

and ratiocinative manner, however, is not unattended with a direct application to the consciences of his hearers, thus securing himself against the too common evils of preaching *at* them, *over* them, or *before* them, by preaching *to* them.

The number of attendants at the various places of worship, in connexion with the Wesleyan Methodists, on the Lord's day, may be stated at about nine hundred, and the number of communicants at three hundred. As the Wesleyan Methodists in Adelaide have hitherto supported themselves, and remitted money to the missionary society at home, they are certainly entitled to further ministerial assistance, and especially when it is considered, that the number of persons at present in attendance at their various places of worship so far exceeds that of any other body of christians in South Australia. A missionary to the aborigines is, in our opinion, the least they could expect from the parent society.

The GERMAN LUTHERANS have two chapels, one at Klemzig, erected at a cost of £150, and another at Hhansdorf, at a cost of £180. The Rev. Mr. Kavel is pastor of both these churches, and receives a salary of £200 a year, £100 being raised at Klemzig by monthly subscriptions at so much per family, according to the number of heads, and £100 at Hhansdorf according to the rate of ten shillings per acre yearly. The places used for worship at present, are virtually the school-rooms, but, as soon as funds can be raised, it is the intention of the people to erect suitable churches. Two schoolmasters are employed, the salary of each of which is £80 per annum, and all the German children are expected to attend from their sixth to their fourteenth year. The introduction of a considerable portion of the German population of this province is to be attributed to George Fife Angas, Esq., to whom much of the money on the chapel at Klemzig is still due. Mr. Kavel's ministrations are principally in the German language, and his duties are very laboriously and faithfully discharged. The general attendance upon his ministry at Klemzig is about a hundred and ten, and at Hhansdorf a hundred and twenty. His communicants, including both places, are about two hundred and seventy.

The Rev. Mr. Fritsche, who arrived by the "Sciolde," in October last, is at present located in Flaxman's Valley, and has the pastoral charge of the persons who arrived with him from Germany, but the intention is, we believe, that he should be settled at Hhansdorf, Mr. Kavel and himself supplying Flaxman's Valley by an interchange of services.

Messrs. Kavel and Fritsche are the only ministers, in connexion with the German Lutheran Church in South Australia, who have the oversight of congregations, but the Rev. Messrs. Tichelmann, Schurmann, Myer, and Klosé, are actively engaged in missionary labour, their attention, however, having hitherto been exclusively devoted to the interests of the aborigines. Of the labours of these gentlemen, we shall have to speak in a future paper, and in another connexion, but we cannot suffer this opportunity to pass, without expressing our high admiration of their self-denying labours, and our deep regret at their exertions being so exclusively confined to the natives, instead of being generalized by

attempts to gather congregations for the purposes of religious worship among the Europeans on the Lord's day.

Without presuming to dictate on such a subject, we see no reason why some attempt of this kind might not be made by Mr. Tiechermann at the "Location" on the Lord's day, in addition to his present exertions for the benefit of the native children. The influence of such an arrangement could not be otherwise than beneficial to the minds of the natives themselves.

 HYMN.

And God made two great lights; the greater light to rule the day, and the lesser to rule the night.

GENESIS, CHAP. I.

Almighty Lord, at whose command,
Shone out the firmamental plain;
Whose right hand parted heav'n from earth,
And sever'd darkness from the main.
Thanks to thy bounty, who hast giv'n
The fiercer blaze and softer light;
Those lamps of thine all-circling heav'n
To rule the day, and bless the night.
The thoughts and feelings of that pair
To mortals never can be told;
Who first beheld thine orb of day,
Sink in the western waves of gold.
But ah! what deeds those beams have seen,
Since erst on earth their pow'r was known;
What scenes of rapine, fraud, and guilt,
From the low cottage to the throne.
How little thought the same fond pair,
Who first, sweet moon, beheld thee shine,
On what unhallow'd rites should glance
Those cold, chaste, silvery beams of thine.
Perchance, ye jewels of the sky,
My destined course is almost run;
And few short hours may yet remain,
To court the moon, or hail the sun.
Let me then use your blessings giv'n,
Ere earth's "proud pageant" fade away;
Let virtue's time-redeeming pow'r
O'ertake the body's quick-decay.
Lord! let the sunbeams of thy word,
On the soul's vineyard warmly shine;
The rays each lingering bud expand,
And bid the godly fruit be thine.
So Lord! the moonbeams of thy grace
O'er each benighted pilgrim pour,
To guide thy servant through the vale
Where death's terrific shadows low'r.
There, in the closing scene of life,
The vital spark shall surely rise,
To join in heav'n its native fires,
And add its lustre to the skies.

