retired, and paid off—we suspect they are more desirous to accomplish this than to make further advances on paper of the same worthless description, or in fact,

Let us recall to the Herald's recollection some of its own reasoning on a subject intimately connected with that in hand. When the embarassments of the Colony formed a subject of discussion in the columns of our contemporary, we remember well the importance which was attached to CREDIT as the chief agent in producing our present difficulties. We admit the soundness of the doctrine, and ask by whom has the monster CREDIT been called into existence, and by whom has it been kept in most ruinous operation? By whom, but by the Banks, who form, in fact, the great public creditor; for it is by their discounts—by their issue of flimsy paper in the shape of Bank-notes that we have what political economists are pleased to term the circulating medium of the country. This, of course, cannot be objected to, provided it be not carried to an unsound and injurious extent. But we contend, that the Colonial Banks, in their insane desire, to write off their fifteen and their twenty per cent their fifteen and their twenty per cent dividends, have gone quite beyond the limit which prudence and experience have set upon Banking operations. Let the render remember the conduct of the Banks during the years 1837-8-9-1840—whon almost any Bill could be discounted, and lead by the collector of Customs as condemned, for the very original reason, when from this dangerous facility, arose those mad speculations of which we are now reaping, not the profit, but the losses. Let the reader who remembers these about the commencement of the twelvemonth which is now past, a measure into which the Banking Companies were forced as an act of common security to themselves. They had lent the public too much of their Bank paper, and individuals who had commenced speculations, on the strength of Bank liberality, discovered when these speculations turned out unfortunately, that the Bank doors as well as its coffers were closed against their urgent demands. And have a losed against their urgent demands. demands. And, hence it is, that many whose names once stood high in our morcantile community, are now figuring in the insolvent list, and carry about with them for life the curse which clings to the impoverished debtor. Surely, then, with a knowledge of these undeniable facts, the Herald's scarcity of Bills, so far from alarming us, is the best proof which we have yet seen of the prospect of a restora-tion to a sound and healthful state of

the Herald's remarks, there is a great fallacy involved in the doctrine, which appears at length in the Herald's leader, whence the extract at the head of this article is:taken. Reserving our own opin-sions as to the policy or otherwise of so heavy a rate as that of ten per cent for purposes of discount, we would notice briefly the Herald's implied inference, namely, that this rate of discount has inpon borrowed capital, but we have merely time to say at present, that the Horald completely overlooks the private discounters, who, while the banks do business at ton per cent, or, as the Herald will have it, at eleven per cent, are content with the to have been committed, are conclusive on those Christian-like remuneration of from lifty to one hundred per cent! That a great deal of business in the way of private disjudge of the propriety and legality of the acts of Christian-like remuneration of from fifty counting, is done upon these terms, we are well assured, and the reader will see, at a glance, and from his own knowledge of boldly beyond our own jurisdiction, and tell one individual facts, that more persons are neighbours in the far west, how little they know ruined by these gentry than by our Bank. of the Navigation Code; how scientifically we ing Companies. If it were possible to can take advantage of their own wrong and punish the subjects of a friendly power—even to the at the usurious rates just mentioned, not only would such information be of consequence to the statistics, but it would also orders under which they acted, and the immunity of them is the content of the statistics, but it would also orders under which they acted, and the immunity of them is the content of the statistics of a friendly power—even to the loss of life and the wholesaid destruction of proporty—because they were fools enough to be orders under which they acted, and the immunity of the content of the statistics of a friendly power—even to the loss of life and the wholesaid destruction of proporty—because they were fools enough to be orders under which they acted, and the orders under which they acted, and the orders under which they acted, and the orders under which they acted to the statistics of a friendly power—even to the loss of life and the wholesaid destruction of proporty—because they were fools enough to be orders under which they acted to the statistics of a friendly power—even to the loss of life and the wholesaid destruction of proporty—because they were fools enough to be orders under which they are the statistics of a friendly power—even to the loss of life and the wholesaid destruction of proporty—because they were fools enough to be orders under which they are they are the statistics of a friendly power—even to the loss of life and the wholesaid destruction of proporty—because they were fools enough to be orders under which they are the statistics of a friendly power—even to the loss of life and the wholesaid destruction of proporty—because they were fools enough to be ordered as the statistics of the statist give us a tolerable notion of the morals of the country.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA. ARRIVED.

Friday, March 4th.—The American brigan-Friday, March 4th.—The American brigantine, O. C. Raymond, Capt. Denjson, from
New York, Cape Town, and King George's
Sound. Cargo.—127 barrels rum, 150 barrels
pork, 100 barrels beef, 2042ft. of cars, 4040
boxes soap, 7 kegs nails, 6 doz. brooms, 6 doz.

boxes soap, 7 kegs nails, 6 doz. brooms, 6 doz.

mails 100 boxes toltacco 30 jars souff 26 firms.

did not like to be institud of their pray relaughout. pails, 100 boxes tobacco, 30 jars snuff, 26 time- did not like to be imfled of their proy, or laughed picos, 1 doz. axes, 70 barrels tar, 25 boxes pipes, 100 barrels flour, 382 pair-shoes, 4 tierces beans, 11 tierces molasees, 2 tierces and 18,000 cigars, 5400ft. boards, 120 hhds. shooks, 3 doz. aaucqs, I case clothing, 1 case caps, 15 casks brandy, shipped at New York; 44 boxes raisins, 100 boxes fruit, shipped at Cape Town; and 100 boxes fruit in the content of the whole affair is. Shat independent

ley, 204 ditto oats, 78 ditto fruit, 222 boxes ditto, mares and forago, 20 water casks, 14 hhds. beer, 8 cases fruit, 2 cases sauces, 10 baskets champagne, 1 box anchovies, 24 boxes pickles, 6 cases orange-flower water, 432 cases and casks of wine,37 casks vinegar,20 cases liqueurs, 200 cases brandy, 200 barrels flour, 200 bags sugar, 1 case cigars, 200 bags rice, 25 bags coffee, 12 tierces beef, 55 barrels pork.

