The Maitland Mercury,

AND HUNTER RIVER GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. V. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1847. No. 304.

The MAITLAND MERCURY *is published twice a week, viz., on Saturday and Wednesday Mornings.*——TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: *9s. per quarter, or 8s. if paid in advance. The quarters end on the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December, respectively; at which periods* only *can subscribers resign, by giving due notice. Persons desirous of subscribing during the currency of the quarter will only be charged from the date of their commencing. Single Numbers, 4½d.*——TERMS OF ADVERTISING: *3s. for the first inch (nine lines) and under, and 1s. for every additional inch, each insertion. The number of insertions to be stated on advertisements, or they will be inserted till countermanded, and charged accordingly. New advertisements will be received up to* three *o'clock, p. m., on Tuesdays and Fridays: orders for alteration or withdrawal must be sent in before four o'clock, p. m., on Mondays and Thursdays. Advertisements from non-subscribers must be paid for previous to insertion.——All instructions to be in writing.*

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE "MERCURY" OFFICE has been REMOVED to the Premises at the corner of High and Hunter-streets, West Maitland, recently occupied by Mr. B. Russell.

April 13th, 1847.



THE IRON STEAMER *THISTLE*

Will make Three Trips per week during the time the *Rose* is laid up for repairs, on and after the 1st May; leaving Morpeth every

TUESDAY, THURSDAY, & SATURDAY MORNING, at Eight o'clock; and Sydney

EVERY EVENING OF THE SAME DAYS, at Ten o'clock.

N.B.—The above vessel starts from Mr. Anlaby's Wharf on THURSDAYS,

JOHN ANLABY, Agent;

And from the H. R. S. N. Co.'s. Wharf every TUESDAY and SATURDAY,

567 JAMES TAYLOR, Agent.

Maitland Hospital Bazaar.

THE LADIES who have kindly exerted themselves for the benefit of the above Institution, and intend taking Stalls for the Bazaar, to take place on the 9th of June next ensuing, are respectfully requested to send in their names to the Secretary, Mr. John Kingsmill, East Maitland, on or before Thursday next, the 4th day of June, when the Committee will meet at the Court-house, East Maitland, to Draw Lots for the respective Stalls for the Ladies—or the lot may be drawn by any friend that can make it convenient to attend. All contributions for the Bazaar will be received by Mr. John Kingsmill, the Secretary; and by Mr. Gorrick, the Treasurer of the Hospital, and W. Lipscomb, Druggist, West Maitland.

By order of the Bazaar Committee,

W. LIPSCOMB,

709 Sec. pro. tem.

Notice.

THE BUSINESS CONNEXION between Messrs. ADAM NIXON and JABEZ BUNTING CHAMBERS, of Singleton, has terminated this 22nd day of May, 1847, by mutual consent.

A. NIXON.

J. B. CHAMBERS.

Witness—JH. LEDSAM, Auctioneer. 696

Stolen Cheques.

THE Public are cautioned against taking the following CHEQUES, drawn by the undersigned on account of John Eales, Esq., viz.:—

	£	s.	d.
Dated April 22nd—In favor of Hy. Soffis, for	3	18	0
Dated May 15th, No. 9—In favor of Jno. Harwood, for	1	16	0

693 CHAS. H. HUMPHREY.

Ten Pounds Reward.

LOST, from Segenhoe, a Bay HORSE, black points, square tail, branded F MR HAP near shoulder.

A Black FILLY, long tail, small white spots on forehead, branded like two horse-shoes conjoined, horse-shoe over, near shoulder.

If Stolen, a reward of Ten Pounds will be given upon conviction of the thief or thieves; if Strayed, Two Pounds, on application to Messrs. D. Cohen & Co., West Maitland; Mr. T. Dangar, Scone; or Mr. D. M'Lennan, Worrialdo. 558

Two Pounds Reward.

LOST, at Peel's River, in February last, a BAY MARE, with a Filly Foal by her side; the Mare is branded A on near shoulder, and had a very long tail; last seen at Quinlen's Stores, Armidale, New England. Two Pounds reward will be paid to any person delivering the Mare and Foal at Mr. Jenkins's Station, New England, or Peel's River. 671

Two Pounds Reward.

STOLEN OR STRAYED, from Armidale, New England, about the month of July last, a DARK CHESNUT MARE, with a white stripe on forehead, branded CC near shoulder. The above reward will be paid on recovery of the Mare, on application to

GEORGE MILLS,

Carlyle's Gully.

New England, 16th May, 1847. 672

To Carpenters.

WANTED, a MAN as ROUGH CARPENTER, and to make himself generally useful. Liberal wages will be given. Apply to

WM. NICHOLSON.

West Maitland, 28th May, 1847. 700

Stockmen Wanted.

FIVE STOCKMEN WANTED, to take CATTLE to the Barwin. Apply to Mr. Helenus Scott, at Glendon. 708

WANTED, a respectable YOUNG WOMAN as GENERAL SERVANT in a small family. Apply to

MRS. HOPKINS,

High-street, West Maitland.

25th May, 1847. 682

WANTED, in the COOLAH DISTRICT, an AGENT for the *Maitland Mercury*.

Applications to be addressed to Mr. R. Jones, *Mercury* Office.

To Farmers.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, for exportation, ENGLISH MALTING BARLEY, in any quantities. It must be sound and free from damaged grains.

ALSO,

A few hundred weight of prime LUCERNE SEED, warranted to grow.

HENRY FERRIS,

Agent, 103, Pitt-street, Sydney.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, at the Paterson Township, that first-rate elegantly furnished House known as the "PATERSON HOTEL," with Coach-house, Stables, and Brewery. To an industrious respectable man, of small capital, the rent will be very moderate. For particulars (if by letter post-paid) apply to F. Wilson, Esq., Leitrim. New Town, near Sydney; or to W. Dun, Esq., Paterson.—A License has been granted for next year. 679

TO BE LET, within a very short distance of Maitland, an excellent FARM for Grazing and Tillage. Apply (if by letter post-paid) to

EDW. D. DAY,

Maitland.

14th May, 817. 628

Morpeth.

TO LET, those Extensive and STONE STORES at Morpeth, now in the occupation of Mr. John Anlaby, which contain three well and secure boarded floors. Length of the Store, about 90 feet; breadth, about 30; with an extensive Wharf of 100 feet, more or less, where the iron steamer *Thistle* now lays. For further particulars apply to Mr. John Hillier, Morpeth, if by letter post-paid. The above Stores and Wharf can be Let for one year or more. 637

TO LET, the SHOP now occupied by Dr. Beardmore, containing 4 rooms, with a Detached Kitchen and a Well. Possession can be given on the 1st day of June next. Application to be made to

I. GORRICK,

634 West Maitland.

TO LET, on CLEARING LEASES, about 14 FARMS, containing from 20 to 40 Acres each, situate on that splendid estate known as "Wyllie's Flat," within three miles of the prosperous township of Singleton.

For further particulars apply to the proprietor, G. T. Loder, Esq.; or to Mr. E. Ogg, Singleton (if by letter, post-paid). 632

MR. F. J. BEARDMORE, SURGEON, having REMOVED from Maitland to Morpeth, will feel obliged by all Accounts owing to him being paid to Mr. Lipscomb, Druggist.

May 28, 1847. 689

Notice of Removal.

MR. HENRY FERRIS having REMOVED his place of business from 103, York-street, to his Stores, Pitt-street, near the Theatre, requests all communications may in future be addressed there.

Sydney, May 27, 1847.

FOR SALE, 3,000 Head of CATTLE, a mixed herd; a superior lot, and well bred, now running in the Cassilis district.

150 Head of HORSES, having the blood of Toss, Trumpet, Dover, Ackbar, and Cap-a-pie; to be seen at Glendon.

1200 Acres of LAND, at Dalkeith, near Cassilis, on which stand the township and suburban allotments.

The "CROWN" INN, at Branxton, Anvil Creek, on the public road, half-way between Maitland and Singleton, only lately built, and in full occupation.

200 ACRES, at Branxton, Anvil Creek, including building and suburban allotments.

133 ACRES, one mile from West Maitland, with a substantial Cottage of six rooms; a Stable of five stalls, two loose boxes, and harness room; a Garden. The land is divided into four paddocks.

The "UNION" INN, at Newcastle.

5 ALLOTMENTS in the town of Newcastle.

Apply (if by letter post-paid) to Helenus Scott, Esq., Glendon; or Captain Scott, Argyle-street, Sydney; or to Mr. John Reynolds, or Mr. Jeremiah Ledsam, West Maitland. 692

FOR SALE, 25 three-year-old ENTIRE COLTS—thorough-bred, and others.

15 Young DURHAM BULLS—pure bred, and others.

200 RAMS, of first-class wool.

Apply to Mr. Helenus Scott, Glendon (if by letter post-paid). 670

MRS. MUDIE, in returning thanks for the kind support she has received since she commenced business as DRESS MAKER AND EMBROIDERESS, begs to assure her friends and the public that there will be no exertion wanting on her part to merit a continuance of their favors.

Early's Terrace, West Maitland.

Colonial Produce.

HENRY FERRIS, of Pitt-street, Sydney, begs to inform his constituents and others, that he has taken for their accommodation those EXTENSIVE STORES in Pitt-street, opposite Mr. Samuel's Butchering Establishment, for the reception of WOOL, HIDES, TALLOW, SALT BEEF, SALT PORK, and every description of FARM and DAIRY PRODUCE, for sale on commission.

H. F. continues to receive Fat Stock from distant stations, Fat Sheep, Lambs, Pigs, Calves, &c. Graziers will find it to their advantage to communicate with him when driving Fat Cattle to market, as soon as they get within post distance, when H. F. will either reply by return post, or meet them personally at some distance from town, and acquaint them with the state of the market.

TERMS:—2½ PER CENT. ABOVE £20, EXCEPT HAY, WHICH IS 5 PER CENT.

N. B.—No storage or other charge.

Advances made immediately upon receipt of the Produce to two-thirds its value, if of a saleable description, either in cash of produce.

SUPPLIES PURCHASED, AND CAREFULLY PACKED

Fellmongering Establishment.

THE undersigned having found it advisable to OPEN an ESTABLISHMENT of the above nature in Maitland, beg to inform the public that they will always give the outside Market Price for SHEEKSKINS and WOOL, on application to their Agent, Mr. James Solomon, West Maitland.

FISHER & DONALDSON,

676 Stockton Cloth Factory.

Wool and Sheepskins.

THE undersigned are CASH BUYERS of WOOL and SHEEPSKINS, either Washed or in the Grease; or will make liberal ADVANCES on WOOL consigned to their House in England.

SWAIN, WEBBS, & CO,

Harrington-street,

459 Church-hill, Sydney.

Barley.

THE undersigned is a Purchaser of GOOD ENGLISH BARLEY, fit for Malting.

GEORGE KING,

George-street, late the Offices Of the Sydney Banking Company.

May 27th, 1847. 701

Windermere Boiling Establishment.

THE FOLLOWING PRICES will be charged during the remainder of the season, viz:—

	£	s.	d
For boiling down and rendering Cattle into tallow, at per head	0	8	0
For ditto Sheep, at per head	0	0	9
Hides will be sold for cash at the risk of the owner, or taken at the market value, or salted and packed each at	0	2	6

Casks at cost price.

The above prices include carriage to the wharves at Morpeth.

Fat Cattle bought at the market price, or an advance made upon them on delivery for boiling down.

£28 per ton on ox tallow, and £29 per ton on mutton tallow, advanced by Mr. Wentworth's agents in Sydney on all tallow rendered down at this Establishment, if consigned to their correspondents in London.

Windermere, 12th March, 1847. 458

RECEIVED, by Late Arrivals, and now Just Opened, the following GOODS—

Green Pierced Fenders, running sizes
Ditto ditto, with bands and feet
Brass Fenders, plain and ornamented
Bronzed Fenders, with and without standards
Bronzed Fenders, with japanned mouldings
Cottage Grates, for wood or coal
Half-register Grates
Full-register Grates
Steel Fire Irons, black pans
Steel ditto, bright pans
Fire Brasses
Iron Coal Scoops, &c., &c.,

At the Shop of

EDWD. P. CAPPER.

THE WHOLE AT SYDNEY PRICES, FOR CASH. 681

Maitland Printing Office.

THE Public are respectfully informed that every description of BOOK and JOB PRINTING will be executed at the

MERCURY OFFICE

Neatly and correctly, and at reasonable charges. Coloured Inks if required.

SMALL DEBTS ACT.

To be had at the "Mercury" Office Price 3d.,

RULES of PRACTICE and PROCEEDING for the conduct of business in the Court of Petty Sessions at Maitland, under the SMALL DEBTS ACT.

To Poundkeepers.

ON SALE, at the "MERCURY OFFICE," West Maitland—

Forms for Poundkeepers' Monthly Returns
Forms for Poundkeepers' Particulars of Sale.

ALSO,

POUND BOOKS, ruled and headed, consisting of any number of pages required.

To be had at the *Mercury* Office, price, 6d.

THE New MASTERS AND SERVANTS ACT: passed the Legislative Council on the 11th, and assented to by the Governor on the 12th November, 1845.

Small Debts Recovery Act.

To be had at the *Mercury* Office, price 6d.

AN ACT to amend the Law respecting the RECOVERY of SMALL DEBTS in all parts of the colony. [Assented to 30th October, 1846.]

To be had at the *Mercury* Office, price 6d.

PLAIN DIRECTIONS on the CULTURE and CURING of TOBACCO, compiled mainly from Tatham's Essay on the Culture of Tobacco in the United States, and revised to suit the Climate and Seasons of Australia by C. E. Walthall. (Republished with Corrections from the *Maitland Mercury*).

To be had at the *Mercury* Office and at Mr. Lipscomb's, West Maitland; at Mr. H. Ferris's, York-street, Sydney; at Mr. G. Wilkinson's, Paterson; at Mr. Michael Byrne's, Wollombi; at Mr. T. Abbott's, Dungog; at Mr. E. Franks's, Black Creek; at Mr. J. J. Harpur's, Jerry's Plains; at Mr. Felton's, Newcastle; and at Mr. Houlding's, Raymond Terrace. In other parts of the colony orders will be received by the agents of the *Mercury*.

Also to be had at the *Mercury* Office, price 3d.

BILLY BARLOW IN AUSTRALIA: an Original Song, written by a gentleman of Maitland.

Sales by Auction.

MR. JEREMIAH LEDSAM has been honoured with instructions from Beresford Hudson, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the "Northumberland Hotel," on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of June, 1847, at Twelve o'clock, Noon,

A very superior HORSE, rising five years, broken to single and double harness.

This Horse is too well known in Maitland to require any comment. 694

SPLENDID "TOWN PROPERTY."

Building Allotments, most eligibly situated High-street, West Maitland, proximate to the Flour Mills of Mr. William Nicholson, and bounded by the Hunter River.

MR. JEREMIAH LEDSAM has been honoured with instructions to sell by public auction, on the Ground, on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of June, 1847, at Twelve o'clock, Noon,

2. Two ALLOTMENTS OF LAND, each having a frontage to High-street of 50 feet, with a depth of 130 feet.

ALSO,

1. One ALLOTMENT OF LAND, having a frontage to Hunter-street of 30 feet, with a depth of 170 feet, forming an abutment to the two allotments above described.

TERMS:—25 per cent. cash deposit upon the fall of the hammer; the residue by bills at 3 and 6 months, without interest, with security on the property if required.

Abstract of title will be furnished; all attested copies to be at the purchaser's expense.

TITLE UNEXCEPTIONABLE.

The deeds to be seen on application to Mr. F. W. Davies, Solicitor, Maitland.

A plan of the land may be consulted at the Rooms of the Auctioneer, and will be exhibited on the day of sale.

Mr. Ledsam respectfully invites the attention of Capitalists, Merchants, Traders, and the public generally, to this important "Town Property."

Notwithstanding the many extensive land sales which he has had the honor to conduct in the towns of Maitland and their environs, the property now about to be submitted by him to public competition appears to present important if not inimitable advantages.

The prevailing tendency of the town towards the west end—the rapid, extensive, and momentous improvements that are being effected—the thriving interests of the neighbourhood generally, are sufficient motives to impress the minds of intending purchasers favourably in reference to the land now advertised, presenting, as it does, a transcendent "Site" on which to erect extensive premises suitable for trade and commerce; the proximity of the land to the Hunter River renders it not only practicable but inexpensive to have, by means of a conduit, an illimitable supply of water for every purpose. In a word, allotments of land more to be desired for business premises perhaps are not to be found in the town of Maitland. 645

MR. JEREMIAH LEDSAM has been honoured with instructions to sell by public auction, at the Northumberland Hotel, on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of June, 1847, immediately after the sale of the land above advertised,

1 One Splendid Chesnut MARE, 4 years old	broke into saddle.
1 Bay Horse, 4 years old	
1 Do. do. 4 do. do.	
1 Do. do. 3 do. do.	
1 Grey Entire, 4 do. do.	

