

EXTRACTS

From the Journal of the "South India Temperance Union."

Last month we were obliged to omit these extracts from the Report of the Australia Temperance Society.

The Annual Report is a brilliant piece, and gives many facts, which show that the cause is making real progress. Seven lectures on subjects connected with the temperance cause were delivered during the year by various clergymen. We give a few extracts. "The newly opened district of Moreton Bay, affording a good opportunity for the experiment of conducting a settlement without the curse of spirits. On this matter His Excellency informed the residents that he should not sanction any licence for the sale of spirits upon Government land. When the land becomes private property, he will leave the district to the due course of law, but while it remains in his hands the sale of this nuisance will be prohibited. The Magistrates of the districts, therefore, will have the honour, if they choose, to assume it, of preserving this fertile portion of the territory, from spirituous contamination. For these acts, tending to check the reigning vice of the colony, the Committee are assured the present meeting will concur in rendering to his Excellency their best thanks."

The close is highly energetic and much to the point. In the same words would we appeal to the well-wishers of mankind in this country. "As far as suffering can speak, the colony calls aloud, for this devotedness. The cattle urged by drunken drivers, the flocks scattered by drunken shepherds, the herds lost by drunken stock-keepers, claim our pity. The fields neglected and untilld implore our help. A voice comes from the hut, from the cottage, and the mansion, conjuring us not to relax. The thousand attendants at the Courts of Requests, at the Police Courts, at the Supreme Courts, the Assises, the inmates of the Alms-house, the Lunatic Asylum, and the Gaol, invoke our assistance. The shades of the good, the spectres of the destroyed, beckon us to advance. Australia, our country, supplicates our perseverance. And shall we forbear? Shall we yield to despondency while the necessity is so great, shall we be deaf to entreaty, when the woes of man and beast, are so full of pathos? Heaven forbid? Called by the light we have received, committed to a glorious work from which it would be dishonourable to withdraw; encouraged by success already obtained; earnest to alleviate the sorrows which remain; and aroused by the demands of morality, religion and love, we must never cease to labour until the work is complete. We may be sad at the contemplation of so vast an undertaking; we may be dismayed for a moment, at the obstacles which obstruct our way; but as the work is one which God has blessed as it is one accordant with his character and the genius of the Gospel of his Son we must brace ourselves anew to the onset; we may have been repulsed, but we are not vanquished; we may be dispirited, but we are not in despair. God, even our own God, shall bless us; for in humble dependence upon his infinite wisdom, his omnipotence, his ineffable love, we may apply to this department of benevolence a promise given to Christian enterprise in general—and exhortation and encouragement addressed to us from the Word of God, "Let us not be weary in well doing: for in due season we shall reap, if we faint not."

In detailing the proceedings at the opening of the Whitehaven Temperance Hall last year, the 'Herald' of that place speaking thus of John Hockins, the celebrated Birmingham blacksmith. "But it is when Mr. Hockins takes the highest ground—when he shows that total abstinence is in perfect accordance with Scripture—that John the Baptist and Daniel, Shadrack, Meshack, and Abednego, the sons of Rechab, and the whole tribes of Israel for forty years, were all teetotalers, and though wine was made by the Redeemer of mankind, yet, as the brazen serpent made by the Almighty himself as a safeguard for the Israelites, was cast down and destroyed by Hezekiah when the people began to worship it, so ought wine to be cast away, when it is defiled by men and Bacchus becomes their God,—it is on this high ground that Mr. Hockins, is, perhaps, most triumphant as an advocate.

SCRAPS FROM JOHN HOCKINS' LECTURES.

Never was there a more miserable fallacy than the supposition that sorrow can be drowned in the bowl. The united testimony of all drunkards confirms my assertion, that no man, let his previous sorrows have been what they may, is ever truly wretched until he flies for relief to the intoxicating cup.

Drunkness is the total darkness of reason

—moderation is the dim twilight—total abstinence is the sun in his meridian splendour.

Who ever saw a firm leg under a pot-bellied tippler? No one. As applied to drunkards, strength is the exception—weakness is the rule.

Who are they that are injured by Teetotalism? the publican, the policeman, the jailor, and the hangman. All the rest of the community, are essentially benefited by it.

I will give £20—here it is in good teetotal gold!—to any brewer who will meet me here, or at the market-cross, if he pleases, and prove that there is as much nourishment in a gallon of ale as in a penny loaf.

