

PORT PHILLIP.

A HALF YEARLY meeting of the Port Phillip Academical Institution was held at their rooms, Mr. Justice Jeffcott in the chair, when a report was read by the Secretary, Mr. Gilbert, shewing that thirty-five shares had been taken; that considerable progress had been made in carrying out the objects of the society; that a balance was still in the bank to its credit, and recommending some measures for extending its usefulness.

The report was adopted, after which the following resolutions were carried:—

Moved by James Montgomery, Esq., seconded by W. B. Wilmot, M.D., J.P.—That for the purpose of more readily raising a fund for the erection of buildings for the use of the Institution, it be resolved, that ten of the original shares, in perpetuity, be divided into forty shares in perpetuity, of twenty-five guineas each.

That every proprietor of one or more of such shares, of twenty-five guineas shall be entitled to present one boy successively for ever; for each such share, he may possess, to be educated at the Institution, on payment to the Treasurer of three-fourth parts of the sum payable by an annual proprietor.

That every proprietor of more than one such share in perpetuity shall be entitled to a reduction of one-fourth part of the sum paid by an annual proprietor for each such share as he may possess, for such one or more boys as he may present; the difference therein in all cases to be paid in advance.

That every proprietor of one or more such shares in perpetuity shall be entitled to one vote in respect of each share at all meetings of proprietors of the Institution.

That all such shares in perpetuity shall be transferable and disposable by will, and shall in case of intestacy, descend in the same manner as original shares in perpetuity, and be in all respects subject to the same incidents, laws, and regulations as such original shares.

That in case the number of such shares of twenty-five guineas shall not be full, it shall be lawful for any proprietor for life to convert his share for life into two shares of twenty-five guineas in perpetuity, by delivering to the Secretary of the Institution a notice in writing signed by him, of his intention to that effect, and upon payment to the Treasurer of the sum of two guineas for each such change, and that thereupon he shall be entitled to a certificate of proprietorship accordingly.

That any proprietor holding two such shares in perpetuity of twenty-five guineas, shall in case the number of shares for life shall not be filled up, be entitled to convert them into one share for life by delivering to the Secretary a notice in writing, signed by him, of such his wish, upon payment to the Treasurer of the sum of two guineas for such change, and that thereupon he shall be entitled to a certificate of proprietorship accordingly.

That in reference to the two last resolutions no such change from life proprietary shares into quarter perpetual proprietary share, and vice versa, be permitted more than once in any one year, commencing with the first day of August, and then only with the consent of the Board of Managers, upon a written notice of six calendar months previously given to the Secretary.

Moved by James Montgomery, Esq., seconded by Godfrey Howitt, M.D.—That the

number of Proprietors required to be personally present to form a General Meeting of a Court of Proprietors of this Institution be reduced to six, carried unanimously.

Moved by James Montgomery, Esq., seconded by J. B. Wers, Esq., J.P.—That it be referred to a committee, to consist of W. B. Wilmot, M.D., J.P., Godfrey Howitt, M.D., John Duerdin, Esq. (Treasurer), and James Montgomery, Esq., to prepare an address to his Excellency the Governor, praying for the grant to the Trustees of the Institution of a suitable site for the erection of buildings for the use of the Institution, and that the address be forwarded by his Honor Mr. Jeffcott, carried unanimously.

