

We should feel obliged if His Excellency Sir George Gipps would, upon casting his eye over this, forward his order to us with the right pronouncement of his name; there are many and we should wish to see the matter set at rest at once. Some say Gipps and other Gipps; we say nothing, until we have it from first-rate authority.

**COBURN'S INQUEST.**—On Sunday an Inquest was convened at the "Golden Anchor" public-house, Bridge-street, upon the body of Charles Frampton, late steward of the ship *Peruvia*. It appeared in evidence that deceased had been ill for a few days, and had taken medicine on Saturday; while in a state of delirium he attempted to throw himself out of the back window, but although he demolished the window-sash in the attempt he could not succeed. He was removed to the kitchen; during the evening he found means to elude the vigilance of the persons in the house, and going up stairs into the attic threw himself out of the front window into the street, whereby he died shortly afterwards from apoplexy. Dr. Hosking was called in, but all human aid was of no avail. The Jury returned a verdict of temporary insanity.

On Saturday a fellow named William Thomson was brought before the Police charged with indecent exposure, under circumstances of the most scandalous aggravation. These cases are of daily occurrence, and have attained such a pitch, that respectable families have a dread of passing through the more retired streets for fear of encountering miscreants prone to these abominable offences. We were therefore glad to see that the bench marked the enormity of the offence by passing the utmost sentence of the law, viz., to be fined £10, or be imprisoned in Sydney goal for six months.

On Friday a man named William Morrison an overseer to Mrs. Lowe of Brimley, went to a public house in Sussex-street, kept by a person named Alexander Grey, where he was in the habit of stopping when he was in Sydney; he presented a cheque purporting to be drawn by a person named S. Dawson in his favor for £20; he received three or four pounds upon account. On Saturday he went with the cheque to the Bank of New South Wales, upon which it was drawn. Upon being presented it was refused payment, the Cashier wishing to see the party who had given it to him. Mr. Grey returned to Morrison, and asked him to accompany him to the Bank, to which he consented. When they had gone about one half the distance, Morrison would not go any further, when Grey told him he should give him in charge Morrison said he had funds in the Bank to the amount of £500. He is in custody.

On Sunday the driver of the dead cart, conveying the body to the burial ground, was in a beastly state of intoxication. This is scandalous, and shows the small attention paid to the remains of frail mortality clothed in poverty—forgetting "the path of glory leads but to the grave."

**SCANDALOUS ASSAULT.**—On Monday a man named William Gore, jun. was placed at the bar of the Police Office, having surrendered himself to Sergeant Shields, at the North Shore, understanding that a warrant was out against him. The following is an outline of this infamous case.—A decent looking woman, named Julia Doyle, deposed that she was a married woman and resided on the North Shore, and had several children; on Tuesday, the 22d instant, Gore, who also resides on the North Shore, came to her house and offered her four half-crowns if she would go with him into her bed room; the woman repelled the infamous proposal with scorn; he seized her with the intention of carrying her there, when she struggled and resisted violently; he knocked her down, and illused her by beating and kicking; in the struggle she wounded him with a file, and while crying for assistance her husband came in and pulled them; he (Gore) went away, threatening to part their house down. The witness very impressively remarked, that Gore was to be believed, he had made a high regard of every woman that he knew in Sydney. The defence was of such a nature, that even if true, which the woman most positively denied, would disgrace any man, leaving the term gentleman totally out of the question, to which we should presume by his address he claims the title. As we have before said, it was infamous. The Bench saw clearly through the case, and committed him to take his trial for the offence. Allowed to find bail. We publish this case to show parties that we shall not wink, however high they may be in society, at such irregularities.

**MARCH OF REFINEMENT.**—On Saturday about one o'clock, upon entering the Police Office yard, we felt a shade of surprise come over us, upon observing a selection of decent looking inspectors, sergeants, and constables, drawn up in a right line, and arrayed in holiday clothes, before whom Mr. Superintendent Rawson was marching, enveloped in all the dignity of office, and by the twirls of his tricorn hat appeared to be putting them through Dundas's movements. All of a sudden the marchings and counter-marchings, wheeling in line, and forming high and low and solid squares, having ceased, the command to "present arms," was given, and the charleys exhibited their fins, which were closely scrutinized, more especially the nails, to see if they had been properly cleaned and pared; this examination being closed, the hands resumed their position alongside the person of the owner. Being dressed with the regularity and neatness of the exhibition, we approached nearest, when the command to "open mouths," absorbed all our ideas; the variety of orators exhibited was quite pleasing, and the close inspection to see if the furniture had been fiddled with a tooth brush, was truly exhilarating. We inquired if they were enquiring the age of the parties, but was informed that the inspection took place to see if they were fit and proper for presentation to the King. The being declared the thing, the order was given, "right face, quick march," and away marched the elite of the police, arrayed in blue jackets, buff vests, and white unmentionables. Verily this is the age of refinement, when the charleys cleaning of their nails and teeth is so critically attended to.

**THE COLONEL THREATENED.**—On Sunday a man named Patrick Keenan was given in charge by Colonel Wilson for being in a state of intoxication on the South Head Road. When in custody he used a variety of threats towards the Colonel, touching his intention and wish to murder him, like Dr. Wardell, by the hand of Jenkins. Upon being placed at the bar of the Police Office on Monday, the Colonel remarked to him, that he had threatened to serve him (the Colonel) as Dr. Wardell was served; that Jenkins was the best man in the country for having served him so, and he hoped he would be served the same way; he now told him that he would not, could not, nor should not do it; he would not care if he was ready with his gun as Jenkins was when he murdered Dr. Wardell. He cared nothing about his threat, in fact he had no effect had it upon him, that he should allow him to go without binding him to the peace, but he should send him to goal for a fortnight for contempt, in interrupting him while speaking. He might have every disposition to murder him, but he would not, could not, nor should not do it; he should not have power to murder even a cat. He should be watched by the police in every movement, and every constable should know him. The Colonel then ordered him to be shown at every watch-house, and directed that his every motion should be watched. Keenan was sent to the stocks six hours for being drunk, and then to be forwarded to goal for a fortnight. He is a confounded ill looking fellow, one apparently cast in the same mould as Jenkins.

