April next, under the conditions hereafter specified, viz:—

1. The Military Ration being 1 lb. Fresh Meat, 1 lb. Wheaten Bread, 1 lb. of an Imperial Quart of Rum, 12 oz. Wheaten Bread, 12 oz. Maize or Barley Bread, 17. of an Imperial Quart of Rum, (the Contractor having the option of giving 20 ozs. of Wheaten Bread for the whole). 8 oz. Maize Meal, 1 lb. Fresh Beef, 1 lb. Brown Sugar, 1 oz. Salt, 1 oz. Yellow Soap.

11. Lower District of Hunter's River—New-castle, Maitland, Paterson Plains, Dungog, both sides of Hunter's River to Black Creek and Glendon; the Road from Black Creek to Baker's Farm, and all between that and the Coast. 12. Upper District of Hunter's River—Patrick's Plains, Jerry's Plains, and both sides of Hunter's River upwards from Black Creek and Glendon.

QUALITIES OF THE SUPPLIES. 1. All the articles required by this notice are to be of the best quality of the produce of the Colony. 2. The Bread for all the purposes above stated must be the produce of clean, sound, Colonial Wheat, Barley, and Maize, from which, on the Military Ration, 20 per cent, and on the Convict Ration 10 per cent, has been extracted in bran and waste.

MODE OF DELIVERY. 6. No part whatever of the Supplies above specified are to be received in charge of the Commissariat, but all to be delivered by the Contractor direct to the Parties or Establishments entitled thereto, upon the written order of the Commissariat Officer in charge of the District, or of the Person authorised for that purpose.

GENERAL CONDITIONS. 9. The whole of the supplies of every description in each District are intended to be included in one Contract; and, therefore, no Tenders can be received unless for supplying the whole without exception that may be required in the entire of a District, and to each District there must be a separate Tender.

DISTRICTS. 1. District of Sydney.—The Town of Sydney and along the Parramatta Road to the 8th mile stone at Burwood; the Road from Iron Cove to the Ferry opposite Bedlam Point; the South Head Road, and all Roads leading to Botany Bay east of the turn-off to Liverpool from the Parramatta Road.

2. District of Parramatta.—The Town of Parramatta and along the Road to Sydney as far as the 8th mile stone at Burwood; the Road from Parramatta to Liverpool to where it joins the main Road from Liverpool to Sydney; the Road to the Male Orphan School; the Western Road; the North Road through Mulgoa towards the Coppwastures; to its junction with the Liverpool Road at Mr. Blaxland's farm; the Windsor Road as far as Rose Hill; the cross Road by the Seven Hills to Longabee; the North Road to Dural from Parramatta by Castle Hill; the North Road from Bedlam Point Ferry to Dural, and all the Roads within these already mentioned.

3. District of Liverpool.—The Towns of Liverpool and Campbelltown; the Road from Liverpool to its junction with the Parramatta Road at Paterson; all Roads between that Road and Botany Bay and George's River; also from Liverpool to the Coppwasture Bridge; the cross Road from Carne's farm leading to the North Road; the North Road from Kirkham to Mr. Blaxland's farm; the Road leading west from the Male Orphan School to the Coppwasture Road at Carne's farm; the Road from Liverpool to its junction with the Parramatta Road at Menangle Ford; and such cross Roads as may be within those described.

18. The Amounts of the Bonds required in the several Districts are as follows, viz:—Sydney, £3,000; Parramatta, £1,500; Liverpool, £1,000; Myrtle Creek, £200; St. Vincent, £200; Illawarra, £500; Blue Mountain, £1,000; Bathurst, £1,000; Windsor, £1,000; Lower Hawkesbury, £200; Lower Hunter, £1,000; Upper Hunter, £200; Port Macquarie, £1,000. 19. All Tenders are to be enclosed in a separate envelope, addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Supplies for 1888."

SKETCHES BY BOZ.

PRIVATE THEATRES.

Richard the Third. Duke of Gloucester. Earl of Richmond. Duke of Buckingham. Lady Anne. Lord Mayor of London.

