THE PORT PHILLIP PATRIOT AND MORNING ADVERTISER.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVED.

September 30.—*River Chief*, Captain Nichols, from Hobart Town, at Geelong.

September 30.—*Bride*, schooner, Bowden master, from Melbourne, at Geelong.

September 30.—*Adelaide*, brig, from China via Singapore, with 150 coolies.

September 30.—*Sister*, schooner, Corll master, from Adelaide, via Portland. Passengers—Mr and Mrs. M'Dowell, Mr. and Mrs. Bowden; 13 in the steerage.

SAILED.

September 30—*Bride*, for Hobart Town via Geelong.

CLEARED.

September 30—*Adelaide*, schooner, 96 tons, Gedge master, from Geelong for Hobart Town. No passengers.

EXPORTS.

September 30—*Adelaide*, for Hobart Town 300 sheep, 29 boxes soap, 55 bars iron, 5 cases drapery, Jackson, Rae & Co.; 43 casks beef, M'Cracken.

ARRIVALS HENCE IN SYDNEY.—*Indian Chief* and *Phœbe* on the 21st, *Martha and Elizabeth* 22nd, and *Harlequin* (from Belfast) on 23rd ult.

The *Phœbe* was to sail for this port on the 26th, and the *Martha and Elizabeth* on the 28th ult.

The *Elizabeth Jane* sailed for this port on the 25th ult.

The *Nelson* from Leith arrived at Adelaide on the 17th instant. Passengers—J. F. Boyd, Esq., and Lady. The *Nelson* was to sail on the 24th ultimo for this port, where she will load with wool.

The *Adelaide*, from China, via Singapore, brings a full cargo of tea and sugar.

Several passengers by the *Sister* go on with that vessel to Melbourne, and a part of her cargo, consisting of spirits, and 124 bags of sugar, are destined for the same place.—*Portland Guardian.*

The steamer *Corsaire* is to be laid up for the present, previously it is said, to undergoing the necessary alterations for the Geelong trade.

THE WRECK OF THE "CLARENCE."

To the Editor of the Port Phillip Patriot.

Port Fairy,
September 27th, 1847.

