

We understand that it is the intention of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Australia to leave Hobart for the interior on Monday next, the 7th instant, and that he will consecrate the Churches and Burial Grounds at the following places:—

Table listing locations and dates for the Bishop's consecration: Hamilton (May 8), Jericho (10), Ross (11), Perth (12), Richmond (19), Newtown (29).

His Lordship will also hold confirmations as follows:— New Norfolk Monday, May 7, at 12 o'clock A.M. Hamilton Tuesday, — 8, at half-past 10. Bothwell Wednesday—9, " Jericho, Thursday—10, " Ross, Friday—11, " Perth, Saturday—12, " Launceston Monday—14, at 11 " Longford Tuesday—15, at 11 P.M. Richmond Saturday—19, at 11 A.M. Sorell Sunday—20, at 3 P.M. Newton Sunday—29, at 11 A.M.

St. George's Church will be consecrated on May 20th, and a confirmation will be held at St. David's on the 28th instant, at 11 A.M. The Candidates for Trinity parish, and those at Clarence plains, to whom it may be more convenient than to attend at Richmond, are to be in attendance at St. David's Church on the above mentioned day.

In reply to several inquiries respecting the geographical situation of Toronto, late York, the capital and seat of government in Upper Canada, our readers will find its position (if not marked in their maps) to be about 43° 33' N. lat., and 79° 10' W. long. The town is on the north west border of Lake Ontario, and is 370 miles from Montreal, the journey to which place, performed in steam-boats, is at the low rate of 14s. for adults.

Birth.

On Monday the 21st instant, Mrs. Smith, more, of Market-street, of a Son.

Married.

On Saturday last, by License, at St. James's Church, Mr. Thomas Rattray, of Goulburn; to Ann, fourth daughter of Mr. George Rainy, of Sydney.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BETWEEN THIS AND OUR NEXT PUBLICATION.

THIS DAY—Isaac Simmons & Co. Suburban Allotments, and two of the Glenallan Estate. Hebblewhite, at Rooms, Household Furniture, &c. &c. Hebblewhite, at Rooms, Brussels and Kidderminster Carpets, &c. Blackman, at Rooms, 100 Pair of Blankets.

FRIDAY—Polack, at Bazaar, splendid Landau and Harness.

Polack, at Bazaar, Carriages, Gigs, &c. Polack, at Bazaar, Horses, &c. Polack, at Bazaar, Fifty Cows. Polack, at Bazaar, Carriage Horses.

ADVERTISEMENT.

To the Editor of the Sydney Gazette.

SIR,—The Commercial Journal of Saturday published a letter from "A Lover of Justice," purporting to be a critique on my performance in the late Fare at the Court of Requests, to which I shall briefly reply.

I have always been of opinion, that to ensure perfect success, a Manager should not himself be a Performer. The result of the late Fare has tended more than ever to confirm me in my previous impression. If success be any criterion, I think I may safely plume myself on my abilities as a Manager and my failure as an actor, (if it seems my part on this "my first appearance on any stage," was too trifling to attract the notice of the Editor of the Sydney Gazette) will only serve as an inducement to me to adhere to the line of business for which I am best adapted.

As an earnest of my intention to "stick to my last," I may mention to you (though I should not wish the affair to get abroad just yet) that I am at the present moment actively engaged in rehearsing a new Fare to be produced on another stage, entitled "Mister Jacob Josephson; or, the robbery of 1824," which will come off, I anticipate, with the greatest effect.

The article, has, however, made a mistake in detailing the plot of the piece, scarcely creditable to "A Lover of Justice." I did become Mr. Cameron's security for a sum of money advanced by Mrs. Levy, which sum, I believe, was refunded, with the exception of a trifling balance, amounting at the utmost to not more than three pounds, when Mrs. Levy became Mr. Cameron's debtor to the amount of twenty; but I did not "endeavour to get this security set aside."

On the contrary, I admitted that I had given such a security and was ready to abide by it, if it was not the opinion of the Commissioner that it had already been more than satisfied. A letter from me to Mrs. Levy to this effect was produced to the Commissioner and read in open Court.

In conclusion, I have only to observe that "A Lover of Justice" has formed a most accurate conception of my habits and tastes, I have always been a sincere friend to, and an ardent admirer of female beauty, when combined with modesty.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c. W. KERR.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having purchased a most handsome CHARIOT, which he intends to convert into a MOURNING COACH, hopes that those persons whom in the order of Divine Providence should require the same, will be pleased to favour him with their orders. Application to made to

MR. HENRY THOMAS, UNDERTAKER, Clarence-street North.

LONG LIVE THE QUEEN.

N.B.—TWO APPRENTICES WANTED.

In the estate of Long & Wright, and Richards & Co.

At a Meeting of the Creditors of these Insolvents held this day, the Trustees submitted a Report of their proceedings, and declared a Dividend of Five Shillings in the Pound to be paid on the 2nd June, on such Bills and Accounts as are brought in and admitted before the 30th Instant.

(Signed) GAVIN RALSTON, ACCOUNTANT. Sydney, 19th May, 1838.

TO BE LET,

FOR a Term of Years that may be agreed upon, a VERANDAH HOUSE, situated at the corner of Windmill and Fort-streets, containing seven Rooms, Kitchen, Cellar, also a Garden and Out-house, well of Water, &c.

The above will be found suitable for a general Family, Captains of Vessels, &c. &c. For further particulars apply to Mr. JOHN CLARKE, the Proprietor, on the Premises.

SALES BY AUCTION.

POLACK'S SALES.

Splendid Landau and Harness.

BY A. POLACK, On FRIDAY next, the 25th instant, at twelve o'clock precisely, THE most SPLENDID LANDAU ever imported into the Colony, nearly new, and in first-rate condition.

