

SALES BY AUCTION.

North Shore.

IN reference to a former Advertisement of this Property,

J. T. WILSON

Hastens to inform the numerous enquirers after the above Land, that the Survey is now completed, and the Estate set out in allotments, as under. He must also add, that the Proprietor has instructed him to bring the same to the hammer on TUESDAY, the 11th day of December next, at his extensive Rooms, 74, George-street, at 12 o'clock for a quarter past, precisely, and positively without reservation.

LOT I.—11 acres 2 rods, is bounded on the north by Lot 18, on the west by the waters of Middle Harbour, and having a considerable frontage thereto, on the south by Lot No. 2, and on the east by a reserved road to Pearl Bay.

LOT II.—9 acres 2 rods 30 perches, is bounded on the north by Lot No. 1, on the east by the reserved road to Pearl Bay, on the south by Lot No. 3, and on the west by the water of Middle Harbour.

LOT III.—11 acres, is bounded on the north by Lot 2, on the east by the reserved road, on the south by Governor Lot No. 9, on the west by the waters of Middle Harbour.

LOT IV.—18 acres, is bounded on the north by two reserved roads to Pearl Bay and Shell Cove, on the east by Lot 5, on the south by Government land, and on the west by a reserved road.

LOT V.—18 acres, is bounded on the north as last Lot, on the east by Lot 6, on the south by Government, and the west by Lot 4.

LOT VI.—12 acres 2 rods 32 perches, is bounded on the north by the reserved road to Shell Cove and Hunter's Bay, on the east by Lot 7, and a frontage to Hunter's Bay, on the south by Government land and Thomas Ryan's, Esq., 20 acres, and on the west by Lot 5.

LOT VII.—8 acres, is bounded on the north by a reserved road to Hunter's Bay, on the east by Hunter's Bay, on the south by Lot 6.

LOT VIII.—9 acres 1 rod 25 perches, is bounded on the north by Lot No. 9, on the east by the waters of Middle Harbour, on the south by Lot 7, and on the west by two reserved roads to Pearl Bay and Shell Cove.

LOT IX.—9 acres 3 rods, bounded on the north by Lot 10, on the east by Middle Harbour, on the south by Lot 8, and on the west by the reserved road to Shell Cove.

LOT X.—10 acres 3 rods, bounded on the north and east by Shell Cove and Middle Harbour, on the south by Lot 9, and on the west by a reserved road.

LOT XI.—About 12 acres, bounded on the north by Shell Cove and Holmes' Esq., and now the property of John Nicholson, Esq., on the east and south by reserved roads, and on the west by Lot 12.

LOT XII.—11 acres, 0 rods, 16 perches, bounded on the north by Lot 13, on the east by Lot 11, on the south and west by reserved to Pearl Bay.

LOT XIII.—10 acres, 3 rods, 20 perches, bounded on the north by Lot 14, on the east by Holmes' Grant, on the south by Lot 12, and on the west by the reserved road to Pearl Bay.

LOT XIV.—9 acres, bounded on the north by Lot 15, on the east by Shell Cove, on the south by Lot 13, and on the west as last Lot.

LOT XV.—7 acres, 2 rods, bounded on the north by Lot 16, on the east by Middle Harbour, on the south by Lot 14, and on the west as last Lot.

LOT XVI.—6 acres, 2 rods, bounded on the north by Lot 17, on the east and west as last Lot, and on the south by Lot 15.

LOT XVII.—6 acres, 1 rod, bounded on the north by the Government reserve of the Land Pitt, on the east and west as last Lot, and on the south by Lot 16.

LOT XVIII.—13 acres, 2 rods, 26 perches, bounded on the north by the 30 acre Grant to Isaac Moss, and the land of J. Terry Hughes, Esq., on the east and south by reserved roads, and on the west by Lot 19.

LOT XIX.—11 acres, is bounded on the north by Terry Hughes, Esq.; land, on the east by Lot 18, and on the south and west by reserved roads and the waters of Middle Harbour.

In calling public attention to the above land, T. W. Wilson feels he has a task to perform, a duty to discharge, which to effect properly would require the pen of a

Scott or Ainsworth,

but futile as his attempt may be in his endeavoring to describe some of its beauties, still he feels he ought not to shrink from that duty which he owes to his employer—to the public, to the world, and he therefore, although with tremulous hand, at once dashes on to the field, determined to do the utmost of his limited powers.

It must be noticed first then, that this land is situated within 3 miles of

BILLY BLUE'S POINT,

from which the road passes over a beautiful varied country of hill and vale to the Government Reserve for

The Town of St. Leonard's, intended by our Government to be, and which is in fact, reserved for an extension of this

WEALTHY METROPOLIS;

it may be said to be at the very doors of our public buildings here, for when the projected

STEAM COMPANY

whose operations are moving rapidly shall be completed, and the little vessels shall be passing to and fro hourly, moving on the waters of the Harbour "as 'twere"

"Like things of Life,"

it will then be but a step from one shore to the other, from business to home.

The scenery of "THIS LAND OF JOY," surpasses in extent, in beauty, in excellence that of the much loved shores of the

OUR FATHER LAND;

to the north are seen the waters of Middle Harbour floating on in their sinuous course, and moving in ripples so gentle, as though they feared all nature would be aroused at their call.

To the west are seen, the

BLUE MOUNTAINS,

tinged at even tide with golden rays of the departing sun, while to the south, the eye may traverse over the

Floating Palaces of Wealth

which daily pass to yield their rich and costly cargoes to this southern Mart, and as it traverses a wider extent, the splendid mansion of the

Wealthy and Independent,

SALES BY AUCTION.

Southern World.

To the east the scenery is beyond description; at one time may be seen

The Mighty Billows

of the turbulent south Pacific rolling in frowning majesty along, seeming to threaten death to the bold navigator, annihilating to our country, and ever and anon as rude bores shall cease to blow

HIS HAUGHTY BLAST,

it presents also a silvery surface,—smooth as the DIAMOND'S POLISH,—still as the Mountain Lake. To the invalid who in his

Country's Cause

under the melting heat of an eastern sun, has impaired his strength and constitution, here is an

ELYSIUM

offered where he may renew his frame, restore his health, and inhale the

BREATH OF HEAVEN

pure as the crystal stream, here may be had the advantages of the country with a Farm residence, here may he watch over his family with a parents tender care, and be within the control of masters, so that while his own and their health is cared for, the cultivation of the mind, is not overlooked or forgotten, and he may look forward with the

Fondest Hopes

to see his family as vigorous in mind as in body.

