mast high at the Flag Staff, and 72 minute guns, corresponding to the years of His late Majesty, were fired from the batteries; immediately after were hred from the batteries; immediately after which the Queen's Proclamation was read in presence of Sir R. W. Horton on the steps of Government house, and signed by His Excellency, the Chief Justice; and a number of Civil and Military Gentlemen, a Royal Salute of 21 guns being at the same time fired. Soon after the Proclamation of the Queen, the Right Hon. J. A. Stewart Mackenzie left the Malabar under a salute from that vessel, and on landing rea salute from that vessel, and on landing re everted another of 19 guns from the Fort. His Excellency then walked in procession through a line of troops, accompanied by the Honorable Mrs. Mackenzie and family, to the Esplanade, where the Commission of His late Majesty, appointing him Governor and Commander in Chief, was read with a salute of 21 guns. His Excellency then entered the Council room and Excellency then entered the Council room and took the usual oaths, which were administered by the Chief Justice. The Executive Council was next sworn in and saluted with 19 guns; and then the Members of the Legislatire, when 13 guns were fired. Lastly, the troops assembled on the Esplanade fired a feu de joie of three rounds, the band playing "God save the Queen." The street to Government-house was then lined with troops, whither the Right Honorable the Governor walked as before, and was received in

with troops, whither the Right Honorable the Governor walked as before, and was received in the Porch by Sir W. Horton.

THUNDER STORM.—Madras was visited on Saturday night by one of the most terrific thunder storms in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. In the course of the day, there was a light wind from the south east, but before sunset immense masses of clouds began to arise in the north west, which at 8 o'clock assumed an intensely black appearance—the opposite side of the heavens being illuminated by the moon—shortly afterwards the whole sky became overcast, with a band of light around the horizon. Before nine o'clock the thunder storm commenced, and continued without intermission until after eleven tinued without intermission until after eleven— during the whole of which time the lightning was most vivid, and the thunder awfully loud— but two peals, one about 9 o'clock, and the other at eleven, so far exceeded all the rest, that it was at eleven, so far exceeded all the rest, that it was scarcely possible to divest one-self of the idea that the house was falling. It rained heavily during the storm, and for some time afterwards—rather more than three inches of rain having fallen during the night. A native lad was struck by lightning in Black Town, and died the same night. We have heard of no other accident.

THE LOO CHOO ISLANDS .- We understand that Captain Quin, of Her Majesty's ship Ra-leigh, has visited the Loo Choo Islands, described by Captain B. Hall, and that he found the inha-bitants as hospitable as formerly; for they not only refused to take money for the supplies of the ship, but brought back a box of dollars which was forced on them as a remuneration; saying they were not allowed to receive any thing. How fow places are there in, what is arrogantly called the civilized portion of the globe, that such conduct would be displayed towards forceivners.

NATIVE CONVERTS.—A native gentleman residing in the twenty four Pergunahs, states that a number of the native Christians at Purgunah Mangoorah in that zillah, who had originally been Hindoos, have lately re embraced the faith of their forefathers by wearing bead necklaces, and announcing publicly that they have abjured christianity. It is stated further that not constitute that the constitute of the constitute o tent with proceeding thus far, they took forcible possession of the chapel where they used to perform divine service, brought an image of Katrick there, and worshipped the same in a Hindoo fashion on the 14th current.

West Indies .- The Leeward Island packet Sheldrake brings papers from Trinidad, containing unpleasant intelligence. A body of black recruits in the first West India regiment and though in the interior of the Island, had muti nied, and spread general alarm. The mutineers were about 230 in number, chiefly liberated ne groes from Granada and Dominica. The follow

ing particulars are given:—
"Early on the morning of the 18th June, the chief part of them rushed upon the main guard and quarters of the old soldiers, and carried off their muskets, about 40 stand; and after setting fire to their own quarters, commenced an attack upon those of the Serjeant Major of the regiment. He, with the serjeant of the mainguard, fortu-nately escaped, and made their way to the quar-After courageous attempts to pacify the muti-neers, towards whom he advanced and by whom he was fired upon, he too was obliged to seek safety in flight. Meantime the burning barracks, and the noise of musketry, gave the alarm to some of the Militia residing in St. Joseph's; who, after some skirmishing, being reinforced from other districts, resolutely attacked, beat, and took prisoners the whole of the mutineers, with the exception of about 20, escaped, after wound-ing 20, and killing 20 more of them?

sir Edward Lyons, the British Envoy to the Court of Greece, has become embroiled with King Otho, in consequence of a fracas arising out of a dispute as to the right of leading a par-ticular lady to dinner. Sir Edward was on the point of returning to England.

# EX "CAPTAIN COOK."

The Undersigned have received by the above vessel, the undermentioned Stock of Goods which will be disposed of lower than any house in the Colony.

1000 GALLONS LINSEED OIL 1000 Gallons boiled Oil 20 Gallons Spirits of Turpentine Neats'-foot Oil Refined Rape Oil

300 Kegs White Lead 28lbs. 30 Kegs Black Paint 28 and 14lbs.

300 Kegs Green Paint 28 and 14lbs. 100 Kegs Red Paint 28 and 14lbs. 200 Gallons Varnishes, Copal, Carriage, Mastic, &c.
700 Boxes Crown Window Glass, from 10 by 8

to 26 by 22 Paint Brushes and Sash Tools Bannister Brushes and Brooms Horse, Scrubbing, and Shoe Brushes

Clothes and Hair Brushes
1000 Dozen English Mould Candles, in boxes
30lbs. each
5 Tons fine English Glue Dry Colors, and artists' fine Colors and Tools

ALSO.

GENUINE SPERM OIL

BLACK OIL.

R. & T. JONES.

April 3d, 1838.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BETWEEN THIS AND OUR NEXT PUBLICATION.

THIS DAY .- Isaac Simmons & Co. at their Auction Mart, 20 Shares in the Buthurst Bank. Isaac Simmons & Co. Bank Stock

and Insurance Shares.
THURS.—Polack, at Bazaar, mixed Herd of Cattle. Polack, at Bazaar, Brood Mares,

Royal Victoria Theatre, PITT-STREET.

Thursday, April 12, 1834, V 1LL be performed, Shakspeare's admired play, in 5 acts, called,

The Merchant of Venice. After which, the laughable Interlude in on

Act, entitled, NO!

The whole to conclude with, for the first time in this Colony, the popular Farce, called the

Queer subject.

 Dress Boxes
 ...
 5s.
 Half Price
 ...
 2s 6d.

 Upper Boxes
 ...
 4s.
 Half Price
 ...
 2s.

 Pit
 ...
 2s.
 Half Price
 ...
 1s.

 Gallery
 ...
 1s.

No HALF PRICE to the Gallery.

J. WYATT,

Proprietor. T. Simes, Acting Manager. J. Lazar, Stage Manager.

# ROYAL EXCHANGE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the DEED of SETTLEMEN'T of the Royal Exchange Company will lie at the BANK OF AUSTRALIA till Friday, the 20th Instant, for signature.

Such of the Shareholders as may not as yet have signed the Deed are required to do so on or before the above day. as those only who have complied, can be qualified to vote at the election for Manhors of the Committee on the 21st Inst

for Members of the Committee, on the 21st Inst. ADAM WILSON,

Sydney, 9th April, 1838.

CAUTION.

T HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that I will

not be responsible for any debts contracted by my son, Allan Macpherson.

W. MACPHERSON. Sydney, April 10, 1838.

# TO BE LET,

And entered, the 1st day of July next, THAT old established House, the "New-castle and Ship Inn," Clarence-street, Sydney. The House contains cleven rooms, and good detached kitchen; with fixtures, two-stall good detached kitchen; with nxtures, two-stall stable, couch-house, large yard, well secured, with eart road; two cellars under the house, light and dry. All the Bar, and other fixtures, Lamp and Sign, belong to the house; so that there is nothing to pay for them, or for the good will. Any industrious couple who will attend to their business, cannot fail to do well.