**Supreme Court—Criminal Side.**

(In Banco Regina) FRIDAY.

**SENTENCES.**

William Wade, convicted of a rape upon the person of Catherine Frowin—Sentence of death passed, and no hope of mercy held out.

Timothy Bolster, convicted of highway robbery—To be transported for life to Norfolk Island, the two first years to be worked in irons.

William Blackhall, who pleaded guilty to stealing of dwelling-house—Death recorded.

James Moore, convicted of manslaughter—To be transported for life.

Edward Wood, convicted of breaking into a warehouse—To be worked in irons for three years.

Patrick Cuffe and John Toole, convicted of stealing in a dwelling-house and putting inmates in fear—Sentence of death was passed upon them.

William Ross, convicted of larceny; but it appearing that the man from whom it was alleged he had stolen was the holder of a ticket of leave, and he by Lord Wynford's Act not being able to hold property, for that Act took a retrospective view, the prosecutor holding a ticket before the passing of the Act, judgment was arrested, and the prisoner discharged.

Lawrence Cahill, cutting and maiming—Sentence of death passed.

Benjamin Hodgkin, late Chief Constable of Windsor, and Ann Paton, his daughter, convicted of conspiring to defraud—Benjamin Hodgkin to be confined in Windsor jail for two years, and to pay a fine to the Queen of £500; and be further imprisoned until such fine be paid. Ann Paton to be imprisoned in the same prison for two years.

—00—

**Supreme Court—Civil Side.**

SATURDAY.—In Banco.—The three Judges having taken their seats.

In re Melville v. Smith.—It was moved, that the judgment obtained in this case be set aside, on the ground of defendant having taken the benefit of the Insolvent Act in 1831, and the debt now sued for was included in his schedule. The Court held, that the old Insolvent Act under which defendant sought to be relieved from the judgment protected only his person, and he having again commenced business his property was liable. Refused.

Ex parte Plunkett.—In this case a rule nisi had been obtained, calling upon Lachlan M'Alister, Esq. J. P., to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against him, for a scandalous and malicious libel published in the Sydney Gazette. Mr. M'Alister now moved that the rule be enlarged. Granted.

Walker v. Lowe.—In this case the judgment was set aside, on the ground of error, it having been obtained without defendant receiving notice of action.

**SALES BY AUCTION.**

BETWEEN THIS AND OUR NEXT PUBLICATION.

THURS.—Polack, at Rooms, Brandy, &c.

Polack, at Rooms, 6 Tons of Sugar, &c.

Polack, at Rooms, 400 dozen of Sherry.

Polack, at Rooms, Silks and Velveteens.

FRIDAY.—Polack, at Bazaar, London-built Omnibus.

Polack, at Bazaar, Carriages.

Polack, at Bazaar, Entire Horse "Farmer."

Blackman, at Carters' Barracks, 13 Horses and Mares.

**Death.**

On Monday evening, at her residence, Cambridge-street, Sydney, Margaret, the wife of Mr. George Coy.

**Theatre Royal, Sydney.**

On Thursday Evening, March 1, will be performed the admired Melo-drama, entitled

**MELMOTH THE WANDERER**

AND

**WALBURGH THE VICTIM.**

A favorite Song by Mrs. Clarke, and a Dance by Miss Lazar.

To conclude with the admired Farce of

**CATCHING AN HEIRESS.**

For characters refer to bills of the day.

J. LAZAR, Manager.

**To Merchants and Others.**

TO BE LET.

TWO of the Bonded Stores, presently in our occupation, facing George-street and King's Wharf, with right to land goods at the Wharf. Also, a Four Stalled Stable, Loft above, and an excellent dry Store.

WILSON BROTHERS.

27th February, 1838.

**WANTED,**

A SOBER steady Woman, as HOUSE-KEEPER—a good reference will be required. Liberal wages given.

Apply at the Office of this paper.

Feb. 27, 1838.

**FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,**

**BY A. POLACK,**

At his Rooms, opposite the Military Barracks,

**TEN HOGSHEADS ROTTERDAM PALE GENEVA**

Six Casks Corks—Ginger Beer, Beer, White Wine, and Phial

Forty-four Boxes Muscatelle Raisins

Sixteen boxes ditto ditto

Sixteen ditto Bloom ditto

Twenty Drums Figs.

**SALE BY AUCTION.**

**BLACK ENTIRE HORSE**

**SUFFOLK.**

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

**BY MR. LABAN WHITE,**

AT WINDSOR.

On an early day, of which due notice will be given, (if not previously sold by private bargain.)

**THE BLACK ENTIRE HORSE SUFFOLK,** eight years old. He was bred by the Proprietor out of his imported Suffolk Punch, "Britannia," by "Old Clydesdale," and is so well known in the districts of Nepean, Richmond, Windsor, and other parts of the Colony, as to require little to be said respecting him in an advertisement. The Proprietor warrants the Horse sound in all respects, and free from blemish or vice of any kind, and would match him for docility and sea fitness in draught with any Horse in the Colony for any sum, as well as for sureness of cooperation. The accounts of his services for the last and previous seasons may be seen by any one, by which it will be shown that the Horse earned in the districts he travelled last season £289 clear of all expenses.