The business of the meeting being terminated,

The President of the Institution, W. B. Wilmot, M.D., J.P. proposed—That the most cordial and sincere thanks of the proprietors and subscribers be presented to Mr. Justice Jeffcott, Patron of the Society, for the kind interest which he had continued to evince in the advancement of the Institution, and the readiness with which he had ever come forward to preside at their meetings, and assist by his counsel and presence in carrying out their all important scheme for education. The foregoing resolution having been seconded by F. L. Clay, Esq., was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Justice Jeffcott rose and said: That the warmth with which the foregoing resolution had been received was to him a most gratifying and flattering testimonial, and that in thanking them for the handsome manner in which they had been pleased to express their approbation of his humble efforts in promoting their good cause and prospects, he felt great pleasure in adverting to the very satisfactory financial and educational statements which had been laid before the Institution that day by their Secretary. He regretted that his departure from among them would preclude the possibility of his rendering that assistance in the colony which he would have otherwise afforded them, but though removed from them personally, he should not cease the less to exert himself in extending their good report in the Mother Country. On no occasion would he neglect the opportunity of forwarding to the Institution such documents and information, from Institutions of a similar nature in Britain, as would assist in securing on a solid and lasting foundation. Indeed, when he beheld the many highly respectable gentlemen who were connected with its cause, he felt assured of its success, and the permanent benefits which would by their praiseworthy anxiety be secured to the colony. Again wishing the Institution every success, and repeating his best thanks for the high compliments paid him, his Honor retired amidst the marked approbation of the Court of Proprietors, and the meeting separated.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

THE Hobart Town Papers contain accounts of a most atrocious murder committed at the Derwent Hotel, New Norfolk. The victim was a young woman named Jane Saunders, servant to the American Consul.

A public meeting was called by the sheriff, to petition the Queen and both Houses of Parliament against the present system of transportation. The free inhabitants are

said to be unanimous against its continuance.

Mr. Justice Montague was about to leave the colony for England, on leave of absence.

Munroe, the "Tasmanian Crusoe," departed this life, at Preservation Island, aged eighty-two years. Munroe had resided on Preservation Island upwards of twenty-one years, and was respected by all who had occasion to touch at what may be truly said to have been his little kingdom.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Two subjects occupy the pens of our Adelaide contemporaries, the wheat market, and the proposed introduction of Parkhurst boys, or juvenile convicts, into the colony. It appears that the wheat sent to England netted only 3s. 3d. per bushel, and the question was whether or not that would repay the grower. This important question seems to be decided in the affirmative, as the estimated cost of production varies from 1s. to 2s. per bushel.

A meeting had been called for the purpose of memorizing her Majesty against the meditated introduction of the Parkhurst boys.

NEW ZEALAND.

The introduction of the natives in some parts of the islands becoming somewhat dangerous, the Governor Fitzroy has been obliged to send to this colony for troops. The *Australian Chronicle* says: "We saw grain minus the Flag Staff; John Hicks party (himself at their head) cut it down and burnt it this morning, Thursday, Jan. 9, at half-past three o'clock. Tapper, the signal man, hearing the noise, got out of bed, but the natives immediately fastened the door, so that he could not get out of the house. They advised him to remain where he was, as there might be a row if he came out. They used an axe, which they found on the premises, to cut down the flag staff. One of the men began to pull up the vegetables in the garden, but Hicks desired him to desist, as they were not the property of the government. Heki afterwards came round in his canoe, to Kororarika, landed with his people, and gave three loud cheers—then proceeded to his country seat at Waitanga."

Cravats and Stays—I know one philosopher in Sheffield who sets his execrable fashion nobly at defiance, and always appears without a cravat. How I revere him for this; and how I condemn myself for not having sufficient fortitude to follow his example. The armadillo and land tortoise of Guinea, although encased in a nearly impenetrable armour, have their necks free. Indeed, man alone is the only being to be found in the whole range of animated nature who goes with a ligature on the throat. Thus it would appear that fashion brings torment to our toes, and peril to our throats. But what a still more unfavourable opinion must we entertain of this inexorable goddess when we reflect that, by her invention of tight stays, she dooms thousands of young females to lose their health and symmetry, and to sink at last into the cold and dreary grave long before their time.—*Waterton's Essays.*

LITERARY REGISTER.

TO THE EAGLE.