THE "VILLE DE BORDEAUX."—ARRI-VAL OF A FRENCH SHIP OF WAR. On Tuespay evening, the French corrette, L'Heroine, Capt. L'Evêque, arrived in the

Mons. Joubert, the owner of the Ville de Bordeaux, came as a passenger.
The objects of the visit of the Heroine are to enquire into the circumstances which have led to the soixure of the Ville de Bordeaux, and to report for the information and guidance of the French Government.

As the affair has created some excitement a long ago anticipated, we may take the present occasion to recall the facts of the case, and to justify the opinion we have from the beginning

confidently expressed.
On the 20th January, 1841, the Ville de Bordeaux arrived in S avowed purpose of shipping stock for Bourbon.
On the 11th February following, Mr. Robert
R. Torrens, the Collector of Customs, address.d an official letter to certain merchants of Adelaide, in which that officer stated "that the Ville de Nordeaux had not broken the laws for the protection of British merchants and ship owners, since she entered this port (Adelaide) in ballast, and entered out for Bourbon.

Sir.—I am directed by Lord John Russell to Mr. Baily, dated 26th October, 1839.

assigning no reason why the ship was to be ta-

The super-cargo, Symors, objected to the ship's being taken into Port Adelaide, in consequence of her draught being too great, and he disputed Anthony's authority, which was verbal merely. | Symers stood out to sea, without nowever, attempting to leave the gulf, and subsequently returned and allowed the Collector of Customs to take possession of the vessel.

The estensible reasons given at the time by he Collector of Customs for this seizure, were, first, that the ship's papers were not regular; second, that she was about to commit the unlawful act of carrying stock from Adelaide to Western Australia; and third, that she was there under "suspicious circumstances." We need not advert at length to the first

cause of seizure, seeing that it was not merely found to be untenable by the Collector, but it has since been acknowledged by the French au thorities, that the sale of the Ville de Hor deaux, at Sydney, was perfectly en regle; that Mons. Joubert was the bona fide owner; and that the ship's papers were perfectly correct.
Of the second cause, it may be remarked,
that Collector Torrens has been even the first
Custom House officer who has maintained that the suspicion of a vessel boing about to attempt mit an infraction of the navigation laws for Bourbon; and the extent of his charge against the vessel, on the third ground, may be gathered from the letter addressed, by order of Governor Gawler, to the other then in

command.;
The vessel was subsequently brought into namely—that she was not claimed within on month from the dute of her seizure.

Legal proceedings followed, resulting in the sumed by the Collector of the Customs; and facts, also bear in mind the sudden restriction on Bank discounts which took place about the commencement of the twelves he had, up to that period, set forth. A fresh attempt was therefore necessary

and new grounds were sought after.

The Ville be Bourdeauv had left Sydney and traded from Lombook, an independent nativo stato, to Swan River. She had also brought Sound, both places being within the British possession of Western Australia, a small quan-tity of damaged floar and rice, a child's cot and one or two articles of furniture, the private

legal advisers—for it ought to be recollected, in exculpation of the local Government, that the appearance of the Advocate-General as Mr. Torren's advocate, was unofficial and unsane tioned by the authorities—now driven from their original positions, soized greedly the new offence which they supposed had brought the French vessel within the fangs of the British Navigation code. She was charged—not with the intent to trade—not with being here under suspicious circumstances—but with having actually traded between one British possession and another. It was acknowledged at length that in the waters of South Australia—within the jurisdiction of our own Courts of Law, no offence whatever had been committed, and the Apart from the obvious absurdity of new offence was confined to what the ship was reported to have done in another and independent British settlement.

After a trial remarkable only for its wildness and irregularity, a Jury found that the Ville de Bourdeaux had carried, illea lly, between

Here the matter rests; no further steps have been taken with regard to the vessel.

The power of a South Australian Court to take cognizance of the affair at all, or of matters which occurred beyond its jurisdiction, and within the limits of an independent British Coalready had its injurious effect on trade long, is questionable enough under any circumand business, which latterly has not restaurned sufficient profits to sustain the ville be Bordeaue, had done with the words it. charge. 'A great deal might be said on of Western Australia, had been done with the sanction of the Authorities of that Colony; that

the authorised functionaries of another colony we try a foreign ship for obeying the orders of an guaranteed to them by the Colonial Government of Western Australia, though sufficient to proteet them in the British port of Albany, was worth nothing in the British port of South Australia! It is in vain to appeal to us on the fact that we had before permitted a French ressel to bring us angar and rice from a British port, and a Dutch one to import the same commodities it is a French settlement. These were in the days of our ignorance—when we required cheap sugar ather than extensive law. The Dutch one to import the same commodities from 1 doz. axes, 76 barrels tar, 29 boxes at in the irreverent manuer we, in common 70 lbs. whalebone.
Tuesday, March 8.—The French frigate, dent of the irrotrievable wrong to the individuals L'Heroine, 28 guns, from New Zealand. Pas- and to the province, of a loss to the colonial resonger, M. Joubott, owner of the Fille de Bor- venue of upwards of £2000—a serious injury has Friday, March 11.—The Frederick Huth, 280 tons, from the Cape of Good Hope and Swan River. Cargo:—121 half, 220 quarter, 70 half aums wine, 102 bags beans, 54 ditto bar-ley, 204 ditto asts 32 ditto har.