The above, though a small, are nevertheless a serviceable lot of young sound horses, and worthy the attention of intending purchasers.

Terms cash. 647

POSTPONED FROM

Wednesday, 2nd, to Friday, 4th June.

TO DAIRYMEN AND OTHERS.

Cows, Heifers, Bullocks, and Steers, of the Ayrshire Breed.

MR. A. DODDS has been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Sale Yards, East Maitland, on FRIDAY, the 4th June, at Twelve o'clock,

70 Head of HORNED CATTLE, without reserve (by virtue of a power of attorney), viz:—

25 Cows, broken to bail, with calves, and in calf
10 Bullocks, fit for breaking in
35 Steers and Heifers.

70 Head—more or less.

Mr. A. Dodds begs to call the attention of Dairymen and others to the sale of the above Stock. The Cows are of the well-known breed of Ayrshire cattle, so much prized for milkers. The Young Stock are from a pure imported Ayrshire bull.

The whole will be sold without the slightest reserve, and in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms cash. 684

THURSDAY, 10TH JUNE.

Unreserved Sale of Horses, Bullocks, and Cows.

MR. A. DODDS will sell, without reserve, at the Yards, East Maitland, on THURSDAY, the 10th June next, punctually at Two o'clock,

6 Well bred Young MARES, in foal to first-rate horses
1 FILLY, rising 3 years old
3 COLTS, rising 3 years old
5 Very superior GELDINGS, broke to saddle, and some of them well adapted for harness.

15 Head.

Mr. A. Dodds begs to state that the above lot of sound, young Horses are well bred, and comprise some of the best blood in the colony, viz.—"Trumpet," "Dr. Jenner," and "Dover"—all imported English horses, correct pedigrees of which will be produced at the time of sale.

The above Stock are the property of a gentleman in Sydney, and his instructions are to sell them without reserve.

AFTER WHICH WILL BE SOLD, LIKEWISE WITHOUT RESERVE,

20 Very superior quiet, Young BULLOCKS, to be sold in pairs for breaking in.
10 Quiet MILCH COWS, with very young Calves at foot.

Terms at sale. 705

Dog Forms.

ON SALE, at the "MERCURY OFFICE," FORMS for REGISTERING DOGS.

Sydney News.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—The head quarter division of the 58th regiment was inspected yesterday morning in the outer domain, by Sir Maurice O'Connell. After the usual evolutions had been gone through, his Excellency expressed to Colonel Wynyard his approbation of the manner in which the regiment had gone through the exercises. In the afternoon an inspection of the men's accoutrements took place. The regiment is under orders to proceed to New Zealand in two divisions. The head quarters will embark for Auckland as soon as freight has been secured. On their arrival there the division of the 65th, at present stationed at Auckland, will be conveyed to Port Nicholson, to relieve the detachment of the 99th now there, which will be brought on to Sydney, when the second division of the 58th will be sent on to New Zealand. The detachment of the 58th at present at Port Phillip will be relieved immediately by a detachment of the 99th; when the second division of the 58th has embarked, a company of the 99th will be sent to Parramatta.—*Herald, May* 27.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—Yesterday being the anniversary of the birthday of her Most Gracious Majesty, was kept as a holiday pretty generally throughout the city. The banks, public offices, and many of the shops were closed, and at twelve o'clock the troops in garrison were reviewed by his Excellency Sir Maurice O'Connell, in the outer domain, where they fired a *feu de joie* in honour of the occasion. A very large number of people were present, many of whom afterwards proceeded to Government House to watch the arrival of visitors. At one o'clock his Excellency Sir Charles Fitz Roy held a Levée, which was very numerously attended.—*Herald, May* 25.

ILLICIT DISTILLATION.—Yesterday afternoon, after a lengthened hearing, Henry J. Lopdell, of Hart's Buildings, Pitt-street, was convicted of having an unlicensed still on his premises on the 4th instant, and was ordered to pay a fine of £200, or be imprisoned for three months in her Majesty's gaol at Darlinghurst.—*Herald, May* 26.

CHEAP TALLOW PACKAGES.—Boiling-down operations continue in full activity, both at the establishment at Kangaroo Point and Ipswich, Moreton Bay. At the latter boiling place the proprietor has adopted a plan, with great success, of packing the mutton tallow in sheeps' paunches, which, when properly dried and prepared, make very handy packages, and save an immense outlay in the shape of casks and coopers' wages.—*Herald.*

FINE ARTS.—On Saturday, the 22nd May, a meeting took place at Mr. Grocott's rooms, George-street, for the purpose of establishing a society for the encouragement of the fine arts in New South Wales. Dr. Nicholson, M.C., was in the chair, and the meeting was numerously attended. Resolutions were passed forming the society, to be styled "The Society for the Promotion of the Fine Arts in Australia," and to consist of a patron, president, and vice-presidents, treasurer, and honorary secretary, committee, and members; and that its object should be the establishment of a periodical exhibition of paintings and other works of art, and the foundation of a gallery of painting and sculpture. The annual subscription was fixed at a guinea, which should entitle the members to free admission to the exhibitions, and to a vote at general meetings. The committee to make rules and regulations for the governance of the society. His Excellency the Governor was requested to become the patron; Dr. Nicholson was appointed president; Mr. E. C. Suttor, honorary secretary and treasurer; and eighteen gentlemen were named on the committee.—*Herald, May* 24.

CHOSEN, BUT NOT ELECTED.—It appears that Mr. Hugh Taylor, who was a candidate for district councillorship honours at the late election, has served a protest on the Warden against the councillors then elected taking their seats, as he alleges that the election is null and void, in consequence of the Warden refusing on the polling day to put, at Mr. Taylor's request, to the candidate, the qualification test. The reason given by the Warden was, that Mr. Taylor was too late in his demand, and that in point of law the nomination day was the election day, and the poll a mere scrutiny of votes. As a petition has been forwarded to the Governor, praying that the election may be declared null and void, some of the legal obscurities which prevail in the charter, taken in connection with the Imperial Act, and its colonial refacimento, must therefore be detected by the crown law officers, to whom the petition in the ordinary course will doubtless be referred, and perhaps "An Act to amend an Act" will be passed. But only upon this ground, Mr. Taylor, in pursuing the course he has, is doing and deserves well.—*Australian.*

DISTRESS IN IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—A second preliminary meeting of persons anxious to assist the distressed Irish and Scotch, was held yesterday, at the Royal Hotel, Mr. T. A. Murray in the chair. A number of resolutions, to be submitted to a public meeting, which had been prepared by a committee, were gone through and approved of, and it was determined to call a meeting for Monday, June 7, and a committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements. As we have already stated, it is intended to propose that all the funds raised, whether in money or in kind, shall be employed in removing from the districts to this country, those who are distressed, and it is therefore desirable that whatever is to be done should be done quickly.—*Herald, May* 28.

MINING.—We understand that Mr. Jobbins, of Nannymer, near Yass, has been the fortunate purchaser, at the last government land sale, of a section near Barber's Creek, Burrowa, in the Yass district, upon which splendid lead and copper lodes have been discovered. A sample of the ore has been already tested, and yields a considerable quantity of pure metal. We wish the lucky speculator every success. He has engaged several miners, and it is expected, as Mr. J. intends working the mine on his own account, that the discovery will give a vast quantity of employment to numerous hands. —*Bell's Life.*

EXPORT MARKET.—The quantity of wool now arriving is very limited, consisting principally of inferior samples, broken pieces, and skin wool. In those districts where the seed has been prevalent during the summer, some parties have adopted the plan of a second shearing; but although this may prevent their flocks from being seedy next season, yet they will find but a bad market for the short and burry that will be obtained from shearing just before the winter. Prices may be quoted higher than at the height of the season, but as no first-rate flocks have been offered for the last six weeks, it would be only speculative to say what they would now realise.—Tallow is in demand on English account, but owing to a rise of 50 per cent. on freights, and an uncommon scarcity of tonnage, purchasers are not inclined to go into the market until they can secure conveyance to London. Prices range from 30s. for the worst, to 33s. 9d. for the best mutton; but should the freights fall to their usual rate, in all probability it would fetch 10 per more. The quantity expected to be ready for shipment within the next six months is 10,000 tons, and there is not expected to be laid on in that time sufficient vessels to take half that quantity, unless entirely loaded with it.—Hides continue in good demand, at full prices, but the scarcity of tonnage is also against purchases being made.—Freights for wool, 1½d per lb.; tallow, from £4 15s. £5 per ton; hides, £3 per ton.—Bills on England against produce, 2 per cent. premium; bank bills, 3½ per cent. premium, and not wishing to draw.—*Herald, May* 29.

COMMERCIAL.—A further addition to our sugar market has arrived this week per *Statesman*, of 10,362 bags, and another cargo may be daily expected per *London*, which sailed from Manila the 22nd of March. Sugar, for which £26 per ton had been offered six weeks since, has been sold at £21.—— Rum—This market, as we predicted, is regularly going down, and a large quantity having arrived by last ship, we should not be surprised to see the figure lower.——Gin—3s. 6d. to 4s. is about the present price. This article has been sold during the week in large parcels at 16s. 6d. down to 13s., and likely to decline in price owing to the large quantity on hand, and other expected shipments.——Tobacco—Great anxiety is evinced by the holders of this article to realise by auction at ruinous sacrifices. 150 kegs were sold yesterday, in bond, at 2½d. per lb.; 26 to 30 kegs fetched 1½d. per lb., being one-sixteenth over store-rent and dues for the original owner.—*Chronicle, May* 29.

PRICES OF STOCK.—The prices of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine, remain as quoted last week. Twenty milch cows, with calves under six months old given in, have been sold at the pound at prices ranging from £3 to £4 10s. per head.—*Herald, May* 29.

THE RAILWAY SURVEY.—The subscribers towards the expense of having the country between Sydney and Goulburn surveyed, with the view of ascertaining its capabilities for railway transit, will be glad to hear that their funds have been well employed. Mr. Woore has now been engaged on the survey for several months, and the Provisional Committee have furnished us with the means of reporting some particulars of his progress. Mr. W. has made a section of the country between Sydney and Berrima, passing through Vermont, and the Oaks, between the rivers Bargo and Nutai, through Bong Bong and Sutton Forest. He has made sections of branch lines to Penrith, Parramatta, and a part of the way to Liverpool. The whole length of these sections is about 119 miles. He has frequently been obliged to repeat his operations in order to ascertain the best line; so that in reality he has cleared and surveyed a much greater extent than this. And it will still be requisite for him to return to six or eight places where the steepest ascents are, to examine them more minutely, so as to reduce them to the lowest possible gradient. Although he has had to contend with greater difficulties than he originally anticipated, he has succeeded, so far, in finding a line applicable to the working of locomotives. There is only one considerable obstacle now before him—the crossing of Paddy's River. To get over this impediment, he finds it necessary to alter his route from Berrima to Goulburn; instead of going down the swamp behind Grey's Inn, he purposes taking a higher level, and crossing Paddy's River, two miles above the present crossing at Beadman's, passing at the south-east of Wingello, and crossing the main road at the southern extremity of the one made by Lieutenant Bentley's iron-gang; thence through Major Lockyer's estate to the Wollondilly River. Mr. Woore states that if he is not very much mistaken, there is no possibility of driving a locomotive into Argyle by any other route than the one here described; and he expects that a short section of the ascent from Keighran's Inn will clearly show that the eastern lines are totally out of the question. It is of course impossible for him to go into the minute details until the work shall be more matured.—*Herald, May* 24.

BATHURST—MURDER.—On Sunday, the 10th May, an inquest was held at Macquarie Plains, on the body of John Lacey, who died early on the morning of that day. It appeared that Lacey and his wife had quarrelled the previous night in their bed-room, in consequence of the wife returning home intoxicated at a late hour, when Lacey suddenly ran out of the room, exclaiming, "I'm a murdered man," and it was found that he had been wounded in the side with a pair of sheep-shears. He died before medical aid could reach him. There was no evidence to prove how he was wounded, nor did he make any dying declaration, but his wife, on her apprehension, said, "She had butchered her husband, and was willing to suffer for it." It also appeared that the woman had been much ill-used. A verdict of wilful murder was returned against Mary Lacey, the wife of the deceased; and on Sunday night, about eleven o'clock, she was safely lodged in Bathurst gaol, to await her trial at the next assizes. She is sister to Butler, convicted at the assizes in February last of wilful murder, and had been indefatigable in her exertions to save her brother's life.—*Herald, May* 26.

La Presse states that the amount of cash lodged in the Bank of France, on the 31st of December, amounted to 51,000,000 francs, being the largest sum ever paid into that establishment in one day since its foundation. On the same day, the bank discounted commercial bills to the amount of 54,000,000 francs.

DOMBEY.—Public opinion in the city points to Mr. Samuel Jones Loyd as the undoubted original from which Dickens has portrayed the cold, precise, and formal head of the great house of Dombey.—*Manchester Examiner.*

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. S., Newcastle."—We cannot insert reports of cases furnished by parties interested.

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

			Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon's age	High Water Newcastle. MORN.	EVEN.
			H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
June	2	W.	7 . 3	4 . 57	18	0 . 15	0 . 35
	3	Th.	7 . 4	4 . 56	19	0 . 55	1 . 10
	4	F.	7 . 4	4 . 56	20	1 . 26	1 . 45
	5	S.	7 . 5	4 . 55	21	2 . 6	2 . 10
	6	S.	7 . 5	4 . 55	22	2 . 39	2 . 56
	7	M.	7 . 6	4 . 54	23	3 . 25	4 . 5
	8	Tu.	7 . 6	4 . 54	24	4 . 40	5 . 16

Moon's last quarter, 6th June, 2h. 10m p.m.

It is high water at the Flats about half an hour later than at Newcastle, at Morpeth about two hours, and at Maitland about 4 hours.

GARDENING AND AGRICULTURAL MEMORANDA FOR JUNE.

THE GARDEN: Sow peas and beans; transplant fruit trees and strawberries, artichokes, leeks, onions, and eschalots; plant cuttings of hard wooded fruits.—THE FIELD. Sow spring barley, but on fine soil.—THE VINE: Winter pruning from the middle of this month to July; begin to plant cuttings.

MAITLAND MERCURY.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1847.

THE REDUCTION IN THE MILITARY FORCE.

WE were hardly prepared for the ebullition of valorous indignation which took place in the Legislative Council on Wednesday last, on the consideration of the Governor's message respecting the reduction of the military force stationed in the colony. It is no doubt to be regretted, on various grounds, that the home government have decided on withdrawing a portion of the military. Still, the grievance is hardly one of such magnitude as to make it worth while to talk of cutting the connection with Old England on account of it. If we are to have a rebellion against the mother country, we should at all events like to have some weightier cause for war than the removal of a few hundred soldiers; and we should, too, like to have some better leaders for such a struggle than those who worked themselves into a frenzy of valour in the Council chamber on Wednesday.

The true grounds on which the colonists have a right to complain of the withdrawal of the military were, we think, taken by Mr. Lowe and Mr. Robinson. If the home government were to make restitution of the million sterling of which, in the shape of police and gaol expenses, they have defrauded the people of New South Wales, the colonists would not have much reason to object to the transfer of the military to New Zealand or elsewhere; for it must, we think, be admitted, as a general principle, that those who pay the military have the best right to regulate their movements. But a large amount of expenditure has been borne by the inhabitants of this colony, for the relief and advantage of the imperial government; and a considerable annual outlay is still incurred for *extra* police and gaol expenditure, from which the colonists cannot free themselves without the risk of a still greater evil. The profit made on the commissariat expenditure for military and convict purposes has always been regarded as some sort of an equivalent—though, in our opinion, a miserably inadequate one—for the enormous expenses entailed upon the colonists by the transportation system. While these expenses last, therefore, it is unfair for the home government to diminish that equivalent, unless they are prepared to make it up by a direct contribution to our police expenditure, or in some other way. When Earl Grey made the discovery that the troops in New South Wales were performing duties analagous to those of a police corps, he altogether overlooked the cause which rendered the performance of such a duty necessary; and he equally lost sight of the fact that, in addition to the military police, the colonists had, for imperial purposes, to support a police establishment which, for expensiveness, is without a parallel in any free British colony. After the mother country has cast into our community the elements of crime and violence, her Colonial Minister turns upon us and says, it is only reasonable that, for the maintenance of internal tranquillity and order, the colonists should themselves be called upon to provide by the formation of an adequate force of police, or, if necessary, of militia. Let the mother country refund the million which she has unjustly extracted from our pockets, and provide herself for the control of those whom she has expatriated for her own benefit, and then the colonists may reasonably enough be called on to maintain internal order and tranquillity, and will be very well able to do so.