For further particulars and to do well. son, opposite; if by letter, post paid.

#### To Merchants, Landholders and Others.

FOR SALE, a large double-power CRAB; will lift from 12 to 16 tons, with a 6-inch best staple rope for same, and made for the ex press purpose of heavy lifts. To be seen at Mr W. Bourne's Engine Manufactory, Tamar Stean Wharf, Sussex-street.

ALSO.

Two Steam Engines, nearly finished. One of them a 10 horse power, suitable for a corn mill; and the other 2½ horse power, well adapted for driving small machinery for manufacturing purposes, such as Mustard Mills, Drugs, &c., both

high pressure engines.
N.B.—Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., Hydraulic Presses, Wool Screws, and Saw Mills, for cutting hard timber, deal frames, &c., generally made to order. The Saw Mills made on Woods' (of order. The Saw Mills made on Woods' (of Leeds) improved patent principle, and which has given the highest satisfaction at V. D. Land, as well as in the mother country. Sydney, April 10, 1838.

To Servants.

WANTED at the Pulteney—a Waiter, Boots, Light Porter, Night Waterman, and Scullery Man.

\*.\* SOBER MEN only need apply. 7th April, 1838.

WANTED. MONTHLY NURSE, to attend upon a

A Lady in her accouchment. A good character indispensible. Apply to Mr. Kingdon, Hunter-street, or to Mr. Guze, saddler, Brick-

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

JUST PUBLISHED A SURVEY of the COAST, on the East side of St. Vincent's Gulf, showing the entrance to Port Adelaide, &c. as surveyed by Colonel Light, Surveyor General. Copies

nay be had by applying to E. D. BARLOW, Engraver and Lithographer

No. 3, Colonnade, Bridge-street.

Important to the Public.

For the renovation of Weak Eyes, and the protection of those that are good.

THE Undersigned has just imported one case of Eye Preservers, of various hues, prepared expressly for this Colony by one of the first London opticians. They are a sure preventative to the prevailing epidemic opthulmia, and are particularly recommended to those who consider their sight a blessing worth the pre-

W. T. SMITH.

Jeweller, opposite the Bank of Australasia. W. T. S. has also just received from London One case Ladies' Work Boxes, all sizes

One ditto ditto Dressing Cases, with spring jew ellery drawers One ditto Knitting Boxes and Writing Desks One ditto Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, brass

One ditto Writing Desks ditto ditto Polack, at Bazaar, Horse, Dray and Harness.
Polack, at Bazaar, Carriages.
Polack, at Bazaar, Fox Hounds.
Isaac Simmons & Co. at Mart, Merchandise.

One ditto Writing Desks dutto dutto One ditto Travelling ne plus Ultras, with the usual assortment of new Goods, consisting of Jewellery, Ivory Goods, Scissors, Penknives, Razors and Pocket Books, Bankers' and Merchandise.

### SALES BY AUCTION.

Twenty Shares in the Bathurst Bank, yielding a dividend of 32 per cent per annum.

By Isaac Simmons & Co,, At their Auction Mart, George-street, on THIS DAY, the 11th instaut,

IMMEDIATELY after the sale of the Bank Stock, Insurance Shares, &c., of the late

Terms—20 per cent cash deposit, and the remainder by approved endorsed bits at 3 months. It is expected that the dividends arising from these shares, already amount to 7½ per cent, and that they are accumulating and increasing in

THE SALE OF

# BANK STOOK.

Insurance Shares,

Unavoidably postponed from yesterday), will positively take place at the Auction Mart of

Isaac Simmons & Co. PHIS DAY, the 11th April, to commence at 1 o'clock precisely, P. M., in lots to suit Capitalists, &c., by order of the executors jof the late Mr. Terry.

BANK OF N. S. WALES.

OT 1 - Five Shares in the Bank of New South Wales, £40 each paid up Lot 2—Five ditto ditto Lot 3—Five ditto ditto

4—Five ditto ditto
4—Five ditto ditto
5—Five ditto ditto
6—Five ditto ditto
7—Five ditto ditto

Lot 8-Five ditto ditto

COMMERCIAL BANK. Lot 9-Five ditto in the Commercial Bank,

£100 paid up Lot 10—Five ditto ditto Lot 11—Five ditto ditto
Lot 12—Five ditto ditto
Lot 13—Five ditto ditto
Lot 13—Five ditto ditto
Lot 14—Five ditto ditto
Lot 15—Five ditto ditto
Lot 16—Five ditto ditto
Lot 16—Five ditto ditto

Lot 17—Five ditto ditto Lot 18—Five ditto ditto

BANK OF AUSTRALIA. Lot 19-Five ditto in the Bank of Australia.

£21 5s each paid up
MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Lot 20—Ten Shares in the Marine Assurance

Company, £15 each paid up Lot 21-Ten ditto ditto Lot 22-Ten ditto ditto

Lot 23—Ten ditto ditto Lot 24—Ten ditto ditto Tot 25—Ten ditto ditto Lot 26—Ten ditto ditto

Lot 26—Ten ditto ditto

Such an opportunity for the secure and immediate investment of capital may not occur again for years, and as the whole are to be disposed of to the highest bidder, for the benefit of the Estate and Legatees generally, Capitalists, Military Officers, and Merchants &c., having surplus funds at their bankers, cannot ensure to themselves a more profitable income in any part of the commercial world, than the dividends arising upon the purchase of these Shares.

TERMS—Fifteen per capt a Capphowed eif-dorsed bill at three months for the balance.

dorsed bill at three months for the balance.

\*\* Any communications from gentlemen in he country will be promptly attended to. ISAAC SIMMONS & CO.

Auctioneers, Brokers, &c.

New Goods per late Arrivals.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, By Isaac Simmons & Co.,

At the Auction Mart, George-street, on THURS-DAY next, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely, the undermentioned Select Invoice of Merchandise, &c. &c.

IFTEEN DOZEN

24 Tables and Washstands 200 Gross Corks

50 Looking Glasses 60 Dozen Lambs' Wool Hose 50 Ditto Striped Guernsey Frocks 20 Pieces Kerseymeres of colours 20 Ditto Superine Cloths

100 Ditto Calicoes 100 Ditto Fashionable Ribbons

30 Dozen Ladies' Stays 100 Ditto India Rubber Braces 100 Ditto Ladies' Shoes
50 Ditto do. Adelaide Boots

3 Ditto Drab Hats 3 Ditto Black Ditto

12 Bags Saltpetre, with a variety of other other goods, &c. Terms made known at time of Sale.

To Tobacconists, Dealers, &c.-Cigars ex "Hope," from Calcutta.

BY ISAAC SIMMONS & CO. On THURSDAY next, the 12th Instant, at 1

o'clock precisely, at the Rooms, George-street without any reserve, THE Undermentioned Certificates of excel 

S & G No. 30-Containing 65 bozes, each con taining 150, cigars 9,750 total weight 69 lbs. I oz. 31-Containing 61 boxes, each con taining 150, cigars 9,150; total weight 68 lbs, 10 oz.

32—Containing 68 boxes, each cotaining 150, cigars 10,200; total weight 72 lbs. 4 oz.

34—Containing 59 boxes, each containing 150, cigars 8,850; total weight 62 lbs. 11 oz. 35-Containing 60 boxes, each containg 150, cigars 9,000 total weights 68 lbs. 12 oz.

36-Containing 61 boxes, each containing 150, cigars 9,150; total weight 64 lbs. 13 oz. 37—Containing 13 boxes, each containing 1000, cigars 13,000; total weight 87 lbs. 12 oz.

38-Containing 13 boxes, each containing 1000, cigars 13,000; total weight 87 lbs. 12 oz.

Terms made known at the time of sale, when samples of the whole will be provided.

