the prisoner said he had been assaulted first, but I did not see any marks on his person; I per-ceived a wound near to the left temple of Sloane's head; between it and the ear it was bleeding; I ge v also a scratch over his right eye; I took me both to the watch-house, and with assistince I dressed Sloane's wounds, and succeeded in stopping the blood; he fainted twice under the operation; his trousers, shirt, and waistcoat, were full of blood; on the way to the watch-house Sloane accused the prisoner of stabbing him; I recollect the prisoner coming to the watch-house and accusing Sloane of assaulting him in a public house about ten minutes before; I heard the cries of murder on the road side, where they were scuffling; I saw two spots of blood, but did no perceive any sharp instrument or glass bottles; I had a light; Sloane's wife and the prisoner's wife were standing close by, when myself and con-stable Stanley first arrived at the scene of action I searched diligently, and I could not find any instrument; it was a star-light night.

Examined by Mr. S. Stephen.—No one came

after me the night in question to inform me of the row, but on proceeding about half way I met my own wife, who was coming to give me information; I heard Sloane had been fighting about two hours and a half before with a man named Conroy the prisoner's house is nearest the watch-house there are two allotments between Sloane's and the mote part of William's Town: I recollect a rumour, about nine or ten months since, that the prisoner's house had been robbed; he laid the prisoner's house had been robbed; he had the robbery on Sloane; the prisoner was on one occasion assaulted by Sloane, and he was fined for it; I do not know what feeling Sloane has towards the prisoner; I never heard him make use of any ill expressions towards him: I have no greater intimacy with Sloane than any other inhabitant in William's Town; I was not directed on the ground where the appearance of struggling had taken place; the prisoner was present when Sloane said he had stabbed him; what his answer was I do not exactly recollect, but I think

swer was I do not exactly recollect, but I think it was, "that he did not."
Re-examined by the Crown Prosecutor.—
Sloane was very faint at the watch-house.
By His Honor.—It was about ten minutes be-

I heard the cries of murder, that the prisoner came to the watch-house and preferred a charge f assault against Sloane.

Constable William Stanley, attached to the

William's Town Police, corroborated the last witness' testimony, with the addition in his cross-examination, he admitted that the prisoner did say, "he had no knife, and that we (meaning the police), might search him;" the two wives were crying, but Sloane's wife threw a stone at the prisoner on the way to the watchhouse.

Thomas Sloane.—I am a cooper; I know the

prisoner at the bar: I saw him on the night of the 12th of May, as I was going home from a person's house named Hannen, where I had been to deliver a bill; I did not go into Lindsey's public-house; I did not see the prisoner there; my wife was with me; I had to pass the prisoner's house, to reach my own; on going up near to the prisoner's house, with my hands under the skirts of my coat, I heard a voice behind me, "heigh, hollon;" whilst in the very act of turning round to see from whence the voice proceeded, I saw the prisoner, who immediately stabbed me with some sharp instrument; I seized him by the right arm with one hand, with the other I laid hold of him by the collar of his coat; he tripped me; I fell beside him, and he rolled over me; he called out murder, when his wife came up; we held each other: his wife said. "Come away Mr. Jordan, for the constables are coming;" I never saw the prisoner all that day, and if Constable Drew has sworn I assaulted the prisoner before on that day, it is untrue : I cannot remember any thing after the constables came up, as a mad fainted; I did not strike the prisoner before he the constables came up, as I ha

Cross-examined by Mr. Sydney Stephen-Myself and the prisoner were neighbours; he accused me as the party who robbed him, on a former occasion, but not to my face; I am a peaceful man; I never struck any person in the eye, nor would not unless they struck me; I had drank two glasses of ale on the day in question; I was on a former occasion fined for an assault

cross-examination pursued by Mr. Stephen. His Honor decided that he could not enter

into the merits of any former assault, he could committed by the witness on the prisoner.

Examination continued-It is now more than six months since I was charged with the said assault; I was taken out of a vessel proceeding to Gipps Land, and tried for the assault; I did endeavour to get away; I had scarcely time to see who it was that was behind me, but I did see the prisoner and felt him stab me; I caught his right hand with my left; he tried to disen-gage himself, but I held him with my other hand the collar; he tried to throw me by tripping was stabbed: I did not see or hear the prisoner send any one for the constables; with his left hand he tried to draw me over his head; I swear positively I did not wayley the prisoner the even-ing in question, or assault him in the former part of the day; I do not know where Mr. Greig is at present; I have heard he is now residing at

By His Honor-I had not spoken to the prisoner for some time; not since I was fined; I seized him the moment he stabled me; I saw something in his hand, but cannot swear what it was; don't know when Mrs. Jordan came up; had not spoken to or seen the prisoner the day he stabbed me in the evening; had no fresh quarrel since I appeared at the police-office; was not then bound over; I have never preferred a charge agains him to the constables; I drank two more glasses at

Lindsey's.