A L S O,

A FOUR-HORSE HARNESS complete, mounted with elegant Brass Furniture

A. POLACK has been instructed to state, that the above Carriage and Harness are not to be equalled in the Colony either for beauty or quality, and are only sold on account of the Proprietor returning to Europe.

Terms made known at time of sale.

CARRIAGES, GIGS, &c.

On FRIDAY next, the 25th instant, at twelve o'clock precisely,

BY A. POLACK,

At his Bazaar,

TWO London-built CHARIOTS, patent Axles, &c.

One Colonial-built Gig

One ditto new, with patent Axles

One English built Stanhope, very little worn, with Collier's patent Axles, &c.

One English Landau

AFTER WHICH,

A Carriole and Pair of Horses, steady in Harness.

Terms made known at time of sale.

HORSES, &c.

On FRIDAY next, the 25th instant, at twelve o'clock precisely,

BY A. POLACK,

At his BAZAAR,

THREE BROOD MARES and Foals

Three Saddle Horses

Two Draught ditto

One Horse, Cart and Harness.

Terms made known at time of sale.

FIFTY COWS.

On FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at Twelve o'clock precisely,

BY A. POLACK,

At HIS CATTLE BAZAAR,

now running at "Broomfield," near Bong Bong, the Estate of George Riley, Esq., from whose very superior Herds they have been selected with great care.

Terms made known at time of sale.

N.B.—The above will be delivered at Broomfield immediately after the sale.

CARRIAGE HORSES.

On FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 12 o'clock precisely,

BY A. POLACK,

At HIS HORSE AND CATTLE BAZAAR,

PAIR OF FIRST-RATE CARRIAGE HORSES, of the "Mantrap" and "Cleveland" Breed, rising six years old, perfectly quiet in double and single harness, and never having done much work, are deserving of particular attention.

Terms made known at time of sale.

TIMOR PONIES.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at twelve o'clock precisely,

BY A. POLACK,

At HIS HORSE AND CATTLE BAZAAR,

TWENTY TIMOR PONIES, of a very superior description, surpassing, in beauty and action, any Welch Ponies that have ever been imported.

It has been generally acknowledged by our wealthy Graziers of experience, that "TIMOR PONIES" are the most useful stock that can be possibly placed upon an Estate.

Further particulars on reference to the Auctioneer.

AFTER WHICH,

5 Splendid Geldings, admirably adapted for Carriage, Gig or Saddle

2 Brood Mares

1 Five months old Foal

1 Gelding.

Terms made known at time of sale.

Valuable Town Property, LIVERPOOL.

BY A. POLACK,

On MONDAY, the 28th of May, at twelve o'clock precisely,

FOUR SPLENDID BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, BRICK COTTAGE, &c. &c. situate near the Church, and on the principal approach to the flourishing Town of LIVERPOOL.

LOT I.

An Allotment of Land, situate immediately opposite the Church, with a frontage of 100 feet 2 inches to Maquarie-street, with a depth of 112 feet 9 inches.

LOT II.

A Corner Allotment, adjoining the above also opposite the Church, with a frontage of 100 feet 2 inches to Maquarie-street, and 112 feet 9 inches to Elizabeth-street; on which has been erected a Brick Cottage, together with a large Brick Foundation intended for the erection of an extensive Shop and Stores.

LOT III.

An Allotment adjoining No. 2, having a frontage of 95 feet 3 inches to Elizabeth-street, by a depth of 61 feet.

The whole of the Lots are well fenced in, and have been used as Garden Ground for many years; and along the line of Elizabeth-street grows a row of the finest Oak Trees of nearly twenty years standing.

LOT IV.

A Corner Allotment next to No. 3, with a frontage of 95 feet 3 inches to Elizabeth-street, and 61 feet to George-street.

A. POLACK feels much pleasure in recommending the above valuable TOWN PROPERTY to the notice of the Public, as being at once the most splendid and convenient in the Town of Liverpool, situate as it is in the leading thoroughfare, most desirable sites for the erection of Stores, cannot be conceived; and from the rapid improvement daily making in consequence of its being on the high road to the New Country, Port Phillip, South Australia, &c. &c. promises, that ere long, Landed Property in Liverpool, will vie with that of Sydney.

Terms, liberal—Made known at time of sale.

SALES BY AUCTION.

"VAUCLUSE."

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

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

MARINE ESTATE, KNOWN AS VAUCLUSE, situate in those fine "LAND LOCKED" portions of Port JACKSON's Harbour called

Watson and Rose Bays;

Its situation is beautifully grand, as it commands a perfect view of the Head Lands, and sinuosities of the various Bays and inlets of the truly romantic 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 Mountain Range in the Western Horizon.

THE NEW SOUTH HEAD ROAD passes through the Estate 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 (particularly those with Families) might here live economically and conveniently.—The rising Village of Watson's Bay, the celebrated

Point Piper Estate, the residence of Major Gibbs, &c. &c. are contiguous, and it is within "gun shot" of the "South Head Light House" and "Flag Staff," consequently 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 from 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 magnificent Estate shall be divided into spacious allotments, varying in size—when the same is completed by the Surveyor a more perfect description will be notified prior to the day of Sale

Terms highly liberal made known in future advertisements.

Lake Bathurst.

To Newly-arrived Emigrants and others desirous of purchasing a complete Farming Establishment.

A. POLACK

BEGS leave to publicly notify, that he has received instructions from the Proprietor to dispose of by PRIVATE CONTRACT,

A first-rate Farming Establishment at Lake Bathurst, containing about

ONE THOUSAND ACRES,

On which has been erected a most substantial Cottage of four Rooms (not quite finished), a Kitchen, Barn, Men's Huts, Hurdles, &c.