But the thing is so palpably a nefarious job to advance the interests of the New Zealand Company and their connections that it is a waste of labour and time to endeavour to show its injustice. The late brother-in-law of the Colonial Minister was the chairman of that Company; one of the under-secretaries in the Colonial Office, Mr. Buller, was, a year or so ago, its recognised, if not paid, advocate in Parliament; and we are not sure that the Colonial Minister and his principal secretary are not at the present time personally interested in the success of the Company. To secure that success, the people of Great Britain are to stand security for a loan of a hundred thousand pounds; the military are to be transferred from this colony to New Zealand; the absurd minimum price of land is there to be reduced, while here it is to be maintained, lest New South Wales should compete on fair terms with the "pet colony" for a share of the surplus labour and capital which annually pour out from the mother country. We feel satisfied, however, that the jobbers will defeat their own object; and when the sense of wrong and the present inconveniences entailed by the injustice shall have passed away, we believe the colonists of New South Wales will be no serious losers by being taught to rely more entirely upon themselves and the natural resources of their country.

The Governor's message respecting the reduction of the military has been referred to the Police Committee. We hope this committee will deal with it in a cautious and prudent spirit, and will not hastily arrive at the conclusion that because a portion of the military has been withdrawn the police force must necessarily be increased. Our expenditure for this purpose is at present heavy enough in all conscience; and it behoves those who are entrusted with the care of the public not lightly to consent to increase our burdens, unless such increase be absolutely essential for the security of life and property.

THE COAL MONOPOLY.

WE have hopes that the partial coal monopoly possessed by the Australian Agricultural Company is now in a fair way of being brought to a termination. After a very spirited discussion on Friday last, Mr. Grant's resolutions, declaring the illegality of the monopoly, and praying the government not to aid in maintaining it, were set aside in favour of a committee to inquire into the terms on which the company hold their charter, and whether any compensation, and if any, what should be given to them, to relinquish their monopoly for the remainder of the term.

Notwithstanding all the legal argument and declamation of the hon. and learned members for Auckland and Durham, and the rather equivocal assistance rendered to them by the hon. members for the county and boroughs of Northumberland, we are satisfied that the Council, in appointing a committee to consider the question, have taken the course most likely to result in throwing open the coal trade; and we are equally well satisfied that, in refusing to ask the government to shuffle out of its bargain with the company, the Council have acted in a spirit of justice. And we say this, notwithstanding our conviction that the privilege given by Earl Bathurst to the company is, as far as it goes, a monopoly, and consequently a violation of the statute of twenty-first James I., chap. 3. But we have more respect for honesty and good faith than we have for Acts of Parliament, however venerable and musty they may be; and we believe that these require that the government should either adhere to the terms of its bargain with the company, or make them an equitable compensation for the advantages they would forego by giving up their privilege for the remainder of the period specified in their charter.

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

MEETING TO BE HELD.

In the estate of Bourn Russell, a special meeting, for the purpose of enabling the trustee to resign, will be held at Sydney, on Monday, the 28th June, at half past ten a.m.

CERTIFICATES OF DISCHARGE.

(Before the Chief Commissioner, Sydney.)

John Lihr, who had applied for a certificate of discharge, had his application granted on Thursday last, subject to his filing the necessary affidavits, on or before Wednesday (this day).

The consideration of the application of Simon Elliott, for a certificate, was postponed till Thursday, (to-morrow), the insolvent not appearing when called on.

William Grinsell Burgiss, and Abraham Marcus, both having complied with the Insolvency Laws, had certificates allowed them on Thursday last, subject to confirmation by the Supreme Court.

EXPORTS FROM THE DISTRICT DURING THE WEEK.—The following is an abstract, compiled from the *Shipping Gazette*, of the principal produce (exclusive of wool and tallow) received coastwise in Sydney from the Hunter River district, during the week ending May 21:—

Grain—Bush..	1130	*Hay*—	
Wheat—Bush.	850	Trusses..	118
Maize—Bush..	1030	*Pigs*.....	103
Barley—Bush.	300	*Sheep*	200
Bran—Bags...	250	*Hides*.....	296
Tobacco—		*Cedar*—Feet	14,800
Kegs...	18	*Coals*—Tons	256

THE HOSPITAL BAZAAR.—We beg to remind our fair readers that the bazaar comes off, at the Court-house, this day week (Wednesday, the 9th instant). The names of ladies who kindly wish to take charge of stalls are requested to be sent in to the secretary, Mr. Kingsmill, as the committee will meet to-morrow, at the court-house, to draw lots for the stalls; or, if it is preferred, any party can attend there to draw lots for them. The committee appointed to make these and all other arrangements for the bazaar are Messrs. Lipscomb, Day, Keddie, Dodds, and Kingsmill, with power to add to their number. Contributions may be forwarded either to Mr. Kingsmill, Mr. Lipscomb, or to Mr. Gorrick, the treasurer of the Hospital. We are happy to hear of the very extensive preparations making for furnishing the stalls most liberally, and we have no doubt the court-house will be as great a source of attraction on this occasion as it proved when the last bazaar was held there.

DRUNKENNESS.—On Saturday John Boberty and Elizabeth Morris were brought before the bench, charged with drunkenness. They pleaded guilty, and Boberty was fined 20s. or 24 hours in the cells; while his fair companion was fined 10s., or 12 hours in the cells.—On Monday William Pitt and Edward M'Keogh pleaded guilty to a similar charge, and were each fined 10s. or 24 hours in the cells.

MAITLAND DISTRICT COUNCIL.—Yesterday being the quarterly meeting of the Council, that body assembled at eleven o'clock in their chambers. Present—the Warden, Messrs. Lang, Wilkinson, Keddie, and Evans. Mr. Wilkinson gave notice that at the next meeting he should move for the production of the returns of the accounts between the old Road Committee and the Council, showing the items and what had been paid on account of the Road Committee. Mr. Keddie submitted a letter he had received from an inhabitant of Wollombi, complaining of the condition of Bishop's Bridge, on the Wollombi-road, which the writer represented as being impassable. As some doubt was expressed as to the condition of the bridge, it was moved and carried that Mr. Green be requested to visit Bishop's Bridge, and if he found it required repairs, to have them done forthwith. Mr. Evans wished to know if the Council had sufficient funds in hand to put the footpaths throughout West Maitland into sufficient repair; it was a work much needed, and the expense would not be great. Mr. Keddie and the Warden thought this could not be regarded as a legitimate employment of the funds entrusted to the Council to repair the roads in the district. The matter was not pressed to a vote. Mr. Lang suggested that the Warden should be requested to write to his Excellency, calling his attention to the dangerous condition of Wallis's Creek Bridge, and requesting him to put a sum on the Estimates for erecting a new bridge; it had long been admitted that the present bridge was very insecure, and that a new one was imperatively required, and as the Estimates were now being prepared, the application might be successful. The motion was seconded and agreed to, and the Warden promised to write without delay. Mr. Keddie said it had been represented to him that the overseer of the gang now employed on the Newcastle road had been requested to make the road good to beyond Hexham, but he had instructed the overseer not to go beyond the limits of the Maitland district, the boundary being, as he understood, at a small creek on this side of the Hexham Inn. The members all thought with Mr. Keddie that the repairs should not extend beyond the Maitland district. The Council then adjourned till Tuesday, the 6th July.

ANYTHING FOR DRINK.—On Monday last Richard Mahony, Daniel Mahony, and James Paterson, were brought before the bench, charged with assaulting constable Murray in the execution of his duty. It appeared from Murray's evidence, and that of Mrs. Lee, of East Maitland, that about seven o'clock on Sunday evening, the three defendants rode up to Mr. Lee's, the Blue Bell Inn, and insisted on having some drink. Mrs. Lee refused, and they said they would break in if she would not let them in. She went to the back of the house to call the constables, and when she returned she found the men had got in and were trying to force Mr. Lee to supply them with liquor. Constable Murray entered the house just afterwards, and found Mr. Lee pinned up against the wall by the three defendants, who were vociferously insisting on being supplied, while Mrs. Lee was vainly attempting to rescue her husband from durance vile. At Mr. Lee's request Murray undertook to turn the intruders out, and succeeded at length in doing so, receiving sundry blows in the endeavour. Constables Hood and Walker came up as the struggling six reached the doorway, and the defendants were forthwith marched off to the lockup. The defendants were each fined 20s. for the assault, or in default fourteen days' imprisonment; and being brought up again on the charge of drunkenness, were each fined 20s., or twenty-four hours in the cells, for that offence.

BREACH OF AGREEMENT.—Joseph Taylor appeared before the bench yesterday, to answer the complaint of Edwin Morgan, for breach of agreement. It appeared by Morgan's evidence that he had come up from Sydney in February last, to work as a baker for Mr. Taylor for a short time on trial. On the 22nd of March he entered into a twelve months' agreement with Mr. Taylor, at £1 per week and a loaf of bread daily, with rations for himself. The agreement was drawn up and signed by Mr. Taylor's daughter, and witnessed by John Daniels. On showing it afterwards to Mr. Taylor, he objected to finding him with rations, and the item was struck out. Morgan then brought his wife and family up from Sydney, instructing her to sell their furniture first. For some time he worked for Mr. Taylor without further remark, receiving his wages and loaf regularly. A dispute arising about the quality of a batch of bread, however, Morgan received notice to quit from Mr. Taylor's daughter, and on the 22nd May he was discharged by Mr. Taylor. He estimated his losses by the sale of his furniture, passage from and to Sydney of his family, and a week's lost time, at £6 or £7. Elizabeth Taylor being sworn, corroborated Morgan's evidence as to the agreement, excepting in some trivial points. John Daniels, the witness, also corroborated him. In defence, Mr. Taylor deposed that he gave his daughter no authority to draw up or sign an agreement, and when told by Morgan that he (Morgan) had drawn up one, witness refused to sign it. He admitted that he had paid the wages, and furnished the loaf, regularly, but not in consequence of the agreement. The bench convicted the defendant of breach of agreement, and sentenced him to pay a fine of £10 and costs. Mr. Davies appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. J. Lipscombe for the defendant.

EAST MAITLAND POUND.—Yesterday Joseph Palmer was appointed by the bench poundkeeper at East Maitland, in lieu of Henry Richardson, dismissed.

CASSILIS.—Mrs. Kerr, wife of Mr. Chief Constable Kerr, has been appointed Postmistress at Cassilis.—A report had reached Cassilis that a man named Palfray, residing on the Goulburn River, was missing.

MASTERS AND SERVANTS ACT.—Yesterday Matthew Vaughan appeared before the bench to answer the complaint of Osborne Edward Middleton, of Phœnix Park, for breach of agreement. It appeared from Mr. Middleton's evidence that Vaughan entered into a verbal agreement with him on the 5th May, to mow seven acres of lucerne at 3s. 6d. per acre, to commence on the Monday following. On the Sunday Vaughan saw him and requested a day or two longer, as he had business the following day he must attend to. Mr. Middleton consented, and had never seen Vaughan since that day, nor had the lucerne been mowed; by the delay Mr. Middleton considered he should lose £10. A witness to Vaughan's seeing Mr. Middleton on the Sunday estimated the damage at £1. Vaughan admitted the agreement, and said he had not fulfilled it because he could get no certainty as to who should pay him, although he admitted also that he had not applied to Mr. Middleton for a written memorandum of the terms. Vaughan stated that he had been willing throughout, and was still, to fulfil his agreement, if he was insured payment. The bench informed him that this doubt was no justification of his having failed to fulfil the agreement, which having once made he was bound to do; there was sufficient proved before them to warrant them under the Act in sending him to gaol for three months. At the suggestion of the bench Vaughan then promised to go this morning and commence the work, the costs of the case to be deducted out of his wages.

SMALL DEBTS COURT.—There are 53 cases to be heard before this court to-day. The magistrates who have agreed to sit are Mr. Child and Captain Smith.

HUNTER RIVER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the committee of this society will be held to-day, at the Northumberland Hotel, at one o'clock, when, we presume, the dispute respecting the prize awarded to the best blood mare at the late show will be decided.

STATE OF THE POLICE COMMITTEE.—This day a general meeting of the Maitland bench of magistrates will be held at the court-house, to take into consideration and prepare replies to the series of queries issued to the benches lately by the Police Committee of the Legislative Council. It is rumoured that very extensive changes are to be made in the police system of the colony, and that it is contemplated by the movers in the matter to bring the whole of the police under the control of a central officer or board in Sydney, who would have three or more country superintendents of police, through whom all orders should be transmitted, and all reports furnished. To these country superintendents again inferior officers in the various portions of their districts would be responsible, and would furnish periodical reports.

DEATH BY FIRE.—On the 15th May, Mary M'Gillivray, daughter of a small settler on Mr. Hickey's farm, below Hinton, was left in the hut but for a few minutes with two smaller children, when suddenly she ran out calling for her mother; her father, who was near, saw that her clothes were on fire, and he ran to her, and tore off her clothes, and covering her over with flour, he left her with her mother while he went for Dr. Street, of Hinton. Dr. Street promptly attended, and found the poor girl very extensively burnt on her back and legs. She lingered for nearly a fortnight in great agony, and then died. From an impediment in her speech, she could not tell how the accident occurred, and the other children were too young; but she had probably gone to the fire to warm herself, as it was a cold morning. An inquest was held on the body on Friday last, before J. S. Parker, Esq., coroner, when a verdict was returned of died from burns received by her clothes accidentally taking fire.

THE WEATHER.—During most of last week we had heavy damp weather, with occasional slight showers, which on Thursday night increased into soft steady rain. Throughout Friday and Saturday there were numerous soaking showers, and a fine fall also on Sunday. On Monday and yesterday there was little or no rain, but the weather continued damp and heavy, allowing the rain that had previously fallen to sink deeply into the ground. Most of the farmers are exulting at the certainty of a favorable growth of their early wheat and winter feed, although here and there we meet prophets of a rainy moon, which is to make the young wheat precociously heavy and luxuriant, and expose it to danger from frost thereafter. From our country advices we are glad to learn that a great portion of the district has also been blessed with plentiful rain.

THE ROBBERY AT PORPHYRY POINT.—On Wednesday Thomas Hogan and John Mahoney, charged with stealing and receiving clothing the property of Thomas Kyle, at Porphyry Point, as mentioned in our paper of Wednesday last, were again brought before the bench, when it was discovered that Hogan, who had represented himself as a native of the colony, was in reality a runaway from Newcastle stockade, named Nicholas Coyne. The evidence of Thomas Kyle, the father, was taken, and both men were committed for trial, Coyne for stealing, and Mahoney for receiving. Mahoney has since been admitted to bail.

TOWN PROPERTY AND HORSE STOCK.—We are requested to call attention to the sale to-morrow, by Mr. Ledsam, on the ground, of three building allotments of land near Nicholson's Mill, two of them fronting on High-street, and having the river for their back boundary. Mr. Ledsam will also sell afterwards, at the Northumberland Hotel (close by), several head of sound horse stock. —*Communicated.*

Hunter River District News.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

MUSWELL BROOK.

CRICKET MATCH.

A match came off here on Monday, the 24th instant, between the members of the Union and Durham Clubs. The innings were as follow:—

Union Club—1st Innings.

J. Sweeny, b. by Blackman....	0
D. Sweeny, b. by Blackman....	35
W. Price, c. by Smith.....	11
J. Wren, b. by Ockley.....	3
J. Ferguson, b. by Ockley.....	0
J. Dickinson, b. by Ockley.....	1
J. Nowland, b. by Blackman...	0
G. Tuckey, b. by Blackman....	1
J. Phillips, not out.....	2
W. Austen, b. by Blackman....	0
J. Haynes, c. by Johnstone....	0
Byes	4
	57

2nd Innings.

D. Sweeny, c. by Jennings.....	15
W. Price, c. by Smith.....	1
J. Sweeny, b. by Blackman	11
J. Dickinson, b. by Blackman..	2
J. Wren, b. by Ockley.....	1
J. Nowland, b. by Blackman...	3
J. Ferguson, b. by Ockley.....	4
J. Phillips, c. by Johnstone....	1
J. Haynes, c. by Johnstone....	1
G. Tuckey, b. by Blackman....	0
W. Austen, not out.....	1
Bye.....	1
	41
	57
Total of Innings.....	98

Durham Club—1st Innings.

W. Blackman, b. by Wren.....	7
W. Smith, b. by D. Sweeny....	0
J. Jennings, b. by D. Sweeny...	1
R. Ward, b. by D. Sweeny.....	10
G. Lewis, c. by D. Sweeny.....	15
L. Lipman, c. by J. Sweeny....	3
J. Middleton, c. by Nowland....	9
W. Ockley, b. by Wren.....	7
A. Johnstone, c. by Nowland...	2
W. Spence, b. by D. Sweeny....	2
J. Douglas, not out.....	4
Byes	6
	66

2nd Innings.

