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THE ATLAS OF THIS DAY CONTAINS:—

	PAGE		PAGE
THE POLITICIAN.			
Railroads.....	397	Punch.....	402
Puseyite Lamentations.....	397	Enigma.....	403
A New Edition of Alexander's		Fashions for April.....	403
Feast.....	398	Memoranda of Men and Things..	403
South Australia.....	398	Supreme Court.....	404
India.....	398	Original Correspondence.....	405
China.....	398	Summary.....	405
Europe.....	398	Domestic.....	405
LITERATURE.			
Lines on the Death of an Old		Impoundings.....	406
Sailor.....	401	The Commercial and Monetary	
Syriac and Coptic Manuscripts..	401	Atlas.....	406
		Births, Marriages, and Deaths..	406
		Shipping.....	406
		Advertisements.....	406

RAILROADS.

We have not yet taken any prominent notice of the railway agitation which has been going on in the colony during the last few months, but we are not the less alive, on that account, to the great—the incalculable importance of the subject. It is impossible not to foresee the immediate and beneficial change which the introduction amongst us of this grandest of all the discoveries of recent times would effect, from one end of the land to the other. It was years ago said, that New South Wales furnished the most signal instance of rapid advancement to prosperity that the world ever saw—and such, undoubtedly is the fact. But unexampled as our past progress has been, it will bear no comparison with our future one, the moment that railroads are established amongst us. It gives us, therefore, great pleasure, to see the warm and energetic steps that have been taken, by some of the leading and most influential gentlemen in the community, to collect information on a matter of such importance. In the early part of the year, a committee was appointed for this purpose, and their labours have lately been brought to a termination, and sufficient data have been collected for the purpose of making a commencement. It has been shown, that independently of the advantages which the public must inevitably derive from the means of rapid communication and transit being afforded them, the shareholders in the undertaking will receive large direct returns from whatever capital they may expend.

The provisional committee, in their final report, presented to the public meeting held on the 6th instant, in referring to a previous report, say, that from that document—"it will be seen that the sub-committee, having enquired into the expense of forming railways in various countries, and having been informed by several civil engineers, that on the Goulburn line there are no serious engineering difficulties, the greater part of it being indeed of very easy construction, are of opinion that the cost would not exceed £6000 per mile, making the required capital about £750,000. The estimates of the present traffic in goods and passengers, as collected from the replies to the circulars addressed by them to various gentlemen having property on the proposed route, and beyond it, give an aggregate of £66,542 per annum; and assuming that by the time the railway could be brought into complete operation the revenue would have been increased to £100,000 per annum, and that the cost of working would be 40 per cent. of the income, the sub-committee show a net profit for the first year of £60,000 or at the rate of 8 per cent. on the capital. In adopting this report, as already stated, your committee of course expressed their acquiescence in the substantial accuracy of its conclusions; but from the information which has subsequently reached them, they are inclined to think that the estimate of £6000 per mile for the construction of the line would be found considerably too high. They have reason to believe that wooden rails would be found to answer every purpose, and that wooden bridges and viaducts might be advantageously adopted; and it is unnecessary to observe, that in a country where timber of the best description for railways is so abundant as in New South Wales, this deviation from the English method would effect a very large saving."

The committee then, after referring to Mr. Woore's voluntary survey, go on to say that—"It will be obvious to this meeting, that no decided steps can be taken towards the for-