Instead of petitioning Parliament to repeal the malt tax, repeal it yourselves, and put the duty in your pocket.

In Birmingham the young women have formed a resolution that they will not receive the addresses of any young man unless he has previously signed the total abstinence pledge. Women of Whitehaven! do you the same, and you will soon teetotalize the whole town, depend upon it.

Why do you smoke?—why follow a practice which consumes both time and money—retards digestion—injures the lungs—hastens consumptions—and is equally offensive to taste and to smell? The very people who sell the tobacco to you put a little black man at the door to laugh at you for your folly.

The teetotal cause benefits the whole community, the dealers in drink and the officers of justice excepted. The poor wretch who once bought whisky, and rags, and broken heads, and black eyes, now buys good beef and pudding to nourish his family, and warm clothing to cover them.

The unfortunate man who supposes that stimulation is strength miserably deceives himself. The old washwoman, when she takes her glass in the middle of the forenoon, cries out, before she has well swallowed it—"It has done me so much good—I feel it at my fingers' ends?" That very feeling at the fingers' ends is the fatal sign that the poison is doing its deadly work. When you take beef, or mutton, or tea, or coffee, do you instantly feel it at your fingers' ends? No! digestion goes on quietly and regularly—the food is turned into chyle, the chyle, into blood, and the whole system is nourished. But that instantaneous feeling at the fingers' ends, and that quickening of the pulse—what are they but nature's sentinels giving the alarm that you are violating one of nature's laws?

The end of these things is Death.—On Sabbath, April 24, a man named Archibald Eadie, who had been "seeking his own pleasure on God's holy day, was drowned in Hogganfield Lock (4 miles east of Glasgow) while intoxicated. He had been drinking and fighting with some boon companions in a public house at Millarston, notorious for the drunken brawls that occur in it on the Sabbath, and on leaving the house about dusk to go home, perished miserably in the adjoining loch while attempting to ford it.

Morality of the Americans.—In the cities I saw none of the open displays of depravity which disfigure our large towns, and in my journeying I never saw the face of a policeman—never met a beggar, or any one in the garb of mendicancy—never heard uttered an oath or imprecation—and never witnessed an instance of intoxication but one, and that I regret to say, was furnished by a Scotchman, Captain Barclay.

A Good One.—The following fact admirably illustrates the wisdom of adhering literally to the words of the Bible—"A young gentleman in Connecticut was courting a lady in the same State—she was a teetotaler—he drank wine on Scripture authority. 'Wine was a good gift of God, and to be used with thankfulness.' To refuse to use it was to cast reproach upon the Saviour, &c. Amongst other quotations to sustain himself, was this, 'And wine that maketh glad the heart of man, and oil, to make his face to shine.' When the young gentleman next called upon his beloved, he found her with her face shining brilliantly with a good coat of oil. He was of course greatly astonished, but she told him her authority, and the lesson was sufficient."

AWFUL DEATH.

On Thursday, August 11, Mr. Baker held an inquest at the Cannon, in Cannon-street road, on the body of John Duckett, aged 41.—Elizabeth Davis, of 16, Grove-street, said deceased lodged in her house. He was a married man, but was separated from his wife, and had four children by a previous one. He had held, until October last, a lucrative appointment in Chelsea college, when he was dismissed without a pension in consequence of his own negligent habits, induced by the drunkenness of his wife. He had recently taken his two younger children out of Chelsea workhouse, but was much distressed, and wholly depended for support on his two eldest, one 16, and the other 13 years of age. He had taken to

drinking, and had not been sober up to the day of his death since last Wednesday week, and whilst his boys were in bed would hold a dagger to their breasts and threaten to murder them if they did not give him money for drink. The drink caused his tongue and throat to swell to such an extent that he could scarcely breathe. On Monday he went out, and was brought home by some policemen in a fit. A surgeon was sent for, and his tongue was lanced, but he died the following morning at nine o'clock in great agony.

—Mr. Garrett, the surgeon called in, said that he found the tongue and all the soft parts of the throat of the deceased dreadfully swollen. He lanced it several times, and it appeared to give the deceased ease, but it ultimately became so large that it produced suffocation, which was the immediate cause of death.—The coroner having remarked on the lamentable nature of the case, addressed the two elder boys of the deceased in a very feeling manner, when the jury returned a verdict—"That the deceased died of suffocation by the swelling of his own tongue produced by intoxication."

IRELAND.