R. Ward, c. by Ferguson.....	0
L. Lipman, struck wicket	0
W. Blackman, b. by Wren.....	1
W. Smith b. by D. Sweeny.....	21
A. Johnstone, c. by Ferguson...	3
W. Spence, leg before wicket...	0
J. Middleton, s. by D. Sweeny..	3
G. Lewis, b. by D. Sweeny.....	1
J. Jennings, not out.....	1
Byes.....	3
	33
	66
Total of Innings.....	99

The day being particularly fine, a great number of persons were present, and the bracing, keen air of the morn gave an additional spirit to the cricketers. The members of the Durham Club came to the ground with an appropriate banner, a rosette stuck fast on each one's breast, while the members of the Union Club, unbannered, took their position, their spirited appearance and skilful playing throughout being sufficient to attract the attention and plaudits of the admiring bystanders. The victory was adjudged to the Durham Club, who beat their opponents, with two wickets to go down. From the spirit and perseverance evinced by both clubs, we have every reason to anticipate much sport this ensuing season.

May 27, 1847.

JERRY'S PLAINS.

THE WEATHER.—We have at length been favoured with a gentle rain, which has continued, with little intermission, since Thursday evening last. The weather is still gloomy, and gives promise of more. At Singleton the rain has been much heavier than here, and has been still heavier, I am informed, on the road to Maitland, than at Singleton. As it is, it will do a great deal of good, being sufficient to produce vegetation in the sown wheat, and to cause a growth of winter herbage amongst the dry grass, which will prevent the run of fire, and thus secure a provision for the cattle until the return of spring.

MEDICAL VISITOR.—Dr. Glennie has made arrangements here to pay a visit to Jerry's Plains once a week, and oftener in cases of emergency; for which he is to receive a stipulated annual remuneration from the principal householders, and will also enjoy the incidental practice arising from the requirements of non-subscribers. We are thus in a great measure provided against the inconveniences we have so long laboured under from the absence of a medical practitioner.

May 30th, 1847.

NEWCASTLE.

STEALING FROM A DWELLING HOUSE.—On Tuesday last James Smith was brought before the bench charged with stealing from a dwelling house. It appeared that Mary Munton, a resident of Newcastle, was out very late on the Saturday night previous, and had drunk a good deal of liquor in the company of Smith. Smith accompanied her home, and on the way left her for some time at the house of a baker, where she fell asleep. When she woke up she found the key of her house, which she carried in her bosom, was missing, and Smith at her request broke open her door for her. She immediately observed her clothes strewn about the floor, and on examining found that £14 in money had been stolen from a chest of drawers. She informed the chief constable, who promptly attended, and found Smith still with her. The chief constable's suspicions being excited, he quietly ordered a constable to go and search Smith's house, where they found in his bed the key, a shawl, handkerchiefs, a brooch, and other articles, which Mrs. Munton afterwards identified. Meanwhile Smith had gone home, and was shortly afterwards apprehended in bed, and when searched some silver corresponding with that lost by Mrs. Munton was found on him. The baker, Berry, deposed that while Mrs. Munton was laying asleep he saw Smith put his hand in her bosom, but did not observe him take anything out. Smith was committed for trial, and bail refused.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY BALL.—To beguile the *ennui* of an unvaried life in this key-hole of the Hunter, the lovers of Terpsichore at Newcastle gave a ball and supper on the occasion of our gracious Sovereign's birth-day. The inclemency of the weather had well nigh *damped* the energies of the stewards in their preparations, but, as "the brave deserve the fair," they were most agreeably rewarded by a full attendance of the fair sex and sons of Australia. Dancing commenced at an early hour, and was kept up with all the spirit of joyous hearts, until four o'clock the following morning, when nature bid the guests retire to recruit their wasted energies in the arms of Morpheus. Great praise is due to the stewards for their judicious arrangements and attention to their company; to Mr. M'Gregor, the confectioner; and to the hostess of the Queen Victoria Inn, for the excellent liquors supplied. It is to be hoped that, during the cold season, there will be no lack of such amusement; it is essential to health, and to that good fellowship which makes us happy in society.

28th May, 1847.

Original Correspondence.

"*R. S.*" *to his friend* "*J. E. P.*," *greeting:*

Your answer to my *first objection* shows your want of perception when you state, "if the government does not interfere to *improve*, who will?" I said the system "may be improved, but it would not be prudent to *overthrow* it." Possibly this want of discrimination may be occasioned by your having swallowed the camel you mention, and not having digested it. Why deprive others from acquiring that knowledge of Scripture you seem so anxious to display? Are you afraid that the dumb ass may yet *rebuke* the folly of the prophet?

"Does the writer (you say) see nothing inconsistent with religious liberty to *force* those who are against the denominational system to support that system?" Surely this is wielding a two-edged sword, which cuts as keenly on my side as yours; but after you have digested the camel, you will see that I have provided for all free-thinkers, infidels, and secularists, a sound secular education, which their children can enjoy by a little scholastic arrangement, without any danger of religious contamination.

You say, "Allow me to ask, is it inconsistent with religious liberty (the best of all boons) for an employer to *interdict* the reading of the Scriptures and prayer to the employed during working hours?" I reply most certainly, as far as individuals are concerned. Men talk, joke, sing, &c. while at work. Why not pray? Sing praises to God, explain His word, meditate on His works, &c. while at work! The man who would countenance the one, and forbid the other, would infringe my liberty. But perhaps you would think this a profanation of holy things. If so, the apostle was wrong. "Diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord." He is a bad Christian who cannot pray and work too.

You ask, "Would not any other line of conduct be inconsistent with the school motto, 'A place for everything, and everything in its place?'" I reply, the inconsistency is in the secular system, in there being a place for everything secular, but *no place* for anything religious.

You reverse my third objection, by pronouncing the denominational system as "*dangerous*," "*bigotted*," "acrimonious," "uselessly sectarian." I suppose you act upon the old saying, "Give a dog a bad name, and then you may hang him." But there is one thing evident, that you have not yet learned that abuse is not argument.

You ask me, "Is a conscientious choice a right choice?" I answer yes, if the conscience is enlightened by divine truth. But I must, in reply, ask you, would it be right to force men to act against their consciences, though unenlightened? The heathens' consciences, the apostle tells us, will be the rule of their judgment, "their consciences accusing or else excusing them." God is the alone judge in this matter. My scheme goes as far as possible on the principle of respecting conscience, even to secularists.

You say, "*We do not expect* in schoolmasters teachers of divinity, no more than we would expect attornies to be skilled in physic!" This exactly proves my objection, that schoolmasters, under the secular system, "may be atheists, infidels," &c. *We*, however, *do expect* schoolmasters to be versed in divinity, as we are aware of their influence over the present and future destiny of our children. We see the excellency of such a system in Scotland, the schoolmaster's chair being often the stepping-stone to the pulpit. Nay, we find fault with the higher departments of education, that from a *base policy* religious instruction is frequently overlooked.

You ask whether one school giving a good secular education would not be more befitting "*a scattered population*" than two or three denominational schools? You seem to annihilate distance, and think children can go as easily to school seven miles as one. Possibly you can furnish seven-leagued boots to the secularising pupils. But let me ask, as my scheme provides "a good secular education," do you not think two schools in such *a state* of population would be better than one, especially in districts where there may be no minister, "or no school at all, for want of a sufficient number of each denomination to support a schoolmaster?" My scheme provides for such cases, surely to the heart's content of all secularists.

You consider religious liberty a boon. Have a care how you grant to the state a power which, under the influence of a growing party, may be extended from the schoolroom to the pulpit. Think of the poet's words—

"Their children bend the subject knee
'Midst the proud tombs and trophies of the free."

Think, when you have digested the camel, and your faculties are more lucid, upon the danger of state interference with the rights of conscience, as you may see in Scotland, Switzerland, France, Russia, &c. at the present day.

There can be no true religious liberty except where the word of God has free course, and "is glorified."

It is to the denominational state of the visible Church of God we owe our religious liberty now. Allow any one denomination to gain the ascendancy, and what does the history of the past teach us would be the result? Romanism, Episcopacy, Presbyterianism, Independency, have all in their turn, when dominant, trampled religious liberty under foot. If a balance of power be essential in the political world, so a similar kind of balance is necessary in religious affairs. Perhaps this may be a new idea to you?

Liverpool, May 26, 1847.

To the Editor of the Maitland Mercury.

SIR—We were glad to see in your paper of Wednesday last a correction of your report in your paper of Saturday, with regard to the poor black woman "Brandy." But still this is not satisfactory, as we do not see any reason why this poor creature, although her skin was black, should not be treated like any other British subject who died in a similar way. According to your report she was, so far as the inquiry went; but after that her body was given over to the blacks, who brought her to Hinton in a boat, and said the constables lent it to them to bring her away (apparently glad to get rid of her without further trouble), out of which they took and laid her on the bank of the river, in the same state as the doctor left her after having made a *post mortem* examination, with nothing to cover her more than the few tattered rags she had on, and those all covered with blood, which made it appear more like the treatment of a beast than a human being. Now as the government furnishes the means to bury the dead in such cases, we want to know who is to blame, as it was not done in this instance.

The inhabitants of Hinton would have been much annoyed had they not got up a subscription to provide a coffin. This was done with the hope that the blacks would have removed her, but as only three were there they could not do so, when Mr. Thomas Hyland, near whose door the body was laid, kindly took it away with his horse and cart to the place where the blacks wanted to bury her.

Apologising for taking up so much of your time and space in your widely circulated journal, we are, sir, your obedient servants,

INHABITANTS.

Hinton, May 27, 1847.

Sydney News.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Sydney Morning Herald.)

ARRIVAL.

MAY 27.—*Maukin*, brig, 146 tons, Captain Cooney, from Auckland the 14th instant. Passengers—Mr. V. Solomon, Mr. J. May, Mr. G. Codlin, Mr. W. Harvey, and Mr. B. Newell.

DEPARTURE.

MAY 27.—*Pandora*, barque, 297 tons, Captain Cobb, for Auckland, Bali, and Hongkong. Passengers—Mr. T. M. Sloman, and Mr. A. G. Panton.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will be closed at the post office as follows:—

FOR LONDON.—By the *Honduras*, P.O.P., tomorrow evening (Thursday), at 6.

FOR PORT NICHOLSON.—By the *Waterwitch*, this evening (Wednesday), at 6.

VESSELS LAID ON FOR LONDON.

Saturday, May 29.

Euphrates, ship, 720 tons, Monro; 37 tuns sperm oil, 180 tons tallow, 10 tons copper ore, 24 bundles leather, 7000 treenails, 1500 bundles rattans, and 1080 bales wool, on board.

Honduras, barque, 409 tons, Cayzer; 150 tons tallow, 10,000 horns, 2381 hides, 15 tons hoofs and bones, 1100 spokes, 4000 tree-nails, and 820 bales wool, on board.

Fifeshire, ship, 472 tons, Punchard; 63 tuns oil, 10 tons bones, 12,000 spokes, 630 bales wool, 306 tons tallow, 4015 horns, 2200 hides, 6000 treenails, and 40 tons rice, on board.

Garland Grove, barque, 483 tons, Robson; 300 tuns oil, 1500 hides, 90 tons tallow, 4000 treennils, 250 bales wool, and 4000 spokes, on board.

Princess Royal, barque, 543 tons, Van Zuillecom; 293 tons copper ore, on board.

Union, barque, 327 tons, Todd; 350 tons tallow, 16 tons bones, 400 hides, and 3500 spokes, on board.

Ann Bates, barque, 377 tons, Slaughter; not commenced loading.

IMPORTS.

MAY 23.—*Dyson*, barque, 268 tons, Capt. Crockett, from Liverpool; 30 tons pig iron, Thacker and Co.; 20 cases castor oil, 6 bales, Smith and Campbell; 2 casks, 15 cases, J. S. Willis; 4 casks nails, 3 bundles spades, 100 plough moulds, 10 bales 10 casks and 3 cases merchandise, T. Smith and Co.; 1000 bags salt, J. R. and A. F. Wilshire; 14 cases, 1 cask, Gilchrist and Alexander; 2 cases, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.; 1 barrel, J. Buchanan; 17 packages machinery, 12

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cases glass, R. Dodgson; 1 barrel, W. Bell; 1 parcel, Mrs. Pearson; 13 packages merchandise, J. Inwalt; 1 case, J. Jell; 3 cases, 10 casks, R. M. Robey; 1 case, R. Graham; 21 cases, 13 bales, J. Thompson and Son; 10 casks, W. E. Macintosh; 1 case, 5 barrels, J. Marshall; 5 hogsheads wine, 1 barrel corks, James Earngey; 12 cases hats, 20 hogsheads and 40 quarter-casks wine, 10 hogsheads and 20 tierces sugar, 4 bales 10 crates and 108 packages merchandise, Rowand, Macnab, and Co.; 300 hams, 25 barrels pork, 33 hogsheads wine, 13 hogsheads rum, 30 hhds. brandy, John Smith; 55 half-barrels and 340 quarter-barrels ganpowder, Charles Scott; 700 boxes soap, R. Jamieson and Co.; 120 boxes 40 barrels 10 kegs 10 cases fruit, 4 kegs nails, 5 chests magnesia, 21 bales merchandise, R. W. Robinson; 1 box wearing apparel, W. N. Monies; 50 crates earthenware, 600 sacks and 50 tons salt, 60 half-barrels merchandise, order.

26.—*Statesman*, barque, 345 tons, Captain Rowett, from Hongkong and Manila: Cargo from Hongkong—100 boxes tea, J. G. Cohen; 1000 bags sugar, Thacker and Co.; 4 cases merchandise, H. Moore; 2 cases, order. Cargo from Manila—7039 bags sugar, 30 cases cigars, 6 cases hats, Thacker and Co.; 190 coils rope, 172 bags coffee, Rowand, Macnab, and Co.; 2323 bags sugar, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.; 259 bags coffee, J. Smith; 10 cases 3 baskets and 3 trunks China goods, 1 cask rum, 1 cask wine, 1 cask ale, J. Miller.

26.—*Bussorah Merchant*, barque, 530 tons, Captain Beal, from London: 10 casks blacking, 50 half-hog-heads vinegar, 52 cases merchandise, J. S. Willis; 127 bundles and 809 bars iron, 2 bars steel, 5 boxes tin plates, L. Iredale; 3 cases, 1 bale, James Johnson; 79 bales, Rowand, Macnab, and Co.; 8 hogsheads brandy, 192 casks Teneriffe wine, 10 hogsheads and 10 quarter-casks Spanish wine, 158 casks Canary wine, 1 case books, 75 barrels pork, 600 cases Geneva, 150 hogsheads beer, 133 hogsheads and 6 puncheons B. P. rum, 300 casks bottled beer, 65 cans oil, 26 packages rope, 1 case books, 5 bales and 40 packages merchandise, Smith and Campbell; 5 bales, 1 truss, John Smith; 5 hogsheads and 10 quarter-casks Marsala wine, 5 hogsheads 15 casks and 10 quarter-casks Spanish wine, 15 barrels tar, 10 barrels pitch, 50 casks bottled beer, J. Macnamara; 68 boxes tin plates, 7 casks 89 cases 25 bales and 16 bundles merchandise, E. C. Weekes; 1 case accoutrements, officer commanding 99th regiment; 2 casks, 5 bundles, J. Mills; 2 cases confectionery, 8 quarter-casks Spanish wine, 8 quarter-casks Marsala wine, 15 kegs tobacco, 200 cases Geneva, 5 casks 68 cases and 24 bales merchandise, T. Smith and Co.; 19 cases copper sheathing, 1 case quicksilver, 2 cases turpentine, 2 casks copper nails, 1 case apparel, Donaldson and Co.; 6 cases, C. M. and N. Appleton; 4 casks shot, 9 kegs 4 cases merchandise, A. Hawley and Co.; 7 cases copper, 1 cask copper nails, 6 bundles steel, 10 bundles shovels, 238 bars, and 19 bundles iron, 39 cwt. camwood, 2 boxes, Campbell and Co.; 200 casks bottled beer, 7 trunks 7 casks 68 cases and 6 bales merchandise, Lyall, Scott, and Co.; 1 case, Mrs. Davis; 5 hogsheads and 290 casks beer, 1 cask hams, 2 cases fruit, 2 cases French wine, 1 case, Thacker and Co.; 1 case, 1 bag, George Thorne; 7 bales, 21 cases, J. Thompson and Son; 4 cases, D. Peden; 10 bales, Griffiths and Co.; 20 tierces cider, 6 cases apparel, 1 case books, 19 pockets hops, 8 cases 5 quarter-casks and 1 hogshead Spanish wine, 8 cases Portugal wine, 2 cases French wine, 4 quarter-casks Marsala wine, 4 cases Rhenish wine, T. S. Beal; 11 cases, 3 bales, J. Simmons; 13 bales, 16 cases, 1 cask, M. Joseph; 22 cases, R. Ramsay and Co.; 2 cases, Rev. Dr. Ross; 2 casks Spanish wine, O. Bloxsome; 160 casks bottled beer, 160 boxes window glass, 2 bales, 5 tierces, Montefiore, Grahame, and Co.; 1 case apparel, Mrs. Plunkett; 2 cases, 1 cask, S. Greenhill; 2 cases haberdashery, 2 cases brushware, T. M'Donald; 1 case lace goods, H. Birkett; 1 package, H. W. Parker; 5 bales, A. Brien; 2 packages hops, 6 kegs tobacco, 88 moulds, 12 bundles 12 cases and 5 barrels merchandise, L. Potts and Co.; 1 case, J. Glennie; 2 bales millboards, 1 case books, 1 case silver plate, 5 cases, M. Birnstingl; 1 box, Major Bowler; 8 bales 283 packages and 54 pieces British goods, J. W. Gosling; 1 box apparel, T. Boyne; 16 casks 2 cases 1 hogshead 2 bundles 33 bags and 9 boxes merchandise, C. Scott; 10 bales, Gilchrist and Alexander; 15 boxes tin plates, S. Davis; 2 bales paper, 2 cases books, 1 case playing cards, 3 cases stationery, W. Moffitt; 5 cases French plums, R. W. Robinson; 1 case books, Kemp and Fairfax; 1 case books, Australian Subscription Library; 1 case, J. P. Bond; 20 cases, Flower, Salting, and Co.; 1 case, Bank of Australasia; 3 bales, T. Agars; 1 case, Captain J. H. Lister; 1 case, Farmer; 1 case, Russell; 2 cases silks, A. Dreutler; 4 cases, 1 box, R. Towns; 1 case, T. Hughes; 1 case, 1 cask, D. Davies; 1 case, J. Solomon; 1 case playing cards, 4 bales, 5 cases, 1 cask, P. Hart; 1 case percussion caps, 2 cases goat skins, 6 pipes 10 hogsheads and 12 quarter-casks Marsala wine, 3 bales paper, 18 cases Spanish wine, 60 cases oilman's stores, 1 case tapioca, 50 hogsheads beer, 40 casks bottled beer, 10 casks 39 cases 9 trusses 19 bales 8 bundles and 1 crate merchandise, order; 3 casks hardware, 1 cask edge tools, 1 case saws, 1 cask files, 1 cask nails, T. Woolley; 3 bales, 23 cases, J. Rickards.