W. J. Thomas, surgeon.—I attended the last witness on the 13th of May last, professionally; I found him suffering from a cut about three-quarters of an inch long and two inches in depth near to the left temple; from its appearance I considered the patient's life was in danger; it near to the left temple; from its appearance I considered the patient's life was in danger; it must have been inflicted with great violence; I should say it was done with some sharp cutting instrument; from the appearance of the orifice there must have been a great loss of blood, and the probabilities are, that if it had not been dressed soon after it was inflicted, death would have ensued from loss of blood; I am of opinion that the wound was not inflicted by the party falling down on a rock, or a piece of a broken bottle; if so, the wound would have taken a different direction; the wound must have been inflicted when the parties were standing opposite to each other, face to face, unless the perpetrator was a left-handed man; the wound was perfectly smooth, having every appearance of being in-

Cross-examined by Mr. Stephen.-The outward appearance of the wound appeared to be

to me at the watch-house, and said that Sloane had assaulted him opposite Lindsey's public-house; I did not believe what he said in conse-quence of knowing an ill-feeling existed between the parties, and the reason I did not interfere was, that I did not see the assault committed; I Mr. Joseph Creig, by Crown Prosecutor.—I saw the prisoner on the night in question at Lindsey's public house; I did not see any assault

Cross-examined by Mr. Stephen .- I saw Sloane and his wife at Lindsay's; he might not have seen the prisoner, and he might; they could not be above five yards apart; it was very dark.

By his Honor.—It could not be more than quarter of a minute between Sloane and his wife wishing me good night, and my meeting Jordan coming out of the public-house. It was about half-past eight o'clock.

Re-examined by Mr. Stephen.-I know Sloans to have been fighting that evening with a man named Conroy, but I did not see him commit any

Assault on the prisoner.

This closed the case for the crown.

Mr. Sidney Stephen addressed the Jury at some length for the prisoner. He admitted that there was no doubt that, on the evening in question, the prosecutor had received a serious in but by whom, or how, it was by no means certain. He contended that the first aggressor was Sloane, in as much as he had assaulted Jordan outside Lindsey's public house, some time prior to when the alleged injury was said to have been received. He contended that Jordan had no sufficient motive to commit the violence, in fact the whole the evidence went, in his, the learned counsels feeling towards the prisoner for some time, in consequence of being accused by the prisoner with having broken into his house ten months previously, the truth of which, the evidence of Sloane himself established beyond all doubt, and further he proves that he had been fined on a former occasion in the sum of two pounds and costs for assaulting the prisoner at the bar, and that with a pair of compasses; under these circumstances he called on the Jury to reflect well upon their verdict before they came to a final decision, for it was an offence of a most serious nature, and it was requisite they should devote their most serious attention to the merits of the evidence which had been that day adduced before them. The learned gentleman then argued at considerable length on the probabilities of the case, and on concluding

called the following witnesses.

Mrs. Bridget Drew.—I recollect going in quest of my husband who was a constable at the request of the prisoner. Cross-examined by the Crown Prosecutor .-

heard Sloane cry out murder.
Dr. Cussen.—I have known the prisoner for the last six years; on one occasion I had more particularly than any other. It was his humane and kind treatment to a poor man when he was laying very ill in a destitute situation, and whom he took into his place. I am of opinion that the wound alluded to, might have been inflicted with

a piece of bone or glass.

Cross-examined by the Crown Prosecutor—I should be at a loss to account how the wound could have heen inflicted, if no bone or glass could be found; but that it was done by some harp instrument. I have no doubt of.

William Latham—I resided some time since at William's Town, as clerk in the Water Policeoffice; I never heard any harm of the prisoner; I always considered him an honest, quiet, inoffen

sive, humane man.

Cross-examined by the Crown Prosecutor.—I

I never heard any harm of the prisoner.

