in the first place, all the expenses of Police and Gaols, and then, IF there be a residue, it is to be applied to the construction and repairs of highways, roads, and bridges, and other public works in the district! The Bill finally provides that the monies levied in each district, shall be paid by the respective tenants or occupiers of land within the same, but if there be no tonants, then the proprietors are to pay-andall unpaid

If the independent members of the Legislative Council, all of whom are possessed of large landed property, be insane enough to vote in behalf of this bill, we can only say that they justly deserve the infliction which it threatens to make, in good earnest, upon their already impover-ished pockets. With a degree of tact for which His Excellency the GOVERNOR is sufficiently famous, the police is cleverly connected with the public works of the Colony-so that while country gentlemen are under the impression that they are only taxing themselves to pay for the construction of roads to their estates, and in this way increasing the value of their property, they are, in point of fact, taxing themselves to pay police and gaol gpenses-for who is to say what portion the year, we are of opinion that the intention of this bill is merely to relieve the government of the heavy expenses of Police and Gaols. For although the government affects to relieve itself from all controul over the funds raised under the bill, and although it affects to bestow upon the people of this Colony a popular form of taxation, that is by a corporate body, having the power of levying its own rates, and of managing its own funds. yet we think it must be obvious to the plainest comprehension, that when once the burden of the police and gaol expenditure is removed from the shoulders of the Govern-Colony are fixed in this position—that they must either tax themselves, or be altogether without the protection of the police -we think, in this case, that the burden of raising sufficient funds to pay the police and goal expenses, will press heavily enough upon the country, without carrying taxation still further, for the purpose of constructing roads and bridges which we suspett the peole of this Colony will be content to remain without, rather than sustain the additional taxation which such improvements obviously require. On this, if on no other ground, we caution the in-dependent members of our Legislative Council, against a hasty reception or acknowledgement of this bill-and shall guturn to a further consideration of the

THE JUNO STEAMER.

subject at an early opportunity.

WE understand that it is the intention of the owners of this fine vessel to despatch her forthwith to China, unless ufficient encouragement offer in the way of inter-Colonial trade. Should they be driven to such a necessity, we can only lament it as a very serious loss to the Colony, and we do hope that the moreancolony, and we do hope that the moreautile public will bestir themselves, and show
a disposition to encourage the spirited proprietors. The tennage of the Juno, her great speed, and her superior accommodations, fit her admirably for the trade between this and Hobart Town, and as the husiness between the two Colonies is improving, and as it is not unlikely that considerable importations of wheat, from Van Diemen's Land, may take place during the ensuing six months, we do think that something might be done to induce the our side. owners to place her in that trade.

THE THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

BOYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

His Excellency the Governor. The house was quite an overflowing one, Look out, look out, my ladye leve! being crowded with the rank and fashion of Sydney, and indeed it may be considored as the best and most profitable house of the season. With respect to the performance, it was got through tolerably To disturb the night's calm quiet,—well, but with decidedly no improvement Then my ladye love appear! upon previous efforts. We have already stated, that we do not think that any scenic representation can embody the immortal fictions of Scott, or can satisfy the enthusiastic admirer of that unrivalled author. We do not therefore wish to disparage the exertions of the perfomers, when we speak of it as a piece in which they do not excell. Gay Monoring is, in fact, a thresome production, without interest, and at best a very wratched copy-longo intervallo, at a very respectful distance of one of the finest of r modern works of fiction. The singing in this peice always deserves honourexception to the general strain of our remarks, and we now repeat what we have constantly said, that the fine singing of Mrs. BUSHELLE, aided and sustained by the taste and judgment of one or two of the male vocalists, did much to redeem the flat and unprofitable acting, in a long and tiresome preformance. The farce of the Span'sh Valet, concluded the "evening's entertainments," as the play bills have it, Broadhurst.
upon the merits of which we are not disposed to venture our critical judgment, an action in award, a general verdict for as we think it might have been played the plaintiff, was returned.—Damages—£21. as we think it might have been played with more spirit, and that with one or two reheasals it may yet attract the popular favour.

THE GAZETTE.

