political opinion will commence its existthe stimulus of those political necessities, that time arrives, they disclaim all conof the mother country, and now proceed to a distinct statement of their own views of Colonial Politics, and of the political

Britain's Colonies, it is obvious, that the present state of colonial affairs. political opinion of New South Wales, is different direction, and, bound together by are seldon likely to be remembered. afeeling of common interest, the great ques- We have said that the policy of a Contion of the day, arising out of strong and servative Ministry, will affect both the not the absurd distinctions of Whig and stitute, in fact, our colonial politicsfounded as they are on strong and urgent political necessity. In a word, it is Transportation or not, and we say NOT.

UNFLUENCE OF A CONSERVA-TIVE POLICY, UPON THE CHARACTER AND PROS-PECTS OF THE COLONY.

THE retirement of the Whig Ministry from the cares and emoluments of office, occurs, in our opinion, at a very critical period of the Colony's history. For ten long years have the councils of Britain been swayed by the influence of this party, the arts and occupations of civilized life; not, indeed, that there is, by any manis, an ascertained connexion between Whiggions and Colonial prospective, but it ha happened, in the untural order of events. that while the Whigs with the reform bill, and other nostrums were performing imaginary wonders at home, we, at the antiprosperity, which, it is to be hoped, will be !! ployed and starving population.

vears ondurance, have voted the Whigs h and the estimated amount of nuisance. And, after ten years experience on them £979,562. The noble lord contem. sudden check which we have received in 20), on the subject of bounties on emigration. our onward career, and which is too From that daspatch I learn that you have given

admit of a moment's question. and unprecedented embarrassment, and and most encouraging nature. Assuming that the prosperity of the Colony had continued, in all the freshness of its recent rigour and activity, then, indeed, would or Tory held the reins of Colonial Government. The prosperity of a Country is not easily shaken, even by the arbitrary greatest possible consequence. Had the tralia." to the operations of the future. But while the distress of the Colony is a present and a serious evil, we have, in anticipation, that which may prove an evil of a much more atarming character—an evil ticular juncture will be pursued by the Conservative Minister.

Is there nothing that can assist us in our speculations upon this point? Unfortunately for our desire to think hopefully of it, we have that which assists us Last year we were called on to provide £150,000 to meet the expenses which had been incurred in the matter. We allude to the speech there. Since then \$14,000 has been incurred,

September last,—an evening, memorable ence, and exhibit its manifestations, under for the curious spectacle which the debate presents-and, in which, the reader is not which vary the expression of public feel- a little startled to find an instance, where ing, and which impart the requisite shape a retiring Whig Minister, and an in-coand substance to party politics. Until ming Conservative Minister meet for ming Conservative Minister meet for bills are on their way. A sum of between once upon common ground, and that \$80,000 and \$100,000 will be required to meet nection with the hackneyed phraseology ground the censure of a Colonial Gover-

nor. This speech of Sir Robert Peel's, £6,000. (Hear, hear). Now with respect to which has been most unaccountably neglected by the Colonial Press, we look principles which will be advocated in this upon as the manifesto of the Conservative leader, and as prognant with evil I did not question this policy; I am questioning Occupying a singular, and, indeed, a omen—an indication to be lamented at most anomalous position among Great all times, but most particularly in the

There is no doubt, that in England, the pointical opinion of New South Wales, 18 I nero is no donot, that in England, the impressed with characteristics unknown old leaven of Toryism has changed conin any other part of the civilized world. siderably within the last few years. It has Originally a ponal settlement, and intended been greatly modified by public opinionfor other purposes than those of extensive and, to speak truth, a ten year's abstinence colonization, it has grown up and from the enjoyments of office, is quite suffiflourished with unprecedented vigour and cient to convert the most bigoted to a activity, and has attained a very impor- moderate and rational way of thinking. tant rank, amongst the dependencies of the Assuming this change in Torvism, how do British Empire. So long as it was limit- we know what the Tories will do for us? Year,"-1 tale originally published in ed to its original purposes, political How do we know that the change is beneopinion was, of course, ontirely out of the ficial, as far as the Colonies are concerned? be the production of Mr. Samuel Wal-Ray, question. But, when its original pur- How do we know that the Tories of 1842, a gentleman well known as the author of poses underwent a gradual change, by the introduction of a free British population, then it was that the first political opinion is New South Wales to Great Britain, merits of the story, and these are of the exhibited itself, in the shape of autag- that she should attempt to conciliate us? first order, we are warranted in believing onistic interests; the Emancipists, as they Common sense perceives, that, with rival that the name of its Author, corries with were termed, forming one, and the Im- factions, the tenure of office is every year it sufficient weight, to induce its perusal migrant population forming the opposing more and more uncertain, and common by the reading public; and we are happy interest. Into these parties, then, has the sense infers, that, in the constant and ever in the opportunity of introducing to such Colony been divided, until a very recent increasing struggle for place and power, of our readers as have not yet met with and we period, when public feeling has taken a the interests of this unimportant Colony it, a performance of an immeasurably