To Emigrants and Others. TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, BY MR. PHILLIPS,

At Parramatta, on SATURDAY the 21st inst., PIECE of LAND, containing about 50 A PIECE of LAND, containing about 50 rods, situate in Fennell street, with a Skilling erected on it, the property of Mr. Henry Brown. Title, Grant from the Crown. Terms-Cash.

SI LES BY AUCTION.

Polack's sales.

INDIAN-HOODED BUGGY. At his Bazaar, on THURSDAY next, the 12th

instant, at 12 o'Clock precisely, BY A. POLACK, N INDIAN-HOODED BUGGY, manu A factured at Calcutta, and imported into this Colony by a gentleman who has no further use

It is fitted with Counge's Patent Axles, and s in thorough repair and fit for immediate use. Terms made known at time of Sale.

Mixed Herd of Cattle.

BY A. POLACK.

On THURSDAY next, the 12th Instant, at 12 o'clock precisely, at his Cattle Bazaar, EVENTY-FOUR Head of Horned Cattle consisting of— Fat Bullocks

Heifers Steers Calves

Terms made known at time of sale.

BY A. POLACK.

On THURSDAY next, the 12th instant, at 12 o'clock precisely, at his Horse and Carriage Bazaar,

FOUR Brood Mares and Foals 3 Heavy Draught Horses 3 Timor Ponies Saddle Horses

1 Lady's ditto 3 Drays
Terms made known at time of sale.

Horse, Dray, and Harness. On THURSDAY next the 12th instant, at 12 o'clock precisely, at his Horse and Carriage

BY A. POLACK. A EVERY superior CHESNUT HORSE, DRAY, and HARNESS complete. The Horse is well known to be one of the best

Dray Horses in Sydney. Terms made known at the time of sale.

Carriages, &c. &c. At his Horse and Carriage Bazaar, on THURS. DAY next the 12th instant, immediately after

the Sale of the FOX HOUNDS, BY A. POLACK. One ditto Cab Phaeton
One Curricle

One Barrouche Terms made known at the time of sale.

Fox Hounds.

On THURSDAY next the 12th Instant, at 12 o'clock precisely, at his Bazaar, the remaining FOX HOUNDS, attached to the Sydney

BY A. POLACK, P. in submitting the above to the Notice A. a. of the Ludic began to state to the Kanton

terior, that an oppostunity is now offered of laying the foundation of a Sporting Club,

which in a few years may be confidently expected to rival the far famed MELTON MCWBRAY of the Mother Country. Up Country Gentlemen will do well to bear in mind that the above is an opportunity of adding to their amusement, that will rarely if ever again occur.

Terms made known at the time of sale. BY A. POLACK,

On SATURDAY next, the 14th instant, at 11 One Cottage ditto One Square ditto, by first-rate London

A variety of Household Furniture A few cases superior Wines
Terms made known at time of sale.

AFTER WHICH,

On SATURDAY next, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely.

BY A. POLACK, At his Bazaar,

SIX CASES LONDON HATS 6 Pieces Cloth 16 Bags Corks, very superior

builders.

3 Tons Soap
1 Case Paper Hangings
63 Pairs Flushing Trousers 1 Case Clocks 1 Casks Plated Ware

With a variety of Goods too numerous to par ticularise. ITern's made known at time of sale.

Mixed Herd of Cattle.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at twelve o'clock precisely, BY A. POLACK,

At Mr. Abraham Hearn's " Australian" Inn Parramatta Road, FORTY FIVE HEAD of HORNED CAT Fat Bullocks

Cows Heifers Steers, and Calves. Terms made known at time of sale.

960 Acres at Mulgoa. A. POLACK,

HAS received instructions from the Proprie tor, to let for THREE or FIVE years one of the best Agricultural Farms in the Colony consisting of NINE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES, situate at the Mulgoa, having a RIVER FRONTAGE of one mile and a quarter to the Cowpasture, from 36 to 40 Acres are cleared, several Huts, Stock Yards, and a Dairy have

This Farm is admirably adapted for a DAIRY
FARM, and particularly suitable for a HOMESTEAD for an extensive Grazier, its distance from Sydney only 40 miles, and being bounded on the west by an extensive Gov-ernment Run extending to Cox's River, on the east by the Cowpasture, north by the property of John Blaxland, Esq., south by Mr. Shadforth. For Rent and further particulars, application to be made to the Auctioneer.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Four beautiful Farms, originally one Estate of 2000 Acres, on the Banks of Lake Macquarie, 25 miles from Newcastle and the same from Maitland, judiciously selected by an experienced Surveyor in 1826, and admirably adapted for Cultivation, rearing of Stock, &c.

BY A. POLACK,

At his Bazaar, on MONDAY, the 16th Instant, at 12 o'Clock, to the highest bidder.

POLACK has the pleasure to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has received instructions from the Proprietor to sell by Auction the above choice little Farms. They by Auction the above choice little Farms. They are a pleasant distance from Sydney, about 26 miles from Wiseman's and have a good road to Newcastle. The Lake is navigable for vessels of from 12 to 14 tons burthen. They have been so arranged and subdivided, that each may have equal advantages. There is a considerable frontage to the Lake which present a most pic turesque and enchanting appearance, its shores being exceedingly varied and beautiful; a large proportion of the soil is a dark sandy loam and has produced fine crops of Wheat, Potatoes, Turnips, Onions, &c., and from its proximity to the Sea, and the well known consequence—the frequency of showers. There is abundance of Grass at all times, and affords a fine opportunity to the enterprising settler, who could tunity to the enterprising settler, who could scarcely fail to realise a competency in establishing a Dairy, also, in fattening pigs, there being an extent of fine swamp adjoining. An excellent speculation may also be made in the curing of fish for the market and the whaling trade, the Lake being literally alive with Mullet, Schnapper, Whiting, Plaice, &c. To those who are fond of field sports they may indulge in them to their heart's content, there being Kan them to their heart's content, there being Kangaroo, Wild Duck, Pigeon &c., in great num-

bers,
To Professional Gentlemen who may be de To Professional Gentlemen who may be desirous of leaving for a few months their fatiguing avocations, and have the enjoyment of a pretty estate and refreshing views, and Capitalists who may be inclined to possess a portion or two of land in a rising part of the country, there being already several respectable settlers near, the present may be considered an admirable opportunity not likely to occur again in that interesting neighbourhood.

A Plan of the Property can be seen at the Bazaar.

Terms made known at the time of Sale.

"VAUCLUSE."

A. POLACK HAS great pleasure in announcing to the Inhabitants of New South Wales, that he has been honored with Instructions from the

W. C. Wentworth, Esq., to submit to public competition at an early day soon as the Surveyor's Plans are ready. A por-tion of that splendid and unequalled

MARINE ESTATE, KNOWN AS VAUCLUSE. situate in those fine "LAND LOCKED" portions of Port Jackson" Harbour called Watson and Rose Bays;

Its situation is beautifully grand, as it commands a nerfect view of the Mend Lands and any cositing tic Harbour in which it is situated, both on the East and West sides thereof, from the North and South Heads to the Parramatta River, taking in

the Town of Sydney, and having the Blue Moun tuin Range in the Western Horizon. THE NEW SOUTH HEAD ROAD passes through the Estate which makes its dis passes through the ristate which makes its distance from the Capital about four miles, along a good and lively Road, it is also about the same distance by Water, so that Conveyances at all seasons are practicable a desideratum of great

importance, as Gentlemen in Public Offices (par ticularly those with Families) might here live

economically and conveniently.—The rising Vilage of Watson's Bay, the celebrated Point Piper Estate, the residence of Major Gibbs &c &c are conti guous, and it is within "gun shot" of the "South Head Light House" and "Flag Staff," conse-quently has an unbounded view of

THE SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN, It is also so situated that every Vessel entering in or going out of the Harbour, must pass almost within hail, so that in this particular it may be compared to the celebrated fashionable watering place "South end" at the mouth of the Thames

For the site of an Establishment for the accommodation of Invalids and Officers on leave of absence for health, from India, another spot in the Colony could not be found, as "Sea Bathing," so requisite for such persons, may here

be enjoyed in reality, amusement is also at hand in Boating, Fishing, Shooting &c. The Proprietor has decided that about

Four Hundred Acres of the magnificient Estate shall be divided into spacious allotments, varying in size:-when the same is completed by the Surveyor a more per-fect description will be notified prior to the day of Sale.