THE EXAMINER.—After reading the articles contained in the above named paper, on Satur-Court, the prisoner was arraigned on a charge day last, no less than three of which are direct of shooting at one Anthony Ormsby, an ensign oks on this journal, we sould not help smiattacks on this journal, we could not help smi-ling as the nervous manner in which our cotom-party tries to get out of a "bad box," and pit mingled with our disdain, at the late attempt he makes to justify himself, at our expense. In the dust place, he care his own words!—fangh, the rected the prisoner to be admitted to bail, him-rected the prisoner to be admitted to bail, him-rected the prisoner to be admitted to bail, him-rected the prisoner to be admitted to bail, him-self in £80 and two sureties in £40 each. The court then adjourned.

district, out of which fund are to be paid, cacuanha, than have attempted such a task. esondly, he states, in plain terms, that we are liars, and that he himself is the most ill-used person in the world. Our educated-and, by the way, he discovers that he is gentile too-cotemporary then accuses the theatrical writer to this ournal, of being a bankrupt in brains (brains) being put in brackets). We have but one answer to make to that assertion, which is, that use is not one of our creditors for that commodity. Had it not been for the possible respectability of the principal person connected with the above establishment, we would not have ondoscended to answer the attack, but as we the proprietors are to pay distress upon arrears may be levied by distress upon the goods and chattels of the party in default.

The proprietors are to pay distress upon the party in the goods and chattels of the party in default.

The proprietors are to pay distress upon the party in the proprietors are to the party in the party ments, we cannot avoid blaming our fellow jour-nalist for allowing the effusions of such a ninand less honour in tilting with the scribe of the May."

And less honour in tilting with the scribe of the May."

And less honour in tilting with the scribe of the May." Rxaminer for he is scarcely " a foeman worthy of our steel.

the thorough blackguardism with which It seems that Mr. Evans tendered for the literary department of that journal is articles, to be supplied, in his trade, to the conducted. What have the public to do Government, and that after the tenders had been conducted. What have the public to do with the writer in this or in any other newspaper? The proprietors, whose names are in the imprint, are the parties ing his/own copies but as alleged on behalf of responsible for the contents of the publication, and if they think proper to employ a shee-black to furnish them with these states of the contents of a shoo-black to furnish them with thea- his trial for the offence, but was admitted to of the annual rates will be left for public trical reports, of what consequence is it bail himself in the sum of £500, and two services works after payment of police and goal to the public, provided the matter furexpenses in each district? The payment nished be written in the language, and Crown, and Mr. Moore Dillon conducted the case for the of police and goal expenses is much more with the feelings of a gentleman? If necessary to the receion of public person, nothing in the world is easier country, than the erection of public person, nothing in the world is easier works—and tons, the very circumstance than to expose his ignorance, without that more than one rate can be levied in the year, we are of pointen that the interval of the levied in the year, we are of pointen that the interval of the levied in the year. attacking his person—and this our friend nedy, and T. "on of the 3th Regt., with of the Gazette will require to do, before having committed a breach of the law, by it can substantiate the allegation, that a writer in a newspaper, because a "copying clerk," or "a tailor," or a shoe-black. is necessarily a "nincompoop"—it being a beat, with sail set, approaching the shore; very possible that persons oven in these he thereupon halled the beat but he received humble situations, may be as well in- no roply, and she shortly afterwards grounded, formed, and may be far more conversant when he soized her, togother with the aforesaid boatmen, who were sleeping, therein, at the time. The prisoners in their defence, stated

to do with the individual writers in a prisoners with an admonition to be cautious how they allowed themselves to be overtaken newspaper, we beg to state in the most distinct and unqualified manner, that the by the charms of Morpheus for the fiture; for should they again, after a similar fashion ment, and when once the people of the theatrical reports, in this journal, are written by one of the proprietors-whose name appears in the imprint, and is also to be found in the Cambridge University Calendars for 1836-7-8-and 9, as a successful candidate for scholastic distinction, which fact, we trust, forms a sufficient guarantee to the public, that in point of education and literary standing, the writer is just as well qualified to meddle with these subjects as any one connected with the Gazette. It is scarcely necessary to point out to

the judicious reader, that the Gazette's romarks, in addition to their blackguardism, are, in point of fact, a virtual con-fession of defeat. Instead of noticing the argument contained in our several articles, realised from 5s. 6d. to 6s. 3d. per bushel. the Guzette now pretends to discover Mills:—fine flour, 21s per 100lbs, cash, 20s.; the Gueste now pretends to discover that the writer, {not the argument] in the Examiner, "is a formal unworthy of its steel!" But what a farce to put in a plea of this nature, when the battle is The Gueste cannot the conditions of the condition with decency withdraw from the contest, on that ground, because if the necessity of answering us depended not upon our tained varying from 38 6 to 4s per bushel. fought and won. The Gazette cannot 150. arguments, but upon the fact as to whe- from 5s 6d to 6s per bushel. ther the writer was or was not "a copying clerk"—that consideration should have tailers charging from 6s to 7s per bushel. operated in the first instance, and should challenge, and the Gizette, in ponning th