MR. EDITOR,—Having seen a letter in the *Argus* of the 17th inst. stating the manner in which the schooner *Clarence* came ashore at Warrnambool Bay through neglect on the part of the owner, I take the liberty of contradicting it, and declaring it to be a falsehood, as I was a passenger on board of the vessel at the time. I took my passage in the *Clarence* on the 4th of August at Melbourne for Babel Island, and proceeded in her to Warrnambool, for which place she had taken in a cargo belonging to Messrs. Craig and Nichol, which after having discharged, she intended to proceed to Babel Island to load with guano, and from there proceed to Sydney. We left Melbourne on the 20th of August, and arrived at Warrnambool on the 26th of August, and had all the cargo discharged excepting about six thousand bricks, which could not be possibly landed on account of the heavy surf which was continually rolling on the beach, the boat having got stove once or twice in attempting to land. A few days previous to the 11th of September three of the seamen left the vessel, as did also Brown, the sailing master, it being my opinion they had intended to leave as soon as soon as they arrived at this port where they knew men were scarce, so as they would be able to make the owner agree to whatever proposal they chose to make. Accordingly they went ashore, some of them taking away their things by night, and some by day, and were received, fed, and employed by Messrs. Craig, to the disadvantage of the owner of the *Clarence*, who could not there receive proper redress. Upon the 11th of September it blew hard all day, attended with a very heavy swell, insomuch that I was obliged to go to bed from sea sickness. On the morning of the 11th I assisted the owner and the crew to load the boat with bricks, hoping to get the cargo discharged as soon as possible, but unfortunately the boat got grounded on going ashore, and it took the men and the owner the remainder of the day to unload her and get her off. They came on board a little before dark, when Cameron, who had previously been mate, but had now become master since Brown left, went forward and let go the larboard anchor, passing out chain at the same time on the other. Shortly afterwards I heard something snap similar to the breaking of the cable, the vessel all this time pitching tremendously. Soon after I heard another, which was occasioned by the hawse pipe dragging out of her. Shortly after a seaman came to the hatch calling me to get up, for the vessel was drifting on shore. I came on deck and found it to be true,—the vessel was near the breakers and soon struck, the sea washing right over her; the second sea that struck her carried away her galley, coppers, beef, and water casks, I being obliged to stick in the rigging, as I dare not stand upon deck lest I should have my legs broken. A sailor got washed out of the rigging, and after being knocked about in the surf for a considerable time, managed to get ashore. The carpenter and steward afterwards succeeded in getting ashore, and during the time I was getting over the side, I got washed away and narrowly escaped being drowned. The owner and captain succeeded in getting ashore, but in what manner I know not. After coming out of the water I went along the beach to where Messrs. Craig and Nicol had been encamped, where the seamen had made a fire. The owner went into Nicol's tent, where he either went to bed, or received some blankets from them, in which he rolled himself until about daybreak. The rest of us remained by the fire until day-light, and as for being asleep, there was not a single man in the whole party ever slept a wink during that night. The people who speak hard of the owner of the *Clarence*, are those who have bought ground at Warnambool, and are therefore prejudiced in regard of self-interest, and are afraid lest they should lose by their bargains through the wreck of this vessel.—They didn't care if a dozen lives had been lost, so long as the vessel was kept from coming ashore; or it did not matter to them where she was wrecked providing she was not wrecked at Warnambool. They must have had very tender consciences, for they never offered us as much as a dry shirt, to enable us to exchange our wet clothes, and in them we were obliged to remain until morning. Their continual cry being they were ruined men; had we been all swept off her decks as she lay at anchor, and got drowned, and the vessel managed to ride it out, it would then have been a fine bay; but thank God it's quite the contrary—we were all saved, and the *Clarence* unfortunately went on the beach, which is clear enough, that instead of its being a good bay it's a shocking bad bay, in spite of all the land-jobbers of Warnambool can say to the contrary. Your correspondent states her to have rode out a severer gale than the one in which she came ashore, which is quite false. The bay next morning presented an appearance of one continued break, there hardly being a smooth spot in it, and as he states, her cables not being sufficient to hold a whaleboat, it was wonderful how they hold her in the heavy gale, which he describes. I heard from the owner and the men belonging to the *Clarence*, that while she lay in Sydney her chain and anchors were overhauled by the agents of the Insurance Company, and by them stated to be capable of holding her. Had Mr. Craig allowed the owner to take away the four or five thousand bricks which still remained in the vessel in lieu of ballast, she might have been out of the bay long before that time; but this he refused, the owner at the same time offering to make an allowance instead of them. Still he refused, stating the bricks were of more value to him than the monies, and that have them he must every one; and through this the vessel was detained until she was caught in the gale which drove her ashore. In regard of people stating that it looks suspicious on the part of the owner, some will say so unless some of those who were lying comfortably in bed ashore, and consequently could not tell the difference, but yet are uncharitable enough to say the worst they can possibly think of. For my own part, I was on board the vessel all the time, and am sure that there cannot be the least neglect or suspicion attached to the owner or any one else on board. He likewise states that there was two sailors on board who were passengers: this is also false, as is likewise the rest of his calumny.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
HAMILTON ALLEN.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

List of vessels in harbour and at the Queen's Wharf, corrected up to last night:—

Sirene, brig, from Hobart Town, undergoing repairs.
Royal George, barque, from Adelaide, discharging.
Sama Castle, barque, from London, discharging.
Cornubia, steamer, from Launceston, undergoing repairs.
Hashemy, from London, discharging.
Swan, from Launceston.
Adelaide, brigantine, at Geelong.
Melbourne, from Glasgow.
Christina, from Sydney.
Flying Fish, from Hobart Town.
Wave, from Portland Bay.
Joseph Sames, barque, at Geelong.
David, schooner, from Hobart Town, at Geelong.
Lillias, schooner, from Hobart Town.
Bride, schooner, from Hobart Town, at Geelong.
Peri, brig, from Sydney.
Adelaide, brig, from China via Singapore, at Geelong.
River Chief, brig, from Hobart Town, at Geelong.

MELBOURNE POST OFFICE.

Announces that a Mail will close for the undermentioned places as follow:—

LILLIAS, for Hobart Town, via Geelong, October 4, ditto.
FLYING FISH, for Hobart Town, Oct. 5, at half-past 5 p.m.
PERI, for Launceston, ditto ditto.