'Terms highly liberal made known in future

A. POLACK

Has received instructions to dispose of

BY PUBLIC AUCTION, ONE THOUSAND WETHERS
FIVE THOUSAND EWES, of ages from two to four years. These Sheep are perfectly clean, and never have been diseased. Further particulars made known as soon as the ages, name of the Shepherds, &c. have been received.

AFTER WHICH, 420 Mixed Herd 187 Goats
42 Mares, Horses, Geldings, &c., &c.

1,950 SHEEP. On an early day, if not shortly disposed of by

Private Contract.

BY A. POLACK, At his Sheep and Cattle Bazaar, 1950 SHEEP of the following description:---

500 Ewes, 3 years old 500 Ditto, 4 years old 250 Ditto, aged 700 Wethers, 20 months to 4 years old, now depasturing at O'Connell Plains. The Wethers are fit for immediate slaughter, and

the whole in excellent condition. A. POLACK feels much pleasure in stating, that he has received the assurance of the Proprietor, that these Sheep are perfectly free from disease, and subject to the closest inspection of the most competent judges. The Wool has re-alized from 3s. 5d. to 2s. 2d. per lb.

Terms made known at time of Sale.

SALES BY AUCTION.

#### NOTICE.

25,000 FEET CEDAR.

FOR SALE by Auction, by the undersigned, THIS DAY, at Bettington's Wharf, having been disposed of by private bargain, the sale, as advertised, will not take place.

W. HEBBLEWHITE,

Household Furniture, &c. &c. the property of Mr. W. W. Brown, on the Premises, Prince-street, nearly opposite to the Military Hospital.

By W. Hebblewhite,

On the Premises, Prince-street, on WEDNES-DAY, 18th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely. MR. HEBBLEWHITE has received directions from Mr. Brown, to sell on the day above mentioned, the whole of that Gentleman's Household Furniture, &c. &c. (prior to his de-parture for England) Comprising

Chests of Drawers Dining, Pembroke and other Tables Chairs Looking Glasses Bedsteads and Furniture

English Feather Bed and Bolster Mattrasses Bidets Brussels Carpets Rifle and Fowling Piece

Glass
A splendid eight day Clock, by Oatley, Seconds and day of the month; warranted one of the best time-keepers in the Co-With a great variety of Kitchen Utensils, and other Articles too numerous to par-

ticularize. Terms made known at time of sale. MR. HEBBLEWHITE

HAS received instructions to SELL BY AUCTION, on the arrival of the Ornel, daily expected... Chma Lacquered Tea Caddies Ditto Work Boxes Ditto Card Ditto Ditto Pope Joan Boards Ditto Inkstands

Ditto Saucers Carved Ivory Chess Men Ditto Card Cases Ditto Fans Ditto Needle Cases Ditto Paper Knives Ditto Knitting Needle Cases Ditto Desk Seals

Mother of Pearl Ditto Ditto Waist Buckles Ditto Fish Counters Ditto Cigar Cases Ditto Fish and Butter Knives Ditto Silk Winders Carved Tortoiseshell Side Combs

Indian Ink
Coloured Rice Paper Drawings

China Color Boxes China Puzzle Boxes

Lower George-street, Twelve hundred to fifteen hundred Ewes. BY A. POLACK.

At his Bazaar, opposite the Military Barracks. POLACK has received instructions to A. POLACK has received instructions to dispose of by Private Contract, twelve hundred to fifteen hundred EWES of ages, in lots of not less than four hundred. The whole are perfectly clean, and warranted not to have been diseased. They are now depasturing at Wingello, by Berrima, and will be ready for the

tup in all April.

Terms and further particulars on reference to

he Auctioneer. For Sale by Private Contract.

LORTY HEAD OF FAT CATTLE, on liberal terms.
Also, wanted immediately, an active young Man to act as Overseer at Stock Stations in the interior—character will be required. Applicants if by letter post paid. Particulars of the above at Mr. Benjamin Warby's, Mount Pleasant, near Campbell Town.

## March 27th, 1838. Engraving & Printing.

R. CLINT, HAVING hired a first-rate London Work-man, and recently purchased some additional Machinery, is now enabled to conduct his business in a style not to be excelled in England, and orders will be executed at an hour's notice, in Printing, Engraving, and other bu-

ON HAND, Bills of Exchange, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Promissory Notes Advance Notes, Copper-plate Bills of Lading, ditt Forms in great variety Hand Books Sheep and Cattle Returns Enamel Cards Door Plates, engraved in the best style

Seals ditto on Stone or Brass

siness.

George-street, opposite the Bank of Australasia. Ex "Earl of Harewood,"

RECEIVED by the above Vessel, and now on Sale, a new and fashiomable assortment of the undermentioned Goods adapted for the approaching season. Children's British and French Merino Frocks with Capes Ditto ditto Pelisses, with Pelerines

Ditto ditto very rich Children's Cloth Pelisses Ditto Cassimere, Cloth, and Merino Cloaks (Hirls' and women's Cloth and Merino ditto Boys' British and French Merino Surtouts and Trousers
Boys Cloth ditto and Suits
Mourning Collars, Habit-shirts, and Pelerines
Rich filled Silk Shawls Persians, 4-4 and veil Crape
Squirrel and Fitch Boas
Swansdown and Squirrel Stocks
Gentlemen's black Silk and Military ditto

A variety of Hair Combs and Brushes Gentlemen's and Youths' Shirts, lawn fronts Grey Nap Conting and Petersham Super Gracian, Venetian, and 4-4 Kidderminster Carpets, with Hearth Rugs A few bales of superior Blankets

An Invoice of Bonnets, &c.

JOSEPH THOMPSON, 18, King street.

Captain St. Every, "you have won; take

#### BRITISH EXTRACTS.

HOUSE OF LORDS, NOV. 20.