VESSELS FOR LONDON.—The *Elizabeth and Henry* is ready for sea, and will sail early this morning. The *Euphrates* and *Honduras* will be full ships this evening; the former will sail on Wednesday and the latter on Saturday next. Owing to the inclemency of the weather very little progress has been made in loading during the past week.—*May* 20.

British Extracts.

FLUCTUATIONS IN THE SHARE MARKET DURING 1846.

[From the Observer, Jan. 4.]

The past year has been an eventful one in the share market, and will probably be adverted to in future time as adding another to the many extraordinary previous instances on record of the financial ability of this great country. Contrary to anticipation, the immense number of railways sanctioned and in progress have occasioned no inconvenience, nor, except as regards the old lines, any depreciation in values. The reason even of this is sufficiently obvious, and the declension is rather nominal than real, various issues of new and fractional shares having rendered the old stock less desirable as an investment, while the competition of independent new schemes, many of them of a most promising character, naturally diverts capital into fresh channels. Of one fact we cannot but feel assured, viz., that the *bona fide* holders of shares have in few cases lost money, and that if possessed of good heart, they may have no occasion to balance yet on the wrong side of the ledger. A reference to the prices of the leading railways, including the Great Western, Birmingham, &c., will certainly show that at the present time, compared with January, 1845, there is a depreciation in the money value to some extent; but, as above observed, the holders in many cases have had their profit in "meal or malt," and to which their confidence and patience, despite of every attempt to excite alarm, very fairly entitle them. Thus it is usually with those who have sound judgment, a fair share of prudence, and tolerable means, the most striking example being Mr. Hudson, who at one period, not seven years back, would have lost, according to his own evidence before Parliament, no less than £30,000 to £40,000. The great point in this and all similar cases is for a party never to clog his means by embarking to the full extent in fluctuating, however intrinsically valuable, property.

The traffic of all the lines continues excellent, and in some cases would be much larger if the accommodation could be afforded—a proof of the necessity of new lines, and the laying down of additional rails even on those now in operation. In this respect the Great Northern, or York lines, will do well to carry out the plan said to have been entertained, of laying down a line of rails for luggage traffic exclusively. In "Tuck's Manual" for 1847 there are various items which, more than mere comment, will illustrate, with the statistics we shall add to the close of Dec., 1846, the most interesting features of the railway interest. First, as to the evidence on the capital paid up. The North Western would yield to an original shareholder per cent. per annum £10, the Great Western £8, the South Western, £7 10s., the South Eastern £3 4s., the Brighton £4 18s., the Eastern Counties £6, the Midland £7, and the Blackwall, the lowest on the list, £1 5s. A careful inspection of the official share lists shows that upon the whole the highest range of prices last year was obtained in the month of January, while nearly the lowest was submitted to in April. In August matters looked brighter, and December, 1846, was not by any means a dull month, though for some of the old shares the lowest rates of the year were accepted. The highest and lowest prices last year were—for Great Western 163 and 126, North Western 235 and 193, South Western 81¾ and 61, South Eastern 46 and 34¼, Eastern Counties 24⅝ and 20⅜, Edinburgh and Glasgow 77 and 71, Manchester and Leeds 137 and 104, Newcastle and Berwick 35 and 32½, and Midland 156½ and 123. In January, 1839, the Midland were at a discount of 16, the Birmingham at a premium of 80, the Eastern Counties at a discount of 2, the South Eastern of 6, the South Western of 4½, and the Edinburgh and Glasgow of 1.

ENGLAND—WHAT SHE IS, AND WHAT SHE MAY BECOME.

What an England would this England of our love and affections be if only her people were in possession of all the blessings which instruction and civilization bring with them. Her might, her power, and her grandeur are, indeed, already such that they cannot be contemplated by her sons without a feeling of pride swelling in their hearts, and a glow of patriotism mantling in their cheeks. Where is not her name known? Where is not her influence felt and confessed? The globe itself is belted round with her settlements, colonies, and stations. Her manufacturers constitute the workshop of the world, and all nations pay tribute to their skill. Every wind that blows bears her white-sailed vessels in countless numbers to or from her shores. And of glory, fame, honour, and renown, every page in history bears ample testimony that she has achieved enough. Still, the heart of the Christian philanthropist longs, yearns, and craves for something more for his country. To him it is not sufficient that her fleets sweep the sea, and her dominions stretch into every quarter of the globe. To him it is not sufficient that, like another Venice, she is wedded to the waters, but, we trust, for a more abiding union. To him it is not sufficient that she has glorious associations and immortal recollections written in every page of the world's history. He reflects, and trembles at the reflection, that there have been other kingdoms in times past, great and mighty in their day, but of which only the memory now remains "to point a moral or adorn a tale." Raise your eyes to the great blue vault of heaven above your heads, in its sameness as at first. What changes, what chances, what vicissitudes in the affairs of men has it not witnessed, as nation after nation, each succeeding one rising upon the ruins of its predecessor in power, has appeared upon the stage and gone through the several periods of its progress, its maturity of might, its decay, decline, and fall. Yes! history is but, as it were, their grave and epitaph, and the brilliant glories which it records of them are but as the mocking hearse-plumes with which it carries us to the funeral of many an empire whose name, for a season, has occupied the thoughts and excited the fears of the people of the earth, dazzled them with its magnificence, and then been swept away by the next swelling wave in the great human tide which has been flowing and struggling onward since the world began. The Turk is in Jerusalem; and wild beasts howl through the fallen splendour, once the marble pomp, but now the monuments, of Palmyra of the desert. Old Egypt! She lives in her pyramids, in her temples, and in her immortal Nile: and that is all. The Assyrian and the Persian had their day of pride and power and—ruin. Greece followed in their steps of glory and decay. The Roman, greater than them all, could not resist the shock of time. Carthage struggled for the mastery of the world, almost won it at Cannæ, and lost it at Capua. The Moor established himself in Spain, and was again expelled. Constantinople, Genoa, and Venice, all afford startling proofs of the instability of fortune and the uncertainty of human grandeur, in turn rising to, and in turn sinking from, the pinnacle of greatness, and teaching us again and again the magnificent impressiveness of the truth, "vanity of vanities; all is vanity." But as we walk in this place of tombs where empires are interred, and listen to the knell of nation after nation sounding in our ears, does the interesting and important question never rise before our minds: why was it thus? Was it that, while the earth was too little for the ambition of their rulers, and no wealth, no luxury, no power sufficient to gratify their pomp and pride, they altogether forgot those upon whom the abiding welfare and prosperity of a country must always depend? Their thoughts, their cares, their anxieties, were all directed to the selfish advantage of those who fluttered about the summit of the social pillar, while nothing was done to widen the base and strengthen the foundations on which it rested. There were two hostile camps in every nation, with a bridgeless chasm dividing them from each other; all that was great and learned being on the one side, and all that was poor and ignorant on the other. But let their error be our warning, and their fall our guide. Let us seek to elevate our country to a still more soaring height of greatness than that which she has attained, by elevating the people in the scale of rational and educated beings. Then, instead of our England having passed the meridian of her glories and rapidly descending into the western sky, as some prophets of evil would have us think, we may venture to say of her, that brighter days than any which she has yet experienced are in store for her. The best and most brilliant chapter in her history yet awaits her. The moral and intellectual nature of her children will be more and more fully developed. The treasures of knowledge will become more appreciated as they are more possessed. The arts and sciences will find a home and an asylum in the land; and, brought under the guidance of such potent influences, sanctified and purified by the higher and holier influences of religion, we may surely anticipate the arrival of the time when the people of this country, of every class and every order, shall be a better and a happier, as well as a wiser and more instructed people.—*The Rev. J. Aspinall.*

RAILWAYS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—By the last arrival from Sydney, we learn that the railway question was exciting great interest in the colony, and a public meeting was held to deliberate on a preliminary survey, which had been taken, of the line of country through which the principle can soonest be rendered available. It was eventually agreed that a minute survey should be effected, and an estimate made of the capital that would be required for the construction of three trunk lines centering in Sydney; and a subscription was set on foot to defray the expense. The government was also to be applied to to bear a moiety of the charges. Until this survey and estimate were completed, no company was to be formed to carry out the undertaking. There is a good deal of reason in this mode of proceeding, and if the same had been adopted more generally, no small amount of capital might have been saved.—*Leeds Mercury, Jan.* 16.

SIR ROBERT PEEL AND MR. D'ISRAELI.—Mr. D'Israeli's attack on Sir Robert Peel was very sudden, so sudden as almost to preclude the belief that he was actuated by public spirit, or, indeed, by any other feeling than one of personal enmity. Into the more common insinuations against Mr. D'Israeli, that he had asked for a place and had been refused by the government, we do not think it necessary to enter. The facts are not established, nor has there been any direct assertion or denial by the parties. We would rather seek for causes quite as natural, though not so obvious. Sir Robert Peel being essentially a practical statesman, sought, as the agents of his policy, men of a practical turn of mind. Sir Robert Peel, like most practical men, hates ideas, or, rather, he estimates them not by their abstract truth, but by their capability of being realised in party action. He altogether undervalued Mr. D'Israeli's talents; looked upon him as an unsafe ally, who might, by chance, hit with a random shot, but who could not be depended on for steady purposes and aims. He had, on many occasions, treated the aspiring regenerator of his age, with marked indifference, if not contempt. Secure behind his rampart of past parliamentary successes, he despised one whom he never expected to head an assault. It is possible that this cold affectation of superiority stung the natural self-esteem of Mr. D'Israeli, conscious of his undeveloped capabilities; and that, long before he was in action an open foe, he was in heart a secret enemy. Political hatreds, like those of private persons, are too often only the rankling wounds of self-love. In two short months was Mr. D'Israeli's ostensible support of the Conservative Minister changed to scarcely disguised opposition. Political events had, in the interval, furnished him with a pretext for his animosity. But in the month of February, 1844, Sir Robert Peel could have had no suspicion, if, indeed, he had taken any care, that he would so soon arouse so formidable an opponent; for in that month, on the opening of the session, Mr. D'Israeli was a still not inactive supporter of Sir Robert Peel. He spoke of him incidentally as a minister of great ability and great power; and delivered an eulogium upon him for the admirable manner in which he had reconstructed his party, in which, when he said, "that everything great was difficult," he must have meant that the accomplishment of so difficult a task was the proof of greatness. He further expressed his conviction, that if Sir Robert Peel would propose great measures the public would support him; that it was for him to create public opinion, not to follow it. How Mr. D'Israeli's public support became converted at so early a date as the following April into scarcely disguised opposition, till for two years and a half he doubted himself, with an unparalleled perseverance, to the task of torturing and exasperating, in every possible way, the man on whom he had formerly lavished his praises, must be reserved to a future number; as well as a detail of the temptations which Sir Robt. Peel's personal and political conduct afforded to so accomplished a satirist.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

PUNCH AND O'CONNELL, OR THE IRISHMAN OUTWITTED.—The following laughable circumstance happened in a bookseller's shop in Preston, on Thursday week, in which that prince of wits, *Punch*, was conspicuously made to figure. All who have seen the inimitable satirist's sketch of this week, will of course not have failed to perceive the old Irish leader, likened to the notorious Joseph, of "something to your advantage" celebrity. A native of the "green isle," and one of Dan's faithful friends, was passing the shop in question, and on looking into the window he saw the cruel cut at his patron. Pat's love for "repale and ould Ireland" could restrain itself no longer, so, bouncing into the luckless vendor's shop, he exclaimed, "Arrah! now, and what's the money you'll have for that thing in the window there?" To which interrogatory the astonished bookseller promptly answered, "Threepence." Down went the cash, and simultaneously up went Mr. *Punch*, but only to be thrown into the face of Messrs. Pens, Ink, and Paper, and Co., in rather more pieces than by him presented to the son of "Old Erin." But Paddy had met his match. Business being uppermost in the mind of the bookseller, he coolly asked Pat if he would purchase another, as the one he had already purchased was now useful to the shop only for the usual purposes of waste paper, at the same time displaying to Paddy's astonished gaze a huge number of copies; when the latter with stentorian lungs, and in the purest native, exclaimed, "Oh, faith, and you're wholesale murtherers of ould Dan," and at one bound made for the street.—*Leeds Mercury, Jan.* 9.

NAVIGATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.—The shipments for the season had closed in Canada, and, though all the vessels had got away from Quebec, yet twenty-seven of them were said to be on shore near the mouth of the river St. Lawrence. The total number of vessels wrecked on their voyages to and from Quebec in the year 1846 is upwards of seventy, besides which several have yet to be accounted for. Thirty vessels were launched in Quebec in 1846, with an aggregate tonnage of 19,751 tons, of which twenty-four were loaded for Great Britain, whose tonnage amounted to 18,369 tons, which, added to the arrivals in 1846 of 573,208 tons, make a total of 592,577 tons that loaded in the ports of Montreal and Quebec in 1846.—*Liverpool Albion, Jan.* 4.

AN AFFECTIONATE WIFE.—Some days ago Sch——, a publican of Carlshrue, finding affairs not going on so well as he wished, determined to put an end to his days, and, for that purpose, swallowed a quantity of arsenic. Scarce, however, had he done the fatal deed, than repenting of his foul design, he asked his wife to bring him some milk as quickly as possible. This, however, she refused to do, answering that, as he had begun it, he should now finish it; but the maid servant being, perhaps, more tender-hearted, ran for a doctor, who, on his arrival, asked the wife where her husband was, to which she answered that he had gone out. Nevertheless the doctor went into the sleeping-room, and there found the poisoned man in a state of the greatest agony. In spite of every means of cure he lived but a few hours afterwards. The wife has since been arrested. It is, however, a question whether she can be charged with any crime, or as an accessory to her husband's death, he having taken the poison voluntarily, and in the first instance unknown to her.—*Globe.*

PUBLIC CREDIT IN AUSTRIA.—A letter from Vienna, of the 15th, says—"We are here in considerable anxiety. A financial crisis exists, and failures menace us on all sides. During the last few days matters have assumed an alarming appearance, and all the extent of the untoward result's proceeding from the limitation of credit by the National Bank is beginning to be perceived. Every day merchants of the second rank are suspending payments both here and in the provinces. Since 1840 nothing like the present state of things has been seen. The Bourse, which appears quite paralysed, is but little frequented.—*Observer, Jan.* 4.

AQUATIC.—During the past aquatic season there were sixty-five sailing matches, one hundred and thirty-three rowing matches, and seventy-two regattas.—*Observer, Jan.* 4.

