### SALES BY AUCTION.

64 Casks Prime Mess Pork.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, By W. Hebblewhite, On MONDAY next, 30th instant, at his Rooms Lower George street, at 11 o'clock precisely,

64 CASKS PRIME MESS PORK. TERMS .- Purchasers under £30, Cash above that sum, approved bills at 3 months.

#### CARGO OF THE OSPREY.

To Stationers, Perfumers, Dealers, and

# TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

By W. Hebblewhite. At his Rooms, Lower George-street on MON DAY next, 30th inst., at 11 o'clock precisely, PORTION of the Cargo of the Osprey, con-

A sisting of—
200 Boxes Eau de Cologne

80 Dozen Oils 200 Reams Letter Paper

30 Ditto Folio Post 30 Ditto Fancy Note Paper

300 Dozen Scented Soap 20 Ditto Pomatum 30 Ditto Macassar Oil 120 Silk and Velvet Bonnets

50 Dozen Children's Boots 10 Ditto Bove. Caruls at's months. To General Dealers and Others,

## TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

BY W. HEBBLEWHITE. At his Rooms, Lower George-street, on MON. DAY next, the 30th July, 1838, at elever HIFTY Dozen fine White STOCKINGS

Fifty dozen Regatta Shirts One case of Sarsnet Ribbons One case of Filled Shawls
One case of ditto Handkerchiefs One case of Black Silk Stocks Five cases of Black Hats
Fifty dozen Lambs' Wool Half Hose Twenty dozen Moleskin Trousers Twenty-five dozen Striped Shirts One case of Lace Collars, Quilling, Net, &c. With a great variety of Merchandise. TERMs-Under £30, cash; above that sum,

CSYMMETRY'S CARGO. 6.200 MATS

### ISLE OF FRANCE Subars.

Acknowledged to be comprised of the most Saleuble qualities and Flavour which have over been imported into New South Wales, and in the best orner.

BY ISAAC SIMMONS & CO. AT THE STORES

OF THOMAS GORE AND CO.,

SPRING.STREET. On FRIDAY NEXT, the 3rd day of Aug., at 11 o'Clock precisely, and the whole

WITHOUT RESERVE. The above 6,200 Mats comprise-

lst.

2500 OF FINE QUALITIES, (Grocers), in Lots as follows: Lot 1-50 Mats fine Grocers

2-50 Ditto ditto 3-50 Ditto ditto 4-50 Ditto ditto 5-50 Ditto ditto 6-50 Ditto ditto 7-50 Ditto ditto

8-50 Ditto ditto 9-50 Ditto ditto 10-50 Ditto ditto

11-50 Ditto ditto 12-50 Ditto ditto 13-50 Ditto ditto 14-50 Ditto ditto

15-50 Ditto ditto 16-50 Ditto ditto 17—50 Ditto ditto 18—50 Ditto ditto

19-50 Mitto ditto 20-50 Ditto ditto

21--50 Ditto ditto 22-50 Ditto ditto 23-50 Ditto ditto 24-50 Ditto ditto

25-50 Ditio ditto 26 to 50-Contains ditto ditto

### 2000 Fine Family Sugars, in Lots, as follows:--

51-50 Fine Family Sugars 52-50 Ditto ditto -50 Ditto ditto

54-50 Ditto ditto 55-50 Ditto ditto 56-50 Ditto ditto 57-50 Ditto ditto 58\_50 Ditto ditto 59-50 Ditto ditto

60—50 Ditto ditto 61—50 Ditto ditto 62-50 Ditto ditto 63-50 Ditto ditto 61-50 Ditto ditto

65-50 Ditto ditto 66-50 Ditto ditto 67-50 Ditto ditto 68-50 Ditto ditto 69-50 Ditto ditto

70-50 Ditto ditto 71 to 90 - Containing ditto ditto ditto ALSO.

### 1700 Mats assorted qualities, in Lots similar to the above.

The bulk will be on view any time before the Bale, by applying for Tickets from the Auctioneers, who are further instructed by Messrs. Gore & Co. to prepare Catalogues for distribution on Tuesday next, the 31st Instant. Terms liberal, made known at time of Sale;

### Caution to Bill Stickers.

HE above handy Gentlemen are cautioned by the undersigned; against sticking Bills against his Premises. H. FISHER,

George-street, July 28, 1838.

SALES BY AUCT ION.

# Polaok°s sales.

Three Cottages in Clarence-stree ..

#### BY A. POLACK,

THIS DAY, the 28th instant, at Twelve o'Clock precisely, on the Ground in Clarance-street, between the Watch-house, at the corner of Erskine street, and the "Black Horse Inn," Immediately in the rear of the Militry Bar-

A LI, that valuable PLOT of GROUND, situatuate as above situatuate as above, on which are erected three substantially built weather-boarded Cottages, each containing two rooms, an attic, and cellar, having their frontage ts Clarence-street, and now let to w"ckly tenants at nine shillings per week. Together with five Cottages in the rear which extend to a depth of eighty feet, more or less, and now also let to weekly tenants,

at six shillings per week.

A never failing well of puri Water on the property. Title—A Grant from the Crown. Terms made known at time of Sale.

## Ship "James Laing."

Others."

#### A. POLACK

Has the honour to announce to the shipping and commercial interest of Australia, that he has received instructions from the Proprietor, to dispose of by Public Auction, on MONDAY next, the 30th instant, at Twelve o'clock pre-cisely, at the Patent Slip, Darling Harbour, unless previously sold by Private Contract, of which due notice will be given,



burthen per register 417 tons and upwards, with Anchors, Cables, Sails, &c., as she now lies off the Patent Slip, where intended ourchasers are solicited to inspect her.

The James Laing is newly sheathed and coppered, and not long since received very extensive repairs, new Decks, &c., and is now admirably adapted for the Whale Fishery in the Bays, &c., or any other trade her tonnage would suit.

The Ship being so well known that A. P. con ceives no comment on her good qualities, sailing or otherwise, is required from him, although he POSITIVE SALE or otherwise, is required from num, atmosph in will be happy to render any information that may be required, on application at his Office. Terms.—A cash deposit of ten per cent at the fall of the hammer; for the residue, approved negotiable bills at three, six, nine, and twelve

### Sixty Acres at Kirkham.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at Twelve o'Clock precisely, at his Rooms,

#### BY A. POLACK,

SIXTY Acres of LAND, immediately opposite the far-famed KIRKHAM ESTATE, on which Captain M'Kellar formerly resided; the whole is cleared and fenced in, and forms one of the most valuable and compact Home-steads in the Colony, and is deserving of particular attention from our Wealthy Graziers and Flockmasters, sending Cattle or Sheep from the interior for the Sydney Market, as they can here find plenty of food and pure water for their accommodation; a great desideratum on a long journey.

The spot is surrounded by the most wealthy Colonists, consequently, to a respectable Farmer with a small capital, so favorable an opportunity of purchasing, with a view of realizing a remunerating profit for his outlay should not be lost sight of, the more particularly as the land is acknowledged by those to whom it is best known, to be available for every agricul tural purpose.

TITLE, GRANT FROM THE CROWN.

Terms made known at time of sale.

### Four Allotments at New Town.

### BY A. POLACK,

On THURSDAY, the 9th August, at Twelve o'clock precisely, immediately after the Sale of Two Houses in Castlereagh-street,

FOUR Splendid Suburban ALLOT. MENTS, in situation, soil, and convenience unrivalled, in the delightful suburb of

WITHIN A MILE OF SYDNEY.

The site commanding extensive and picturesque the soil being of the very best in the District, and the convenience of the plots being provided for hy an extensive frontage and back entrance

Lot No. 1-50 feet by 205 feet 2-50 feet by 205 feet 3-24 feet by 145 feet 4-90 feet by 100 feet. Terms made known at time of Sale.

