ORIGINAL. SWEET THOUGHTS.

'Tis sweet to gaze upon the tranquil bay, When on its surface sportive moonbeams play, Tinging their rippling crest with radiant gold. 'Tis sweet to view an infant husb'd in sleep, While a fond mother vigil nigh doth keep, And blessings on its head invokes;—the while Of augel dreams betokens the babe's smile.

"Tis sweet to gaze upon a beanteous face, To view a form of loveliness and grace, To contemplate a gentle youthful mind, Where joy and innocence we see combine 'Tis sweet with early fervid love to burn, And know that love meets with a fond return;

'Tis sweet with the dear chosen one to rove, While sings the nightingale, amid the grove. But sweeter, sweeter far above the rest, Is one dear solace, blest above the blest, An earthly boon the foremost, first in rank,

"Tis having a good credit with the bank."

WE beg to call the attention of our Subscribers, to the fact that our Terms, as stated in our Circular, are a QUARTER's | and the judicious culture of the habits and Subscription in Advance. Their acting up to these conditions to each individual, but of great service to us in the aggregate, and would materially improve the character of our Journal—a full exchequer being of vast use in sharpening the wits of all parties concerned.

The Bee.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1844.

YESTERDAY being the day fixed for the election of the City Council-the candidates and their partisans commenced business at an early hour, and, notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the weather, continued their labors with unabated vigor till the close of the poll. The streets rang again with the noise of wheels appertaining to every description of vehicle, including

"Whisky, buggy, gig, and dog cart,

And though both men and horses were of course thoroughly soaked through, the whole time, the courage of neither seemed to be in the least chilled or diminished—the quadrupeds appearing almost as anxious to secure the triumph of their temporary employers, as their less disinterested owners.

We have inserted in another part of our paper, a condensed account of the proceedings, and shall not attempt to embellish it by any further remark, but shall proceed to offer a few observations, in the way of advice, to the successful candidates-whether they may be pleased to accept or reject that which is tendered with all due respect.

In the first place, then, as regards those more particularly who have been elected for the first them not to feel unduly elated by the success which they have achieved, but to bear in mind, that feelings of a justifiable triumph attach far less to the acceptance of office, than to the moment of men's resigning the trust confided to them, into the hands of their constituents. There is an honest pride -if we may use the expression,-in obtaining the confidence of those amongst whom we live, and to whom we are of course best known-whether the once united Ridings of Yorkshire be the scene of our success, or the humblest borough that escaped disfranchisement under the Reform Bill-but to maintain that confidence during a period of years-to realize the hopes of friends, and to disappoint the predictions of our opponents, by the steady, conscientious, and unflinching discharge of the duties which we have undertaken - is surely a far higher source of self satisfaction, -- accompanied as that feeling is generally, if not invariably, by the approbation of the world. But he who whilst still far from the goal, tries to cut out a short road to honor; who imagines that he raises himself in the eyes of sensible men, by a pert flippancy and impertinent bearing towards those, whom all the rest of the world regard as his betters-who confounds upstart arrogance with independence of spirit, and officiousness with business habits, is usually laughed at in the commencement of his career, and is very properly relieved on the first favorable opportunity, from the task which he has voluntarily undertaken-of making himself ridiculous and contemptible.

But to come to the "practical wisdom" of the case, we would anxiously impress on those who may, for the first time, assume the dress and decorations of City Councillors, that it is quite possible for the crowd to confine their admiration to the dress, whilst they overlook the pretensions of the wearer, and that a clothes-horse on which handsome garments are extended for the purpose of being brushed, has just as good a right to be vain, as the other stick of a fellow whom one sometimes sees displaying that, which, in connexion with him, appears little better than the slashed sleeves and tinselled finery of a mountebank. The dress itself, with its white satin lining and embossed buttons, is no doubt handsome and becoming enough, when it harmonizes with a quiet bearing on the part of the wearer, for an unassuming deportment is always respectable; but if foppery is seen peeping through every seam, and dangling at each bedizened pocket-the sneers of the spectators are invariably provoked by the strange incongruity presented to their view, and mortification and discomfiture are the invariable consequences of such

