

witnesses stated that he had a conversation with the plaintiff on the subject of the advertisement, on the same day that it appeared in the Herald, when the plaintiff said that he had inserted it in consequence of Master Stephen having called upon him, and stated that his friends expressed surprise at his not having received the classical medal instead of the mathematical medal. The plaintiff also told this witness, that although his name was to the advertisement he knew nothing about it; but he did not mention the name of any other person as having had anything to do with the matter. Mr. Samuel Lyons, stated that he was one of the committee entrusted with the management of the Sydney College, and that he was aware of a falling off in the number of scholars since Mr. Laughton's accession to the head-mastership.

Mr. Windeyer having replied, the Jury found a verdict for the Plaintiff—damages, forty shillings.

INSOLVENCY JURISDICTION.

WEDNESDAY, 27.

(Before Mr Justice Dickinson and Mr. Justice Therry.)

ESTATE OF S. F. MANN.

A plan of distribution in the estate of Samuel Forneaux Mann, showing a final dividend of 3d. in the pound was confirmed.

ESTATE OF ROBERT CRAWFORD.

This was an application for the release of the above estate from sequestration, on the ground that a composition of 5s. in the pound had been accepted by three-fourths in number and value of the creditors, after due notice had been given in the usual way. The application was opposed on three grounds, the two first were dismissed by the Court—the third trustee of the estate in question, was the present opposing creditor, Mr. Pendray, who had refused his assent to the composition, and it was contended that in all proceedings of this nature, the trustees must be unanimous, in order to bind the estate which they represented. The Court held this to be fatal and refused the application.

ESTATE OF LUKE CROW.

This estate was released from sequestration, a composition having been agreed to by the required number of creditors.

Original Correspondence.

MR. ATLAS—What next, we may ask—what next? The paring, pruning, members of Council proposing to turn the Speaker into a Lord Mayor, and the members of Council into Aldermen—to have real turtle feasts, cabinet dinners, not once, but twice, a-week! How Sir George must have enjoyed the self-denying reasoning of these patriots, who so very recently cut down the salaries and offices of wretched clerks, police magistrates, and other poor functionaries, sending them dinnerless to bed, with the prospect of starvation before their eyes, while these criers for retrenchment would now intrench themselves under the mahogany of the Speaker—

With dinners twice a-week,
Oh! how fat, how sleek,
These orators would become!
So fond of feasting and of fun!
There would be then no fear
Of cabbage or small beer,
With fifteen hundred a-year.
They may then dine and sup,
With a bumper in their cup;
Each may then declare,
Dignity, I vow, I swear,
Is surely, surely mine,
For it's in padding and the wine!

The noble speech of Mr. Lowe, showing that the dignity of the House does not depend upon what may be either in the bellies of the members, or the breeches pocket of the Speaker, but in the wisdom, independence and forethought of the Council generally, was of essential service in defeating the gluttonizers. Never was his eloquence better employed or more successfully directed, and, though Lowe, he is rising high in our estimation for his manly reply to the ura major of the day.

Poor Wentworth! what could have so mystified his brains, as not to see that in advocating such a measure, he was committing a political suicide. If the man, like Sheridan, had been constantly in want of a dinner, we might then have sympathized with him, but as we know he dines off something better than crusts and cheese parings, we confess we are still at a loss to unravel this political cookery—this kitchen quackery—hunger certainly had nothing to do with it. It is an embarrassing question truly, but possibly our statistical friend of the bank may be able to give the public a set of tables, accurately arranged, proving the advantage and disadvantage of dinners and no dinners; and how far the belly and the brain, the pocket and the dignity of the House, reciprocate; by so doing, as a political economist, he may immortalize himself.

In statistics he would then be great,
If not in Church, at least in State;
His name would lustre gain,
When with dinners in his train,
He would make the vulgar stare
At the Speaker's bill of fare;
And prove beyond a doubt
That bill and weekly rout
Can make a common lout,
A Solon great and wise,
If he can but gormandize!

SHANDY.

P.S.—I drop the "Father" when I write on political questions.

Go ye therefore and teach all nations.

MR. ATLAS—It may not be generally known, that the Letters of Orders received by persons ordained for the Church of England, in this colony, are so worded as to infer, that should the parties ever think of leaving the diocese, their ministry (unless their departure be approved of by the Lord Bishop) must cease. The vain assumption and unproved assertion, on the part of the clergy of the so-called "Anglican-Catholic" Church, that they are the lineal successors of the Apostles, is strenuously insisted upon, and vigorously attempted to be maintained by several of the Church of England clergy in this colony; but in writing this letter, I very much hope some one of them may deem it not time lost or mispent in explaining how it is that, having once entered upon the ministry, and been enrolled in the succession from St. Peter, merely because he chooses some other field for his labors, he loses his apostolicity? Judas certainly by transgression fell, but who will call it transgression, "to go into all nations teaching!" St. Paul received his calling, to be sent "unto the Gentiles," but that did not prevent him from teaching the Hebrews. We read of several of the Apostles having travelled amongst different nations, but we have never heard of any of them having been deprived of his office for so doing. Such practices are only known in the Church in Australia—such outré proceedings are reserved for the antipodes. The incipient parsons, who are learning—I hope not Puseyism—in the Bishop's "College," had better consider this, lest when they proudly flatter themselves that they have been added as fresh links to the chain of the succession, they should, having ventured to

leave the country, find themselves dwindle into ordinary men, deprived of their apostolicity.