mation of railways, until an accurate survey shall have been made of the proposed lines; and your committee would therefore recommend that public subscriptions should be entered into for the liquidation of the expenses which such a survey would render unavoidable." This report has been adopted, and now everything is prepared to make a beginning. The survey made by Mr. Woore does not appear to be a very accurate one, nor was it, we believe, intended to convey anything beyond a general notion of the country through which the contemplated railroads are likely to pass. It displays, undoubtedly, considerable industry and ability, but it is not such a survey as can be relied upon for the purpose of commencing active operations. As the committee have very properly recommended, an "accurate survey" must be made, and for that purpose certain funds will be required. This survey must not be confined, like Mr. Woore's, to a vague and general description, but must show *accurately* the direction of the proposed lines, and the properties they must pass through, and must be accompanied by a sectional map, showing the elevations and depressions, as well as by a statement of the nature of the soil, and whether it be timbered or otherwise. In short, it must be such a survey as is required in England before any railway bill can be introduced into the House of Commons. In the absence of such a survey as this, it is impossible that any company can be established, or that the Legislative Council can be persuaded to pass any Act to promote the undertaking. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance not only that this survey should be carefully conducted, but that it should be placed in the hands of a gentleman of good scientific attainments—and one not likely to be influenced, in any way, by local or personal partialities. We confess that we do not form a very favorable estimate of Mr. Woore's fitness to have the management of this matter entrusted to him, when we find him propose to start from the head of Darling Harbour, cross the Parramatta Road at Cooper's Distillery, and enter Parramatta at the wharf on Mr. Macarthur's property. There is no necessity, that we can see, to have the terminus of the railway in the city at all. It will be quite sufficient to bring it to the boundaries, for it is not the difficulties of the conveyance from one end of the city to the other, that it is desired to overcome, but the difficulty of communicating between the interior and the capital. If wool and other articles can be brought from Goulburn or Bathurst to the outskirts of Sydney in a few hours, it is of very little consequence that another hour will be occupied in carrying those articles to the waterside. It is of the utmost importance to avoid all expense which is not absolutely necessary, and there can be no doubt that a railroad through half a mile of the city of Sydney would cost more than any ten miles out of it. We therefore think that Mr. Woore has not shown much judgment in his recommendation to start from the head of Darling Harbour. Nor are we inclined to think much more favorably of his proposed terminus at Parramatta. Any line from Sydney to Windsor can go only along the southern boundary of Parramatta, and the taking of the line to the head of the navigation, would be only breaking the direct course of the road, without any advantage, except, perhaps, to the property of Mr. Macarthur. These are matters, however, which we have no doubt the committee will duly consider. It appears that the committee look upon the line to Goulburn as the one which ought first to be surveyed, as being of by far the greatest importance to the country. But when we consider the length of the distance between that place and Sydney—the great time and expense which would be involved in the completion of such a line, and above all, the apathy of the people generally to undertakings of this kind, and the great necessity that exists for removing that apathy by some immediately practical proof of the benefits of railways, we think that the Parramatta and Windsor line only should for the present be surveyed. This can be done quickly, properly, and at a moderate expense, and within a year or two the line might be in active operation. Let this be once done, and we

have no fear with respect to the other lines. They would then follow, almost as a matter of course. There would be no want of labour and capital to carry them on. The actual working of one line would be of more effect than a thousand arguments, however cogent. Nothing would tend so powerfully to remove prejudice, enlighten ignorance, and stimulate to enterprise and exertion. We would therefore suggest to the gentlemen in whose hands this business is at present placed, the propriety of surveying the Windsor line before they proceed any further. This, as we have already said, cannot be accomplished without expense, and we hope that funds will be provided for the purpose without delay. There is no person in any position or business, who is not interested—deeply interested, in the success of this undertaking—who would not derive some benefit from its completion. The shopkeeper, the tradesman, and the merchant, as well as the grazier and the agriculturalist, would be equal sharers in the benefits which it would confer, and they ought to be equally ready to contribute towards providing those preliminary expenses, without which the very first step cannot be taken. We hope, therefore, that the funds required will be subscribed without delay. The people of this colony have shown their liberality on too many occasions, to permit us to think that they will for one moment hesitate in now opening their purse-strings, for the purpose of giving to the land they live in, a forward impetus, far greater and more lasting than any that it has yet experienced—even in its most prosperous days.

PUSEYITE LAMENTATIONS.