contemptible vanity. Having endeavoured then to impress on those who have been elevated to civic grading our race in the march of civilizahonors, the dangerous folly of that arrogance which is too often attendant upon a sudden elevation; we would point out in the next place a still more serious danger which lies in their way, we mean the risk which they run of imagining that they are all ex-officio orators—that the gift of eloquence attaches to the buttons and the lining aforesaid, and that quantity

approved patterns of civic cloquence. The man whose limited distrust of his own powers led him to doubt whether he could play the fiddle, as he had never tried, was a joke to those who are suddenly fired with a zeal for public speaking.—since the latter have generally no misgivings whatever upon the subject—though oratory, as an art, is not altogether inferior to fidding-requiring as it has been said on high authority, the combination of all arts and sciences, or at least a familiarity with very many of them.

But as time and space both begin to fail. not to talk of the patience of our readers, we shall reserve the rest of our remarks till our next publication, when we shall endeavour to point out some other dangers that lie in the way, and shall also offer some suggestions which seem calculated to promote the object which all should have in view, namely, the advancement and happiness of the City of Sydney.

In our last number we stated our conviction that upon the careful developement of the industrial resources of the colony, affections of the people, under a paternal and liberal Government, growing out of those institutions which are the natural and would be of trifling importance prescriptive rights of civilized man, the after destinies of this colony would mainly

> We indicated that the sources of wealth in New South Wales, were not of a character which could make the country suddenly wealthy: It remains for us now, shortly to state what those resources are, and how they can best be improved to our advantage. In these later days, we must certainly give to the fleece that pre-eminence in the list of Australian products to which its extent and value as an export entitle it.

> The natural capabilities of the colony, for the production of this article of commerce, must for centuries command a large application of the capital and enterprise of the colony, in the growth of it.

> The growth of wool, however, though it was some short years ago regarded, indeed, as the golden fleece, cannot now be looked on as a pursuit, from which more than ordinary profits on the capital embarked, and the industry employed in it, are

> In the year 1834, the quantity of wool exported from the colony was 2,246,933 lbs., and the value of the same was estimated at £213,628.

In 1840, the quantity of wool shipped was 12,704,899 lbs., or nearly six times as much as we exported in 1834; but its estimated value was only three times the amount of the export of the latter year, being £685,647; showing that the price of have depreciated nearly in the ratio of one

depreciation of price has not arisen from any cessation of the demand for wool. Great Britain is still ready to take all the Wool we can grow, and much more declension of prices generally, owing to the existence of commercial panic or monetary confusion. But it has proceeded ing a period of 43½ days." Say then, that sooner make up his mind, as we are of from that competition, which foreign na- a weeks delay takes place at Point de tions and other colonies have a solution as we have a solution or a solution of the so with us. The present price of wool, then may be looked on as about its real and permanent value in the English market. Without some extraordinary activity in trade, or the operation of some political excitement, it must not be expected to range higher. But whilst the value of our staple article of export has been gradually declining, the facilities for its cheap production, have been coincidently withdrawn. The cessation of transportation deprived us of free labour, to send into the solitary wilderness to look after our flocks; whilst land that was once given away, had a money value attached to it, which was gradually increased, until the purchase of and for pastoral purposes, became altogether out of the question.

The growth of wool therefore cannot now be expected to bring enormous profits to the colony. We are not indeed, of the class who deny that it will afford a profit at all. Sheep bought at a moderate price, with capital not borrowed at a rate of interest which will absorb all chance of a remunerative profit, will still hold out inducements sufficient to enlist plenty of adventurers into this branch of Australian enterprise.