argent necessity, is, whether we shall return character and prospects of the Colony. to Transportation or not. It is no longer Conservative policy will affect the characa question whether this or that particular | ter of the Colony, if it permit a return to class shall be admitted to the privileges Transportation and Assignment, or to of free British subjects; but the question | Transportation alone. In Sir Robert is one which comes home, in some PEEL's speech, we have nothing to guide list of Committee-men, who have undershape or other, to the feelings and us upon this point, but as the abolition of taken the duty of preparing, and forwardinterests of the entire community. It is Transportation was a Whig measure, its ing to the British House of Commons, one portion of the colony, insisting that restoration may yet be made a party ques- a petition for a Representative Assembly the necessity of abolishing Transportation, tion by the Conservatives, and, at all a single glance, I repeat, at this list, will is a necessity of transcendent importance, events, a Committee to take evidence as enlighten you, as to the delinquencies tider that was insolence; he did tell Mr. Kingwhile the other portion of the Colony, to the utility of its restoration would cer- of these goutlemen, in certain matters of horne, the prisoner, that he was no gentlemen while the other portion of the Colony, to the utility of its restoration would cer- of these gentlemen, in certain matters of its insisting upon the necessity of a return tainly not surprise us. Again, Conservation, on the plea that absorbing to Transportation, on the plea that absorbing the Policy will affect the prespects of the when they get together, which have drawn had did not recollect having said he could thrash to Transportation, on the plea that abso- tive Policy will affect the prospects of the fute ruin stares them in the face, failing Colony, by an absurd and ill-timed moathis sovereign remedy. These then, and sure in respect of Crown Lands-but chiefly will it injure the prospects of the Tory-Radical and Conservative-con- Colony, if one of the earliest measures of the Conservative Ministry, be not the making of Immigration a national concern.

Here it is then, in this vital matter. that we fear Conservative policy will be found most lumentably deficient. Here it is that the speech of Sir Robert Peel, is most emphatically decisive, and here it is that we learn the determination of the Conservative leader, to practise a rigorous economy in respect of the Colonies. We pass, without notice, the censure of Sir GEORGE GIPPS, for that is comparatively a matter of little importance, and look strictly to the tone and temper of Sir togother? They cannot, and they will not; ROBERT PEEL'S remarks. The question and here it is, that the whole affair appears before the House is that of Colonial Ex- in the amplitude of the broalest farce; lony has made a considerable progress in penditure, yet—as one would imaging, your contemporaries, in the first instance, with the extenuating plea, that such ex- being noodles enough to imagine, that these penditure was for the real and permanent men will neglect their business for the benefit of the Country. Yet what says the humbug of political discussion, and then astute and fag-seeing Sir ROBERT.

Hook with alarm to the growing tendency to expense, in our Colonial dependencies. Here is a crough to waste their turn, noodles by called out before he first shot, and pense, in our Colonial dependencies. Here is a crough to waste their valuable time legal before he snapped the cap of the kecond. paper which was presented the other day, for the expenses of the civil establishment of podes of these mighty magicians, and Hongkong-£900,000; so it is stated, for the exertions of patriotic individuals, in this blessad with but little of their favour and present, but I cannot say how much further next year the absolute necessity which all colocountenance, have, at the same time, been nial governors see more strongly than the Treaadvancing towards an appearance of solid sury at home may possibly carry it. (Hear, somewhat less delusive than the ignes of the country, and make adequate provision futui, with which they mock the miseries, and wear out the patience, of a half-em-ployed and starving population.

I have read a despatch dated first January, whatever in their sincerity. Rough ployed and starving population. Nevertheless, all good things come to an end. The people of England, after ten number of bounty warrants, the total number of persons emigrating being 71,315. of the blessings of prosperity, the Colonists plates this demand with great alarm, and he then the public becomes suspicious, and of New South Wales have found out that noble lord most justly says—"The same mail it does not last for ever. The retirement which has brought to me report of the commerof the Whigs, with an absolute surfeit of cial enharcasements of New South Wales, and office, is an important event for Great the overtrading and ill-advised system of credit to which you as wide them, has also brought me your despatch of the 31st January, 1841, (No. plainly visible in our diminished revenue, or less a sum than £979,502. This is a fact

and in the embarrassments of trade, to which has arrested my most serious attention and which I cannot regard without deep anxi-Apparently, no two events are less in- ety. It will form the subject for a separate realm, and when the public, dull animal timately connected, than the retirement of communication which I shall address to you as as it is, perceives a list, something like the the Whig Ministry, and the undeniable tain inquiries which I have thought it right to distresses of the Colony. Yet, in point of institute. For the present, I can only express and if it be so very anxious about a House fore it is that we speak of the influence which you have depicted will have suggested to which a Conservative ministry, is likely to the multiplication of such orders. On the part have upon the character and the prospects of Her Majestr's Government, I must disclaim of the Country. Let it be remembered any responsibility for this proceeding, and any that its present character is one of severe obligation to ratify your engagements to the enormous extent to which you have entered that its prospects are not of the brightest it appears that at the moment of the commor cial embarrassments to which you have referre there were affoat in the market, bounty orders amounting to nearly £1,000,000 sterling, the whole of which, is is but too probable, the colo rigour and activity, then, indeed, would is difficult to measure the effect which such operation may have had in stimulating tha reckless spirit of commercial enterprise t which you ascribe the disasters of the colony but it is clear that the effect must have bee and insane decrees of its Ruler. But take very considerable. It is impossible to regard the Colony in its present state and condi-Here we are, says the noble lord, it Whigs remained in office, we could infer the greatest commercial embarrassments, an if it be lawful for an humble official instrumen

the Colony in its present state and condition, and the matter assumes an entirely which the British Treasury are not deeply interested; if proof of this were wanting, it would be abundantly supplied by the experience of the Conservative Ministry, are now of the present year, in the case of South Australia. with tolerable certainty, as to the treatment which we would continue to receive
at their hands. Ten year's experience of the past, would have formed some clue expenses of the colony. (Hear). The noble lord checks that profuse expenditure, and insists upon the Governor taking immediate means to recall the bounties; but, do what he can, he wil not leave less than 500,000 to be provided for some way or another. The colony is wholly unable to make the necessary provision, and the door at which the colony will knock does not terrible, because dim and undefined, and which is new hanging over us in the shape of the Colonial policy, which, at this particular innerture will be pursued by the there are some of the items which I must consider, and I demand that the house will, in justice to the interests at stake, give me the opportunity of doing so. (Hear, hear.) I have taken you from Hongkong to New South Males; let us now come back to South Australia.