To the Merchants whose labours in this field of industry, must by the close of the day, relax his energies, this spot offers the opportunity of erecting a Villa, where he may retire to

THE ARMS OF HIS FAMILY,

there to meet solace and repose with this advantage, that should any violent emergency require him at his Country House, he can in

THE DEAD HOUR OF NIGHT,

he has but to step from as it were, one door to the other.

To the Speculators in Land it is fully to say more than one word, as they are all fully aware of its value, but one word must be said that

HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT,

have now fixed the Minimum price of Land in the neighbourhood, at and from

£5 to £10 PER ACRE.

Mark this well all Speculators.

J. T. W. will here leave the subject, knowing as he does, that it is an endless one; and his only hope is that if the lame description he has given of it, should deter the Public from bidding for it, that to correct his errors, they will visit the spot, where at once all anxiety (but to buy) will cease—all doubts will vanish.

TITLE UNEXCEPTIONABLE.

Plan may be viewed at the Rooms.

Terms and conditions at Sale.

MAITLAND PROPERTY.

J. T. WILSON

Has the honor to announce to Speculators and Capitalists, that he has been instructed by the Proprietor, to offer by Public Auction, at his extensive Rooms, No. 74, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of December, without reserve,

SIX ALLOTMENTS OF LAND, in the flourishing Town of MAITLAND, each having double frontages of one chain, by a depth of five chains, and measuring in all three Acres or thereabouts, and Lot 6 has five chains extra frontage to William-street. Upon each Lot there is erected a substantial Cottage, built in accordance with the Government regulations, and the Deed is consequently perfect in all particulars. The Cottages are let to weekly tenants at from 6s to 7s per week, are always inhabited, and form a most desirable investment.

In calling public attention to this valuable Property, J. T. W. would first point out that it is situated in the

Heart's Core of Maitland,

the name of which place alone carries with it HEALTH, EASE, and INDEPENDENCE

The climate of this second great city, is acknowledged to be superior to that of the

South of France or Italy,

and its contiguity to Sydney, the grand emporium of this hemisphere, being as 'twere no more than a step from door to door, renders it one of the most desirable purchases imaginable.

It may be well also to remark that Maitland is the business mart of

Many Thousand Acres

of country, upon which are fed numberless herds of Sheep and Cattle, and where are erected the residences of the most influential men in the Colony; through this place, most consequently pass, supplies of goods and return produce sufficient to keep employed

FOUR LARGE STEAMERS;

and if at the present day such is the fact, what will be the value of land in Maitland as stock increases? and Stores must be found sufficient to receive at least two daily cargoes for the necessities of this extending community.

A word more as to its

MERCANTILE LOCALITY:

It has, as must be recollected, a large frontage to the

IMMENSE THOROUGHFARE,

the road from Newcastle. It is in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Catholic Chapel, Cox's Inn, and the Market-place; while at the same time it abuts on the Park reserve, intended to be in a few years the grand promenade of the

Fashion, Rank, and Beauty,

for which this place stands so pre-eminent.

The County Gaol, Court House, and Church, are all in a forward state, and when completed, will render this Property tenfold more valuable.

To the man of the world who looks forward to profit rather than ease, here is offered an addition to his rent roll of

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS

in a part of the Colony which has been and must be doubling in value every twelve months, and which, by further building upon at a moderate expense, he might

Increase to £500 per Annum.

It has been said that rail roads are yet to bring this town of business within one hour of the

SEAPORT OF NEWCASTLE,

these are things unborn, and ages may not see them accomplished, but at the present hour steam-boats are traversing the River Hunter through with

THE WEALTH OF THE COLONY,

and coaches are passing the very gates of this property in which the traveller can be conveyed for a trifle to the head of the Navigation.

The industrious mechanic is now offered an eligible investment for his spare capital, such indeed as may never occur again; and when from his hard earned gains he has amassed sufficient means, he may gradually erect buildings there upon, from which in the decline of his life he may receive a rental to support himself in affluence.

TITLE UNEXCEPTIONABLE.

Terms and Conditions at Sale.

SALES BY AUCTION.

18 YEARS' LEASE.

To Mechanics, Market Gardeners, retired Tradesmen, &c.

J. T. WILSON

Announces that he has been instructed to offer by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of December, at his Rooms, 74, George-street, if not previously disposed of by Private Contract, the unexpired Lease of

20 ACRES OF RICH LAND, being for 18 years more or less.

Its boundary on the North is by an extensive frontage to the River, named after the

UNDAUNTED NAVIGATOR COOK,

On the West by John Webb's land, 19 chains. 50 links, on the East by Martin Cooper's land, and the South by the

MAJESTIC WATERS

of Botany Bay.

J. T. W. will deviate from the custom of the day in this case, and offer but a few remarks; the merits of this Property having been the topic of conversation for some time in the Colony. It must however be recollected that the whole supply of Fish for Sydney Market is procured in this neighbourhood, which is a sufficient guarantee of its abundance.

WATER & WOOD

are also obtained here without difficulty, and the land is adapted to every purpose.

A profitable speculation might also be censured in the establishment of

A FERRY.

In short the modes of obtaining independence by possessing this land are innumerable.

Terms and conditions at Sale.

ADDITION TO BURWOOD.

Sale of Land.

J. T. WILSON

Has the honour to acquaint the Public, that he has been instructed to offer by Public Auction, immediately after the Sale of the other Burwood Land, on the 20th instant, at his well-known Rooms,

SEVEN ACRES of this Splendid Property, which it is needless to comment upon, its locality and beauties being well known—in fact, admitted by all parties.

J. T. W. would simply add that this Estate will be sold without the least reserve, and in Lots of sufficient extent for the erection of Villas and the Establishment of Pleasure Grounds, Gardens, &c.

Terms and Conditions at Sale.

SYRUP OF LEMONS.

