The Colonial Secretary could not support it. The motion was negatived.

LAW OF LIBEL

Mr. WINDEYER gave notice that, on Thursday next, he would move for leave to bring in a Bill, to amend the law of libel.

JAMES ROBINSON.

Mr. Lowe's motion with reference to the petition of James Robinson, was postponed until to-morrow.

#### COAL MONOPOLY.

Mr. Murray, as chairman of the Coal Monopoly Committee, applied for further information on the subject than what had already been furnished by the committee. The company, it seemed, had taken upon themselves the agreement, with their eyes open to the fact that objections were made thereto on the spot, and he wished to see the objections—the strong objections, that Governor Darling entertained to the privileges being conceded to the Com-

The Colonial Secretary had no objection to the present motion, and he would take this opportunity of doing away with a very prevalent misconception. The only reservation now made in deeds of grant was that of coal—none whatever of metalliferous ores. Of gold and silver there was a reservation clause for a short -but of the baser metals there never was, any person may work copper or lead without any interference from the Government.

Mr. Windever was very glad that there was no objection to the working of metals in the lands of the colony. The permis-sion to take metals of any description wherever they can be found, will induce many persons to come to this colony, just as the agreement with the Australian Agricultural Company induced a great number to prefer South Australia. When the South Australian Company was first formed, it had considerable effect, that all lands granted or sold were done so unreservedly, and that all found in and on the land would belong to the proprietor. How this promise came to he forgotten and royalties imposed, he was at a ioss to guess; but with respect to this country, he was glad to hear the Government wished to have no royalties or reservations of any kind.

The Auditor General believed there was a silver mine at Yass.

Mr. WINDEYER-Hush! let the Act pass first, before we talk of that. (Laughter.)

ENFRANCHISEMENT OF LEASEHOLDERS

The Colonial Secretary had looked through his correspondence, and found that no final answer had been received on this subject.

MASTERS' AND SERVANTS' ACT.

In committee, the clause giving the magistrates summary jurisdiction in cases arising out of the Act, such as hiring parties already under agreement, &c., was discussed at some length. Further consideration of the bill postponed for a week.

UNION BANK BILLS.

Mr. Lowe brought up the Committee's report.

COMPENSATION FOR ACCIDENTS.

AUCTIONEER'S BILL. Mr. Cowper' Bill postponed to Friday.

PUBLICAN'S LICENSING BILL.

Postponed until Friday.

Council adjourned at half-past five until Wednesday.

WEDNESDAY, 9.

The Speaker took the chair shortly after three.

UPSET PRICE OF LAND.

Mr. Windeyer, on behalf of Mr. Lowe, gave notice that on Tuesday next he (Mr. Lowe) would move—1. That with reference to the proposed orders in Council, laid on the table of this House on the 1st of June, 1847, this House re-affirms the resolution agreed to on the 25th September, 1846, that is to say, "That while the minimum upset price of £1 per acre is maintained, the squatting question can never be settled on a just and satisfactory basis."

2. That an address be presented to his Excellency the Governor, requesting him to transmit this resolution to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and to use his influence with the Home Government to prevent the proposed Orders from receiving the sanction of her Majesty; and to move her Majesty to propose to Parliament the repeal of the Acts 5 and 6 Victoria, c. 36, and 9 and 10 Victoria, c. 104.

MURRURUNDI.

Captain DUMARESQ presented a petition, praying the appointment of a resident stipendiary police magistrate. Received and referred to the police committee.

ILLAWARRA.

Mr. Wild, on presenting a petition from Kiama, would move on Tuesday next, for a sum not exceeding £1000, for the purpose of laying down a mooring chain and breakwater at Kiama, Illawarra.

DRY DOCK.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the postponement of the Governor's message till Thursday.

GENERAL CEMETERY BILL.

Considered in committee, with leave to sit again on Wednesday COMMONS TRUSTEES BILL.

Read a second time and considered in committee, third reading on Wednesday next.

APPROPRIATION OF FINES AND PENALTIES.

Council adjourned at 7, till 3 on Thursday.

THURSDAY, 10.

The Speaker took the chair at the usual hour.

COMPENSATION.

Dr. Bland postponed his motion for compensation to the Sydney Police, till Friday. LAW OF LIBEL.