BY HENRY HALLINAN

With keen sight and never-fading pinion,
What mortal may the Christian draw, from thine;
Not that thou art, like the fierce savage free;
Not that thou art, like the fierce savage free;
Not that thou art, like the fierce savage free;
Not that thou art, like the fierce savage free;
Not that thou art, like the fierce savage free;
Not that thou art, like the fierce savage free;
Not that thou art, like the fierce savage free;
Not that thou art, like the fierce savage free;

The Christian's soul in love devotion set,
Has stronger pinion, purer sight than thine,
And turns to gaze, thro' withers holly-red;
Upon the Sun of Righteousness divine.
A sun which burns, and he'er will cease to shine,
And thine, my love, in the world's grief and pain,
While thou art still untired, cannot decline,
Thus thou mayst teach it never to complain,
But still to gaze and gaze upon that sun again.



BIOGRAPHY.

SHAKSPEARE.

The father of our great dramatist was John Shakspeare, originally a Glover, subsequently a butcher, and finally a dealer in woolen the town of Stratford where he attained the supreme honours of the borough by being elected to the office of high bailiff in 1568. He would appear, however, that whatever respectability the corporation of Stratford possessed in their own eyes, and that of their fellow burghers, their claims to erudition were very humble; for out of nineteen members of that body whose signatures are attached to a document bearing date 1564, only seven would write their names, and among the twelve who affixed their mark only, was John Shakspeare. The original position of the bard of Avon was little favorable certainly to the development of mental powers. In 1574, his father's affairs, began to fall into decay, and in 1585-6 a distress having been issued against his goods, it was returned unexecuted with this notification, "John Shakspeare nihil habet unde distr. potest levare." The ex-bailiff of Stratford died in 1601. He had married Mary, the youngest daughter of Robert Arden of Wilmslow in Warwickshire; by whom he had eight children: Jane, Margaret, William, Gilbert, John, Ann, Richard, and Edmund. Of this family some died in infancy; Edmund embraced the calling of an actor, and died in 1607; Jane, the second daughter of that name, married William Hart, a hatter in Stratford, whose descendants still exist in that town.

William Shakspeare was born at Stratford upon-Avon, on the 23rd of April, 1564—a fact, says Skottowe, "which comprises the whole of the poet's history till he is found, for some time, at the free grammar-school of his native town, where he doubtless acquired the Latin, the small Latin, that his friend Ben Jonson assures us he was master of. Gildon, Sewall, Upton, and others, have strenuously contended for young Shakspeare's scholarship and erudition; there is little evidence, however, that he ever enjoyed much of school discipline; what learning he possessed was won for himself by his own strong and active understanding. The narrowness of his father's circumstances sufficiently account for his neglected education; but, after all, what occasion is there afforded us, while perusing his immortal pages, to regret his scantiness of school learning? At the youthful age of eighteen, our poet entered into the connubial state. The wife he selected for himself was some eight years older than her husband; and the attachment—if any such ever existed—appears to have had little influence either on his mind or his fortunes. Shortly after the birth of his youngest child, Shakspeare quitted Stratford, and proceeded to London, his motive for taking this step is involved in obscurity. Rowe says that it was in consequence of his having got into a poaching scrape, and incurred the bitter resentment of Sir Thomas Lucy of Charlecote, by his ungracious behaviour during the legal proceedings which were instituted against him; but Malone throws discredit on the whole story, and contends that Shakspeare was induced to visit London by some actors who persuaded him to engage in the profession of a player. He was at this time about twenty-two years of age, and the first office which he filled on the stage was one of the lowest class. He soon rose, however, to a more elevated station among his Thespian brethren, although he does not appear ever to have sustained a leading part on the stage. The ghost in his own Hamlet was his best effort; and he is known to have been the representative of Adam in As You Like It. If the names of the actors prefixed to Every Man in his Humour, were arranged in the same order as the persons of the drama, he must have performed the part of Old Knowell in that comedy. Whatever Shakspeare may have been in the practical part of his art, the speech which he has put into into Hamlet's mouth, in his directions to the players, affords sufficient evidence that he understood theory of the histrionic art perfectly well.