PORTLAND SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.—September 25.—The schooner *Sister*, Korff, from Adelaide. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. M'Dowell.

SYDNEY SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.—September 22.—*Brightman*, barque 387tons, Captain Cowley, from London, having left the Downs on the 1st May. SAILED—September 23.—*Diana*, brig, 103 tons, Captain Lawrence, for Port Phillip. Passengers—Mr. John Thompson, and Patrick Mahoney.

EXPORTS.—September 21.—*Diana*, brig, 193 tons, Captain Lawrence, for Port Phillip.—3 casks sulphur, T. Smith and Co.; 1 roll and 2 cases oil cloth, Hooker; 9 cases wine, Donaldson and Co.; 2 packages printing materials, P. Henry; 10 cases furniture, M'Arthur and Little; 26 cheeses, 10 hams, and cheeks, 9 sides bacon, 7 packages furniture, Howes; 6 casks salts, Chapman; 123 bundles flax, Buyers and Lackhead; 1 case hats, C. Caldwell; 2 casks sperm oil, R. Campbell, tertius; 40 cases oranges, 2 cases ironmongery, James Fogarty; 18 tons coals, 60 logs cedar, 141 bags maize, 1 case, 1 cask, and 2 kegs hardware, 8 packages buckets, 2 cases chains, 30 boxes tea, S. H. Smythe; 18 cases cordials, Rowand, Macnab, and Co.; 6 cases tobacco, W. H. Aldis; 20 casks refined sugar, W. Dean; 1 puncheon and 18 hogsheads colonial rum, J. Littlejohn; 2 cases cigars, W. Lane; 2 bales, 1 case, and 1 box harness and apparel, George Thornton.

ADELAIDE SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.—The fine barque, *Aboukir*, of 816 tons, Scott, Commander, from London and Plymouth (June 1), arrived on Saturday last, after a passage of ninety-five days, with F. J. Beck, Esq., and lady, Mrs Scott, and Dr. Hill, in cabin; and 302 emigrants (of all ages), in the steerage.—*Observer*, 11th September. Sunday, September 12—The barque, *Nelson*, 603 tons, Lamont, master, from Leith. Passengers—Mrs and Miss Muirhead, Mrs Broadfoot and three daughters, Mr and Mrs Boyd, Mr Richard Gibbs, Miss Gibbs, Mr A. A. Todd, Mr Walter Scott, Mr James Patterson, Mr John Goold, Mr Wilson, Mr Pickinson, Mr C. Williamson, Mrs Condie, Mrs Jane Beaumont, Mr Thomas Howdie, and Mr Thomas Goff.

The *Rajah* having sailed from Plymouth on the 22nd, and the *Rachael* from Gravesend, on the 27th May, may be hourly expected. The *Mariner*, emigrant ship, 583 tons, was advertised to sail June 7; the *Competitor* (annual packet ship) fully freighted, was to sail positively on the 10th June; the *Lady M'Naughten*, emigrant ship, 883 tons, was to leave Gravesend on the 15th June; and the *Antilla* with a general cargo, was to sail from London, June 10.—*Ibid.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE "MAID OF CASHMERE."—The Captain of this vessel having arrived in Sydney yesterday morning, with Mr. Sheppard, he informs us that she has become a total wreck, and not a vestige of her now remains. The reef, he states, on which she struck extends a distance of a mile and a half or two miles from the shore, and is not laid down in the chart. The disaster occurred about half-past four o'clock on Sunday morning, and not at three, as stated in Monday's *Herald*. Nothing whatever has been saved from her, excepting 61 bags flour and a few loose letters, which washed on shore.—*Sydney Herald.*

SCOTCH SHIPPING.—It appears that in consequence of the shipowners in Scotland charging £3 higher per head for the passage of emigrants than those of London, the proposed charter of vessels at Greenock has been abandoned. The Scotch emigrants will embark at Plymouth, and our friend Dr. Kelly, who has been most active and energetic in the cause, had taken his passage in the *Lady M'Naughten*.—*South Australian.*

VESSELS EXPECTED FROM LONDON.

(JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, June 12.)

FOR PORT PHILLIP.