About fifteen Acres are sown with the best Seed Wheat, Barley, and Oats, and about fifteen ready for the Seed; also a large Stack of Wheat unthreshed—a quantity of Stores and Slips, with the Agricultural Implements requisite for carrying on the various duties of the Farm

Sawyers and Joiners' Tools, Dairy Utensils, &c. &c.

THE LIVE STOCK CONSIST OF—

340 Ewes, 1 year to full-mouthed

13 Superior Rams, 2 to 3 years old

200 Wethers, from 18 months to full-mouthed

553 Sheep

10 Working Bullocks

With Dray, Bows, Yokes, Chains, Tarpaullins, Ropes, &c. complete.

A. POLACK feels much pleasure in being able to state positively, that a better watered Farm is not to be found in the district; the springs are excellent, and constantly filled, which admirably adapts it for a Dairy Establishment—the soil is also good, and, in fact, on reviewing the same, it may be easily mistaken for an English Farm.

Further particulars on reference to the Auctioneer.

Twelve hundred to fifteen hundred Ewes.

BY A. POLACK,

At his Bazaar, opposite the Military Barracks.

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 the Auctioneer.

960 Acres at Mulgoa.

A. POLACK,

HAS received instructions from the Proprietor, 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 Copwasture, from 36 to 40 Acres are cleared, several Huts, Stock Yards, and a Dairy have been erected.

This Farm is admirably adapted for a DAIRY FARM, and particularly suitable for a HOME-STEAD for an extensive Grazier, its distance from Sydney only 40 miles, and being bounded on the west by an extensive Government Ran extending to Cox's River, on the east by the Copwasture, north by the property of John Blandland, Esq., south by Mr. Siallorth.

For Rent and further particulars, application to be made to the Auctioneer.

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 realized from 2s. 2d. to 3s. 5d. per lb.

Terms made known at time of Sale.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SUPERIOR HERD OF CATTLE.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 12 o'clock precisely,

AT THE NEW CATTLE MARKET,

BY A. POLACK,

THIRTY COWS in Calf, and with Calves by their sides

Fifteen Heifers

Fifteen Steers

Terms made known at time of sale.

Cutter "PROVIDENCE."

BY A. POLACK,

At the Queen's Wharf, immediately on her arrival from the Hunter,

THE CUTTER "PROVIDENCE," two months old, but not yet measured, has carried 27 10-94 tons, built by Mr. Jones of Sydney, coppered and copper fastened, and well found in Spars, Riggings, and Sails.

The "Providence" from her light draught of water (only 5 feet 6 inches when full to the Hatches) and her superior sailing qualities, together with her carrying a heavy cargo for her tonnage, is admirably adapted for a Coaster.

Terms, liberal—Made known at time of sale.

Superior bred Cattle.

BY A. POLACK,

On Friday, the 16th June, 1838, at the New Cattle Market, at 12 o'clock precisely,

10 Cows in Calf, some with Calves by their sides

26 Heifers, 3 years old

42 Heifers, 2 years old

39 Steers, 2 and 3 years old

31 Male and Female Yearlings

1 Bull, a splendid Animal of the pure Durham Breed

10 Working Bullocks, in prime condition, and well trained, with two Shafters and four Leaders

1 Excellent Mare, broken in for saddle, 5 years old, an excellent Roadster, with superior action.

In recommending the above Cattle to public notice, A. POLACK begs to remark, that they are a very superior herd, and are brought to the Hammer solely on account of the Owner being about to confine himself exclusively to Sheep-farming. They are all in excellent condition and deserving of particular attention.

Terms made known at the time of Sale.

THE ESTATES OF

Raine Ville and St. Boswell's.

With a powerful Flour Mill and 3221 Acres of Valuable Lands near Bathurst,

BY A. POLACK,

On an early day, as soon as plans can be completed of the Properties.

RAINE VILLE,

A Grant from the Crown—

CONTAINS Two Thousand Acres—Two hundred of which are cleared and fenced in, and one hundred Acres in a high state of cultivation, together with a large Garden well stocked with a variety of Fruit Trees, &c. On this Estate has been erected a large Cottage, containing seven Apartments, with a sunk Stone Cellar & Store.

St. Boswell's,

A Purchase from the Crown,

Adjoins "Raine Ville," to the East, and contains 1221 Acres, of which about 30 Acres are in cultivation, with a

WATER GRINDING MILL, Miller's House, &c. &c. newly erected thereon.

A. POLACK, in submitting the above splendid Properties to the notice of the public, begs to remark, that they are not surpassed by any others in the District, to the residents of which they are so well known, that no comment is required. To the newly arrived Emigrant, anxious to obtain a comfortable Homestead in the most fertile district of the Colony, Raine Ville holds out the most favorable opportunities for Agricultural and Dairy pursuits possible to be imagined. To the experienced Miller, "St. Boswell's" would prove an invaluable acquisition, as he would here be placed in a populous neighbourhood for the working of a Mill, with the advantages of an extensive property attached thereto.

Further particulars with Terms, made known as soon as the Plans now in active preparation are complete.

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, names of the Shepherds, &c. have been received.

AFTER WHICH,

420 Mixed Herd

187 Goats

42 Hares, Horses, Geldings, &c. &c.

Twenty-one Allotments of Land, eligibly situate on the Surry Hills, near to and adjoining the Properties of Messrs. Uther, Mackenzie, Brownlow, Rileys, Poppelairs, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

By W. Hebblewhite,

At his Rooms, Lower George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,

TWENTY-ONE valuable ALLOTMENTS of LAND, desirably situate on the Surry Hills, and in the immediate vicinity of Hyde Park, from which they are distant only a few minutes' walk.

The extraordinary increase of the value of Land

The Water Witch.