Such are the written placards watered up in the gentlemen's dressing-room, or the green-room (where there is any), at private theatres; and such are the sums extracted from the shop till, or overcharged in the office expenditure, by the idiotic donkeys who are prevailed upon to pay for permission to exhibit their lamentable ignorance and bobism on the stage of a private theatre.

The principal patrons of private theatres are dirty boys, low copy-clerks in attorneys' offices, capacious-headed youths from the city counting-houses; Jews, whose business, as lenders of fancy dresses, is a sure passport to the amateur stage; shop-boys, who now and then mistake their master's money for their own; and a choice miscellany of idle vagabonds.

All the minor theatres in London especially the lowest, constitute the centre of a little stage-struck neighbourhood. Each one of them has an audience exclusively its own, and at any, you will see dropping into the pit at half-price, or swaggering into the back of a box, if the price of admission be a reduced one, divers boys of from fifteen to twenty-one years of age, who throw back their coats, and turn up their wristbands, after the portraits of Count D'Orsay, hum tunes and whistle when the curtain is down, by way of persuading the people near them, that they are not all anxious to have it up again, and speak familiarly of the inferior performers as Bill Such-a-one, and Ned So-and-so, or tell each other how a new piece, called The Unknown Bandit of the Invisible Cavern, is in rehearsal; how Mister Palmer is to play The Unknown Bandit; how Charley Scarton is to take the part of an English Sailor, and fight a broadsword combat with six unknown bandits at one and the same time (one theatrical sailor is always equal to half a dozen men at least); how Mister Palmer and Charley Scarton are to go through a double horripole in fetters in the second act; how the interior of the invisible cavern is to occupy the whole extent of the stage, and other town-surprising theatrical announcements.

See them at the neighbouring public-house or the theatrical coffee-shop. Why, they're the kings of the place, supposing no real performers to be present; and roll about, hats on one side, and arms a-kimbo, as if they had actually come into possession of eighteen shillings a week, and a share of ticket night. If one of them does but know an Astley's supernumerary, he is a happy fellow. You must have remarked the mingled air of envy and admiration with which the companions of that youth regard him, as he converses familiarly with the mouldy-looking man in the fancy beckerchief, whose partially corked eyebrows, and half rouged face, testify to the fact of his having just left the stage or the circle.

With the double view of guarding against the discovery of friends or employers, and enhancing the interest of an assumed character, by attaching a high-sounding name to his representative, these geniuses assume fictitious cognomens, which are not the least amusing part of the play-bill of a private theatre. Belville, Melville, Treville, Berkeley, Randolph, Byron, St. Clair, and so forth; are among the humblest; and the less imposing titles of Jenkins, Walker, Thompson, Barker, Solomons, &c., are completely laid aside. There is something imposing in this; and it's an excellent apology for shabbiness in the bargain. A shrunken, faded coat, a decayed hat, a patched and soiled pair of trowsers—may even a very dirty shirt (and none of these appearances are very uncommon among the members of the corps dramatique,) may be worn for the purpose of disguise, and prevent the remotest chance of recognition. Then it prevents any troublesome inquiries or explanations about employment and pursuits; everybody is a gentleman at large for the occasion, and there are none of those unpleasant and unnecessary distinctions to which even genius must occasionally succumb elsewhere. As to the ladies, (God bless 'em) they're quite above any formal absurdities; the mere circumstance of being behind the scenes is a sufficient introduction to their society—of course they know that none but strictly respectable persons would be admitted into that close fellowship with them which acting engenders. They place implicit reliance on the manager, no doubt; and as to the manager, he is all affability when he knows you well,—or, in other words, when he has pocketed your money once, and entertains confident hopes of doing so again.

A quarter before eight—there'll be a full house to-night—six parties in the boxes already, four little boys and a woman in the pit; and two fiddles and a flute in the orchestra, who have got over five overtures since seven o'clock (the hour fixed for the commencement of the performances,) and have just begun the sixth. There will be plenty of it, though, when it does begin, for there's enough in the bill to last six hours at least.