Mr. WINDEYER'S Bill was read a first time, and ordered for a second reading on Tuesday next.

POLICE.

Captain Dumaresa moved, that his petition from Murrarundi, be referred to the select committee.

DRY DOCK

Ilis Excellency's message having been read.
The COLONIAL SECRETARY said, that from the despatch referred to in his Excellency's message it would be seen, that her Majesty's ministers could not feel themselves justified in going to the British

Parliament for the money. There was no doubt that the pecuniary interests of the colony would be much advanced by the construction of a dry dock, and it was the more important if the work was necessary that it should be immediately commenced while they yet possessed convict labour that could be devoted to it. The expense thus saved would be one-half of the whole cost of construction. There were many reasons why the dock should

not be built by free labour; not only would the high price of labour in the colony make the work most expensive, but it would take labour from others' employ, where it was no doubt so urgently wanted; he would move that the message be referred to a select committee.

Mr. Cowper would support the proposition of the honorable Colonial Secretary for a committee. He believed this was the only colony in which it had been proposed to build a dry dock out of colonial funds. There was a dry dock building at Malta, at a cost to the British Government of £90,000. There was no doubt that the formation of a dry dock might be very necessary, but in the state of their finances, he did not think it would be hardly fair to begin it without the assistance of convict labour. New South Wales was to be constantly exposed to charges to which other colonies were not subjected. Not only in the instances he had named, but on the subject even of steam communication, there was scarcely any colony that had not largely received assistance from the Imperial Government.

Mr. Windeyer would have nothing to do with the dry dock. He cared not what the cost of the dock would be, whether £9000 or £90,000, it was intended for imperial purposes, and the money should be paid out of imperial funds—they had quite enough to do without building dry docks for British men-of-war, they had quite enough to do with their own resources in opening up the means of internal communication in the formation of roads and bridges, and other such works, so greatly wanted. The despatch tried to shift, the expense from one back to the other. If the doctrine of finality was to govern their proceedings at all, the Council had no right to interfere with what they had before resolved on. There was no change of circumstances. They were no richer—on the contrary, they were poorer than they were before, they had less money to vote away. He could not, therefore, think of voting this money, and the argument that they would have the benefit of British protection was idle. If the colony was an integral portion of the empire, she surely was entitled to the protection of the army and navy of Great Britain. But the notion was, that New South Wales had been so long subjected to this sort of treatment, that it was some enormous milch cow, from which they could never get enough; already half their revenue was locked up in police expenditure for imperial purposes, and now they were asking for this. The despatch was a cool, dry, insulting proposition to them, to do that for Great Britain which she would not do for herself.

Mr. LAMB supported the proposition for a committee.

Mr. PARKER would also support the motion—he thought, however, that the committee should consider carefully whether the proposed dock was on a sufficiently large scale, as it appeared to him, that the depth of the dock seventeen feet, would hardly

admit large vessels of war into it.

Mr. Murray thought they should first fortify their harbour left by the home government in a completely defenceless state, open to foreign aggression at any moment.

Mr. Berry said, let them first defend themselves from aggres-

sion before proceeding to make dock for foreign vessels.

Mr. Lowe would never accede to the proposition before them. If the dry dock was to be erected with a view to any purposes not exclusively imperial, there might be some excuse, but it was not so. True, the colony might derive some collateral advantages from it, but it was not with any such view that it was now proposed. They were, in fact, asking the colony to vote money for imperial purposes—taking from the modicum of money they had left that legislature to dispose of, after having cut them down in every way, asking them to pay for a dock, where British ships might refit. The despatch of the Secretary of State was simply a request that they would betray their constituents by voting their money away for purposes to which they had no right to apply it. He also attached much importance to the argument of the honorable member from the Crow's Nest, that we ought not to hold out induce-ments to foreign vessels of war to come here. Already there were temptations enough for privateers and buccaneers, to say nothing of hostile squadrons, to enter the harbour. They would as matter now were, find an abundance of plunder, and still it was intended to hold out a further inducement by which they might effect a permanent lodgment. They were to be enticed into the harbour, and when they got in, and the people for the pleasure of seeing the English and French fighting in their streets, burning down their houses, and plundering them in every way, were to send off to the Home Government to come and relieve them. They asked them, too, to do this at a time just when the Government at home had taken from them the little protection they had. Just as they had done before, they had cast on the colony an enormous expense in building barracks, and when the barracks were ready, they took away the soldiers. What guarantee had they that the same thing might not occur, when the Home Government had got them to build her a dry dock? The same interest that had caused the removal of the troops to New Zealand, seeing the advantages a dry dock conferred on the rival colony, might induce the building of an opposition dry dock in the pet colony. To ask them to do this they had defrauded them of upwards of a million by their breach of a solemn compact, was an act of the grossest injustice, and one which that House should never submit to.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL supported the motion. He had before voted for this project, because he believed that it would have been better to commence it then, when they had convicts in greater numbers, and he could see no policy in deferring until they would be forced to build it with free labour. If a dry dock were erected here, and an admiral's station was made in these seas, it would be a most advantageous thing for the colony. Nor had they in such case need to fear that any opposition dock would be erected in New Zealand. But if they refused to build this dock they might build one in New Zealand, which would then become the naval station, and the advantages would be lost to the colony for ever.