In the vicinity of the ferry, which is near a mile across, between Youghal and the county Waterford, lived an old woman, whose tottering gate and wrinkled visage, joined to habits of seclusion and loneliness, had procured for her the appellation of "The Witch." Though her hut joined other houses, chiefly belonging to boatmen, yet few had the hardihood, after nightfall, to loiter near her domicile, where she sat in the chimney-corner, before the glimmering light of a few dried sticks, or faggots, which she picked up in her rambles. Not only her own immediate neighbours, but many others also, even to the most remote parts of the town, had their remarks to pass about Gummer Sampson. When she came in among them they could not exactly tell; but she could be no good body certainly, for she had no occupation that they could see—and how did she contrive to live? And then, she was all alone; she never visited, and she never asked a soul to darken her doors. Curiosity and conjecture were busy upon all these points, but the only conclusion they could come to was—she must be a Witch! This point once settled, there were not wanting dark and frightful stories of her midnight incantations, and the company she entertained when the rest of her neighbours were asleep.—In the wildest and most tempestuous weather it was said she took the greatest delight; but not like others of her dreaded sisterhood, to ride away through the angry clouds on a broomstick—no, the water—the foaming waves of the sea were her element, and her pleasure-yacht no other than a cockle-shell. She knew when a storm was approaching, and putting down a pot of eggs, the old hag would watch it, and according as they would break and mount to the top, she would say with a devilish grin, "There's one!—that's another gone!—Hark! poor wretches, how they shriek!—in vain—down, down they sink into their yawning grave!"

Jack Linehan and Bill Carty were as light-hearted and laughter-loving souls as ever cracked a joke or sung a good song over the flowing can, or merrily footed it to the joyous sounds of the bagpipes; and withal, they were set down by the old fishermen, as being two of the most expert and steady fellows that ever handled an oar, or trimmed a sail. Fearless and fond of fun they would watch old Gummer Sampson as she hobbled out in search of her daily food and firing, and they would laugh at her, and ask her when she intended to have company next, that they might be of the party, or when she would go cruising in her cockle-shell, that they might have a sail with her. Sometimes they would nail up her door in her absence, and feel delighted at her distress; while she, shaking her thin grey locks, would mutter between her teeth, and the most serious people would advise them not to meddle with the old woman, or they might rue the consequences. Jack Linehan and Bill Carty were, therefore, it may be presumed, no favourites with Gummer Sampson.

One night that they were returning home late, with a few more from a christening, their laughter loud and long, and their eyes dancing in their heads from the exhilarating effects of the bottle, they proposed paying a visit to the old Witch. As they approached her hut, those that had set out with them dropped off one by one, their natural desire of prying melting away, like brass in the furnace, before the soul-harrowing image of the wrinkled hag at her midnight orgies; and as they stood before her door they were alone. What they saw and heard then was never known; but they did not appear to be the same persons after, so completely were they changed. When rallied by their friends as to their visit that night, and what they saw, they strove to laugh it off, but the sound of their own heartless voices startled even themselves, and seemed more like the hollow mockery of the echoing charnel-house, than the clear-toned merriment of former days.

On the evening after this occurrence, Jack Linehan and his mother were sitting at their little fire, repairing a fishing-net, and she trying, at the same time, with all the ingenuity of an adept in the art of fishing for secrets, to get Jack's out of his bosom by hook or by crook, but all in vain; there it lay as deep as if it were at the bottom of the ocean; and he at last silenced all further inquiries by saying in a solemn tone, while his cheek turned to an ashy hue. "For the love of God, mother, don't ask me anything more about it; I cannot tell you now what I saw and heard, perhaps when I return home to-morrow evening I may, but you must promise, (and he lowered his voice) never, while the breath is in your body, to repeat it again to a living soul."

The first gey dawn of the morning had scarcely begun to dim the lustre of the twinkling stars, when Jack and Bill were seen hastening down to the quay, and were soon busily engaged getting in their nets and trimming the sails of their fishing smack, of which they were joint-owners. There was one young boy with them who generally accompanied them. The anchor was in—the rope coiled—they got clear of the boats around them, which were also preparing to start, and dipping their oars into the water, dropped quietly out the first that left the quay-wall. The other fishermen remarked that they never saw "The Sisters" creep away from them so silently before; they missed the joyous shout and the hearty salute that were wont to greet their cars, and heard not the merry glees borne back upon the wind as they stood out to sea.

The day was fine, and as "The Sisters" cut her swift away through the waters, the spirits of Jack Linehan and Bill Carty revived once more; and they appeared to for-

get that awful night's adventure the more they left the scene of it behind. But as the evening set in, dark clouds were seen gathering, the wind sung in fitful moanings through the cordage; and then the old and more experienced fishermen, as they steered their boats homewards through the swelling brine, foretold a stormy night. The last of the fishing-smacks had long past "The Sisters" ere her owners commenced hauling in their nets; and when Jack took the helm and cried out to his companions to "stand by," the breeze, which had been every moment freshening had increased to a tremendous gale of wind. The sea had become awfully convulsed. Now lifted upon a mountain wave, then plunging into the yawning gulf, it required all the heart and steadiness that the young fishermen were possessed of to keep their little boat from perishing. The words they exchanged were but few; it was no time, and they were in no mood for conversation. Jack, with his hand firmly grasped on the tiller, was intently looking out a-head; Bill was minding the sails, and the boy with trembling haste was bailing out the water, when suddenly Jack sung out—his head bent forwards, and his eyes starting from their sockets, "Look out a-head!" They did so; and right before them, riding upon the waves, they perceived something, but could not plainly distinguish what, apparently approaching to them. At last Bill exclaimed—"Holy queen of heaven! it is the Witch!" And the next moment Gummer Sampson was at their side, seated in her cockle-shell. A fiendish grin lit up her shrivelled features, as her croaking voice was heard above the roaring of the tempest. "Ha! ye persecuting dogs, are ye there? Ye wished to meet me on the waters, and ye have your wish. Where is your insulting laugh now? Ye were merry with the poor helpless old woman on the dry land, but it is my turn now to laugh at you upon the stormy ocean.—Ha! ha! ha! ha!"—and her devilish voice rose upon the wind, and seemed to penetrate through all the chambers of the deep. While it was yet ringing in the ears of the hapless horror-stricken fishermen, Jack's powerless hand dropped from the tiller—a wave struck the boat, and she filled instantly. A shriek of despair burst from them—the old hag laughed still louder. "Ye will tell what ye saw and heard that night, won't ye?—aye, to the fishes.—Ha! ha! ha!"—and the waves closed above "The Sisters" and her little crew. One rose, it was the boy; and while he closed his eyes at the horrible vision: before him, he still gasped and struggled for life. "You never injured me nor mine," said the old woman, in a subdued tone. "The innocent may not perish with the guilty.—Cling to that oar, firmly.—Fear not, but hold on for your life;" and the boy grasped at the oar which was floating by his side. When he looked again the hag was gone—the sea was calmer, and he felt himself borne along at a swift rate.