Look out, look out, my ladye love! From the latticed window high,-There are none to note our meeting, There are noncto catch each the line glance, but the bright stars in the sky;

There are noncto catch each the lining glance,

Each trembling sigh to hear,

But one fond heart that beats beneath,—

There are noncto catch each theiling glance,

Each trembling sigh to hear,

But one fond heart that beats beneath,—

The odour of the rose, Is wafted on the gentle wind, That murmurs as it goes; Hushed is the busy city's din, And no rude sound is near,

Look out, look out, my ladye love! The silver-crested moon,
From its home beneath the distant wave, Will rise to greet thee soon;
Enough—I see her small white hand,
And the sparkling gem it bears,
On the lattice bar—the veil withdraws, And my ladye love appears.

SUPREME COURT.

THUBSDAY .- Before Mr. Justice Burton, and two Assessors.

tlerengh-street.

examined, the Assessors found a verdict for the plaintiff. - Damages -£40.

Counsel for the plaintiff-Mr. Darvall and Mr. Fisher; for the defendant, Mr. Foster, Mr. Windeyer and Mr. Broadhurst.

PRIDAY.

Regina, v. Bdward Priest.-Application i this case was made that the prisoner should be admitted to bail. At the last Maitland Circuit in the 80th regt., with intent &c.; but as a material witness for the prosecution was absent.

THE PATITION COMMITTEE,- his Committee resumed its sittings yesterday, when the following members were present:—Mr. Icely, who officiated as chairman, Mr. Barker, Mr. a Bockett, Mr. W. Dawes, Mr. J. R. Holden, and Mr. Daniel Egan. The several collectors of subscriptions and signatures reported frogress, which may perhaps, be considered favourable. The following resolutions were agreed to:—"That Mr. Wentworth be requested to draw up the final letter of instruction to accompany the Petition, to be laid before the mittee on Friday, the 8th day of May.". That those gentlemon who have been appointed and we believe reliance may be placed on the obtain signatures to the Petition, and to cellect subscriptions, be required to have the whole completed on or before Friday next, 8th May, in order that no dolay may take place in forward-ing the Petitions by the first vessel sailing direct compoop to figure in his columns. We cannot bestow further space on this subject at present, and hope we will not have occasion again to mittee he accordingly adjourned to Friday, the

Thursday and yesterday, Mr. Brenan was occupied in the Police Court, in the investigation WE extract the above from the Gaof a charge of fraud preferred by Mr. A. B.
Hayes, of the Colonial Storekeeper's Office,
sette of Thursday last, as a specimen of against Mr. Evans, bookseller, George-street. Evans.

SLEEPY BOATMEN .- On Thursday, Robert coming inside the boundaries of Cockatoe Island, contrary to regulations made and appointed. Moon, the sentry on the island, stated that about noon on Wednesday, he saw gentleman who writes in the Gazette.

Having said this much in defence of the principle, that the public have nothing the principle, that the public have nothing of their situation. The Bench dismissed the

transgress the law, they would undoubtedly, meet with a severe punishment.

Lionnsing Day.— We sincorely hope that the Magistrates will not grant a liconse to any house n the immediate neighourhood of the Water Po-ice Court—a house of this kind serving as an inducement for those witnesses who are waiting until called to make themselve inebriated, and y such conduct rendering themselves unfit to appear as witneries, and tikowise to be confined

The illiberal purpose of the writer of the above paragraph is sufficiently evident, but the Magistrates with whom the matter rests, are not likely o suffer themselves to be influenced by such remarks.—Reporteu.l SYDNEY MARKETS.

WHEAT .- This trade has ruled dull during the FLOUR -Prices at the Mills, are Barker

On Wednosday last, a Meeting of the Sharo-holders of this institution, took place at the office. King-street, to receive the Half yearly report of the Directors. Mr. W. Hutchisson was called to the chair, and the Secretary read the subjoined Report.

"In laying before the members a report of

lings of the Association at the half-Meeting, the Directors have the satisfaction of being in a position to convey to them generally renewed assurances of the continued nprovement and success of the Association.