S. Z.

Adelaide, 1842.

A SECOND CHAPTER ON MANURES.

IN a continuation of the subject of manures, it was promised to give a short description of the prevailing soils in South Australia; together with what manures might probably be most suitable for each. Much of this, however, must be speculative, and only advanced on a slight knowledge of the general principles of earths, manures, and climates, this colony being yet too young to be able to write practically on the subject. Many of the statements will therefore have to be taken as hints by the farmer, on which he may exercise his skill and judgment, and give the results to the colonists at a future period.

In place of occupying any detached space, by a description of the various soils, we shall endeavour to blend the subject, in the consideration of manures, which we now resume.

LIME.

As liquid manure is the most valuable of the "animal and vegetable" class, so is lime of the earthy division. Properly speaking, lime is rather a stimulant than a manure, but to prevent a confusion in terms, we will assume it to be a manure.

To Great Britain, lime may be called the steam engine of agriculture; by its powerful assistance, thousands upon thousands of acres, of the most barren and desolate moors, which formerly scarcely afforded food for the plover, are now covered with flocks and herds, luxuriating on the richest grasses—by it, exhausted and worn out soils have been renovated and brought to life again—by it, her fields have been increasing, year after year in richness and fertility, while those of the United States, as lamented by Sam Slick, are running to poverty and desolation. Knowing, therefore, its wonderful effects there, let us enquire what it may be expected to do here.

The first quality which lime possesses (in its quick state) is, an extraordinary power of decomposing vegetable matter, and hence arises its chief value as a manure. We may for a moment revert to the first chapter, where it is stated, that on decomposition or putrefaction, the efficacy of the manure wholly depended. Now, here is one grand effect of lime, that where there is any vegetable matter in the soil, undecomposed—and all new soils contain more or less of such vegetable matter—it acts upon that matter so powerfully, as to cause its having the same effect as the best farm-yard manure. From this too, will at once be seen, how much more effectual lime is when applied after a good dressing from the farm-yard, it having thereby a greater portion of vegetable matter to act upon.

Lime has also the quality of making loose light loamy soils, such as those around Adelaide, more cohesive than they otherwise would be, recommending before application, however, a good dressing of manure from the farm-yard, as from the annual burnings, there is very little inactive vegetable matter in the light soils here; should it be inconvenient to give the land a dressing of farm-yard manure, then the lime ought to be applied as a *compost*, and not in a quick state.

To those lucky possessors of rich black soil, which is nearly alluvial

in its nature, we say, let them give it a dressing of quick lime, of from eighty to a hundred and fifty bushels per acre, between the first and second ploughings, and we are convinced it will require no farther artificial aid for many years. To such black soils, lime is absolutely necessary, they will never become friable without it, but remain nearly one mass of small hard clods, which roots will be unable to penetrate, and might be so many pebbles for all the use they are; a dressing of lime will decompose all these, and form them into fit food for plants, and render the land inexhaustible; provided a judicious change of crops be followed up. For it is now well ascertained that growing the same vegetable too frequently in succession is injurious, the first crop or two having exhausted the food proper for that particular plant, and also left in the soil a matter deleterious to the growth of the succeeding crop; hence arises one of the great benefits of irrigation, in purifying and washing the soil clean of all such unhealthy matter, so that on soils irrigated, you may grow the same crops in endless succession.