It is now impossible to fix the date of Shakspeare's first appearance as a dramatic writer. When he appeared in this character he had many illustrious cotemporaries, but no rival; at one bound he placed himself foremost and alone in the race of fame. "The cotemporaries of Shakspeare were great and remarkable men. They had winged imaginations, and made lofty flights. They saw above, below, or around; but they had not taste or discrimination which he possessed, nor the same extensive vision. They drew correctly and vividly for particular aspects, while he towered above his subject, and surveyed it on all sides, from top to toe. If some saw further than others, they were dazzled at the riches before them, and grasped hastily, and with little care. They were perplexed with that variety

which he made subservient to the general effect. They painted a portrait, or two, or three only, as though afraid of confusion. He, on the other hand, managed and marshalled all. His characters lie like stars of earth, one under another; or, to use his own expression, "matched in mouth like bells, each under each." We need only look at the play of Falstaff, where there are wit, and rogues, and simpletons, of a dozen shades—Falstaff, Hal, Poinz, Bardolph, Nym, Pistol, Hostess, Shallow, Silence, Slender—to say nothing of those rich recruits, equal only to a civil war. Now, no one else has done this, and it must be presumed that none have been able to do it; Marlow, Marston, Webster, Decker, Jonson, Massinger, Beaumont and Fletcher—a strong phalanx, yet not have proved themselves competent to so difficult a task."

Besides this thirty-six plays, commencing with the first part of Henry VI. and ending with the Tempest, all of which were certainly produced betwixt the years 1580 and 1613, Shakspeare wrote some poetical pieces which were published separately, viz. Venus and Adonis, The Rape of Lucrece, The Passionate Pilgrim; A Lover's Complaint, and a volume of Sonnets. These pieces have indeed been entirely eclipsed by the unparalleled splendour of dramas from the same pen; but they are noble compositions; nevertheless, and worthy in all respects of the golden age of our literature. The Venus and Adonis, and the Rape of Lucrece, appeared in 1593-4; and were both dedicated to Henry Wriothesley, earl of Southampton. That young nobleman proved a munificent patron. Rowe relates, that on one occasion he presented the poet with a thousand pounds, a sum equivalent to at least five thousand pounds in our own day. The earls of Pembroke and Montgomery also vied with each other, and with Southampton, in their praise of the rising dramatist, who was also vain still more highly flattered by the special notice and favour of Queen Elizabeth, at whose desire he is said to have composed his Merry Wives of Windsor, with the view of exhibiting Falstaff in the character of a lover. How well Shakspeare knew to compliment royal vanity, the following lines in the Midsummer Night's Dream, testify:

That very time I saw (but thou couldst not)
Flying between the cold moon and the sun,
Cupid all arm'd; a certain shaght took he;
At a far vental thronged by the west,
And looz'd his love-shaft smartly from his bow;
As it should pierce a hundred thousand hearts;
But I might see young Cupid's fiery shaft
Quench'd in the chaste beams of the wat'ry moon;
And the imperial votaress passed on
In maiden meditation, fancy-free.

With such patronage, and such skill to avail himself of it, it is not matter of surprise that our poet, unlike too many of his gifted cotemporaries, should have quickly improved his finances, and risen in the world. So early as the year 1596, he possessed a share in Blackfriars' theatre, and the next year he purchased one of the best houses in his native town, to which, in 1602, he added a small estate of one hundred and seven acres of land in the neighbourhood. No, and this flow of worldly prosperity interrupt his friendly connections with his less fortunate and probably less prudent brethren, although one at least of the poet's circle had been exalted by the public voice into the place of a rival. Much has been written about the secret enmity which is supposed to have ex-

isted between Jonson and Shakspeare, but the story has been amply disproved by Mr. Gifford, who expresses his fixed persuasion that the two great dramatists were friends and associates all one of them finally retired from public notice; that no feud, no jealousy, ever disturbed their connexion; that Shakspeare was pleased with Jonson, and that Jonson loved and admired Shakspeare.