mately to pay the bills and the expenses of protest too. I now come to New Zealand, and I find that bills to the amount of £33,000 have been drawn from New Zealand upon the bankrupt treasury of New South Wales. (Hear.) Do not flatter yourself that it is half the demand there are indications that £54,000 more such them. The estimate taken was, I believe, only ward, what has taken place? There was a dis-tinct intimation that the credit of this country was to be guaranteed for a loan of £1,500,000 the propriety of adhering to engagements e tered into under the circumstances in which Canada is now placed. But you have also guaranteed the application of £109,000 annually for the fortification of Canada, for which no provision has been made.

Surely there is no mistaking the signilicance of language such as this.

TEN THOUSAND A-YEAR. We beg to call the attention of our Readers, to the first portion of a reprint in our back page, of "Ten Thousin's a Blackwood's Migraine, and understood to higher character than the evanescent triflings of Boz, or even than the bold

#### A WORD ABOUT THE PETITION COMMITTEE.

Mr. Epiron,-A single glance at the the press.

Referring to this list, I find that it consists of the following parties, namely:-

Attorneys	
BARRISTERS-AT-LAW	
Doctors of Medicine	
GRAZIERS AND WOOL-GROWERS	
MERCHANTS	
MILITARY OFFICERS, RECERD	
Millers	••
Surgeons	
	_
Total	

Will any man look at this list, and assert that these gentlemen, overwhelmed as they are, with their own business, can possibly waste their valuable time, in the unthankful office for which they are called forgooth abusing thom for non-attendance. "I do not hesitate to say to the noble lord, that and the gentlemen of Committee who do enough to waste their valuable time aforesaid, knowing right well, that the Colony, from the earliest period, have never yet been productive of any tangible

result whatsoever. Really, Sir, it is gentlemen, and their praiseworthy endeavours, that the public have no faith whatever in their sincority. Rough server, and when it finds that patriotism costs nothing, that gentlemen do not expend money about it—that they talk, and talk, but leave the pocket untouched, g it. The same mail asks for deeds, not words. Nothing in the world is easier, than for Committee-men to give ample proof of their sincerity. If a House of Assembly be so very necessary for the salvation of the Colony, and if these gentlemen are so very much impressed with the fact of this necessity, as to undertake the management of all details requisite to produce the desired effect, let them come forth with the coin of the separate realm, and when the public, dull animal following, it will have a tolerable degree of faith in the sincerity of Committee-men,

Let us, then, have a list, which shall ommence as follows:---

Mr. James Macanthur.a....€100 Mr. W. C. Wentworth ..... £100

Doctor BLAND.......£100 and so on

When these influential gentlemen set the example, after such a significant fashion, the common herd will follow quickly

It is recorded by a humorous writer, in a certain facetious history, how a valiant Dutch Governor undertook to repel the aggressions of the uncivil Yankees, but neither ammunition, nor troops, kees, but nother anniunition, nor troops, a very early stage of the proceedings, and in a nor artillery, did the Dutchman bring into few minutes after His Honor had ceased speakthe field. No! indeed—his was a truly Dutch invention. They were to be conquered, not by force of arms, but by a new and unheard of article of warfare—to wit\_2 PROCLAMATION! Colonial in future. politicians, like the valiant little Dutchman, fancy they can do everything, not indeed by Proclamation, but by its equally aughable counterpart—PETITION!-With them, it is merely ask and have. But it occurs to me, Mr. Editor, that without the sinews of war, the Petition Committee, and their prototype, the valiant little Dutchman, will meet with a PUBLICUS. similar fate.

### BATHURST CIRCUIT COURT, MONDAY, MARCH 23.

Refore His Honor Mr. Justice Stephen. The usual proclamation having been read by he clerk, His Honor addressed the Jury and those present, at considerable length on the state of the District and the Calendar.

The panel was then called over, and some five or six were fined for non-attendance. The of Sir Robert Peel, in the House of Commons, on the evening of the 17th sury, and I only fear we shall be obliged ulti-

cattle stealing; Josy and Jacksy, (Aboriginees)
murder; John Lyons and James Weatherstone, forgory; John Walsh, murder; Andrew Eye forgery; Charles Hind, rape. A Jury being sworn.

Alerander Kinghorn was indicated for firing, with a musket, at James Backhouse, with in-tent to do him grievous boldy harm, at Bathurst, on the 12th December last.

The prosecutor Backhouse was called to the witness-box, and a considerable, time was taken up in endeavouring to ascertain what was really his Christian name; he did not appear to know, but the counsel on behalf of the prisoner not making any objection on this account, the case was proceeded with.