"During the past year, great changes have taken place, particularly in stocks insured, which have either changed hands, or been altogether discontinued, and that to a very considerable amount, not less than £200,000, which changes it might perhaps have been feared would have feet, for whilst it has experienced this dim nution of its old members, the increase and reflux have nearly supported the original amount; and as compared with last year's meeting, with a less amount of risk, we have an increase of mercahard. amount of risk, we have an increase of more than

tion, together with the amount transmitted to London for engines, has been entirely borne by parties now having no interest in the Association: and consequently, the amount paid by each present member is now ledged in the banks, and receiving seven per cent. interest for the benefit of the Association. and each member

lereagh-street.

oxecution of our order, and that the engines will

Several witnesses, on either side, having been be shipped by the first vessel, so that we may

Counsel for the plaintiff—Mr. Windeyer; for £629,575.

The confession of this monster, previous to his death, is sufficient to make the blood run cold. The cool atrocity with which he commit ted his first murder, and the tion-lish resolution which seemed to attach to him after, in the removal of every one who might by any possibility implicate him, is, we think, unparalleled in the annals of crime. The first murder for the sake of gain, involved the second for self-preservation; until the shedding of blood become so familiar. that it formed no obstacle to the prosecution of

his villainies. We have gathered the following particulars from a variety of rumours, and a detail of violence and crime of the most heart-sickening character

od the return of the man, whom he sorved in the same way. He then put his own bullocks to the dray, and proceeded on his way, and shortly fell in with another dray of Mr. Bawtroe, in the harge of the elder and younger Frazer. They had camped for the night, a policeman came up to them and asked them if they had met Mr. Cowper's dray. Lynch was at that time sleeping under it; but the Fraxers not being aware of this, told the constable they had soon nothing of it. During the highi, Lynch felt, according to his own account, haunted by a train of flendish funcies that kept him awake, and at last he resolved on murdering the Frazers. Accordingly, on the following morning early, he let his bullocks loose, and protonded he could not find them, and begge the Frazers to let him put his goods on their dray, and assist him in hiding his; and that when they got to Berrima he could got freel bullocks, and come and fetch his dray. This was assented to, the goods were loaded on to Mr. Bawtroe's dray, and Mr. Cowper's, which was the one which Lynch had, was hid in the was tue one which Lynon had, was hid in the hush. The younger Frazer then went into the bush to look after the horses; Lynch presently followed in the same direction with his fatal axe, and on meeting him said that he was come to assist him in finding the horses. The young man then thrown off his guard was quickly felled by the blook-blooks. by the blood-thirsty ruffian, who, having slain the son, immediately went in search of the father, who was dispatched in the same manner.

Throughout the catalogue of murders recounted by him, the axe appeared to be his only weapon, and with a kind of pride he exulted in telling that he never had to repeat the blow. telling that he never had to repeat the blow. Having murdered the Frazers, he concealed their bodies under some fragments of rock, in a phase which he accurately described, and where, we believe, they have since been found. He then Berrima, and stopped at the Mulligans' place The Mulligans were a family of known bad character, their house being a regular " foncing samples are picked up as they arrive. onts 6s to 6s 6d; Ca ie barley 4s 6d; English ditto 6s 6d, per bushel; hay 5s 6d; straw 2s 6d to 7s 9d; said he would not bargain for. Shortly after, the sen (young Mulligan) went out to chop some wood, accompanied by Lynch; whilst chopping the wood, Lynch had again recourse to his axe, and struck him a blow which immadiately killed him. He then partially concealed the body a under the logs, and returned to the house. The mother immediately seed him what he had done with her son? He replied he was gone into the bush to look after his horses, and would be back presently. Under some house?

Island of Sr. Paul's.—The following circumstance, as connected with this island, has been communicated to us by Mr. Samuel Galt, the master of the brig Jeiny, which recently ditto 50s; she oak 14s, gum wood 10s, per ten; the master of the brig Jeiny, which recently being off %t. Paul's Island, on the 22ad February, sent her boat en shere. Upon the beach was discovered a small box, which being broken of the first being off %t. Paul's Island, on the 22ad February, sent her boat en shere. Upon the beach was discovered a small box, which being broken open, was found to contain a letter left by the master.—Nothing delication of the Two Brothers whele.

Lauxerston Marker.—Nothing delication of the Two Brothers whele.

Lauxerston Marker.—Nothing delication of the Two Brothers whele.