These black soils above mentioned are nearly a pure vegetable deposit, of much the same nature as moss, having but a very insignificant portion of silicious matter in their composition, nor would they grow anything in their present state, were it not for the kali and carbon deposited or left on the surface by the annual fires, and washed from the hills by the autumnal rains. This going on year after year, always mixes a portion of fertilizing matter, with the inanimate vegetable debris—if it may be so termed—and accounts for its being able to produce such strong crops. But as may be seen by the slightest examination the kali thus deposited is not sufficient to decompose the whole mass, hence the small clods already mentioned, and consequent necessity of some application to hasten the decomposition. These black soils, too, are very liable to crack and open before the drought of summer, causing thereby an undue evaporation of moisture; now by applying lime, from its great attraction of hydrogen or the atmosphere, it would cause the earth to swell, prevent its cracking, and consequent hurtful evaporation.

To be guilty of a repetition, it may be once more stated, that here, to light soils, lime ought to be applied as a compost, or after a good dressing of farm-yard manure; and to the rich and black vegetable soils, in a quick state.

In preparing lime composts, care should be taken that the earth used to mix with the lime, should be as different as possible from the land to which it is to be applied; for instance, sand and lime should be mixed for a clay soil; and subsoil clay and lime, for sands, gravels, light loams, &c.; the proportions generally used are, one of lime, to from six to ten earth for light soils; and one of lime, to from two to four of earth, for very heavy soils.

The quantity applied should be from two hundred and fifty to three hundred bushels per acre, it depending entirely on the "heart" the soil may be in at the time.

LIME AS A PREVENTATIVE OF SMUT.

Before concluding our remarks on lime, we will enquire shortly into

its value as an ingredient in dressing grain for the prevention of smut. This disease, it is well known, is a species of *fungi*, which attacks many of the cereal plants, but chiefly wheat. From its highly offensive, as well as destructive nature, it is of the utmost importance that some efficient counteracting remedy be discovered. Many are the nostrums which have been propounded for its destruction, some of them useless, others injurious, and many positively dangerous. It is, however, agreed, that the grain, after being washed, (in some favorite compound) ought to be well mixed with hot lime before sowing. In so far as washing is concerned, we think good clean water will be found as efficacious as the most pompous and expensive mixtures—or, at all events—a weak solution of common salt and water.

One can easily perceive that this close mixing of the grain with the quick lime, can (if it really has a quality destructive to smut), only destroy the fungi which may have become attached to the grain itself, and cannot possibly have any effect on what may have been in the earth previously to sowing. When a field of smutty wheat has been cut, a great portion of the fungus is shed and left on the field, from detached ears or heads, or otherwise, where it may lie dormant for years, or until a favorite crop is again sown, on which it may *parasitize*. How often do we see grain, on which every care and attention has been bestowed, grow up diseased and smutty, to the utter astonishment of the unlucky proprietor, who fancied himself quite safe by the precautions he had taken, never once thinking, that in that very field, there had been a highly diseased crop, perhaps only the preceding season; and he at once condemns as worthless the salvo he had adopted, not perceiving that he had only taken half measures for his protection, by not clearing the ground as well as the grain.

There are two remedies which we think might be advantageously applied to a smutty field. First, the moment the grain is off the ground we would burn the stubble; this, in addition to destroying a vast quantity of the fungus, would also give a nice dressing of fertilizing matter to the soil, and at the same time destroy the stray heads and grains which had been dropt, and thereby ensure the succeeding crop clean. These two last advantages would alone make it worth the labour of burning. In the second place, we would give the field a good top dressing of quick lime; as before stated, it is generally agreed, that lime is of great effect when applied to the grain itself, why, therefore, should it not be equally beneficial when applied to the soil? These suggestions are thrown out as hints to those annoyed with this troublesome disease; and it is hoped that a series of experiments will be made by the farmer and endeavours made to settle the point; for it is of the last importance to the agricultural interests of this colony, that some effectual remedy or check be found for that destructive disease. No remedy, however simple, should be thought not worth the trial.