The Colonial Secretary replied to the several objections which being so extreme, had convinced him more of the propriety of his motion. Not long since, a large steam frigate that met with an accident in the harbour, which, in the absence of such a dock, was obliged to go to Bombay to be repaired; whereas, had she been able to have been repaired here, who can doubt that the large expenditure of her crew would have been very advantageous. There was also a large squadron in the China Seas, which the climate of the colony would doubtless tempt here to refit. But what was of still greater importance, it had been made a great obstacle in the introduction of steam communication that there was no such dock where large steamers might be repaired, and a dock for that purpose had been constructed at Singapore.

Motion carried by a majority of 15 to 7.

SUPREME COURT.

SATURDAY, JUNE 5 .- IN EQUITY.

RE HANNAH MORLY, A LUNATIC.

Mr. Lowe, for the lunatic, presented a petition, praying that the commission of lunacy taken be vacated and discharged, and that she be restored to the government of herself; and further, that she be put into the possession of her property. The Court will deliver judgment on Saturday next.

TUESDAY, 8.

(Before his Honor the Primary Judge.) CAMPBELL v. BURDEKIN.

His Honor did not see sufficient ground for granting an order in this cause, and dismissed the application with costs.

O'NEILL D. CLARKE.

His Honor the Chief Justice delivered judgment in this case in chambers, concluding with the words, "I therefore set aside the taxation of costs, as well as that judgment, and all proceedings under it; with costs to be paid by the plaintiff."

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

FRIDAY, JUNE 4.

(Before his Honor Mr. Justice Therry.)

MURDER.

Francis Morby, was indicted for the wilful murder of Eliza Moss, t Lapstone-hill, on the 24th March last.

Mr. Darvall defended the prisoner.

His Honor, in summing up, went minutely into the evidence, and explained the bearing thereof upon the charge against the prisoner, occupying four hours in its delivery. The jury, after half an hour's consultation, declared a verdict of guilty.

The court then adjourned at a quarter past two, a.m.

SATURDAY, 5.

(Before their Honors the three Judges.)

GAOL DELIVERY.

Francis Morby, tried yesterday, and convicted of the murder of Eliza Moss, was put to the bar.

The Chief Justice remanded the prisoner till Saturday next,

when the case will be argued before the Court in Banco.

SENTENCES.

Patrick Lynch, convicted of horse stealing, to be transported

for ten years.

Thomas Morrison and Jeremiah Prestnell, for robbery, were each sentenced to be transported for life.

Samuel Nixon, for stabbing, was sentenced to be imprisoned in Sydney Gaol, with hard labour, for six calendar months.

William Peters, Sarah Pearson, Robert Watts, and Owen Gay-

nor, were discharged by proclamation.

Henry Dilleran, for embezzlement, and Mark Flowers, for steal-

ng from the person, were discharged on their own recognizances. In the case of John Powell and another, the depositions had been

returned to the magistrates.

William Smith, James Gurney, and James Winter, were Quarter

Peter Moran, indicted for uttering a forged order for payment of money at Ipswich, on the 15th April last, remanded until the next gaol delivery.

(Before his Honor Mr. Justice Dickinson.)

STABBING.

Henry James Sloman, indicted for stabbing with a knife one G. W. Rider, on the 13th May last, with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm. Not guilty—discharged. Court adjourned.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

TUESDAY, JUNE 8.