Lauxerston Marker.—Nothing delication of the Two Brothers. crib," at which Lynch in his vocation as a dray robber had often had dealings. On the present presently. Under some horrid impression the mother went out shortly after, and proceeded to the place where the wood was, but the eye of the murderer was upon her, and detecting or fancying that he detected something in her manner which made him think she had seen the the murderer was upon her, and detecting or fancying that he detected something in her manner which made him think she had seen the

body; he dumiediately rashed out, and meeting his victim, brained her at a single blow. He then entered the house and murdered the old man and the youngest daughter. The eldest for morey. For this girl, the diabolical wretch professed some attachment, and he gave her ten the Gizette, in penning the challenge, and in firing the first shot, admitted the supposed writer to the privileges of a gentleman, we think that the true reason of its blackguardism, and of its inglorious desertion from the field, is sufficiently apparent to the discerning reader, without onjoining the necessity of further comment on our side.

Luckber in penning the challenge, and the Gizette, in penning the challenge, and in firing the first shot, admitted the supposed writer to the privileges of a gentleman, we think that the true reason of its blackguardism, and of its inglorious desertion from the field, is sufficiently apparent to the discerning reader, without onjoining the necessity of further comment on our side.

Luckber in penning the challenge, and the first shot, admitted the supposed writer to the privileges of a gentleman, we think that the true reason of its blackguardism, and of its inglorious desertion from the field, is sufficiently apparent to the discerning reader, wholesale 8.1 to 8½ per lb.; retail 4d to 4½ per lb.; retail 4d to 4½

A more appalling case of crime, engendering further crime, never came within our knowledge. The shedder of blood, i nured to the sight of his victims, turned from one murder to another with increasing appetite. The whole of these murders have been perpetrated within a few months, and from the daring cunning, and the resolute ferceity they displayed, there is no doubt that had not his career fortunately been cut short. this awful catalogue of murderous outrages would soon have been fearfully increased.—Australian.

PORT MACQUARIE.

At last we have had an abunlance of rain exercised influence of great and projudical tendency upon the Association, but which from the dency upon the Association, but which from the tendency upon the Association, but which from the tendency upon the Association to the tendency upon the tendency to say that it will

Mr. Richard Thompson, Auctioneer, hold his first monthly sale on the 26th instant, but owing double the amount of capital.

"From this circumstance alone, and from counteraction of position, the extra amount of expenses attending the working of the Association, together with the amount transmitted to the search was held on the 20th instant, because the counteraction of position, the counteraction of position, the counteraction of the times, a sale could not be effected, although there were a few very good capte offered.

An inquest was held on the 20th instant, because the counteraction of the count

Willis v. Templeton.—In this case, an action was brought by the plaintiff, to recover the price of plans and specifications, prepared by him for the defendant, preparatory to the erection of some houses for the defendant in Castion of the defenda

outrages, is, I imagine, the cause of their becoming so daring, as a general impression had arisen amongst them that we were arraid to re-tuliate. One man (Mops) new in the gaol at Port Lincoln, I took into outlody at my station, for firing the fence, and there are other charges against him. The day previous to the murder of Mr. White's

hut-keeper, Cartwright at the Gawler Pond Station, was attacked by the natives, but he as Station, was attacked by the natives, but he as voided their spears, by dedging among the trees, and having the presence of mind to break them as fast at they threw them at him. Their supply became exhausted, and he fortunately escaped. Two days after the murder two natives came into town, and gave information to Mr. human, the missionary. The statement made by them is as follows:—The tribe had watched Mr. Brown away from the hut, and had their murdered the hut-keeper, for the purpose of robbing the place; and that Mr. Brown, returning im: nediately after they had effected their barbarous purpose, fell a victim also to those truthless savages, in spite of a desperate resist-

Mr. Brown's; and I took one of the suspected mere are informed, to the very murderers (Numdolda) in the act of pointing a letter; and the Horoine, having fulfilled her spear at me, and he is now keeping Mopa company in the jail.

So the affair rests for the present; and as it remained together some time, and when they Mr. Brown's; and I took one of the suspected pany in the jail.

I am Gentlemen.

Your obedient servant
C. C. DUIT

C. C. DUITON,
Adolaide, March Sist, 1849. [Since receiving the above, we have seen two of Mr. M'Eiliston, two m los from the town had been attacked, by about forty natives, and after driving off two men who were building a house with the hut-keeper from the hut, robbed it of pork, flour, toa, sugar, and other articles. By the Governor Gawler, there have arrived in Adelaide, from Port Lincoln, Mr. M'Donald, Mr. Barnard, and four natives. Two of the lattor are prisoners, one supposed to be of the the pre-tribe that murdered Mr. Brown, the other for alone. firing Mr. Dutton, s fence and trying to spoar him. Mr. M'Donald has brought up the other two to let them see how friendly the blacks and whites live together in Adelaide.—Eps.]