J. T. WILSON

Inform the Hotel and Tavern Keepers and others, that he will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at his extensive Rooms, 74, George-street, at half-past 10 for 11 o'clock,

200 TWO GALLON KEGS of SYRUP OF LEMONS, adapted for mixing punch LEMONADE. The above is in the finest condition, and the celebrated manufacture of Messrs. T. and R. Gunter.

Samplers may be seen at the Stores.

TERMS AT SALE.

FARM.

NEPEAN RIVER.

J. T. WILSON

HAS much pleasure in announcing to the Agriculturists and others, that he has received instructions from the Proprietor to bring to public competition on TUESDAY, the 27th day of November, at his well-known Sale Rooms, at half-past 11 for 12 o'clock, and positively without the least reserve, an excellent Farm, containing

ONE HUNDRED & THIRTY ACRES.

Twenty Acres are cleared and under Crop, with Wheat, Maize, and Tobacco, at the present moment.

Twenty Acres more are cleared and ready for the plough. A further Twenty Acres form a Grass Paddock; the whole of which, 60 acres are fenced, with a 4-rail fence dividing each paddock separately.

Upon the Farm is erected a good Slab House, with Out houses and Figgeries, &c. and a useful Kitchen Garden is also established.

This Farm is situated near Castlereagh, in the County of Cumberland; is bounded on the west by the Nepean River; on the north by J. Cornwallis's 100 acres; on the south by C. Cheshire's 100 acres; and on the east by a line including two portions of 50 and 80 acres. This Farm is well known as Mr. Thomas Rose's

BLACKHEATH FARM,

And is proverbial for its Crops, and a never-failing supply of Water from the

NEPEAN RIVER.

It has also the advantage of an excellent fall for the erection of a Water Wheel, by the power of which wheat and other grain might be ground and dressed. It is situated in the very heart of the finest Wheat district in the Colony, and would, doubtless, therefore, ensure to the Speculator

A RAPID FORTUNE.

It has also a right to the extensive Government Run of Ham Common, say 10,000 acres, and is distant but four miles from the flourishing

TOWN OF RICHMOND.

To any Gentlemen having business engagements in that thriving City, this Farm must therefore be invaluable, as he might after the toils of the day seek quietude, and repose in the bosom of his Family; and while renewing his strength for his daily labour, be increasing hourly his wealth by this Property increasing in value.

To the newly-arrived Emigrant, desirous of seeking riches in his

ADOPTED COUNTRY,

this Homestead, with all its varied excellencies may be said to open

A Mine of Wealth.

Here will be found that Nature has been bountiful almost to profusion;—here will he find all the heart could in its most sanguinary moments wish for.

The Title is unexceptionable, being a Grant from the Crown.

Conditions and Terms highly liberal, declared at Sale.

SALES BY AUCTION.

WOLLONGONG.

J. T. WILSON

HAS much pleasure in announcing to the Australian World that he has received instructions from the Proprietor to dispose of, by Private Contract, and if not shortly sold, to bring to the hammer on an early day, of which due notice will be given,

A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE,

erected on a half-acre allotment in the flourishing and daily increasing

TOWNSHIP OF WOLLONGONG.

so justly celebrated for its salubrity of climate, and as the resort of the

HAUT TON OF AUSTRALIA.

The Situation is beyond description healthy and delightful, and its proximity to the Beach renders it peculiarly available for exercise, either pedestrian or equestrian. The surrounding country is studded over with the Villas of the most respectable part of the community, and thus if the purchaser should desire to recruit his health during the

SULTRY SUMMER,

he can steal to his Cot, and though in retirement, may, by the excellent Society of the neighbourhood, be kept from "ennui," so frequently complained of in many parts of the Colony.

J. T. W. must not omit to point out the circumstances of its being in contemplation to establish this as one of the Watering places of this rising colony; indeed Wollongong has so long been celebrated for its

SEA BATHING,

that some of the wisest heads of New South Wales have, years gone by, foretold that it must eventually be the

BRIGHTON OF AUSTRALIA;

and there is sufficient land for the establishment of a Splendid Garden, large enough to supply the Family with every description of Vegetables. The Title is unexceptionable, and all particulars may be learned at the Offices, 74, George-street.

LIVERPOOL ROAD.

To Capitalists, Speculators, Retired Tradesmen, Graziers, Farmers, and others who may be desirous of purchasing an Independence for themselves and Offspring,

J. T. WILSON

Announces, that he has been honored with instructions from the Proprietor to bring to Public Competition, in consequence of the numerous applications for Private Sale, the above Invaluable Property, at his Established Rooms, No. 74, George-street, at half-past 11 for 12 o'clock, precisely, on the morning of TUESDAY, the 20th day of November, next, consisting of the following:—

LOT 1, Contains 13a 2r 9p, being bounded on the South by the Liverpool Road, and having a frontage thereto of 4 chains 54 links, on the West by a road leading to the Parramatta Road, having a frontage thereto of 54 chains 60 links.

Lot 2 contains 14 1 24

“ 3 “ 14 3 16

“ 4 “ 15 0 12

“ 5 “ 15 0 26

The 4 last mentioned Allotments have likewise the same frontage to the Liverpool Road Lot as No. 1, but they have a distance of a few chains farther back to the North, where they are bounded by Lot No. 7 of this Sale.

Lot 6, contains 14a 2r 19p, it is bounded on the South by the Liverpool Road, on the East by a very extensive Government Reserve, having a frontage thereto of 51 chains 50 links.

Lots 7 and 8, contain 25a. 0r. 0p. each, and have frontages of nine chains, 20 links to the road leading from the Liverpool to the Parramatta Road.

To the capitalist an opportunity is now afforded of investing capital with a certainty of realizing

AN IMMENSE INCOME,

upon a small outlay. If he meant to erect a few buildings thereon, it is certain that a high rental would be realized, that the residue of the land would double in value, and that the encroachment of the neighbourhood would be unbounded.

To the speculator this is a chance which must not be passed by, its situation is, it must be recollected, on the Liverpool Road, the great outlet to the New Country.

Port Phillip and South Australia: it is indeed remarkable that this land is situated so as to combine the advantages of extensive frontages to the road, and consequently adapted for the erection of a

TRAVELLER'S INN,

while at the same time it is sufficient in extent to enable the resident to supply himself abundantly from his own field, with grain for his use

From Harvest to Harvest,

not forgetting that the quality of the land is richly alluvial, and suited also for an extensive Kitchen Garden.