On the 3rd instant, the parishes of Murroe and Abington were visited by the Rev. Theobald Mathew. A large field was selected for the purpose of administering the pledge, and the crop with which it was sown was removed for that purpose. Six musical bands were in attendance, and performed some selections from Haydn and Mozart with great judgment. A number of the gentry and clergy were present, and a congregation which numbered, as some say, 50,000 persons. Mr. Mathew ascended a pulpit which was erected for the occasion, and delivered to them a very argumentative and practical exhortation. In alluding to some outrages which had been committed near Bandon, he had recently seen, he said, in the 'Cork Constitution,' an article bearing upon the conduct of what that journal called the teetotalers of Courtmasherry, near Bandon, and in which article the Temperance Society generally was blamed for the doing, or the alleged doings, of the teetotalers of Courtmasherry. He had also seen that a question had been put by Lord Brandon to Lord Eliot in the House of Parliament on the subject. But whilst he should be far indeed from withholding censure where it was due, he considered that it was not fair or proper, or in accordance with the strict principles of justice, to impute the actions of certain teetotalers to the whole Temperance Society, or to make the Temperance Society responsible for the deeds of any number of teetotalers. There was nothing in the Temperance Society to induce men to outrage the laws of the country. On the contrary, all the rules, all the councils of that Society, were based upon obedience to the laws and the authorities. If excesses had been committed by teetotalers, it was not because they were teetotalers that these excesses were committed, but being teetotalers, because they did not adhere as they ought to have done to the regulations and the advice by which they should be bound. It would be an equally unfair argument to adduce the crimes of an individual or individuals against Christianity itself, because the individual or individuals that perpetrated these crimes were Christians. It was not, he repeated, a fair mode of arguing, and he only wondered that papers professing an admiration for public morality should lead themselves to such misrepresentation

—to such calumnies against a cause that had for its object the moral amelioration of the people. It was not a good sign of the times, nor was it one calculated to advance any benefit. The condition of the Irish people previous to the formation of the Temperance Society, and their condition now, was the most triumphant comparison that could be instituted in contradiction of the calumnies set forth. But he would say that, taken as a body, the sun in its course did not shed its rays upon five millions of human beings freer from crime—more obedient to the laws—more deeply imbued with a noble and generous disposition than the teetotalers of Ireland. He had seen, too, it had been imputed to the district of Newport, that secret societies existed there. This, he was afflicted to hear, that any district where the temperance cause had been established harboured any such societies. He had always earnestly, perseveringly, emphatically, cautioned the people against those societies, because they were filled with danger, with vice, with iniquity—because they cut at the roots of social order—because they were the blight and bane of social happiness. He hoped most earnestly that the people of Newport would engage their best efforts to eradicate these societies if any of them yet remained, that they would persevere until every trace of them was obliterated. The Apostle then, after some general observations, proceeded to administer the pledge, and before he had concluded, enrolled about twenty thousand in the ranks of temperance. Deputations from several societies presented him with addresses, one of which was presented by the Town Clerk of Limerick, a devoted teetotaler.

The Newport Society also presented an eloquent address, in which allusion was made to the exertions of the Rev. Mr. O'Brien to put a stop to litigation in that parish, by the arbitration system. The Apostle replied to each in feeling and affectionate terms.

The next day, after administering the pledge to additional postulants, he left, after giving magnificent contributions to the band at Thomastown, on his way to Cork.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES MAGAZINE.

No. 2. February, 1843. Reading.

We have received the second number of this periodical. We prefer it to the first number, which was rather dry; there is, in this community, but very little taste for fossil bones, besides, we get plenty of these in the 'Herald,' and having made a meal of bones, we do not wish to have them likewise served as a desert. Love and Honour, a tale, is well told, it wants, however, a moral; if possible, amusement and instruction should be blended. Suppression of Spontaneous Combustion in Wool Ships is a useful paper; the author recommends that ships should be furnished with an apparatus and the necessary material for the manufacture of carbonic acid gas; the admixture of carbonic acid gas with atmospheric air in any proportion not lower than one part of the former to four of the latter, will prevent or extinguish combustion. The plan is very simple, and has a great recommendation in being very cheap. If the principles are correct, we think that no vessel laden with wool should be allowed to leave the harbour, unless provided with the preventive against spontaneous combustion described in the paper referred to. So many instances have occurred of vessels destroyed by fire which commenced in this way, that it has become rather a serious affair. We do not think very highly of the sketches by Dr. Litchfield. The paper most deserving of notice is one on the Aborigines of this Colony, it professes to be written by an inhabitant of one of the southern districts. There is a show of logical accuracy about it. The author, after some introductory remarks, gives two propositions, which he intends to prove.