# Dairy Cows, Mixed Cattle, &c.

## BY A. POLACK,

On FRIDAY next, the 3rd August, at his Ba , zaar, at twelve o'clock precisely, TWENTY DAIRY COWS, with Calves at

their side A small Herd of Mixed Cattle Eight Working Bullocks. Terms made known at time of sale.

### Two Houses in Castlereagh-street.

On THURSDAY, the 9th August,

### BY A. POLACK,

On the Premises, at 12 o'Clock precisely,

TWO Two-Storied DWELLING HOUSES. situate at the corner of Liverpool and Castlereagh streets, and formerly known as Mr, Isaacson's; having a frontage to the latter street of sixty feet, running back a depth of one hundred feet, having good Yard, and a pure Well of Water, and now let to respectable weekly tenants, realising an annual income of £80 per annua; immediate possession of which can be had if required.

A. POLACK, in recommending the above to the notice of the Public, begs to remark, that the above is a most favorable opportunity for the Investment of Capital, as Property in that part of the Town is daily increasing in value, and must eventually remunerate the Purchaser very handsomely.

Terms highly liberal made known at time of

SALES BY AUCTION.

# CHIPPENDALE'S GRANT.

First Public Sale of part of the Estate of the Late Solomon Levey, deceased.

BY DIRECTION OF RICHARD ROBERTS, THOMAS GORE, AND ESQUIRES. RANULPH DACRE,

Trustees of the said Estate, under the Authority of the Honorable the Commissioners of the High Court of Chancery in England.

### a. Polack

WITH reference to a former and preliminary advertisement, has the honor to notify to the inhabitants of New South Wales and its Dependencies, that the Surveyor having now completed his survey of the portion of the

CHIPPENDALE'S GRANT.

Containing Thirty-two and one half Acres, o thereabouts, situate within the boundary of the thereabouts, situate within the boundary of the Town of Sydney, agreebly to the last Government Proclamation, the Property of the above described Dataset and Delegated AY the will be submitted to general rivalry, and disposed of without reserve to the highest bidder, at his "Bazaar," in George-street, All that magnificient and well known portion of this truly flourishing Capital, being hounded

All that magnificent and well known portion of this truly flourishing Capital, being bounded on the north, commencing at the south-east corner of Major Druitt's Grant, by the Kent Brewery premises, the property of John Tooth, Esq.; and the

### BRISBANE DISTILLERY,

belonging to Robert Cooper, Esq., on the west by belonging to Kobert Cooper, Esq., on the west by "Lyon's Garden," fronting Shepherd's Nursery, 'and Black Wattle Swamp Brook, on the south by a Meadow and Market Garden, the property of William Hutchinson, Esq., and on the east by Botany street, leading from Parramatta-street to the Waterloo Mills and other places.

As this most invaluable Estate has not its

As this most invaluable Estate has not its rival for value in the Colony, and the rapidly increasing population requiring a greater space for habitations, it has been recommended by the most competent judges, so well as taking into consideration the general conveniency and wants of the Public to sub-divide the same into Allotments, which has accordingly been carried into effect, and by such project they will be

### FIFTY FOUR LOTS,

Varying in contents from 40 to 130 rods and perches, or in other words, from a quarter to exceeding three quarters of an acre each, agreeably to locality and quality.

As the space of a simple advertisement will not admit of a minute description of each Allotment Mr. B. will be a product the space of the spa

lotment, Mr. P. will briefly state how they are situate generally, at the same time referring the Public to the Surveyor's Plan thereof, exhibiting at his Bazaar, which will show them as follows,

Nos. 1 to 18, inclusive.

The first 18 of these Allotments have frontages

to Botany-street, intended by Government to run from Parramatta-street, by the side of Mr. Steel's residence in a southerly direction, intersecting Fitzroy and other new streets, which will face and back the

### New Military Barracks.

about being erected on the piece of Land ad-joining Cleveland House, the property of Daniel

Cooper, Esq.
Eight others, Nos. 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, and 46, have frontages to a New Street, intended and marked down in the Government Charts, to run along the south boundary of the Town of Sydney, that is, from the boundary stone in Elizabeth street South at the rear of Cleveland House, by the north side of the late Dr. Redfern's Estate, commonly called "Smith's Pad-dock," to that in the

# New Town Road

by the side of the Glebe Land—a part of the original Grose Farm, fronting Shepherd's Nur-

Twelve more:—Nos. 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 47 48, 49, 50, 51, and 52, front Abercrombie Place, which has its entrance in Parramatta-street, and

intersects Banks, Wattle, and the New Street.
Six others:—Nos. 19, 20, 35, 36, 37, and 38, have frontages to Banks street, which extends
Westerly from Botany street first named, to
Abercrombie Place, passing Waterloo Place.
Seven more:—Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 30, and 31, front Waterloo Place, which had its en-

trance in Banks street. Two others :- Nos. 53 and 54, have frontages to Wattle-street, leading from Abercrombie Place to Black Wattle Swamp Brook, and face the Southern boundary of a Garden. The remaining 54th Allotment, No. 25, is at

#### the back of the KENT BREWERY

and has an entrance by a road leading from Botany-street.

Twelve of these are corner Allotments.

Mr. Polack, in making an attempt to point out to the Community of this Colony, who in general may be considered to be possessed of equal judgment, prudence and wisdom with Globe, feels himself quite inadequate to the task which his public duty compels him to perform; but he trusts and feels almost confident they will have philanthropy sufficient to pardon any omis-sion in his humble attempt to make a few re marks relative to the past, present and future intrinsic value of Land contiguous to this most splendid Estate, gleaned not only from his own experience, but from first-rate information, which enables him in the first place to state, that in July, 1818,

#### GOVERNOR MACQUARIE purchased from an Individual a piece of Land ontaining about

TEN ACRES,

#### which is now the site of the CARTERS! BARRACKS

and Buildings, the Meadow in front, the Corn and Hay and part of the Cattle Market, for which was paid Trenty Head of Cattle, which were at the date thereof sold for Two Hundred Pounds. This described Land, worth now at least from £40,000 to £50,000, was called by the said Governor "a Paddock of Ground in the vicinity of the Town of Sydney," in the autography of the said Governor, which Mr. P. has in possession for public inspection.

From that date Sydney has extended upwards of a mile ima Westerly direction from P. has in possession for public inspection.

From that date Sydney has extended upwards of a mile in a Westerly direction from the Southern boundary of the said Land, the site of the old Turnpike Gate), which is now within about 400 yards of the Estate herein advertised for sale. This anecdote A P. con siders a case in point, for the purpose of province of the state herein advertised for sale. what these Allotments will really be worth in a similar number of years hence, which he trusts soon as the Plans now in active preparation are will appear sufficiently apparent to even less complete.

### SALES BY AUCTION.

than a sensible mind, as they have been marked out by the Surveyor to the Estate with every degree of accordance to the original projected Plans of our highly talented Surveyor General, Major Mitchell, who, when he returns from Europe, which it is known will be shortly, will no doubt cause such improvements as he wisely considered would be publicly and permanently useful, to be carried into effect immediately. This will cause some of these Allotments to front the projected