Terms made known at the time of sale, or by private contract; no objection will be made to an approved endorsed bill at 6 months.

**SALES BY AUCTION.**

**POLACK'S SALES.**

To Ship Owners, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, Grocers, Dealers, and Others.

On THURSDAY next, the 1st March, at Eleven o'clock precisely,

**BY A. POLACK,**

At his Rooms, opposite the Military Barracks, TO CLOSE VARIOUS CONSIGNMENTS.

**TWENTY-FIVE** Quarter casks Brandy

3 Hogsheads ditto

1 Puncheon ditto

5 Barrels ditto

19 Hogsheads Rum

5 Barrels sweet Malaga

45 Cases Port and Sherry, 3 dozen each

This Wine is very superior, shipped by order of the celebrated House of Lyne and Co.

19 Hogsheads Sherry

4 Ditto Port

7 Puncheons Whiskey

2 Tons Soap

45 Catty's Hyson Tea

24 Ditto Pekoe ditto

5 Cases Stationery

1 Case Hats

5 Trunks and Cases, containing Ladies' Silk, Challis, and other Dresses

Hosiery

Muslins

Lenes

Galicoes

Gentlemen's Dress Coats, of the following colors, black, blue, olive and bottle green

1 Case Clocks

2 Cases Pipes

200 Iron Pots, 1 to 2 1/2 gallons

100 Boxes American Soap

1 Senegal Camofore, by a first rate London Builder

Household Furniture of a superior description. Terms made known at time of Sale.

ON THURSDAY, the 1st of March, at 12 o'clock precisely, at his Bazaar, to close consignments,

**BY A. POLACK,**

**SIX TONS SUGAR**

13 Cases Sherry, 3 dozen each

13 Cases Liqueurs

1 Bales Course Cloths

2 Bales Flannels

1 Case Cloth Caps

1 Bale Stripe Shirts

4 Cases Pipes

3 Cases Looking Glasses

2 — Clocks

And a variety of GOODS too numerous to particularise.

Terms made known at time of Sale.

On THURSDAY next, the 1st of March, at 12 o'clock precisely,

**BY A. POLACK,**

At his Bazaar,

**400 DOZEN** very superior SHERRY, in 3 dozen cases

24 Dozen Claret

36 Ditto Port

To close Consignments.

Terms made known at time of sale.

**LONDON-BUILT OMNIBUS.**

On FRIDAY next, the 2d March,

**BY A. POLACK,**

At his Bazaar, at 12 o'clock precisely,

**A SPLENDID LONDON-BUILT OMNIBUS,** by a first-rate Builder

A set of Harness for do.

Terms made known at time of sale.

The above are well worthy the attention of Coach Proprietors.

**CARRIAGES.**

On FRIDAY next, the 2d March, at 12 o'clock precisely,

**BY A. POLACK,**

At his Horse and Carriage Bazaar, on FRIDAY next, 2nd March, at 12 o'clock precisely,

**THAT SPLENDID CHESNUT ENTIRE HORSE**

**"FARMER,"**

got by "Suffolk," out of an excellent Clydesdale Mare, stanc's 15 hands high, perfectly quiet in harness, and is most assuredly one of the best Draught Horses to be met with.

This handsome animal for bone, symmetry, and action, is equal to any in the Colony, and particularly adapted for breeding good "Roadsters," Carriage or Draught Horses.

"FARMER" is five years old, has travelled the last season, and is so well known as a sure foot-getter, and for his superior stock, that he requires no commendation from the Auctioneer.

Terms made known at time of sale.

**Splendid Modern Household Furniture.**

On MONDAY, March 5th, at Eleven o'clock precisely,

**By A. Polack,**

At his Bazaar, the following splendid modern Household Furniture.

**SOFAS** and Couches

Four post and French Bedsteads, with furniture, &c., complete

One Piano-forte, by Clementi & Co.

Rosewood, Lou, Carl, Consul, and Sofa Tables

Rosewood and Spanish Mahogany Chairs

Two splendid Sideboards

One Mahogany Wardrobe

One ditto ditto

Six Hall Chairs

Tully, Kid leather and other Carpets

Dinner and Tea Services complete

Elegant Cut Glass Ware

Kitchen Utensils, &c.

Terms made known at time of sale.

**SALES BY AUCTION.**

To Silk Mercers, Milliners, &c., &c.

**BY A. POLACK,**

At his Rooms, at Eleven o'clock precisely, on THURSDAY next, the 1st of March.

**5 CASES** of SPLENDID SILKS, VELVETS, &c., &c., consisting of—

Silk Velvets, Black, Plum, Claret, Black Collar, and Dutch

Gros de Naples, Black and Colored, in great variety

Persians White and Colored ditto

Sarsnets—Black, White, and Colored ditto

Satins—Ditto, ditto, ditto ditto

Water'd Ducape, White and Black

Mode Jett

Handkerchiefs, Jett Brussel

19 Hogsheads Rum

French Black Spotted

Jett Satin ditto

Waistcoatings, Colored Figured

Ditto Colored Figured Satin

Serge

A. P. has been instructed to state that the above have been selected with the greatest care and judgment by the Manufacturer, and a more superb investment for quality, pattern and variety of color, has never been imported into the Colony.

Terms made known at time of sale.

**HORNED CATTLE.**

**BY A. POLACK,**

At his Bazaar, on FRIDAY, 16th March, at 12 o'clock precisely,

By order of J. E. MANNING, Esq. Registrar of the Supreme Court,

**THE** undervalued mixed HERD of CATTLE, now depasturing at the "Long Swamp," County of Argyle, having been selected from the superior Stock of the late Mr. William Bradbury:—

121 Breeding Cows

107 Weaning Calves, of sexes

126 Bullocks and Steers

52 Fat Bullocks

52 Heifers of 1836

41 Steers ditto

10 Working Bullocks

3 Farm Horses

TERMS.—Ten per cent. deposit at the fall of the hammer; and for the residue approved Bills at 3 and 6 months.