But if it be highly important that this oursuit should be extensively prosecuted, is it not equally important that the Government of this colony should strive to ensure its being prosccuted in a manner which will promote the moral, physical, and social wellbeing of those engaged in it? We have stated that the wool farmer has no right to expect extravagant profits, and we are equally sure that the shepherd has no right to look for extravagant wages. He will get enough to maintain himself, and something to save if he he industrious and frugal; but this all-important occupation. will ever be regarded with the same distaste, which now prevails respecting it, so long as the circumstances attendant upon it, remain unameliorated.

Is it wise, is it just, of a government to encourage a system which will perpetuate the ignorance, the savage ruffianism, the semi-civilization, which prevails in the bush?

Is it right that the capitalists should be urged to send their fellow-creatures into a wilderness, where the ordinances of religion -the sanctities of domestic life, and the decencies of society, are utterly unknown? Is it wise that the pursuit of wealth, the reasonable pursuit of gain, should thus be made the instrument of debasing and detion! And yet this is the tendency of our present system. This is the tendency of a system which, ruling by the arbitrary dictum of irresponsible power, would divest every flockmaster of those inducements to ameliorate the condition of these placed under his control, which it ought to be most solicitous to hold out.

To be a shepherd now, is to resign not

being. To renounce those rights and privileges-that station, political and social, on which we have been accustomed to look with pride-surely this is not the policy of a wise government; and for our own part, whenever we seek for arguments of the evil effects of irresponsible rule among a free people, we turn with a sigh to the condition of that class of our fellow colonists, to the careful management of which, the fostering hand of a good and a wise government, would have heen constantly turned.

IT seems to us a matter of some surprise, that the article coal has been lost sight of. as calculated to form an item in our export list. We now beg to call the attention of the Australian public to the important fact, that Point de Galle, in the island of Carlon, presents a steady and remunerating next for the sale of coal. Point de Galle the depot of coal for the supply of the steamers conveying the Indian overland mail to England, and as such, would always present a certain field for the reception of the said commodity from Australia. We see given to understand, that the chief supply to the use of the steamers is sent out from Eng. land to Ceylon, a distance which occupies a voyage of four months. Now here we are within a six weeks sail of Ceylon, pos-sessing an abundant supply of excellent coal, and why we should not avail ourselves of the favourable opportunity that presents itself for the remunerative disposal of it. we cannot understand. To our certain knowledge vessels of large tonnage have frequently been obliged to leave our harbour in ballast, owing to their not being run round to Newcastle and taken in a would have done better than leaving our communication with the rich and prolific island of Ceylon, presents besides numerous advantages available to this colony. A few horses of a good description would always command a good price there. From Ceylon, we might receive as articles of exchange, coffee, cinnamon, rice, salt, and we believe (now) sugar. A vessel touching at Ceylon, if not disposed to load for England or these shores, would always find there a desirable cargo for the Calcutta market, in the article of salt, exclusive of arrack, cocoanut oil, and coir rope, articles suited for the Madras market. The opening a trade between Australia and Ceylon, would doubtless also lead to our supplying that island eventually with salt beef, as soon as we rectify the error committed in the last consignment sent to England, which, in our opinion, chiefly arises from the absence of the use of St. Ube's salt in the curing of the meat. Another advantage that would accrue to Australia by establishing the article in the English market must a direct communication with Ceylon, would be the reception of recent intelligence from England, China, and India, through the Now we are well aware here, that this medium of the overland mail, which is regularly received at Point de Galle per steamers. The following is the steam route from England to Ceylon:—"By steam down the Red Sea and Indian Ocean, to Point de Galle, Ceylon, occupy. tions, and other colonies, have entered into Galle in the despatch of the English mail tion one week earlier, he would have been from thence to Australia. would stand thus-

England to Ceylon steam.. $43\frac{1}{8}$ days. Delay at Ceylon 7 Ceylon to Australia sailing. 42

921 days.

Of course, if we employ steam power between this and Ceylon, it would reduce the passage by twenty days at least, upon an average.