# Great Road

to the Southern and Western Interiors of this truly grand and prosperous Country—when also it is taken into consideration the immense sums which have been expended within the last five years in Buildings of all descriptions, in & about Parramtta-street, &c., which is about 200 yards Northward of this Estate, it must appear obvious to the most humble individual that the future value of these Allotments must be so incalculably great that they are beyond any ratio of calculation, as great neighbourhoods, such as "New Town," and the splendid Edifices and Gentlemen's Seats erected on what was originally the "Sydney Glebe" Land, have in the interim been formed and built, which places are at least double the distance from this Estate at least double the distance from this Estate than the Town of Sydney was from the "Paddock," "Fred "Macquarie," 20 years back ver to be "Year Cavalry & Military Barracks,

when crected, will be within 150 yards of those when creeted, will be within 100 yards of those fronting Botany-street, which will at once cause the neighbourhood to be densely populated, and of course it is almost useless to remind the Public that the Government minimum value of this Ground is £1000 an acre, a sum considerably under its real value, which public competition on the day of Sale will fully shew. To Capitalists, Gentlemen in Public and Private Offices, Millers. Brewers. Destillers. Builders. Tradesmen. lers, Brewers, Distillers, Builders, Tradesmen, Mechanics, of all grades and descriptions, Market Gardeners, and others, these Allot-ments hold forth many and peculiarly great advantages and inducements for the outlay of capital, certain of returning in a short period a capital, certain of returning in a short period a handsome competency much beyond any other system of expenditure in the Country, as their situation is lively and pituresque in the extreme, having perfect panoramic views around, so wellf as being most salubriously situated for health, the soil in general of excellent quality, and for the most part well watered, added to which abundance of brick earth—some of these plots might be converted into a most excellent quality. might be converted into a most excellet Market

#### Shepherd's Nursery

is alone sufficient to clucidate.
As the Allotments are staked out, the Public are respectfully invited to inspect them on the Ground prior to the day of sale; and for their guidance the Surveyor's Plan, shewing every particular, lies for inspection at the Auction

The Title also must be found to be unexcep. tionable being part of a GRANT FROM THE CROWN, subject only to a Quit-rent of Two Shillings per

TERMS—Ten per cent. Cash deposit at the fall of the Hummer, for the residue approved Bills, at 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months without Interest, with security on the Property if required.

# Nine Acres at New Town.

BY A. POLACK, On THURSDAY, the 9th August, at twelve o'clock precisely, immediately after the Sale of the two Houses in Castlereagh-street, and on

those Premises Nine Acres & One Rood of Land at New Town, divided into three allotments, on one of which has been erected a handsome Verandah Cottage, containing four Rooms, with Cottage, containing four Rooms, with a good garden and pure well of water attached thereto. There is also on this property an orchard containing a variety of the most choice fruit trees, which have been collected at considerable troubl

and expense. A. Polack, in recommending the above to the notice of the Public, and looking forward to the time when New Town will form a portion of the metropolis, and taking into consideration the immense sums of money which have been, and still continue to be daily expended in building, clearing, fencing, horticulture, &c. and that in almost every instance by competent judges, has no hesitation in asserting that this opportunity

of purchasing must prove a desirable one.
To Civil Officers or Persons in independent circumstances wanting the combined qualities of a rural abode in the vicinity of the Capital, a more delightful situation could not be wishe more delightful situation could not be wished for. It is also worthy the peculiar notice and attention of Capitalists, Builders, &c. from its contiguity to the heart of Sydney; as also its pleasant, healthy, and respectable situation, being contiguous to the splendid properties of John Lord, Esq. David Chambers, Esq. Captain Brown, the Petersham Estate, &c. It should also be borne in mind that Major Mitchell's projected line of new road to Parramatta, Liverjected line of new road to Parramatta, Liver-pool, &c. is marked through the same.

Further particulars to be had on reference to

Terms made known at 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 com-pleted of the Properties.

# RAINE VILLE,

A Grant from the Crown-ONTAINS Two Thousand Acres-Two hun dred 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 sunken Stone Collar & 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

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 other 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

### SALES BY AUCTION.

### GRANT FROM THE CROWN.

To Merchants, Brokers, Wharfingers, Whalers, and Others.

### A. POLACK,

BEGS leave to notify to the Mercantile Community of New South Wales and its Depencies, that he has received direct instructions from the Proprietors to submit to Pubic Competition at Twelve o'Clock, precisely, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of Augustensuing, on the Ground, all that Splendid and Unrivalled Waterside Premises known to all the world as

## Aspinall & Browne's Wharf,

Situate in a most secured and protected part of

DARLING HARBOUR, Having an extensive frontage thereto of several hundred feet, as well as the same, having an ex-cellent METALLED ROAD leading to Wind mill-street, near its junction with Kent-street, North. On it stands erected an extensive SUGAR WAREHOUSE, a SALT STORE, an extensive WOOL WAREHOUSE, several SAIL LOFTS, & a well of excellent Water 200 feet deep, and among other essential requisites for such an extensive Establishment.

An Hydraulic Press of 200 Horse Power, with Cranes, Pullies, Blocks, &c., complete.

It is a well-known fact, that such another What, for conveniency and protection from all winds, cannot be found in the Colony, as Merchant Vessels of the greatest tonnage which ever arrived in the Harbour of Port Jackson, have laid close alongside in perfect security in the heaviest weather ever experienced.

### The Warehouse and Stores

Also on the Wharf, have been erected with judgment and conveniency, and are also some of the most extensive that can be found in Sydney being in fact sufficiently capacions to RECEIVE and RE-PACK the WHOLE of the ANNUAL PRODUCE of WOOL in New South Wales, without at all disturbing the parts appropriated for the stowage of OIL, PITCH, TAR, IRON, and other descriptions of Stores.

#### TO GENTLEMEN ENGAGED IN WHALING PURSUITS.

Such another opportunity is never likely to again present itself being not only at the date hereof sufficiently complete for all purposes re-quired but also may be almost certain of being

#### the future depot for an extensive WHALING STABLISHMENT,

which, it is daily anticipated, will be formed in England, when the resale of this very eligible property would, if no longer required, realize be-yond the shadow of a doubt, an independent

For a DRY DOCK, a PATENT SLIP, or a SHIP BUILDER'S YARD, on an extensive scale, these premises have not their superior in the colony. A. P. in making these few remarks, is perfectly

satisfied of his incompetency to point out the many other advantages this most invaluable property possesses; but he is confident the mercantile community are so well acquainted with the same, that any eulogium on his part is unnecessary; suffice it to say, that as the same will be disposed of without any reserve, the TERMS, which are among the MOST LIBERAL EVER OFFERED, are as follow, viz.—Ten per cent. cash deposit on the fall of the hammer for one third of the remaining sum, approved bills at three, six, nine, and twelve montus from the day of the sale, with security on the property

if required. The remaining two thirds may remain on mortgage for ten years, at bank interest. Further particulars made known at the time

ararca amt

SOLOMON LEVEY, ESQ.,

On an early day, of which due notice will be given on future advertisements, BY DIRECTION OF THE TRUSTERS,

RICHARD ROBERTS, THOMAS GORE

RANULPH DACRE, ESQS., Under the authority of the Commissioners of

# Wigh Court of Chancery of England

A. POLACK BEGS leave to notify that he has been honoured with positive instructions from the above named Gentlemen, to submit to Pubtic competition, the whole of the splendid Estates of Solomon Levey, Esq., deceased, of which the following Grants form a portion, they are now in the nands of an eminent Surveyor for the purpose of preparing plans, and as soon as

finished, the day of Sale with other particulars will be duly notified to the Public. 1- 82 Acres Chippendale's Grant in the Township of Sydney, adjoining the Splendid Properties of Major Druitt, Robert Cooper, J. Chisholm, Daniel Cooper, Esqs., &c. &c.