Such remarks I have been led to make, on consideration of the case of a certain clergyman in this colony, who, wishing to return home to the mother country, and having procured the signatures of three brother clergymen in the diocese, made application to his Lordship for that purpose, but, strange to say, whose request received a peremptory refusal from his Lordship!

His Lordship may have cogent reasons for so acting, but as the case has been reported to me, it seems an instance of petulance and arbitrary proceeding, unworthy one holding such a sacred office, and affording a striking contrast to the description given us by St. Paul, of what a bishop ought to be.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,

AMICUS JUSTITIÆ.

Sydney, 28th May, 1846.

Our Subscribers and Friends in the Districts of Campbelltown, Pictou, Liverpool, and Camden, are informed that Mr. ROBERT RILEY, of Campbelltown, has been appointed Agent for this paper in the above places.

Our Friends and Supporters at Armadale and surrounding country, are informed that Mr. R. G. MARTIN has been appointed Agent for us in the Armadale District.



SYDNEY: SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1846.

MR. LAUGHTON has succeeded in obtaining a verdict of 40s. against us, by way of recompense for his injured reputation. This will have the effect of saddling us with about £100 expenses, for performing what we honestly believed to be a duty which we owed to the public—a duty, too, which we discharged without being actuated by the slightest particle of malice of any kind. It seems, however, that Mr. Laughton was not a public character, in a sense such as to warrant the comments which we made upon his proceedings, and the jury were, therefore, bound to decide against us. The amount of the verdict, however, shows how much Mr. Laughton has gained by his proceeding, either in pocket or in reputation.

Domestic.

IMMIGRATION.

(From the Government Gazette.)

Whereas under the system of Bounty Emigration, which continued in operation until the end of the year 1841, many married couples are represented to have emigrated to this colony without their children, in consequence of their inability to pay the sum demanded, in addition to the Government Bounties, for the passage of such children; and whereas it has been deemed expedient to afford to such children, out of the public funds, the means of re-joining their parents:—Notice is hereby given, that application for free passages for his or her children will be received from any bounty immigrant who left Great Britain on or before the 7th day of January, 1842,* provided that such immigrant was produced before, and passed by, the immigration board either at Sydney or Melbourne, as one of a married couple.

The applications are to be addressed to the agent for immigration at Sydney, or to his Honor the Superintendent at Melbourne, and must be made in the annexed form, of which copies may be obtained from the agent for immigration.

Applications approved by this government will be forwarded to the colonial land and emigration commissioners in England, who will be requested to make inquiry, in each case, into the applicant's statements, and, if satisfied of their correctness, to guarantee the allowance of bounties, according to the current rates, upon the introduction into the colony of the children specified in the application, on the following conditions:—

- 1.—That on their arrival in the colony the children be severally produced before the immigration board in good bodily and mental health.
- 2.—That every male under the age of fourteen years, and every female, be shewn to the satisfaction of the immigration board to have been under the charge of a married couple during the voyage.
- 3.—That every male above eighteen, and every female above fifteen years, be provided with testimonials of good character, signed by clergymen and respectable inhabitants of note in the places of their former residence.

Before, however, any application can be forwarded to the commissioners in England the applicant will be required to lodge in the hands of the immigration agent the promissory note of himself and two persons of credit, for £5 for each child desired to be brought out, as security that such child will be withdrawn, within a reasonable time after arrival, from under the charge of the government.

It is to be observed, that all persons to whom passages are granted by the government, are requested to provide themselves with a sufficient supply of clothing, &c., for the voyage, and the following information therefore, taken from a late official document issued by the land and emigration commissioners in England, is inserted for the guidance of applicants under this notice.

Table with 2 columns: Description of outfit, and Cost in £ s. d.

The cost of an outfit for children varies with their size; generally speaking, three children under seven, or between that age and fourteen, may be clothed for about £5, but a well grown girl or boy of thirteen years of age will cost nearly as much as an adult.

Application for Free Passages for Children in conformity with the Government Notice of 26th May, 1846.

I, _____, a married Bounty Immigrant, by the ship _____, in the year 18____, and now in the employ of _____, of _____, in this colony, in the capacity of _____, do hereby apply in ac-

* One vessel, the Theresa, having been detained by accidental circumstances, sailed on this date.
† Insert Christian and surname.

cordance with the Government Notice of the 26th of May, 1846, for a passage, at the public charge, for each of my children below described, who, on my emigration to this colony, were left by me, and still remain, under the care of _____, resident in the parish of _____, in the county of _____

Table with 3 columns: CHILDRENS' NAMES, PRESENT AGES, WHERE AND BY WHOM BAPTISED.