The profession of a player was certainly not congenial to our poet's inclinations. That he regarded himself as dishonoured by it appears from his CX. and CXI. sonnets, in which he expresses regret that he had

"Made himself a motley to the view;"

and bids his friend upbraid Fortune.

"That did not better for his life provide
Than public means, which public manners breed."

He seems to have finally quitted the metropolis and retired to his beloved Stratford about the year 1613. Henceforward even tradition is silent regarding him. We only know that he died on the 23rd of April 1616, the anniversary of his birth, and the same day on which expired, in Spain, his great contemporary Cervantes. On the 25th April his body was interred on the north side of the chancel of the parish church, where a monument was subsequently erected to his memory. In the year 1741, a very noble and beautiful monument was raised to him in Westminster abbey. His wife survived him eight years. He had two daughters (who) were both married, and from one of whom sprung Lady Barnard, our poet's last lineal descendant who died in 1670.

The powers of language have been exhausted in dissertations upon the genius and criticisms on the dramas of Shakspeare. The following masterly and eloquent eulogium on our great dramatist, as coming from the pen of a foreign critic, ought to be impartial at least. "The distinguishing property," says Schlegel, "of the dramatic poet is the capability of transporting himself so completely into every situation, even the most unusual, that he is enabled as plenipotentiary of the whole human race, without particular instruction for each separate case, to act and speak in the name of every individual. It is the power of endowing the creatures of his imagination with such self-existent energy, that they afterwards act in such conjuncture according to general laws of nature: the poet institutes, as it were, experiments, which are received with as much authority, as if they had been made on real objects. Never, perhaps, was there so comprehensive a talent for the delineation of character as Shakspeare's. It not only grasps the diversities of rank, sex, and age, down to the dawning of infancy; not only do the king and the beggar, the hero and the pickpocket, the sage and the idiot, speak and act with equal truth; not only does he transport himself to distant ages and foreign nations, and portray in the most accurate manner, with only a few apparent violations of costume, the spirit of the ancient Romans, of the French in their wars with the English, of the English themselves during a great part of their history, of the Southern Europeans (in the serious part of many comedies), the cultivated society of that time, and the former rude and barbarous state of the North; his human characters have not only such depth and precision that they cannot be arranged under classes, and

are inexhaustible, even in conception;—no—this Prometheus not merely forms men, he opens the gates of the magical world of spirits; calls up the midnight ghost; exhibits before us his witches amidst their unhallowed mysteries; peoples the air with sportive fairies and sylphs;—and, these beings existing only in imagination, possess such truth and consistency, that, even when deformed monsters like Caliban, he extorts the conviction, that if there should be such beings, they would so conduct themselves in a word, as he carried with him the most fruitful and daring fancy into the kingdom of nature,—on the other hand, he carries nature into the regions of fancy, lying beyond the confines of reality. We are lost in astonishment at seeing the extraordinary, the wonderful, and the unheard of, in such intimate nearness.

"If Shakspeare deserves our admiration for his characters, he is equally deserving it for his exhibition of passion, taking this word in its widest signification, as including every mental condition, every tone from indifference or familiar mirth to the wildest rage and despair. He gives us the history of minds, he lays open to us in a single word, a whole series of preceding conditions. His passions do not at first stand displayed to us in all their height, as is the case with so many tragic poets, who, in the language of Lessing, are thorough masters of the legal style of love. He paints in a most inimitable manner, the gradual progress from the first origin. He gives, as Lessing says, "a living picture of all the most minute and secret artifices by which a feeling steals into our souls; of all the imperceptible advantages which it best gains; of all the stratagems by which every other passion is made subservient to it; till it becomes the sole tyrant of our desire and our aversions. Of all poets, perhaps, he alone has portrayed the mental diseases, melancholy, delirium, lunacy, with such inexpressible, and in every respect, definite truth, that the physician may enrich his observations from them in the same manner as from real cases."