EXTRAORDINARY EFFECT OF LIGHTNING.—The following account of a death by lightning, was described at a meeting of the Academy of Sciences, at Paris:—A young man was killed by the lightning ascending, which appeared to have entered by the right foot, and after traversing the whole body, to have passed out near the shoulder. The body was discoloured—a blackish brown in the path of the lightning, and the skin there presented slight lacerations; small brown spots, about the size and in the form of a lentil, were here and there produced. But the extraordinary circumstance is, that there was in the middle of the right shoulder (the exit of the lightning) six circles that preserved their fresh colour, whilst all the rest was blackish; and that these circles, of three different sizes, in a row touching each other at one point, were exactly of the same size as six pieces of gold (a pistole, three guineas, and two half guineas) which the young man carried on the right side of his waist wrapped in paper and rolled in a cloth band that girded his loins; neither the money, nor the paper, nor the cloth, showed the slightest mark of burning.—*Leeds Mercury, Jan.* 16.

AN INCIDENT IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN RE ECKSTEIN.—This bankrupt, who was an ironmonger at Nottinghill, came up for his final examination, at the Bankruptcy Court, Sheffield, on Monday, and was cross-examined by Mr. Buchanan, solicitor to some Sheffield creditors.—Mr. Buchanan: Did you write to an appraiser, requesting him to value your property as little above £300 as possible? The bankrupt hesitated.—Mr. Buchanan repeated the question. Bankrupt: The broker was a stranger to me.—Mr. Buchanan: Where does he live? Bankrupt: I do not recollect.—Mr. Buchanan: What is his name? Bankrupt: I do not recollect. I have not his address here.—Mr. Buchanan: Do you know the hand-writing on this letter? Bankrupt (evidently much astonished): Yes; that is my writing.—Commissioner: What is that? Mr. Buchanan: A most singular incident. It appears that the bankrupt wrote two letters at the same time, but, like the absent man in "The Spectator," he sent the letter which was meant for his friend, the broker, to my client, and my client's letter to the broker. Mr. Buchanan then read the letter, which was headed "Dear Sir," and contained a request that the broker would value the goods as little above £300 as possible. The bankrupt admitted that he wished to have the property purchased for his own use, without going to a public sale. The commissioner said it was a most improper transaction. He could not prevent the bankrupt passing his examination, which had reference solely to a question of account; but the conduct revealed upon this occasion would prove a very serious question at the certificate meeting.—*Sheffield Iris.*

MOST REMARKABLE OCCURRENCE.—On Monday last a person at Blackpool, on opening a large cod fish, found, as one portion of the contents of the stomach, a soda water bottle, firmly corked, and his curiosity being excited, the weight of bottle leading him to suppose that it was empty, he drew the cork, and perceived a piece of paper, which he endeavoured to extract; but finding that impossible, he broke the bottle and found that it had been thrown overboard from the *Wisdom*, Captain Cobbett, on her passage from Sydney to Liverpool. The document had been written by a Mr. Kenny, a passenger, was dated March 27, 1845, and stated that they had then had a very heavy gale of wind three days, the ship had sprung a leak, the pumps were choked, and they had several of their hands washed overboard, and it was to communicate these particulars that he had written the paper, in hope that the bottle being washed ashore, the facts might be communicated to some newspaper for publication. We think that it is almost the first time that intelligence of the kind has been obtained in so miraculous a manner. We should be glad to be advised of the fact whether the *Wisdom* outrode the storm.—*Preston Pilot.*

GENERAL CONVEYANCE COMPANY.—This is truly an improving age, and we wonder how far the force of economics can be carried. Here is a new company, not only projected, but, we hear, almost completely formed; the objects of which are, to convey passengers by 500 omnibuses, of a novel and convenient construction, drawn daily by 4000 horses, and at the moderate charge of less than one penny per mile. With this scheme is to be combined a safe and immediate parcels delivery, according to weight, at from a half-penny upwards; and yet on the basis of a moderate calculation, laid down in tables, it would appear that a very large interest would accrue to the proprietors of this establishment. That the public will be great gainers by it is so clear that we must wish it success; and if their reward be only a tenth part of what the estimates show to be probable, the projectors will have no cause to complain of a want of profit in doing an important popular service.—*Literary Gazette.*

CURIOUS SAYINGS OF THE MODERNS.—Jules Janin is in the habit of putting his name to everything he does. "I am sure," said Feix Pyat, "he has written on each of his children, 'Par Jules Janin.'" Mrs. Gore said of the Dowager Countess of Lushington, who had a great reputation for painting, that whenever she wanted to wash her face, she was obliged to go to a shop in Wardour-street where they cleaned old paintings. It was the *Examiner* who compared O'Connell to a kite, saying he never would have risen so high if it had not been for the length of his "tail." The celebrated Rajah Ramhobbedehoy was asked, when he returned to India, what he thought of England. "Oh, it's a very fine country," replied the Hindoo rajah, "spoiled by the number of live widows."—*Almanack of the Month.*

IRON SHINGLES.—We learn that William Beach, of Troy, New York, has invented and patented a mode of using cast iron plates for covering roofs. They are about one foot square, and are made to fit one into another, so as to render the roof water-tight by applying white lead to the joints. It can be afforded at 16 cents the square foot, and comes about half the cost of copper. They weigh three and a half pounds a square foot. Slate costs eight cents per square foot.—*Montreal Herald.*

EARL FITZWILLIAM'S PERSIAN HORSE.—Rossoul Khan was purchased at Tabuz, in Northern Persia, by his present proprietor, for the purpose of introducing a new blood into England. Captain Shee (in the service of the King of Persia, from whom he was purchased,) gave the following history of him:—He was bred by the Tekeh Turcomans, a tribe wandering on the banks of the Oxus or Titron, and famous for their horses. In a foray made upon a neighbouring tribe, the Hezarehs, his master, was killed, and the horse was captured. He did not, however, long remain with his new master, who was slain in a foray, and the horse, which had now established a name, was bought from his third master by the Chief of Karoee, Mahomed Khan, for sixteen men slaves, the average price of a man slave being about 35 Persian tomauns, or £17 sterling. Mahomed Khan tried the powers of the horse, and galloped him against a number of his best horses, all of which he beat. The Khan gave him over to one of his most daring captains, Rossoul, who had the temerity to make a foray close upon the camp of the Prince Royal, Abbas Mirza, whilst the English officers were with him, and in that foray recaptured that extraordinary wanderer, the Rev. Joseph Wolfe, whom, when he could not sell him for a larger sum than five tomauns (£2 12s. 6d.), he released, and sent to Meshed. For this temerity Rossoul was hunted down, and he and his chief destroyed by the prince, and eventually the horse fell into the hands of Captain Shee. This horse has all the peculiarities, and, eminently, all the excellencies of the breed; he is cathammed to an extraordinary degree; very long from the bone to the hoof, and extremely fine in the neck and shoulder. His speed, wind, and endurance are his characteristic qualities. The horse is at present in the possession of Earl Fitzwilliam.—*Doncaster Chronicle.*

AMERICAN REAPING MACHINE.—A friend of mine has bought a reaping machine, and commenced operating with it to-day. It is an American invention, and there are only two introduced into Canada, as yet, but I think there is every probability that they will become general on extensive farms. You may fancy a feeding board, a thrashing mill upon two wheels, and a sheath or defender on the lower side, in which is a saw five feet long, with three-inch teeth, which is brought down to the level that the straw is desired to be cut, the board being kept in that position by a beam attached to one side, to which two horses are yoked. There is machinery moving by the motion of the wheels, turning a rod on which is a three-inch crank attached to the saw, which is moved rapidly backwards and forwards. There is not a stalk of grain missed, and the cutting is quite superior to that which is mowed. It cuts 14 or 15 acres per day, and requires one man to manage the machinery, and another to guide the horses, and ten men binding the sheaves. The price at present is £20, but it is expected to be down to £15.

TIT FOR TAT.—The editor of the *Albany Herald* (United States) says, that he once knew a widow who cut out her own daughter in the graces of her lover, and married him herself! To obtain revenge for this mean unmotherly trick, the daughter set up her cap for the *young man's rich father* (of whom he was the only heir), and actually married him, and had children, to the infinite annoyance of the other parties. This occurred in Onondaga county.

MEDICAL STUDENT'S EXAMINATION.—"Do wounds often heal by the first intention?" "Not when the patient is rich and the doctor is poor." "When does mortification ensue?" "When you pop the question, and are answered—No."

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION.

THIS DAY.

Mr. Jeremiah Ledsam, at Mrs. James's yards, Hinton, at twelve, monthly sale of live stock and produce; also, fruit trees.

Mr. B. Kasner, at the Albion Inn yards, at twelve, horse stock.

TO-MORROW.

Mr. Jeremiah Ledsam, on the ground, at twelve, three allotments of land in High and Hunter-streets, West Maitland; also, at the Northumberland Hotel, five horses; and, one horse.

Mr. R. T. Capp, on the Singleton Race-course, horse stock.

FRIDAY.

Mr. A. Dodds, at the East Maitland yards, at twelve, 70 head of horned cattle.

SATURDAY.

Mr. R. T. Capp, at Mr. Rotton's Inn Singleton, horses, cattle, and other property

Births.

On the 10th May, at Aberbaldie, New England, Mrs. T. G. Wilson, of a daughter.

On the 23rd May, at her residence, Dapto, Illawarra, Mrs. Charles Beck, of a son and heir.

On the 25th May, at Bowthorne, Hunter River, Mrs. Mark Christian, of a daughter.

Married.

On the 4th May, at St. Paul's Church, Auckland, by the Rev. J. F. Churton, John Moira M'Lean Sutherland, Esq., Deputy Assistant Commissary General, to Eliza Emelie, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Haig Midwood, Esq., of Hobart Town.

At Goulburn, on the 24th May, Mr. N. Gaskell, to Mrs. Ann Kennedy.

Death.

On the 25th May, at Parramatta, Susanna Elizabeth, the wife of Charles Bethel Lyons, Esq.

Mr. Wm. Geddes, Ravensfield.

SIR—I beg publicly to assure you that I do not remember having ever Drawn a Cheque in YOUR FAVOR for *Ten Pounds*. This, I hope, will fully exonerate you in the public mind.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS J. M'CLELLAND.

West Maitland, 1st June, 1847. 715

WANTED, a Steady MAN to go with a Horse and Cart. Apply to

J. SOLOMON,
Spirit Store.

West Maitland, 31st May, 1847. 710

Depasturing Forms.

THE undersigned has constantly on sale the following Forms—

Applications for License to Depasture Crown Lands

R. JONES,

Maitland Mercury Office.

Seed Wheat, and Oats.

THE undersigned has on Sale, a prime sample of Van Diemen's Land SEED WHEAT and OATS. Also, warranted LUCERNE SEED, in any quantities.

HENRY FERRIS,
Commission Agent, &c.,
Pitt-street, Sydney.

April 2, 1847.

Notice.

I HEREBY CAUTION THE PUBLIC against taking a CHEQUE, drawn by Alexander Campbell on the Bank of Australasia, Maitland, in favor of Samuel Rowley, bearing date May, 1847, for the sum of £11 11s. 8d.; the same having been Stolen from me on the night of the 25th May inst.

SAMUEL ROWLEY.

Blairmoore, near Aberdeen, May 26, 1847. 714

Notice.

HORSES FOR INDIA.

COLTS, from 3 to 4 years off, well bred, may be sold to the undersigned, at from £12 to £20, up to the 21st June.

R. B. DAWSON.

Belford, Hunter River, 31st May, 1847. 713

Oil! Oil!! Winter Oil!!!

IMPORTANT TO OIL CONSUMERS.

JOHN MORGAN, TIN PLATE WORKER, High-street, West Maitland, wishes to inform the public generally that he has laid in a large quantity of WINTER OIL, of his own selection, from the Sydney market, and of the best quality; as all fixed oils are subject to congelation, J. M. assures the public that he has not spared any pains in the clarifying to extract every particle of sediment, so as to cause the liquidity and combustion to be more perfect. If not clarified, the combustion is so imperfect that the capillary attraction is quite feeble, and the glutinousness of the oil causes a carbonaceous matter to accumulate on the wick, which causes snuffing to be constantly required.

Clarified Oil, 3s. per gallon. Five gallons and upwards, allowance will be made. 711

Vetches.

THE undersigned has Just Received, per *Royal Saxon*, a few Bushels of INDIA VETCH, particularly recommended to grow Green Food for working cattle or young stock. Price, 15s. per bushel.

ALSO,
LUCERNE SEED, warranted.

HENRY FERRIS,
Pitt-street, Sydney.

May 6, 1847.

Sales by Auction.

MR. B. KASNER will sell by public auction, at the "Albion" Inn Yards, West Maitland, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd June, 1847, at Twelve o'clock,

A lot of superior bred HORSES & MARES.

ALSO,

One thorough-bred WELSH PONY, got by the Australian Company's imported horse "Taffy."

Ten COLTS and FILLIES, and other Stock too numerous to mention.

Terms cash. 718

Important Sale by Auction, at "RATHLUBA,"

On Monday, the 7th day of June, 1847,

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK, NOON.

MR. JEREMIAH LEDSAM has been honoured with instructions from Edward Turner, Esq., preparatory to his removal, to sell by public auction, at "RATHLUBA," NEAR MAITLAND, on

MONDAY, THE 7TH JUNE, 1847,
At Twelve o'clock, Noon,

A quantity of superior HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of—

Splendid Wardrobe, excellent Hair-cloth Cover and Spring-seated Parlour Chairs, Hair-cloth Cover and Spring-seated Arm Chairs, Loo Table, Lady's Work Table, with drawers and well, Fenders and Fire Irons, Cupboard, Dressing Tables, Looking Glass, Iron Bedstead, double and single Plain Bedsteads, Wash-hand Stands, &c.

A first-rate Napkin Press, with deep drawers; Nest Drawers, Tray and Footman, "Satter's" improved Spring Balance, &c.

One excellent Mangle, large Salting Tables, large Flour Bin, large and superior Kitchen Safe, Kitchen Table, Water Cask and Slide.

A Carpenter's Bench; 2000 Shingles, Laths, &c.; Farming Implements; a superior 13-coster Norfolk Drill, adapted for drilling every description of grain and seeds.

One Hay Rake, on an improved plan.

One excellent Iron Plough, one Wool ditto.

One Waggon.

One Cart.

Sundry Drays.

One Pig Cart.

One Stack Prime Oaten Hay, containing from 12 to 15 tons.

ALSO,

A number of excellent Saddle and Draught HORSES.

A number of WORKING BULLOCKS.

A Mixed Herd of HORNED CATTLE, &c.

Mr. Ledsam respectfully invites the special attention of the gentry, and public generally, to this important sale, to be held at "Rathluba," near Maitland, on Monday first, the 7th day of June inst., at noon. The advertisement is replete with everything requisite for domestic comfort, and for agricultural and speculative pursuits.

The sale is to be conducted on the principle of no reserve; important advantages are therefore likely to be realised by intending purchasers on this occasion.

Terms at sale. 717

MR. C. J. CROFTON has been honoured with instructions to sell by public auction, at the Yards opposite the "Rose" Inn, West Maitland, on TUESDAY NEXT, the 8th day of June,

Several BROOD MARES, some broke to saddle and harness

Some excellent STOCK HORSES

COLTS and FILLIES, of various ages

WORKING BULLOCKS

MILCH COWS

One HORSE DRAY, nearly new, &c.

Sale to begin at Eleven o'clock.

Terms cash.

N.B.—The Auctioneer would call the attention of Dairymen and Milkmen to the above lot of Cows, all being near calving, and broken-in to bail.

C. J. C. will be happy to sell, at the same time, any other Stock that may be presented. 716

Sheriff's Sale.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

Long v. Kemble.
Samuels v. Same.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, the 5th day of June instant, at Noon, on Defendant's Premises, near the Church, West Maitland, the Sheriff will cause to be sold—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, of the best description: unless this execution be previously satisfied.

JOHN KINGSMILL,
Sheriff's Bailiff.

East Maitland, May 31, 1847. 712

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Legislative Council.

(Abridged from the Sydney Chronicle.)

FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1847.

The SPEAKER took the chair at twenty-five minutes past three o'clock.

LIGHTHOUSES.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid upon the table a communication from Mr. La Trobe relative to the erection of the lighthouse at Cape Otway, which was ordered to be printed.

THE LATE JUDGE WILLIS.

Mr. FOSTER moved that an address be presented to his Excellency the Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this house a copy of any despatches from the Secretary of State communicating the result of the appeal of Mr. John Walpole Willis against the order of the Governor and Executive Council suspending him from his office; also the order for his ultimate dismissal, and the payment of his salary during the period of his suspension. In doing so he had no intention to cast censure on the government for removing him, but he believed the production of these documents would remove the impression that injustice had been done to him. The expense should not have fallen on the colony, he thought.