It is well known how deep an interest we have all along taken in the Puseyite Lay Association—how carefully—how jealously we have watched its progress, from its formation by the Bishop till the present time. It appears that the Bishop has been watching it carefully and jealously also. But his vision and ours appear to be greatly different from each other, for while he can find nothing, we cannot help finding everything, to condemn in this association. He thinks that he sees in it a safeguard and a support to the Church of England in this colony—we think that we behold in it the greatest enemy that that church possesses. To his eyes it seems pure and beautiful—to ours it presents an aspect both leprous and unsightly. But the Bishop is naturally partial to the child of his own creation, and however much we may pity the defects of his vision and deplore the consequences to which it leads, we must make every allowance for those natural infirmities, from which even bishops themselves are not exempt. When his lordship founded this association, and gave it a president to watch over its interests, no doubt he fondly expected that it would be a great support to him in his endeavours to restore to the church, that power over the laity which every Puseyite seeks to re-establish. But it has not been able to accomplish the main object of its institution. It has not been supported, countenanced, or assisted by the lay members of the Church of England. Having received timely warning from the ATLAS, they have kept aloof from it as from a plague—and now in the second year of its existence, the Bishop, the President, and the Secretary, admit that their efforts have entirely failed. They cannot tell the reason, but of the failure there can be no doubt. It would be unjust any longer to conceal this fact from the public, and therefore, with tears in their eyes, they confess their defeat. We do not think that we ever read anything more ludicrous than the lamentations of these gentlemen at their last meeting. For months past it has been as notorious as the sun at noon-day, that this association, instead of being supported, has been held in the most thorough contempt and detestation, by every member of the Church of England whose opinion is of the slightest consequence—that from the first hour of its existence to the present moment, it has been looked up to as a dishonest and disreputable contrivance, framed by the Bishop and a few of his Puseyite bigots, for the purpose of introducing amongst us the dangerous doctrines of Newman and his followers—a contrivance fitted

not to exalt, to enlighten, or to purify, but to degrade, to darken, and to debase. As such, we have deemed it our duty repeatedly to expose its doings and condemn them, and it is with some degree of honest, and, we hope, laudable exultation, that we now find that our efforts have been successful. That the Puseyites have failed to establish any footing here is a matter for the most sincere congratulation, and the pleasure which such a circumstance must give to every honest and right-minded member of the Church of England will not be in any degree diminished by the avowal which these people have been compelled to make of their defeat. As this Association contrived, equally with the Odd Fellows and some other bodies, to persuade Sir Charles Fitz Roy to become its patron, we presume that it will still make an effort to prolong its existence—notwithstanding the almost universal odium into which it has fallen. If so, the Bishop and those interested in supporting it, may rest assured that our attention to it will not be in any degree abated—that it will ever find the ATLAS ready to meet it at every turn, and keep it from corrupting and contaminating the land. As to Sir Charles Fitz Roy, we do not apprehend that he will give it any more active encouragement or support, than he will afford the Odd Fellows Lodge which he has patronised, but we regret that he should have allowed his name to be mixed up with an association which pretends to support the Church of England, but is in reality doing its utmost to destroy it.

A NEW EDITION OF ALEXANDER'S FEAST.

'Twas at the meeting held for triumphs yet unwon,
For exploits yet undone,
By Pusey's faithful son.

In more than Prelate's state,
The baff'd Hero sat
And thought it poorish fun.
His eyes he turn'd upon the ground,
And deeply groaned and darkly frown'd.
The mighty Nixon by his side,
Sat like the very soul of pride.
Happy, happy, happy pair,
None but your slaves,
None but your slaves,
None but your slaves beheld ye there.

Charley Cowper plac'd on high,
Corypheus of the quire,
Full of grief and baffled ire,
Roll'd around his crafty eye.
Nought he saw did hope inspire.
Inwardly he curs'd the love—
Love of meddling and of rule,
Which sent him there to play the fool.
And such a net around him wove—
Net of folly, net of pain,
Which he ne'er shall loose again.
What he said of little note,
Seem'd half sticking in his throat;
Now lamenting and now flattering,
Now my lord with praise bespattering.
With ravished ear the Bishops hear,
Forget their woe, devoutly crow,
And of themselves think no small beer.

Then Australia's Bishop spoke,
Words of wile and threats of smoke;
Education must be dumb,
Ignorance shall beat her drum,
And with broad and brazen face,
Jostle knowledge, stifle grace.
Ignorance, thou glorious treasure,
Ignorance, a bigots pleasure,
Ignorance, noble—knowledge, base.