On the following morning, as a few people were hurrying along the strand, near Clay-Castle, on their way to the town, they perceived something lying extended, which, on a nearer approach, they found to be a shipwrecked sailor, an oar held firmly in his grasp. They thought him dead at first, but on raising him the signs of life were visible, and they conveyed him to the nearest dwelling. When he recovered they could not collect from him where he came from, or what ship he belonged to; the only answer he could make to their inquiries was a laugh; and pointing forward, he would cry out, "There she is!—There she is!" "Poor boy," said they, "his brain is turned through grief and fright. It was a fearful night, and perhaps he saw all his friends perishing before him."

The loss of "The Sisters" soon spread round, and cast a gloom over the little town. The people who first saw the shipwrecked boy mentioned the circumstance, and his friends immediately hurried out and brought him home; but he never came to his senses rightly again. One thing the neighbours thought very extraordinary, and it was with many a solemn shrug and shake of the head they remarked it to each other—old Gummer Sampson did not make her appearance after the night of "The Sisters" being lost. The fishermen, calling a council, came to the determination of pulling down her hut, which they soon accomplished, and burned and destroyed every article in it.

It was many days after this when the poor brain-cracked boy recovered sufficiently to relate the awful and soul-sickening occurrences of that long-remembered night; it made a deep impression upon the minds of the good people of Youghal, but they never laid their eyes again upon the wrinkled visage and stooping figure of "The Water Witch!"—*Irish Penny Magazine.*

A Genuine American Story.

(From the Dollar Magazine.)

OF THE LADY WHO TOOK FIRE, AND HOW SHE WAS SAVED.—I was on my way from Baltimore to Philadelphia, in the Union line, and you will not find a better in any part of the United States. Well, when we came to Frenchtown, we were very much pleased that instead of having the old stage coaches to carry us over in four hours, we were to be put into the elegant cars, and be drawn by the locomotive. Now, a locomotive is a steam engine, and carries you across the whole sixteen miles in about one hour. The passengers in our car, which was numbered four, were Mr. —, of Philadelphia, and half a dozen ladies with him; Major —, an elderly gentleman whose name I did not learn, but he had a very sweet daughter; myself and two ladies whom I was taking to their friends, gratis. In all there were about twelve ladies, and only five gentlemen. One lady seemed to have

nobody with her. She was dressed in a black silk cloak, but her gown and all her other clothes, so far as I could see, were of white muslin. I mention this particularly, because it turned out to be a very unfortunate affair. Women ought always to be dressed incombustibly. This lady sat by herself on the front seat but one, it was the best seat for looking at the locomotive, and she had a great curiosity to see all that was doing. I sat almost exactly behind her. After we had gone a great distance, and had got to the top of our speed, I began to smell something burning, and mentioned it to one of the gentlemen, who said it was the wood for the locomotive, and he showed me the sparks which flew past us. I thought it did not smell like what wood generally does when it was burning, but as I did not know what difference our going so fast might make, I said no more about it. In a few minutes the lady I have just been describing turned smartly round, and spreading out her lap said, "here was the fire, it was my dress burning." There was a hole burnt through her frock or gown (or whatever the name of it is), and she thought the fire was out. But I saw that it had communicated to her other clothes, for just as she had spoken quite a smoke rose up. I have often since admired very much how fresh it came into my mind in an instant to see what was likely to happen. She was sitting in such a draft of air, by our going so fast, that it seemed as if her clothes might blaze in a quarter of a minute, and if they did, the other ladies would blaze too, for ladies are very contagious in cases of fire, and if we had twelve ladies on the fire, going as we did, like the signs of the Zodiac, the car would have blazed too, and the fire would have communicated to the four cars behind us, in which there were about fifty people, and we should have looked "like a comet with a fiery tail"—or like the heathen goddess Phæbe, who took fire by running against the sun, and so fell down to the earth in a great conflagration. Pen and ink and paper are slow things when compared with the mind of a quick man. If I had been as long thinking this, as I am writing it, I should have been sent home all crisp to my family, if I had ever got home at all. But I saw him at once, and in a moment started up, and without apology to the lady for the privilege I was using, I grabbed as much of the clothes as I could get into my double hand, and they felt quite hot, and I held on, I suppose, ten minutes. As the heat increased, and the lady said it began to burn her, Major — tried to make the engineer hear him, but there was such a noise a noise it was impossible. Mr. — had out his penknife to cut off the burning clothes, but he did not rightly know what the matter was, as he sat in the back part of the car. I was in an agony for water, for half a tumbler would have put it out. However, the clothes began to grow cold, and after the poor lady had shuffled herself a little out of the wind, I told her to wrap the silk cloak tight around her, and to sit as close together as she could, and then I let go and no more smoke came up. It was an awful time; but it was no sooner over than the three gentlemen began laughing and whispering to each other, and one of them asked me what was the cause of the fire. I said it was probably a spark that fell in the lady's lap. One of the gentlemen said that it happened almost every day that ladies were set on fire by sparks, and they laughed very much again, especially when I said I had never heard of it before, and that if it were so, ladies would hardly come near any place where they were. But as they said there had been no spark seen to come in, I remembered reading about accidents from spontaneous combustion, but that they laughed at more than ever. I was at first a little vexed at such behaviour, until I remembered that sometimes after people are suddenly delivered from great dangers, they have fallen into hysterics, but if that were the case, the men were more frightened than the women. Having heard of pieces of plate being voted to persons who had rendered great services to shipwrecked people, and to those who have rendered other services to the public, I thought it possible that something would be done in this case, having reference to the accident. It might have been a silver stove, or a gold warming pan, or something else relating to fire. But although I have met the Philadelphia gentleman several times since, and hear that he had some of his family with him, and is a rich man, still he has never said a word about paying me any compliment of the kind. If I had only been paid the value of the clothes of the twelve ladies it would have been something.