That gentleman in the white hat and checked shirt, brown coat and brass buttons, lounging behind the stage-box on the O. P. side, is Mr. Horatio St. Julien, alias Jem Larkins. His line is genteel comedy—his father's coal and tatur. He sees Alfred Highflyer in the last piece, and he'll do it—at the price. The party of gentlemen in the opposite box, to whom he has just nodded, are friends and supporters of Mr. Beverley (otherwise Loggins) the Macbeth of the night. You observe their attempts to appear easy and gentlemanly; each member of the party, with his feet cocked upon the cushion in front of the box! They let 'em do these things here upon the same humane principle which permits poor people's children to knock double knocks at an empty house—because they can't do it any where else. The two men in the centre box, with an opera-glass ostentatiously placed before them, are friends of the proprietor—opulent country managers, as he confidentially informs every individual behind the curtain—opulent country managers looking out for recruits; a representation which Mr. Nathan, the dresser, who is in the manager's interest, and has just arrived with the costumes, offers to confirm upon oath if required—corroborative evidence, however, is quite unnecessary, for the gulls believe it at once.

The stout Jewess who has just entered is the mother of the pale bony girl, with the necklace of blue glass beads, sitting by her; she is being brought up to "the profession." Pantomime is to be her line, and she's coming out to-night in a horripole after the tragedy. The short thin man beside Mr. St. Julien, whose white face is so deeply seared with the small-pox, and whose dirty shirt front is inlaid with open work, and embossed with coral studs like ladybirds, is the low comedian and comic singer of the establishment. The remainder of the audience—a tolerably numerous one by this time—are a motley group of dupes and blackguards.

The foot-lights have just made their appearance; the wicks of the six little oil lamps round the only tier of boxes are being turned up, and the additional light thus afforded serves to show the presence of dirt and absence of paint, which form a prominent feature in the audience part of the house. As these preparations, however, announce the speedy commencement of the play, let us take a peep "behind," previous to the ringing up.

The little narrow passages beneath the stage are neither especially clean, nor too brilliantly lighted; and the absence of any flooring, together with the damp, mildewy smell which pervades the place, does not conduce in any degree to their comfortable appearance. Don't fall over this plate basket—it's one of the "properties";—the caldron of the witches' cave; and the three uncouth-looking figures with broken clothes-props in their hands, who are drinking gin-and-water out of a pint pot, are the weird sisters. This miserable room, lighted by candles placed at lengthened intervals round the wall, is the dressing-room, common to the gentlemen performers, and the square hole in the ceiling is the trap-door of the stage above. You will observe that the ceiling is ornamented with the beams which support the boards, and is tastefully hung with cobwebs.

she is always selected to play the part, because she's stout and tall, and looks a little like Mrs. Siddons—at a considerable distance. That stupid-looking milkpook, with light hair and bow legs—a fresh caught; he plays Malcolm to-night, just to accuse him, himself to an audience. He'll get on better by degrees; he'll play Othello in a month, and in a month more will very probably be apprehended on a charge of embezzlement. The black-eyed female with whom he is talking so earnestly, is dressed for the "gentlewoman." It's her first appearance too—in that character. The boy of fourteen, who is having his eyebrows smeared with soap and whitening, is Duncan, King of Scotland; and the two dirty men with the corked countenance, in very old green tunics and dirty drab boots are the "army."

"Look sharp below there, gents," exclaims the dresser, a red-headed and red-whiskered Jew, calling through the trap "they're a-going to ring up. The flute says he'll be blown if he plays any more; and they're getting precious noisy in front." A general rush immediately takes place to the half-dozen little steep steps leading to the stage, and the heterogeneous group are soon assembled at the side scenes in breathless anxiety and motley confusion.