(Before the Chairman and S. A. Donaldson, Esq., J.P.) The Crown Prosecutor conducted the following cases.

Cornelius Dwyer, indicted for a common assault upon James The jury found the defendant guilty-sentenced to pay a fine of five pounds to the Queen, or be imprisoned for fourteen

William Smith, indicted for stealing money to the value of upwards of five pounds in the dwelling house of Cornelius O'Neal. The Jury found the prisoner guilty—sentenced to be transported for ten years.

William Compton, indicted for stealing wearing apparel, the

property of Jane Stanley. Not guilty—discharged.

John Howard, indicted for stealing a pair of boots and some silver money, the property of Simon Stickley. The prisoner pleaded guilty—sentenced to six months' labour in irons.

James Winters, indicted for stealing several articles of wearing

apparel, the property of Henry Ivers Lopdell. The prisoner pleaded guilty-sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for twelve months.

James Gurney, indicted for stealing several articles of wearing apparel, the property of Henry Ivers Lopdell. The prisoner pleaded guilty—sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for twelve months.

Henry Johnson, indicted for a common assault upon Thomas Threlfall. Not guilty-discharged.

(Before the Chairman, and Major Smyth, J.P.)

Ann Jones, indicted for a common assault on Caroline Hill. The Jury found the defendant guilty, she was sentenced to pay a fine of ten pounds to the Queen, or be imprisoned for fourteen days.

Horner, indicted for stealing a wheel, the property of William Hunter. Not guilty—discharged.

John Conolly, indicted for stealing a pair of boots, the property

of John Howell. The Jury found the prisoner guilty, sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labor.

George Brown, indicted for a felonious assault on Samuel Stephenson. The Jury found him guilty of an assault, sentenced to

fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labor. Clinton Sinclair, indicted for a felonious assault on Susan Haw-kins. The Jury found him guilty—sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labor.

William Brown and James Doherty, indicted for breaking and entering the warehouse of Edward Smith Hall, and stealing there-

from a quantity of tobacco. Not guilty—discharged.

David Doherty, indicted for stealing a coat and rule, the property of Malachi Ayres. Not guilty—discharged.

Thomas Johnson and John Crawley, indicted for stealing some lead, the property of William Smale Friend. The Jury found both -sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard

John Larkins, indicted for stealing a washstand, the property of Richard Tremaine. The prisoner pleaded guilty—sentenced to twelve months' labor in irons.

The business of the Court then finished.

### Original Correspondence.

#### CORPORATION RATES.

Mr. Atlas—Will you oblige by answering the following query—Is the Corporation rate due immediately after being made, as in England, or is the Corporation obliged to wait until the expiration of the six months before it can demand or enforce payment. Yours, respectfully,

[It is payable immediately.—ED.]



### SYDNEY: SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1847.

THE Reviewer in yesterday's Herald, of "The Impending Crisis; an address to the Colonists of New South Wales, on the proposed Land Orders, by Robert Lowe, Esq., M.C," &c, &c., must have but a slight recollection of the speech delivered in the Legislative Council, on the 27th ultimo, by the honorable and learned member for Auckland, and must also have given his pamphlet but a cursory perusal, when he undertook to decide that Mr. Lowe's pamphlet was nothing more than Mr. Lowe's speech modified. From the manifesto issued the day before the publication of the review, promising that the question would be entered into at some length on the morrow, we were in expectation of seeing something worth reading, instead of which, the same flippant language is used as might be expected from a voyage to Southern Australia in search of Cockletops. The review is meagre and partial-"The ministry will not lower the price of land, and what is to be done then?" asks the reviewer. The pamphlet teils him-"We ought never to surrender our hopes, or remit our exertions, as regards the reduction of the minimum price, till the Home Government have placed it out of their power to reduce it, and this they will not have done till the leases to the squatter are actually granted. Till then, we ought to be unintermitting in our exertions." The pamphlet is one that ought to be read by every colonist that feels an interest in the squatting question, and desires the welfare of the countryits price renders it accessible to all, and let all purchase it and judge for themselves, without being biassed by a trumpery