THE ADDRESS TO THE SPERCH. The Duke of Sussex rose to move the address. Their lordships, he could entertain no doubt, were influenced on the present occasion, with one comdevotion to her Majesty-(hear, hear) - and to assure her Majesty that they were prepared to meet her wishes, to enable her to carry into effect those measures which were deemed to be more conducive for the interests in the country, and to best cive for the interests in the country, and to best promote the happiness and prosperity of the nation. (Hear, hear.) When their lordships bore in mind the youth of the sovereign who had ascended the throne in virtue of the rights given her by the constitution of the country, and when they recollected that the charge devolved upon her within one month after the period fixed by a statute for recognising the Sovereign of England as capable of assuming the reins of government, he thought he had some cause to express the opinion. thought he had some cause to express the opinion, that their lordships would cheerfully respond to that their fordships would cheerfully respond to the appeal which her Majeety had been graciously pleased to make to them. He could not help thinking, that their lordships, in addressing the throne on this occasion, would take an opportu-nity, not only of expressing their attachment and devotion to her Majesty, but likewise of noticing those gracious expressions which were ultered from the throne when her Majesty addressed their lordships on the occasion of closing the last par-liament—expressions which he could never forget -in which her Majesty informed the legislature, that she hailed with pleasure the mitigation of the severity of the criminal law, as an auspicious comseverity of the criminal law, as an auspicious com-moncement of her reign. It was not for him to take up the position of dictating to their lordships for what he felt himself; but, combining all the circumstances to which he had referred, he trusted might be allowed to express his conviction, that when the chroniclers at a future period should have to record the anuals of her reign, which had so auspiciously commenced, and which, with the blessings of God, he trusted, would be continued blood, but would not be written in letters of blood, but would commemorate a glorious period of prosperity, the triumph of peace, the spreading of general knowledge, the advancement of the arts and manufactures, the diffusion of commerce the content of all classes of society, and the gene ral welfare of the country. His royal highness then noticed in succession the principle topics o the speech. No one lamented more than he did sure their lordships concurred with him. As to the circumstances connected therewith, the present was not the moment for discussing them : but it did him satisfaction to hear, that it was her Ma jesty's intention to act strictly upon the princi-ples of the quadruple treaty. The communica-tion of an extension of commerce, and new openings of commerce with Peru and Bolivia. likewise afford their lordships great satisfaction, as it was a matter of much importance that every op-portunity should be taken of extending and securing the commerce of the country in every pos sible way With respect to the affairs of Cauada, he could not avoid referring to a speech from the throne delivered by George III, of blessed memory, in annexation of that province to this country, in which his Majesty congratulated he house, expressing his satisfaction at the conquest of Canada, and the city of Montreal; more especially as it had been accomplished without loss of blood: and he (the Duke of Sussex) hoped, when the matter came under the consideration of the house, that that sentence in our reverend sovereign's speech would be a guide for their lord-ship's proceedings. He could not help expressing his gratification at the noble, generous, and disinterested manuer in which her Majesty had resigned at those rights of the crown which her predecessors had enjoyed. He was perfectly well aware, as their lordships also were, that the late king set the example, and here it would be persitted him to say that there never lived a more sitted to be persitted. mitted him to say, that there never lived a kind sovereign-(hear hear)-or one more anxious to lighton the burdons of his people. (Hear, hear.)
With respect to the condition of the destitute poo of Ireland, the municipal arrangements, and the revision of the laws relative to tithe composition, in taking these matters into consideration, their lordships ought to recollect that they concerned not the interests of Ireland only, but that they were intimately connected with their own. He hoped that the feverish feelings which existed on this topic would be dissipated, and that when the subject came before their lordships for their consideration, it would be calmly discussed. He thought he might flatter himself with the assur ance that he should have the support of the no ble duke opposite-(hear, hear)-the Duke of Wellington. He entertained the utmost respect for the noble duke. (Hear, hear.) He well knew his diligence, his activity and his honesty. (Hear, hear.) He perceived his activity in car-rying forward the Poor Law Amendment Bill, which was a great boon to the country. It was but justice to the noble duke to state this; and having stated it, he thought it right to advert to a statement made by the noble duke, that he was anxious, if ministers were in the same situation at present as they were last year, to have those questions which had been so repeatedly agitated parliament set at rest-(hear, hear;) and as far as that noble duke could acquiesce in the measures coming from that (the ministerial) side of the house, he would do so. His royal highness in conclusion said, he moved the address, to prove his loyalty and attachment to his niece and his sovereign; and he would not conceal this fact, that independently of that, he entertained

the address. The address, which is, of course, an echo to the speech, was read by the Lord Chancellor, from the woolsack. Lord Portman seconded the address. The Duke of Wellington rose with the greatest satisfaction, to give his entire assent to the address, as also to the speech of the illustrious duke who proposed, and the noble lord who seconded it. He had so little objection to the most graclous speech from the throne, and the address, that he should not have felt it necessary to say single word in reference to either, if he did no himself called upon to discharge an act of duty towards his sovereign at the commencement of her reign. The illustrious duke was pleased to advert to some expressions which had llen from him at the close of the last sessions He recollected those expressions perfectly well, and nothing had since occurred to make him change his mind on the subject. He had only to add, that the speech from the throne, and the value given to it by the speeches of the illustrious duke and the noble lord, tended greatly to facilitate the execution of the proposed arrang

that affection for her father which he never could forget; and he must be permitted further to say

that, with the most reverend prelate at the head of the church, the president of the council at the

time, and the noble duke opposite, he (the Duke of Sussex) was present at the birth of that illus-

trious princess, and he was sure the noble duke

felt an interest in her proceedings, and would

co operate with them on the present occasion in

The Duke of Sussex shortly afterwards brought up the answer of the speech, which was unani m susly agreed to.

On the motion of Lord Melbourne, the Earl of Shaftesbury was re-appointed chairman of the committees in their lordship's house. Adjourced at a quarter before seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, November 20. THE ADDRESS TO THE SPEECH.

The Speaker having read her Majesty's most

aracious speech from the throne.

Lord Leves on rose for the purpose of propose g an address to her dajesty, and in the course of his speech said, that perce was one of those principles to which the present ministry stood riedged at a time when peace was desined im-possible to be maintained, and that pledge they

had redeemed without in the slightest degree implicating the national honor. Amongst other matters to which he would advert was, the extension of the commerce of this country, and the propagation of more liberal notions concerning trade with foreign nations; and in this view he was sure the house must learn with satisfaction that her Majesty had been enabled to conclude a treaty of commerce with the confederation of Peru and Bolivia, and that hopes might be fairly entertained of concluding similar treaties with other foreign powers. It must certainly be admitted that trade in this country received a severe shock to which all commercial countries are liable, and which no effort of government could at all times avert. But while he congratulated the house on the gradual improvement tiliated the house of the gradual improvement in trade, he could refrain from expressing his admiration of the patience displayed by the manufacturing classes under no inconsiderable suffering (cheers); and when contrasted with the outrages which had taken place in for aer times, and which only aggrevated the evils they sought to remedy, with the patience recently exhibited, he could not but exult in the conduct of the present time, as a proof not only of the confidence of the people in the present government, but also of their increased intelligence and good sense. He felt that no law on the subject of the sense. He reit that no naw on the subject of the Irish Municipal Reform Bill would be satisfac-tory, that did not meet the reasonable wishes of the Irish people, and he should think that the house would not assent to the measure that did not place the Irish people on a perfect equality with any other portion of the empire. He con-cluded by expressing a hope that the house would agree unanimously in the address which he had the honor of moving, and sat down amilet loud shearing. amidst loud cheering.

Mr. Gibson Craig perfectly agreed with what

had fallen from his honorable friend, and secon

ded the address.

Mr. Wakely then addressed the house at considerable length in order to propose three amend-ments to the address, to the effect—1st, That the house would assure her Majesty that they would take into their earliest consideration the necessity of extending the suffrage for the election of members of parliament; 2nd, to take into early consideration the necessity of protecting electors by vote, by ballot; and 3rd, the necessity of re

by vote, by ballot; and 3rd, the necessity of repealing the Septennial Act.

Mr. Hume fully concurred with the honorable
member for Finsbury (Mr. Wakely), that the object of his amendments were necessary for the
welfare of the country; but he did not think
this a proper time to discuss them—they ought
not to be carried by a side wind, but separately
canvassed and discussed; he would therefore oppose the amendments.

Lord John Russell admitted the fault, if fault t were, that her Majesty's Minister did not wish on that the first day of Queen Victoria meeting her parliament, in a balanced state of party and divided state of opinion, to bring forward any question that might render it necessary for genlemen, in vindication of their own consistency and in prosecution of their own opinion, to rais angry discussion, and to carry that discussion further into a division. The honorable member asked him and the house whether they would asked him and the house whether they would support his amendments—namely, the extension of suffrage, vote by ballot, and repeal of the Septennial Act. With professional dexterity he had made up these three powders in three different papers—making, in fact, the same medicine. He should not now go into the arguments by which these meditated changes in our constitution were compared or approach. tion were supported or opposed; but as some thing like a challenge had been given him by the honorable member on that head, he felt himself called on to say how far these three subjects were, or ought to be, considered to be bound up or connected with the great question of reform which had been so happily in his opinion) ad-justed by the Reform Hill. He would not go the length required by the honorable member, as a medicine for the evils complained of, though he admitted that the constituency, in many in stances, had been corrupted and intimidated to a lamentable extent. He would admit, too, that parts of the Reform Bill had been perverted so as to be productive of great inconvenience and vexation to the bona fide elector, whilst he thought that a great alteration and improvement might be produced in the system of taking the registration of voters. He decidedly oppoamendment of the honorable member and he hoped he would not divide the house upon the question. He trusted he should carry to her Majesty an address containing au unanispeech from the throne.