Yet, while knowledge he defied,
He chang'd his hand and check'd his pride—
He sang the Church of England Lay
Association's sad decay,
By too severe a fate,
Fall'n—fall'n—fall'n—fall'n—
Fall'n, to contempt and hate,
And passing very fast away;
Deserted at its utmost need
By those who made his word their creed,
By ATLAS overthrown it lies,
Much to his horror and surprise.

Wildly sweet, with mouthing numbers,
Then Tasmania broke their slumbers;
Convict chaplains at me grinning,
All my peace of my mind destroying;
Ministers are ever sinning,
Ever Mother Church annoying.
He, my brother, plac'd beside me,
Says my rights are all denied me—
Says a Bishop is but sport,
Without a Consistory Court,
And that souls cannot be sav'd,
Unless the clergy be enslaved.

Then let Australia yield the prize,
Or both divide the Crown,
For raising Bishops to the skies,
And keeping clergy down.

South Australia.

Great excitement has been caused in this province by the news which arrived by the *Canton*, that facilities were to be granted to conditionally pardoned convicts to emigrate thither. Several influential parties had waited upon Mr. Gladstone upon the subject, as being a direct violation of the Act of Parliament under which the Charter was granted, but the honorable Secretary gets rid of the question by a very pretty specimen of special pleading, namely, that a conditionally pardoned convict is not a convict—the clause in the Act being "That no person shall be transported as a convict to any place within the said province." Petitions were to be immediately got up for presentation to Parliament on the subject, based upon the ground that there was already upwards of £56,000 in the hands of Government applicable to emigration purposes.

An expedition, under the superintendence of Mr. Horrocks, had started from Adelaide for the purpose of exploring the hitherto unknown country north-west of the ranges of Mount Arden.

New Harbour.—Captains Elder and Hart, and Mr. Grey, left on the 17th July with Captain Underwood, in the *Governor Gawler*, for the newly explored harbour, near the head of Spencer's Gulf, to which the copper ores from Mount Remarkable will be brought for water conveyance, if a practicable road can be found, of which there seems very little doubt. The distance from Mount Remarkable mineral lands to the new port is said to be under twenty-five miles.

India.

THE GALLANT 80TH.

The following is the list of names of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the 80th Regiment, that so lately left our shores, who fell in the late actions in the Punjab.

80TH REGIMENT.

Serjeant Thomas Storey, killed in action, Dec. 18.
Corporal Thomas Brown, killed in action, Dec. 21.
Drummer William M'Dermott, killed in action, Dec. 21.
Private Michael Hennessy, killed in action, Dec. 18.
Private John Newel, killed in action, Dec. 18.
Private Robert Atkinson, killed in action, Dec. 18.
Private Thomas Dixon, killed in action, Dec. 18.
Private John Money, died of wounds, Dec. 20.
Private William Clayton, killed in action, Dec. 21.
Private Ebenezer Denton, killed in action, Dec. 21.
Private William Frost, killed in action, Dec. 21.
Private John Howard, killed in action, Dec. 21.
Private Philip Lee, killed in action, Dec. 21.
Private William Palmer, killed in action, Dec. 21.
Private Peter Wilson, killed in action, Dec. 21.
Private Joseph Green, killed in action, Dec. 21.
Private John Kelly, killed in action, Dec. 21.
Private James Laurie, killed in action, Dec. 21.
Private John Mansbridge, killed in action, Dec. 21.
Private John Nixon, killed in action, Dec. 21.
Private John Williamson, killed in action, Dec. 21.
Private William Cagby, killed in action, Dec. 21.
Private Thomas Harvey, killed in action, Dec. 21.
Private Thomas Milner, killed in action, Dec. 21.
Private David Rae, killed in action, Dec. 21.
Private John Robinson, killed in action, Dec. 21.
Private Thomas Skinner, killed in action, Dec. 21.
Private Patrick Madine, killed in action, Dec. 21.
Private Thomas Bates, killed in action, Dec. 21.
Private James Rathbone, killed in action, Dec. 21.
Private Henry Cooper, killed in action, Dec. 21.
Private Thomas Wilson, killed in action, Dec. 21.
Private Nicholas Hill, killed in action, Dec. 21.
Private Thomas Morton, killed in action, Dec. 21.
Private John Cox, killed in action, Dec. 21.
Private John Toole, killed in action, Dec. 21.
Private James Woodward, killed in action, Dec. 21.
Private Joseph Yates, killed in action, Dec. 21.
Private Thomas Rolfe, killed in action, Dec. 21.
Private James Douglas, killed in action, Dec. 21.
Private Henry Foote, died of wounds, Dec. 29.
George Burden, died at Moodkee, Dec. 20.