REFERRING to a short article in the ATLAS of the 8th ultimo, headed "The Australian Gas Light Company," wherein it was shewn from statistical data then under consideration, that gas in Sydney at 22s. 6d. per thousand cubic feet, costs in Manchester no more than 6s. per thousand, we find a conditional promise made that we would return to the subject at a future period-namely, when possessed of further information. This information, to some small extent, we are glad in being able to furnish to-day. We yesterday inspected a model of the mechanism required for the production of portable gasand from the short examination we had time to give it, we feel persuaded that portable gas will ere long supersede, in many parts of the city in private houses, and in the suburbs more especially, the expensive mode of pipe gas. This belief is grounded upon the simple fact, that the portable oil gas is less than one-half the price of pipe coal gas. As an instance of the jealousy entertained at home towards the introducers of portable gas into the market, by the large gas companies that have expended, unnecessarily, immense sums in the laying down of street pipes, it may be as well to mention that in Manchester, Doctor Fearnly had constructed a portable gas apparatus, and was about to commence operations for sup. plying a part of the town with his portable gas, when the Manchester Gas Company offered him a large bonus to relinquish his project, and dispose of his apparatus to the company, so convinced were they that the Doctor's portable gas was better and far cheaper than their own. The whole mechanism of the model we yesterday inspected is exceedingly at Glasgow on Tuesday last, at which the Lord Provost presimple. First, there is an horizontal retort, or tube, in the furnace or fire; meeting this is another, a perpendicular tube, filled with oil, and a cock attached to it to let the oil run down into the first retort to generate the gas-the gas thus generated rises and passes, together with the tar deposited by it, into the hydraulic main; from the hydraulic main the gas and excremental tar take different directions-the gas passing into the condenser, the tar into a receiver-from the condenser the gas passes into the gasometer or holder-from the gasometer into the receiver-and is then ready for use. In a portable gas receiver, capable of containing gas for thirty hours' duration, the oil gas costs, at full light, one half the price of coal gas-besides, one cubic foot of oil gas is no more in substance than five cubic feet of coal gas, that is, one cubic foot of oil gas will burn as long as five cubic feet of coal gas. Other objections to coal gas, compared | but as Dr. M Leod referred in his speech to a series of letters | to say, but very poorly attended.

with the portable oil gas, might readily be given-one, however, the most serious, is the pernicious effects of the smell arising from coal gas, so much so that in an establishment in town where a quantity is nightly used, human life has been sacrificed to the baneful odour.

#### IMPORTANT HOME NEWS.

WE have very sincere gratification in being enabled to lay before our readers in our present publication, a detail of the efforts which are being made in the mother country, for the benefit of the colony generally, and of this province in partiticular, by our able and indefatigable representative, the Rev. Dr. Lang, M.L.C. It would be preposterous to offer anything in the shape of elogium, upon services which the whole colony must appreciate, we content ourselves, therefore, with quoting from the Dr.'s letter to us, as follows .- Melbourne Argus :-

Before leaving London, I called at Downing-street, but as Earl Grey, whom I know personally, and who, I know, does not think unfavorably of me, was not in office, I sent up my card to Mr. Hawes, the Under Sccretary, with whom I had a long interview, in the course of which I learned two things extremely gratifying to us colonists—firstly, that Government considered it the interest of Great Britain to encourage emigration to Australia rather than to Canada-and, secondly, that they were fully alive to the propriety and necessity of encouraging Protestant emigration, (which I stated it was my principal object in coming to England to promote), and would afford every facility for carrying it out, consistently, of course, with the existing Acts of Parliament and their duty to the country. I experienced a most cordial reception from Mr. Hawes, and the prospect which I was induced to entertain for the future from the views of the Government, was highly favorable. Separation is understood here to be virtually granted. but I did not learn the exact state of the question at head quarters, and did not like to act the part of an interrogator too much on my first interview, as I expect either to see or to write Earl Grey on the subject very soon.

I could not ascertain in London whether Mr. Cunninghame had been able to do anything in the way of emigration, but Dr. Learmonth, late of Buninyong, who called on me yesterday, told me that he had not, and that he had given up the attempt, being at present resident on a property he has in Ayrshire, where it appears he is busily engaged in some mining speculation; Dr. L. added, however, that Mr. C had managed to send you a shipload of Pentonvillians, a service for which I trust you will be duly grateful. I confess I am not greatly surprised at this result, as it is not very different from what I anticipated. The difficulties in the way of promoting emigration from this country are beyond calculation in the colony, and I do not wonder that any person like Mr. C., who has no higher object in the matter than that of supplying the squatters with additional labour, should give up the attempt and retire from the occupation in disgust. But you know I have a far higher object-I mean the deliverance of our splendid colonies from the degrading yoke and tyranny of Rome; and in pursuit of that object I am determined to make a whole series of efforts, both here and elsewhere, of a very different kind, and I trust with a very different result, from the feeble essay of Mr. Cunninghame.