"Now," cries the manager, consulting the written list which hangs behind the first P. S. wing, "Scene 1, open country—lamps down—thunder and lightning—all ready, White!" [This is addressed to one of the army.] "All ready." "Very well, scene 2—front chamber; is the front chamber down?" "Yes," "Jones" [to the other army who is up in the flies.] "Hullo!" Wind up the open country when we ring up." "I'll take care," growls the elevated army.—"Scene 3, back perspective with practicable bridge. Bridge ready, White? Got the tressels there?" "All right," responds the functionary. "Very well. Clear the stage," adds the manager, hastily packing every member of the company into the little space, there is between the wings and the wall; and one wing and another. "Places, places, now then, wiches—Duncan—Malcolm—bloody officer—where's that bloody officer." "Here!" he replies, who has been rose-pinking for the character. "Get ready, then; now, White, ring the second music bell. The actors who are to be discovered are hastily arranged, and the actors who are not to be discovered place themselves, in their anxiety to peep at the house, just where the whole audience can see them. The bell rings; and the orchestra, in acknowledgement of the call, play three distinct chords. The bell rings—the tragedy (!) opens, and our description closes.

EXTRACTS.

Return of the Terror—Adventures in the Ice.—As we stated in our second edition of last week Captain Back returned to town on Saturday from his northern expedition. His ship the "Terror," which sailed in June, 1836, in search of a north-west passage, or of Captain Ross, fell in with the ice in the August of that year. The crew were then sixty men, but the scurvy affected twenty-five hands, and three died of that scourge. The ship lay in her perilous position for four months, drifting to and fro near Cape Comfort; then driven by the current of ice along Southampton Island, as far as Sea Horse Point, off Baffin; then at the mercy of the wind and tide, through Hudson's Straits, by Charles's Island, along the Labrador Coast. On the 6th of Aug. they passed Resolution Island.

From the 20th September they lay surrounded, exposed to all the horrors of the arctic climate, with the thermometer forty degrees below zero, until the ice commenced breaking in February, 1837. On the 15th of March they experienced the greatest shock they had yet encountered, a mountain of ice striking the ship with the utmost violence, and sending away every intermediate barrier, without the slightest perceptible effort. The decks were obliged to be lashed to each other to prevent them separating, and the planks rising from their fastenings; the stern posts, dead wood, and after part of the keel were knocked away. In consequence of the repeated collisions, the water gained on the ship, and she was shaken from stem to stern; a chain cable was passed round her to keep her together, the men constantly at the pumps to keep out the water, which at one time rose seven feet in the hold. Every exertion was made at this time to prevent her falling to pieces—men and officers all emulous, and working laboriously as they could, knowing their safety depended on the result of their exertions.

The ship was built purposely for the expedition, being eight feet in depth through the bow and stern, two feet seven inches in the sides with five additional bulkheads athwart-ships, of four inch oak planks; and two extra fore-and-aft ones of the same thickness, two feet from the side, each side, filled up with 25 tons of coal, for further strength and security.

By the impetus of the ice the bow was lifted clean out of the water as far as the mainmast; her stern, as far as the seven-foot mark, was placed in the same predicament. In this condition she continued for 100 days. At the expiration of that time they got a 35-foot ice saw, worked by shears, and commenced the fatiguing operation of cutting through the bulk of ice under her, measuring in thickness more than thirty feet. On the 11th of July they had completed so much of their task as but two or three feet of the stern remained, when she righted. Immediately on this they made sail on the vessel, but a tremendous wedge remained stuck to her starboard side, between her fore and main chains, and they were compelled to have recourse to the saw again, not being able to free themselves by any other method. By means of purchases applied to the vast lump, it rose from under the bottom as it was freed, and, according to the laws of gravitation, floated above the

water, being the lighter body, throwing the vessel on her beam ends, heeling her over fully twenty-seven degrees; the water pouring in alarming quantities, and with frightful rapidity. All hands, without distinction, were immediately called in requisition; some proceeded to saw through the piece of ice, the cause of this fresh misfortune, and some ran to the pumps. With unremitting labour they continued these fatiguing but indispensable operations until five o'clock on the morning of the 14th, when the men were so totally exhausted and dispirited by their incessant exertions, that they could work no longer, having to this period cut through to within ten feet. They were then called in for rest and refreshment. They had not been more than a quarter of an hour removed from the work, when a sudden disruption of the ice took place, and the mass, separated from its bed, crashed with terrific violence against the ship's side, tearing to pieces the lashes and spars that intervened to protect her against the casualty, which had, in some degree, been foreseen; the strong shores or logs, and three and a half inch ropes, were snapped like pack-thread, and, but for the merciful interposition of Providence, not a single being of the crew would have escaped the imminent crash of that mass of ice, but as it separated the vessel righted, and drifted along, and, having bound her together by chains and ropes, and fitted up a temporary rudder, she was steered homewards.