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND Sin Gronds Arenus .- The Review of Friday colonies, in the person of ir George Arthur, which he says was spoken of at the marriage forst of ir George's daughter, as a thing set-tled, and that Hobart Town is to be the head

quarters of the General Government. The first part is probable, but we doubt the last.—Coonial Times, April 19. The Markets.—The wheat market is about stationary since our last; 7s 0d may be quoted as about the maximum, but at that price fair We cannot say that at present there is any propect

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

VERY LATE FROM BURNOS AYRES .- By Chilcedony, at Salom, we have advices to nd of September.
When the Chalcedony sailed, the scarleting end of Sept

was provailing extensively at Buenes Ayres, earrying off from forty to fifty daily.

Videan—was lying at anchor about thirty miles to the eastward of Point Indigo—all on board healthy and in good condition for battle. His crews consisted chiefly of English and Americans. The two fleets were of equal force, each having about 75 guns.—Ware Afrikaan

VALPARAISO -The ship, Wm. Gray, from loston, via New York, had arrived in 113 days

Docember, had called at St. Helena, and taken on board 140 negroes for conveyance to Domerara, having disposed of a quantity of her cargo of rice, to make room for them and to pay for where there is a trade doing? I pointed out its

THE "VILLE DE BORDEAUX."

The correspondence which has taken placed the subject of the seisure of the Ville de Bordeaux, between the colonial government and Capt. Loveque, of the Hereine, closed on Tuesday last, in a manner we regret to under-stand, so unsatisfactory on both sides, as be have interrupted all friendly communication

It would appear that Lynch was formerly in the service of Mr. Humphries, residing beyond Betrima; and that he loft his employ, taking with him eight hullocks belonging to Mr. II. Which he resolved to bring down the country and dispose of. On the way, whilst in the bush about Raserback, he foll in with Mr. Cowper's day. He stopped and had some conversation with the main who was with it, and also had some toward with him and the black boy. It was then arreadyed that he should stop the night in thoir company, and it was during that time that he formed the hellish scheme of murdering both man and boy for the sake of possessing himself of the goods on the dray. In the morning, whilst the man was away from the dray, collecting his bullocks, he watched his opportunity, and with a single blow of an axe effected the death of the black boy. After concealing the body he awaited the return of the man, whom he seyved in the same twite dray, and proceeded on his way, and shortly foll to with a same trile also attended the same twite last and processed and her father than the service of the same way. Ho then put his own bullocks to the dray, and proceeded on his way, and shortly foll to with the scale of the last.

Such a that he loft his employ, taking beyond murdered the hut-keeper, for the purpose of robbing the place; and that Mr. Brown, returnational that he loft his bullock beyond the foll in with Mr. Cowper's day.

He stopped and had some conversation with the black boy. It was then arready the helish scheme of murdering both man and bloy for the sake of possessing himself of the goods on the dray. In the morning, whilst the blook of the sake of possessing himself of the sained blook of the sained blook of the dray. Company the process of the with the scheme dray, collecting his bullocks, he watched his opportunity, and with a same triling blook by. After concealing the body lo await and the return of the man, whom he seyved in the same triling also attempted to attack my statilly and the returnation of the process of

they had both ovidently struggled to the last.

ome days after this melancholy occurrence, of the seisure of the Ville de Bordeaux, dethe same tribe also attempted to attack my station, at Pilliwerter, about sixteen miles above mand having been refused, he carried out his

so the amily become a matter for the decision of the governments of Englan land France to protract the discussion in the colony would lead to no good result we willingly abandon it after the following remarks, which have refered more to the principle of the detention of the Ville de Bordeaux, than to the detention itself.

The only ground which the verdict of a jury has left to justify the custom-house functionaries in the condemnation of the vessel, is the illegal trading between Swan liverand King George's Sound. All the pretences on which the ship was originally seized have been demoished; the present feeble hold of it is on that verdict Now, the illegality of fereign ships trading or

carrying for freight from one British settlement to another, has always been admitted. The point is, under what circumstances the Ville de Bordeaux so trade?

Her crima as established in evidence, was the carrying free of freight and without charge, a few provisions and articles of furniture belonglast, has created a Governor-General of those ing to the supercargo, a settler in Western tologies, in the person of ir George Arthur, Australia, from Swan River to King George's Sound, and delivering those goods there by per-vission of the local authorities of the latter

port.