has of a great and friendly power. Both of these must be atoned for; but it is rather "too bad" that so much mischief should be done by part es in ignorance or in defiance of their duty and who cannot be held personally responsible for the consequences of their conduct.—South Australian Register, March 12. \*Anthony's evidence before the Resident Mazistrate.

†W ien I went op board, I said, I was sent by the
Collestor of Customs to put the ship in charge of a
ilo, but I had no authority but verbal authority....
Anthony's Evidence. 110 but I had no authority but verbal authority—
Anthony's Evidence.

2." Government House, Adelaide, 16th Peb. 1841.—
Sus—The Collector of Customs having reported that the
ship City of Bordens, under your communid, is in the
waters of this province under very suspicious circumstances. You are hereby required to deliver the ship
linto the Charge of Captain Lip-on, R.N., Harbour
Master, or such other person as he may appoint, until
the affir shall have been duly investigated.—if command of His Excellency the Guvernor. George Hall,
Private 8 cretary.—To the Officer in command of the
ship Usy of Bordens."

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN LORD JOHN RUSSELL, AND MR. E. H. BAILEY,

WE annex copies of the correspondence which has arisen out of the refusal of Lord JOHN RUSLELL, contrary to promise, to send the statue of Sir RICHARD Bourke, free of expense, to the Colony. This is just like the usual shabbiness of the Wnigs, and we only hope that the subscribers will not suffer Mr. BAILBY to ide, in which that officer stated "that the rem in without a reimbursement of the

to get their past accommodation paper ary, the Collector of Customs went on board to of the statue of Sir Richard Bourke, in the town of Sydney, New South Wales, on which you are at present engaged, His Lordship will for its shipment on board a government vesse proceeding to that colony, whenever you shall report to His Lordship the completion of the

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant, R. Vennon Smith. Copy of reply to the above.

Copy of reply to the hoove. Fo R. Vernon Smith, Esq. Sir,—I have been honoured with your commu nication from Lord John Russell with respect to the statue of General Sir Richard Bourke, and beg to return His Lordship my best thanks for the favor conferred on,
Sir,

(signed)

E. H. Bally.

Copy of the second letter from Lord John

March 10th, 1841, Sir,—With reference to my letter of the 26th October, 1839, and to your's of November 18 last, I am directed by Lord John Russell to acquaint you that, in consequence of the dis-continuance of the practice of sending convict ships to Sydney, a difficulty has arisen, which was not anticipated at the date of my former letter to you, in furnishing freight for Sir R. Bourke's statue ; and that His Lordship regrets to find, on communicating with the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and the Board of Treasury, that there are no funds at the disposal of the Government from which the charge charge could be defrayed. Lord John Russell typerefore regrets that the Government have it not in their power to show that mark of respect to Sir R. Bourke, which was intended, by forwarding the statue to New South Wales.

Your most obedient servant, R. VERNON SMITH. Reply to the above. Percy-street. Bedford-square

Sir,—I have had the honour to receive your communication on the subject of Sir Richard Bourke's statue, dated the 19th instant, but I humbly request that Lord John Russell will bo pleased to reconsider the matter for the following reasons:—In consequence of your letter dated the 26th October, 1839, communicating his lordship's compliance with the application of the subscribers, and requesting me to give the necessary information when the statue was completed, in order that his Lordship might give directions for its shipment, I put myself to at least a hundred and fifty pounds additional expense on the statue, beyond the stipulated agreement, in order to reader it more striking as a required of me, in consequence of his Lordship's promise, I cannot but think his lordship will see how hard it would be now to throw the feightage upon me, and will carry into execution have the honour to be,

Sir, your obedient servant, your letter of the 20th instant, in which you exthe question of defraying the expense of the freightage of Sir Richard Bour'ce's statue to New South Wales. I am directed by his lordship to acquaint you in reply, that he is very sorry, that the decision of the Lords Commissonors of the Treasury, and of the Admirality as to the impossibility of providing for this ex-pense out of the public funds, entirely procludes him from complying with your repuest.

I am Sir, yer obedient servant, R. VERNEN SMITH. THE EVENING STAR Thou shining star, That hangest thy golden lamp in you blue sphere.
And wanderest afar, Moving to music which Immortals hear,-

But thou to me most levely dost appear! Thy pale pure light, it o'er earth a chasten'd lustre throws. When the dark-voiled night, And stillness wrap the world in soft repose On! then, serenely bright, In the far west thy changeless radiance glows.