he was employed in Spain, where he served with distinction. In 1812, war having been declared by France against Russia, he was attached to the division of General Gudin. At the attack of Smolensko he displayed great military talents; and Gudin, when mortally wounded, entrusted the Emperor, on his death-bed, to appoint Gerard to the division, as the only officer competent to head it with success. He was accordingly appointed, and, as General of the division, distinguished himself, on the 9th of August, at the battle of Valentinia; on the 7th September, at that of Moskowa. He was in charge of the rear-guard in the retreat from Moscow, and Krasnow, animating with his personal example, the French troops under his command. During this retreat, he shared with Ney the perils and achievements of this sad campaign; and, with him, too, earned and received the blessings of the army. When Ney was appointed, at Kowno, to the command of the army destined to protect the retreat of the stragglers from the main army, he asked for and obtained Gerard as his second in command. Soon after, the army had reason to rejoice in this appointment. A cloud of Cossacks presented themselves beneath the walls of Kowno; knowing that about ten thousand French, isolated from the main body of the army, disarmed, disheartened, and without discipline, were snatching a momentary repose there, they fancied they were on the point of obtaining an easy prey. The Russians dismounted, and a battalion of young German troops, on the banks of the Lipp, retired in disorder at their approach, abandoning to them the post they had occupied. Ney and Gerard actually combated, sword in hand, in the ranks upwards of half an hour; this heroic act saved the whole detachment.

During the remainder of the retreat, General Gerard, by order of Prince Eugene, commanded the rear-guard, and with only a few battalions of conscripts and some Neapolitan troops, achieved wonders. At Frankfort on the Oder, surrounded by a superior force, and with the inhabitants inimical to him, he was summoned to surrender; within three days he cut his way through the besieging forces, and conducted his retreat in good order. As he had the command of the rear-guard in the retreat, so to him was confided, when Napoleon resumed the offensive, that of the advanced guard, as the post of honour. At Bantzin and Goldberg, although he commanded but one division, his dispositions and manoeuvres proved his superiority over all the other Generals. After the battle of Dresden, the Emperor confided to him the command of the 11th corps of the grand army, and he fought with glory at Katsbach and Leipsic. He was thrice wounded in this short campaign.

Memoir of Marshal Gerard.

Maurice Stephen Gerard, was born on the 4th April, at Danvillers, in the department of the Meuse, (Lorraine.) As early as his nineteenth year, he became a volunteer in the battalion of that department. He held a commission at the battle of Fleuris, and shortly after was drafted into the 30th Regiment of the Line, with the rank of Captain. Bernadotte, who commanded this regiment, appointed Gerard his Aides-de-camp as soon as he was made General; and it was under his command that Gerard, who had reached the station of chief of his staff, obtained his successive promotions. He was appointed General of Brigade in 1806, at the end of the Russian campaign. In 1809, he was engaged in the war against Austria, and distinguished himself in the battle of the 5th May, at Dorfars, near the Pont de Lautz; at the battle of Wagram, he commanded the Saxon cavalry, which contributed so largely to the success of the French. When Bernadotte was called to the throne of Sweden, favours and riches were offered by him to Gerard to follow the new Prince's fortune. Gerard, however, refused these tempting offers, and preferred serving his native land, under the command of a chieftain by whom he was not liked, to devoting his sword to the service of his dearest friends. In 1810,

he was employed in Spain, where he served with distinction. In 1812, war having been declared by France against Russia, he was attached to the division of General Gudin. At the attack of Smolensko he displayed great military talents; and Gudin, when mortally wounded, entrusted the Emperor, on his death-bed, to appoint Gerard to the division, as the only officer competent to head it with success. He was accordingly appointed, and, as General of the division, distinguished himself, on the 9th of August, at the battle of Valentinia; on the 7th September, at that of Moskowa. He was in charge of the rear-guard in the retreat from Moscow, and Krasnow, animating with his personal example, the French troops under his command. During this retreat, he shared with Ney the perils and achievements of this sad campaign; and, with him, too, earned and received the blessings of the army. When Ney was appointed, at Kowno, to the command of the army destined to protect the retreat of the stragglers from the main army, he asked for and obtained Gerard as his second in command. Soon after, the army had reason to rejoice in this appointment. A cloud of Cossacks presented themselves beneath the walls of Kowno; knowing that about ten thousand French, isolated from the main body of the army, disarmed, disheartened, and without discipline, were snatching a momentary repose there, they fancied they were on the point of obtaining an easy prey. The Russians dismounted, and a battalion of young German troops, on the banks of the Lipp, retired in disorder at their approach, abandoning to them the post they had occupied. Ney and Gerard actually combated, sword in hand, in the ranks upwards of half an hour; this heroic act saved the whole detachment.