The Auctioneer must not omit to point out that lots No. 6, 7, and 8, have also extensive frontages to the beautiful Village of Banks Town. It must be borne in mind that the arrangements of this Village have been attended to with the strictest care, and that ere long it will be the retiring spot of the invalid and the wealthy Merchant, there to seek retirement, ease and repose. To any gentleman having an extensive establishment either in Liverpool or Sydney, these allotments conjointly offer the means of establishing at a trifling expense, a Dairy, Garden, &c., for the supplies of

MILK, BUTTER,

and Vegetables, which in the present day are articles of luxury much sought after, dearly bought, and

Dearly Priced,

but indispensable are they to a family—how conducive to health, to comfort, to ease.

To the Grazier, with extensive Cattle Runs at Maneroo or Yass, this land offers

AN HOMESTEAD,

where he may refresh his Cattle for the butcher, and thus ensure himself prices, more than double those realized, by at once driving on to the Market a whole herd of

FAT CATTLE.

The Proprietor of the Land has determined to make the terms so liberal that the payment will be a fifth or sixth consideration to the purchaser, and he would doubt

VARIETIES.

THE BROTHERS; OR THE LAST EMBRACE.

(Continued from our last.)

"Grief is more hastily destructive than time—I felt it so; my strength became insensibly impaired. The arm of my affectionate child was therefore a valuable support, as we moved over the meadow during the freshening hours of a summer's evening. On such occasions, Alfred was usually seen bounding like a roe to meet us, and, thus conducted between the two, I was welcomed to the house of my friend, or guided and assisted back to my own. The result of such visits, as might have been expected, was a virtuous affection between Alfred and Emma. I saw the growing passion of the youthful pair, and approved it: I could but do so. Every thing conspired to make it durable, that two families, so united in friendship, should in their representatives be more indissolubly bound together.

"Alfred had now attained his twentieth year, while Emma was three years younger. Arrangements were made for their marriage, but the celebration of that event was postponed—alas! for ever—by a circumstance, which neither the affection of the lovers, or parental tenderness, could possibly avert. The period to which this portion of the narrative refers, was the early part of the last year. Recruiting parties and press gangs were scouring our towns and villages, tearing young able-bodied men from the fond embraces of their wives and children, or leaving their aged parents to mourn in secret their irreparable loss. One summer's evening, Alfred was seized by two or three strolling sailors, belonging to a press gang, and without bidding 'farewell' to his beloved Emma, or his already deeply afflicted parents, was hurried as speedily as possible to Portsmouth. Our grief cannot be described. A week elapsed ere the discovery of how his loss was occasioned, was made known to us, and this was done by a letter from Alfred, written in great haste just before his ship sailed with the fleet to fight the common enemy. In the letter he endeavoured to administer comfort to poor Emma, and his unhappy parents—promising to return, should his life be spared, to fulfil his vows to the former, and cheer the setting days of the latter.

"The shock was too much for Alfred's mother; grief took possession of her heart—she sunk under the stroke. The father, although a strong hale man, bereft of wife and children, in a few months followed his partner, and there they lie, said my venerable informant, while profuse tears run down his care-worn cheeks, 'in one grave, still lamented by all who knew them. My dear Emma was seriously ill for many months after Alfred's departure, and for a long time her life was despaired of. During that affliction a stupor took possession of her frame. I had hoped that on her partial restoration to bodily health, her mental vigour would revive too; but in that I was disappointed. A feeling of melancholy took possession of her mind, and she has continued ever since what you last night beheld her.

"The old man paused. This gave me an opportunity of enquiring if any tidings had been since heard of Egbert and Alfred. He replied 'Yes; I will relate to you the contents of a letter which was sent by a clergyman from one of our sea-ports, addressed to Mr. Harlow.' It appeared that after several dreadful engagements in which many were killed or wounded, the latter were conveyed to a hospital, of which this gentleman was the chaplain. Amongst them were a sailor and soldier, whose beds were close to each other. The sailor was employed either in fervent silent prayer, or in affectionate and meek exhortation to his fellow-sufferer. The character of the soldier was the very antipodes of this. A dreadful gloom sat scowling upon his sun-browned visage, while the agonies of his body seemed exceeded by the torments of his mind. A fearful drowsiness gradually fastened upon him, as the certain precursor of approaching death.

"During one of my visits, for I visited the young sailor several times, being greatly interested in his welfare,—I found the soldier groaning in uneasy slumbers, while his companion, as usual, was prayerfully looking towards a better world. I soon obtained from him his tragic history; his name he informed me was Alfred Harlow; of his birth-place, family, and recent prospects, I received a brief but painful recital. His anxiety for his parents, and his beloved Emma, was excessive. While I sat by his side, I became his amanuensis, penning the effusions of his soul, in which piety and affection were blended to his Emma and his parents. Another week passed, and hopes, faint ones indeed, were entertained of his recovery. He had so far recovered his strength as to be able to rise, which circumstance he improved by walking amidst his fellow-sufferers, from bed to bed, and directing their minds to the realities of a future state. The incessant labour he had bestowed upon the soldier was happily succeeded by the most beneficial results. His attention had been roused, and the latent feelings of his mind brought into vigorous play.

On entering their ward one morning, I found Alfred sitting by the bed-side of William Clark, (so the soldier was called), in close conversation with him. A violent degree of agitation possessed the bosom of Clark, and yet there was a change in his countenance of the most pleasing kind. Alfred had urged him to the recital of some scenes of his past life, to which he had repeatedly referred, with much evident mental suffering, without mentioning any thing distinctly. As I drew near him, he held out his feverish hand to me, at the same time observing,—'Sir, I shall soon leave this world, but before I die, I feel wishful to make a disclosure of the most

painful kind, a disclosure which will indeed stamp my memory with infamy, and yet I feel it necessary to make it: I know no persons more fit to make it to, than yourself and this kind friend, to whose attentions I shall be indebted for ever. Will you, sir,' he continued, 'listen to me?' The earnestness of his manner was peculiar, and perceiving that it was likely he would soon be past the power of communication, I assured him of my readiness to hear him, when he thus commenced—

"Twenty years have rolled away since I left the house of the most indulgent of parents, during which period I have wandered like an accursed spirit through the earth, seeking rest, but finding none,—yes, twenty years have passed since I perpetrated that crime, which has blasted all my happiness, and brought me to my present miserable end.