The eternal fires [scroll, t the page of heaven's recording These men's unquiet desires
May need, which seek fate's volume to unroll, But my fond soul aspires Converse with thee alone, bright star ! to hold.

to the proud sage,

Lot the proud sage,

arch of philosophic gloom, In heaven's star-lighted page Search out the records of a nation's doom, What envious wars shall rage-What famines threaten, or what plagues consume

From these I turnrbs portentous of an angry fate,
To where unclouded burn Thy deathless glories. Thou, nor woo, nor hate, War, plague, nor famine stern.
lov'd home, bright star, dost predicate Thy beam is Love-

its holiest birth-place-the pure sky, And where thou shinest above,
Thousands direct a fondly-worshipping eye, When the deep vows that move
The soul are breath'd, and one—but one—is nigh. And ever as the night

lovers to the grove or village green, Doth tenderly invite,— Be thou solo witness of the tender scene, With chasto and silvery light, Glancing the parted forest boughs between.

MORNING PRAYER IN A SICK: ROOM. (Written during the dangerous illness of a beloved Sister.) The pale red light of dawn, The paid rea light of cawn, Through curtains half withdrawn, Falls freshly on the sufferer's restless bod,

Chasing her feverish dream Before its early beam,
Bidding her strive to lift the languid head; In vain! she cannot bear that searching ray— Father of Light! be with hor through the day! Upon her cheek and brow,

Behold the crimson glow
Telling us where the burning fever foeds—
Her heart beats thick within, Hor hand is dry and thin-Father of Life! Thou knowest what she needs! Oh, good Physician! Thou dost keep the balm This wasted cheek to cool, this pulse to calm.

If, in the hours of light, Memories, intensely bright, Of days of health come back, and bring the thirst For songs of pleasant rills, For wandering o'er the hills, For bright green fields, and flow'rs 'midst wood lands nurst-Father of Glory! let the lov'd one see That fairer contemplation dwells in Thee. If, from those lips so faint

Some murmur of complaint The impationce of a moment, should escape, Let her next breath be given Unstained and pure to heaven And to a prayer its feeble quiverings shape-Father of Love ! at once be reconcil Hear and forgive Thy weak and helpless child.

She drains a bitter cup, But Thou canst raise her up-Thou canst rebuke the fover as of old-Oh, if it be Thy will,
Stay the unquiet thrill
Of this wild pulse, and these hot eyes enfold n dewy sleep, such as she knew before-Father of mercies! our beloved restore! But if Thy purpose be

The sufferer's soul to free, Rending the bondage of the flesh away, Be with her to the last, Let the dark vale be passed, Rosting on Thee, her only trust and stayin hallast, and entered out for Bourdon.

Within twenty-four hours after that communication was made, on Friday, the 12th February 12th from the subscribers for the erection M. A. Browns, (In the University Magasine.)

## THE LITERARY EXAMINER.

An Address to the Students of the Sydney College, &c., by Thomas Henny Brain, Esq., of St. John's College, Cambridge, lately Head Master of the Proprietary School, Hobart Town, p.p. 17. Tegg, Sydney.

As we were not favoured with a copy of this work. until yesterday morning, we were unable to notice it in the earlier numbers of our journal. It appears to have received just treatment at we now extract from a review in "Blackwood," the hands of our contemporaries, so that the an account of the decline and fate of the legitilittle we have to say must be attributed rather to our unwillingness to enter upon a late review of the book, than to our desire to treat Mr. We are perfectly satisfied that it will not pay, Your very obliged and obedient servant, BRAIN's production with a conciseness which it excellence really does not merit.

composition. Provided the matter be clear and intelligible to the parties for whom it is written and provided the sentiments and opinions of the writer be founded upon just and acknowledged principles, the end of such writing is sufficiently attained. It gratifies us to award Mr. Bram this amount of praise, and without further comment, we proceed to make one or two extracts from the work, which will bear us out in our favorable opinion. 👍

As a specimen of the plaintess of language, suited to youthful capacities, let us take the following passage, with which we quite agree though we must remark, at the same time, that boys should be taught to ride as well as to swim—the valuable art of horsemanship, as a part of physical education, being most un-

" It is notorious that the vigour of the menpense on the statue, beyond the stipulated agreement, in order to render it more striking as a national monument. I executed this elaborate work at very low remuneration, but this of course was my own act, and I have scarcedy a right to mention it, but after having expended on a public menument, so much more than was his from our earliest years by those whose duty it al directions. In expectation of this, I is to watch over our bodily no less than our

Sir, your obedient servant,
(signed) E. H. Bair.

Copy of the third letter from Lord J. Bassell.

Downing-street, March 30, 1841.

Sir,—I have laid before Lord John Russell your letters of the 20th instant, in which you expose the properties of the sun; and do not be afraid of muscular ance, had £30 a-week. Mrs. Jordan, the very of literature; and, while it filled the sinking treasury of the house, change the broken characteristics. evercises. It is probable that the Committee soul of comedy, in the height of her attraction, of Management may make arrangements for had £31 10s. a-week. Miss Stophens, the your receiving instructions, on moderate terms, in the various gymnastic exercises; the objects singers, had £20 a-week, It is to be rememof which are to strengthen the muscular powers bored that nearly all these actors were first-rate, of which are to strengthen the muscular powers bored that nearly all these actors were first-rate, ceipts of his performances are carried off in any will avail source to the performances. We must account to the performances are carried off in the performances are carried off in the performances. you will avail yourselves, and from which a con-siderable amount of good, will, I trust, be

rived.
"I would strongly recommend any of you who are fond of mechanical pursuits, to employ is now almost regarded as beneath the pretensions of any telerable actor for the day!