In the early part of the passage across the Atlantic, they fortunately experienced mild weather, but subsequently it became rather unfavourable, and the ship began to leak very fast. At one period, when it became necessary to take the men from the pumps for about twenty minutes, during which they were occupied in shortening sail, the carpenter reported six to seven feet water in the hold. In an instant there was a rush to the pumps, and all hands were busily engaged at them until they arrived at their destination. At first they directed their course to the Orkneys, but the wind proving adverse they bore up for Lough Swilly, where they arrived on Sunday night, after hardships and dangers almost unparalleled. They had but twice seen the natives—once on their entrance to the Frozen Straits and once at their departure. On both occasions they trafficked with them, and to profitable account, it would seem, an old piece of iron producing skins in abundance, and those who had not this commodity to offer, were willing to barter their children for even a less article of value if possible. When first immured up in the ice, they got up some plays and masques, but the cold and dangers which momentarily threatened them with destruction put all idea of amusement out of the question, and as the ship was hourly exposed to shocks that left her continued safety a matter of the utmost surprise, the provisions were kept on deck, and the boats lowered ready for every emergency. On entering the harbour of Lough Swilly, the exhausted crew could scarce remain one moment longer at the pumps, their unremitting exertions at which had secured their safety.—Atlas.

Effect of a tight collar.—On Friday, as a highly-spirited horse, driven by a gentleman in a gig, was passing over the hill in the Hippodrome race-ground, Bayswater, he suddenly stopped short, fell down, struggled violently for two or three minutes, and expired. A person on the ground immediately bled the poor animal, but it was of no avail. The accident was attributable to the tightness of the collar.

The Sailor King.—All the merchant ships of America, lying in the harbour of Charles town, South Carolina, lowered their flags to half-mast on hearing of the demise of his Majesty King William IV., as a tribute of respect to his memory, and to the fact of his having been "not only a sailor himself, but at all times the sailor's friend."

A charming Advertiser.—The object in advertisements being to save room and economize language, we are often treated to a monstrous funny association of things the most unassociable. Moral qualities are often associated with worldly contingencies, personal requisites with religious motives. In the Times, the other day, a gentleman, aged thirty, wants to board with "a kind, comfortable individual—pleasantly situated in the country." "She is good-humoured, healthy, a proficient on the piano-forte, and gives no trouble."

A little railway.—Our contemporaries are at a loss whether or not to have trees in the square before the National Gallery. It appears to us that trees would have an excellent effect—in concealing that object, which is the very best thing that can be done now. Others talk of surrounding it with rails, but (strong feelings will find their way into poetry) Of railings what need has the National Gallery? Itself cannot fail to provide it with railway.

Jonathanism.—"I say, Pat, what are you writing there in such a large hand?" "Arab, honey, an' isn't it to my poor mother, who is very deaf, that I'm writing a loud letter."

From the Government Gazette, January 24, 1838.

ABSTRACT of the Produce of the REVENUE of the Colony of New South Wales, in the Quarters ended 31st December, 1836, and 31st December, 1837, inclusively; shewing the Increase and Decrease under each head thereof.

Table with columns: HEAD OF REVENUE, Quarter ended 31st December, 1836, Quarter ended 31st December, 1837, Increase, Decrease. Rows include Customs, Duty on Spirits, Licenses to retail Spirits, Auction Duty, Fees of Public Offices, etc.

Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales, 16th January, 1838. WM. LITHGOW, Auditor General.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 23rd January, 1838.

His Excellency the Acting Governor has been pleased to appoint William Buchanan, to be Surveyor or Supervisor for the several Districts of the Town of Sydney, in pursuance of the 55th section of the 5th Wm. IV., "for regulating Buildings and Party Walls, and for preventing mischiefs by fire in the Town of Sydney."

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 22nd January, 1838.