1st. The extermination of the native is the necessary (natural) consequence of the intrusion of the white.

2nd. All attempts at the systematic civilization of the savage are futile.

The extermination of the native by the white man we consider to be not the natural, but the unnatural consequence of the intrusion of the white, at least the facts produced by the author prove this, for instance, he says—

"I say nothing of the early days of the colony; nor would I desire too curiously to enquire into the history of our occupation of the country even within the last ten or twelve years. I believe that at that little remote period even, the natives fell thick as the leaves that strew the vales before the lawless invader; the lowest and worst of men, armed and taught by masters equally vile, spared, like the Templar of Ivanhoe, neither man in their fury nor woman in their lust. It was, indeed, boldly and openly declared by many of the first settlers, that they looked upon the natives in the same light as native dogs, and shot them whenever they had an opportunity." The author may consider this very natural—we consider it very unnatural, and we are not at all surprised if such have been the doings that the foot of the white man is on the black man's grave. Throughout the whole paper there runs an air of irony that leads us to suspect that he means exactly the reverse of what he says.

That all attempts at the systematic civilization of the savage are futile, is, we believe, equally incorrect with his first proposition. We do not know what has been the result of the attempts made in this country to civilise the blacks, but the success that has attended the attempts to civilise the savages of Africa, some of whom are lower than the natives of this country, afford every encouragement to persevere in the attempt. But these glorious results have not been produced by men who look for light weights for races, but by men who were actuated by Christian principles, and similar attempts, made by similar individuals, will no doubt meet with similar success.

The author commenced by designating "newspaper writers, as persons whose productions are ephemeral, and as far as I have seen, deservedly so." It is highly probable that unless the author, when he writes in future, writes more to the point, his productions will be most justly classed with other ephemeral productions.

BOAT CAPSIZED.—On Sunday evening last, a small boat belonging to the brig 'Union' was capsized opposite the Whalers' Arms. It appears that six or seven men were in her at the time in a state of intoxication, who were quarrelling when she upset. Fortunately the water police boat and a boat from the 'Kinneer' came to their assistance and rescued them from their perilous situation.

RESULTS OF ABSINENCE

The Rev. J. M. Ormond, Missionary, Tahiti, under date August 2, 1841, thus writes: On my return to Bogue Town, I brought with me about 60 new Bibles. The solicitude of my people to obtain them was, indeed, great. For months they had been waiting with money in their hands. By far the greater number of those who have displayed so fixed a determination to obtain a copy, are the persons, that, in past years, gave us the greatest trouble; but this, the use of 'ardent spirits' (the only intoxicating drink used,) has been almost given up, and the reading of the Bible 'substituted in its place'. Good chapels are in a forward state where some time ago, there were none. This is all the result of deep conviction. Let us not give the palm of victory, to those who (after the natives are moralised, civilised, and christianised,) come with their abominable practices, their accursed covetousness, their 'destructive liquors', and tongues full of guile, to pervert the righteous ways of the Lord and to lead astray the unwary. I have now the pleasure to say, that the evils imported by Foreigners, as they originate, so they abide, chiefly with themselves. They are the gamblers; they are the drunkards; and though our people see so many vile practices among the swarms of seamen who come to our shores, are so often tempted by cunning men, and so often ridiculed by the children of the world, only a very few have fallen victims."

SACKVILLE REACH.

A meeting of the Total Abstinence Society, was held here on Friday Evening the 20th January; Mr. Richard Dunston, from Windsor, occupied the Chair:— In opening the Meeting, the Chairman related one or two touching facts which had come under his own observation and expressed his determination to the utmost of his power to carry out the principles of Teetotalism.