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The year 1814, so abundant in treasons and disasters, victories and reverses, saw Gerard still faithful and second in military skill, only to his great master Napoleon.—The bulletins of that great year, are filled with the name and exploits of Gerard, which shine most brilliantly in the account of the battle of Montecau.

In 1815, Napoleon gave Gerard the command of the army of the Moselle, with orders to resist the Prussians if they ventured to act in an isolated position. When they succeeded in effecting a junction with the English, the army under him quitted Metz, and placed itself in the immediate command of the Emperor.

At the period of the battle of Waterloo, General Gerard was at Wavre, and when he heard the cannon sound, he solicited to be allowed to march and join the fighting army; but the commands of the Marshal under whose orders he was placed, prevented him from carrying his wishes into effect. In one of the few short affairs which followed the victory of Waterloo, he was wounded with a musket shot in the breast.

Not wishing to separate himself from his brothers in arms, and heedless of the sufferings from his wound, he caused himself to be conveyed beyond the Loire, and soon after proceeded to Brussels, an involuntary exile.

In 1817, however, he was allowed to return and reside on a small property he possessed in the department of POise, and there Cincinnatus like, he devoted his time to the pursuits of agriculture until 1822, when he was appointed representative of his fellow citizens to the Chamber of Deputies. He took part, from this time until 1830, in the opposition made to the Court, and he was the first leader of any note who aided the people at the barricades in July 1830.

The celebrated commission sitting at this period at the Hotel de Ville, confided to him the Portfolio of the War Department. He re-organized the army with the utmost activity; and when his health rendered necessary his retirement from the labours his situation imposed on him, he was pleased to see one of his old confreres in arms, Soult, succeed him.

Napoleon's Theory of Fighting a Battle.

His manoeuvre is, always to have a detached army ready to fall on the rear of the enemy's movement. A day or two before the battle he marches a corps of from 10 to 50,000 to the left or right, with orders to advance on the sound of his guns. The enemy are then attacked in front, and held in play until the period of exhaustion arrives, and a general attack can be made. The result is secure; the enemy suddenly see a new army in their rear. They must, then, either retreat at once, before the roads are closed up, or, if they resist the attack in front, they are liable to the attack in rear by the fresh force; or, if they are beaten in front, they must be driven directly upon that force. Napoleon pays the greatest at-

tention to ground; he has always inspected the enemy's position, if possible; but this hurried inspection was not always enough; after the battle he inspected it again, and with extreme minuteness; rode over it foot by foot, and left not a nook unexplored. His first point gained by this was a nearer guess at the actual numbers opposed to him. His next was, probably, an insight into the principles on which their Generals acted; he thus got the key to the cypher of their tactics. Another advantage was his ascertaining the mistakes which have been made by both parties, the points on which the attacks should have been forced, and those on which he had formed erroneous conjectures—the whole forming a fine military lesson. Napoleon's manner in the field is cool and composed; but he sees every thing. His decision is prompt; his orders are remarkably brief—thus, of course, leaving a good deal to the quickness of his officers; but their brevity prevents them from being mistaken, the usual source of failure in extended movements. His orders are principle, the application belongs to others; and the orders once given, he seems to think his part done. He then alights from his horse, and walks about like an unconcerned person; or sits upon a hillock or a stone, with his telescope in his hand, gazing on the country, as if he were an amateur sketching the landscape.—*The Year of Liberation.*

VARIETIES.

The Parisian Grisette.—Formerly, the loose gown of gray stuff, worn by women of the lower class, was called a grisette; afterwards, by a simple figure of rhetoric, the garment was applied to the woman themselves. The grisettes of the present day are little aware of this; nor is the term at all correct, for they are now never clad in gray. The dress of a grisette is pink in summer and blue in winter; in summer it is made of chintz, in winter of merino. The grisette can no longer be considered as belonging to the lower class of females. There are grisettes of good family; at least, so they say. I know not the cause of such pretensions, unless it proceeds from novel reading; but certain it is, that, if a grisette arrives from a country place, she was on the eve of marriage with either the sub-prefect or the son of the mayor of her village, perhaps with the mayor himself; but the match was broken off. If bred at Paris, she is the daughter of an half-pay officer; her banners were published at the Maine of the eleven arrondissement; her intended was either a sub-lieutenant, or a writer of melo-dramas, and the marriage did not take place in consequence of some misunderstanding. Every grisette has had her misfortunes; often family misfortunes, but oftener still, misfortunes in love. A grisette is always distinguished by her gait, the kind of work she does, her numerous attachments, her ogle, and her dress, particularly her little cap. The grisette walks upon her toes, balances herself upon her hips, draws in her stomach, casts her eyes upon the ground, and moves her head to and fro, in gentle oscillations. She either works at home, is in a shop, or goes out to day-work. She is either a burnisher, a stitcher of books, a folder of newspapers, a chamois dresser, a maker of gold and silver lace, a washerwoman, a glove-maker, a fringe-maker, a dyer, an upholsterer, a mercer, a toy-maker, a breeches-maker, a waistcoat-maker, a sempstress, or a florist, or she makes men's caps, sews lining into hats, colours wafers and labels for the dealers in eau de cologne, embroiders in gold, silver, or silk, binds shoes, stitches braces, ties the fringes of shawls, reels skeins of thread, makes artificial flowers of wax or whalebone, strings pearls, polishes silver, or glazes stufis. Thus the poor grisette handles the needle, the scissors, the punch, the file, the graver, the pencil, the pumice stone; and, in the pursuit of a thousand other obscure trades, the names of which, even the rich know not, consumes her youth in earning a franc and a half per diem.—*New Monthly.*

A Hint to Political Prelates.—Bishop Burnett every summer took a tour, for six weeks or two months, through some districts of his bishopric, daily preaching and confirming from church to church, so as, in the compass of three years, (besides his formal triennial visitations,) to go through all the principal livings in his diocese. He fixed himself for a whole week, in the principal market towns, and, though he went out every morning to preach and confirm in some parish within 7 or 8 miles of the place, yet, at the evening prayer, for six days together, he catechised the youth of the town in the principal church, and on Sunday confirmed those who had been thus instructed and examined.