* If you believe that the ship has been unjustly solved and condemned, you will demand that it be restored to its owner. M. Joubert, who curkt, of course, to be indemnided for the loses which he has sustained. If the local government refuse to comply with your demand, you will then protest against the denial of justice, of which the Adelaide authorities will have rendered themselves rully towards a French vessel, and refor the matter at once to the minister of marine and the colonies.

aged 21, Chief Officer of the ship Aquintain of New London, whiter, who we killed by a white on the 23rd June, 1887, near the Island the of t Paul's.

" While bloeming youth is snatched away, By death's resistless hand; Our mournful hearts the tribute pay. Which pity does demand."

The following is a literal transcript o letter which was discovered in the box to which we have already alluded :--

"Ship Two Brothers of New Bodford, February 20th, 1812, to any gontleman who may 'all to this Island, it is 90 days since I left New Bedford, I have not seen any of our whale Ships on my passage, I have 25 bbls of sper n oil, please to leave the letter directed to Captain Collins in the Box by so doing you will oblige your friend. your friend, &c.

SILAS TINKHAM. To any Ship master who may

call to this Island." -Hobart Town Courier.

THE GOVERNMENT VARGUS THE COMPANY'S SETTLEMENT. -- \ year or two previous to 'aptain Hobsons being comm ssioned, a fluctuating tide Boston, via New York, had arrived in 113 days passage, all well. She had a very rough and cold time off Cape Hora—the mercury down to soventeen degrees, but saw no floating ice. The ship was encased in ice three or four inches thick, from her rails to the water.

The markets at Valparaise were in the worst state possible. American and English goods of almost every description are bought ten per cent lower than in the United States or in Eugland.—Ibid.

The Hamilton Ross, arrived in Table Bay, on Saturday last, from St. Helena, having on board 249 captured negroes for this colony, who were landed on the following morning.

The way Hi tley, Webb, from Calcutta to Demorara, which left Table Bay on the 4th pleased with the aspect of the country; besides, their clothing. here were about 200 negroes their clothing. here were about 200 negroes left when the Hamilon Ross sailed.—Ibid.

Issuand.—There is a very general, and, we fear, unfortunately, a too well-founded apprehension that in some parts of the country a better that it is some parts of the country a famine will exist, owing to the lateness of the country and the promotive setting in of the set are set at rade doing in pointed out to a standard the set at rade doing in pointed out to a standard the set at rade doing in pointed out to a set at rade doing in pointed out to the set at rade doing in pointed out to a standard the set at rade doing in pointed on the set at rade doing in poi

A correspondent of the Globe thus describes the state of Nottingham i-"Hundreds are starving on straw beds, without food fire, or covering; and there are people who would work if they could get it. Bach day parties of men; with sterva ion in their looks, and clothed in absolute rage, have be a pareding the town in procession three and four hundred, carrying a hourd, on which is printed in large letters -- duter seed and out of work." Other parties, to the number of hirty or forty, diag carts loaded with said hitty or forty, dag carts louded with said through the streets, and beg from door to door. The restel list at the Union Workshouse consuma 3605 recipi are. The house itself has 9 to immess around within its walts, * * * Basales those receiving part in relief, upwards of 2000 are starving. Districts and gain i mise y hand the whole town. Trade is deal; hot a signe master employs full hands.—Fold Aprice To Empanding — After accertaining the state and condition of the yearst you arouse.

the state and condition of the vessel you propose to embirk in inquire the character of the master who is to navigate her, as to sobriety, most par-ticularly, and as to seamanship; whether he is provided by his owners with proper and wholesome sea stores. Be also very careful, in making your bargain for the voyage, that he loys in auf-cents cook of fre h provisits, poultry, pigs and shep. If it is a large vessel, see how she it m need; for most of the traders are neflected in for use a ch consister as in weeful instruments; few use a ch committer; still fewer attend to the advantages to b 'e ved from the herometer; but a cin ful and ex cie ced seaman, who has receid a p op r neutroal education, will never neglect the later. Embark, if possible, in April or May. and pio: later thin Jung; thus arriving in flue weather at your destination, by which you will be able to p rio m the inlant voyage or juiney, if g sing westward, and act settled before the severty of he win e's frasts commence.