Backhouse deposed : He had been sent up to Bathurst by Mr. Abertrombie with some horses to Mr. Kinghorne's, where he was to remain to look after the horses. On the 12th of December he was called out of bed, and in consequence of what was told him, went into a wheat paddock to drive out some horses which had broken into the wheat. He found one orse and drove it out, and into the stable. On his way, he met the prisoner who, after some other conversation, told him, to get in all his horses on the following day. He answered that he might, or he might not. The prisoner then said he was insolent, and that he would take him into Bathurst, and ordered him to go at once. He told the prisoner that he would not go, because it was Sunday. The prisoner then went and fetched a double-barrelled gun from the house. He asked prisoner what he was going to do; he said he whould show him, and pushed him several times with the barrel. He set the gun down, and said he would chain witness to a bullook dray, and take him in seized hold of his arms, but afterwards let him go; prisoner then said he would allow witness a quarter of an hour to consider whether he would go into Bathurst or not. Witness said he would go, but not if prisoner carried fire-arms with him ; prisoner said he would make witness go. and would chain him to a dray; prisoner went towards the door apparently taking off his coat, and witness ran off as hard as he could, and had got some thirty-five or forty yards when he forerived a shot in his back, on the head, shoulder and thigh, from the double-barrelled gun fired by the prisoner; on receiving the shot, witness turned round, and saw prisoner with the gun in his hand, and heard the second barrel snapped. Next morning, witness asked for a pass, which was refused, and the prisoner said if the second barrel had gone off he would have got more pepper than he had.

Cross-examined: Was tried at the Wiltshire Assizes for horse-stealing, and transported for life; did not know that he was to obey the prisoner; could not positively say that he was under prisoner's orders; he did say that he might or might not get in the horses; he did not conforth the lamentations of your brothron of all three of them, or during them to touch him. as he would strike the first one who touched him he might have said so, but he did not now recollect it. He did not hear the prisoner call ifm to stop, before he received the shot; he was not aware that there was any charge hangever since the affair happened, but he did not know what for; he did not go to the hospital of his own accord; he should not have gone had he not been sent there by the magistrates.

Mr. Edward Rowling and Mr. Brassey, the other witnesses for the Crown, confirmed the prisoner's statement as to the discharging of he gun, and deposed that the prisoner Kinghorne had fired in the direction in which the prisoner went, but much lower; the bulk of the shot having lodged in the rails of a fence between the prisoner and the man Backhouse, who was running up a rising ground, and whose person was at a greater elevation than the fence at the time the gun was fired. These witnesses deposed also to the extreme lasolence of the man Backhouse who lead done to the virging lasolence of the man Backhouse who lead done the performance, is not merely fit for "treasons, stratagems, and spoils," but the last treason against the last tast.

Styling against the last tast the last th man Bac'dhouse, who had dared them to touch him, and sill he could thrush the whole three, of its unfortunate author, and of the Bard who him, and said he could thrash the whole three of them, exclaiming as he ran off, "Now catch? me if you can." The distance between the primaif you can." The distance between the prisoner and Backhouse, at the firing of the first barrel, was from forty-five to fifty yards; when the cap of the second barrel was snapped the mun Backhouse was full one hundred yards off, and still running. They also swore positively that the prisoner, Mr. Kinghorne, had repeated the first backhouse was full one hundred yards off, and still running. They also swore positively that the prisoner, Mr. Kinghorne, had repeated to sedure the successaries, is the surest mode by which again before he enapped the cap of the second. The overseer of the hospi al deposed to having seen the prisoner, who was sent from the lock up, and on examining him, found that four shot had penetrated the skin, one on the back, one in the head, one in the arm, and the other in the thigh; he took out one of the shots, which he | tions, is properly their due.

no v produced.

Mr. Foaren addressed the Jury at great ength. He contended that there was no proof whatever on the part of the prisoner, to do dily harm, and that he could not be found guilty even of a common assault, unless the Jury believed that when the shot was fired. Mr. Kinghorne was doing an unlawful act. He, however, contended, that what Mr. King-horne did was lawful; a felon under his charge. after giving insolonce and threats, and positively refusing to obey orders, set his master at defiance took to the bush and told his master to catch him if he could. What, he would ask, would have been the consequences had this man got off? He should have defended Mr. Kingorne with confidence even if this man had died. and Mr. Kinghorne had been charged with murder: for he was as much justified in firing at the man Backhouse, as would be the soldiery who are placed by the Government over the gangs, with muskets loaded with ball in their hands to prevent the escape of prisoners. After going on with arguments at some length, Mr. Foster called-

Thomas Jones, chief constable, who deposed, that he had known Mr. Kinghorne upwards of seven years; that he believed him to be a humane person, and that during the period he had known him, he had never brought one of his servants to Court to be punished.

George Rinkin, Esquire, J.P., since 1324. leposed that he had known the prisoner since 1325: that he considered him a person of the nost humano character, and more likely to lean so much to the side of leniency than to severity James Walker, J.P., and J. E. Rodd, J.P., gave similar evidence.

This closed the case. His Honor Mc. Justice Sterney summed up at great length; he protested against the doc-trino laid down by Mr. Foster, that the prisoner was in the same position as a gaolor or a soldier, and gave it as his firm opinion that had the unfortunate man died, the prisoner now at the bar. would have been guilty of murder. His Honor went through the case minutely; the jury appeared however to have made up their minds, at

ing, returned a verdict of not guilty. Mr. Kinghorne was discharged. His Honor intimating that he should represent the case to His Excollency in such a manner that Mr. K. should not be allowed to have assigned servants

CATTLE STRALINGS John Burns, an old man about seventy years of age, was indicted for stealing a cow, the property of William O'Neale, at Piper's Flat, ear Hartley, on the 11th September.
The evidence in this case was O'Neale's, who deposed to seeing the prisoner driving one of grazing with other cattle. He went to the prioner and asked him what he was doing the cow, and the prisoner answered that a man up the country had given her into his charge to lrive to Windsor. The cow was about half a nile or three quarters on the road, when O'Neale overtook the prisoner. He took his cow, and gave information to Mr. Walker, who apprehend-

Mr. Walker, J.P., corroborated this evidence. This was the case.

ed the prisoner the next morning.