2-2000 Lake Bathurst 3- 550 Sutton Forest 4-- 200 Ditto ditto 6- 60 Ditto ditto 50 Ditto ditto 50 60 Ditto ditto Laing's Hill, Petersham Percy's Farm, ditto 11- 100 At Appin District of Airds 13- 20 Castle Hill Port Aiken, Botany Bay 15— 50 16— 60

17- 36 District of Evan 18-- 60 Ditto 19--Ditto 20~ 40 Ditto 6 Acres 9 Perches at Liverpool, with House, &c. thereon, formerly Fidkin's House, Ground, &c., Windsor, formerly Benzley's House, Grounds, &c. Windsor **23** formerly Kable's
\$00 Acres at Holdsworthy,
with Mill, and other Buildings thereon
26 Acres at Banks Town,

Liverpool Road, with House,

George River

60 Acres near Parramatta, formerly O'Donnelly's, A. POLACK begs to remark that the whole of the above GRANTS FROM THE CROWN. will be Sold without the least Reservation, and will be Sold without the least reservation, and the remaining portions of the Extensive and unrivalled Property, will be brought into Market, as soon as the Plans can possibly be prepared for Sydney, 27th July, 1838,

### SALES BY AUCTION.

# Seven Allotments of Land at New

### Town. BY A. POLACK,

On THURSDAY, the 9th August, at Twelve o'Clock precisely,

IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE SALE OF THE TWO

HOUSES IN CASTLEREAGH-STREET. SEVEN ALLOTMENTS of LAND at New Town, within 13 mile of the Township of Sydney, situate in the most delightful part of this snug RETREAT from the ENNUI of the Metropolis, being bounded by the Road from Cook's River to Sydney, with a reserved Road running down one side of the whole.

Lot 1—80 feet by 210 feet Lot 2—80 feet by 105 feet Lots 3, 4, & 5—106 feet by 160 feet Lots 6 & 7—160 feet by 80 feet. Terms made known at time of sale.

#### 'The Estate of Hunter's Hill," on the North Shore of Port Jackson.

To Gentlemen, Capitalists, Retired Trades. men, Market Gardeners, Nurserymen, Dairy and Milkmen, Sawyers, Woodmen, &c., &c.

#### BY A. POLACK,

At his Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th of August, at Eleven o'clock precisely, LL that most invaluable and highly desira-ble ESTATE, named

HUNTER'S HILL,

containing an aggregate quantity of nearly One Thousand Acres of Land, consisting of various Grants of the Crown during the Administration

of Governors Hunter, King, and Macquarie, lying and situate in the District of Lane Cove, now called the Parish of WILLOUGHBY, about a

mile distant from Nichols', Wollstonecraft's' Billy Blue's, Milsom's, Kirk's, Hicks', and Gore's Whurfs, in the broad water of the above-named As this Estate is so very extensive, and commands so many innumerable advantages in the daily rising neighbourhood in which it lies, the Proprietor, with a view of accommodating the Public, has had the same divided into

# Sixty-eight spacious Allotments.

varying in contents from fourteen to five acres each. Twenty-four of these have frontages to the high roads from the above-named wharfs to Neutral, Middle, North, and other harbours, Broken Bay, Kissing Point, Pennant Hills, Parramatta, &c., and varying in contents agree-bly to locality, some of them being bounded on other sides by the various fresh water streams with which this district abounds. Eleven other of these lots have frontages to the Government road leading from the above described one to Tambourine wharf; and the remaining thirtythree are bounded on one of their sides by reserved roads leading to the main one, the greatest portion of which have either brooks bounding

them on other sides, or water running through them. The Auctioneer taking into consideration the important site of these most delightful plots of ground, feels himself at a loss in sufficiently describing the various qualifications they possess.

That this portion will ultimately form a part of

#### North Sydney, is beyond the shadow of a doubt; consequently, must become valuable beyond present human magination.

To the Capitalist this Estate is particularly recommended, as the various Buildings, Wharfs, Gardens, and other improvements of late made in the district, fully Improvements of the anade in the district, fully prove the daily rising value of the same, as it is notorious that during the past two years land situated therein has increased in value two and three hundred per cent. It must also be borne in mind that the Crown has no more land they intend to dispose of—what it retains has been judiciously reserved for the benefit of the intended New Town, a plan of which was some time

since made and drawn by Major Mitchell.

To Gentlemen in Public Offices, or Tradesmen in retired or easy circumstances, most of these Allotments cannot be excelled for pleasant sites for houses and cottages, as the ridge on which the high road is situated commands a perfect panoramic view of Sydney and its environs, the harbour of Port Jackson and other waters; at Land attached to them for the formation of Gardens and Pleasure Grounds, as the lay of the

Gardens and Pleasure Grounds, as the lay of the same is undulating, and Park-like in appearance. The respectability of the neighbourhood is also too well known to require eulogium. For Sporting Lodges also few spots surpass it.

Gardeners, Nurserymen, Dairymen, or Milkmen would also find this Estate very eligible, as the Land is proverbial for its richness, excellent pasture and good water; the convenience also of conveving produce to market is also too well of conveying produce to market is also too well known to require comment; half-an-hour's water carriage will convey the same to the Market-Whari. Master Sawyers and Woodmen would also find some of these Allotments worthy their particular attention, as the Timber, which is pro-

verbially excellent and various in description, has been carefully preserved; and as the Head of "Burn's Bay" is on this Estate, carriage to the water will be extremely easy.

It has been endeavoured to give a brief description of the Estate, and as the Allotments have been distinctly stated out by a projugate the state of the property of the state of the st have been distinctly staked out by an eminent Surveyor, & their distance from Sydney so very small, the Public are invited to inspect them

prior to the day of sale, as they will bear the strictest scrutiny.

A Plan drawn by Mr. Bemi, showing the exact boundaries, water courses, &c., lies for inspection at the Office of the Auctioneer.

Terms made known at the time of sale.

NOTICE

To all Persons indebted to the Estate of Mesers. J. & P. Gray. THE Trustees of the above Estate give Notice, that all Debts not liquidated by the 31st instant, will (in order to close the Estate)

be at once placed in the hands of Mr. D. Chambers, their Solicitor, for recovery. ALFRED SEARCH, Clerk to the Trustees. Sydney, July 26, 1838.

## RATION SOAP.

THE Undersigned is now able to supply good Ration Soap in exchange for Tallow, in the following proportions—
One Pound and a Half of Soap will be given for one Pound of Tallow.

JOHN NEWSHAM. Sussex-street South, Darling Harbour,

### Punishment of Death.

The following petition upon this important question has been presented to the Chamber of Deputies at Paris:

"Gentlemen,—The purpose of this petition is to entreat you to take into consideration a law for the abrogation of the punishment of

"The reasons which I give to justify my demand are all reasons of conscience, and I trust that they will be done justice by in your

To enter upon my subject :-" The punishment of death is the greatest pun ishment which nations consider themselves au-thorised in inflicting upon individuals whose

ought to apply to the crime which it desires to or weaker than the punishment merited. But how, I ask, can he ever acquire any conviction of this kind for the punishment of death? Does the know what death is? Are the intellectual faculties of man able to comprehend and explain what death is? Has any one ever told us what death is ?- is any able to tell us? And if human intelligence has not yet been able to know what death is, is it not the height of unreasonableness to apply death as a punishment?

"A man is condemned to death as a murderer:

he is executed, and all is consumated for him for ever. The innocence of the unfortunate man is afterwards made clear. he has been unjustly condemned—condemned in spite of all he said to prove his innocence. He was not be lieved. The jury is certainly the most perfect institution which we have in our repressive system. But this perfection is perfectly relative. Juries are men, subject to all the weakness and all the pressions of men. It is possible they were all the passions of men. It is possible they may be deceived: it is possible even that they may be unwilling to be undcceived. Sense and reason have also their diseases. Juries and judges who have caused the innocent to perish are murple from knowing it. derers; and if there be not two weights and "The people know measures in the balance of social equity—if the balance of justice be the same for all, juries and judges as murderers ought themselves to submit to the punishment which they have inflicted for murder. It is not so, however. Juries and Judges have nought to fear but the cry of their own consciences. The punishment of death cannot reach them. This inviolability, is founded upon the supposition that the jury and the judge have been murderers only by mistake. By mistake! But the innocent man who has been condemned and executed has not been a murderer in any way, neither by his own will or by error; nor has he any reproach to make to him-self. And if error be admitted to withdraw juries and judges from the punishment of death as murderers, why by a simular tendency of wisdom and humanity, ought not a wandering of mind to be admitted in favour of all murderers? for the study of the human heart shows incessantly that a man is never in full possession of his reason when he commits a crime.