Four thousand two hundred Acres of Land.

**A. POLACK**

HAS been honored with instructions to offer for Sale, one of the most splendid Estates in the Colony, consisting of about Four thousand two hundred Acres, situated in the centre of an Agricultural District, upwards of nine hundred acres are fenced in with a substantial three-railed Fence, the whole divided into Paddock, and about two hundred and thirty acres in cultivation. About Seventy Dairy Cows, with the whole of the Implements of Husbandry, will be sold with the Estate.

Further particulars made known on application at the Office of the Auctioneer.

**BY A. POLACK,**

On an early day, if not previously disposed of by Private Contract, the following valuable Herd of Cattle, now depasturing at Midlandbank, Snowy River,

**140 COWS**

Forty Bullocks, fat

Twenty Heifers, of two to two years old

Twenty Steers ditto

Twenty Calves, five to seven months old.

One Superior bred Bull

A. Polack is instructed to add that the above herd are of the improved Durham Breed, and not surpassed by any other in the district.

Further particulars on reference to the Auctioneer.

**Two Thousand Five Hundred Ewes.**

**BY A. POLACK,**

Unless disposed of in a few days by Private Contract,

**TWO** thousand five hundred superior bred EWES now depasturing in the County of Argyle, and consisting of—

Five hundred aged Ewes

Five hundred three years old

Five hundred ditto

Valuable and Extensive Stock.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to submit to the Public a short list of GOODS, on Sale at their Stores, the reduced prices of which, they trust, will be a sufficient inducement to Persons who may be laying in Stock for their Farms and Stations to give them a call, and examine their extensive Stock, which they are determined to Sell at Reduced Prices, and liberal Credits.

- Parramatta and other Woollen Slops
Parramatta Cloth
Striped Cotton Shirts
Men's Strong Shoes
Bedticks and Beds for men.
Three bushel twilled Bags
Osnaburg and Canvas
Duck Clothing
9-4 Rugs
8-4, 9-4, 10-4 Blankets and Counterpanes
English and Bengal Twine
Black Tea
Pepper
Sugar by the bag or ton
Garden and Field seeds (late growth)
Pickled Salmon
Fine ditto Mackerel
Fine Dutch Pickled Herrings, small kegs
Hops, Ship Biscuit and Soap
Lined Oil and Turpentine, in five gallon cans
Copal Varnish
Castor Oil, three dozen cases
Window Glass, of all sizes
Lead Piping, ditto
Nails, consisting of—Lath, Hurdle, Shingle
Batten, Clout, Sheathing, and Flooring Brads
Ox Chains
B Y Suckles
Ironmongery of every description.
Wines, as follows—
Sherry, Madeira, and Claret, three dozen cases
Port, in three dozen cases.

Steel Armour, well adapted for the New Zealand Trade.

V. & E. SOLOMON, 74, George-street.

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.

They respectfully invite the attention of the Public to their varied and well selected STOCK, now on hand, which they can recommend, both as regards price and quality. The following GOODS are among their present STOCK:—

- HYSON SKIN TEA
FINE TEAS
BLACK TEA
COFFEE
CHOCOLATE
BOTTLE FRUIT
PRESERVES
HAMS & TONGUES
SPICES
VINEGAR
Basket, Bay, and Liverpool Salt
BAILY Salt
ENGLISH Moulds
Dips
CHEESE
SALLAD OIL
WHITE Ginger
BROWN Ginger
Fish Sauces
General Sperm Oil

With a variety of Articles too numerous to mention.

63, George-street, opposite the Market-place, Sydney.

SKETCHES BY BOZ.

THE FOUR SISTERS.

The row of houses in which the old lady and her troublesome neighbour reside, comprises, beyond all doubt, a greater number of characters in its circumscribed limits than all the rest of our parish together. As we cannot, consistently with our present plan, however, extend the number of our parochial sketches beyond six, it will be better perhaps to select the most peculiar, and to introduce them at once without further preface.

The four Miss Willises, then, settled in our parish thirteen years ago; it is a melancholy reflection, that the old adage, "time and tide wait for no man," applies with equal force to the fairer portion of the creation; and willingly would we conceal the fact, that even thirteen years ago the Miss Willises were far from juvenile; our duty as faithful parochial chroniclers, however, is paramount to every other consideration, and we are bound to state that thirteen years since the authorities in matrimonial cases considered the youngest Miss Willis in a very precarious state, while the eldest sister was positively given over as being far beyond all human hope. Well, the Miss Willises took a lease of the house; it was fresh painted and papered from top to bottom; the paint inside was all wainscotted; the marble all cleaned; the old grates taken down, and register stoves you could see to dress in, put up; four trees were planted in the back garden; several small baskets of gravel sprinkled over the front one; vases of elegant furniture arrived; spring blinds were fitted to the windows; carpenters who had been employed in the various preparations, alterations, and repairs, made confidential statements to the different maid servants in the row, relative to the magnificent scale on which the Miss Willises were commencing; the maid servants told their "Missises;" the Missises told their friends, and vague rumours were circulated throughout the parish, that No. 25, in Gordon Place had been taken by four maiden ladies of immense property. At last the Miss Willises moved in; and then the "calling" began. The house was the perfection of neatness—so were the four Miss Willises. Not a single chair of the whole set was ever seen out of its place—not a single Miss Willis of the whole four was ever seen out of hers. There they always sat, in the same places, doing precisely the same things at the same hour. The eldest Miss Willis used to knit, the second to draw, the two others to play duets on the piano. They seemed to have no separate existence, but to have made up their minds just to