And yet Jonson has objected to Shakspeare that his pathos is not always natural and free from affectation. There are, it is true, passages, though, comparatively speaking, very few, where his poetry exceeds the bounds of true dialogue, where a too soaring imagination, a too luxuriant wit, rendered the complete dramatic forgetfulness of himself impossible. With this exception, the censure originates only in a fanciless way of thinking, to which every thing appears unnatural that does not suit its own tame insipidity. Hence, an idea has been formed of simple and natural pathos, which consists in exclamations destitute of imagery and nowise elevated above every-day life. But energetic passions electrify the whole of the mental powers, and will, consequently, in highly favoured natures, express themselves in an ingenious and figurative manner. It has often been remarked, that indignation gives wit; and, as despair occasionally breaks out into laughter, it may sometimes also give vent to itself in antithetical comparisons.

"Besides, the rights of the poetical form have not been duly weighed. Shakspeare, who was always sure of his object, to move in a sufficiently powerful manner when he wished to do so, has occasionally, by indulging in a freer play, purposely moderated

the impressions when too painful, and immediately introduced a musical alleviation of our sympathy. He had not those rude ideas of his art which many moderns seem to have, as if the poet, like the clown in the proverb, must strike twice on the same place. An ancient rhetorician delivered a caution against dwelling too long on the exhibition of pity; for nothing, he said, dries so soon as tears; and Shakspeare acted conformably to this ingenious maxim without knowing it.

The objection, that Shakspeare wounds our feelings by the open display of the most disgusting moral odiousness, harrows up the mind unmercifully, and tortures even our minds by the exhibition of the most insupportable and hateful spectacles, is one of much greater importance. He has never, in fact, varnished over wild and blood-thirsty passions with a pleasing exterior—never clothed crime and want of principle with a false show of greatness of soul; and in that respect he is every way deserving of praise. Twice he has portrayed downright villains; and the masterly way in which he has contrived to elude impressions of too painful a nature, may be seen in Iago and Richard the Third. The constant reference to a petty and puny vice must cripple the boldness of the poet. Fortunately for his art, Shakspeare lived in an age extremely susceptible of noble and tender impressions; but which had still enough of the firmness inherited from a vigorous olden time, not to shrink back with dismay from every strong and violent picture. We have lived to see tragedies of which the catastrophe consists in the swoon of the enamoured princess. If Shakspeare falls occasionally into the opposite extreme, it is a noble error, originating in the fullness of a gigantic strength; and yet this tragical Titan, who storms the heavens, and threatens to tear the world from off its hinges; who, more fruitful than Prometheus, makes our hair stand on end, and congeals our blood with horror, possessed at the same time, the insinuating loveliness of the sweetest poetry. He plays with love like a child; and his songs are breathed out like melting sighs. He unites in his genius the utmost elevation and the utmost depth; and the most foreign, and even apparently irreconcilable properties, subsist in him peacefully together. The world of spirits and nature have laid all their treasures at his feet. In strength a demi-god, in profundity of view a prophet, in all-seeing wisdom a protecting spirit of a higher order, he lowers himself to mortals, as if unconscious of his superiority, and as a poor and unassuming as a child.

Natural Curiosity.—There is one curiosity in the island of Penang which I had never seen elsewhere, namely the trumpet beetle. Although not large itself, it has a long trumpet-shaped process, or kind of feeler, from which it emits so loud and long a sound, among the woods by the mountainsides, that you could scarcely believe that any insect could send forth such a tone. It gave me more the idea of the sound which a bird might utter; such, for instance, as that of the bell-bird, or the who-bird, or the laughing jackass (vernacularly called) met with in New South Wales. *Foreign News.*

MAITLAND.

From the Maitland Mercury.