James Conroy—I am a baker, residing at William's Town; I know the prisoner; I always considered him a man of quiet and human

Cross-examined by the Crown Prosecutor.— am not on good terms with Sloane; I was fined £2 some time since for assaulting him. This closed the defence, and the Crown Prose-

cutor having replied—
His Honor summed up, and in putting the case to the Jury perspicuously explained the law of the case, as regarded the two counts in the indictment; the jury must be satisfied, before they could convict the prisoner on the first count, that e intended to commit murder; if they thought that in cuse of death the crime would in law only have amounted to manslaughter, then they could only find the prisoner guilty of an assault with an intent to commit some grievous harm. There was an Act of Parliament by which that point was guided; but it was a point which required their most serious attention, involving as it did
The Crown Prosecutor objected to the mode of community at large. His Honor concluded by recapitulating the whole of the evidence, commenting on it as he proceeded, and leaving it to the Jury to say whether the prisoner was guilty

The Jury then retired, and after an absence of nearly an hour, returned into court, finding the prisoner guilty on the minor count, accompanied

with a strong recommendation to mercy.

The court then adjourned till ten o'clock on

Tuesday, June 17th. 1845.

The Court opened at twenty minutes past 10, when His Honor the Resident Judge took his

The following Jury were empanelled:— Messrs. Michael M'Namara, John Miller, James Murphy (foreman), James Mundell, William Mortimer, John McDonald Jacob Marks Geo Mould, James May, George M'Donald, and William Monger.
William Swords was indicted for having,

the evening of the 9th day of June last, or early on the morning of the 10th, feloniously and burglariously entered the dwelling-house of James Brown, residing at Geelong, and stolen there-from two pillows, value 5s; two blankets, value

rom two phlows, value 5s; two blankers, value 5s; swo sheets, value 5s; and 1 quilt, of the value of 5s. The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

James Brown deposed—I am a householder in Geelong; I am acquainted with the prisoner at the bar; I recollect the night laid in the indictment, on which occasion I discovered the prisoner in my bedroom and the window raised; this was

By the prisoner—You were in liquor, but not stupidly drunk; I would not allow any man to come and raise my window. I was perfectly By His Honor.-I retired to bed about 10

o'clock that evening; it was about 1 o'clock when I discovered the prisoner in my bedroom. William Hutt—I am watch-house keeper at Geelong; I recollect the prisoner being brought

watch-house; I did not consider hi

This was the case for the Crown. The prisoner called no witnesses, and in his defence declared his innocence, and said that no party could receive any justice at Geelong, for that they would do as they like there; he had a large family to support, and since he had been in the colony he had never been guilty of a breach of the laws, though he had certainly been accuse

ward appearance of the wound appeared to be three quarters of an inch, the bottom part of the wound was wide, which must haver been occasioned by a second thrust of the knife; in a slanting direction the wound was two inches; it was in the direction of one of the temple arteries; in some casea of apoplexy, blood is taken from the temple artery by a surgeon who ties it up immediately after the operation; my real impression is, that it was not inflicted by a bone, but by a knife.

Constable Drew, recalled, and examined by his Honor.—It was about ten minutes before I hierard the cries of murder, that the prisoner came is and said that Sloane is the more of the said order, with intent to defraud G. Nicholwith uttering with intent to defraud G. Nichol-

The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Mr. I. Marks, one of the jurors, asked exemption from sitting in this case, on the ground that

he had, on a former occasion, been a witness against the prisoner, which was granted.

W. J. Sugden, chief constable, deposed that

Nicholson; the cheque now produced he received from Mr. Nicholson.

Mr. G. Nicholson, by the Crown Prosecutor-I recollect the prisoner at the bar coming into my shop, on the evening of the 18th of April, and requesting me to cash a cheque for him; it being unusual for me to do so, I asked him if he wanted any groceries, and from whom he got the cheque; he replied he might require groceries in the morning, and that Captain Cain gave him the cheque; I eventually gave him £2 cash, and an IOU for £1; he endorsed the cheque as "Henry Watson," in whose favour it was drawn; I never saw him before; he said he resided near the Farmer's Hotel; the following morning he returned and told me he was going to the bush, and would not return for a day or two; I sent the cheque to the bank and it was dishonored; the prisoner at the bar is the party from whom I received the cheque; I am positive he is the

Cross-examined by the prisoner.—I noticed nothing in your manner when you came to my shop that excited my suspicion.

James Cain, Esq., merchant.—The cheque produced is not in my hand writing; I have an account open at the Union Bank; I have funds

there; never had any dealings with the prisoner.

Nigel Gresley, accountant of the Union Bank.

Captain Cain keeps an account at the Union

This closed the case for the Crown.

In his defence, the prisoner said, he did not deny altering the cheque, but denied all knowledge of it being a forgery—he called no witesses. His Honor summed up, and the Jury after a

few moments consideration, returned a verdict of guilty on the 3rd count, and not guilty on the 1st and 2nd. Remanded. This man was tried and convicted at the last April Sessions for a similar offence, and received a sentence of seven years transportation, which

santence had been cancelled by the Sydney Judges, on the grounds of its being contrary to In re Regina v. Downs .- The Crown Prosecutor moved, on affidavit, that this trial might be postponed till the next sessions, on the ground

that he could not place Downs at the bar in con-sequence of the absence of one of the principal witnesses for the Crown (a Mrs. Candy) being near her accouchment.