Mr. BREWSTER seconded the motion.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said there could be no objection to the production of the papers. Her Majesty had thought good to remove Mr. Willis from the public service on the representations of the Executive, and had also decided that the Executive were perfectly justified, but that they were wrong in having omitted to call Mr. Willis before them. With respect to the fund from which the salary was to be paid, the decision had made it necessary that he should be paid that salary, and he having been in the colonial service, her Majesty had ordered the money to be paid out of the surplus of the schedules, and that order having been made, it was the duty of the local government to obey, and issue a warrant for the payment of the money.

Mr. LOWE denied the right of the home or local government to touch a shilling of the money in the surplus of the schedules, except from that of schedule B, and therefore this money was taken contrary to the Constitutional Act. He would not make any invective against the local government, but he protested against her Majesty's name being drawn into such transactions; payment of the money had been ordered by her Majesty's legal advisers, and it was an act of lawless violence. Something must be done to get rid of these schedules, but he would not take up the time of the house now.

Mr. COWPER contended that Mr. Willis had been heard in his defence, although not called before the Executive Council. He thought it was the duty of the colonists to protest against paying this money.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL said Mr. Willis had been as effectually heard in his defence as if he had been summoned before the Executive Council, and heard *viva voce*. The charges brought against him were so clear that he was surprised the matter should have been referred to the Privy Council at all. But as Mr. Willis had gained his case, and was a judge up to the time it was decided, he was entitled to his salary. The order for payment of it must necessarily come from her Majesty, and he saw no other fund out of which it could be paid.

Mr. FOSTER replied, and the motion was carried.

MELBOURNE CORPORATION.

On the motion of Mr. ROBINSON a bill to explain and amend the Acts relating to the Corporation of the Town of Melbourne was read a first time, and ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time on Friday next.

LIENS ON WOOL.

Mr. WENTWORTH moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal an Act intituled "An Act to give a preferable lien on wool, from season to season, and to make mortgages of sheep, cattle, and horses, valid, without delivery to the mortgagee," and to substitute, for a limited time, other provisions in lieu thereof.

Leave granted, bill read a first time, ordered to be printed, and read a second time on Friday next.

COMPENSATION.

Mr. LOWE moved for leave to bring in a bill to grant compensation to the families of persons killed by accident.

Leave granted, bill read a first time, ordered to be printed, and read a second time on Tuesday.

COAL MONOPOLY.

Mr. GRANT moved the following resolutions:—"That the monopoly of coal in these colonies, for thirty-one years, was granted to the Australian Agricultural Company, in 1826, by a mere letter from Earl Bathurst—the said monopoly being in direct violation of the statute of twenty-first James I., chap. 8, by which the power of the crown itself to grant any such monopoly was expressly debarred for all time coming. That this monopoly of fuel, which may be termed the second necessary of life, has consequently been enjoyed illegally by the said company for the last twenty years. That without reference to the individual injury inflicted upon almost every member of the community, by enhancing the price of coal, beyond that amount which has lately been proved to be its fair or reasonable value, in direct opposition to the spirit of the charter, this assumed monopoly is calculated to check the advancement of the colony, by deterring enterprising individuals at home who might otherwise be induced to embark some of their superfluous capital, in extending to this colony the mighty benefits to be derived from railways and steam navigation, (not to mention the smelting of ore and other minor matters,) in a country abounding with coal, but, unfortunately, not with navigable rivers. That an address be presented to his Excellency the Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased not to lend the countenance or support of government to any legal proceeding, having for its object the maintenance of this illegal and obnoxious monopoly." In doing so, he said he would not long occupy the house, as he felt assured the motion would meet with the support of gentlemen better able to advocate the measure than he was; he would, therefore, do nothing more than move the resolutions, merely premising that from a document he held in his hand, and which he had recently met with, it was clear that this monopoly had been created by the mere letter of Earl Bathurst. The charter stated that the company should have a grant of 2000 acres of land to form an agricultural establishment, but they were aware that mining was not a necessary part of such an establishment; but the fact was, this company had got a million acres of land, which they must regard as being worth a million of pounds. The hon. member then read an extract from M'Culloch on the evil of monopolies, and concluded by moving the resolutions.

Mr. DANGAR seconded the motion, and said the county which he represented was the great coal field of the colony, and therefore he felt it to be his duty to second this motion. Coal was one of the first necessaries of life—what would Great Britain be without her coal? Look at her mining interests, her steam, and railway undertakings, and surely what Great Britain had done might be imitated by this colony, but that could not be the case, if they were to be shackled by promises to individuals or companies made by former secretaries of state. The hon. member then went into a brief history of the company, and went on to say that when the matter came on last year for discussion, it was understood that the crown would take no further steps, but he was sorry to say that that expectation had been disappointed. In the case of a person named Brown, who was an humble but scientific miner, and who possessed a mine which was profitable, it had been decided that he had intruded on the Queen's rights, and he believed that he had been dispossessed, and was now a beggar in the community. He contended that the company charged an exorbitant price for their coal, and therefore they had broken the terms required of them in the letter of the Secretary of State, by which the monopoly was created. It had been suggested that the company should be bought off by compensation, but he repudiated that idea, for this reason, that the colonists had both law and justice on their side. If the monopoly was removed, so that every man could work the coal upon his estate, the price of that article would be diminished to a very low figure; he would therefore support the motion.

Mr. MURRAY moved as an amendment, that a committee be appointed to inquire into the terms on which the company held their charter, and whether any compensation, and if any, what should be given to them. This he thought would meet the views of the mover and seconder, and he must confess that he was not sufficiently learned in the law to assent to the first resolution. He believed it had been decided by the judges of the land that the company held their monopoly by right of law; he was aware that among legal gentlemen themselves there was a difference of opinion on the subject, and therefore was there a greater necessity for a committee of inquiry. He regarded the question as one of free trade, the principles of which he thought ought to be applied to this colony. He was not quite sure that it would be advantageous to the colony if the monopoly was destroyed, but still as a question of free trade, it was worthy of more consideration, than that which could be given to it in a debate of an hour or so in that house; therefore he thought it would be much better to send it to a select committee.

Mr. ROBINSON seconded the amendment, and considered the matter one of vital importance to the community, more especially if it was correct that Mr. Brown's mine had been stopped, for by the opening of that mine the price of coals had been greatly reduced. He considered the price charged by the company was a very high one; and it was necessary that something should be done to cause greater competition, in order that copper ore might be smelted here, which, it was to be feared, would otherwise become useless, from the difficulty of conveying it to England on account of the sulphur it contained. If the trade was thrown open the company would be no losers by it, as the cheapness of coal would cause a much greater demand.

Mr. LOWE said the hon. member for Murray was mistaken in supposing that the judges had decided that the company held their monopoly by right of law; they had not so far disgraced their ermine; they had merely decided that Brown, by working his mine, had trenched upon the rights reserved by the Queen, and that was all they had decided. It was clearly proved on the trial that Captain King was the moving party, and that the trial was brought to uphold the monopoly of the company. The counsel for the defendant wished the judge to put this question to the jury, but he refused to do so, on the ground that it was not opened by the pleadings, and when it was argued before the full court, that he ought to have done so. The question was cushioned by the judges; they gave an elaborate judgment, but not one word did they say in it upon this question; but it was only what might be expected from judges who held their offices during pleasure. He challenged the Attorney General to show that he was not himself indictable for the part he had taken in support of this monopoly. The hon. member continued at great length, to shew the evils of monopoly, and in strong terms denounced the course which the government had pursued in reference to this matter.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL said, notwithstanding the indignation and eloquence of the hon. and learned member who had just sat down, he should continue to pursue the course he had chalked out for himself, if a necessity should arise. The hon. gentleman felt that he had been vanquished in the matter, and no doubt he felt keenly. The judges, in their judgment, had not decided anything favourable to a monopoly; on the contrary, they had stated that they considered monopolies to be great evils, and he himself viewed them as most odious things. The hon. and learned member then referred to the judgment, and also to the clause of the charter before the court at the time of trial, to shew that this was not a monopoly within the meaning of the statute, and therefore no other decision could have been arrived at. He would assure the hon. gentleman that he was not at all nervous at the threatened indictment. He was secure in the decision of the judges of the land. He had felt bound, in the prosecution of his duties, to bring this information, and should a necessity arise he would bring a similar information against any other person who intruded upon the rights of the crown. There was no defendant with whom the public ought less to sympathise than Mr. Brown, for he was not even the grantee of the land; and so far from having a right to work the coal, he had received an injunction from his landlord not to proceed, and he had also been informed of the liability he would lay himself under if he did. As long as he held his present office he would fearlessly pursue his duties, and he should not hesitate to bring forward a similar information if necessary. He would support the amendment of the hon. member for Murray.

Mr. WINDEYER could not support the amendment in its present state, for it assumed that compensation should be given, and he would vote against any amendment which would do away with the original motion, because those words were true. The decision of the court did not decide that this was not a monopoly; they did not decide upon the monopoly of the company; they decided upon the grant to Capt. Dumaresq's nephew, and upon that grant it was that the judgment was given, and they decided that in that grant there was nothing tending to monopoly; the court did not decide upon the company's charter or monopoly at all. There could be no doubt that this was a monopoly within the statute, and the decision of the court tended to protect that monopoly which was contrary to law, and all that this motion proposed to do was to request the government not to do so again, for it was proved upon the trial that Captain King had set the government in motion; that fact had not been denied by the Attorney-General, nor had he denied the law as stated by the hon. and learned member for Auckland. All they wanted on the trial was, that the question should go to the jury, but his Honor decided that the question of monopoly had nothing to do with it; this question was put to the full court, they were specially requested to answer it, but they had given no decision upon it, and this was the main point raised; but they gave a decision upon the grant itself. He was opposed to all compensation, because the fact was, that this was a monopoly which was only another word for robbery; it was no contract, it was a robbery, and as such, the idea of a compensation was truly ridiculous. They were not there to construe the statute, the statute stated that monopolies were illegal, and this was a monopoly; this the motion of the hon. member for Maitland set forth, and requested the government to do nothing to support that monopoly, whilst the amendment completely shirked that question.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY was not at all favourable to monopolies, he was fully impressed with the advantages of free trade, and he was also impressed with the advantages of good faith in the government. An agreement had been entered into with the company, and the government were bound to support them in their rights. He would not say that this was no monopoly, but it was only a monopoly to a certain extent; there were hundreds of grants in which no reservations were made, nor had they been introduced either in the district of Port Phillip or Moreton Bay. The house was called upon to give a legal opinion on the question, and he thought it was scarcely competent for them to do so, even if the whole of the facts were before them. He doubted whether any advantage would be derived if the agreement was done away with, but he was so anxious to see free trade principles prevail, that if it could be done with good faith he should have no objection.

Mr. DARVALL supported the amendment, and

Mr. GRANT having briefly replied, the amendment was put, and carried by a majority of four, there being ayes 10, noes 6. A committee, consisting of seven members, was then appointed.

Mr. WENTWORTH gave notice that he would, on Friday next, move that an address be presented to his Excellency the Governor, praying his Excellency to cause a case to be laid before the Attorney General and the Solicitor General for their opinion, as to whether the charter of the Australian Agricultural Company is not a monopoly, or a matter and thing tending to a monopoly.

INDECENT ASSAULTS BILL.

The second reading of this bill was postponed until Thursday next.

PUBLICANS LICENSING BILL.

Mr. WENTWORTH moved that the house do go into committee on the above bill, but on the suggestion of the Attorney General he consented to the postponement of the bill until Tuesday next.

The Council adjourned at a quarter to eight o'clock.

Colonial News.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

We have received South Australian papers to the 12th May. Another immigrant ship had arrived, the *Theresa*, bringing 280 immigrants, mostly from the southern counties of England. By extracts below it will be seen that no more special surveys were to be granted, while the royalty imposition or duty on the produce of the mines was to be confirmed.

THE MASTERS AND SERVANTS BILL.—The grateful feelings expressed by the industrious colonists towards his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, for refusing to sanction the Masters and Servants Bill, as proposed to be "amended," may be sufficiently gathered from the Hindmarsh and Bowden Memorial, and the report of the Glen Osmond Meeting, which we publish this day. We can only wish that upon all other subjects his Excellency had found himself free to exercise his own unbiassed judgment—sound and English as we believe that judgment to be. It is quite clear, from the spirited and determined manner in which the working classes are manifesting their opposition, that any unjust bill affecting *their* rights and liberties will not go down, but must be consigned to "the tomb of all the Capulets."—*Observer, May* 8.

NO MORE SPECIAL SURVEYS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Earl Grey's second despatch in the *Government Gazette* of Thursday, informs us, although in other words, that no more great capitalists are to be tempted to embark their wealth in the province by the possibility of obtaining special surveys of mineral lands, and in them scope enough for associated efforts upon a scale of magnitude commensurate with the rising fortunes of the colony, if they were secured from the injustice and intermeddlings of colonial folly and the Jesuitism of English rulers. This is the species of legislation for this colony with respect to special surveys alone, each enactment diametrically opposed to the preceding one. The reason is obvious. So long as incredulous English law-makers believed South Australia to be of very questionable value, they cared not how the public lands were disposed of, but the moment their value was ascertained, they began to operate the subversion of all that had been promised—and not only promised, but granted to the colonists by the crown—*Observer, May* 8.

THE ROYALTY IMPOSITION.—The *South Australian News* for January, publishes an official communication from Mr. Under Secretary Hawes to Mr. Wheeler, announcing the determination of Earl Grey that the royalties shall be confirmed. For the present, therefore, we may regard this question as settled, and have now only to wait for the time and the manner in which it shall seem fit to her Majesty's representative, Governor Robe, to enforce this tax. —*Register.*

SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—We are glad to report that this institution has at last received a large accession from home of standard works. As the annual subscription is only £1 1s., it is accessible to every class, and we recommend it to the attention of all who wish to acquire knowledge, and to spend their money in the most useful and pleasant manner.—*S. Australian.*

MINING.—A splendid new lode has been discovered within the last few days at the Burra Burra mines.—*S. Australian.*

BURGLARY BY ARMED MEN.—A burglary, with violence, was committed on the 7th instant, by five armed men, on Stocker Risely, who keeps the Halfway House. It appears that about eleven o'clock at night a man demanded admission as a traveller, and on the door being opened three men rushed in, and two others followed, the whole having crape over their faces, and being armed. The inmates were bailed up for about a quarter of an hour, when the continued arrival of neighbours, frightened the robbers off. Two men have been apprehended, and identified as being among the burglars, but the case is not yet concluded.—*S. A. Register, May* 12.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

We have received Van Diemen's Land papers to the 12th May.

Meetings on the transportation question had been held in Hobart Town and Launceston, which had both decided against its continuance by large majorities.

DEFENCE OF THE COLONIES.—In consequence of numerous applications from out-pensioners anxious to settle in the colonies, the home government have authorised the enrolment of a corps of six companies, consisting of four sergeants, four corporals, two drummers and fifers, and seventy-six privates, for settlement in New Zealand. The principle of defence by armed pensioners has been found to answer so well at home, that it may be considered to ensure the means of forming an effectual defence for the colonies. The conditions under which this force is to be raised were deemed liberal and judicious, affording no grounds to doubt the formation of an efficient and well-conducted battalion. The same system of mustering and paying the pensioners by their own officers will be commenced, as is adopted in England. The project, it is believed, will next be tried in the Australian colonies, and then in Canada.—*H. T. Courier.*

HOPS, MALT, AND XXX.—The hops grown by the probationers are shortly to be submitted to public competition. The supply from this source can be increased to satisfy the demand of the whole Australian colonies. The *Courier* also speaks of the establishment of a brewery, to supply the colony with "imperial probation beer!"—*Launceston Examiner.*

THE LATE GALES.—During the last several days we have had very strong winds; on Saturday night it blew a perfect hurricane, but we have not heard of any serious damage done to the shipping or otherwise.—*Cornwall Chronicle, May* 15.

PUBLIC MEETING AT LAUNCESTON. — On Monday about twelve hundred persons assembled at the Cornwall Hotel to hear the report of the committee appointed at a former meeting to take evidence on the questions asked in his Excellency's circular on the transportation question. E. Cox, Esq., was in the chair. Mr. Dry read the report of the meeting, totally condemning the transportation system; and he also read the reply the committee proposed to send to the circular, which stated that it was their opinion that transportation should cease altogether, and pointed out the evils arising from the system at length. After a stormy debate, the committee's report and reply were adopted almost unanimously, thirteen hands only being held up against the motion. The chairman was then requested to transmit the reply to his Excellency, with a request that it might be forwarded to the home government.—*Abridged from the Launceston Examiner, May* 12.