For instance:—In 1822 Macroady had £20 a
1820 b-1820 a school, at solving equations, bringing out deductions, or running off versos, become the noatest carponters and turners. Nor is there anything derogatory to the most respectable neatest carponters and turners. Nor is there anything devogatory to the most respectable boy in pursuing such avocations. Nay, as many of you, will, perhaps, hereafter, live in the interior with your flocks and herds, circumstances may often arise when such skill may be of great value to you. As I shall expect in your studies that you will apply yourselves with all your powers, so likewise in your play, I would advise to nursue the same plan. Whether enverse was engaged by the Drary Lane manager, when the see of both theories, to play at both for 15L a wook. powers, so likewise in your play, I would agrise you to pursue the same plan. Whether engaged in swimming, in cricket, or in any other game, play with all your might. Do your best in every thing you undertake, whether it be great or of trilling moment. He who does not aim at superiority will seldom arrive at medionic at a most capital one. We know nothing equal to it for easy emolument. Whyshould any man crity. If you look at our public schools at home, you will find that boys who rank highest toil at the bar, break his heart over verse or as scholars, are generally foremost in the manly prose, or fill his brains with Greek and Latin. sports of their time."

But our author shows his capabilities for writing of a much higher kind. Witness the follow-

ing extract.
"By Moral Education, we understand that series of means by which the affections and dispositions are cultivated, regulated, or restrained; and by which the conscience is directed and invigorated. By the wise constitut on of our nature, our happiness is made to depend much more on a proper regulation of the affections, than upon the cultivation and refinemen of the intellectual powers: and experience has shewn us, in many lamentable instances, that there may be a very high degree of intellectual with a very low degree of moral culture. The moral culture of the mind is of great importnce, even with a view to its intellectual advancement. We know full well, that the progress of the mind in the acquisition of knowedge, and still more in the development and mprovement of its various faculties, depends upon the dispositions. The affections, wisely regulated, afford powerful motives for employing aright the means by which the culture of the understanding is to be effected; but when

tellectual beducation, we may observe that we consider the moral culture of youth, (in which we include the well-directed pursuit of religious ration; which is of incalculably greater value. We should therefore consider Religious Education as of the highest importance. The Christian parent will be anxious to begin by inculcating upon his child, as soon as he is capable of in the emergency, or must stop the performance receiving such impressions.

your theatre."

## THE THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

We have, already, given our opinion upon this point, and with a friendly disposition to the Managers of both Theatres, accompanied with desire that competition may not induce expenses too heavy for the Drama in its infant state, (for such is undoubtedly its state in the Colony,) mate drama in England-from which we think some useful hints may be taken by both parties. to conduct two Theatres in New South Wales. at such an expense as appears at present to be further preface we introduce to our readers,

forethe building of those minor showers.

very height of their popularity, the best comedians of the London stage, Munden, Fawcett,
Quick, Edwin, Jack Johnstone, and their class,
men of real ability and most remarkable public
favouritism, had just £14 a-week. Lowis, one
of the most delightful of actors, had, as actor
and manager, £20 a-week. And so late as
1812, Matthews, a man of genius, and one of
the lighest popular favourites, writes, in oxulthe lighest popular favourites, writes, in oxulthe lighest popular favourites, writes, in oxultation of his proposed engagement at Covent
Gardon:—"Now, to my offer, which I think
the lighest popular favourites, writes, in oxultation of his proposed engagement at Covent
Gardon:—"Now, to my offer, which I think
the lighest popular favourites, writes, in oxultation of his proposed engagement at Covent
more popularity to the house than all the attractions of any one, or of all the actors now
on the boards. A new "School for Scandal"

Now had been the case on former occasions, we
does not bring a shilling to the house by his
passenger fell overheard; the vessel was immodiately stopped and every exertion made to
passenger fell overheard; the vessel was immodiately stopped and every exertion made to
passenger fell overheard; the vessel was immodiately stopped and every exertion made to
passenger fell overheard; the vessel was immodiately stopped and every exertion made to
passenger fell overheard; the vessel was immodiately stopped and every exertion made to
passenger fell overheard; the vessel was immodiately stopped and every exertion made to
passenger fell overheard; the vessel was immodiately stopped and every exertion made to
passenger fell overheard; the vessel was immodiately stopped and every exertion made to
passenger fell overheard; the vessel was immodiately stopped and every exertion made to
passenger fell overheard; the vessel was immodiately stopped and every exertion made to
favouritism, had just £14 a-week. In which mate be paid accountably neglected in our great public dians of the London stage, Munden, Fawcett, schools: deduction, which has relation to the health, strength, and beauty of the body. Without wishing to see this branch occupy too much of our time, it still is requisite to be had in view if to watch over our bodily no less than our mental powers.

I constant powers.

A new "School for Scandal" would be worth, in mere pecuniary returns, all the actors now on the boards. A new "School for Scandal" would be worth, in mere pecuniary returns, all its towards over our bodily no less than our mental powers.