Mr. John Jones had witnessed the sad effects of intemperance, he knew the danger youth was exposed to, and urged all young persons to enlist themselves under the banner of Total Abstinence. Mr. Richard Page amused the meeting by a relation of circumstances connected with his boyhood, he had tried both sides of the question, and he gave his testimony on the side of Teetotalism. Mr. D. B. Kirwan said, that when a boy apprenticed in Ireland, (his master being likewise an Innkeeper,) he observed a lad frequently enter his masters house for intoxicating drinks, for which he was sent by his mother. Twenty years afterwards in this colony, near Portland Head, he was one of a party who captured a notorious bushranger; on entering into conversation with him, he Mr. K. recognized in the captured ruffian the little lad who was so regular on his errand for whiskey—intoxicating drink had been his ruin—it had brought him here, it had led him to repeated acts of depredation and plunder, and it was the principle means of a short time afterwards bringing him to an untimely death on the gallows. Mr. Kirwan earnestly exhorted young people to take warning by the woeful experience of that young man, and avoid, detest, and shun intoxicating drinks.—He had joined the society about five months ago; he found he could do without any intoxicating drinks, and that now he had no inclination for them.

Mr. Samuel Paul, in a very neat speech remarked upon the evils of intemperance, and the blessings of sobriety wherever found. He quoted from History, and various Travellers Works, the happiness, morality, &c., of those nations where intoxicating drinks had never been introduced, when compared with those countries where intemperance prevailed. He concluded by relating a very effecting fact, and by a strenuous advocacy of the cause.

Mr. James Cotton, in a really amusing speech, kept the meeting in a roar of laughter. He introduced the meeting to the drunkard and he carried his hearers with him as he followed the poor degraded being through many a sad and filthy scene, till at last he saw him mistaking the pigsty for his own pigsty-like abode, enter the peaceful abode of mammy Grunt, who having no lodgings for any other but her own litter, quickly dispatches the poor sot from his new dwelling, to seek for a shelter in some other shed. He had no idea of circumnavigating the globe with the gentleman who had gone before, and after a few more remarks, concluded.

Mr. Henry Jackson spoke at some length on the blessings connected with the cause, advocated—having answered some few objections and not being desirous of obtruding upon their time, he sat down.

Mr. John Watford next addressed the meeting, and at its close 15 pledges were received. The cause here is prospering, some of our good friends at Sackville Reach, take a very lively interest in its welfare.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

From Hobart Town, on Thursday last, having left the 26th ultimo, the cutter 'Esther', 49 tons, Captain Brown, with barley, timber, &c. Passengers—Mr. F. Stephens, and Mrs. Brown.
From Launceston, same day, having left the 28th ultimo, the cutter 'Resolution', 49 tons, Captain Leslie, with grain, flour, &c.
From New Plymouth, New Zealand, same day, having left the 25th ultimo, the barque 'Essex', Capt. Oakley, in ballast. Passenger—Mr. Vance Surgeon.
From the Bay of Islands, on Saturday last, having left the 26th ultimo, the schooner, 'Harlequin', 72 tons, Captain Connie, with sawn timber, &c. Mr. Barker, Mr. and Mrs. O'Neil, and child, Mr. & Mrs. Collier, and Mr. Kirkconnell.

Departures.

For London, the 2d instant, the barque 'Cheverell', Captain Harvey, with colonial produce. Passengers—Mr. Sullivan, surgeon, Lieutenant Robinson, R. N. Mr. Bidwell, and Mr. Marshall.
For Port Phillip, same day, having resumed her voyage, the schooner 'Perseverance', Captain Pierce, with sundries. Passengers—Messrs. Turnbull, Welch, and Power.

J. C. RUSSELL,
Manufacturer of the Australian Soda Water and Aerated Lemonade,
PITT STREET, SYDNEY,
NEAR THE VICTORIA THEATRE,

THE excellence of RUSSELL'S SODA WATER (which is manufactured on Schewpe's peculiar principle, consists in the length of time during which it retains its life and pungency after it is poured out, and not (as many erroneously suppose) on the force with which it expels the cork. The latter being the characteristic of the commonest Soda Water, for the obvious reason that the Gas is disengaged, whereas by the peculiar principle of Schewpe's process, the Carbonic Acid does not escape with the cork, but being thoroughly incorporated with the water, remains as a valuable medicinal feature in Russell's Manufacture. RUSSELL'S effervescing Lemonade now so extensively used throughout Sydney, possesses all the medicinal properties of the Saline draught, combined with a fine Lemon flavour, thus rendering it so agreeable and valuable an article in checking nausea, and allaying the oppressive heat and thirst attendant on fever, and all inflammatory diseases. As a most delicious, cooling, and refreshing summer draught, Russell's Lemonade stands unrivalled, and may be procured at most of the respectable Hotels, Inns, and other places of refreshment in Sydney, and other parts of New South Wales.