HUNTER RIVER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of the committee of the Agricultural Society was held at Mr. Keddie's, East Maitland, on Tuesday last, C. Reynolds, Esq., in the chair. Ten new members were admitted. Arrangements were made for having the medals which are still unfinished completed immediately. The members of committee were authorised to collect subscriptions, and the following gentlemen were supplied with lists of the members of the society residing in their respective districts:—Messrs. C. Reynolds, A. Lang, J. Portus, R. Green, Dr. Campbell, Dr. Scott, Messrs. C. M. Doyle, E. Turner, E. Reynolds, W. Geddes, Allan, and Captain Pearson. The following resolution was passed:—"That, the ploughing match, and show of cattle, produce, and implements, do take place on Tuesday, the 16th of April next," and it was agreed that a special meeting of the committee should be held at the Albion Inn, on Tuesday, the 18th instant, at one o'clock, to make the arrangements necessary for holding the ploughing match and show. We are glad to be able to report such a favourable commencement of the business of the society for the present year. The meeting was more numerously attended than on any former occasion we remember, and every person present seemed to have made up his mind to put his shoulder to the wheel in good earnest.

BUYING HORSES FOR THE INDIA MARKET.

About a week ago a tall man, rather well-dressed, and of a showy air, was often seen about the streets of Maitland, and early in the week he called on Captain Hungerford, and stated that he was commissioned by the Indian officers at Bungarabbe to purchase horses for them. After a good deal of bargaining he purchased three horses, which he selected for £32, giving his cheque on the Commercial Bank, Sydney, signed "Henry Thompson," for that amount. Mr. Thompson, having seen a very handsome horse, which Captain Hungerford valued very much, wanted to purchase it also; but Capt. H. refused. Thompson persevered, however, and at length got it for £23, for which he also gave a cheque on the Commercial Bank, the four horses being delivered to him. In the course of the same afternoon he sold the horses to William Wade for £30, cash. The cheques having been forwarded to Sydney were returned dishonoured—no funds—and one of them was noted that the same party had lately drawn many cheques on that bank, though he never had funds there. Immediate steps were taken to apprehend Mr. Thompson, but he had profited by the delay, and was nowhere to be found, and up to yesterday had not been heard of. It appears he has been a Port Macquarie special, and was at one time a clerk to a road or surveying party there. A person who had been seen in his company in the street two or three times was apprehended on Wednesday, but after a slight examination was discharged.

FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

From the London and Paris Ladies' Magazine.

THE *manteau*, *bournois*, and *pelisses*, do not differ very materially from those of last winter; the autumnal *manteaux* of black satin, lined with white silk, have sleeves almost concealed by the frills that encircle the arm-hole;

and *surtouts* of *satin à la reine*, enriched by *dentelle de velours*, laid on flat, are very distinguished; they are of a very comfortable make, almost always with *pelerine*, which is rather pointed than round; the *paletot Grégoire* is made of the same material as the dress it is worn with, and in make bears some resemblance to the gentleman's *paletot*. *Pelisses* of velvet are trimmed with fur, which will be much used this season; not only in out-door *toilettes*, but satin and velvet dresses will be ornamented by two and three rows of fur. Ermine for dress, and marten *en négligé*, will be the most in request; the *palatine Polonoise* is an improvement on the *canail* of last winter; and the *palatine Russe* is also fashionable, uniting the scarf and *pelerine*.

The *capotes* and bonnets of this season, are rather small, and continue low in the crowns, the colours worn are deep blue, emerald green, violet, with feathers and ribbons shaded in the same tints. Velvet *capotes* of gray beaver colour are made, ornamented inside with *ponceau* ribbon, the *marabout* drooping, feather shaded grey and *ponceau*. Velvet bonnets, of *vert-de-gris* colour are very elegant. *Capotes* of black velvet are lined with pink, and the feathers are shaded pink and black.

Caps for *demis-toilette* are of *tulle-bouillons*, with a quantity of guaze or narrow velvet ribbon, in two shades of colour. Pretty little caps are made with double head-piece, on which is a wreath of delicate flowers falling at the sides in bunches. Caps that are quite flat in front, are only trimmed on the crowns with ribbon.