TO BE LET OR SOLD,
THE HOUSE, No. 6, Colonnade, Bridge-street, containing front Shop and Parlour, 4 Rooms above, with two excellent Kitchens, Yard, Water, &c.
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THREE Butts Scotch OATMEAL, of superior quality
White and Green Paint, in kegs of 28lbs. each
A few sets of Dinner and Desert Services
Powder F. O. in quarter-barrels of 25lbs. each
Port Wine in bottle
Sherry ditto ditto
Madrira ditto ditto
The above at Reduced Prices, in order to Close Consignments.
PAUL & CO.
Charlotte-place, 10th May, 1838.

FURNITURE AND PIANO FORTES.
JUST ARRIVED,
And now on Sale, at the Stores of the Undersigned,
A FEW Splendid CABINET & SQUARE PIANO FORTES, with Metallic Plates, and every other improvement; also, Two SERAPHINES (the one being a powerful Instrument, is well adapted for a small Church or Chapel.) The Furniture consists of a superb Secretary, Sofa, Book-case, Wardrobe, Work Table, Chest of Drawers, Sets of Chairs, &c. &c. well worthy the attention of any Gentleman about to furnish a house. The Piano Fortes are warranted, and will, together with the Furniture, be sold at Reduced Prices.
H. & C. WALTON & CO.
May 1, 1838.
Derwent Potatoes, Oats & Barley.
THE undersigned has received a Consignment of the above, of a superior quality. early application is requested.
HENRY PECKHAM.
Grocery and Provision Warehouse, 35, York-street.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
IN EQUITY,
Between ALFRED KENNERLY, Plaintiff, and ESTHER BIGGE, JOHN JONES, THOMAS DAY, LOUISA BIGGE, ROBERT BIGGE, JOHN JAMES WOOD, and ANN WOOD, Defendants.
TO BE SOLD pursuant to a Decree of this Honorable Court, made in this cause, bearing date the sixteenth day of December last past, before John Garner, Esquire, Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court, at his office in the Court House, King-street, Sydney, on Thursday, the nineteenth day of July, at twelve o'clock at noon, in one lot,
All that Piece or Parcel of Land or Ground situate, lying, and being on the west side of Phillip-street, in the town of Sydney, containing by admeasurement twenty-one perches, together with two Cottages, and other Buildings thereon erected, now in the occupation of Esther Bigge, one of the above-named Defendants, and known as Nos. 17 and 18 in Phillip-street aforesaid.
Conditions.—The Title commences with a Grant from the Crown to the said Esther Bigge, with uninterupted possession ever since. The Purchaser to pay 20 per cent. deposit on being declared the highest bidder, and the further sum of £600 previous to obtaining his order to be let into possession of the Premises, and the balance of 10 per cent. for twelve months, with security on the Property, and also to prepare and pay the expense of his own conveyance, security, and copies of title deeds if required.
For particulars apply to the Chief Clerk at his Office; to Mr. Edward Dorrner O'Reilly, the Plaintiff's Solicitor, 2, King-street, Sydney, where a Plan of the Property may be seen; and to Mr. G. L. Poignand, the Defendants Solicitor, Terry's Buildings, King-street, Sydney. Dated this Ninth day of May, 1838.
JOHN GARNER,
Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court.

JUST LANDED,
Ex "Kinnear,"
And on Sale at the Stores of the Under signed,
PRIME PICKLED SALMON, in jars suitable for Family Use
Ditto Herrings ditto
Preserved Fruits
Jams
Pickles
Negrohead Tobacco
Day and Martin's Blacking, assorted sizes in each case.
I. M. ILLIDGE.
Grocery and Provision Warehouse, George-street, opposite the Bank of Australia, May 9, 1838.

Ex "Slam" "Cockermouth Castle" and "Earl Harewood."
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF ENGLISH FURNITURE.
MR. HEBBLEWHITE begs to apprise the Public that the remainder of the above valuable Investment is now unpacked and open to view, at his extensive Stores, Lower George-street.
FOR PRIVATE SALE.
Comprising almost every variety of article in the Furniture department, of the best description, both for make and durability, having been shipped to this Colony expressly to meet the views of the numerous lately arrived and daily expected Emigrants.
The Furniture consists of—
Mahogany Chests Drawers
Secretary and Book-case, very superior
Coluge and every description of Dining Tables
Solid Top Loo Tables
Pembroke Tables
Four-post Bedsteads, Mahogany carved posts
French and Tent Ditto
Horse and Doe Hair Mattresses
Mahogany Sideboards
Mahogany Chairs, hair and Leather Seats
Shield Flock ditto
Rosewood and Mahogany Music Stands
Ditto ditto Stools
Ottomans and Foot Stools
Bulter's Trays and Stands
Mahogany Bidses
Ditto Bed-stands, with night conveniences
Wardrobe
Children's Table Chairs
Paper Hangings, of every description
Chimney, Pier, and Toilet Glasses
With a great variety of Colonial Furniture, too numerous to particularize.

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Terms of Advertisements.—For eight lines and under 2s. 6d and One 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 and charged accordingly.—All Letters must be Post Paid to the Office, No. 7, Colonnade, Bridge-street.