Sir Robert Peel commenced by stating it as

his belief, that Parliament should not be called upon on the first day of the session to give direct pledges on any subject or measure. He thought t better for the Crown to content itself with intimating generally the measures which it meant The right honorable baronet then to propose. The right honorable baronet then proceeded. I give to that address, therefore my, equiescence, my entire and unqualified acquies cence—(loud cheers)—because I must say that, independently of my desire on this occasion to avoid the opportunity of contentious debate still less the necessity of amendment, the address is so worded that he must be very critical and fastidious indeed who could find fault with it (-Hear, hear). At the same time, it is right should say, I reserve my opinion upon every measure alluded to in that address.—(Hear.) cautiously abstain from giving any pledge to any of the measures addressed to Parliament from the throne, or to say to which any reference is made in the address. I disclaim any acquies cence in the facts. I cannot take them for granted and I necessarily, therefore abstain from either giving any opinion upon them or pledge on the subject. (Cheers.) I shall, therefore, acting on the principles I have avowed, and looking at the terms in which the address is proposed, have the greatest satisfaction in giving it that acquiescence which I thought, till I had heard the speech from the honorable gentleman opposite, would proba bly have been unanimous. That amendment appears to have been proposed under the impression that her Majesty's government were com posed of what the honorable member called squeezable materials. (Laughter.) I have no doubt that the main object of the amendment was not any hope that the house would acquiesce in it, but in the hope that by a conjoint squeez of squeezable materials, he should get some satis factory statemen; from her Majesty's govern-ment upon the points on which he was anxious to obtain information. (Laughter.) I rejoice that the noble lord has defeated the expectations of his honorable supporter. (Cheers.) For with respect to the reform bill, and the other measure led to by his honorable supporter—(laughter the noble lord had not shewn himself of suc squeezable materials has the honorable gentle man supposes—(laughter)—he has declined tak ing any of the powders of the honorable gentle man—(increased laughter)—notwithstanding the gracious manner in which he offered them (Continued laughter.) And the honorable gen tleman must, he thought, see that so far as the nuble lord is concerned, he has entirely failed in producing what he naturally thought would be he result. (Great laughter.) The right honor able baronet then went on to express his surpris that those honorable members who first supported the reform bill, should at this time be so anxious to support it, and concluded as follows -Does the honorable gentleman ask us to give his party the means of obtaining a predominance for their opinions? For my part, I, for one, will not consent to further changes in the representation but on other grounds than the apprehension that it would strengthen hi party. I will not consent to further change, because of the evils which must of necessity arise from constant political agitation. (Cheers.)

should have the same confidence in the good sense of the people of England that I now have. I believe that even in that case they would still be in a minority. (Cheers.) It is not on that account that I oppose the honorable gentlemen opposite who would not be able to secure a majority for their opinions. But confident as I am of that, I am not prepared to incur all the other evils which must result from a further change in the representative system of the country. I shall therefore, find it necessary to oppose myself to the proposition of the honorable member for Finsbury, on this occasion; and whenever the particular measures, the ballot, the extention of suffrage, and the repeal of the septennic act, are brought forward in this house, I shall be perfectly prepared to discuss them in detail. I shall be prepared to go into the discussion with a perfect confidence of the grounds on which I shall oppose the honorable member; and the more shall I be confident in the result of the de bate in consequence of the declaration made by the noble lord opposite (Lord John Russell. But I also have a p erfect confidence in the good sense of the people of England, whatever be the fate of those questions. (Cheers.) I have a per fect confidence in the security of the church and state, because they have the support of the intelligent people of this country. The people know gent people of this country. The people know that to those institutions the prosperity and glory of this country are due, and they are therefore rooted in their hearts. The honorable baronet sat down amidst the loudest cheers.

Mr. Ward said, he must support the amend

The house then divided, when there appeared-For the amendment..... 20 Against it..... 509 Majority against it ..... 489

#### AN DIEMEN'S LAND AND NEW SOUTH WALES PRODUCE.

Bark, Mimosa £10 to £12; Extract of ditte none; Flax, £18 to £25; Hides, 21d to 31. Oil.
Southern, £39 to £52; Elephants', —; Oil
Sperm, £84; Head Matter, £90; Pearl Shell,
£3 per ton; Skins Seal, £3 to £6; Kangaroo, s to 5s; Whalebone, £135 to £150; Wheat, 55s 38 to 58; Whatehole, 28 to 28 4d per lb; Good, 18 8d to 18 11d; Middling, 18 2d to 18 6d; Ordinary, 11d to 18 1d; in the grease, 7d to 18 6d; Wood Cedar, fine, 8d per foot; Ditto Planks,

COTTON .- The Liverpool market continuing brisk has occasioned an improvement in the demand here, and a very good business has been done in East India establishing an advance on the prices of the last public sale of 1d to 1d per the prices of the last points are of at 0 44 per lb., and the private purchases since our last amount to 3000 bales, the principal portion of which was taken for export and speculation; for public sale on Friday next 138 bales Egyptian, and 900 bales East India are advertised. This afternoon 3! bales Surat at public sale sold at stiffer prices, ord. 41d per lb .- London

New Price Current, November 10, 1837. New York papers to the 17th ult. are recoived and bring down the proceedings of congress to the 14th ult. The House of Representatives, after long debating, had resolved, by a majority of 120 to 107, to postpone the further consideration of the Sub-Treasury Bill, the object of which was to separate the Government from the Banks, until the next session of Congress. It was stated, by the mover of the resolution, that t was not his object to defeat the measure, but, in deference to the opinion of his constituents the citizens of New York), to afford time for considering it in all its bearings. Several democonsidering it in all its bearings. Several democratic members voted for the resolution. As this was the "great measure" of Government, its postponement was regarded as a defeat. The house had previously passed the Treasury Note Bill by a majority of 127 to 98. It was expected that the Secretary of the Treasury would fix the interest at 6 per cent. The appearance of commercial affairs seems to have rather improved. There had been a revolution in Secretary proved. There had been a revolution in Santa Fe. New Mexico. Some malcontents had ap-Per, New Mexico. Some marcontents and appeared in arms near the capital. Don Alvino Peres, the Governor, went out to subdue them. The rebels, headed by Jose Gonsoles, defeated the troops, on the 12th of August; and, next day, having taken them prisoners, murdered the Governor and all his principal officers, and placed the rebel chief at the head of the Government .pshire Telegraph and Nov. 13.)

Trade.-By the arrival of the ship Georg Washington, at Liverpool, on Tuesday, we have received New York papers to the 9th ult. The financial affairs of the States were gradually improving. From the South the accounts re ceived respecting the cotton crops were very fa-vourable, and in Wall-street the merchants had begun to boast how they had got out of their worst difficulties. Trade had greatly increased both in the Northern and Southern States.

Improvement in Steam Boats-A correspon lent at Broadstairs informs us that on Monday last a small steamer, constructed on an entirely new principle, put into that harbour on he passage from London to Ramsgate, in consequence of an accident to her boiler. This boat, instead of being worked by paddle wheels placed at the sides of the vessel, is propelled by a kind of screw fixed to the keel, which works altogether under water. The impelling machine re sembles in shape a corkscrew, and is placed in the keel, in the direction from head to stern. The vessel was propelled from London to Broad-stairs at the rate of nine miles an hour, and the accident which prevented its completing the passage to Ramsgate, was altogether unco nected with the new mode of propulsion. Or Tuesday morning, the repairs being completed, she proceeded to Rumsgate, and the inventor in tended proceeding thence on an experimental cruise to Dover and Folkestone. We understand that he has secured his invention by a patent, and that one of the steam-packet companies intend putting the principle into practice on a large scale. The advantages of the invention would be to diminish the swell at pre ent occasioned by steamers in river navigation and it would also be better adapted for see voyages than the paddle wheels, which in rough seas are often out of the water. The inventor is a farmer, his name our correspondent does not mention.