Cecilia	Pearse
Vanguard	Yarwood
Marion	Dale
Lord Hungerford	Pigot
Warrior	Sherrifs
Waverley	
Queen	
Neat	
Naven	

FOR ADELAIDE.

Mariner	Lady M'Naughten
Competitor	Anilla

FOR HOBART TOWN.

Calcutta	Rattler
Jane Frances	

FOR LAUNCESTON.

Renown	Winchester
Agostina	Elizabeth Buckham

VESSELS EXPECTED FROM LIVERPOOL.

FOR PORT PHILLIP.

North Fox	Enterprise
Elizabeth Thompson	

VESSELS EXPECTED IN SYDNEY.

FROM LONDON.

Baboo, barque, 424 tons, Barker, June.
William Parker, ship, 112 tons, Smith, June 2.
Ammonett, barque, 288 tons, Neatby, June 12.
Travancore, barque, 520 tons, Morrison, P.O.P. July 1.
Hamlet, barque, 420 tons, Wilson, July 15.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Mary, brig, 175 tons, May 14.
Constant, barque, 380 tons, Hemery.

FROM GLASGOW.

Catherine Jamieson, barque, Hutchinson, May 27.

Port Phillip Patriot

AND MORNING ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED DAILY.
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1847.

SYDNEY NEWS.

[FROM OUR SYDNEY CORRESPONDENT.]

Sydney, 23rd September, 1847.

THE brig *Portenia*, the property of Messrs. Boyd & Co., arrived this day from the South Sea Islands, having on board 61 men 2 lads and 4 women, princesses and ladies of rank in their own beloved country. The first introduction of these islanders to colonial labour has thus far answered sufficiently to encourage further importation, and as soon as they are landed, it is in contemplation to despatch the brig for a further supply. It is not yet decided whether the present cargo shall be landed at Twofold Bay for the purpose distributing them in the Maneroo district, or whether it shall be sent on to Geelong in order to try how this introduction in the Southern districts may answer. Hitherto they have been found to make excellent shepherds and bush laborers and appear extremely docile, quietly disposed and industrious. Notwithstanding the outcry raised about cannibals, there is no doubt that the introduction of these men will furnish a valuable substitute for that description of labour which every one wishes, but which most people despair, to obtain. No one would, of course, give them the preference over English or Irish farm servants, were they by any possibility to be procured. The schooner *Velocity*, which was dispatched, in company with the *Portenia*, had gone to Sandwich Islands, to endeavour to ascertain more tidings of the unfortunate *British Sovereign*. In the course of this trip these vessels had visited many of the South Sea Islands with the intention of ascertaining the quantity and description of labour procurable from various quarters. Among these islands were Annatam, Lefoo, Isle of Pines, Rotamah, Tanna, &c., and more interesting facts have been ascertained regarding the varieties of races. Among the men on board the *Portenia* are several distinct races, some with distinct negro hair, others with long black hair, of a light copper colour and tatoo features. Their style of decorating their heads varies also greatly, and some of them present fantastic appearances. The natives of one group having a method of discharging the colour of their hair by means of the alkali of wood ashes, and one old gentleman bears so complete an imitation of a barrister's wig over his not very amiable looking features, that this and some slight resemblance of features have procured him the soubriquet of Dicky Windeyer.

Much interest has been excited during the week, by the exhibition of a head said to belong to the much disputed Bunyip. But the scientific have not yet made up their minds whether it is a genuine natural production, or a malformation ingeniously made up.

No change whatever in the markets.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 24, 1847.

The SPEAKER took the chair at half-past three.

EDUCATION.

CAPTAIN O'CONNELL said, that on Tuesday next, he should move that an address be presented to his Excellency the Governor, praying that a sum not exceeding £1000 should be placed on the estimates, to be applied to the purposes of education beyond the boundaries, and a similar sum for the district of Port Phillip.

TAXATION OF ATTORNEY'S BILLS.

On the motion of Mr BREWSTER's, the house then went into committee upon this bill.

THE CANADAS V. AUSTRALIA.

(From the AUSTRALIAN.)