Accustom yourselves to bear heat and cold: keep yourselves scrupulously clean; bathe frequently in places free from danger; eat sparing the property of the house than all the actors now on the boards. A new "School for Scandal" would be worth, in mere pecuniary returns, all the boards. A new "School for Scandal" would be worth, in mere pecuniary returns, all the talents of those £120 a week people. Or, if such a work is not to be expected again, one of half its merits would be a phenomenan well that it is not related a decided string reputation. The think strictions of any one, or of all the actors now on the boards. A new "School for Scandal" would be worth, in mere pecuniary returns, all the talents of those £120 a week people. Or, if such a work is not to be expected again, one of half its merits would be a phenomenan well at Parramatta, and elsewhere, which all the real of managers to discover, and all the real of managers to discover, and all the means of theatres to pay. A great tragedy would be invaluable—it might turn the whole theatrical tide, at once renew the public.

CRICAR MATON.—On Thursday the return more popularity to the houset han all the actors now on the decided string trade on the boards.

The boards of any one, or of all the actors now on the boards. A new "School for Scandal" would be worth, in mere pecuniary returns, all the trade on the boards.

The boards of the boards.

The boards of this branch over see his like again, on the trade of the boards of the boards of the boards.

The boards of t proportion, and the salary which twenty years ago was looked on as munificent for the week,

and wear out his fingers with piano-keys or fiddle strings, or dim his eyes with pertrait painting, when the simple process of covering his face in whitelead and rouge, and his person in tawdriness and tinsel, will furnish his outer man with all equipments for fortune. As for the labour of the brain, a few of the popular plays, got by heart, would supply him with all the materiat. He need never have an original thought in his life; he need never utter a syl-lable of his own, Shakspeare and Sheridan have got over all that difficulty for him; a tongue, two legs, and two arms accomplish the pro-fessional requisites, and he has furthwith only to make his investment at the rate of £120 a week. And all this, too, without recke with a rapidity astonishing to a loan contractor.

Not that in all this exerbitancy we much blame the actors. Every man has a right to set dense masses, that it was expected she would upon his faculties what price he may think flame before any stops could be taken to souttle the understanding is to be effected; they throw many impediments in the way of improvement. Pride, perverseness, and obstinacy, the eager or ardent desire of self-gratification, directly tend to impode our moderation in the way of the world, and the world will have its way; the generation will ask is on arose from their over anxiety—eventually the Ladu Raffles was towed down to Neutral

"Without thinking lightly of Physical or Incan get. But why does the system go on for a No; the reason lies in the working of the knowledge) to be of paramount importance.

Whig system. By the nonsense and knavery of the "free trade" cry, there have been established a crowd of theatrical hovels, to which the we know the extent to which our children's dished a crowd of theatrical hovels, to which the lives would be prolonged, we should doubtless actor takes wing upon the first refusal of his aducate them accordingly. If we were aware that a child would die at an early age; we should strive to place within his reach such gratifications as were pleasing to his infant years. If he were to reach to mappined and depart, our aim would be to train him, so that he might he needs to himself and the were to the second the minus particles. A formidable affair to one, who, thus the second he were the second the second to the second to the second the second to the secon dopart, our aim would be to train him, so that he might be useful to himself and others within the period prescribed:—but as old age was not to be granted to him, we should by ne means extend our plan so far, as to teach him how to bear the load of old age without repining. If two should act thus in Education, as regards time, and in doing so be acting wisely, does not the same reasoning apply to our Education for eternity. We all profess to believe that this life is but subservient to another of infinite duration; which is of incalculably greater value. We should therefore consider Religious Education as of the highest importance. The Christian parent will be anxious to beain by inculculation and the manager of Covent Garden or Drary Lane in parent will be anxious to beain by inculculation. must find a substitute, which may not be easy ing upon his child, as soon as he is capable of receiving such impressions, a knowledge of his Maker, and a steady principle of obedience; to instil into his mind the idea of his living under the constant inspection and government of an invisible Boing, who, after this life, will raise his body from the grave, and who will reward or punish him hereafter, according to his actions here. If these things be so, that education must ever be lamentably deficient, which does not embrace the habitual cultivation of sound religious principles."

of the whole, this little work is, in many respects, both of a useful and a practical nature, and if parents and guardians will but attend to Mr. Brain's excellent auggestions on the necessity of constant and punctual, attendance, the necessity of constant and punctual, attendance, the necessity of the Column at the member; as this of its acceptable that the public income of the treatres is a cypher, and that even the public proposition, however, did not prove acceptable that the public income of the committee, he had abandoned it, and had the higher ranks at the column at the committee, he had abandoned it, and had the higher ranks at the committee, he had abandoned it, and had the higher ranks at the committee, he had abandoned it as the necessity of constant and punctual, attendance, at the column at the committee, he would now at the every district, having more than six hundred proposition, however, did not prove acceptable to the committee, he had abandoned it, and had framed a scale of electeral districts with a population basis of three thousand.

In the constant and punctual, attendance, at the constant and punctual attendance.

"Are you a better actor now than you were ton years ago?" says the manager.
"No—but unless you give me £20 a night I shall leave your theatre." THEATRICAL RIVALRY INJUDICIOUS. " Are you even a more popular actor than you vere ten years ago?" says the manager.

"No...but unless you wish to shut up your theatre, I must have my demand."
"But the theatre cannot afford to pay it. It is extravagant. senseless, and insolent. If we go on at that rate we must be ruined," says the

anager. "Do as you like. I must have my £50, my "Do as you like. I must have my zou, my £60, my £120 a-week, or I go to the minor theatres, and leave you to make the best of your condition. Good morning to you."