The old man assured the Jury that he was innocent, and that he had no intention of stealing the cow, and that she had stated before him of her own accord, and the Jury, after his Honor had summed up the case, which altogether lasted about ten minutes, acquitted the risoner, who was immediately discharged. The Court thou adjourned.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

SONG OF THE APRIL FOOL. Despite of all that sages my
Respecting this wise world of ours.
I undertage to say them nay—
And prove that Iffe, like April showers,
Just figle a wife a show of rules.
Only to make us—Ap it looks The lover, worn with grief away.

Who lives but in his inistress; eye
And batters half a world away.
To win a smile or cure a sigh,
Whose love decays as passion cools—
Say what are lovers!—April fools! What is the Post i—empty name!
He, in a garret, talls for bread,
And living on the hood of fame.
Once in a life-time serve is fol;
The same stern fate his conduct rules,
And Poets too are—April fouls!

What vermell tinte adorn the cheek. On whose soft surface Beauty lies— frui—but with Art shull lifeauty seek T'extend to the tripinih of her ey sali Wrickles and are their fire will cool. Wrinkles and age their fire will c And Bessty this ica an April fool! Ann Beauty and the an algorithm of the Master's soul, Who stary, a to heard a heap of gold. Till Beath some is to claim the whole. And spendithrift's waste before he's cold; K now that the breast where Avaries (ales, bides not the least of April Fools).

The Soldier first with martial rage,
And promat at annour's lide call.
Cares not in how lie fields to eneage,
For what?—a Soldier's fine and
Modess or folly is it that rates?—
Not these are daly—April fools!

The Schriff, worn with learned care, Dreams utly half his life awiy.
And pandering over worlds that word, Neglects the great one of to-day — A martyr to the love of schools,
And not the least of April fords! And what are ill that on life's atars. In love, hope, fear or has english.

Nor head the Advent of the clay?

Soing that Doats life's fever cools.

Surely all—ail—are April fools!

But lain to since a foleful strain.
The yeas, my friend. I now resign;
And as the world is wised a valo.
Be not its w shom thine or mine—
But since its so, in spite of rules,
Come let us, too, be April fools! 1st April, 1842.

#### THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE. On Thursday night, the Opera of Guy Mannering was performed to an overflowing house on which occasion Mrs. Bushelle, and Mrs. Wallace made their first appearance in the charoctors of Julia Mannering and Lucy B rtram. That any scenic representation can embody the delineations of Walter Scott, is not eredible. In this respect, therefore, the opera of Gny Manperiodisa paluable faibure, but as we have to do with the performers, and not with the compose and author of the piece, it is but just to say

that notwithstanding the drawback of a some what harried rehearsal, the opera went off suc cossfully, and met with deserved applause. The great attractions of the evening, however, were indoubtedly the new candidates for histrionic fame, in the persons of Mrs. Bushelle and Mrs. is, perhaps, scarcely fair to judge of these ladies oon a first appearance, so that without entering into a minute criticism of their respective performances, it is sufficient to state, that are great acquisitions to the very slender the atrical talent which the Colony possesses. Undoubtedly Mrs. Bushelle's singing will always rank before her acting, but the auditor who is not moved by "concord of sweet sounds," into a forgiveness of slight defects in the dramatic

records his triumphs in immortal verse, has been the chief attraction at the Olympic during the to secure the success of dramatic perfor nances Criticism, of other than a general kind, upor individual performances, is altogether out place in this Colony, and as actors and actionse are sufficiently deluged with praise elsewhere it is the more pleasant task to withold the mo-

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

Tun BARQUE " ALPRED."-By an oversight excusable in the hurry of getting out our first number, an advertisement relative to this vesse and headed, "Passage to London," appears in the first page. The explanation is necessary for the very excellent reason, that this fine vessel went to sea, on Thursday morning, with a bumper carge of wool for the London Market, and therefore should be sailing any where but in the columns of the New South Wales

TEMPLE or FASHION .- The name of Mr. J. J. Cohen's Emperium is, to say the least of it, a very propitious one; and if the fair ladies of will only fay their offerings upon his altar in the shape of substantial cash, for his equally athetantial degancies, we suspect neither party will have cause to rue the bargain. Speaking seriously, however, the claims of this elegant little place to public notice require only

to be known to be thoroughly appreciated.

The Licensing System.—It is to be hoped that the next meeting of Justices, for the annual issue of licenses, will be held with open doors, and not, in that unconstitutional and arbitar manner which excludes the Press from a supervision of its proceedings. There is abundance of time to say a word upon the point, to our exhe sufficiently exposed, particularly when it is remembered that reporters are admitted into much better company; to wit—the Legislative Council of New South Wales.

CHOICE JEWELLERY .- It will be seen, by reerence to an Advertisement in another column. that Messrs. Richard Lamb and Company, are setting on at very tow prices the whole of their the occasion, and the demands for conveyances splendid stock of Jewellery, plate, cuttory, and were so numerous, that the enormous sum of £10 metal ware. From the well known connections, was demanded, and paid for a carriage for the of these gentlemen, we are warranted in reacondary. By seven o'clock in the morning, the hummending their various choice articles to intending their various choice articles to intending their various choice articles to intending their various choice articles to inconsequence of an analysis of the sale, at the low price analysis of the sale of the attached to the articles, is in consequence of a vehicles;

Barter which has come to hand during the week has been very limited, the price varying from 3s old to 4s per bushel. Mains Continues in great demand, the Retail price being from 0s to 700 to 2,000 years after all the English of Ten Sovereigns each, with Seventy-five Sovereigns were exhausted.—English Paper. The first race was for the Metropolitan Stakes alines were exhausted.—English Paper. The first race was for the Metropolitan Stakes alines were exhausted.—English Paper. The first race was for the Metropolitan Stakes alines were exhausted.—English Paper. The first race was for the Metropolitan Stakes alines were exhausted.—English Paper. The first race was for the Metropolitan Stakes alines were exhausted.—English Paper. The first race was for the Metropolitan Stakes alines were exhausted.—English Paper. The first race was for the Metropolitan Stakes alines aline English Paper.