COMMON SENSE.-Common sense is to the ndivi uit what the compass is to the warings. t on thics him to steer safely through the rocks shoals, and will hools that interpret his way Were the lives of o liminals accurately known, I am persualed that it would be found this, fram: a want of common wase had proceded their guilt stor a clear perception of crime would do my be to check its perpetrali in them the goodness. m've to check its perpetration than the goalness of heart which is so I equently mad as a preventive against it. Conscience by the embraciant stitute for common senses but even this will not supply its place in all cases. Gongelius will lead a man to repent, or atome for grimm, but common sense will preduce his committing it by enabling him to juige of the result. If frequently has it said, "so and so is very dieve." or "very cunning, and are well calentated to make their way through the write. This opinion sems to me to be a severe artira on the world, for as cunning on only apper ain to "e." world, for as counting can only apper ain to a mean intellect, to which it serves as a poor arbstitute for sense, it a gues ill for the world to suppose it can be taken in by it. I neven knew nsible or a good person who was canning; and I have knawn so many weak and wished once who possessed this despicable quality, that I had it in abhorence, except in very young children, to whom Providence give it before they arrive at good sense.—The Countess of bisssinglents The Idler in Fra ce.
RETALIATORY TARIFF IN BRAZIL.

The recent in elligence from B sail shows, that the refusil of England to admit the sugars of that country at anything below a prohibitory duty, are about to be retaliated upon our manufactures, by greatly increased customs duties up in them in Brazil. There is at present a factory defining. zil. There is at present a serious deficiency in the Brazilian exchequer; and, at a sitting of the chambe in the month of August, the fullowing important proceedings took place, as given in the Journal of Commerce, of Ris, on the 15th August :- '' To provide for this deficie cy, the chambers have, in the flat plans, resum asadad the greatest reduction of expenditure practica-able; 21, The increase of the revause by a new custom tariff in imports, to take effort or the expiring of the existing treaty, which the givernment is ordered to prep re and by hefore the n x: seisons of the chambers, the minimum rate of duty bling 2 per o.n. and the minimum filt per cent. 31, To raise money in the shipe of a ton. The figure minister asserted in the chambers (eith immens, plans) that the treaty with E igland was at an old in 1843 A miniteria m m er, in the lower house, moved a re-olution, authorizing the government to after the taxiff by an imposition of that each imposition of that each imposition of the taxiff per cent, as a minimum to six y per cent, as a maximum. At present the max aum dury on B. tish manufactures in Brizil is fixed by treaty it 15 per cent. or 23 per cent. including cent in local hards; and we sent from four to five uni-flone sterling of our minute tures yearly to these country. But as we impo e a probibitory duty on Brisi ian sugars, vis os a per own on an ar-ticle which sells in bond in this country for 22s. per cwt., whilst the du y on West India angar is only 21s. per cwt., the Braziliana na u-ally feel great resentment at our conduct; and they ar resolved, as soon as the treaty experes, tim. is, nirt year, to raise the duties on our minuse wes soms 20 or 3 per est. We give them every inducement and proviontion to do this. We refuse their produce, and oblige them to send it to be continent; and they will assaredly favour the commodities of the countries which favour theirs. and will at least discourage the commodities of he countries which prohibit theirs. This is just such a retaliation as our Government expected Lord John Russell and Lord Palmaraton fo eto d it, and proposed a measure which would at once it, and proposed a measure when would at once have seen elour trade with Brazil, lowered the rice of sugar to the English consumer and increa el the public income. But all these great bicots were sacrificed to the mainte ance of the West I idia monophy! Will the tradig and manufac king classes of Englant peimi, this accided polytops to be persevered in, without raising heir mos indignant and persevering opposition to it? We trust not -Leeds Mercury.

to it? We trust not —Leeds Mercury.

Ond Mains —Wh in any duit, p aginatic i, and empty-headed fool would sim at a ying a yithing very asvers against an unmatried wo or into not unirequently winds it up with an epithet into which he throws all his malles of an era and a possibility and a state of the st r p nach-"old mild, "Now, mark this-when it is a MAN who uses that term reproachtully, be is is a MAN who uses that term reproscutilly, be assured that you will find in him a mean to souled thing, who knows not what true honour means, and if it be woman who uses it, be equily assured that she is a vair and rivolcus oreature, ignorant as she is vain, and wa'c and narrow hearte l'us ché is fivol-us. It is to common for the west and poor outs of this es ta to meet with but snorrs and r p onther from the string and successful; and single ness of life, like noverly, has according to the precise of a city, not unfrequently been midd, the unified the jet of soors and reproach. Without co ill left g whether or not the solitary lot of woman has been prought on by a chair of distinct above over which the has no outrol—it my be the want of beauther of the control parties now having no interest in the Association of the Association of the Association of the Association of the Association, and gasch measure paid by the Association, and gasch measure of the Association of the Associat y, the want of fortune, or the faithlestness of the