For Kamschatka, on Sunday last, the barque 'Royal Saxon,' Captain Lodge, in ballast.
For England, same day, H. M. S. 'Favourite,' Cap-Sullivan,
For the Bay of Islands, same day, the schooner 'Thomas Lord, Captain Brown, sundries. Passengers—Five.

REMOVAL.

JAMES FLETCHER, Tailor, &c., from No. 3, Elizabeth-street North, to Mr. Richard Hill's Buildings, Pitt-street South, nearly opposite the School of Arts.
All orders punctually attended to.
February 7, 1843.

DECISIVE TESTIMONY

OF
EMINENT PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS
IN FAVOUR OF
TEETOTALISM.

"AN Opinion, handed down from rude and ignorant times, and imbibed by Englishmen from their youth, has become very general, that the habitual use of some portion of Alcoholic drink, as of Wine, Beer, or spirit, is beneficial to health, and even necessary for those subjected to habitual labour.

"Anatomy, physiology, and the experience of all ages and countries, when properly examined, must satisfy every mind well informed in medical science, that the above opinion is altogether erroneous. Man, in ordinary health, like other animals, requires not any such stimulants, and cannot be benefited by the 'habitual' employment of any quantity of them, large or small; nor will their use during his life-time increase the aggregate amount of his labour. In whatever quantity they are employed, they will rather tend to diminish it.

"When he is in a state of temporary debility from illness, or other causes, a temporary use of them, as of other stimulant medicines, may be desirable; but as soon as he is raised to his natural standard of health a continuance of their use can do no good to him, even in the most moderate quantities, while large quantities (yet such as by many persons are thought moderate,) do sooner or later prove injurious to the human constitution, without any exceptions.

"It is my opinion that the above statement is substantially correct."

(Signed),
Brodie Sir Benjamin C. Bart. F.R.S. Surgeon to the Queen, Surgeon to St. George's Hospital, &c. Chambers W. F. M.D. F.R.S. Physician to the Queen and the Queen Dowager, and to St. George's Hospital.
Clarke Sir James, Bart. M.D. F.R.S. Physician to the Queen and the Queen's Household, &c.
Cooper Bransby, Esq., M.R.C.S. F.R.S. Lecturer on Anatomy, and Surgeon to Guy's Hospital.
Dalrymple J. Esq. M.R.C.S. Lecturer on Surgery at Sydneyham College.
Stanley Edward, Esq., M.R.C.S. F.R.S. Professor of Anatomy, and Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

And by 74 more of the most eminent of the Faculty in the Kingdom.

PHILLIP COFFEY,

(One of the oldest Teetotalers in the Colony.)

WISHES to inform the Members of the Total Abstinence Society, that he has suffered many privations during the last twelve months, and has now no other means of subsistence but the manufacture of Ink: he hopes that all the Members of the Society will assist him by purchasing GOOD BLACK INK, at Nine-pence per pint:—to be had at Mr. William Slack's Park-street, 2 doors from George-street.

J. WHITING, Smith in General, in returning thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has hitherto received, begs leave to inform them that he has recently engaged a first rate shoeing smith, just arrived from England, and is particularly desirous to enlarge that branch of his business.

All other kinds of Smith's work attended to as usual, and he hopes by unremitting attention, good workmanship, and moderate charges, to merit a share of their support.

N.B. A strong active Lad as an apprentice wanted; a Wesleyan and Teetotaler will be preferred. Terms liberal; apply, if by letter, (post paid.)
George-street, corner of Marsden-street, Parramatta. January 19th, 1843.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he has opened a commodious House with convenient Stabling and Yard, in the Town of Parramatta, near to the Roman Catholic Chapel, where the Settlers of the Hawkesbury and the surrounding Districts, as also the Inhabitants of Sydney, are respectfully informed they may be comfortably accommodated with refreshments, for themselves and Horses.

Also, good Beds and Bedding, and an abundant supply of pure fresh water.

The whole to be conducted upon Total Abstinence principles; two of the Sydney Newspapers will be taken in regularly.
Horses and Gigs to Let.
ALEXANDER WILLIAMSON.
Parramatta, 6th Feb. 1843.

To the Independent Constituency of the County of Camden.

GENTLEMEN.—The voluntary and earnest assurances of support which I have received induced me to offer myself as a candidate for the representation of the County of Camden, in the Legislative Council of this Colony.