The first race was for the Metropolitan Stakes alines were exhausted.—English Paper. The Sovereigns each, with Seventy-five Sovers alines aline English Paper. The first race was for the Metropolitan Stakes alines were exhausted.—English Paper. The Sovereigns each, with Seventy-five Sovers alines aline English Paper.

The first race was for the Metropolitan Stakes alines aline English Paper. The Sovereigns each, with Seventy-five Sovers alines alines aline English Paper. The Sovereigns each, with Seventy-five Sovers alines OATS, none having been received for several weeks, the retail price varying from 68 to 73 were placed as follows per bushel. Upwards of 100 loads of HAY have Mr. Rouse's b. g. Jorrock's been received from the interior during the week

part of the property so missed to one of the Mr. Charles Smith's c. f. Beeswing, by St Police Runners who took the fellow into custody, and recovered the whole of the stolen property We should like to know how it happens that these fellows are permitted to prowl about the Streets. We have reason to know that strict trouble to carry his researches into the Public Repartments, from which we are informed, many

nen are daily permitted to roun.

Lynen the Mundagen.—We are informed that this wretched being is making full and heart that this wretened oeing is making thraid markers sickening disclosure of the various murders he has peopetrated, and in which he has been concerned. Such another catalogue of crime, probably, has never been attached to one individual, if we except the noterious Burk, of Kidnapping and murdering colebrity.

The Fixe Anna, Music, W. have the Ac.

knowledge the receipt of " Ad ro to denote;" a piece of sacred inusic, arranged with an accom paniment for the organ or piano-forto by Mu W. A. Divoay. We are unable at present to speak of the merits of the piece, as we are unacquainted with music of this particular character but we must be allowed to express our admiration of the very tasteful way in which the typographical department of the business has been managed. The composition is not engraved after the old fashion, but is printed with movemble copper type, a recent invention, combining cheapness with elegance, and, if we mistake not, attempted now for the first time in the colony If there he a fault, it is that the impression rather faint, but this can easily be avoided in future publications, but on the whole we are so much pleased with the composition that we wish it an extensive sale, if only for the sake of typo graphical novelty and merit.

graphical novelty and ment.

HAR DRESSING SALOON.—The very great improvements underby Mr. Sharpe in his Hair Dressing Rooms, George Street, are well worth. of a visit, even without the necessity of Mr. Sharpe's professional services. The apartments are fitted up in a style of great elegance, and are provided among other requisites, with some first-rate Venetian mirrors. Among other novel elogancies, nearly the whole of the shop-window consists of a large pane of plate glass, which tastoful mode of ornament is coming into fashion in this colony, and if carried on with spirit, Uid fair to rival the fashionable emporiums of St. Paul's Church Yard or of the more aristocratic

locality of Regent Street.

Accident, -As the carriage of Captain O'Connell was passing down George Street on Thursday last, a little girl fell under the wheels of the vehicle, which caused the immediate fracture of her leg. She was conveyed to Mr. Campbell's, at the corner of Park and George Street, where medical assistance was promptly

procured and she is now doing well.

An Australian Robins.—In the Australian, AN ASSTRAIN TORINS.—In the Australian, a Sydney newspaper, for the 13th March last, there is a series of advertisements of property by a Mr. Stubbs, who seems inclined to pluck the laurels from the brow of a well-known genius of the mother country. He begins with the Hardwick estate of one thousand three hundred and fifty acres, which he unfortunately Wall tee, both of whom are well known to the public—the first as the best professional singer in the Colony, and Mrs. Wallace, as a young but improving student in her delightful art. It is two miles from Appin, encompassed by the simpering singusties of the Cow-pasture and Catarast Rivers upon three sides, and bounded by the hand-ome family estates of Mrs. Broughton and Mr. Kennedy." He adds-"To gentlemen who have lately arrived in the colony with capital, and who have not yet taken advantage of the exprisions state of the times, the sale of this property will probably be worth their con-Nature seems to have taken partiordar care to disseminate her blessings of ingly around it, and it is pre-oninently interest-ing to the feelings of Mr. Stubbs to be enabled to tender the public with a property which pre-sents so many attractions, and which appears to be so beautifully watered. It comprehends, in fact, within its own boundaries, every thing necessary for the health, comfort, emveniency, and happiness of a man of family," &c.
We next have an advertisement of "Kissing We next have an advertisement of "Alsaing Point, or the Lily of the Valleys, with twenty-one years' credit," It begins in suitably impressive terms. "It would require more than ordinary ability to pencil out in their, true colours, the diversified views and the beautiful scenery which bursts upon the sight as you ramble on a fine day over the vine-clad and orchards at Kissing Point. Elevated some hundred feet above the level of the sea, the eye wanders over a vast range of country, which branches off into an immensity of the most trivied and furnished [q. finished?] forms:— rich tints, splendid dyes, cultivated fields, and stroams (perceful and sinusar as the Rhine), day." &c. After a variety of details as to terms, he adds—"To be brief, Mr. Stubbs would respectfully observe, that, locking to its of 18 pounds of melted suct and three present prospects, there is every thing to ennd ensure the growth of a populous town at this place; it would delight you to see

pastor, the Rev. Mr. Turner. Independent of these advantages to the good parishioner, there is also an excellent school for the education of even for an amature. But for him whose rank protection of his property."