Mr. S. Stephen made no objection to the mo-

tion, but submitted that he was prepared to allow the affidavit of Mrs. Candy to be read, and to the amount of Mrs. Candy to be read, and to forego his right of cross examination, and let the trial proceed at once, or he was ready with bail.

A long desultory argument ensued between the counsel, but His Honor decided that the Crown Prosecutor had a right to refuse bail if he thought

Prosecutor had a right to refuse but it he thought proper, and therefore ordered the trial to be postponed till next sessions.

Jumes Gillegan, stood indicted for having on the 12th day of May last, feloniously carried away one Sophia Lavinia Ellerby, out of the possession of her mother Sarah Ann Ellerby, she being under the age of sixteen years.

of her mother Saran Ann Energy, she being under the age of sixteen years.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty; he was defended by Mr. S. Stephen.

The Crown Prosecutor, said the indictment was laid under the 20 sec., 9 Geo. iv. chap 31.

Sarah Ann Ellerby .-- I know the prisoner; have a daughter named Sophia Lavina Ellerby; she is thirteen years and five months old; I recollect the night of the 12th of May: I was absent on that day; I returned about six or seven in the evening; I lest my two daughters in charge of the house, Sophia Lavinia, the elder, and Harriet the younger; on leaving I ordered the youngest to look after the eldest, because she had absconded on a former occasion; the prisoner had been forbid to hold any connexion with her; on my return, I missed Sophia Lavina, and she was absent for three weeks; during which time I daily applied to the prisoner to tell me where she was, and he said she was in service; I told him if he would only tell me where she was, I would say nothing about it; he once lodged with me: my daughter on a former occasion was in the service Mrs. Taylor; she left and went and re-sided with the prisoner at New Town as man and wife, this was without my consent; I never applied to the prisoner for any money during my

daughters absence, nor received any from him.

Cross-examined—I am generally better know when smoking my pipe, by the name of Polly me; I have made my appearance at the Police-office on several occasions, but it was against my will: I never was committed as a vagrant that I

The Crown Prosecutor objected to this line of

Examination continued—My daughter was born in Van Diemen's Land about thirteen years ago; I have no proof of her exact age; I have not her register; I never applied to the prisoner for any money; I swear I never have employed my daughter, Sophia Lavinia, to go out and decomen into my house; I have never encouraged any parties at my house except my lodgers, and those I wash for, to have anything to drink; the beauty-spot under my eye I inflicted myself, the day after I was summoned, with a piece of wood; I was smoking a pipe outside the Police-office on Thursday last; a dark-colored man did come to

my house.

The Crown Prosecutor again objected to this mode of cross-examination.

His Honor decided that, in a case of this sort,

was requisite to shew, if possible, if the mother be a person of bad repute.

Examination continued—I did not on the ccasion of the black man's visit expose any part

of my person to him. Crown Prosecutor perceiving several fe males in court, here suggested the propriety of their leaving the court during the cross-examina-tion of this witness.

Examination continued-My daughter engaged herself to Mrs. Taylor; she remained in Mrs. T.'s service only five or six days; I never placed my daughter's hand in that of the prisoner; I swear positively that the reason my daughter left my place, and went into Mrs. Taylor's service, was not on occasion of one of my lodgers at-tempting to commit a rape on her; I never cohabited with the prisoner as his wife, but I have slept in the same room with him.

Harriet Ellerly (an interesing looking girl, about 8 or 9 years old)—I know the prisoner; I recol-lect my mother cautioning me to look after my sister Sophia Lavinia, and not let her run away with the prisoner; a man named George Sweetman was also present; the prisoner came and gave man was also present; the prisoner came and gave me two pence, to go and purchase apples, on my return both him and my sister were gone; I recol-lect about a week ago a black man coming to my mother's house; I did not see him or any other party take any improper liberties with my mother at that or any other time.

Cross-examined by Mr. S. Stephen-I never applied to the prisoner, by my mother's directions, for money except for what he was answerable for a party named Ned in Van Diemen's Land.