BONE DUST.

This important manure is admirably adapted for the soils and climate of South Australia, and its use must sooner or later become

universal—combining as it does, many of the qualities of both farm-yard manure and lime; and possessing one great advantage above either, namely, its portability. Since its introduction and use by British agriculturists, particularly in turnip husbandry, that valuable root has been increased in many instances five-fold by its application. Two of its ascertained qualities are, that “it is less beneficial for clay lands, than light soils, and less efficacious in wet than in dry seasons,” both of which singularly adapt it for this colony. The general quantity to an acre should be about twenty bushels, and it may either be sown broad cast, or (when applied to turnips) in the drill along with the seed. If a larger quantity than twenty bushels be applied, its effects will continue the longer; and there need be no apprehension of over-manuring the land with it, as may easily be done with farm-yard manure.

Bone dust may also be applied as a compost, mixed with earth, but if so used, it should, before spreading, be allowed to lie in a heap and ferment.

We quote the following passage from the Repertory of Inventions, to shew the importance in which this manure is held, and the number of valuable qualities it possesses. After alluding to the vast importation of bones from Germany to England, it goes on to say—“An agriculturist being rendered attentive by this last importation, instituted privately some comparative experiments, the results of which proved that bone dust in the cultivation of ground as compared with the best stable manure was:—1. In respect to the quality of corn as seven to five. 2. In respect to the quantity as five to four. 3. In respect to the durability of the energy of the soil, as three to two. It produces several collateral advantages. 1. It Destroys weeds. 2. It diminishes the necessity of suffering the land to lie fallow. 3. This concentrated manure, or substitute for manure, is more easy of conveyance, less laborious to spread, and can with facility be applied to the steepest vineyards or other unaccessible lands, either in mountainous countries or in wet meadow land. 4. It renders agriculture practicable without cattle breeding, grazing, &c.”

In concluding this chapter, we would strongly recommend to the study of every agriculturist, a treatise on manures, prepared at the desire, and published under the patronage of the British Association, very recently, by Professor Liebig, of Giessen, under the title of “Organic Chemistry in its Application to Agriculture and Physiology.” When this publication becomes known, it will be the standard work and text book on manures throughout the world.

CININNATUS.

NOTE.—We would respectfully direct the attention of our Encounter Bay farmers to large masses of whale or other animal matter, we have seen on the beach there, during the whaling season; and simply hint to them, that they could not possibly have a richer or better manure for their light soils, than this same neglected—what shall we call it—blubber? It is almost a sin—and quite a shame—not to take advantage of it.

C.

METHODS ADOPTED IN NEW SOUTH WALES TO PREVENT BLIGHT IN VINES.

In our last number, we placed before our readers, the methods adopted by the late Mr. Shepherd, of Sydney, for training and trellising vines, and we now proceed to his account of the best means of protecting this invaluable fruit from that destructive blight to which it is occasionally exposed.

It does not appear from Mr. Shepherd's "Lectures," to what extent this malady had prevailed, but an obvious difference of opinion, both as to the cause and cure of the malady, is apparent. Mr. Shepherd's theory is, that the blight was caused by exposure to the cold south winds, and by the vines selected being of too tender a nature for culture in this climate, and the remedy he proposes is that of fixing upon a more favorable aspect, and choosing plants of a hardier nature. Mr. Shepherd, however, shall speak for himself—