The police-office is an expressive mark of a ties and perils are fearfully and perils are fearfully and perils are fearfully and perils are selected as the property. civilised country; but it is scarcely so signifioant a proof of an advanced state of things, as

flowery style.—Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, for September, 1841.

## THE RACES.

"With Whisky, Buggy-Gig, or Dog Cart,

Curricle or Tandem." Tuesday last, was one of those days of pleasurable excitement which periodically occur to relieve the world of its monotony-A holiday for the Member of Council, the Merchant the his solitary half-crown on his favourite horse. humble donkey cart was put in requisition on the occasion, and the demands for conveyances to ight out a more stern quietus, and turning attached to the articles, is in consequence of a dissolution of partnership, the purchaser has an assurance that they will be sold at the published prices, and at a rate considerably, below their real value.

Entons and Omissions—We must request the favourable indulgence of our readers, for whatever errors and omissions occur in our first number—the unavoidable hurry and delay consequent on a first publication, has obliged us to Professionals oyeing the sleek and fine limbed leave out a Price Current: A List of Shinding animals (gaudily clothed) which were to dispute the course was shown and gigs almost number—the unavoidable hurry and delay consequent on a first publication, has obliged us to Professionals oyeing the sleek and fine limbed animals (gaudily clothed) which were to dispute the course was some thousands of spectators, and that the whatever you observe their real value.

Surprive Gerusse's Life of Schiffer Prince was course was some thousands of spectators, and in common and gigs almost number—less wore drawn up along the lines, whilst the lines, whilst the lines, whilst the corted and white topped Equestrian was showning off his "bit of blood" down the Avenue of the Course, intimating to his fair friends what we work given an arrange thickness of miles, and that there are twenty-three beds of miles, and that there are twenty-three beds of animals (gaudily clothed) which were to dispute

\* vears. Mr. Scott's b. c. Mortimer, by Dover, 3 years

The third race for the Ladies Purse of fifty enquiry is instituted by the Governor, when there is reason to suspect that Convicts in private cach, for all horses carrying ten stone; twice service, are permitted undue liberty. It would round and h distance; five entrances—four be as well if His Excellency would take the

Mr. Scott's b. h. Mentor, by Toss, 6 years Mr. N. Lawson's c. g. Eclipse, by Whisker, 

sovereigns each, with twenty-five sovereigns added, for all horses; weight for age; one mile and a-half; seven entrances—seven horses started. Mr. Cullen's b. g. Prince, by Toss, 6 years'

(Higginson)... Mr Roberts's Little Wonder, by Emigrant,

8 Pears..... We have not space to enter fully into the de-details of the race, and we have only to say that, the running was exceedingly fine-the jockeyship fair. WEDNESDAY.

The first race was for the Publican's Purse of thirty sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of five sovereigns each, for all horses, height for acc; heats twice round; nine entrances-eight horses started.

Mr. Charles Sm th's Golianna...... 0 1 1 Countess. 1 2 0 Onail 3 0 2 Mr. Robert's Quail. The second race for the Hack Stakes of fifteen sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of three sovereigns each, for all horses; catch weights; heats once round; the winner to be sold, if demanded in the usual way, for fifty sovereigns. Seven herses started for this race.

Mr. Cullon's Prince. 

Mr. Schofield's mare... 6 2 In the first race which was for the Cumbertand Cup of One Hundred Sovercigns, with a Sweepstake of Ten Sovereigns each for all horses; weight for age; heats twice round an i a distance; the following horses were entered. which, however, three only came to the

starting post. Mr. R. Wait's g. h. Skeleton, by Skeleton Mr. Rouse's Jorrocks, by Whisker; Sir J. Jamison's b. c. Sir Charles, by Gratis; Ma N. Lawson's c. g. Eclipse, by Whisker; Mr. G. Riley's b. g. Planet, by Satellite; Mr. Cullen's h. Marquis, by Dover; Mr. C. Smith's c. f. Beeswing, by St. John; Mr. Scott's b. c. Mortimer, by Dover; Captain O'Connell's b. c. Encalvotus, by Gratis; Mr. Lawson's C. b.

Tranby, by Operator.

The result of the race was as follows:— Mr. Ronse's b. g. Jorrocks, by Whisker... 1 Mr. N. Lawson's c. g. Eclipse, by Whisker 2 3 Capt. O'Connell's b. c. Eucalyptus, by

At the termination of the race, the Cup, which was of silver, in the construction of J. J. Cohen, Temple of Fashion, George-street, was presented to Mr. Rouse, the owner of Jorrocks, with the usual formalities.

In the second race, for the Homebush Stakes of Ten Sovereigns each, with Fifty Sovereigns added; weight for age; heats once round and distance: the following horses were entered. two only of which started :-Mr. Rouse's c. h. Laurel, by Lingar : Mr.

one. Rouse's c. n. Lanrel, by Langar; Mr. C. Roberts's c. h. Colonel, by the Colonel or Waverly; Mr. N. Lawson's Euclid, by Operator; Mr. C. Smith's g. h. Gohanna, by Emigrant; Mr. Scott's b. h. Mentor, by Toss; Mr. C. Roberts's b. f. Quail, by Gratis; Mr. Egan's g. m. Zephyrine, by Sepoy. Mr. Scott's b. h. Mentor, by Toss......