"Without doubt, in philosophy and in religion, it is that materialism ought to be rejected which states that we are at the same time our cause and our effect. But by the side of the philosophical system and the religious system there is also the social system, and when the application of the punishment of death is in question, it is not just that the social system, elevating itself for the time above the other systems about description whether the measurement of the systems about descriptions whether the measurement of the systems about descriptions whether the measurement of the systems about descriptions are similar to the systems about the systems are similar to the systems are tems, should examine whether the material man has not had a greater or less important influence upon the moral man? and if any doubt upon this subject be permitted, be it ever so slightly permitted, ought, in this state of doubt, the punishment of death to be inflicted upon crimes which possibly were not within the power of the intellectual will of the criminal?

it is under the direction of our moral nature, since it is identified with our moral nature; that is to say, when it is under the mastery of our moral nature. Upon this point there is no death offers no reparation; on the contrary, it puts doubt. But it is society at large which creates our moral nature: that task is the great social that thus society at large is declared satisfied, withdoubt. But it is society at large which creates right and duty. If then society, which creates out having received any good whatever from the our moral nature, does not create it after such criminal who has inflicted an evil upon it; withfashion that it may be able, generally as well as individually, to direct our material nature, and direct it well, it is society at large which is responsible for the incapacity of our moral nature on the acts of our material nature. How then, can society, which has not known how to use its rights or fulfil its duties, dare to pro-nounce the punishment of death upon murcrimes belong to that material nature which his moral nature has allowed to

"If society has a right to deprive of his life a "If society has a right to deprive of his life a man to attack his profound immoranty, man who has killed other men, this right ought to be exercised against all men who kill others; and then, why not condemn to death the culpality our opinion is only an error of judgment—go, if you have any wish to enlighten your minds, go and search in the annals of justice; be could go and search in the annals of justice; be could be authors of those wars which, without any interest for the public weal, often contrary to the public interest, depopulate the countries which they make the theatre of their bloody exploits? Not only is a barbarian who, for only the pleasure of destoying, has murdered whole populations, not condemned to death, given an immense latitude to the power of conbut his praises are sung, his glories trumpeted. demning to death, and in his blindness, as if he but his praises are sung, his glories trumpeted.
Thus the punishment of death is not an act of justice, for it draws back before the strong avow their guilt, while it strikes the weak even when

"Murder is committed in a thousand forms, The victim of the slanderer dies in despair, and of a broken heart—the slanderer then is a murderer. The swindler ruins the father of a family who cannot live up against his loss of fortune m is a murderer. A government dismisses from his post unjustly an honest man, whose disgrace causes his death—the government then has committed a murder. And be it observed, at the same time, that these murderers have not acted upon the mad impulse of the mo-ment—the murder has been premeditated, They have struck with one blow both the moral and material life of their victims; a fact which gives a far greater degree of gravity to their crimes. The laws, nevertheless, do not consider them as murderers; the punishment of death cannot touch them. Such is our social organ isation. The real murderer, according to the law, is he who has directly committed homicide; and the law alone has the power of making itself heard. But in this state of things, as far as regards a government, why does the punishment of death, which stands powerless before indirect murderers, those who assassinate by their conduct, and whose example is always more cadly, exercise its whole force against more Ceally, exercise its whole force against direct murderers, those who kill with arms in their hands, and who generally, make no dangerous impression, but, on the contrary, excite repulsive impression? The indirect murderer can not only withdraw himself from the punish. ment of death, and all the other rigours of the penal laws, but he can continue to live in the

ondemned to death: the prison and the chain

a salutary example, we are told to repress the evil inclinations of the people. This now wornout opinion, though still constantly reproduced in all its subtlety by pitiless men of hard heart nd stubborn nature, has no foundation in truth, either in its principles or its effects; and it is now high time to reject for ever its immoral tendency. There are no salutary examples to retain a people within the path of honor but such as are honorable themselves; and a criminal execution, the destruction of man by the hands of man, has nothing which bears that character. In ordinary times, moreover, such as are not those of civil convulsions, the crowds accustomed They consider all other punishments as less than the punishment.

"In the discussion of the laws which are to have every the the punishment.

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"In ordinary times, moreover, such as are not to form the circle around the scaffold, to feed upon the agony of the wretch whose head is falling beneath the axe of the executioner, are not precisely and solely those called to the recommendation. "In the discussion of the laws which are to characterise the most simple delinquencies, as well as in the discussion of laws which are characterised crimes, punishable by an afflictive or degrading punishment (peine afflictive ou infamante), without, however, calling for capital punishment, a conscientious legislator unites all his intelligence, all his experience, and all his intelligence, all his experience, and all his acquired wisdom, in order to arrive at the means of knowing and explaining thoroughly the nature of the punishment which the law ought to apply to the crime which it desires to not precisely and solely those called " the peonues according to the produce of the letting of their windows during the days of execution ought to apply to the crime which it desires to punish. He measures the extent of his punishment, he weighs all the consequences, he turns round in every aspect, and never at last fixes it until he considers that he comprehends it the roughly, and is convinced that it is not stronger in majority where places are paid. And even the or weaker than the punishment merited. But whoever they may be, only look upon them with the bodily eyes; they see nothing with their moral eye, and sit fast; all that has struck them in these disgusting scenes is the manner and appearance of the executed criminal.

"No emotion troubles even the surface of the

heart of these machines in human form, who gloat upon the sight of a still warm corpse, but gloat upon the sight of a still warm corpse, but who, as soon as the spectacle is past, lorget and think of it no more. It is just as if they had been witnessing some tragedy upon the stage. Besides this scene has passed only on one small spot of the earth; beyond that spot nothing is heard of it, or it is only known as an event which bistory records. history reports. It is to history, consequently, that it belongs more especially to produce that salutary fear which an execution is to produce, and before which murder is to tremble and to cease. But history has never demanded death to ensure it this power; it is desirous only that the people should be taught to know it; and the partisans of the punishment of death, in general, do all in their power to prevent the peo

"The people know history only by tradition, for it is by tradition that it still retains a recollection of Cartouche and Mandrin; but these recollections go no further than the lives of these celebrated brigands, and are altogether foreign to anything which might have been remarkable in their tragical death. The same is the case with all similar facts. Thousands and thou-sands of times hus it been repeated, because thousands and thousands of times it hus been proved, that during these executions, robbers were frequently arrested in the fact, and some times even the very companions of the criminal who were being executed; and yet it must be again repeated, and repeated continually; for this observation, simple as it is, common-place has it is, throws a weight into the balance to prove and convince that executions have no indisposed. Fear does not get the mastery over the passions; and if it be proved, as it appears to us clearly proved, that criminal executions produce no good effect—that they never in any way molify the characters of the ill-intentioned, it can be proved by the same means, that they produce a positive evil, as they excite feelings of hate and vengeance among the relations, and particularly the friends of the condemned criminals, and hate and vengeance are defined criminals, and ante and vengeance are powerful inciters to crime. Let us add, at the same time, that murders are less frequent in the countries where the punishment of death does not exist, than in countries where it is applied; a fact, which ought to be sufficient in itself to do away with even the thought that the sight of criminal execution is in any way useful.