"It may be remembered by some of you, that about three years ago, I published three letters in the "Sydney Gazette," which I addressed to the landholders of New South Wales, showing how grape vines should be cultivated for wine, and also pointing out the cultivation of various other fruit-trees, the real cause of the blight to which vines are more particularly subject, and the proper method to be adopted to prevent the blight. I stated that this might be effected by sheltering them from cold southerly winds, and by selecting hardy varieties of grapes, instead of the tender sorts then generally in use. I stated also, that some persons had given currency to a false theory throughout the colony, that grape vines were blighted by the hot northerly winds in the summer, and that the rays of the dew-drops which hang pendant from the berries in the morning, caused the dark spots on the grapes, which prevented their use for wines or the table. This theory caused some doubt throughout the colony, whether grape vines could be cultivated with success, for wine, in this country or not, owing to these awfully destructive blights. In consequence of such delusive theories, I observed that the planting of vineyards had nearly ceased altogether, and I considered that by a little exertion on my part, I might remove the cause which had influenced so strongly, the minds of the settlers, that they supposed it was useless to plant vineyards. I condemned this new theory, and, by introducing an old theory, which I hope is now fully established, I proved that the common blight to which grape vines are subject, is occasioned by "cold winds," instead of hot winds.

Upon the above we do not feel it necessary to make a single observation, but, as Mr. Shepherd was subsequently opposed by a writer under the fictitious name of "SIDEWIND," it will be desirable, perhaps, to give his reply. Having previously spoken of his recommendations for protecting "trees and plants from cold winds," he proceeds as follows—

"You must be aware that hot winds in this colony are generally succeeded by cold winds from the south, south-east, or south-west, and that these cold winds must be a great check to vegetation, especially when they blow with violence, and cause the heat of the atmosphere to fall from 120 to 45 or 50 degrees in the course of a few hours, in the middle of summer. This has been accounted for by captains of ships, who have encountered islands of ice floating near to our shores from the south pole. When you see bushes and trees upon our commons and sea-shore near Sydney, completely blighted on the side facing the southerly winds, you need not be surprised that grape vines, and other tender trees and plants exposed to these winds, should be blighted as well as the native trees and bushes. Is not this a good reason for protecting them, to prevent such winds

from blighting them? Are you not satisfied that my recommendations for destroying tender varieties of grape vines, which are subject to blight here, and for cultivating hardy varieties, which do not blight if they are planted upon a northerly aspect, is a judicious plan to be adopted throughout the colony, for the furtherance of grape-vine husbandry? I hope by this time you are also satisfied that before I published my letters in the "Gazette" on the blight of the vine, and various other matters, that planting of vineyards had nearly ceased altogether, because it was said that the hot winds and dew drops were the cause of the blight in grape vines. Was not this believed to be the case by nearly all the land proprietors in the colony, and that this blight was incurable? You must be aware that a south-east aspect had been recommended as the best for vineyards, to prevent the hot winds from blighting the vines and fruit. Land proprietors at that time were not aware that every movement to the south was an additional movement to increase blight, and because I controverted such proceedings, anonymous writers called me positive. Had I not been positive, your vineyards might have been no farther advanced than when I came to the colony, about eight years ago. What has "Bacchus," "South Wind," or "Side Wind" got or gained for the colony by all their opposition? My friends will not give credit to such anonymous writers, because they have increased in knowledge since they have got vineyards of their own, which do not blight, and it will be a hard matter for any anonymous writer to persuade them to give credit to theories contrary to their experience. I care for no anonymous writer now, for my object is gained; vineyards are established in this colony to a certainty, and they will increase and prosper were I never to write another line upon the subject.

SIR HAROLD.

He leaps on his charger, his helmet is bright,
His armour is gleaming and dazzling with light;
His white plume is waving, he's off to the war,
But a lady sits weeping while he is afar.

That lady love sits in her bower alone,
The smile on her lips is vanish'd and gone;
Oh! how can she smile when Sir Harold's afar,
When her first and her only love's off to the war.

In front of the castle a horseman there stood,
And the sides of his charger were streaming with blood;
Dread news of a battle he brought o'er the main,
The noble Sir Harold their chieftain was slain.

She spoke not—she wept not—not even a start,
A dagger, it seemed, had entered her heart,
She look'd up to heaven, and uttered a sigh,
Then sank down for ever, contented to die.