winter through life together. They were three long graces in drapery, with the addition—like a school dinner—of another long grace afterwards—the three fates with another sister—the Siamese twins multiplied by two. The eldest Miss Willis grew bilious—the four Miss Willises grew bilious immediately. The eldest Miss Willis grew ill-tempered and religious—the four Miss Willises were ill-tempered and religious directly. Whatever the eldest did the others did, and whatever any body else did, they all disapproved of; and thus they vegetated—living in Polar harmony among themselves; and as they sometimes went out, or saw company "in a quiet way" at home, occasionally icing the neighbours. Three years passed over in this way, when an unlooked-for and extraordinary phenomenon occurred. The Miss Willises began to show symptoms of summer, the frost gradually broke up; a complete thaw took place. Was it possible? one of the four Miss Willises was going to be married!

Now, where on earth the husband came from, by what feelings the poor man could have been actuated, or by what process of reasoning the four Miss Willises succeeded in persuading themselves that it was possible for a man to marry one of them without marrying them all, are questions too profound for us to resolve: certain it is however, that the visits of Mr. Robinson a gentleman in a public office, with a good salary and a little property of his own besides) were received—that the four Miss Willises were courted in due form by the said Mr. Robinson—that the neighbours were perfectly frantic in their anxiety to discover which of the four Miss Willises was the fortunate fair, and that the difficulty they experienced in solving the problem was not at all lessened by the announcement of the eldest Miss Willis—"We are going to marry Mr. Robinson." It was very extraordinary; they were so completely identified, the one with the other, that the curiosity of the whole row—even of the old lady herself—was roused almost beyond endurance. The subject was discussed at every little card-table and tea-drinking; the old gentleman of silk-worm notoriety didn't hesitate to express his decided opinion that Mr. Robinson was of Eastern descent, and contemplated marrying the whole family at once; and the row generally shook their heads with considerable gravity, and declared the business to be very mysterious. They hoped it might all end well;—it certainly had a very singular appearance, but still it would be uncharitable to express any opinion without good grounds to go upon; and certainly the Miss Willises were quite old enough to judge for themselves, and to be sure people ought to know their own business best, and so forth. At last, one morning, at a quarter before

eight o'clock, A. M., two glass-coaches drove up to the Miss Willises' door, at which Mr. Robinson had arrived in a cab ten minutes before, dressed in a light blue coat and double-milled kersey pantaloons, white neckerchief, pumps, and dress gloves, his manner denoting, as appeared from the evidence of the housemaid at No. 23, who was sweeping the door-steps at the time, a considerable degree of nervous excitement. It was also hastily reported on the same testimony, that the cook, who opened the door, wore a large white bow of unusual dimensions, in a much smarter head-dress than the regulation cap to which the Miss Willises invariably restricted the somewhat exclusive taste of female servants in general. The intelligence spread rapidly from house to house; it was quite clear that the eventful morning had at length arrived; the whole row stationed themselves behind their first and second floor blinds, and waited the result in breathless expectation. At last the Miss Willises' door opened; the door of the first glass-coach did the same; two gentlemen and a pair of ladies to correspond—friends of the family no doubt; up went the steps, bang went the door; off went the first glass-coach, and up came the second.

The street-door opened again; the excitement of the whole row increased—Mr. Robinson and the eldest Miss Willis. "I thought so," said the lady at No. 19; "I always said it was Miss Willis!"—"Woll, I never!" ejaculated the young lady at No. 18, to the young lady at No. 17—"Did you ever, dear!" responded the young lady at No. 17, to the young lady at No. 18. "It's too ridiculous!" exclaimed a spinster of an uncertain age, at No. 16 joining in the conversation. But who shall portray the astonishment of Gordon-place, when Mr. Robinson tramped in all the Miss Willises, one after the other, and then squeezed himself into an acute angle of the glass-coach, which forthwith proceeded at a brisk pace after the other glass-coach? which other glass-coach had itself proceeded at a brisk pace in the direction of the parish church. Who shall depict the perplexity of the clergyman when all the Miss Willises knelt down at the communion-table, and repeated the responses incidental to the marriage service in an audible voice? or who shall describe the confusion which prevailed, when—even after the difficulties thus occasioned had been adjusted—all the Miss Willises went into hysterics at the conclusion of the ceremony; until the sacred edifice resounded with their united wailings!