"I was naturally of a morose and churlish disposition. Pride and jealousy were among my besetting sins, and these were perhaps fostered, by the mistaken kindness of my parents towards me. I was their first-born child. The birth of a brother four years after my own, tended in some degree to divert their adoration from me. I perceived, or fancied I did, that as he grew up, their attentions towards myself became weakened; and well they might, for he was worthy of all their hearts affections. He was gentleness itself, and goodness personified. My proud heart could not bear a rival, and secretly, but resolutely, I determined to remove him out of my way.—I shudder while my thoughts go back to the dark purposes of my mind:—we grew together—we slept together—we ate and drank together;—still my purpose was unbroken;—the very kindness which he showed me, maddened me to rage against him. I had attained my sixteenth year, when artfully I enticed him from home—to which I determined he should return no more alive.—I led him to the deep bosom of a wood, not far from my father's house—a place well fitted for my purpose of blood. Nature seemed to exonerate the deed I was about to perpetrate. The distant thunders rolled away, vivid lightnings darted betwixt the closely-matted trees of the forest. My brother became alarmed, and urged my return, which I as resolutely opposed. I had led him to the opposite side of the wood, without devising any precise means for his destruction, when he refused to proceed any further, alleging as the reason for his wish to return, the pain our absence would cause to our parents. That which ought to have touched the finest sensibilities of my nature, stung me to the quick.—I seized the trembling youth, and tearing a ridge stake from the boundary hedge, aimed at him a deadly blow.—I see him staggering from me now—he fell, exclaiming most-beseechingly, as he lay prostrate at my feet—'Oh brother, spare me.' But pity had fled my satanic breast. I stayed not my hand until I had stained my soul with my brother's blood.—From a gaping wound in his forehead I saw his life ebb out. A fearful clap of thunder roused me from the stupor into which I had fallen;—all the atrocity of my crime flashed upon me, and I fled from the spot—with the cries of my brother's blood,—'Oh! spare me,' sounding in my ears.

"To prevent pursuit and discovery, I threw my hat into a river which skirted the wood, judging it probable that my parents, from whom I had now separated myself for ever, might, should it be discovered, conceive we had been robbed and murdered, and that I had been thrown into the stream. I wandered on without knowing whither; night soon wrapt the heavens in awful gloom. Oh the horrors of darkness to a murderer's soul. I rested from my flight, and as I listened, heard the sound of voices; they drew nearer, and I crept, serpent-like, into the thickness of a bush overhung with honey-suckle. Scarcely had I cringed myself up with breathless stillness, before the flashing light of torches penetrated my recess, and the voice of my father calling my brother and myself as he passed the bush, tore my very soul. I saw him then, but I saw him no more, he passed on, and darkness and silence again succeeded.

"Fearing detection, I left my hiding-place, and early on the following morning, met with a board of gypsies, to whom I told a tale that easily satisfied them. I exchanged my clothes, and assumed their garb, discoloured my face, and became one of their wandering tribe; and was soon initiated into all their mysteries and villany. Frequent repetitions of petty thefts hardened my seared conscience,—but still the blood of my brother spoke out, and the cry of 'Oh! spare me,' sounded ceaselessly like the knell of my destruction.

"Three years I wandered thus, and then, under an assumed name, entered the army. The novelty of my new situation, and the constant change and bustle of a soldier's life, awhile diverted my attention. I plunged into every species of vice, and took the lead in every daring enterprise. But conscience only slumbered; it was silenced, not conquered;—there were times when it did speak out; and oh! the misery of an awakened conscience. The information I had received from a pious mother, prevented my crediting the false hood I would fain have believed.—That I did not possess an immortal soul—that there was no hereafter—that death was an eternal sleep! I felt a hell within me, comfort had fled my guilty bosom; I even wished for death, but death fled from me, I have visited each quarter of the globe, have been engaged in various battles, have revelled in every kind of riot, but when pleasure appeared within the reach of my grasp, such pleasure as sin can yield its votaries,—its slaves,—Oh! spare me, brother," has thundered through my

brain, and driven my soul near to madness.

"Three months since our regiment was sent to Gibraltar, many fell beneath a malignant fever which then raged there, I was spared, but neither judgments nor mercy moved my hardened heart. I was among a detachment ordered to attend Lord Exmouth in his expedition against Algiers. My race is now nearly run, and but for this stranger friend, and here he turned, as he spoke, an expressive look towards Alfred, 'misery more dreadful than I have suffered during my life must have been my lot eternally, but I shall now die the repentant Egbert Harlow.'

"Egbert Harlow," exclaimed the agitated Alfred,—'yes, it was indeed the wretched Egbert,—I am Alfred your brother,—added he,—his hair fell aside as he leaned over his astonished brother, and discovered the seamy scar upon his forehead to the astonished Egbert,—'O my brother!' exclaimed the dying man, as with a convulsive effort he threw his arms around his brother's neck and expired.—And when we lifted up the wasted Alfred, it was discovered that his spirit had joined his brother's in a better world.

PADDLE-WHEELS EXPLODED.—The Great Western performed the voyage to and from the United States in fourteen days—yet steam navigation is in its infancy. The art of propelling vessels by the wind, acting on sails, has been practised for upwards of two thousand years, the art of propelling them by machinery, acting on the water, put in motion by steam, has scarcely been forty years in existence. The invention that may yet be effected in it, therefore, altogether inextinguishable, and it is not too much to expect that a continuous speed of twenty miles per hour, under favourable circumstances may be obtained. Happily for the world, this new art has hitherto escaped the trammels of the well-intentioned but mistaken legislators; and free, emulative competition, in every part of the civilized world, but particularly here and the United States, is every day bringing improvements, and under notice, all tending to realize the most ardent expectations. The latest of these is called the patent propeller, and is intended to supersede the use of paddles and paddle boxes, the unsightly appearance of which is not greater than their practical evils. They are much in the way, and impede the vessel's progress by the resistance they offer to the wind and water. Notwithstanding all the improvements made in them, it has not yet been found practicable to prevent their causing great agitation in the water, nor to make them so as not to waste much of the steam power. The propeller has the utility and force of the paddle, with none of its disadvantages. It consists, according to the description of the patentee, of an Archimedean screw, and is fixed in the dead wood or run of the vessel. The vessel is slanted and rigged like other sailing vessels, so that the propeller may be used singly, or in conjunction with sails, or both at all, without impairing the speed of the vessel for their protection, and the propeller itself creates no swell, so frequently productive of loss of property and life. In canals its application would cause no injury to the banks, and the stowage-room is increased by greater breadth of beam.