THE PUNJAB TROPHIES.

The Governor-General has ordered that the 220 guns captured by the army of the Sutlej on the field of battle, during the recent operations against the Sikh Army, shall be conveyed to Delhi, where they will be joined by the thirty-six guns subsequently surrendered, making a total of two hundred and fifty-six pieces of ordnance.

2. He requests the Lieutenant-Governor of the N.W. provinces will make the necessary arrangements for the progress of these guns from Delhi, through Agra, Cawnpore, and Allahabad, to Benares, whence they will proceed, through Patna and Moorshedabad, to Calcutta, according to instructions which will be given by his Honor the Deputy-Governor of Bengal.

3. The civil and military officers will assemble at the place selected at each station for the park of the captured and surrendered guns. The troops on duty will there be assembled, and the officer commanding will cause it to be briefly explained to the men, that 220 of these guns were captured by their comrades, in the battles of Moodkee, Feroz-Shah, Alliwai, and Sobraon, within a period of sixty days, from the first action fought in December, to the last battle fought on the 10th February, and that the remainder of the guns, 36 in number, were surrendered by the remnant of the Sikh army at Lahore, after the British army had occupied the citadel of that town, on the 22nd February.

4. Every facility will be afforded to all classes of the community for the inspection of these guns. They are the trophies of victory, and they record to the people of India, that the British army, under his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has nobly done its duty.

5. The Commander-in-Chief will be pleased to appoint a Captain of Artillery to proceed from Delhi to Fort William, in charge of these guns; and officers commanding divisions will, under his Excellency's instructions, provide suitable escorts for their protection within the limits of their command.

R. BENSON,

Lieutenant-Colonel,

For Lieutenant-Colonel J. STUART.

THE PUNJAB TREATY.—The first article of this treaty grants to Choolab Singh and his heirs male, all the hill territory between the Ravee and the Indus, including Chumba and excluding Cahool. The second orders that Commissioners shall be appointed to survey the frontiers. The third stipulates that Choolab Singh shall pay fifty lakhs on the ratification of the treaty and twenty-five in October next. The fourth declares that the limits are not to be

changed without the concurrence of the British. The fifth that all disputes shall be referred to the British. The sixth promises that Choolab Singh with all forces shall join the British when called on; the seventh orders that no British subject, nor European, nor American, shall be employed; the eighth stipulates that provisions of articles 5, 6, and 7, of the treaty of Lahore, shall be adhered to, and the British Government promises to protect Choolab Singh against all external enemies; and by the tenth Choolab Singh promises to acknowledge the supremacy of the British Government and to present annually one horse, twelve shawl goats, and three pair of cashmere shawls.

The revenue of the new territory of the Sutlej is estimated at £75,000 per annum.

BALLY—THE SEAT OF WAR.—We have received a short note, containing, amongst other matters, a reference to the progress of the preparations making for the war. The Dutch arrangements have all been completed and the fleet was to quit Sourabaya immediately. The Balinese it would appear, have made every preparation to give the Dutch a warm reception. Several English and Spanish officers are reported to have entered the service of the Rajah of Bally. Forts have been erected and put in a state of defence, stockades have been constructed and the bamboo points so destructive to the Dutch troops during the war in Java, have been placed at all parts, where a landing may be attempted. It is said that the Rajah of Bally treats with scorn the preparations of the Dutch and intends to put a bold face on the affair. We must of course wait patiently to ascertain the issue of the contest. The Dutch with all their sanguine and confident expectation would be somewhat awkwardly placed were the Rajah of Bally to issue letters of marque to all vessels, of every flag, that would embark in an undertaking to cut off the Dutch commerce. According to the official returns there are no less than 870 vessels (chiefly barques) engaged in the coasting, or belonging to what is called the country trade. Were the Rajah of Bally to issue letters of marque, the Dutch would soon be compelled to succumb, the course pointed out would be justifiable and many, we imagine, would embark in the undertaking.—*Straits Times*, May 20.