George Sweatman-I am a labouring man; l know the mother of Sophia Lavinia Ellerly: I recollect about seven o'clock on the evening of the 12th of May last, the prisoner coming to Mrs.
Ellerly's house, and Sophia Lavinia going out a
walking with him; I have heard more than once
the mother check the daughter for holding any communication with the prisoner; I have never cohabited with Mrs. Sarah Ann Ellerly; I have been a lodger of her's for about two months

Cross-examined by Mr. S. Stephen—I never slept in the same room with Mrs. Ellerly; the mother and her two daughters always slept in one room together.
By His Honor—I did not see the daughter for

months after she left with the prisoner. Alice Blessington—I am a dress-maker, and reside in Elizabeth-street; I know the prisoner at a party to work for me, I said I should like to see an increasing domestic population in the bush. first, on doing so, I took her out of charitable

motives. motives.

Cross-examined by Mr. S. Stephen—During the time I had her, I never saw any impropriety in her conduct; she was a very good girl whilst she remained with me; I never allowed her to go

This closed the case for the crown. This closed the case for the crown.

Mr. Sidney Stephen rose, and in a very luminous and appropriate speech, addressed the Jury on behalf of the prisoner, and having concluded, proceeded to call the following witnesses. Sophia Lavinia Ellerby, examined by Mr. Stephen—I am daughter of Sarah Ann Ellerby; I have known the prisoner about ten months;

have been in service; Miss Blessington has been teaching me to make straw honnets; three days after I left my mother, I went to reside with her (Miss B.); the reason I left my mother's house was in consequence of her wanting me to drink and sleep with men, and other bad ways; I used to bring in drink for her; my mother placed my left hand in the prisoner's right, and said he might do as he liked with me; I left my mother on Monday evening because she brought a bullock-driver into the house, and wanted me to sleep with him, and as I would not, she struck me on the head, and I then left; the prisoner was also gone, but I ran after him; on the night I left I went across the river into the bush; I remained by myself all day, and at night the prisoner was with me; he did not take me away, and when I came up to him he advised me to return; on Wednesday night he took me to Miss

Blessington's.
Cross-examined by the Crown Prosecutor-The prisoner took me to Miss Blessington's; he also put me across the river, and remained all night with me; I told Mr. Sugden's servant that my mother was a drunkard, and that if they would let the prisoner out of prison, I would go in for seven years; I resided at New Town in the service of Mrs. Taylor; she sent me out for an errand, and I left; my mother joined our hands before I went to New Town; my mother used to reep me locked up, and give me nothing to eat; the prisoner gave me money to buy ribbon for my bonnet; the prisoner used to visit me for about an hour and a half of an evening at Miss Blessingwith the prisoner.

By His Honor—My mother said to me there is a bullock-driver from your brother, and he wants to speak to you; I refused to go; I saw him standing in an empty house; my mother gave me a slap on the head and sent me in; I then went away.

By Crown Prosecutor.—I have had no conversation with Hewett the mate of the steamer;

Mrs. Turner spoke to me about this case and advised me not to be afraid, but to speak the truth; Mr. Sugden told me I was to be in attendance at the trial; a party called at Mr. Sugden's, and told me I should have to give my evidence here to-day; I saw the same party speaking at the police office to the prisoner; I am fifteen years of age; I have not always been under the protection of my mother; my sister to-day said no to many things; she ought to have said yes; one of which was, that the deaf man had not slept with my nother, and I say he did; part of her stateme was correct, the other incorrect: I heard it. I was in Court; whenever the steamer came in, my mother sent me down to the prisoner for money and when I refused to go, she sent my sister; is would never have left the protection of my mo-ther had she behaved to me as a mother ought he prisoner used no violence, or held out any in ducement, to induce me to leave my home, but he advised me not to come after him, as it would

Re-examined by Mr. S. Stephen .- I have had some communication with the gentleman with the large whiskers (Crown Solicitor) respecting the

ease to-day.

By his Honor.—It was in the presence of my mother, sister, deaf man, and the prisoner, (in our house in Flinder's Lane) that my mother placed my hand in his; this occurred about six or eight weeks after I first became acquainted with the

George Swindell, sergeant in the police, sworn
-Deposed, that he knew Sarah Ann Ellerby, and that she was a bad character; she was a pros-titute, a habitual drunkard, and a liar; he had known her as such for the last nine years.

Several witnesses were called, the whole of vhom spoke of the prosecutrix being a woman o

bad repute. This closed the defence. capitulated the leading parts of the evidence. The jury after an absence of fifty minutes acquitted the prisoner, observing they did so, as they could not place any reliance on the testimony prosecutrix.

The crown prosecutor having another charge to prefer against him, he was remanded till this norning. The court was then adjourned till ten o'clock

this morning.