The undermentioned persons will be able to answer inquiries made under the authority of the Land and Emigration Commissioners in England, respecting myself and my children.

Table with 3 columns: NAME, CALLING, RESIDENCE.

Signature of Applicant.
Date.

† The words and still remain are to be struck out in cases where the children have been subsequently transferred to the care of other persons, and the names and residences of such persons are to be added after the names of the individuals in whose care the children were left.
‡ The names of at least two householders of repute will be required, and it is desirable that one of the persons referred to should be a Magistrate or Clergyman.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—It is currently reported that there will speedily occur two vacancies in the Legislative Council, Mr. Bradley being about to visit Europe, and the contemplated resignation of Mr. Curr, the member for Port Phillip, in consequence of a domestic affliction—we would ask does Dr. Lang intend to take to Europe his representation in his pocket?

OUR REPRESENTATIVES.—It is with regret we announce the resignation of Mr. Edward Curr as one of our members in the Legislative Council; first, on account of the cause which occasioned it, and secondly, because we are satisfied that in Mr. Curr the constituency of Port Phillip feel they have lost an honest man to advocate their interests. We have no hesitation in declaring our own opinion, that the secession of so able a representative is a serious blow to Port Phillip, much to be deplored for many reasons.—P. P. Herald.

WRIT OF ELECTION.—Colonial Secretary's Office, 29th May, 1846: His Excellency the Governor directs it to be notified for general information, that Edward Curr, Esq., having, in due form, resigned his seat in the Legislative Council, for the district of Port Phillip, a writ has been issued for the election of a member to serve in the Legislative Council, for the said district, during the continuance of the present Council, and that the following arrangement has been made for the said Election.—Chief polling place or place of nomination, Melbourne; other polling places, Geelong and Portland; date of writ, 29th May, 1846; day of nomination, 22nd June, 1846; polling day, 29th June, 1846; return of writ, 17th July, 1846.—Government Gazette.

APPOINTMENT.—His Excellency the Governor has appointed Robert William Pohlman, Esq., of Melbourne, to be the returning officer for the electoral district of Port Phillip, in the room of William Verner, Esq., resigned.

The St. Vincent commences taking in horses on Monday next, and will sail on Wednesday for Calcutta; she will take the monthly mail for England via India. The Perseverance will sail on Tuesday, for London direct. Persons wishing to communicate with the mother-country should embrace the opportunity by one of those vessels, as it may be some time ere we have another departure for England. The Emma and Terror, the former for Adelaide, and the latter for Auckland, will sail in the course of the day.

ERUPTION OF MOUNT HECLA.—According to news received from Iceland to the 12th of October, the eruption of Mount Hecla still continued with the same violence; the lava ran from the south-west crater without intermission, and had already covered a space of three miles, and heaped up a mass in a plain at the foot of the mountain 30 to 40 cubits in height. This river of lava presented on a clear night a spectacle at once magnificent and imposing. Let the reader picture to himself a river of flaming fire precipitating itself from the summit of a lofty mountain, and assuming as it advances from the crater a redder colour, or a sort of bluish red. Three immense columns of smoke constantly ascended from the three craters which had formed and spread themselves over the surrounding districts. Up to this period the lava had not destroyed any farm, but the ashes which had fallen into the meadows had already exercised most precious effects upon the cattle, especially the cows. In some districts as many as forty had perished. The pastures in the district of Rangarvalla, situate to the eastward of Hecla, were entirely devastated on the first eruption by considerable quantities of pumice-stone, and it is feared that a great number of sheep perished on the occasion. Much uneasiness is felt at the duration of the eruption, as the lava, when it receives fresh supplies, always approaches nearer to the cultivated lands.

THE EMIGRANT SHIP ROBERT ISAAC.—The above ship, which sailed from Liverpool on the 9th of October with emigrants, had been only a few days at sea when she became leaky; she proceeded, however, on her voyage, and after 40 days found herself a few leagues from Newfoundland. The Captain then told the emigrants that she was in such a state that it would be impossible to make port, and to save their lives he resolved on running to Fayal, a distance of 800 miles, where they arrived safely. On the 29th of November the vessel was examined and condemned. A few of the emigrants, who had the means, were sent on to New York, and the remainder, 133, were sent home by the Forth. The authorities, the dock company, and the inhabitants at Southampton have taken care of them, and, by the liberality of the directors of the London and South-Western and the London and Birmingham Companies, they left on Tuesday with a free passage to Liverpool, from which port they embarked. The sufferings of the poor creatures must have been very great, the allowance of food necessarily diminished, and many had not had their clothes off for weeks. The completely destitute and dirty state of the people is indescribable, and new clothing was supplied to a large number. The Robert Isaac was bound to New York, and not to Quebec, as was at first understood.

Impoundings.

ANVIL CREEK.—From Oswald: Ten black and white pigs, supposed to be from 9 to 18 months old; damages, 5s. If not released, will be sold on 22nd June. E. FRANKS. 9s.