Sir Robert Peel was present at the review held in Frankfort on the 18th of October, the anniversary of the battle of Leipzic. On the following day he set off for Munich. where it was hi intention to make a short stay. Sir Robert's mansion in Privy gardens is ordered to be pre-pared for his reception by the 15th instant, the day of the meeting of Parliament.

# Scene in a Gambling House.

One evening in a house of public resort in Port-au-Prince, a few of the inhabitants were seated round a table, waiting until a sufficient number of persons arrived to enable them to commence play. At length one of them called out, "who will play," "I will play," said the captain of a the time in the town; and, taking the box, threw the dice, to win or lose, as he thought, the amount of a small sum of money which was put upon the table. Of course he was ignorant of the game-at all believe, however, that if I gave the honorable gentienen opposite a cart blanche to cut and hack and cure the constitution for themselves, I "Monsieur le Commandant," exclaimed

up your winnings; at the same time pushing towards him several bags of gold. At the appearance of their contents, the captain of the frigate shrunk back with astonishment, supposing he had only run the risk of winning or losing the small sum he saw on the table, which did not exceed a few crown pieces, (probably counters;) and, gently pushing from him the bags, addressed the party thus:—"Gentlemen, I should be wanting, not only in good manners, but in common honesty, if I were to appropriate to myself these sums, the winning of which I never, in the least degree, contemplated; having only, as I thought, played for the trifling sum I saw lying on the table. I cannot, therefore, look upon this enormous quantity of gold as properly my right.' Sir," said captain St. Every, " you must take it; for if you had lost, you would have been obliged to pay the same sum." "You are mistaken, Sir," replied the naval cap-tain, "if you think so. I do not conceive my honor endangered in refusing to pay a debt which I never contracted, nor in refusing to accept of so large a sum, which I never entertained an idea of winning. 'Monsieur le Commandant,' rejoined captain St. Every, elevating his voice to the highest pitch, "if you had lost, you sHOULD have paid, I would have made you do There was in this language, and in tone in which the words were delivered an evident desire of provocation, which could not escape the notice of the naval captain; and he answered it in a similar manner. The result was a challenge, which the exertions of the by-standers were not able to prevent. "Sir," said captain St. Every to his adversary, "as do not wish to take any advantage over you, which my own ability in the use of the sword and pistols gives me, I will offer you terms of equality. Let a pistol be brought here instantly, and charged; and the chance of the dice shall determine which of the two shall blow out the other's brains." "Accepted," replies the captain of the French frigate." A feeling of horror agitated the whole of the society present several persons left the room, trembling for the consequences, and resolved not to be witnesses of the bloody conflict; while others more hardened in their nature, and excited by a brutal curiosity, approached nearer to the combatants, who were sitting exactly opposite to each other, and separated only by a table four feet in width. Whilst a third person was loading the pistol, the silence of death pervaded the assembly, and the calm sonly interrupted by some words between the adversaries, but not of an aggrevating nature; for it was observed that they nlone preserved a coolness of temper in these fearful moments. When the pistol was charged each of the parties minutely examined it: and, finding it in proper order, one of them placed it on the table, on which were lying, in two heaps, the dice. Each drew out three, and it was decided that the naval captain should have the first throw. He took up the box with a firm hand, and putting into it the instruments which were to award him either his life or death, he shook them, and threw ELEVEN! " That's a good throw, commandant," said Captain St. Every, suspending for a minute his throw, "The chance is in your favor; but listen to me: if it turns out, as it appears to me it will, that fortune has favoured you, I beg you will have neither mercy nor pity upon me; for, rest assured you shall have none from me. Moreover, I should consider either as a coward that would think of sparing the other.' "Sir," observed the commandant, "I do not stand in need of your impertinent remoustrances to teach me how to act in this or any other affair," St. Every then took the box, and having put into it the dice, threw them : they numbered FIF-TEEN!! The company present were now horror-stricken. Monsieur le Commandant calmly rose from his seat, and presenting to his antagonist-or rather to his enemy-the firm attitude of a brave man, was thus addressed by him: - "Your life belongs to me, Sir," throwing down the dice on the table, and taking the pistol in his hand. 'Recommend your soul to God.' " l'ire, Sir," replied the commandant, placing his hand on his heart, "an honest man is al-ways ready to —"." He was not allowed to finish the sentence. St. Every's ball scattered his brains about the room, and also upon the persons of several of those who were present! After this horrible catas trophe, upon which the public voice was most loud against Baptain St. Every, that officer was no longer looked upon but with horror, and was avoided and shunned by almost every person in the colony, which treatment he acknowledged by expressions of hatred and disdain. At length, on the breaking out of the insurrection at St. Domingo, he entered the service of the enemy. (i. e. the English,) and served as captain under General Sir Thomas Maitland, in which he displayed proofs of great bravery, as well as the most consumate skill in the art of war. The insurgents owed almost all their success to his talents, even to their last battle at Ivois, near Thuron, where he was killed by a ball in the ribs at the very moment victory declared for him. -Frazer's Magazine.

HUMAN DOGS. (From Colburn's New Monthly Magazine.)

The "comical dog" is an animal possessing his amiable side, and this it is :-his jokes may sometimes occasion, evil to himself but they never are directed to work ill to others. A comical dog is neither a satirist nor a snecrer, he will never make you blush for a fault, nor turn pale at the redicule of a personal defect. No man was ever christened a comical dog upon the strength of slipping the chair from his neighbour as he is preparing to seat himself; nor for putting a detonating ball into a friend's cigar; nor for filling a bed with cowage, shocing a poor cat with walnut shells, nor for leaving | shilling and take up sixpence-that is, if he you a trap to tumble over at the head of the be well watched; if not, he might perhaps

stairs. Neither can a fool readily obtain the mistake the colour of the coin, and abstract enviable distinction. The French have a a sovereign. A dirty dog will take children separate name for that description of joker, into a pastry-cook's shop and not treat them, whom they call a farceur, and his proverbial or call on his nephew at Eton, and go incipidity differs toto calo from the rasciness away without tipping him. But it is impossible to describe all his "little ways," of a comical dog, In some respects a farceur resembles what in England is called an noted in the comical dog, that the vein of humour he possesses in himself he liberally attributes to others; and the boiling over of his exuberant spirit is manifested in bestowing that epithet, with a joyous poke in the ribs, on the first person he meets. Those who are old enough to remember Billy Lewis, that prince of comical dogs, well know what

we mean. A "happy dog," and a "lucky dog" as the adjuncts imply, have no reference to the status, temperament, or permanent condition of the animal, but only to some fortunate accident, and for the time being. It has also this singularity of meaning, that the phrase is never employed by a speaker standing himself in the same joyous predicament. Thus a bachelor may deem a bridegroom during his honeymoon a happy dog; but no Benedict ever called his marrying friend by

that name. A "sad dog" is not (as the contrast to the phrase "happy dog" seems to imply) a me-lancholy animal; the schoolboy's translation of tristis canis notwithstanding. A sad dog is, commonly a very merry fellow; but he is one whose merriment arises from the enjoyment of things sometimes designated as " pleasant but wrong." A sad dog, however must not be confounded with a mere debauche who is, indeed, a selfish egotist, and in no respect entitled to range under the head of canis generosus. A sad dog must have some releeming qualities. To make this matter clear it will be sufficient to note that Charles Surface is the type of the sad dogs, though it were desirable that Sheridan should have made out the claim by traits of a somewhat less equivocal character. In the play in question we have an aptillustration of the force of the word sad. Joseph Surface is, as we all know, in a physical sense, the saddest animal of the two; but his atrabilarious formality only excludes him the more from the chance of being reckoned a sad dog: the most that it can do for him is to have him set

down as a sad villian. A "surly dog" belongs to the second section of curs: and is also denominated a surly hound, from an imputed want of so ciality in the hunting varieties of the quadruped dogs. A surly dog needs no descrip tive illustration; there are few families with out a few of the species in them-and they are never found without making their quali ties painfully perceptible. The observant naturalist will distinguish between two varieties of this species-the good-natured surly dog, and the ill-natured surly dug. Of the former it is said, that his bark is worse than his bite; whereas the latter is dangerous, and should not be suffered at large in ous, and shound not society without a clog,

A interty dog is a on whose name sufficiently denotes its nature, It is also sometimes called, by a figure of speech, a mangy hound-probably in allusion to its

"itching palm."