Original Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Melbourne Courier. Str.,—Fixity of Tenure!! Fixity of Tenure!!! What a ridiculous idea says the editor of the "Patriot." What absurdities of the "Prince Herdsmen," and the "Prince Shepherds," quoth the great would-be champion of "My Gentle Public." What a splendid "Farce" echoes the addition of the Sudaya Marging Chronicle, it would editor of the Sydney Morning Chronicle, it would be to do the squatters—the pillars of the Colony of New South Wales. The Squatters—the of New South Wales. The Squatters—the hinges upon which turn the future prospects of Port Phillip justice. Unto those who only read the Port Phillip Patriot here, or the Morning Chronicle in Sydney, the Squatters appear as a grasping, avaricious, and selfish people; aiming at riding rough shod over their fellow colonists, and recognitive the whole of the territory for and monopolizing the whole of the territory for the benefit of the few, to the prejudice of the many. Now, for the sake of argument, suppose the squatters were granted "Fixity of Tenure," on the following terms:—That any person pos-sessing stock, be assigned by an impartial Crown Land Commissioner as much land, taking the seasons into consideration, as would feed his stock, and the increase of three years. Should the stock holder not dispose of his surplus stock, he would be driven to seek another run, and thus contribute to the crown revenue. But when we see the power placed in the hands of the Crown Commissioners abused, by, as is too notorious glaring favouriteism, then we naturally becom indignant, and cry out for a change in the system. But how should the change be effected, so as to render it a public benefit? Why! By taking out of their hands the unlimited powers they possess, and making them responsible to an elective government. Thus effectively neutra-

lizing their present oppressive, unconstitutional, and Algerina modes of justice. and Algerine modes of justice.

Then, allowing Fixity of Tenure. How would the community be benefitted? The answer is, first—That instead of so many make shift huts, and tenements; the Squatter being certain of a long lease of his land, would make his first place of abode a real homestead. Secondly—It would promote a natural desire of establishing himself as a rational, and civilized member of society; enjoying the comforts of his own domestic circle, and completely applications the present system of and completely annihilating the present system of bush celibacy, that only tends to cause a retrograde movement in civilization. Thirdly—The Squatters having families to rear, and educate, would as a matter of course feel it their imperativ duty, to cause by their united efforts, to be erected schools for the education of their growing children, and places of worship for themselves and families, and provision made for the maintenance of their pastors, and masters. Fourthly-The increase o population and their wants, in the country, would bring about a large increase in the demand of all articles of consumption for their uses; consewas, that I did not see the assault committed; I desired him to go home and not to interfere with him that evening, but to go to a magistrate in the prisoner, which was granted.

W. J. Sugden, chief constable, deposed that morning and have him bound over; I did not see Sloane before that evening.

We should that the bar; he was at my house about 4 or 5 weeks before I appeared at the Police office, when he against the prisoner, which was granted.

W. J. Sugden, chief constable, deposed that he apprehended the prisoner at the bar on a charge of uttering a forged cheque upon Mr. G.

We should that the bar; he was at my house about 4 or 5 weeks before I appeared at the Police office, when he asked me would I take care of a girl that had a quently the various manufacturers and artizans, in the country, would seek before I appeared at the Police office, when he cannot be about 4 or 5 weeks before I appeared at the Police office, when he asked me would I take care of a girl that had a quently the various manufacturers and artizans, in the country, would be acharity to take her, and as I wanted

An increasing comesuc population of the towns increased by the demands of the country would bring about the desired consummation of the increase of a healthy agricultural population.—

More farms would be cultivated for the raising of produce to supply the consumption of the towns. The farmers meeting with encouragement, would of themselves tend materially to advance

the benefits of trade generally, by their own increased means of purchasing many articles of luxury, of which they are now obliged to deny themselves.

Thus a very small share of natural sagacity is required to know in what the benefits of "Fixty of Tenure" would consist. If the promotion of the useful arts—the r claiming of the present state of society in the country—the establishing of domestic fivesides, and domestic girles—the of domestic firesides, and domestic circles—the rearing of virtuous families, and encouragement held out to colonial enterprise, and industry are benefits; then let us have Fixity of Tenure. It not, oppress the Squatter, drive him from the country—trude and commerce. The merchant, and the artizan must follow, and leave the country as they found it, a desert and a wilderness.

Your's respectfully,
TYRO.

Melbourne, June 10th, 1845. [Our correspondent has no occasion to be alarmed; the Patriot is obviously licking up its vomit as fast as decency will permit. On Monday our contemporary gulped up, "fixity of tenure," and in a day or two, we dare say, if he is only let alone, he will swallow "the right of pre-emption."—ED. M. C.]

"OURSELVES."