The Lords of the Admiralty, and several scientific gentlemen, have witnessed the performance of this little boat, and have expressed their admiration. She is only 31 feet long, 6 feet 6 inches broad, and measures 6 tons. She is so small that her topmasts passed with ease under the paddle boxes of the British Queen, under one of which she could lie with ease. Yet this tiny vessel—the very smallest steamer, perhaps in use in the world—towed this great ship to the river, and into the Canal, to the astonishment, as the papers of the day remark, of thousands of spectators. If this useful invention were not the patentee's property, and we see no reason to mistrust his theory or doubt his experiment, it will be as great an improvement in navigation, as the first moving of vessels with paddle wheels.

GREEN HOUSE INSECTS.—At the Horticultural Society, a paper was read on a simple and effective mode of killing the red spider, green fly, thrip, and scale, without injury to the plants. It merely consisted in putting the pots or plants into a frame well closed, and placing laurel leaves well bruised between them, when, in the course of one hour, the whole of the spiders and flies that were destroyed by the odour, which was destroyed in about eight hours. The night time is the most favourable for the experiment. For a house twenty feet by twelve, the quantity of two bushels of leaves would be amply sufficient.

VALUE OF BOOKS IN THE MIDDLE AGES.—A Countess of Anjou, in the 14th century, paid for one book 200 sheep, five quarters of wheat, and the same quantity of rye and millet; and in early times the loan of a book was considered to be an affair of such importance, that in 1229, the Bishop of Winchester, on borrowing a bible, was bound for its restoration, drawn up in the most solemn manner; and Louis XI. (in 1471) was compelled to deposit a large quantity of plate, and to get some of his nobles to join with him in a bond, under a high penalty to restore it, before he could procure the loan of a book which he borrowed from the faculty of medicine at Paris.

BANNISTER used to tell a story of his having been introduced, by Mrs. Bannister, to an elderly lady of exceeding 'high notions' not improbably from circumstances the prototype of Colman's Lady Lucretia M'Fab, for she was 'plucky proud and plucky poor'; and a drop of noble blood in the veins of her visitors served to wash out every stain they might have in their characters and countenances. After the presentation had taken place, the lady asked a wit of the day who was present, 'Who are the Bannisters? are they of a good family?' 'Yes,' said the wit, 'very good indeed; they are closely connected with the Stairs.' 'Oh,' said Lady Lucretia, 'a very ancient family of Ayrshire—dates back to 1450. I am delighted to see your friends.'—The Manager's Note Book in the Monthly.

GLEANNINGS BY THE WAY.—At a broker's shop in Drury-lane, there is for sale 'a green child's phanton, admirably adapted for a brief country excursion.' On an auctioneer's placard was lately affixed, 'A splendid nobleman's mansion to be disposed of unfurnished with every convenience. A gentleman recommends mothers to send their progeny to a commodious boarding-school, where there is 'no entrance required,' and at Bartholomew fair, which is with orthographic curiosities, a showman invites you to view 'an animated likeness of Greenacre, taken after he was hanged.'

"I can't speak in public—never done such a thing in all my life," said a chap the other night at a public meeting, who had been called upon to hold forth, "but if anybody in the crowd will speak for me, I'll hold his hat.—New Orleans Picayune.

A gentleman recently travelling in the country, called out to a boy, "Where does this road go to my lad?" "Well, I don't know where it goes, but it's always here when I come along."

AN UNACCOUNTABLE PIE.—"You Socrates," said Mr. Seth Harris, of Poughkeepsie, to his coloured fellow the other day, "You Socrates, do you feed the pigs?" "Yes massa, we fed have you fed the pigs?" "Did you count them?" "Yes massa, we count 'em all but one." "All but one little speckle pig, he frisk about so much he couldn't count 'em!"

NATIONALITY.—An Italian travelling in America some years since, being in company with a true son of New England, remarked with much enthusiasm in his foreign accent, "Sir, you have no delights in America that we have in Italy. We have there, sir, the beautiful sky, the fine landscape.—We have there, sir, Vesuvius, that sends its fire to the heavens!" The true Yankee boy stood it long enough;—his pride came up—he turned round to the Italian before he had time to let his hands fall from their gestures of admiration for his country, and with a tone of impatience, replied, "—your Vesuvius. We've got a Niagara will put her out in five minutes!"

DR. PARR.—The rudeness of Dr. Parr to ladies was sometimes excessive. To a lady who had ventured to oppose him with more warmth of temper than cogency of reasoning, and who afterwards apologized for herself by saying "that it is the privilege of women to talk nonsense"—"No, madam," replied Dr. Parr, "it is not their privilege, but their infirmity: ducks would walk if they could; but nature suffers them only to waddle."

A gentleman finding his servant intoxicated said,—"What drunk again, Sam? I scolded you for being drunk last night, and here you are drunk again." No massa; same drunk, massa, same drunk," replied Sambo.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—A Canadian journalist lately announced the decease of one of his patrons in the following terms:—"In him society has lost one of its choicest ornaments; the church has been deprived of a true believer; his wife a loving husband, and his children of an affectionate father; which we have lost a subscriber always patient and regular in his payments."

THE TEST OF INTOXICATION.—A native of the Emerald Isle was the other day asked how he could tell that a man was a drunkard. "Faith," answered Pat, "I never before saying a man was drunk without I saw him attempt to light his pipe at a pump!"