We thus might reckon on receiving our English news and letters in the above time. The subject seems to us of such vital interest to the colony, that we shall recur to it in a future number. In the mean time, we press on the attention of our colonial friends, the expedient and profitable measure of employing coal as an export from New South Wales.

ENGLISH NEWS. By the arrival of the packet ship Dublin,

we have full files of English papers to the 2nd of July. As however we have dates as late via

Hobart Town, we have but little intelligence of interest to add to our last week's

The repeal agitation was sustained with even increased zeal, since the imprisonment of O'Connell. The rent amounted in one week to considerably over £3000, the largest weekly amount, we believe, yet collected.

Lord Heytesburg had accepted the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and was to assume the reins of his government on the 20th of July. All was apparently tranquil in that part of the empire, although an intonse but suppressed feeling of indignation at the imprisonment of Mr. O'Connell, seemed to pervade the minds of the majority of all classes.

In parliament, the most prominent subject of remark, was a discussion in both houses, which had been called forth by the tampering at the post office with certain sealed correspondence, under the authority of the Secretary of State. Great indignation was expressed on the subject, and censures of a severe character were indulged in on the occasion.

Mr. Villier's yearly motion for a repeal of the corn laws, was defeated by a large majority.

With respect to the New South Wales Bill, which it was announced by the Premier would be proceeded with, we have not yet seats in the Legislative Council.

From the general tone of the papers, we cannot but think that the confidence of the country in the policy of Ministers had sus-

during the vacation, may restore the log fround, and perpetuate the Tory ascend by for a year or two longer.

Will state of trade was brisk and healthy.

CITY ELECTIONS.

YESTERDAY being the first of November, the elections of Candidates for office, in the different Wards of the City, took place.

The day was a most unpleasant one, a stock of their own they have on hand, ready thick drizzling rain falling throughout, but on certain considerations to be distributed. it did not seem in any way to damp the The very doctors, not having any call in ardour of the aspirants after civic honors. At an early hour of the morning, vehicles of every description, enveloped in large and the public cacchination in general, a placards, depicting, in letters of every shape and size, the merits of the respective Candidates, were rolling about the city for the purpose of picking up voters and conveying them to the poll.

Bugle-horns were blowing, flags were waving; wary and doubtful voters were swilling and stuffing, with a pertinaceous determination of making up the body, however willing they might be to defer making up their mind. By about noon, when appetite began to fail, and stout red-faced committee-men to get very drunk, and insist upon forcing every unfortunate passenger who had not physical force to resist, into damp vehicles, in which they were to be conveyed some mile or two out of their way, it became pretty evident to the skilful in such matters, in what way the elections would be decided.

The crowds round the different polling booths began to thicken, and as the confiable to obtain freight. Now, had they but | dence of parties increased, the "chaff" was not less forcible, witty and elegant, than is usual a cargo of coal for Ceylon, they certainly on such occasions. Every personal peculiarity of the candidates was caught up and port mercly in ballast. Opening a direct taken off, with a graphic perception of character, which seems only to be aroused by the recurrence of these seasons of periodical excitement.

> We are glad, however, to say, though the spirit evinced was zealous enough, that perfect peace and good humour prevailed in every quarter of the town throughout the day, and that even amongst the many elevated individuals who took a share in its proceedings, no breach of the peace oc-

With regard to the elections themselves, we do not wish to be invidious enough to criticise too severely at the present.

Some men there are who have been returned whom we could certainly have sooner seen engrossed in the management | inasmuch as he officiates as a deputy bailiff of their own private affairs, than undertak- to the member for Camden Court, to say ing to look after ours-nor should we have been sorry to have seen a larger proportion of the respectability of education, thrown in, to modify the old leaven of dulness and ignorance which prevailed in the City loyal Repeal Association, fostered doubt-

Council. In Macquarie Ward, the opposing candidate to the one elected did not enter the field until the morning of the election. Mr. Henderson had therefore the advantage of a long previous canvass, and consequently,
though but little brown to the great body
of the electors, he had received pledges sufficient to place him at the head of the poll. We regret that Mr. Moffat did not returned by a large majority; and from his independent principle and extensive local experience, we should have been glad to have seen him placed in that position.