To the Editor of the Melbourne Courier. Sin,—Travel has not mended you, nor misortune, nor un emulous desire forcune, nor an emulous desire to correct old vices on appearing in a new dress. You resume your abandoned motto, the promise to speak truth, ("I am in the place,) &c.," and with it your never abandoned practice of falsehood. You deprecate calumny in the abstract, you complain of calumny inflicted upon yourself, and you sulumniate me, all in a breath. I never wrote, nor was in any manner connected with the writing of any letter to any person in Sydney of which you were the subject. I did not know of the existence of the person who you designate as my correspondent. I never had any participation my correspondent. I never had any participation whatever in any attempt to get Alderman Kerr to carry up to Sydney a parcel of the "dinner scene" caricatures. Every syllable respecting me in the paragraph I refer to is a groundless falsehood, and the intense baseness of the invention points to you as its probable author.

17th June, 1845. [Air. Curr must excuse us for asking him to look again at the paragraph he writes of in such very courteous terms. We do not think he will there find it stated that he had any participation in the attempt to get Alderman Kerr to carry up to Sydney a parcel of the "dinner scene carica-tures"—that was the work of his brother-in-arms, Mr. George Cavenagh. But we did say, and reiterate it, notwithstanding Mr. Curr's denial,for men in his circumstances must not expect to receive the privileges of the station they have forfeited—that Mr. Edward Curr was a party to noriented—that Mr. Edward Curr was a party to the sending up of an epistle, such as we spoke of, to the person we referred to; which epistle, moreover, contained within its folds one of those same caricatures. Personal cognizance of the fact, of course, we have not; but we know it on evidence, which we would at any time believe in preference to Mr. Edward Curr's, and which we receive the more readily in this instance, that we know Mr. Curr to be quite capable of embarking in any dirty work of the kind.—Eo. M. C.]

For Sydney,

TO SAIL IN ALL THIS WEEK. HE A 1 fust-sailing British-built brig "PRINCESS ROYAL," 350 tons register, Captain Reed, will leave for Sydney as stated above. For passage, either cubin or steerage, her accommodations being very superior, and the Contain on heard on to.

apply to the Captain on board, or to
DUNLOP, MACNAB, & CO. Melbourne, 16th June, 1845.

Wanted to Purchase.

quantity, for which cash will be paid, at per head or per lb., as may be agreed upon with the undersigned. M. W. MORTIMER.

Collins and William-streets, June 16, 1845.

Notice to Debtors.

THE Undersigned having ceased to possess any interest in the Port Phillip Patriot newspaper, it is necessary that persons indebted to him on account of that journal should take immediate measures for the settlement of the various amounts, in order to the winding up of the accounts.

All sums due to the Patriot office to the 31st March, 1845, must be paid at the Melbourne Courier office, Collins-street, adjoining the Bank of Australasia. WILLIAM KERR.

Melbourne, 16th June, 1845.

THE Undersigned having disposed of his Tannery and Currier's business to Messrs. Pattinson and Thompson, they now have from this date the exclusive right of receiving all moneys due to him while in the above business, and whose receipt will be binding on WILLIAM JOHNSON.

Melbourne, May 22d, 1845.

ATTINSON AND THOMPSON respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage of Mr. Johnson's friends. Mr. Pattinson having rom the commencement of the South Yarra Cannery, had the management of its mechan department, begs to assure the public generally, that with the co-operation of his purtner Mr. Thompson, the business will henceforward be so conducted as to warrant a liberal share of their

South Yarra Tannery Warehouse, ?

To the Public.

J. C. PASSMORE. PAINTER, PAPER-HANGER, &c. &c.,

Corner of Queen & Little Collins-streets, BEGS to inform his friends and the public in general, that in order to meet the economising spirit of the times, he has reduced his terms, and is determined to execute all work intrusted to his care, in a style, and at prices, which will defy competition in the colony.

Plain and Fancy House and Sign Painting, Writing, Graining, &c., &c., in all its branches. Walls colored in appearance equal to oil painting.
Melbourne, 14th June, 1845.

Conveyance of Wool from Maneroo.

NE SHILLING AND SIXPENCE per Hundred will be the freight from Boyo Town to Sydney this Season.

Notice of Removal. Undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he has removed to the corner of Queen and Collins-streets, opposite the Union

> JOHN HOOD, Druggist.

Thomas Mickle.

SADDLER, COLLAR, AND HARNESS MAKER. (Opposite Kirk's Horse Bazaar,)

A VAILS himself of the present favourable A opportunity to apprise his country friends, and the Melbourne public, that he continues to carry on his business as above described, and trusts that the satisfaction he has already given to his numerous supporters, will ensure him a further continuance of their favours, which it vill be his constant endeavour to merit. Melbourne, June 14, 1845.