With this view I have already in print two different prospectuses for the formation of Associations or Companies for the promotion of emigration to our Colonies—the one for agitation in London for New South Wales, and the other for agitation in Scotland for the South-Western District of Port Phillip. I have a third in manuscript for the North-Eastern District of Port Phillip, with a view to a course of agitation in the North of Ireland; but before putting this one in type wrote a long letter by this evening's post to Dr. Cook, of Belfast, to ascertain beforehand the feelings of intelligent and patriotic Protestants in that locality on the subject of the agitation I contemplate, and the plans I have to submit. I have also a fourth prospectus in reserve, to be brought out in Manhester as soon as my book on the Northern Country, to which it refers, comes out. Each of these prospectuses is quite distinct from all the others, both in the locality from which, and the locality to which the proposed stream of emigration is to be directed, as well as in the modes of operation, which are suited in each case to the physical character and peculiarities of the country more immediately in view. Of course if one, or even two of these projects should fail, as I think very likely, considering the uphill work one has to expect in such a matter, there is a chance that one or two may take, and the success of any one of the four will be well worth all the trouble. If they all fail, and "Rome must rise, then I am innocent."

-But I am in no apprehension of such a result. In the meantime the present destitution in the Highlands presents a most favorable opportunity for agitation; but you cannot conceive the coldness and indifference with which the emigration of the Highlanders, even in the midst of actual famine, is regarded by many of their professed friends here. The subject was forbidden at a great meeting which I attended informed me that a Mr. Mackenzie who wished to speak upon it at the meeting, had been refused permission by the committee. People talk here at present of there being no redundancy of population in the Highlands, although it is confessed that there are not fewer than 300,000 in that locality on the brink of starvation at the present moment. They talk also of some great revolution that is to be effected in the relations of landlord and tenant, and of some Utopian changes to be expected from a recent Drainage Act passed by the Imperial Parliament, Dr. Candish even, and the Free Church people, I found actually raving on this subject: but a friend of mine here was much amused when I told him I thought there was no need of an Act of Parliament for draining Scotland, as the Free Church had done it pretty effectually already, having drained it of upwards of a million sterling since the disruption. In such circumstance I did not make invself known to any person at the Glasgow meeting, and did not offer to say a syllable as to my object and views;

on the destitution of the Highlands, which he had received from influential ministers and gentlemen in various parts of the country, and which he had got printed in a s pamphlet, I procured a copy of the pamphlet, read it out on my return to Edinburgh by the railway, and immediately vrote a circular, which I have now in the press, and of which I propose forwarding a copy to each of the letter writers, and to other ministers and Highland gentlemen elsewhere, pointing out to them the eligibility of our colony as a field for emigration at present, referring to the case of your friend Mr. -, of Brighton, and other Highlanders of the last period of destitution who emigrated to Australia, and asking them whether there is any disposition to emigrate in the particular locality, and to what extent. These statistics of a disposition to emigrate, and its actual extent, I shall obtain quietly without asking the permission either of the Destitution Committee, or of the Free Church advocates for more draining; and having obtained them, I shall, in all probability, proceed with them direct to London to agitate on the subject there—
for I have told the parties to whom the circular is to be addressed that we could not only receive 20,000 of the destitute Highlanders-men, women, and children-during the present year, but could eventually pay the whole cost of their passage out with interest at five per cent till its actual repayment. I have had a note to-day from our Colonial Agent, the Honorable Francis Scott, M.P., in which, on referring to the desirableness of promoting emigration, and the difficulties in the way of it, he observes, with perhaps more of the style of compliment than it becomes me to quote—"Your energy, perseverance, talent, and singleness of purpose, may do much towards it, but it will require much to start it at this moment, AND THIS MOMENT LOST, IT MAY BE LONG ERE YOU FIND ONE SO FAVORABLE." I am quite of this opinion (I mean as to the importance of the present crisis) myself, and I am therefore sparing neither labor nor expenses to take proper advantage of It is doubtless a very thankless office, one in which I see plainly, from the mons rous ignorance still prevalent almost every where respecting our colonies, and the total indifference of almost all parties regarding their real welfare, there is no sympathy, and but little co-operation, to be reckoned on in any quarter. Still, however, I do not despair, and I am sanguine of having good accounts to give you by and bye.