One of the prettiest *coiffures* of dress, is the "Egyptian"; the *Mogador* is also admired, forming a union of ribbon, in all the shades from *ponceau* to pink; in *coques*, ribbon is very much used in four and five shades of the same colour.

The *turban Africain*, the *naud Fontaine*, and the *toque Espagnole* are the favourites. Wreaths are preferred to detached flowers.

The make of *corsages* will undergo little change; for dress they will still be *busque*, often with *revers* or open *berthes*, but the short sleeve will be both fuller and longer; so thin materials the skirt will be double, and fringes of silk, mixed with silver or gold, will be worn on crape dresses, instead of flounces, with *berthe* of the same. Morning dresses will be open, with *revers* on trimming, the *chemisette* embroidered in front; and *ceintures*, with buckles, are gradually gaining ground; buttons are also very fashionable, in enamel, *mercasite* stone, &c. Velvet is much used for trimming, dresses, and lace is universally worn; the *Amazone* make of dress has its admirers, in which style cloth has been used. Sleeves are of every variety; but in thick material, as velvet, tight ones are preferred.

Mutability of the Creation.—Before Cuvier's time, history and tradition, and stern reason, had indicated to man but one creation, and one period for its duration. The starry heavens disclosed to us no prospect of their passing away. But, now that it has been proved that our globe has been the theatre of such transcendent movements—the seat of so much revolution and change; the birth-place and the grave of so many cycles of

organic life—may we not expect to find analogous laws in the planetary system of which that globe forms a part? Launched on the boundless ocean of space, the ark of human reason has no pilot at the helm, and no pole-star for its guide; but an authority which cannot err, has issued the decree, that the heavens themselves shall wax old as a garment, and as a vesture shall be folded up; and that while they shall perish and pass away, a new heaven shall arise—the abode of happiness and the seat of immortality. What this change is to be, we dare not even conjecture; but we see in the heavens themselves some traces of destructive elements, and some indications of their power. The fragments of broken planets—the descent of meteoric stones upon our globe—the wheeling comets welding their loose materials at the solar furnace—the volcanic eruptions on our own satellite—the appearance of new stars, and the disappearance of others—are all fore-shadows of that impending convulsion, to which the system of our worlds is doomed. Thus placed on a planet which is to be burned up, and under heavens which are to pass away—thus treading, as it were, on the cemetaries, and dwelling in the mausoleums of former worlds—let us learn from reason the lesson of humility and wisdom, if we have not already been taught it in the school of revelation.—*North British Review*.

PRICE CURRENT OF COLONIAL WOOL
London, 10th October, 1844.

Australian Elocks	9 to 2 0
Combing, superior	10 to 2 0
Fair combing	11 to 1 8
Good clothing	12 to 2 3
Average ditto	13 to 1 6
Ill-conditioned and inferior	14 to 1 5
Scoured	15 to 2 4
Lambs, fair average to good	16 to 2 0
Skin	17 to 1 8
Pieces and locks	18 to 1 7
Partly washed and in grease	19 to 1 0
Van Diemen's Land	20 to 1 10
Combing, good	21 to 1 7
Combing, average	22 to 1 10
Clothing, superior	23 to 2 3
Clothing, scoured	24 to 1 7
Average flocks	25 to 1 4
Inferior	26 to 1 4
Unwashed	27 to 1 0
Lambs, superior	28 to 2 3
Lambs, ordinary and fair	29 to 1 9
Skin	30 to 1 6
Locks	31 to 1 3
Port Phillip	32 to 1 8
Good flocks	33 to 1 8
Average	34 to 1 5
Lambs	35 to 2 2
Swan River	36 to 1 8
South Australian	37 to 1 6
Low, locks, and in grease	38 to 1 1
New Zealand	39 to 1 7
Cape	40 to 1 3
Fair and good flocks	41 to 1 7
Low	42 to 1 3
East India	43 to 0 9
Fair to good	44 to 0 9
Middling	45 to 0 7
Low qualities	46 to 0 4