As the four sisters and Mr. Robinson continued to occupy the same house after this memorable occasion, and as the married sister, whoever she was, never appeared in public without the other three, we are not quite clear that the neighbours ever would have discovered the real Mrs. Robinson, but for a circumstance of the most gratifying description, which will happen occasionally in the best regulated families. Three quarter-days elapsed, and the row, on whom a new light appeared to have been bursting for some time, began to speak with a sort of implied confidence on the subject, and to wonder how Mrs. Robinson—the youngest Miss Willis that was—got on; and servants might be seen running up the steps about nine or ten o'clock every morning, with "Missis's compliments, and wishes to know how Mrs. Robinson finds herself this morning?" And the answer always was, "Mrs. Robinson's compliments, and she's in very good spirits, and doesn't find herself any worse." The piano was heard no longer—the knitting-needles were laid aside—drawing was neglected—and mantua-making and millinery, on the smallest scale imaginable, appeared to have become the favorite amusement of the whole family. The parlour wasn't quite as tidy as it used to be; and if you called in the morning, you would see lying on a table, with an old newspaper carelessly thrown over them, two or three particularly small caps—rather larger than if they had been made for a moderate-sized doll, with a small piece of lace, in the shape of a horse-shoe let in behind; or perhaps a white robe not very large in circumference, but very much out of proportion in point of length with a little tucker round the top, and a full roll the bottom; and once when we called we saw a long white roller, with a kind of blue margin down each side, the probable use of which we were at a loss to conjecture. Then we fancied that Mr. Dawson, the surgeon, &c., who displays a large lamp with a different colour in every pane of glass, at the corner of the row, began to be knocked up at night oftener than he used to be; and once were very much alarmed by hearing a hackney-coach stop at Mrs. Robinson's door, at half-past two o'clock in the morning, out of which there emerged a fat old woman, in a cloak and nightcap, with a bundle in one hand and a pair of pattens in the other, who looked as if she had been suddenly knocked up out of bed for some purpose or other; and when we got up in the morning we saw the knocker was tied up in an old white kid glove; and we, in our innocence (we are in a state of bachelorship,) wondered what on earth it all meant, until we heard the eldest Miss Willis, in propria persona, say with great dignity, in answer to the next inquiry, "My compliments, and Mrs. Robinson's doing as well as can be expected, and the little girl thrives wonderfully." And then in common with the rest of the row, our curiosity was satisfied, and we began to wonder it had never occurred to us what the matter was, before.

EXTRACTS.

No trust in Princes—A droll adventure occurred to the Emperor Alexander on the eve of one of the imperial reviews. The emperor was fond of walking about alone and unattended, and he often extended his pedestrian excursions to the distance of two or three leagues from St. Petersburg. On the occasion here alluded to, he had taken a very long walk, and finding himself much

fatigued, he got into one of the public sledges. "Drive to the Imperial Palace at St. Petersburg," said he to the iswotschik (sledge-driver). "I will take you as near to it as I can," replied the man, "but the guards will not allow us to approach the gates." On arriving within a little distance of the palace, the sledge stopped. "We must not go any further," said the sledge-driver. The Emperor jumped from the sledge saying, "Wait there, and I will send some one to pay you." "No, no," replied the man, "that will not do. Your comrades often make me the same promise but they always forget to keep it. I will give no more credit. If you have not the money, leave something with me until you get it." The Emperor smiled and unfastening the clasp of his cloak, he threw it into the sledge. "Here," said he, "take this." On ascending to his apartments he directed his valet-de-chambre to take fifty roubles to the iswotschik who had driven him, and bring back his cloak. When the valet reached the spot where the Emperor had left the sledge, he found about twenty drawn up in a line. "Which of you drove the Emperor?" inquired the valet. No one answered. "Who has got a cloak?" said the valet, pursuing his inquiry. "An officer left a cloak with me," exclaimed a sledge driver. "Give it to me, and here is your fare." "Great St. Nicholas!" exclaimed the astonished driver, and seizing his reins, he drove rapidly away, amidst the shouts of the assembled iswotschiks. This happened on the eve of one of the grand reviews. After the troops had defiled, all the commanders of corps formed a group round the Emperor. "Gentlemen," said Alexander, "I am much pleased with the fine appearance and excellent discipline of your troops. But tell your officers from me, that they must not let me submit to the humiliation, of leaving my cloak in pledge for my honesty." every one stared with astonishment. "I assure you," resumed the Emperor the sledge-driver who brought me home refused to drive me, because he said my comrades often forget to pay him."—Vincenza's Recollections of St. Petersburg

INSTINCTIVE LOVE OF FLESH IN TIGERS.—A party of gentlemen from Bombay one day visiting the stupendous cavern temple of Elephanta discovered a tiger's whelp in one of the obscure recesses of the edifice. Desirous of kidnapping the cub, without encountering the fury of its dam, they took it up hastily and cautiously, and retreated. Being left entirely at liberty, and extremely well fed, the tiger grew rapidly, appeared tame and fondling as a dog, and in every respect entirely domesticated. At length, when it had attained a vast size, and notwithstanding its apparent gentleness, it began to inspire terror by its tremendous powers of doing mischief, a piece of raw meat, dripping with blood, fell in its way. It is to be observed, that, up to that moment, it had been studiously kept from raw animal food. The instant, however, it had dipped its tongue in blood, something like madness seemed to have seized upon the animal, a destructive principle hitherto dormant was awakened, it darted fiercely, and with glaring eyes upon its prey, tore it with fury to pieces, and growling and roaring in the most fearful manner rushed off towards the jungles.—Brown's Anecdotes.

MATRIMONIAL COMFORT.—When people understand that they must live together, except for a few reasons known to the law, they learn to soften, by mutual accommodation, the yoke which they cannot now shake off. They become good husbands and good wives from the necessity of remaining husbands and wives, for necessity is a powerful master in teaching the duty which it imposes. If it were once understood that upon mutual disgust married persons might be legally separated, many couples who now pass through the world with mutual comfort—with attention to their common offspring, and to the moral order of civilized society, might have been at this moment living in a state of mutual unkindness—in a state of estrangement from their common offspring, and in a state of the most licentious and unreserved immorality. In this case, as in many others, the happiness of some individuals must be sacrificed to the greater and more general good. To be sure, if people come together in marriage with the extravagant expectation that all are to be halcyon days—the husband conceiving that all is to be authority with him, and the wife that all is to be accommodation to her, everybody sees how that must end; but if they come together with the prospect of happiness, they must come with the reflection that not bringing perfection in themselves, they have no right to expect it on the other side—that having respectively many infirmities of their own to be overlooked, they must overlook the infirmities of each other.—Lord Stowell.