We might disregard absurdities of this order, if they terminated only in the spuabbles of managers and actors; but they are fatal to the much higher interest of the drama. The ex-orbitant salaries of the actors, thus sanctioned We are glad to notice the appropriate and the case, more particularly, as sufficient talent inanagers into beggars, and effectually and to-well-deserved compliment to Mr. Caps, with is not yot called forth by the process, to make the highest commences. This is a Theatre a place of rational entertainment. Our stripped of every shifting by the demands of his stage. Brain well-wishers among a large body who with spent wi witnessed Mr. Cape's retirement with great marks upon the empty benches, will see that the legitimate Drama, unsupported by first rate still worse expedients of those deplorable and In a work such as Mr. Brain's, we do not, of course, expect to see the finished elegancies of composition. Provided the matter be clear and further preface we introduce to our readers, heridan Kuewies, and one or two others, have "Blackwood's" review of the "Mitropolitan made some efforts; but what are one or two dramatists to sustain a national stage. When Stags," by Mr. Bunn, late Lessee of the two old Harris was manager of Covent Garden, h

> treasury of the house, change the broken character with the failing fortunes of the stage. But how is this to be done, when the manager is only the first pauper of his list, and the reknowledge that, until we saw Mr. Bunn's book, we had no idea of the enormity of these knowledge that, until we saw Mr. Bunu's book, we had no idea of the energy of these salaries. There are other evits, too, less to be named, but not less prominent, arising from the managerial difficulty of those demands. The population of the lobbies and upper boxes, not merely humiliates the character of the house, but repels a large portion of the public from all approach to the theatre. Yet this house, but repels a large portion of the public from all approach to the theatre. Yet this deplorable source of income is suffered to exist, from the mere pressure of difficulties which grush the manager to the dust, and which which grush the manager to the dust, and which which grush the manager to the dust, and which which grush the manager to the dust, and which which grush the manager to the dust, and which which grush the manager to the dust, and which which grush the manager to the dust, and which grush the manager to the dust grush gru meeting the emergency in any way that he can. Of sources like those we cannot approve under any circumstances, and we oven see in them an additional cause of the misfortunes which are now breaking down the theatres but they are the evident result of a system which was vaunted as a new proof of the progress of the age; a system which, whether on the great scale or the little—whether dabbling in politics or plays—whother exerting its craft in perplex-

shallow, ridiculous and ruinous."

THE LADY RAFFLES. ng of the Lady Raffles in the Cove. Early or Thursday morning, the Vessel was under weighten the coverto be anchored in the stream preparatory to her final departure for England with a bumper cargo, and several passengers Captain Osborne was on shore, and the vessel was under the command of Mr. Crook the Assistant Harbour Master. About seven o'clock an alarm was given that the vessel was on fire below, and occasional wreaths of smoke ascended from all parts of the orlop deck, where vent was found. The report was soon spread through their seamperings into the country in all di-rections, benefits, and a crowd of little con-tributary affairs, which ought to make estates, vessel dispatched boats to the assistance of the ship from which the smoke was issuing in such proper. Though we admit that where actors must see a theatre running headlong into bank-ruptoy, and must know that some hundreds of unhappy work people and their families are dovoted to ruin in consequence, it might not be very unsuitable to feelings of justice that they superintended the operations personally. So should show some moderation in their domands. But theirs is the way of the world, and the harbourte assist the sufferers, that some confusions. Bay, meored close to the shore and sunk in about three fathems water. Before the vessel sank, her sails, yards, upper spars, and shrouds were get safe off, besides some portion of her cargo. It is beyond doubt that the fire originated by the stowage of Wool in a damp state; and,

Wool was loose in the bales, and shipped as it had been delivered from the Interior—great praise is due to Captains Debson and Bolton for their prompt assistance, and we are happy to state that no accident occurred. The following is a statement of the Cargo, and the names o

88 bales of weel, W. Hirst and Co. 8 ditto, Lamband Parbury. 56 ditto, F. Ebsworth. 96 ditte, A. and S. Lyons. 50 ditte, Cooper and Helt. 118 ditte, J. and T. Armitage, 416 bales-Total.

140 hides, J. Drew. 140 hides, J. Drew.
50 puncheons ram. Betts Brothers
70 puncheons rum, J. Stirling.
29 casks black oil
48 bundles whalebone
48 bundles whalebone
48 ce,

Mr. O'Brien said, that as there appeared to be some misconception as to the nature of the

the efficiency of the College will be greatly increased, and the energy duties of its head-master be rendered of a much more satisfactory nature.

The efficiency of the College will be greatly increased, and the energy duties of its head-master be rendered of a much more satisfactory nature.