We believe, however, that for the most part conscientious men have been returned. Men who think they can do the state some service, and if they do but their best, we suppose we must take the will for the deed.

the citizens, and that is in their having woke up from the apathy respecting municipal rights and duties, in which they have an admission to the Levee, to be holden by so long slumbered. Not only was more spirit and intelligence displayed in this election: but in most of the wards a far greater number of votes were polled than on any former occasion, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather.

This is, indeed, a promise of the growth of political intelligence which we are glad to accept, and we trust sincerely that it may so flourish and improve, that by the period of another election, as much discretion and right feeling will be exerted in the selection of candidates, as there has been zeal and activity displayed on the present occasion, in the return of the favourite men.

We give below, a return of the various polling lists, at four o'clock yesterday after-

			VOTES
Gipps Ward	Mr.	Fisher	250
,,	,,	Ryan	150
,,	,,	Egan	$12\overline{2}$
,,	,,	Dalley	42
Bourke Ward	"	Sillitoe	261
,,	,,	Duncan	134
Brisbane Ward	50	Smidmore	176
77,	"	Hyndes	151
,,	,,	Simmons	88
Macquarie Ward	,,	Henderson	223
- ,,	,,	Moffitt	137
Cook Ward	,,	Iredale	107
,,	,,	Josephson	78
,,	,,	Brady	69
99	33	Hayes	40
Phillip Ward	"	Neale	207
•	"	Wilkie	207
••	"	May	203
**	"	Tierney	187

PARRAMATTA.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

HAD not subject matter for talk been still afforded by the seizure of the rum brewery establishment at Broken back Bridge, the town during the past week would have terminated its existence through pure ennui. any definite information—but imagine it to | The heat of the weather had shed a coolness be an act to explain certain clauses, and over the spirits of its inhabitants. Sofas have supply certain omissions in the act of broke down public house forms, and setour constitution. One of these omis- | toos, public and private, have given way sions. we are informed, is the disquali- to parlour settees. The dog star has been fication of the Clergy from taking their | raging, and nobody has had courage enough to get up a cat-astrophe. Our high-ways have become bye-ways, and the chief pedestrians are her Majesty's police, who with countenances looking as blue as their jackets, will make up for quality in the effusions which they may already meditate, after the most lized life, but to degrade one's own moral the sugar duties.

| tained a severe blow in the late defeat on streets, with a "can't help it" sort of air,

ever, the session is now fast in the vain but fallacious hope of there yet a close, an active series of remaining some solitary votary to the Jolly God, or an unfortunate quadruped in the shape of a horse, cow, or goat, who, grown skittish, has leaped its owner's fence (thereby committing an offence) in order that it, like its biped brother, may be im-pounded for the sake of a six shilling fine and costs. Publicans, looking like miserable sinners. stand at their doors listlessly seeking for somebody who will be guilty of a drop in, and raise their spirits by decreasing the the way of broken limbs, have got up for the diversion of themselves in particular, fracture amongst their own body. The Coroner declares that if somebody does not shortly die, he will be a "caput mortuum" himself and to have to sit on his own person to keep himself in practice. And though last not least, that useful functionary the grave digger solemnly asseverates that he has not had a living soul to bury in the last fortnight! Such is the awful state of affairs Parramatta, "nothing's stirring" but stagnation.