Intelligence of the American People.—It cannot be doubted, that in the United States the instruction of the people powerfully contributes to the support of a democratic republic; and such must always be the case I believe, where the instruction which awakens the understanding, is not separated from the moral education which regulates manners. Yet I by no means wish to lay too much stress on this advantage; and I am far from thinking, as many people in Europe do, that man can be instantaneously made good citizens by teaching them to read and write. True information is mainly derived from experience; and if the Americans had not been gradually accustomed to govern themselves, their book learning would not assist them much at the present day. I have lived a great deal with the people of the United States, and I cannot express how much I admire their experience and their good sense. An American should never be led to speak of Europe, for he will then probably display a vast deal of presumption and very foolish pride. He will take up with those crude and vague notions upon which the ignorant all over the world love to dwell. But if you question him respecting his own country, the cloud

which dimmed his intelligence will immediately disperse, and his language will become as clear and precise as his thoughts. He will inform you what his rights are, and by what means he exercises them; and he will be able to point out the customs which obtain in the political world. You will find he is well acquainted with the rules of the administration, and that he is familiar with the mechanism of the laws. The citizen of the United States does not acquire his practical science nor his positive notions from books; he learns to know the laws from participating in the act of legislating; he takes lessons in the forms of government from governing; the great work of society is ever going on before his eyes, and, as it were, under his hands. In the United States politics are the end and aim of education; in Europe, its powerful object is to fit men for private life.—Tocqueville on the State of America.

Valuable Discovery.—As a little boy, the son of a poor man, residing near Tethard, was amusing himself a few days since by scraping with a large slate, at the side of an old ditch, he came into contact with a leaden box. His father being apprised by the child, that he had seen some very pretty things in the old wall, immediately repaired to the spot, and to his inexpressible delight found there a leaden box, containing a number of gold and silver coins, principally of the reign of Charles I. with a silver crucifix. A part of the booty he has sold to a watchmaker, and the crucifix has been purchased by Dr. Dowlsley, who, on examining it minutely, found concealed in it a scrip of manuscript, almost defaced, and therefore there is little probability of ascertaining what may be its contents. Such was the poverty of this lucky individual, that he was unable to purchase a spade handle in the morning of the day of which he became master of this (to him) valuable treasure.

We learn from Genoa, that the medal in honor of Christopher Columbus, engraved and struck by Mr. J. B. Solan, is finished. On the obverse is a striking likeness of the great navigator. On the reverse, Columbus is seen in the dress of his time, hoisting sail on his departure for the discovery of America. The King and Queen of Sardinia, the Duke of Savoy and Genoa, the Prince Ugento of Savoy Carignan, have honoured with their names, the subscription for this memorial of the great navigator.

An elderly gentleman going to a warm bath the other day, hired a fiacre by the hour, and stationing it at the door of the bathing establishment, paid half a dozen Auvergnat porters to sit in it while he performed his ablution, in order, as he said, that the vehicle might be well warmed and ready to receive him in coming from the bath.

Miss Angela Burdett, heiress to the late Duchess of St. Albans, has, in compliance with the desire of her Grace, taken the most exact of Counts; the change will be legally effected this week. The property is only bequeathed for life, in case of her having no son; in which event, after the death of Miss Coutts, it will go to her eldest sister, who must likewise take her grand-father's name. Sir Francis and Lady Burdett have six daughters.

Madrigal Statistics.—Mr. Slag stated some curious calculations respecting the madrigal barbers of London. He found that the total number of small carts and barrows engaged in dispensing provision to the cats and dogs of the metropolis was 1,743. The average number of skewers delivered daily with the provender by each dog's meat cart or barrow was 36. Now, multiplying the number of skewers so delivered by the number of barrows, a total of 62,748 skewers daily would be obtained. Allowing that of these 62,748 skewers the odd 2748 were accidentally devoured with the meat by the most voracious of the animals supplied, it followed that 60,000 skewers per day, or the enormous number of 21,900,000 skewers annually were wasted in the kennels and dust holes of London; which, if collected and warehoused, would in ten years time afford a mass of timber more than sufficient for the construction of a first rate vessel of war for the use of Her Majesty's navy, to be called "The Royal Skewer," and to become under that name the terror of all the enemies of this island.—Bentley's Miscellany.

A Fuddle among the Swine.—A keeper of one of our village recesses had occasion, last week, to put a quantity of cherries in his yard, which were saturated with spirituous liquor. The cherries were put in a small tub, and a small party to join in the "spruce" if we may be allowed, on such an occasion, to use this fashionable term. The whole party partook of the intoxicating food, until they were pretty well done over drunk as the higher grade of animal creation should be; a little too drunk for reputable swine, who were treading upon the peculiar province of others, in this, their amateur Bacchanalian revel. We looked in upon the scene in the height of its paroxysms. There is such a thing in medical ethics, as comparative anatomy; here was comparative anatomy, and comparative drunkenness. It was a pretty close imitation; as near the thing as first attempt could be. They were reeling, reclining, and putting themselves in all manner of grotesque shapes—with an occasional laugh, that only wanted the occasional hic, to make the resemblance complete. Some were prostrate, gloriously and inanimately drunk. One well fed, sleek haired porker, reclining upon his haunches, and bracing himself upon his fore legs, his head cocked rakishly upon one side, one eye closed, and the lustre of the other, dimmed by his deep potations, seemed apologising in the language of the ballad:

"We are no drunk, we are no fou," &c. The old sow, she that pioneered to the frolic, stood or rather walked about, the representation of some veteran toper, who recovers from the first attack, elastic and absorbent as a sponge—and taunts his less fortunate companions with the capacity of his often tested alcoholic reservoir. She seemed pleased with the mischief she had created. The effect of the cherries passed off. There are those who could be as deeply penitent as this group of swinish revellers, when reason resumes her empire; how they promised themselves a return to the strict rules of "tee totum," from which swine, to their credit be it spoken, have seldom been known to swerve.—Naigara Democrat.