Lately a party of recruits, on the road between Keshoon and Tewkesbury, espied in the corner of a field the refreshments of two ploughboys, and imagining that the secreting of them would afford sport to themselves and disappointment to the bumpkins, one of the party placed the food in the hedge, whilst another seized the bottle, and thinking his comrade was clandestinely placed at his mouth, but instead of beer or cider, placed in his mouth, he instead of having the exhilarating beverage he anticipated, he was favoured with a dose of train oil, and so hastily was the nauseous draught seized on, and such the facility with which it ran down his throat, that for several hours afterwards it made him so ill that he had much difficulty in proceeding on his journey.

INSUBRICTION BY A GANDER.—After repeated battles with one of more mature age, by which he was driven from the flock, a gander belonging to Mr. B. Raan, of Cooksmill Green, in Writtle, proceeded to make a nest, and being placed in the sea, thirteen duck eggs were observed to have volunteered a duty which did not belong to his sex, thirteen ducks were placed under him, upon which he sat the usual time and hatched six, which he brooded and took under his protection, until some gossings made their appearance, when he left his foster children, and joined those of his own species.

SOVEREIGNS.—The term sovereign, as applied to a piece of money, is not new in the history of our coinage, for so far back as the reign of Edward VI., who brought the gold used at the Mint to its original purity, which had been formerly debased by his predecessor, there were both sovereigns and half-sovereigns.

A GRAND ANNOUNCEMENT.—Some time since a person in the neighbourhood of Keswick, having several hives of bees to dispose of, and being desirous to do so at a price, caused a placard to be printed announcing the sale, with the following extraordinary head line:—"Extensive sale of live stock, comprising not less than one hundred and forty thousand head, with an unlimited right of pasturage!" The trick succeeded to admiration.

At a public house near Grantham, in Lincolnshire, where London porter is sold, the landlord has for his sign-post a figure of Britannia in a reclining posture, as if greatly fatigued; and underneath is the following inscription:—"Pray stop and sup porter."

JUVENILE PRISON.—The barracks, Isle of Wight, covering about four acres of ground, are in course of being converted into a prison for juvenile offenders.

BEAUTIFUL REPROOF.—During the sojourn of Pope Pius the 7th in Paris, previous to the coronation of Bonaparte, the Pontiff paid a visit to the Imperial printing office; a low bred young man persisted in keeping on his hat; several persons, indignant at the indecorum, advanced to take it off. A little confusion arose, and the Pope observing the cause, stepped up and said, in a tone of kindness truly patriarchal, "Young man, unweaver, that I may give thee my blessing. An old man's blessing never yet harmed any one." This little incident deeply affected all who witnessed it.

In a Bibl. said truly lately at Perth, the Sheriff declared that the term "blackguard" was not actionable, as it was generally used by the vulgar to cast a stain upon a person's character, as it meant one of the 42d regiment, who were all blackguards, but amongst whom there were many gentlemen. He also decided, that damages could not be recovered for the use of the term "villain," inasmuch as that was formerly a term of respect.

LIVING ON SMALL MEANS.—A correspondent of the Salem Gazette writes the following as the substance of Dr. Alcott's work:—"For breakfast two cents worth of dried apples without drink; for dinner drink a quart of water, to swell the apples; take tea with a friend."

A SMILE.—A jeweller in America advertises that he has a number of precious stones to the disposal of, adding that they sparkle like the tears of a young widow.

IRISH COMPLIMENT TO MAJESTY.—A Dublin Tavern keeper, flourishing an "hurray for our old Ireland," informed his customers, "that the season has commenced for Queen Victoria's celebrated and much-admired triplet, cow-heels, &c."—Dublin Mail.

A REMEDY FOR THE TOOTH-ACHE.—A doctor in Portland announces, as the latest remedy for tooth-ache, that the mouth must be filled with cream—then you are to bump your head against a wall till it turns to butter.

EXPLICIT INFORMATION.—Deputy Registrar—"Can you tell me how old your husband was when you were married?—Yes, sir; I was nineteen years old when my mother died; my poor mother has been dead twenty-four years last Bradford fair; and my husband was thirteen years older than I am."—Halifax Express.

SALE BY AUCTION. West Maitland.

Important Sale of Seventy-nine splendid Allotments of Building and Garden Ground, situate in High, Sparke, Abbot, and Edge- streets, forming a portion of the most important part of the above truly flourishing Capital of the Hunter.

MR. A. POLACK HAS the honour to announce to the community of the Colony generally, that he has been directed by the Proprietor to submit to their spirited competition, at twelve o'clock precisely on the Morning of MONDAY, the 26th instant, at his Bazaar, in George-street, all those unvalued and unequalled seventy-nine Allotments lying and situate on the south side of High-street, West Maitland, immediately opposite

Poulton's Tannery & Premises, on the Banks of Wallis' Creek, near its junction with the navigable part of the River Hunter,

and well known to the inhabitants as SPARKE'S ESTATE.

Twelve of these Allotments have considerable frontages to High street by great roads, and a convenient carriage-road, bounding the rear of them, thereby rendering the whole of their frontages available to be built upon.

Fifteen others have frontages to the government occupation road, running from High-street to the Veterans' Allotments, the Maitland Race-course, and various Gentlemen's Estates.

Twenty-six others have frontages to Sparke-street, a new street, formed, running from High-street, nearly opposite Poulton's Cottage to the south side of the occupation road described above.

Fourteen more front Abbot-street, running by the side of Murphy's Estate to the north-east corner of the Estate of H I Pilcher, Esq., having its entrance from High-street, a few yards from the Waterloo Tavern.

The residue have frontages to Edge-street, crossing nearly centrally from the government road and first named in a westerly direction to Abbot-street, intersecting in its course Sparke street.

A. Polack has never to the best of his recollection, been so fortunate as to have had such a most desirable, highly valuable, and truly enviable landed property placed in his hands for disposal, but suffice it to say the chief cause why the philanthropic proprietor has made up his mind to have the same sold, is in consequence of perceiving the actual wants and wishes of the inhabitants for the said Estate to be subdivided into Allotments, which are now so truly scarce, that

may be considered for the want of houses to be over populated, and what will be the case when government cause periodical drafts of Newly Imported Emigrants for general employment to be transmitted thereto, can only be imagined. The situation of these Allotments stands unrivalled, as in the first place they are at the commencement of the town and within a stone's throw of

WALLIS' CREEK, near its junction with the navigable portion of the RIVER HUNTER.