Hamilton's Old Established SADDLERY WAREHOUSE.

COLLINS-STREET,

THOMAS HAMILTON begs respectfully to apprise his numerous patrons, that he is now opening a fresh assortment of new and Fashionable Saddlery, received by the latest arrivals, which he will dispose of upon the old principle, viz. quick sale, and moderate profit. Collins-street, June 14, 1845.

(Opposite the new Union Bank)

F. M'DONNELL.

Tailor, Draper, & Hatter, AS just opened a few cases of superior Beaver Huts, from the celebrated house of Joseph Cooper & Co., also a few dozen of the fine French satin hats at astonishingly low

TWEEDS!! TWEEDS!! ENGLISH & COLONIAL

TWEEDS!!! A large assortment suitable for Gents,' fine and Rich, funcy, plain, and figured, satin and shawl pattern Vestings, for the present season at

very low prices.

A suit of clothes made to order on the shortest

Opposite S. & R. Gregory's,

New Fancy and Straw Bonnets.

UST Received by the undersigned, a superior lot of Bonnets, in all sizes, at extremely CAMPBELL AND MORRISON. Argyle House, 14th June, 1845.

ANNAND, SMITH & CO., Corner of Collins and Queen-streets. AVE just received, ex William Storeld and Princess Royal
One thousand flasks Florence oil, and ten jars

ditta Three hundred gallons rectified spirits of tar Jordan, Valencia, and shell almonds Muscatell and pudding raisins and figs Preserved ginger, lemon, orange and citron peel Fifty tons West India and ration sugar and

crushed lumps
One hundred bushels Cape barley, also pearl barley and sago
hee thousand chests and boxes tea, many of them

suitable for family use
Treacle, jams, jellies, ketchup, pickles, and olives Carraway and coriander, canary, flax, and garden seeds Clover and lucerne, and trefoil

They have bought up Mr. Hague's stock of snuff, also, cigars, tobacco, and Dutch pipes Chloride of Lime Pearl ashes, arsenic, corrosive sublimate, and rosin New Scotch oatmeal, arrowroot

Gunpowder and shot, tur, turpentine, and pitch Sperm and black oil, matches and night lights Castor oil, senna, salts, and other medicines With a general assortment of articles required by settlers and families Wax, sperm, and composition candles Fresh salmon, dairy and coarse salt

London, colonial, and patent starch Expected early, hot West India pickles Liquid blacking, carbonate ammonia, logwood Shumac, lamp, and ivory black, vitriol and copneras

Children's Books.

EX 'WILLIAM STOVELD,' AND ON SALE AT THE STORES OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SCHOOL BOOKS. PRIMERS, viz.,—Weald's, Davis's, London, Richardson's, Derby, Walker's new, Parley's, &c., &c. Spelling books, viz., Murray's, Mavor's, Vyses, Fenning's, &c., &c. Guy's Catechisms of Grammar, History, Geo-

graphy, Old and New Testament, &c. Watts' Divine and Moral Songs, Barbauld's Hymus Burfoot's Sketches of the Animal Kingdom Scrap Sheets, &c., &c., and a large assortment of children's colored books.

INSTRUCTIVE AND AMUSING GAMES. Dissected Maps of the World, Europe, Asia, Australasia, &c.
Dissected Games, Elements of House Building,
Chain of Events in English History, Mirucles

of Christ, &c., &c. Bett's series of Interrogatory Gumes, Amusements in Natural History, &c., &c.
EDWARD SAYCE. Bourke-street, June 16.

Saddlery, ex "William Stoveld," JOHN R. PASCOE,

SADDLER, &c.

ESPECTFULLY announces that he has now open for Sale an extensive assortment of Saddlery.

Ironnongery, on the most advantageous terms. Collins-street, 14th June, 1845,

Dairy Cows, Steers, and mixed Cattle.

OR Sale by Auction, at the Market Yards, on Friday first, at half-past twelve o'clock, Twenty prime Dairy Cows

Fifteen Steers for yoking Forty mixed cattle consisting of quiet broken in Cows and calves Ton very fas Bullocks, and a lot of yearling Forty superior fine woolled Rams, daily expected. steers and heifers

Wanted to Purchase. NE Thousand Ewes, with a station capable of carrying four thousand. Apply to HUGH GLASS,

THOMAS KISSOCK.

Sales by Auction. Weekly Horse Sale.

MR. J. B. KIRK

WILL Sell by Auction, at the Hor. Bazaar, on Friday, the 20th June, a re superior lot of good hacks, cabs, draught hara

brood mares, &c., &c.
Terms at Sale.

June 16th, 1845.