"The guilty man, whoever he may be, for a

simple delinquency as well as for a capital crime, owes a reparation to society; and this is a principle which no one has a right to reject. "Our material nature does not direct itself; But the man who is found guilty, who is condemned to death, and meets this punishment does not make, and cannot afterwards make, any reparation; for the social evil he has caused, for criminal who has inflicted an evil upon it; without even the hope that it ever can receive any
thing. Death has closed all—has paid all debts
and if there has been error; if an innocent man
has been executed for the guilty; if the innocence of the victim be afterwards recognized, shown, and legally proved, society, which is ir itself responsible, has no equivalent reparation to offer for the homicide which it has committed Thus, then, the punishment of death, which materially and morally is useful to none, is injurious to all; and it is the duty of every ho rageous enough to study and enumerate its false verdicts, and say then whether the life of a man ought to be, as it is, at the mercy of its courts? But such is the weakness of man—one might almost say, indeed, his madness—that he has were desirous of declaring his sentence infallible. has thrown every kind of difficulty in the way of reparation as can be given of an unjust con demination. Yet it is true, or nothing is true, that the whole social body is dishonoured by the unjust dishonouring of one of its members, and that the unmerited condemnation of one is the condemnation of all. In spite of the universal desire of the nation—in spite of the revolution of 1830, reparation has never

been legally done to the name of Ney.
"The almost insurmountable obstacles against obtaining the legal reparation of the memory of an unfortunate man who, in consequence of an an unfortunate man wno, in consequence or an unjust condemnation; has undergone the punishment of death, even when the public conscience has generally and loudly declared itself against the deceived or prevaricating judges, ought alone to induce well-thinking men to draw back from the application of the punish. draw back from the application of the punish ment of death; and we ought not to be afraid to say, and to say it aloud, that it is really inconceivable that society, with a feeling of supreme dignity, does not rise in a mass to put an end at last to the permanence of this murderous organisation, which renders the execution of an irreparable evil a matter of facility, and which seems desirous of refusing the good which neces. sarily must result from the only possible reparation of an undoubted crime,

society the rights which he possesse d, and ought to undergo the consequence of this loss. style of argument is altogether paradoxical. First, we ought to consider what is meant by society at large. In Turkey and in Russia penal laws, but he can continue to his in the world and commence his criminal proceedings, while the direct murderer, who may chance to escape the punishment of death, cannot escape the severities reserved to other criminals not state, such as it ought to be. It is pretty nearly there is none—there is no natural state in either

the same thing in the other countries under an condemned to death: the prison and the chain are his due, and cut off from society, society has no longer anything to fear from his perversity.

"The infliction of the punishment of death is a salutary example, we are told to repress the when he chooses, and as he chooses—it is he alone who regulates the conditions upon which the permits its use and enjoyments. In such a state one can conceive a crime punished by death—the master has so willed it, his will is the sole and the only law, and submission is ence of this horrible state of things—the more or less extended modifications of which in different less extended modifications of which in different countries do not at all the more change the principle—that the partisans of the punishment of death have written their fatal pages, and propagated their sanguinary doctrines. They should be pitted, perhaps, for having appeared in bad times: but these times exist no longer; our times are others—our reason is another rea son-our language ought to be another language. He who would now a days write in favour of the punishment of death would not belong to his agc. Actual society exists only there, where all the members of it have co-operated and con sented to the social pact; and man is the state of society of which we ought to speak, and of which we are about to speak. The citizen who becomes a member of society yields none of his original rights, he cannot even give them up, for his original rights are inherent in his nature, and were he to yield them he would no longer possess the quality of becoming a member of society. He unites his property the property existence to the existence of all. That, away nothing from the full force of his rights. on the contrary, it consolidates them. His pri vate and particular rights become the ge on the contrary, it consolidates them. His private and particular rights become the general rights—he is himself society at large, because he forms an integral part of society, and enjoys all the advantages which society at large enjoys. It is the very beneficial change in the nature of his rights which induces him to consent to do his duty. Thus he engages himself to defend the property of all, which is his own property—the liberty of all, which is his own liberty—the existence of all, which is his own existence. It is by the sole and only conditions of this defence that he owes his life to society at large. But beyond and without the conditions, his life belongs to himself—it belongs to himself alone—he has yielded it to no man's himself alone—he has yielded it to no man's hands, and the members of society have no legal authority to demand it of him, or to deprive him of it. Social stipulations do not go so far as that, or, at least, ought not to go so far.
And even in the case that one of the members of society should break the bonds that connect him with it—should put himself out of the pale of society and shed the blood of its members, it does not follow that society, following his ex-

ample, should render murder for murder. The bad faith of one of the members of society does bad faith of one of the members of society does not change the conditions which society has im-posed upon itself towards its members in general and towards each of them in particular; and never should it revenge itself of a crime by a crime. Society, moreover recognises no murderer among its members; the murderer has severed himself from society by the sole fact of the murder: he has become a stranger to society, and as such society at large must treat him. Such is the state of the question.

state of the question.

"Without doubt, society in general, so its members in particular, has the right of legitimate self-defence, and as long as there is an open and flagrant struggle against it, and the danger is imminent, it has a right to repulse him who attacks strike him who strikes, kill him who kills. But beyond this legitimate self defence she puts her sword in the scabbard, and only takes such measures as may prevent in future the dangers by sures as may prevent in future the dangers by which she was menuced. An armed force ties burst suddenly upon society, invading, devasta ting, massacreing without justice and without humanity. Society fights and is victorious—takes her enemies and disarms them. Chiefs and solicies are made prisoners. Every member of society, however, has lost a part of his family, or next of his paragraph. a part of his property. Many have lost their whole families, their whole property. The blood of those dear to them still flows; the confingration of their homes is not yet extinguished; they can not doubt who are the murderers and incendiaries, they have seen them; they have taken them sword and torch in hand; they recognised them; they have them within their grasp; never were crimes more manifest or better proved; and yet, in this state of things, the conquered invoke the right of nations—the right of nations in favour of an invasion which no right could authorize and

in the very presence of avowed facts, of heaps of bodies, of towns in ashes. The right of nations, exercising its power, does not permit the putting these prisoners to death The instigators, as these prisoners to deam the insugators, as well as the executors, of all these miseries and crimes are safe. Somtimes, but by treaties only this armed force, convicted of such numberless. misdeeds, is put, or is attempted to be put out of the condition of recommencing its disastrous at-tempts, and with these precautions society at large declares itself avenged and satisfied, and continues or establishes, without further rancour, communications and interests with the very same men who have shed the dearest of its blood. And yet by the side of these general amnesties, of these free pardons, which every century sees again and again renewed, society condemns to death, and daily executes murderers, whose only crime has often been only proved by circumstan. tial evidence, only too often open to error, and tial evidence, only too often open to error, and whom society' without any compromise to itself, might, in every case, punish in another way. Reason stands still in this social contradiction. Such is the strangeness of the human heart The firmest partisans of punishment of death consider as a shocking legislation that which, according to the nature of the crime, condemns a criminal to be mutilated; that is to say, to lose either the sight, or the tongue, or his legs or arms, and yet consider the criminal justice founded upon the punishment of death perfection. Certainly this difference in their opinion, relative to the application of punishment, is not caused by what they call the absolute necessity of making the bad tremble by examples of the severest rigour, for the example of a man's being mutilated would be one of the most extreme rigour; it would be permanent, always before the eyes of others, unceasingly reminding of the danger of crime, whereas a criminal execution is the affair of a moment; this moment over, all is over; in the midst of the bus-tle of common life time soon effaces every recollec-tion of the fact, and leaves no trace behind. What

whole, and yet start with horror from the idea of cutting off a part! It is true then, from this fact, which by the way is only given as simple example that the punishment of death is not the result of that the punishment or death is not the result of social justice, but rather the consequence of an antisocial line of reasoning, and, it must be said, the deadly heritage of the barbarous ages.