The efficiency of the College will be greatly increased, and the energy discussion, with reference to this point, ensued, and it was finally resolved that the master be relieved as the energy discussion, with reference to this point, ensued, and it was finally resolved that the move that the mov A lengthy discussion, with reference to this pointed as follows:

Towes:	Popula- tion.	Men
	80,000	
Parradit Nich-	: .	
mond1,440		
Penrith 514		
	7,818-	. 1
Woollongong 891	14.	
Campbelltown . 446		
Appin 96 Liverpool 690	•	
Invertous oso	2,068	, .
Berrima 249	,0,000	
Goulburn 605		
Búngonia 82		•
Yass 173		٠,
None Alexander	1,109	- 3
Newcastle 1,377 Mäitland 2,783	•	
Fingleton 431		
Muswellbrook 215		
Raymond Terrace 864 .		
	5,155	1
Bathurst 720		
Kelso 458		
Dest Macanania 1089	1,178	1
Port Macquarie 1053 Brisbane Town		•
Melbourne	4,479	
* Not known	-,-,-;	
	W	0
The Committee then adjourned i	o Tuesday	nua.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

Stags," by Mr. Bunn, late Lessee of the two old Harris was manager of Covent Garden, he great London Theatres, and therefore a very compotent authority in the matter. In making these romarks, however, let us be understood as disclaiming all allusion to the private circumstances of either of our Theatres. We wish well known to be capable of seizing on the piblic to both of them, and so well do we wish thom, that we desire to restrain exponditure only which some of his successors could effer, or ever the the detail of the destruction of the great them tree is rather curious. The first blow has a coveral form and Country," been the most extraordinary increase in the demands of all kinds of actors; an extravagance amounting to salaries which we never thought of most fourishing times of theatres, nor even before dians of the London stage, Munden, Fawcet, and of the London stage, Munden, Fawcet, and proposed and the popularity, the best comedy of country and country." In the most flourishing times of the actors are cortess who merely fills a character of the London stage, Munden, Fawcett, Quick, Edwin, Jack Johnstone, and their class, green and the manager of Covent Garden, he making the stage of Covent of Covent flow of the stage of Covent of the capable of seizing on the piblic that the public of the popularity, the best comedy of "John Bull" £1,000. More an interest in a covent of the covent of t SYDNEY MARKETS .- WHEAT-A fair supply of

match between the "Australian" and "Victoria" clubs, (the latter including picked men from the town at large,) came off on the old ground, Hyde Park. The day was fine, and a goodly number of spectators assembled to witness the play. This match excited much interest, on account of the Australians having been conquered by the same players; and a round sum of money was depending on the re-sult of the "Return." The Victorians and their friends went in first, but it was clear that byes, the average score the Victorians was \$\frac{3}{4}\$; whereas the average of score of the Australians, deducting the byes, was 11. The Australians wont in in high glee, and certain of winning; Suddier scored 30 at the start, and " taking pattern by their leader, cleared off 129 without stonning.

The following is the detail of the innings :--PLAYERS OF THE COLDAY -PIRST INNINGS. Still ..... b. by R. Still...... ing the concerns of nations or the treasury of Orford ...... b. by Rowles .... Wood...... c. by Thompson.....12 b. by Rowley Cannon ..... Brennan ..... Gardiner ..... not out..... Byes ......

BECOND INNINGS.
Still ...... b. by Clarkson .....23 Orford ..... Fitzpatrick ..... b. by Clarason ..... M'Kenzie ..... Hamley ...... Cannon ....... c, by R. Still ...... 0
Brennan ...... c. by Rowley ...... 3 Gardiner ..... M. Vitie ...... not out ...... 0 Byes ...... 6

Total ..... 56

ADSTRALIANS -- FIRST INNINGS. Saddler ...... b. by Fitzpatrick ... So b. by Orford ..... 2 Clarkson ..... by Cannon Bennett ..... Rowley...... b. by Orford ......22 Martin ..... b. by Orford .....15 Sheppard...... b. by Orford .....19 Kinnear ..... not out ..... Byes ...... 8

The Australians winning ..... 30

Appointments.—His Excellency the Governor has been placed, to Appoint Lieutenant Cannus Hanny Lieuten, of Her Majosty's 80th regiment of Foot, to be a Magistrate of the Thritters, and Companion of the latidivision of the Mounted Police, stationed at Bathurst.— His Excellency the Cornerpor has been pleased to appoint Kinners. Robertson, of Manerco, Esq., to be a Magistrate of the Territory and its Depondencies—His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Granus Elistor, Eaq., J. P., of Abhotsbury, in the County at Cumberland, to ba Police Magistrate for the

district of Moreton Boy.

Town Qurr-Risya, The Colonial Treasurer, in accordance with the Government Notice of 4th September, 1841, requests immediate payment of the Quit-rents whice become due on the 80th June, 1842, for the year, from 1st of July, 1841, to 30th June, 1842, also one year of the arress which was be due on all allotments The Committee met again, yesterday, when in the following members were present:—Messrs.

W. C. Wentworth, H. O'Brien, Lawson, Holden, A'Beckett, Icely, Egan; Drs. Bland, Nicholson, and Wallace.

the Colony, of which the Deeds of Grant have been delivered, or are lying in this office for delivery, at already notified in the Carette. Quit-rents not paid before the 30th day of September, will be levied by distress.—Note—Until the 31st December, 1842, all persons will be permitted to redeem their Town Quit-rents, on payment of ten years purchase of the annual rent, and all airrears due thereou.

A Pair of Tiem.—A very large cyclor has been sent us by Mr. T. Kame, of Wilson's-dourt for our inspection, and that of the admirers of this delicious shell-dish. It is one and a fair pounds in weight, of, the real Carrickfurgue breed, and is certainly one of the finest of the kind we have ever seen. Refeat Chronicle.—The chams gages, which suists in the Indian sea, is capable of mapping cables, and performing other feats; its shell is of 500 lbs. we att