The Police Office, however, has distinguished itself in the last five days by three committals, but here a manifest want of spirit and energy is apparent. They have been only petty larceny cases, no good daring highway robberies-no rapes-no savage attempts at barbarous murder-or even a decent instance of a horrifying assault. The first case was an example of how sweets may become sours, proved in the person of an individual named Calderwood, who having a liquorish tooth and an interesting young family who betrayed extreme partiality towards hard-bake and alley campagne, was caught flagrante, (query, fragrante) delicto carrying off and away from the stores of his master, a bag of the best mauritius ever sold at twopence halfpenny a pound inclusive of paper and sand. The second candidate for Quarter Session honors was one John Macdonald, who had availed himself of the temporary absence of the owner of a hut on the Sydney Road to make a "take leave" call, and finding amongst other articles a knife and razor, sharply cutwith the same. The abstraction being clearly proved and the emblements sworn to be worth a shilling he was forthwith fobbed into gaol. Case No. 3, was a base and ungrateful

robbery. It appeared that a person yelept Patrick Macarthy, an individual not unknown to fame in the town and district, nothing of his employing the few hours snatched from his levelling duties by acting as sexton at the Catholic burying-ground, and deputy sub-secretary to the Parramatta less from congeniality of sentiment—a "wiper" in human shape, designated Owen Moriarty, and even in the height of his beneficence, consented to make him a deputy! deputy!! bailiff to himself. Much as the sequence will shock the sensitivive mind, as it unfolds a glaring and appalling instance of the wickedness of human nature, it must be told. Some time since Moriarty went and told M'Carthy that his services were requisite to make arrangements, for either taking somebody's furniture up or for laying somebody's corpse down, and "Casino," at the burying ground, instead of imitating his patron's habits, took off his clothes, robbing him of every article of habiliment save what his body corporal was then encased with. Absence for a time was the result, but the plunderer was met, and met-wearing the surtout of the respected M'Carthy. The man and the coat were before the Court, and the deputy On one spirit at least we can congratulate bailiff having put on him a jacket also, by the recital of his sufferings the bench had no hesitation in presenting Moriarty with S. Raymond, Esq., in January next.

Bomestic Intelligence.

THE ELECTION.—We regret to say that one of the Candidates for Macquarie Ward, Mr. William Moffitt, had occasion to feel considerable annoy ance at the discourtesy he experienced at the hands of one of the Assessors for the day. We are not at present fully acquainted with the circumstance, but we are led to understand that insinuations were thrown out equally unfair, and uncalled-for by anything in Mr. Mossitt's conduct. Mr. Mossitt is a citizen of good repute, and of public spirit, and we must say that he had not only a perfect right to offer himself, but, we also think that the citizens would have exercised no unsound discretion if he had been returned, which, with an earlier canvass, he could not fail to have been.

Newspapers.—We have the prospectus of a new weekly newspaper, to be called the "Atlas," which is shortly to appear, and will issue from the press of Mr. Welch. The "Atlas" purposes to address itself to the consideration of political subjects of grave and great importance, and we doubt not if conducted with liberality and talent will obtain a fair share of public patronage. The "Sun" newspaper is also announced as revived this day, and a further paper to be entitled "Bell's Life in Sydney; or the Sporting Reviewer," is advertised. To all and each we breathe our welcome, although the entrance of so many candidates into the field of literary aspiration, instead of lightening our labourers will tend to make us a busier bee than ever.

NEW SOUTH WALES MORALITY.-It has often been subject of wonder and regret to us, that notions so lax should exist in this colony, as to moral and social duties, amongst the higher and middle classes. We were much amused to hear a highly respectable tradesman in this town, walk into the committee room of a candidate for one of the Wards of the City, yesterday morning, and on being accosted by the mistress of the house and others, as to when he would go up and vote, replied with the most perfect ease and nonchalance, "that it must be at once, for he had an engagement early in the day to meet his creditors, who might detain him a considerable time." He then proceeded to demolish a breakfast, which proved to demonstra-tion that a disordered state of affairs, and of the stomach, were by no means coincident. There was a time, when a meeting of creditors would have been considered a strictly private affair, and one, the prospect of which might have been expected to have its effect on appetite. This foolish sensitiveness however, in New South Wales is giving way to a more reflued state of things, in which a man may smile sweetly and complacently as he softly informs those who have trusted him, that he is half a score of thousands short. To display any agitation in making this disclosure, would be to evince a "mauvaise honte," which, thanks to the new rules of society, enforced by Mr. Kerr, of that polite reclusion at the top of King-street, is rapidly fading from amongst us.