Notice is hereby given, that Five Head of Cattle, the property of James Bygrave, a Prisoner of the Crown, by the ship Mariner, deceased, will be sold by Public Auction, at the Pound at Paterson, on Wednesday, the 7th February, at 12 o'clock and all parties having claims on the said Bygrave, are requested to render their accounts to the Police Magistrate for investigation, within ten days from the date of sale.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 18th January, 1838.

His Excellency the Acting Governor directs it to be notified, that the provisions of the Act of Council 6 Wm. IV., No. 4, intitled "An Act for abating the nuisances occasioned by Dogs in the Streets of certain Towns and Highways in New South Wales," is hereby extended to the Town of Roxburgh, in the District of Bathurst, under the 19th section of the said Act.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 23rd January, 1838.

Notice is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office until twelve o'clock of Friday, the 4th proximo, from Persons willing to contract for supplying for the Colonial Service the under-mentioned number of Barrows, Carts, Drays, &c., deliverable in detail, as may be required, to the Colonial Storekeeper's Department, Sydney, viz.—

- Barrows: Wheel 200, Box 10, Bullock 6, Horse, Light 26, Hand 50, Horse, Tumbrel 4, Water (with barrels to contain 120 gals. 4
- Carts: Timber 4, Pole 10, Shaft 12
- Felloes for Cart Wheels 50
- Ironwork for Stone Trucks, sets 5
- Trucks, Stone 12
- Wheels, cast iron, for Stone Trucks 6
- Ditto ditto, for Barrows 50

The Tenders to be endorsed respectively "Tenders for Carts, Drays, &c."

Proper forms of Tender, with every necessary information respecting the Contract, may be had on application at the Office of the Colonial Storekeeper, at the Dock Yard.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 18th January, 1838.

His Excellency the Acting Governor has been pleased to appoint William Balcombe, Esq., to be a Commissioner of Crown Lands in the Colony of New South Wales, under the provisions of the Acts of the Governor and Council, 4th William IV., No. 10, and William IV., No. 12, and to execute the duties required by the 7th William IV., No. 4, and the Regulations founded thereon contained in the Government Order of 1st October, 1836.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 23rd January, 1838.

TO CARPENTERS, JOINERS & OTHERS: It being intended to erect a small Court House and Lock-up at Seaham, and a Lock-up at Raymond Terrace, Tenders will be received at this Office until Monday, the 26th February next, from Persons willing to undertake the erection of either of the above-mentioned Buildings. Offers to be endorsed "Tender for Court and Lock up at Seaham," and to contain the names of two respectable Persons willing to become Sureties for the due performance of the Contract within a stated period. Plans and specifications may be seen, and forms of Tenders and further particulars obtained at the Office of the Colonial Architect, Hyde Park.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 19th January, 1838.

THE Tenders received on the 8th ultimo not having been accepted, Notice is hereby given, that further Tenders will be received at this Office, until 12 o'clock of Thursday, the 1st of February next, for supplying for the Colonial Service, such Articles of the undermentioned descriptions as may be required during the current year, and for any longer term, subject to be discontinued by three months notice being given on either side, viz.— "Bedding, with Slips and other Clothing." The Tenders to embrace the whole of the Supplies required. Samples of the several Articles may be seen, and all necessary particulars ascertained on application at the Colonial Storekeeper's Office, Dock Yard, where the proper forms of Tenders also can be obtained.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 18th January, 1838.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD, OR, A CONDITIONAL PARDON. WHEREAS, it hath been represented unto His Excellency the Acting Governor, that PATRICK FLYNN, late of the Badger Brush, in the County of Roxburgh, was barbarously murdered in the district of Bathurst, by some person or persons unknown, and whereas, three men have been apprehended on suspicion of being concerned in the above-mentioned murder.

Notice is hereby given, that a reward of Fifty Pounds will be given to any free person or persons, except the actual perpetrator, who shall give such information as may lead to the discovery of the body, and conviction of the party by whom the said Murder was committed, or if a prisoner of the Crown, application will be made to Her Majesty for the allowance to him of a Conditional Pardon.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 18th January, 1838.

By His Excellency's Command, E. DEAS THOMSON.

By His Excellency's Command, E. DEAS THOMSON.

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