""The punishment of death frightens those who are likely to put themselves in the way of meriting it; nothing would check them if the punishment of death were not always there to make them tremble. The criminal condemned to death considers himself fortunate if the punish ment is only changed to that of perpetual imprisonment.' We reproduce this line of reasoning sonment.' We reproduce this line of reasoning to which, however, we have already replied, when produced in another manner. Nothing frightens him who is resolved upon a crime; he reflects neither on the punishment of death, nor on that of perpetual imprisonment—no judicial sentence ever occupies his thoughts—his predomin-ant idea is always that he shall not be discovored-he marches on towards murder, thinking himself enveloped by utter darkness, and couse quently in the hopes of impunity. If he were certain of being known, taken, and tried, he would recoil as much before the punishment of imprisonment as before the punishment of death, and we are convinced that few or no exceptions would be found in this respect. From the minal condemned to death considers himself fortn-

strange humanity! These men coldly crush

nate when the punishment is changed to imprisonment, the advocates for death would try to prove that he fears death beyond all, and that he fears nothing but death. This induction is far from benothing but death. This induction is far from ouing just. In the face of death or perpetual imprisonment the criminal joyfully accepts the latter
as hope is then still left him—the hope of escape
from both in time. But this undekberated preference, this material instinct, proves nothing as to the different feelings with which death or imprison-ment inspire him. Criminals hardened in crime bave an existence apart, a language apart-and what they say serves only to mask what they are what they say serves only to mask what they are forced to be silent upon. Ask them their opinion upon the punishment of death, they will answer you that death passes as a breath. Ask them their feelings as to the imprisonment, they will answer you, chains may be broken—and so on through every punishment. But this does not explain their thoughts, it saves only as a real to through every punishment. But this does not explain their thoughts; it serves only as a veil to them. It is not in their words that criminals should be studied, it is in their deeds; and their deeds prove continually that they have less fear of the punishment of death than that of imprisonment. The simulative reasoning is sufficient to demonst The simplest reasoning is sufficient to demonstrate the fact. A criminal is condemned to death; his punishment is commuted into that of imprison-ment; be breaks his prison bonds, and escapes. This criminal can, most assuredly no longer form any illusion as to his situation; experience has any illusion as to his situation; experience has proved to him that criminals are discovered, arrested, condemned; he knows the fate which awaits him if he be retaken committing a fresh awaits him if he be retaken committing a fresh awaits him the bereate het there is no longer crime; he is not ignorant that there is no longer any hope of commutation of punishment for him. Everything ordains him the most scrupulous rerervo if he is desirous of preserving his life, capital punishment with which he has been so often tried to be frightened, and he commences his

them-they even vaunt their past life as a title of them—they even vaunt their pass are as a trite or respect among other malefactors. It is not then the punishment of death which they fear.

"Let us examine more generally the question of the punishment of death, referring it back to

man in a state of nature, and consequently in his natural rights.
"The rights and duties of a man in a state of

nature are reduced to rights and duties with res pect to himself. This principle, however, applies

only to isolated man.
"Natural rights have another basis. Maison can only define them by supposing the union of men isolated in a state of nature. These rights are founded upon the precept—'Do unto others as you would be done by.' From whence it follows that even in a state of nature the rights of a man are subordinate to the fulfilment of his duties; that is to say, to doing nothing that may injure another. Without that a state of nature would be a perpetual war. The only tendency would be to destroy, and none would remain at last.

"Among natural rights—man's appanage in a state of nature—there are some inalignable and untransmittable rights, and such is the right of self-preservation-that of endeavouring honourably to ameliorate one's existence, that of being always treated as a man, and never as a thing that of never being punished but when the punish

ment is merited.
"The rights, which the possessor is not able to alienate, cannot be taken from him without injus-tice. He who deprives him of life necessarily de prives him of the use of the right of self-preserva-tion. Thus legal or illegal homicide equally is injustice.
"The case of logal self defence is always ex

copted. It is the right of rights.

"Let it not be said that man, in a state of nature, e master of his own life, has over given society, as the conditions of his social existence, the

"Firstly-It is not true that man in a state nature has any right to deprive himself of life the laws of nature, on the contrary, ordain him to preserve it, and it is a violation of the laws of na-ture when he kills himself And even if it were true that men in a state of nature had a right to deprive themselves of life, what is there to prov hat in uniting themselves in a state of society they have given up those rights to their fellow men? They have, it is pretended, but without any proof, given up the right to guarantee their other rights; but this guarantee they would be, doubtless desirous of obtaining by means as little violent as possible, and as long as it has not been proved that the punishment of death is the only efficacious method of preserving society from the evils to which all the members of society are likely to b exposed, the punishment of death is a crime! and the public interests even can never justify a crime

"It is difficult to conceive that an individual would give up his right of life, or consent to be deprived of it; but in any case he can only have entered into such a treaty for himself-for himself alone; and it is impossible to conceive that such a treaty engages in any way, directly or indirectly, those who have not taken part in it.

"Society never can inflict punishment by a

feeling of base vengeance: its interests, as well as its aims and ends should be the moral ameliorate. f those whom it is forced to punish; beyond that all that it does is ill done. doath ameliorates nothing—it puts an eternal ob-stacle in the way of any amelioration in the man condemned. And yet none know, as none can know, whether the wretched man really was in-

"It cannot be ever pretended that death gives

any guarantee of public safety; the permanent existence of the scaffold proves the contrary.

"No; it is not the cruelty of the punishment, it is the wisdom of the laws which is the surest warrant of social order; and hamanity must the British senate. Lord Winchelsea foams groan over a legislative system which can only diminish the number of crimes by diminishing the number of men.

"I terminate, as I commenced, by suplicating the Chamber of Deputies to take into considera-tion a bill for the abolition of the punishment of death. I have the bonour, &c.,
(Signed) "Pons, de l'Herault."

#### New Prophetic Almanack for 1838. Can such things be."

received. Victoria the First presents the received graciously by his royal niece. The people of England with a Cabinet rather the eclipse of saturn is visible, and the dark worse for wear. The bulk composed of English manufacture, but the principal sup- naked eye. ports from Ireland. Observed to have scarcely a leg to stand upon.

takes place to the land of cakes. Persons thoughts of publishing the same. Trade without characters supplied with them for dead as mutton. sixpence at the print-shops.

16. Venus bright at night .- Vestris and Honey-stars in the ascendant. Hard to tell which is to be the fallen one.

Richard Duke of Gloucester; Mr. Otway affections. Wakeley, Esq. M. P. thinks for Hamlet Prince of Denmark; Mr. Phelps for Romeo; and Mr. D. W. Osbaldiston for Viginius!!! Sheridan Knowles, about this time, announces his appearance in one of his own productions.

February .- Candlemas day .- The Lord Mayor lights up his warehouse. Various members from Candlewick Ward attend. An evening soiree-Readings from Grease This being the purification, my Lord Mayor's visitor's wash their hands.

14. Valentine's-day .- Many politicians O'Connell receives a copy of the Ursa Major Count D'Orsay, the laughing baboon, and

Mr. Pattison, a stuffed goose, 27. Shrove Tuesday. Greatday at Black Friars. Cooks verify the adage, "out of the frying-pan into the fire," to the great disappointment of children and adults, who are waiting for their dinners.

28. Ash Wednesday .- Cold meat cut up, made into stews. Schoolmasters steal twigs, and schoolboys prefer ash to birch. By way of a solemn fast, divers people stuff hemselves with salt fish and egg sauce.

Murch I. David's-day - Danger to be apprehended from leaks on board ship. 4. First Sunday in Lent,-Jews and isurers look over their accounts. Vast numbers of pledges still unredeemed at the pawnbrokers. Grand Festival of the Lomhards. Betting amongst the fraternity. The odds—two to one—Revival of the odd phrase, " that's the ticket." If one man seeps the key of his own iron chest, another has a duplicate.

17. Saint Patrick .- Broken heads in Ireland. Thick skulls favourable to the wearers. The Earl of Mulgrave particularly safe.

21. Benedict. - The Duke of Devonshire entertains all the unmarried noblemen in London, A contagious disease among April 1. Au Foots-aug. — ramaillein otes a sum of money for the completion of career of murder.

"The history of the perversity of man is full of facts of this kind. Those who have escaped from prison generally fall back into their old courses, which appear to have become a necessity of life to paper to be the "leading journal of Enpaper to be the "leading journal of Europe."

6. Old Lady Day .- Battle of the taxpayers. No quarter given. Lord Eldon and Lord Wynford dance a pus de deux, to the infinite delight and gratification of the other old ludies of the metropolis.