We understand that Five Lacs of Rupees, or some £50,000 have been forwarded to this country from India, for the purchase of Horses. This money ought surely to be very beneficial to this colony, where there is a great LACK of silver at present, the words LAC and LACK having unfortunately a very different signification in the two

We understand that Mr. Charles Abrahams has just completed a bust, the size of life of C. Windeyer, Esq., the highly respected Police Magistrate of Sydney. This, we believe, is the first real work, deserving the name of sculpture, which has been executed in the Colony, but we trust that it will not be the last. We hear that it has met with the approbation of Several of our principal connois-

THE FLYING PIRMAN .- This ubiquitous phe nomenon has been astonishing the natives of Parramatta-street in the earlier part of the week, with a feat of pedestrianism, which if it had been fully accomplished, would we believe, have been unequalled in the history of "walking gentlemen." The task which the pieman, or as he chooses to be intituled, the Sporting, Walking, Flying Pleman, imposed upon himself, was to walk 60 miles in 12 successive hours, for 6 consecutive days. This tremendous match against time was commenced on Monday morning last, the starting point being Beatson's Public-house, Parrametta road, from which he proceeded as far as Mrs. Thompson's house and then returned. A considerable number of sporting gentry in gigs and on horseback at-tended during the day to witness this walking curiosity. He was attired for the occasion in a light dress and jockey cap, and his face denoted that he was determined to achieve fame, and what is to him, after reputation in the pie line, the highest fame a sublunary mortal can attain. Away he started, attended by a crowd of ragged little rascals who ran at his heels, to whom and the woudering passers by, he would occasionally indulge in that style of street conversation, which has rendered him conspicuous in Sydney, and which some people have described, as "sounding his own trumpet."
The first twenty miles he accomplished in something over three hours and twenty minutes, when he stopped a quarter of an hour to breakfast, and then continued his Herculean task, which he accomplished on the first day with half an hour to spare. On Tuesday he was again successful, and appeared in the highest spirits, and confident of v On Wednesday morning he started again, and ac-complished the first half of his journey without flagging, but after that time his exertions began to tell, and his friends fancied he was becoming exhausted. He, however, remained confident, and expressed his perfect ability to win his backers' money. This, however, he was not permitted to prove for when within three hours of the end of his days pilgrimage, he was suddenly stopped by Inspector Higgins of the police, and placed in safe keeping. We are disposed to think that this was the prudent course, as the feat is evidently too great for human energies

INQUEST .- On Wednesday afternoon a coroner's enquiry took place in Mr. James Gannon's public house, the "Old Sportsman." corner of Phillip and Hunter streets, on the body of Bhuttum, aged 21 years, a native of Upper India, who died yesterday morning on board the Minerva, Captain Gatenby, lying off Campbell's Wharf. The following evidence was adduced:—John Sherriff, passenger per the Minerva, deposed: The deceased was also an immigrant per the same vessel; he was labouring under dysentery, for which he had medical treat-ment; he was confined to bed about forty or fifty days, about four days before death witness spoke to deceased; he did not complain of want of attention; there was a native doctor on board, who attended deceased. An European boy died of the same disease on the voyage, and there is one of the passengers ill on board the Minerva of the same disease now; witness did not think any other person on board had been ill except those Surgeon: Had examined the body of the deceased; there were no marks of violence on it; from the history of the case, in his opinion, death had been produced by natural causes. The jury returned a verdict of died by the visitation of God. At the suggestion of Mr. Silver, the man who was sick on board was, on the recommendation of the coroner to the Colonial Secretary, removed to the General Hospital.