The walls of the castle with mourning are hung,
And many a mass for the lady was sung,
When lo! at the portal a warrior appears,
And demands the occasion of sorrow and tears.

They told him—and slowly the knight turn'd away,
No question he asked, not a word did he say,
The gallant Sir Harold was heard of no more,
His vision of love—his life-hope was o'er.

Adelaide, March, 1842.

THE MONTHLY RECORD, MARCH, 1842.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

ENGLISH NEWS.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—Her Majesty the Queen, gave birth to a young Prince of Wales, on the 7th of Nov. last, that title having now been in abeyance ever since the accession of George the Fourth, a period of two and twenty years.

THE TOWER OF LONDON.—The destruction of this ancient pile of building by fire, took place on the 30th of Oct. last, the value of the property destroyed being estimated at one million sterling. The accident is supposed to have happened by the overheating of some flues in the vicinity of the Round Table, a portion of the building originally called the Bower Tower, from its being the residence of the master of the king's bows.

MACLEOD'S TRIAL.—The trial of Alexander Macleod, for the wilful destruction of the American ship *Caroline*, took place at Utica, New York, United States, 5th of Oct., 1841, and, after lasting for five days, issued in a verdict of acquittal.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

LEGISLATION.—The act for regulating marriages in South Australia; the act for registering births, deaths, and marriages in South Australia; the act for adopting certain acts of parliament passed in the first year of the reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria, in the administration of justice in South Australia, in like manner as in the laws of England; and the act for regulating the duties and the appointment of the Sheriff of the province of South Australia; were all read a third time and passed on the 22nd of March last.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.—His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Charles Driver, Esq., to be government resident at Port Lincoln, and magistrate of the province, the office of resident magistrate at Port Lincoln being declared for the present in abeyance.

RURAL ECONOMY.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE GARDEN FOR MAY.—Sow peas, broad beans, cabbages,

cauliflowers, salsify, and chardons. Broccoli, cauliflowers, and all other varieties of the cabbage tribe may now be transplanted, and celery should be earthed up. Potatoes that were put in at the beginning of February will be ready for gathering about the end of this month. Prune and transplant all deciduous fruit trees. Finish wheat sowing. This and the next two months are the most favourable for breaking up new ground.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—The Massachusetts Horticultural Society, having, through the munificence of a few gentlemen in the vicinity of Boston, offered a premium of 100 dollars for the discovery of a cheap and effectual mode of destroying the rose slug, David Haggerston, Esq., of Watertown, has put in his claim for it. The remedy which he proposes is whale-oil soap, dissolved at the rate of two pounds in fifteen gallons of water, and applied to the foliage by means of a syringe, or in any other way that may be most convenient. From extensive experiments, he has ascertained that it is effectual for the destruction not only of the rose slug, but for almost every kind of vermin with which vegetation in gardens is infested. Mildew on the gooseberry, peach, grape vine, &c., is checked and entirely destroyed by a weak dressing of this solution. The solution is not injurious to the vegetation, if not made stronger than the above proportion. It is probable that caterpillars, squash bugs, &c., &c., may be readily destroyed by an application of it. The soap spoken of is a powerful article, which is made in the process of purifying and refining whale-oil. It is generally of a dark color, and varies in its consistence from that of a thick paint to that of lard in moderately warm weather. It is much used by woollen manufacturers, and may generally be purchased at the stores where dye-stuffs and other manufacturers' articles are kept. Several instances have been reported to us of its application, with complete success. The rose slug is a small green semi-transparent worm, about three quarters of an inch long; it resembles a caterpillar in form, but is destitute of covering. It has been common about Boston for some years, but has not been noticed in

this vicinity till within a year or two past; it does not spread rapidly. Some of our bushes, on which they commenced last year, have been entirely deprived of their foliage by them the present season, while those in other parts of the same lot have escaped without injury.

Massachusetts Spy.