8. Pulm Sunday .- Lawyers refuse to proceed with the cases of their clients uness fee'd before hand.

12. Moundy Thursday .- Kept as a day of rejoicing by all placemen and sinecurists. 13. Good Friday .- Everything on cross purposes, Houses at a premium in Bunhill-row, and any money offered for lodgings in Cross-street. The keeper of the Surrey Zoological Gardens rigorously observes this day.

May 1.-Meeting of the cloth.-Annual peregrination of a young lady with a brass soup-ladle. Unusual respect shown to the clergy.

20. Rogue-ation Sunday.-Meeting of the swell mob in Greenwich-park. Choice of solicitors, and election for overseers in the united parishes under the control of the Poor Law Commissioners.

24. Holy Thursday.—The tailors of the metropolis employed upon the garments of the seedy. Her Majesty's birth-day. The Duke of Cumberland keeps this day as a fast in Hanover. Sackcloth and ashes in request amongst the attaches to his royal iigness's suite.

27. Assension .- Various baloons on the ise. Even the p-ople tooking up. The art of raising the wind brought to perfec-

30. Restoration .- The pensioners on her Mujesty's Civil List discharge their ill-gotten gains. Unlawful heirs abdicate in favour of rightful owners. Modern authors confess the sources from whence they steal their ideas. Shakspeare brought more frequently before the public.

June 4. Whit Monday.-The proceedings in Parliament uncommonly comic. onel Sibthorpe delivered of a pun. Anniversary of the Licensed Witter's Society. Horace Twiss and Sir Charles Wetherell elected members of the Funny Club.

21. Longest Day .- No real night. Sir Moses Jacob Nathan Isaac Levy Israel Montefiore introduced at court. The knights of the olden time in hysterics. Sir Moses declares the old court etiquette 'better as new.''

22. St. Peter .- Alderman Laurie sad. dled with costs in an action for bringing the city into disrepute, by alluding to his shop at the late civic banquet. "Shall I cut this matter suddlewise, Sir Peter," said a visitor i Bridlewise, if you please, sir,' returned the worthy alderman, "as I wish to have a bit in my mouth."

July 3.—Dog days commence.—Mr. O'Connell and his followers are curtailed of their fame. Hydrophobia at its height in at the mouth in the House of Lords, and John Reeve evinces a peculiar antipathy to water.

15. St. Swithin .- Porters forsake gin and bitters, and take a heavy wet. The reign of Queen Victoria particularly favourable to the wishes of her people. All other rains prejudical to the interests of the community at large.

31. Venus near Saturn .- The King of January 1 .- New year's gifts given and Hanover pays a visit to this country, and is shades of this planet discernible by the

August 1 .- Lammas, or Lambus day. Lord Melbourne reviews his correspondence 6. Twelfth-day.-A general emigration with Caroline Norton, and has serious

15. Assumption, -The Editor of my grand mother's paper talks of "foreign correspondence. The Duke of St. Alban's thinks Miss Angela Burdett Coutts wishes to sup-30. Martyrdom.-Mr. Butler goes on for ply the place of her relative in his grace's himself a gentleman.

20. Dog days nearly over .- Puppies walk about in comfort. The Duke of Brunswick and others in no immediate danger of being

September 1. A second all fool's day !-Londoners make game of every thing. Commercial travellers not the only bagmen on the road. General "Massacre of the Inno-cents!" Geese, turkeys, cats, ducks, pigs, rabbits and sparrows disappear mysteriously. 25. Old St, Bartholomew. The quadrupeds take in letters, and letters take in politicians. turned out of Smithfield to make room for the bipeds. A tame elephant performs won-

derful tricks. Lord Ellenborough threaten the keeper of the animal with an action for defamation. Richardson, of shew booth notoriety, obtains an injunction to restrain Alfred Bunn from pirating his processions and dresses. Witnesses depose to the great similarity between the plays got up by Richardson and Caractacus.

26. St. Cyprian.—Bunn places certain ladies on his free list, and grants them extraordinary privileges.

29. St. Michael. - Various Aldermen of the City. of London fall victims to a surfeit. Many narrowly escape a worse fate, being taken for geese in their progress to and from the metropolis. Critics are observed to "hiss," and the "quacks" of the West-end stop at home all day.

October 1.—An extraordinary occurrence will take place about this time. It is not improbable that the Whigs and Tories form a coulition to the utter astonishment of Radicals, who will be signally defeated,

25. St. Crispin's Day.—A general strike amongst the shoemakers of the metropolis. They may be expected to stick out to the last. The ringleader will be apprehended in Coblers' Row-his awl will be forfeited to the crown, and himself soundly welted. November. All Saint's Day .- Sir Anance Bill becomes the law of the land, and nothing to be had in the way of eating and

drinking for love or money. All the Saints fast excepting Saint James. 5. Gunpowder Plot,-The streets redolent of blue fire and flame. The members of parliament go about in bodily fear, and Sir Charles Wetherell, Knight, is burned in mistake for a guy in Old Palace Yard.

Her Majesty's ministers lock themselves up, fearing similar mistakes. 9. Lord Mayor's Day .- The whole of the proceedings on this day will be " flat, stale and unprofitable," from the absence of an illustrious visitor. Common Councilmen will refuse dinner tickets, and Charles Pear-

son discharge his washerwoman. December 21. St, Thomas's Day-Candidates for the honour of representing Billingsgate in Common Council, blackguard each other with great success. This being the shortest day, silk mercers and other tradesmen who sell articles by the yard, hold it in remembrance by depriving customers of their fair proportion.

26. Boxing Day .- A general rencontre with fists, a word and a blow the order of the day. Black eyes and broken heads may be expected.

31. The year ends, and all those friends who have taken in the Guide from its commencement, send their numbers in to be bound in a volume.

F. O. X.

### Varieties.

Mendelsohn when a Boy .- Mendelsohn, thanks to his superior talents, is as well known in Paris and London as in Berlin, his native city, and at Leipsic, the country of his adoption. Shall I relate to the reader that eight years of age, while receiving lessons from Zelter and Louis Berger, he was the idol and the pride of Berlin; that this little boy, with eyes full of fire and bright black hair, would bound across the concert-room to play a sonnata on the piano as if it were his most favourite mode of recreation? Need it be repeated that when e had attained his twelfth year Zelter brought him with him to Weimar? that Goethe could not sufficiently express his admiration of his fine genius and noble disposition? Shall be told that at a dejeuner, where the Grand Duke and Princesses were present, he played extempore without the slightest embarrassment amidst the highest applause of the ladies, and could not refrain from tears because, on the arrival of Humel, he was again urged to place himself at the instrument, and play after one who was then the first pianist of Germany? These characterestic traits of the early life of this great artist are as interesting as they are little known .- ( From Music in Germany, by Rellstab).
Fanciful Writers.—Experience seems to

confirm the fact that no persons are more unfit for the higher duties of statesmen than fanciful writers. Sheridan, one of the most brilliant wits and powerful orators of the last age, was never held by his party as fit to be a member of the council. Lord Brougham, powerful as he is, has been tried and found wanting. Were the same question asked as to the noble author of "Yes or No," no would be the answer. While Sir Francis Head, whose writings have amused everybody, as a person placed in high trust cannot in prudence be trusted. There is little doubt that both Sir Walter Scott and Lord Byron, strong as their political opinions were, would have made but sorry practical statesmen-so true is it that those who give a loose to the imagination are rarely fitted for the higher calls of judgment.

A Belgian journal states that a young girl not more than twenty years of age, who about five years wished to marry in opposition to her parents, who were farmers at Heyst-op-Denburg, had been confined ever since by them in a cellar, and fed upon bread and water. She was at last released from her horrible durance by the burgomaster of the commune, but being unable to support her sudden exposure to the open air, died in half an hour after her liberation. Her futher, mother, and uncle were arrested, and taken to the prison of Mechlin.

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