THE REV. DR. LANG, M. C.—Private letters from the Rev. Dr. Lang, M. C., received by the *Lima*, announce the safe arrival of the reverend gentleman and his family, (increased by the birth of a son on the passage) in the Downs on the 22nd December. The Dr. only remained in London a few days, and proceeded thence to Edinburgh, where he has established his head-quarters, on account of the education of his sons. In one of his letters, the Dr. says: -" With a view to facilitate my intended agitation in this country for Protestant emigration to our Colonies, I employed the leisure of my long voyage home in working up the materials I had collected during my journeys, both to the northward and the southward, into two separate volumes, to be entitled, respectively, Cook's Land; or, the northern division of the Colony of New South Wales—its characteristics and capabilities as a field for extensive colonization; and 'Phillip's Land; or, the country hitherto designated Port Phillip-its present condition and extraordinary capabilities for extensive emigration.' These volumes I intend publishing here, to connect them, if possible, with this portion of the United Kingdom, but I have not yet been able to make definitive arrangements on the subject, having been too much engaged otherwise." The Dr. complains bitterly of the climate; he says:—"We have all been suffering severely from colds and influenza since our arrival in this miserable climate, and I have just had to send for a doctor to prescribe for our youngest child, born near Cape Horn, who is now apparently dangerously ill. Oh! for the bright sunny land of Australia!!"—M. Argus.

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION IN GLASGOW.—Private letters re-ceived by the *Lima*, give accounts of an extensive conflagration in Queen-street, Glasgow, by which that beautiful street has been nearly totally destroyed. Among the sufferers, we are sorry to notice the firm of Messrs. Reid, Robertson and Co., of which our townsman Mr. R. Langlands was recently a partner, whose extensive premises are completely destroyed, as are also the premises of Messrs. S. R. and T. Brown, the most extensive sewed muslin manufactory in Scotland, which alone has thrown 300 hands out of employment. The Stamp Office was in great danger, but fortunately preserved. The stock of R. R. and Co. was insured to the extent of £17,000, a sum considerably under the amount of Messrs. Brown were insured to the full amount. The total

loss is estimated at £70,000.—M. Argus.

Transportation Question.—In the House of Lords, on 21st anuary, Lord Lyttleton inquired whether it was the intention of the noble Earl, the Secretary for the Colonies, to make any statement to the house on the subject of transportation? Earl Grey said, that it was his intention, in a very few days, to lay on the table an official statement, which would make it clear what had heen done with respect to this subject. In the House of Commons, on the 22nd January, Lord Mahon wished to ask whether the right hon, baronet was prepared to lay before the house, at an early period, papers which might enable them to form an opinion upon the plan adopted by the Government? Sir G. Grey said, the noble lord and the house would remember that, at the close of the last session of parliament, he (Sir G. Grey) stated, that before the late Government quitted office, they had come to the conclusion to discontinue or suspend transportation to Van Diemen's Land and our Australian Colonies, and he hoped in the course of uext week to be enabled to lay before the House papers which would explain the course they intended to take.

Convicts.--Fifteen hundred convicts were to be sent to Jersey. to be there employed on public works. The Euryalus, 44-gun frigate, at Sheerness Dockyard, was to proceed with all possible speed as a convict depôt at Gibraltar. hundred male convicts for that destination, to be placed at the disposal of the governor, Sir Robert Wilson, who has signified to the home government his want of hands to complete the fortifications and defences of this important garrison. Some most important naval and military works are ordered to be completed with ail possible despatch. But as all the convicts could not be disposed of in the Channel Islands and Gibraltar, arrangements were in progress for the distribution of offenders in the various county and borough prisons throughout the country.

## Damestic.

# IRISH AND SCOTCH DESTITUTION.

The meeting at the City Theatre on Monday last was, we regret