COTTON.—The cotton is a soft vegetable down, which is contained in the seed vessels, and envelopes the seeds of the cotton-plant—*Gossypium herbaceum*—an annual which is cultivated in the East and West Indies, the south of Europe, the Levant, and other hot climates.—*Bingley.*

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

At Rundle-st., on the 29th Nov., last, the lady of J. R. Harris, Esq., of a son.

At Pennington-terrace, North Adelaide, on the 9th Jan., the lady of Henry Watson, Esq., of a son.

At Kermode-street, North Adelaide, on the 14th Jan., the lady of Charles Davies, Esq., M.D., of a son.

At Hindley-street, on the 15th Jan., Mrs. James Birrell, of a son.

At John O'Groat's House, Adelaide, on the 31st January, Mrs. Francis Mitchell, of a daughter.

At Adelaide, on the 16th March, the lady of Alfred M. Mundy, Esq., Private Secretary, to the Governor of a daughter.

At Grote-street, Adelaide, on the 16th March, the lady of G. S. Kingston Esq., of a daughter.

At Carrington-street, Adelaide, on the 14th February, the lady of Captain George Brown, of the schooner 'Hawk,' of a daughter.

At Adelaide, on the 14th February, the lady of J. G. Nash, Esq., Colonial Surgeon, of a son.

At Rundle-street, on the 10th March, Mrs. Wm. Pearce, of a daughter.

At Rundle-street, on the 14th March, Mrs. W. S. Whittington, of a son.

At Kensington, on the 11th March, the lady of the Rev. E. White, A.M. Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment of the E. I. Company, of a daughter.

At Fullarton, on the 26th March, Mrs. James Frew, of a daughter.

At Clanfergael, on the 28th Mar., the lady of W. L. O'Halloran, Esq., of a son.

At Houghton Lodge, Little Para, on the 31st March, Mrs. John Richardson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday, the 8th February, Mr. Robert Winter, of Hurtle Vale, to Maria, eldest daughter of Mr. James Chittleborough, North Adelaide

At Trinity Church, Adelaide, on the 21st March, by the Rev. C. B. Howard, W. Bauman, Esq., commander of the barque 'Guiana,' to Rosa, third daughter of C. Weaver, Esq., of Gloucester.

At St. John's Church, on the 5th March, by the Rev. James Farrell, C. W. Stuart, Esq., of Glen Stuart, to Sarah, third daughter of Mr. Thomas Allen, of Walkerville.

At St. John's Church, Adelaide, on the 3rd March, Mr. Charles Fenn, of Kensington, to Sarah Isabella, second daughter of R. F. Bradshaw, Esq.

DEATHS.

At Port Adelaide, on the 15th Jan., by drowning, Captain Henry W. Gibb, commander of the barque 'Fama,' of London. Captain Gibb was a native of Fifeshire, and a man very much respected by every one who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

At Blairhill, on the Onkaparinga, on the 18th Jan., Thomas A. Forrest, Esq., late of Edinburgh, in the 31st year of his age.

Killed, on his way from Adelaide to Hurtle Vale, on the 3rd March, by the overturning of his spring cart, Mr. Robert Fergusson, third son of the late Rev. Peter Fergusson, minister of the parish of Inch in Wigtownshire, aged 32 years.

At Pineshill, on the 28th January, Marshall Hall, the twin son of T. Y. Cotter, Esq., aged nine months.

At Mount Barker, on the 31st Jan., Margaret Esther, infant daughter of E. O. Philcox, Esq., aged seven months.

At Pineshill, on the 3rd March, Pownell Richard, the youngest son of Thos. Y. Cotter, Esq., aged ten months.

At his residence, Lent Cottage, Gawler Town, on the 4th March, after a short illness, Mr. Nelson Tooth, youngest son of the late J. Tooth, Esq., of Cranbrook, in the county of Kent.

Killed by the natives, on the 2nd of March, at Port Lincoln, Mr. John Brown, a native of Shields, in the county of Durham.