Having resided for thirteen years in New South Wales, and being engaged during that period in the constant and daily exercise of various public duties, I mainly attribute to the degree of public satisfaction with which I have discharged those duties, the willingness which has been already expressed by so many of my friends to confide to me to the trust I now solicit.

My attachment to equal laws in religious and political institutions is, I trust, too well known to need to be asserted anew.

It has been intimated to me, however, that an attempt will be made to deter you from the choice of me, on the ground of my being engaged in the civil service of Government. As to this—I have been hitherto taught to believe that one of the peculiar boasts of Great Britain, and one of the prime fruits of its free constitution was, that public men might win the favour of the people through the fair road of public service. This doctrine however, it seems, is to be repudiated at the bidding of those sagacious Reformers in New South Wales who seem to think they will achieve a work of great political wisdom if they can succeed in separating the service of the Crown from the service of the People—as if the two were not identical in interests and mutually dependent on each other.

It is a question, I may be permitted to suggest, not unworthy of your consideration, whether it may not be of some benefit in developing the resources, and promoting the local interests of your highly favoured country, that your representative should be a person enjoying some share of the confidence and good opinion of the government? Such a position surely cannot weaken any efforts he may make for your advantage. Vague declaimers of independence, and pledged opponents of Government, may catch the passing breeze of popular applause. Their bright promises—seldom followed by performances—may serve the purpose of a day; but on an appeal to history, it will not be found that such vehement professions have proved practically available for the public service, nor have the professors themselves been numbered among the benefactors of their country or of mankind.

The pressing nature of my public duties at this moment renders a personal solicitation of your votes quite impracticable. I would fain hope my pretensions may receive no prejudice from my inability to observe this courtesy.

In conclusion I will only say, in the language of Burke, that if you do me the honour to choose me as your representative, "I shall spare no study to understand, and no zeal to promote your interests."

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient and faithful servant,
R. TERRY.

Hunter-street, Sydney, January 6, 1843.

BONNET AND DRAPERY WAREHOUSE.

A. HORDERN,

NO. 12, KING STREET EAST.

BEGS to acquaint his numerous customers, that he has just opened a large Stock of Ladies' and Children's Stays, of very superior quality, and improved shapes. Plain and figured Silk and Satin PARASOLS,

And a very extensive assortment of UMBRELLAS,

Ladies' Work Boxes, and Writing Desks
Children's beaver Hats, with rich plumes
Infants' satin Hats, Bonnets, and Hoods; very superb
ditto Dresses, richly embroidered
Two Cases of dark SHAWLS, at very low prices
Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, in great variety, made expressly for his Establishment, viz:

Superfine Frock Coats
Ditto Trowsers
Black velvet Vests
Silk, Valentia and Marseilles do.
Men's blue cloth Jackets and Trowsers
Ditto strong moleskin Trowsers
Silk, satin, and mode Stocks
Four Cases of Gent's and Boys' white and coloured Shirts
Three Cases of Gent's and Boys' Blouses, of the newest shapes

FOUR CASES OF YOUTHS' CLOTH CAPS

at very low prices.
Men's good Black Hats, at 2s. 6d.
An endless variety of Blond Quillings, Edgings, French flowers, and Ladies' fashionable

BONNET SHAPES,
Ten Cases of Tuscan and Dunstable Bonnets, of the latest fashions.
LADIES' BLACK BEAVER RIDING HATS.

ALSO,
Thirty-five cases—of fast coloured prints of the newest and best designs
Five cases—of printed muslin dresses
Ten Cases—of Dutch dolls
Country dealers supplied on the lowest terms for CASH.

Commissariat Office,

Sydney, 6th January, 1843.
NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office, until Wednesday, the 15th of February, at noon, for furnishing such supplies of Provisions, Forage, &c., as may be required, for twelve calendar months, commencing the 1st of April next, for the Military and Convict Service in the several districts undermentioned, viz:—

- Sydney
- Parramatta
- Liverpool and Campbelltown
- Berrima
- Illawarra
- Goulburn
- Penrith
- Hartly
- Bathurst
- Newcastle
- Maitland

And the settlement of Port Macquarie.
The conditions and other particulars of the Contracts are contained in the advertisement of this department, dated the 2nd instant, and published in the "Government Gazette" of this day, to which parties interested are referred for information.