The inexhaustible sources of pure fresh water which this part produces not only supplies both East & West Maitland

at all seasons abundantly, but also their vicinity for many miles around during the present great drought; and water, independent of this source, may be obtained about twenty feet below the surface of these Allotments.

A. Polack deems it scarcely requisite to point out the present admirable qualities of the situation of these allotments, as they are well known; but as perhaps his ideas on the future intrinsic value may, through his experience for a series of years past, be considered by some persons of importance, he feels little or no hesitation in anticipating that in the course of a very short time

A CANAL will be cut from the Green Hills, or Morpeth, where the steamers at present stop at, to MAITLAND, which projection he considers a desideratum worthy the attention of a COMPANY, as many fortunes have been made in the mother country by less profitable speculations, and this his idea is confirmed by reference to the map in the Surveyor-General's Office, which shows points remarkably eligible for such purpose, when a distance of upwards of twenty miles might be saved by a channel intersecting the different angles of the

RIVER HUNTER, requiring the cut to be about three miles only; and also there is not the shadow of a doubt but in the course of a very few years a RAILROAD from NEWCASTLE will be formed which would bring that sea-port of the HUNTER distant only about twenty five or thirty miles, or in other words, according to the average rate performed by such an itinerary, about one hour and a half only, in place of six or eight as it now is; and it is to be borne in mind that MAITLAND must be passed through to every part of the north-western interior, Port Macquarie, Moreton Bay, &c.

A Builder's Company might on this spot make a fortune, as houses so much required might be thereon erected very cheap, in comparison with SYDNEY, particularly when the restrictions contained in the Building Act are taken into consideration.

Market Gardeners & Nurserymen will also do well to notice, as a proof of the richness of the soil of these Lots, that the same has a golden crop of wheat now ripening thereon, which will, within a fortnight hence, be fit for a sickle, and produce to its fortunate owner from twenty-five to thirty bushels wheat per acre; and when the facility of irrigation is taken into consideration, added to the fact that MAITLAND will shortly be within ten hours of Sydney, it will then be the garden that will be the principal source for abundant supplies of vegetables, garden produce, and fruit. To Capitalists, Town Inhabitants, Builders, Mechanics of every grade and description, Tradesmen, or Parents who wish to secure an independence hereafter for their progeny, A. P. confidently and presingly invites, as it is very unlikely such another brilliant opportunity will again present itself, especially when is taken into consideration the daily influx of population, which alone will tend to increase the value of land and houses, passed as they are in first-rate towns; and that this classes are scarce, cannot possibly be disputed.

Plans are now in active preparation, and will be exhibited in the course of a few days, at the Rooms of the Auctioneer, and at Cox's Hotel, East Maitland. Terms made known at time of sale.

SALES BY AUCTION. Four Hundred and Fifty Superior DAIRY COWS.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, MR. A. POLACK, At his Bazaar, on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at twelve o'clock precisely, by order of the Proprietor.

FOUR Hundred to Four Hundred and Fifty Dairy red COWS, selected with great care and judgment from the celebrated Herds of Messrs Oxley and Coghill, and branded O C.

The above Cattle are now departing at Kirkland 25 of which will be in Sydney on the day of sale.

For further particulars, reference to be made to the Office of the Auctioneer.

On FRIDAY next, the 16th instant, at Twelve o'clock precisely,

BY A. POLACK, AT HIS BAZAAR, TWO DRAYS, and Two Teams of Five Bullocks each, with Harness, Tarpaulins, &c. complete One Superior Bred Mare One Lady's Riding Horse Five unbroken Colts. Terms made known at the time of Sale.

Maitland.

MR. A. POLACK Has been honored with instructions to dispose of, by PUBLIC AUCTION on an early day, FIFTEEN to EIGHTEEN ACRES OF LAND the most fertile Part of that rapidly improving and flourishing

TOWN OF MAITLAND. This Property is now in the hands of an eminent Surveyor, when the plans of which are completed, due notice will be given, and the day of Sale duly notified in future advertisements.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF GOODS.			
SPIRITS IN BOND.			
Brandy, First Quality, per gallon	£	s.	d.
Second ditto	0	6	0
Rum, B.T., proof	4	0	0
East India	4	0	0
Gin, unaged	5	0	0
Straw coloured	3	0	0
Case, 2 gals. 12s. case 4 gals.	1	10	0
WINE.			
Port, best, per pipe	10	0	0
Per dozen	15	0	12
Good, per pipe	35	0	0
Sherry, best per butt	45	0	0
Per dozen	15	0	10
Madeira, per pipe	15	0	10
Per dozen	30	0	0
Teneriffe, per pipe	16	0	0
Per dozen	19	0	0
Cape, Company's best, 110 gallons	10	0	0
Champagne, sparkling	2	0	0
Pink	3	0	0
PERKINS.			
Ale, Bass' Burton, per barrel 36 gal.	£	s.	d.
Holston's pale per hhd.	7	0	0
Dunbar's in bottle, per dozen	0	15	0
Other Beers	0	10	0
Porter, Taylor's per hhd.	6	10	0
Harley's	5	10	0
Ellis's	4	10	0
Dunbar's, in bottle, per dozen	0	14	0
Other Samples	0	12	6
Arrowroot	0	6	0
Butter, Irish	0	6	0
Candles, English wax	0	2	0
American sperm	0	2	0
Mould	0	10	0
Cheese, Cheshire	0	9	0
Blue	0	8	0
Pine apple	0	0	0
Cigars, Manilla, per 1000 in bond	1	15	0
Havana	0	10	0
American	1	0	0
Chin-surah	0	16	0
Cloves	0	0	0
Cinnamon	0	0	0
Colfe	0	0	0
Copper-plate	0	2	0
Naik	0	0	0
Currants, Zante	0	0	0
Figs	0	1	0
Flax, New Zealand, per twelve quarters	0	0	0
Ginger, Jamaica, white	0	3	0
Hama, Yorkshire	0	4	0
Westphalia	0	0	0
Herrings Pickled, per barrel	2	0	0
Honey, English	0	2	0
Hops	0	6	0
Iron, Bar, assorted	0		