"A mountain in labor was delivered of a mouse," saidone, "or rather of a magpye," said another of our sapient City Council, after listening to a speech of more than an hours' duration from one of its members, who according to his usual eustom, had taken his seat amongst them, when under the influence of something stronger than tea, and as is often the case with menunder such circumstances, contrive to conceive themselves very clever and eloquent; and persons of pigmy statue, to think themselves giants. One would presume from the lengthened giants. One would presume from the lengthened speech of this gentleman, as well as the strange contortions of face and muscle, together with his stretching his body to its utmost length; standing thus having lured his good master from his on tip-toe—striking the table with his clenched fist—his eyes almost "darting from their spheres," while he delivered the nonsense which called forth the above remarks, that he must have been under the pleasing delusion of having a giants' strength, and the will to use it like a giant, should any be bold enough to oppose him. It is really strange that the Council allow so much of their time to be wasted in listening to such a mountebank, whose talents might be valuable at Coppin's or Joe Simmons's, but altogether out of place in the City

> MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—On Monday last, as a etleman named Treeby, was travelling over Razor Back in his gig, he saw in the road what he supposed to be a dead tree, but on approaching nearer he perceived it to move, when oh! horrible to relate, he discovered his horse entwined in the folds of an immense snake, measuring upwards of thirty. feet in length. The poor creature writhing in agony soon fell a prey to the monster. Mr. Treeby, as may be supposed, (horror struck) jumped out of the vehicle and made off with all his speed to Mr. Vincent's farm, at the Cowpastures, where he arrived in such an exhausted state, that his life was for many hours dispaired of. Mr. Vincent immediately despatched five of his servants to the spot armed with guns, for the purpose of destroying if possible the alarming monster. On arriving there, nothing of the snake or horse was to be seen; the body of the gig with the wheels only remaining. After searching for nearly two hours, they discovered the monster under a rock in a gully about half a mile distant, lying extended and evidently in a torpid state, with one of the shafts of the gig portruding three feet out of its mouth; they immediately dispatched it without difficulty or resistance. On riping it open, the horse was found on its stomach entire, together with the harness and both shafts of the gig. The creature mea-sured thirty feet in length and eight in circumferance, and is to be seen at Mr. Vincent's, who intends to have it preserved and placed in the Museum of this City.—COMMUNICATED.

We have given insertion to some lines, in which Hyde Park Barrack and those celebrated Pistols are again brought forward. We are sick of both, as the public probably are by this time; but we were unwilling to reject them—as our friend is likely to be a valuable contributor—and poets of all degrees are as touchy as tinder. Some other communications however on the same subject, which have reference to personal matters, we must unhesitatingly decline, as this paper shall never with our consent, become the vehicle of scandal, or petty malice, to the assaults of which every man is open; for no one, they say, is a hero in the eyes of his valet—not even the Duke of Wellington, according to Miss Wilson's celebrated Memoirs of great

It is a singular circumstance that the first of November, stated on the authority of the almanack to be "All Saints Day," should be selected also for the election of the City Council, since there is no apparent connexion which we can trace, between the two—a Councillor, in general, bearing about as much resemblance to a saint, as he does to a wild

From the deal of Polling which was going on yesterday, one might have fancied that he had got into Poll-and—whilst the furious way in which some RUSHED towards the Hustings, gave them quite the look of Russians.

A certain official, celebrated for exclaimingwhat ship?"—when interrogating prisoners, was proceeding some time ago in his usual style, when the prisoner at the bar, who was rather a quaint old fellow, upon being asked when he came to the Old fellow, upon being asked when he came to the Colony, replied, "why, sir, nine years ago—per adventure." The beak, who had never heard before of the good ship "Adventure," immediately betook himself to an inspection of the indents; but with what success we have not keard,

What is a Teetotaller? A man who never takes single glass before or after dinner. What is a Temperance Man? One who is not quite so six-GULAR, but something more rational.

The colonial version of the motto " Pro Rege, loge, grege, is " Pro Rege, lege, G. G.