TRANSPORTATION MEETING.—On the 6th instant a public meeting was held at Hobart Town to consider whether transportation should be continued to the colony. A. F. Kemp, Esq., was in the chair. The meeting, which was held in the theatre, was very numerously attended. The first resolution, that transportation to the colony be abolished at once and for ever, was proposed by Mr. Jacomb, and seconded by Dr. Officer; and after an ineffectual opposition by Messrs. Lowes, Macdowell, and Carter, was carried by a large majority. A long and argumentative petition against the continuance of transportation was then proposed, and carried by a large majority, as were other resolutions carrying out the objects of the meeting.—*Abridged from the Supplement to the Launceston Examiner of the 8th May.*

FREE INSTITUTIONS.—Earl Grey has pledged himself to introduce a bill granting a legislative assembly to this island. It was originally intended to bring the matter before Parliament in February, but subsequently arranged that the affair should remain in abeyance till Sir William Denison's report reached the Colonial Office. His Excellency, we understand, is of opinion that free institutions should be conferred, but he has not yet transmitted his report. The prospect of self-government is, therefore, more remote than we were led to imagine, and liable to all the incidents arising from a change of Ministers, or a pressure of public business, to neglect us. We are glad, therefore, that the petition now in progress of signature will be a reminder.—*Launceston Examiner.*

SALES OF STOCK AT THE CROSS MARSH AND WOOLPACK.—The steers advertised by Mr. Stracey to be sold at the Cross Marsh realised £3 per head; working bullocks, £11 per pair, which appears about the standing price; wedders sold at from 6s. to 9s. 6d. each, according to their condition; ewes, 8s. to 8s. 9d.; pigs, 12s. each; colts and fillies, £6 10s. to £6 10s. each. A very considerable quantity of stock changed hands. At the sale of sheep at the Woolpack, by Mr. Stracey, on Tuesday last, ewes fetched 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; lean wedders, 9s. to 10s.; ewe lambs, 6s. 6d.; young pigs, 9s. each; horses were unsaleable. From the late inclement weather in the new country the sheep generally bore a very indifferent appearance.—*Launceston Advertiser, May* 7.

HOBART TOWN MARKETS.—Wheat, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d. per bushel; oats, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; Cape barley, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; English ditto, 4s. 6d. to 5s.; hay, £4 to £4 10s. per ton; pressed ditto, £4 10s.; straw, £2 5s. to £3 per ton; grass seed, 7s.; tares, 8s. Flour, first quality, £12 per ton; ditto, second ditto, £11; bran, 1s. 4d. per bushel; pollard, 1s. 6d. ditto.—*H. T. Advertiser, May* 7.

LAUNCESTON MARKETS.—The market remains firm, with a disposition to advance. Wheat, of good sample, is saleable at from 3s. 9d. to 4s.; oats at from 3s. to 3s. 6d.; malting barley realises its full value—it is quoted at Hobart Town at 5s.—*Cornwall Chronicle, May* 8.

Since the above was written, and our extracts made, we have been favoured by a gentleman with papers to the 15th May, which reached Sydney by the *Shamrock* on Saturday evening, but they contain no further news.

PORT PHILLIP.

We have received Port Phillip papers to the 21st May. The following extracts comprise the whole of the news of any interest we find in them.

A NOVEL EXPORT.—Amongst our exports this season may be classed a no inconsiderable number of work-boxes and dressing-cases manufactured from native woods, it being considered that the beauty of the materials, and the specimens which they afford of Australian workmanship, cannot fail to procure for them a ready market in the mother country. In appearance they are certainly very handsome, but as large quantities of timber similar to that from which they are manufactured have long ago been sent home in the log, we fear the fact of their having been manufactured in Australia, when taken in connection with the probability of their warping on the passage, will not tend intrinsically to advance their value.—*Patriot.*

CAUTION TO THE MELBOURNE LICENSED VICTUALLERS.—A most serious blunder has been committed by the licensing bench—a blunder affecting the interests of the government and the public. Unless by the special interference of the Executive, the town of Melbourne will be without a single legally licensed house after the 1st July next. The blunder consists in the bench having exceeded the limit of time appointed by the 2nd Victoria, No. 18, as the period over which the jurisdiction of the licensing bench shall extend. That period is three weeks, and the bench has fixed tomorrow as the day for taking recognizances, which is no less than eleven days beyond the three weeks allowed from the time of holding the first licensing meeting.—*Patriot, May* 21.

"GOING THE WHOLE HOG."——Intelligence has, within the last ten days, reached Melbourne that no less than six or seven hundred head of cattle are missing from the Murray, in which locality it has been known that extensive depredations in the way of cattle stealing have latterly been committed.—*Patriot.*

THE ADELAIDE BOUNDARY LINE.—Mr. Surveyor Wade has completed thirty-two miles of this work: he has had to cut through eight miles of dense scrub, and considering that he has been about the whole job but a month or so, may be said to have worked most expeditiously.—*Patriot.*

FOOT-ROT.—Foot-rot is very prevalent and greatly on the increase, particularly on the plains and low lands, where the soil is rich and moist. Various treatments, differing from the old system of the indiscriminate use of butter of antimony, have been suggested and adopted, but without any great degree of success. One settler has contrived a kind of mocassin made of leather, which is fastened on to the feet of the sheep that are affected. This method is found very effectual in mitigating and finally curing the disease, but the process is troublesome, tedious, and expensive, and not likely to become general, without the plan, by improvement, is made more easy and simple of adoption.—*Geelong Advertiser.*

GIPPS LAND.—The Snowy River is a fine large stream, very rapid, and not unlike our mountain streams in the Highlands of Scotland. It is the largest river in the whole colonies which I have met with. There is, however, little good country upon it, and stock do not thrive. The capabilities of this district are little known; although limited in extent, and shut in at the back of the world as it were, this is one of the best parts of the country for stock; sheep thrive well, and the country in many parts is well fitted for agriculture; the land will no doubt sell well for small farms, and be valuable property.—*Correspondent of Gazette.*

SEYMOUR.—There is no inland township in the province so beautifully situated, or that indicates so speedy an attainment of wealth and importance, as that of Seymour. Planted on the fertile banks of that noble river, the Goulburn—situated on the great line of road which connects the metropolis of New South Wales with that of the future colony of Port Phillip, and surrounded by a country of great pastoral wealth and resources—it cannot fail to rank first among those towns which will spring up in the interior of Port Phillip, along with the development of her great resources, by the industry and perseverance of her inhabitants.—*Argus.*

THE WHITE WOMAN.—We learn that when the schooner *Elizabeth* left Port Albert, the recovery party were on the point of starting for the locale of the white woman, having obtained a promise of her release, on conditions that her captors should receive in exchange a whaleboat, some tomahawks, &c. Bungalene and his two gins are still in safe custody.—*P. P. Patriot, May* 20.

THE LAMBING SEASON.—In despite of the somewhat unfavourable season, the lambing throughout the country has been very good, in some parts as many as ninety and ninety-five per cent. have been obtained. In the Leigh, Wardyyallock, Bunninyong, and the districts of the plains, eighty-five per cent. is rather under than over the average obtained by sheepholders. In the district of Mount Macedon the settlers have not been quite so fortunate, in consequence of the heavy rains and cold weather which had been experienced there. The settlers on the whole express themselves well satisfied with the proportion of their increase.—*Geelong Advertiser.*

THE LATE TORNADO.—Such is the result of the late hurricane, that throughout the wide space of country extending from Kilmore to the head of the Plenty, a distance of nearly twenty miles, the limbs of trees are scattered in every direction, and in many cases the parent stems have been uprooted and hurled a considerable distance. It is to be hoped that so awful a visitation will act as a caution to parties, and remind them of the necessity of removing all trees within reach of their habitations. We have not heard of any accident by the loss of life, but many buildings have been brought to the ground.—*Patriot, May* 17.

THE CROPS.—The wheat already sown appears to be coming up most luxuriantly; the oats are also looking in a healthy state, and promise an abundant crop for the ensuing year.—*Patriot.*

NEW ZEALAND.

We are indebted to the Sydney papers for the following intelligence from New Zealand, Auckland papers to the 8th May having been received in Sydney.

MURDERS BY THE NATIVES.—On Sunday, April 18, Mr. Gilfillans arrived in Wanganui from his country section, with a frightful gash on his neck, having been attacked by six natives, from whom he made his escape, but was under great apprehensions for the safety of his wife and family. Next morning at daylight a party of police and civilians started for Mr. Gilfillans' residence, and on arriving there a fearful sight was presented to them. The house was burnt to the ground, Mrs. G. had been murdered, and by her side lay the bodies of three of her children, all dreadfully mutilated—namely, a girl of fourteen, a boy of twelve, and another of four years of age. Only one of the family survived, a girl of about fifteen years of age, and she was so severely wounded that it was not expected she would recover. The friendly natives started the same night in pursuit, and secured five of the murderers up the river, and on the following evening they were lodged by the police in the stockade. One was clothed in Gilfillans' property, and their blankets and tomahawks were besmeared with blood, which, with Gilfillans' identification, and subsequently their own confession, was sufficient and conclusive proof against them. An inquest was held on the bodies, and a verdict of wilful murder found against the five natives in custody. The district of Wanganui being still under martial law, a military commission was to be held on the 22nd April, for their trial. The only conjectured cause for this brutal and cold-blooded murder, was an occurrence that took place some time ago, when, by accident, a pistol went off in a gentleman's hand, and severely wounded a native; they then vowed they would have "blood for blood."—*Herald.*

INDIA AND THE EAST.

(From the South Australian, May 7.)

By the *Cacique*, we have Straits papers to the 8th March, and by the *Lightning*, which sailed several days later, to the 10th. Neither of these vessels brought a mail.

The Chinese, in Singapore, in celebrating their new year's day, contrived to set a great part of the native town on fire. Three hundred houses, and much valuable property were destroyed.

The King of Cochin China has sent, among other goods, a Catholic Vicar Apostolic, to Singapore, to be returned to his consigners.

The King of Siam is increasing his navy. He has launched, or is building, some fine frigates.

The Malacca Peninsula is attracting much attention. Companies were in the course of formation for cultivating the sugar cane and making sugar. The tin mines were also attracting attention.

The foundation stone of a new gaol had been laid at Singapore, and some statistical statements had been placed below it, from which it appears that the trade of the three Straits settlements, Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca, amounted in 1846 to 61,796,746 company's rupees, equal, at 2s. per rupee, to upwards of £6,000,000. Their public expenditure was 1,131,129 rs., and the revenue 779,862 rs., leaving a deficit of 351,236 rs.

Sugar cultivation is extensively prosecuted at Singapore, and the settlers are beginning to plough with oxen and elephants. The latter are to be employed in a similar way in Ceylon. Coal had been found on the Malacca peninsula.

Captain Nash, of the *Lightning*, fell in with H.M.S. *Vernon* and *Dido*, on the 23rd February, in the Straits of Banca. Rear Admiral Inglefield, the new admiral of the station, was on board the former. Captain Nash had also the pleasure of supplying biscuit to the schooner *Louisa*, from Batavia to Singapore, short of provisions.

An American tea ship, the *Sooloo*, was lost near Borneo. The captain, officers, and nineteen hands were saved. Several American tea ships had been lost or damaged. Two thousand tons of tea were lost, and 2000 more would be detained from market months beyond the usual time.

MAURITIUS.

(From the South Australian Register, May 8.)

By the barque *Tenasserim*, with a full cargo of sugar and molasses, which left Port Louis on the 27th March, we have papers and advices to within a day or two of that date.

The *Augustus* arrived on the 21st March at Port Louis, and sold the live stock there, but was about to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope with the wheat. The island of Bourbon was supplying the Mauritius with a considerable quantity of potatoes, onions, &c. One consignee advertises 30,000 lbs. of new potatoes, and 10,000 lbs. of onions, received thence.

Sugars were maintaining what are called full prices, and orders for exports were arriving in quick succession; the amount of sugar exportation to the 15th March having been equal to 114,583,510 lbs.

The non-intercourse with Madagascar had caused an advance in salt beef from the Cape, which (hard and bony as it was) sold readily at £5 per cask, whilst fresh beef was being retailed at from 20d. to 3s. a pound, according to quality.

The consumption of rice is at the rate of 20,000 bags in 19 days; of dholl, 2,000 bags per month; Indian oats, 1,500 bags per month; gram, 5,000 bags per month; ghee, 35,000 lbs. per month.

Coolies were continually arriving, some returning now and then to see their friends in India, and others making a re-appearance on the island. The passage for Coolies to and from Calcutta was only £1 16s., or to and from Madras £1 12s. (finding themselves, we should think).

It was intended by the planters "to beat up for recruits" for the labour market, not only in Cochin China, but in the new field of Abyssinia.

In addition to two cargoes of wheat from Van Diemen's Land, the arrivals of wheat from Doudah had been large enough to occasion reshipment for Bourbon. Price of Doudah wheat 3 dollars 7½ cents. per 100 lbs.

The brig *Hope*, of 220 tons, Miller, master, was loading at the Mauritius on the 24th of March, for Adelaide and Sydney.

British Extracts.

VESSELS EMPLOYED IN CONVEYING PROVISIONS TO IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—The *Morning Herald* publishes a long list of the vessels placed by the Admiralty at the disposal of the government for the conveying of provisions to the distressed population on the coast of Ireland and Scotland. In all 37 government vessels are now engaged for that purpose, viz., Ireland at present 16, of 8,212 tons; Scotland 7, of 4,459 tons; ordered on service, 11, of 9,650 tons; to be appropriated 3, of 2,000 tons. Total 37, of 24,321 tons, of which 28 will be steam-vessels, whose collective horse power is above 7,000, and the united complements of the whole number will be above 3,000 officers and men. In giving the above lists, says the *Herald*, "we must not fail to notice the admirable spirit manifested by the officers and crews of those vessels already employed and fitting for the service, to fully carry out the wishes of the Admiralty to afford speedy succour at this period of great national distress. They have shown themselves to be most unsparing in their exertions even during the most inclement portion of the season."—*Atlas, Jan.* 16.

In a case tried in a Parisian court, the other day, it came out that M. Alexandre Dumas is paid fifteen sous (about 7½d.) a line for romances for the newspapers.—*Liverpool Albion, Dec.* 28.

Government Gazette.

TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1847.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned gentlemen to be magistrates of the territory and its dependencies, viz.:—William Tucker Evans, Esq., and Francis Henry Fortunatus Phillips, Esq., both of Tabulam, Clarence River. Also, David Thomson, Esq., of Pentland, Murrurundi.

IMPOUNDINGS.

At St. Aubin's pound, Scone, on the 13th May, from the estate of F. Little, Esq., J.P.—One red and white snail horned bullock, branded JA off rump, ⌒ off ribs; one yellow sided bullock, snail horns, branded SC off rump, like ℭ, L under, D under, on off ribs, CR on near rump; one red and white snail horned bullock, branded JA, JA sideways under, off rump; one strawberry cow, branded SC off rump, illegible brand off shoulder; one red and white bull, no brand legible, 12 months old; one red bull, no brand legible; one brindle poley bullock, off rump and ribs CS; one white cow, red spots, off ribs like WT, IW under, off thigh like PR, the P reversed, on off rump like SC; one red bull stag, branded L, JA under, off rump, MM off ribs, JC, ⊐ under, on near shoulder; damages 3d. each. If not released they will be sold. [13s.

At Cassilis, from the estate of Alfred Denison, Esq., on the 6th ultimo, for common trespass, and re-advertised—One red bullock, piece cropt off ear, branded A on shoulder, HV conjoined on off rump, an illegible brand near rump, like WG, and G under, or MG, and C under, off thigh; one yellow working bullock, piece off top of each horn, AU top off near shoulder, illegible brands on off rump and thigh; damages 6d. per head. Also, from the estate of George Bowman, Esq., on the 22nd ultimo, for trespass—One red and white spotted cow, piece out of each ear, branded 2, JR under, near rump, a red spotted male calf by her side; damages 6d. per head—this cow was advertised branded JB, 2 over, near rump. If not claimed on or before the 9th day of June, they will be sold. [10s. 6d.

At Merton—One red and white spotted heifer, branded W.S under off shoulder; one white steer, B off rump and ribs; one red steer, DK off rump; one blue speckled yearling bull, unbranded; damages 3d. each; one brown or dark bay gelding, saddle marked, black points, switch tail, branded E near shoulder, damages 10s. If not released, they will be sold in 24 days from the date of first publication. [9s. 9d.

At Jerry's Plains, on the 10th May, from Carrington Park—One bay horse, black points branded JD on off shoulder, aged, about 16 hands high, has been broken in; damages 1s. If not released on or before the 16th June, they will be sold. [9s.

At Red Post Hill, Falbrook, on the 14th May—One brown working bullock, branded HE off rump and ribs, BO near ribs, damages 6s.; one white steer, branded SM off rump and thigh, damages 6d.; one red steer, cock horns, star in forehead, part of tail white, branded JC or G off thigh, damages 6d. If not claimed on or before the 14th June, they will be sold. [10s.

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