China.

The *Emily Jane*, from Hong Kong, has brought papers from thence to the 9th June.

Letters patent, had arrived, appointing H. E. Sir John Francis Davis, to be Vice Admiral of the Island of Hong Kong, and John Walter Hulme, Esq., to be Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court at the Island of Hong Kong.

Letters from Canton, of the 6th June, mention that Lin, the celebrated "Commissioner" of former days, has been restored to the Imperial favour, and appointed Governor of the Province of Shensi.

The news from Chusan extends to the 2nd June. A principal Mandarin was expected from Ningpo on the 2nd or 3rd, to whom Brigadier Campbell was to make formal delivery of the Island, reserving only the buildings occupied by the troops until transports arrive to carry them off.

Many of the Chinese look on the change with regret and apprehension. In shops lately filled with British goods scarcely an article is now to be seen.

Just as we are going to press we hear that a Dutch war brig of 16 guns and 120 men has been attacked by Malay Pirates in the Straits of Rhio. The assailants mustered about 1000 strong, and after a furious contest of three hours carried the brig and massacred the whole of the crew. From the source we have received the intelligence we fear it must be too well founded.—*Hong-kong Register* June 9.

EUROPE.

By the Port Phillip papers which reached us on Tuesday last, it appears that the *Raven*, from South Australia, had brought news from England, up to the 27th April, which had been received at Adelaide, per *Canton*, from Plymouth, up to that date.

Great demonstrations of joy had taken place in London, on the news arriving of the British troops having entered Lahore, salutes were fired from the Tower and Park guns—the officers in the several departments within the fortress held festivals in honor of the occasion.

Prayers were offered up, on the 12th April, in all the churches throughout Great Britain, for the success of our arms against the Sikhs, and a form of prayer was composed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, thanking the Almighty for our recent victories on the Sutlej.

In consequence of a report having become generally circulated, that the Government intended to charge a duty of 21s. per ton upon all imported copper ores, a deputation from Birmingham waited upon Sir Robert Peel, with a view to induce him to withdraw such a clause, but the Premier would not in any way promise them an alteration in his views upon the subject—should this duty be enforced, it will almost be a prohibition to the importation of the inferior ores, particularly at the present high charges for freight.

Sir Robert Peel has also declined to reduce the duty on teas.

Australian combing wool was quoted at 1s. 6d. to 2s. 2½d.; clothing ditto, 1s. 4d. to 2s. 5d.

Australian tallow was quoted at 38s. to 42s. per cwt.

Several large failures had taken place in Great Britain—one firm in the Glasgow Iron Trade had failed for upwards of a £100,000. The firm of Carne and Telo, in the Russian Trade, had also gone, their liabilities exceeding half a million. The old established Bank, Latham and Co., of Dover, had stopped payment for upwards of £100,000; but it was stated that the effects would realise a dividend of 15s. in the pound; it was the senior partner in this firm who so magnificently entertained the Emperors of Russia and Austria, on their visit to England after the peace.

The Irish Coercion Bill was still under discussion on the 24th April. The Corn Bill had made no further progress.

All idea of War with America had ceased as a topic of interest. It was rumoured that the President had made a stand at the 49th degree, as the final determination of the States; but that the Senate had come to a resolution to give the notice only on the termination of the present Session, unless the President should please to extend the term.

EMIGRATION AND COLONISATION.

During the last week a meeting of the highest respectability has been held at the Mansion House, to set on foot a subscription, upon a liberal and extended scale, for remedying the spiritual destitution—that is the want of places of worship and ministers of religion—in those places to which our countrymen are constantly emigrating, to better their own condition, and ultimately to enlarge