Mr. Egan's g. m. Zephyrine, by Sepoy....... 2 In the third race, for the Beaten Purse of Thirty Sovereigns, with a subscription of Thirty Sovereigns added, for all horses bearen at this meeting; six horses started, and a well-contes-ted race terminated as follows:— 

The Young Brag . . . . . . . . . . . . . 6

The following method employed by Captain Kennedy, commanding her Britannic vajesty s steamer Spitfire, to prevent the incrustations of depos to of saline matter on the inside of the boilers of steam engines, has been commi are amongst the more prominent materials, eated by him in a letter to M. Gautier, of the bloom around and diversify this part of the French consulate at Malfa. Captain Konnedy dountry. Improve then, the golden hours, ye gentle cifs, of Sydney; attend one sale on Monday." &c. After a variety of details terior surface most exposed to the action of the fire with a mixture composed in the proportion of powdered black lead. He states that the advantages of this application have been so fully tested by experience that the Lords of the Adtown at this piace; it would delight you to see its prefty little church of a Sunday, in which the whole village meet together with their best thewhole village meet together with their best steamers shall for the future be provided with a faces and in their cleanliest habits, to hear their duties explained to them by their good gredients.—French Paper. THE LITERARY CHARACTER.—Literature is app

children, and a polico establishment for the and worldly comforts depend on it, who does not live to write, but writes to live, its difficulspectacles are more afflicting than that of such count a proof of an advanced state of things, as the possession of a land anctioneer gifted with a trased to and fro in the rude bustle of life, the buffetings of which he is so little fitted to end re. Cherishing, it may be, the loftiest thoughts, and clogged with the meanest wants; o pure and holy purposes, yet ever driven from the straight path by the pressure of nocossity or the impulse of passion; thirsting for gory, and frequently in want of daily bread a hovering between the empyroan of his fancy. and the squalld desert of reality; cramped and filled in his most strenuous exertions, diseatisfled with his best performances, disgusted with his fortune—this man of letters too often sponds shutting out reporters from so pitiful an affair as that of the issue of publicans licenses, cannot in fact, from the keen Sportsman, who wages his his weary days in conflicts with obscure misery:

In the standard decision in fact, from the keen Sportsman, who wages his harrassed, chagrined, debased, or maddened. hundreds, down, to the day-labourer who stakes the victim at once of tragedy and farce—the last forlorn outpost in the war of mind against Tuesday was as levely a day as ever dawned, and the Town was "awake and stirring" at an early hour, preparing for the road. Every vehicle, from the dashing four-in-hand to the like Otway; some in dark insanity, like Cowper hand to the like Otway; some in dark insanity, like Cowper hand to the like Otway; some in dark insanity, like Cowper hand to the like Otway; some in dark insanity, like Cowper hand to the like Otway; some in dark insanity, like Cowper hand to the like Otway; some in dark insanity, like Cowper hand to the like Otway; some in dark insanity, like Cowper hand to the like Otway; some in dark insanity, like Cowper hand to the like Otway; some in dark insanity, like Cowper hand to the like Otway; some in dark insanity, like Cowper hand to the like Otway; some in dark insanity, like Cowper hand to the like Otway; some in dark insanity, like Cowper hand to the like Otway; some in dark insanity, like Cowper hand to the like Otway; some in dark insanity, like Cowper hand to the like Otway; some in dark insanity like Cowper hand to the like Otway; some in dark insanity like Cowper hand to the like Otway; some in dark insanity like Cowper hand to the like Otway; some in dark insanity like Cowper hand to the like Otway; some in dark insanity like Cowper hand to the like Otway; some in dark insanity like Cowper hand to the like Otway; some in dark insanity like Cowper hand to the like Otway; some in dark insanity like Cowper hand to the like Otway; some in dark insanity like Cowper hand to the like Otway; some in dark insanity like Cowper hand to the like Otway; some in dark insanity like Cowper hand to the like Otway; some in dark insanity like Cowper hand to the like Otway; some in dark insanity like Cowper hand to the like Otway; some in dark insanity like Cowper hand to the like Otway; some in dark insanity like Cowper hand to the like Otway; some in dark insanity like Cowper hand to the like Otway; some in dark insanity like Cowper hand to the like Otway; some in dark insanity like Cowper hand to the

> were rapidly rolling towards the any more. - Carliste's Life of Schiller. PERSEVERANCE.—Because you and a thing

leave out a Price Current: a List of Shipping animals (gaudily clothed) which were to dispute in Ifarbour; and other details of less import the Prize, whilst the knowing "upper Behiganico; all of which we shall endeavour to rectify mined" and their spurred slim gentlemen the prize of the pr looking carelessly on the scene, betokened the, half for waste and the minor extent of the upper in our next.

Synger - Markets.—Where A good supply riders, on whose skill depended the fate of many of this article has been received during the week, an anxious backer. At one o'clock the Bugle and prices may be quoted from 6s to 6s 9d per bushel, with at tendency to advance. The from the horses, and the "Upper Benjees" Flour Trade continues brisk, and prices are at were thrown off—girths were examined, and Barker's Mills:—Fine 21s per 100lbs, cash 20s, the Clerk and his Assistants with their, leaded seconds 18s, cash 17s, ration 16s, cash 15s— whips were cantering down the Avenue to warn and as there are from 1,000 to to 2,600 square miles in this district, it would surply England. Bread 5d to 51d per 2lb loaf. The supply of off the dense mass of pedestrians from the miles in this district, it would supply England.

Baster which has come to hand during the week Course.

Heats twice round the Course.

Heats twice round the Course.

For: this Race seven Horses started, and were placed as follows:

Mr. Bouse's b. g. Jorrock's by Whisker, aged which once returned two members to Parlia-

the prices of which ranged from £8 to £7 10s Mr. Cullens c. h. Marquis by Doverton. 1221 in schedule A: Stella Or Stread from Sumper ton. Prices of Stread from 25s to 30s Mr. Robert's h. f. Quali hy Gratia.