A ' lazy dog' is to be found in all ranks of life; but, if it exists among the privi-leged classes, it is not so called. Lazy dogs, when their bread is not dependent on their ndustry, are a vast improvement on the concern them, and whose unproductive industry is more dangerous than all the idleness of all the frages consumere nati in

existence. A "dirty dog" is the most villanous cur of the species. This variety is by no means to be confounded with the hungry dog, who eats dirty pudding-that is to say, when he cannot get anything to feed upon: a dirty dog is one who takes delight in his etat, and is never so happy as when he is engaged in a dirty action. Observe, too, that the amount of the gain has nothing to do with the pleasure. The shirking a twopenny turnpike is with such a dog, as good an excuse for a lie, as the turning out of a ministry; and he i as much pleased at cheating the housemaid of her perquisite on quitting a friend's house as if it were the gain of balf his income. A dirty dog will borrow an odd volume from your library without meaning to return it, in the expectation that he may thereby one day get the mutilated set a bargain. He will go out of town expressly to avoid asking a country friend to dinner. If he goes with a maiden sister to the city to receive her dividends, he will let her pay the coach, because the business is hers; and he will swear to his shoemaker that the boots do not fit him, in order to have an excuse for taxing the bill. A dirty dog always suspects the world to be in a conspiracy to cheat him; but he is especially cautious when he is abroad. In Paris he seeks a lodging au quatrieme, and dines a trente sous, because he won't be done. Upon the same highminded consideration, he refuses the postilion his pour boire, because it is not so set down in the bond. He remembers to forget the garcon in discharging his bill at the inn, and consents to be dragged before the mayor rather than pay for his supper, like the rest of the world. At home, a dirty dog calls for a pint of Madeira, and having go it, drinks it every drop-even though he gets a fit of sickness into the bargain-because, as he says, he must pay for it. When he is ill, he gives his doctor a pound instead of a guinea, and uses more diplomacy to smuggle a gratuitous visit than went to the construction of the Belgian protocols; and this, too, at the very moment when he is acknowledging his obligation for life and health. A dirty dog refuses to pay his son's debts, because he is a minor: and would plead the statue of limitation against his own creditor, though the loan might possibly have saved him from the gallows. At a charity sermon for the starving Highlanders, he will put down a

because there are things which we cannot odd dog. There is this peculiarity to be know without being supposed to have learned them by one's own practice, and which self-respect, therefore, forbids us to mention.

Smoking and Snuff.—Tobacco belongs to the class of drugs called narcotics, and is possessed of many of their most noxious qualities. The excessive use of tobacco, in whatever shape it is taken, heats the blood. hurts digestion, wastes the fluid, and relaxes the nerves. Smoking is particularly injurious to lean, hectic, and hypocondraical persons: it creates an unnatural thirst, leading to the use of spirituous liquors: it increases indolence, and confirms the lazy in the habits they have acquired; above all, it is pernicious to the young laying the foundation of future misery. I am, therefore, glad to see that our young men have very generally abandoned the obnoxious and unbecoming custom, lately so prevalent, of smoking in the street. A patient of mine, a young officer of dragoons, who was quite an amateur smoker, and he used to boast of the number of cigars he could smoke in a day, produced parylism by his folly, and had he not abandoned the practice, he would in all probability have lived but a very short time. The use of tobacco in the form of snuff is still more objectionable than smoking, on account of its narcotic quality. Snuff is improper in cases of apoplexy, lethargy, deafness, and other diseases of the head. The use of snuff is likewise extremely dangerous to the consumptive, to those afflicted with internal ulcers, or who are subject to spitting blood. Snuff taking is an uncleanly habit—it vitiates the organs of smell : tail ts the breath, ultimately weakens the faculty of sight, by withdrawing the humours from the eyes; impairs the sense of hearing; renders breathing difficult; deprayes the appetite; and, if taken too copiously, gets nto and effects the stomach, injuring in a high degree the organs of digestion.—Curtis on Health,

Powerful Inducement.-The followng tempting invitation appears upon a window in the Elysian neighbourhood of Seven Dials :- "Stop! stop! Here you may get the regular knock-me-down, sewme-up, do-me-brown, ask-me-how, comet-strong, out-and out, genuine never-split, cream of the valley, price two-pence the glass, including a rusk and a dash of car-

#### VARIETIES.

An honest French dragoon in the service of Louis the Fourteenth, having caught a man of whom he was jealous, in the room with his wife, after some words, told him he would let him essape that time, but if ever he found him there again, he'd throw his hat out of the window. Notwithstanding this terrible threat, in a very Lw days he caught the spark in the same place, and was as good as his word. Knowing what he had lone, he posted away to a place where the King was, and throwing himself at his Majesty's feet, implored his pardon. The King asked him what his offence was? he told him breed of mischief-makers and marplots, the story, and how he had thrown his hat out whose self-ignorance and presumption in- of the window. Well, well, said the King, duce them to meddle with what does not laughing, I very readily forgive you, considring the provocation I the right to throw his hat out of the window. Yes, and may it please you, my liege, said the dragoon, but his head was in it. Was it so? replied the king: well, my word is passed.

When a Brooms Country girl catches a smack, she says, "If it was any one but you, I should make a fuss about it."—Broome Courier.

"Mr. Snooks, what do you value my serrices at a day?" asked an apprentice just after dinner. "Well, I reckon about four cents halfpenny." "Well, then, here's three cents-I'm off for the rest of the day."

Wid Man of the Woods .- A regular Casper Hauser' has been found in the back woods of Indiana. He is about 15 years of age, is quite wild, knows no human language, and although domiciliated in the family of a Mr. Clarke, with every comfort around him, he daily endeavours to escape to the forest. He devours small birds, nuts, and raw deer's flesh; and the only indication of humanity he has yet given, besides wearing the form of man, and developing a savage kind of reason, is the falling violently in love with a servant girl in the family. A more perfect Orson, or wild man of the woods, has never been seen either in this or any other country.

A Concise Description.—The most pithy description I ever heard given of a crowd. was delivered in one sentence by a Frenchman, at a late fire. As the mischief and danger increased, the mob, of course, became highly delighted, and the thieves began to hustle those persons who had staid to put their small clothes on before they came out. A Frenchman who had stood up to this crisis, buttoned his pockets, and prepared to depart, observing with a shrug, as be looked back at the assemblage " Dere is

mosh roscal here." The following advertisement appeared in a Bristol paper: - 'To Master Bakers.' - A journeyman baker wishes to obtain work. The advertiser fears god, has a thorough knowledge of the business, and is a member of the Temperance Society. Preference will be given to a place where no baking is done on the Lord's day. Address, &c. Temperance Hotel.'

Terms of Advertisements.—For eight lines and under 2s. 6d and Ono Penny for every line above eight, for each insertion --Orders with Advertisements must state how often they are to be inserted, or they will be continued until countermanded to be inserted, or they will be continued until countermanded and charged accordingly. - All Letters must be Post Paid at the Office, No. 7, Colomade, Jordgo Street.

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