Popularity of Coachmen.—A coachman's a privileged individual, said Mr. Weller, looking fixedly at his son. "Cos a coachman may do without suspicion vot other men may not; 'cos a coachman may be on the very noblest terms with 80 mile o' females, and yet nobody thinks that he ever means to marry any von among 'em." A regular coachman's a sort o' con-nectin' link betwixt singleness and matrimony, and every practicable man knows it. "Vot you mean, they're gen'ral fair-rites, and nobody takes advantage on 'em, 'praps?" said Sam. His father nodded. How it ever come to that 'ere pass, resumed the parent Weller, "I can't say; vy it is that long stage coachmen possess such insinuations, and is always looked up to—a dodd I may say—by ev'ry young woman in every town he vorks through, I don't know; I only know that so it is; its a regulation of nature—a dispensary, as your poor mother-in-law used to say." "A dispensary," said Sam, correcting the old gentleman. "Worry good, Samwell, a dispensation, if you like it bet ter," returned Mr. Weller; "I call it a dispensary, and its always writ up so, at the places where they give you physic for nothin' in your own bottles—that's all."—Pickwick.



ABSTRACT OF THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE. Wednesday, February 21, 1838.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, Feb. 14, 1838. ROADS.

HIS Excellency the Acting Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, having deemed it expedient to open and make a road from Raymond Terrace to join the road from Newcastle to Maitland, and roads from Raymond Terrace to Paterson and Clarence Town, Notice is hereby given that in conformity with the provisions of the Act of the Governor and Council 4, William IV, No. 11, intitled "An Act for making, altering and improving the roads throughout the Colony of New South Wales, and for opening and improving the streets in the Towns thereof," surveys and tracings showing the intended lines of the said roads, are now deposited in the office of the Surveyor General, and all persons interested therein are requested to transmit in writing addressed to the Clerk of the Executive Council within one month from this present fourteenth day of February, 1838, any well-grounded objection which may appear to them to exist to the formation of the said roads.

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

PORT OF LIVERPOOL. NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Dock Office, Liverpool, October 6, 1837.

THE Trustees of the Liverpool Docks and Harbour do hereby give Notice, that for the better guidance of the Mariner into and out of this Port, the following alterations will be made in the Forinby, Leasowe, and Bidston Lights, and exhibited on and after the evening of Saturday, the 11th of November next.

Forinby Light.—This Light will be distinguished as a fixed red Light, and in order to give a clearer berth to the north-western and south-eastern elbows of the banks of the new Channel, which have changed their positions, it is necessary when inward bound from the westward, to take the bar of that Channel from the Red Shore Light; open a sail's breadth to the southward of the Forinby Floating Light, and after crossing the bar, which the soundings will show, open them as much to the northward, and then nearing the Floating Light, instead of tacking up and preserving those Lights in one. This alteration in the character of Forinby, this Shore Light will also afford a distinction of identifying it when approaching from the northward.

Leasowe Light.—This light will be so masked as to give a defined Light in the Rock Channel, within certain limits, and will suddenly disappear, bearing S. W. to vessels inward-bound; when off West Wharf Buoy, R. 3 red, and suddenly appear when outward-bound. Bidston Light.—This Light will also be masked, so as to give a defined Light in the Rock Channel, within certain limits, and to vessels inward-bound will suddenly disappear on the bearing off S. S. W. when abreast of east Wharf Buoy, R. 4 red, and suddenly appear when inward-bound.

These lines of masking and unmasking intersect that spot in the Crossby Channel, where the course alters, so that in running up from the Forinby Floating Light, the mariner must haul up from the S. S. E. 1/2 E, to S. by E, 1/2 E, on losing Bidston and Leasowe Lights; and on running down keep away from N. by W. 1/2 W. to N. N. W. 1/2 W. on their opening out. All bearings by compass.

By order of the Committee, (Signed) JOHN DENHAM, Captain, R. N., Marine Surveyor.

NOTICE TO MARINERS. INNISHCROWEN LIGHT-HOUSES.

Ballast Office, Dublin, August 24, 1837.

THE Corporation for preserving and improving the Port of Dublin, &c., give Notice that two Light-houses have been built on Donagree Point, from which Lights will be exhibited on the evening of the 1st of December, 1837, and will henceforth be lighted from sun-set to sun-rise.

Specification given of the position and appearance of the Towers by Mr. Halpin, Inspector of the Light-houses of Ireland. The two Light-house towers erected on the northern side of the entrance to Lough Foyle, bear from each other east and west distant 400 feet—kept in line they lead clear of the Tims Bank.

The Lights will be fixed bright Lights, open seaward from N. E. 1/2 N. to W. by S. The eastern tower in lat. 55° 13' 46" N. and long. 56° 0' W. bears by compass (variation 28° 20' W.) from Bangora Head E. by S. distant 27 sea miles from North Buoy of Tims Bank E. S. E. distant 1/2 sea mile; from S. W. end of Tims Bank 1/2 W. distant 2 sea miles; from tower on Magilligan Point, S. W. by W. distant 2 1/2 miles from north point of McKenny's Bank W. S. W. distant 2 1/2 sea miles.

The towers are circular, colored white, the lanterns elevated 73 feet over mean level of the sea, and in clear weather may be seen at the distance of 13 miles.

By order, (Signed) H. VEREKER, Secretary.

Edited, Printed, and Published every Wednesday and Saturday Morning, by the Proprietor, WILLIAM JONES, No. 7, Colabaury, Bridge Street, Sydney.