W. MILLER, Dep. Com. Gen.

Cheap Crockery and Glass.
S. JACOB

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his numerous friends who have kindly favoured him with their orders hitherto, and begs leave to acquaint them that he has removed from King-street West to York-street, one door from King-street, where he continues to supply every description of crockery ware and glass, at a very cheap rate, for cash only. Storekeepers who wish to buy cheap, would do well to purchase at this shop.

Observe—First door in York-street from King-street.

AUSTRALIAN TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY

JOHN NEALE, Esq., President.
NIGHT OF MEETING.—Thursday, at the School of Arts.

ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY

REV. P. FARRELLY, President.
NIGHTS OF MEETING.—Monday, Catholic School Room, Castlereagh-street; Thursday, Catholic School Room, Black Wattle Swamp.

YOUTHS' ASSOCIATION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF INTEMPERANCE.

MR. W. HARRISON, President.
NIGHT OF MEETING.—Wednesday, at Rehoboth Chapel, Pitt-street.

All the Meetings commence at half-past seven.

SYDNEY PRICE CURRENT.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Bread, per loaf of 2lbs.	0	0	3	0	0	4
Butter, fresh, per lb.	0	2	3	0	2	6
" salt, per lb.	0	0	0	0	2	0
Bacon, per lb.	0	0	9	0	1	0
Boards & Scantling p. 100f.	0	15	0			
Bricks, Sydney	2	5	0			
Bran,	0	1	6	0	1	8
Candles, dips, per lb.	0	0	6			
Cedar, plank, per 100 feet	0	12	0			
Coals, per ton	1	6	0	1	8	0
Eggs, per dozen	0	1	3	0	1	9
Flour, fine, per 100 lbs.	0	18	0	0	19	0
Firewood, per cart load	0	6	0	0	7	0
Feathers, mixed	0	1	0	0	0	0
GRAIN—Wheat, per bush.	0	6	0	0	7	0
Maize, ditto	0	6	3	0	6	6
Barley, ditto	0	3	7	0	4	0
Oats, ditto	0	5	9	0	6	3
Hay, Colonial, per ton	6	0	0	8	0	0
Grass, per dozen	0	1	2	0	1	4
Hams, per lb.	0	1	0	0	0	0
Lime, shell, per bushel	0	10	0	1	2	
Lead, per ton	45	0	0	46	0	0
Lard, per lb.	0	0	10	0	1	0
Oil—Sperm, per tun.	0	0	0	65	0	0
Black, ditto	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pigs, dead & clean, per lb.	0	0	6	0	0	7
Salt, per cwt.	0	5	0	0	5	3
Shingles, per 1000	0	15	0	0	16	0
Soap, per lb.	0	0	5	0	0	0
Straw—Colonial, per load	1	15	0	2	15	0
Whalebone, per ton	90	0	0			

IMPORTED ARTICLES.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Arrowroot, per lb.	0	0	6	0	0	8
Butter, Irish, per lb.	0	1	2	0	1	3
Cheese, English ditto	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Dutch	0	0	6	0	0	8
Coffee, raw, per lb.	0	7	0	0	8	
Candles, wax, per lb.	0	2	0	0	2	3
" sperm, ditto	0	2	3	0	2	6
Rice, Patna, per lb.	0	0	2	0	0	3
Tea, Hyson-skin, per chest	6	10	0	7	10	0
" Hyson, quarter chest	2	0	0	2	0	0
" Souchong, ditto	2	0	0	0	0	0
" Gunpowder, ditto	3	0	0	0	0	0
" Bohea, per chest	5	10	0	0	0	0
" Congou, ditto	10	0	0	0	0	0

Subscribers names received by, or the Journal may be had of

- Mr. NEALE, Butcher, Parramatta-street.
- Mr. ETHERINGTON, Butcher, Erskine-street
- Mr. VERCOE, Temperance Coffee House, Pitt-street
- Mr. JONES, Stationer, Brickfield Hill
- Mr. LUCAS, Queen-street, Surry Hills.
- Mr. SNASHALL, Pitt-street south.
- Mr. HENNESSY, Commercial Wharf, Auckland
- Mr. G. W. WALKER, Hobart Town
- Mr. DUNN, Melbourne
- Mr. TYSSON, Builder, Launceston
- Mr. BURNICKLE, Balmain,
- Mr. CORRIGAN, Wollongong,
- Mr. S. PAUL, shoe-maker, Windsor.
- Mr. J. WHITING, Blacksmith, Parramatta.
- Mr. THURM, Boat Builder, Newcastle.
- And at the Office, King-street East.

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