It is true (as we said in our last) that the eyes and thoughts of the noble Earl and his coadjutors are turned towards the forest wilds of Canada, and averted from the illimitable downs of New South Wales—not, we believe, from any unfair partiality towards the former, but simply because of the much greater distance and consequent enhanced cost of reaching the latter. But grave as this obstacle may at the first blush appear, we think it could be demonstrated to be one more of *seeming* than of substance, because according to Lord Lincoln's own shewing, if the British Government adopt his views at all, *they must not only pay the first cost of the emigrant's passage to America, but likewise devise employment for him for an indefinite period, on public works there; and that, too, in a colony of whose desire to receive such importations they are more than dubious, and whose debarkation on the shores of the neighbouring republic have been unequivocally and sternly denounced.*

Now, we apprehend that if the cost of this public employment could be ascertained and added to the transit charge, the real difference between *the mere* conveyance to Australia and the *double* American disbursement of passage money and employment, would be found probably less onerous to the distant than to the more proximate shores. Besides, in the one case the "overloyed country" would be but "vomiting" her "numbers" upon a province whose energies and capacities are comparatively ascertained, whilst in the other she would be *giving a spur* in development of riches and resources of incalculable gain to herself, and CREATING a population which would prove the surest and most extensive consumers of her exhaustless manufactures—at once the envy and the aim of foreign competition and substitution.

If there be any virtue in the statements of our South Australian cotemporaries, as to the cost per head (£11) of the recent immigration to their shores, it would require no very abstruse calculation to shew that it would be a positive *saving* to the British Government to direct their colonisation efforts to these colonies.—ED. P.P.P.]

Local Intelligence.

IMMIGRATION.—Mr. Cowper's immigration resolutions have been carried—the principal modification being the reduction of the number of immigrants, yearly to be introduced, from 30 to 20,000 souls.

TOWN COUNCIL.—In the Council yesterday, the following business was transacted: Mr. John Jefferys, late Quartermaster in the 58th, was elected to the office of Town Inspector, at a salary of £85 per annum. The correspondence with the Savings' Bank, relative to the loan, was read, and will appear in our pages to-morrow. The report of the Public Works Committee, on the formation of crossing places, was adopted. The Legislative Committee was instructed to frame a bye-law, repealing bye-law No. 4. The Market Committee brought up a report which was received. A vote of thanks was passed to the Member for Melbourne, for his exertions in forwarding the objects of the Town Clerk's late mission to Sydney.

SPIRIT OF ROBINS!—A few of the country lots in the next Government sale, are in the vicinity of the intended Colac township which from the contiguity of the picturesque lakes of that district, is likely to become as celebrated and fashionable a resort for invalids and idlers, as the Brunnens of Nassau, in Europe, or the Springs of Saratoga, in the United States'—*Corio Chronicle.*

JENNY LIND IN PRIVATE.—She is described as bearing the honours of her miraculous success most meekly; being in no way elated, and quite indifferent to the "proffered" flatteries of the great ones of the fashionable world; for by special arrangement she is exempted from the oppressive congratulations of the titled patrons of her Majesty's theatre who have the privilege of being behind the scenes. Going or coming off the stage, she is not suffered to be even accosted by any stranger, no matter how exalted, and her wish for all the privacy compatible with her station is respected and as rigidly enforced by Lumley (the Lessee of the Italian Opera) as possible. This fully accords with all the reports of her modest, simple, and unassuming character in private life that preceded her arrival here; and, indeed, rumour with its thousand tongues has said nothing of this gifted woman that has not been fully substantiated by fact. So popular is she, that, if Bunn were not much more of a goose than he was ever before suspected of being, he would have pocketed the money offered on her behalf at first, for he would never have got a verdict against her.—*Liverpool Albion.*

MR. BARBER.—The Report of the Sydney Law Society, has removed all doubts as to the innocence of this unfortunate gentleman. The *Sydney Morning Herald* of the 17th ult., says the above Report "has wrought, and will still work, a conviction of Mr. Barber's *perfect innocence*, for in this city we do not require proof of the character of its authors: we know them to be men who have a reputation to sustain, and who would not hazard it by a crude, a partial, or a hasty judgment. Whether the same deference will be paid to their opinion in the city of London remains to be seen. Colonial experience has rendered the gentlemen engaged in framing this Report adepts in detecting fraud, and in chasing criminals from every subterfuge, however specious. Their patience on this occasion is remarkable; they have entered into the case with the determination of men who were bound for honour's sake to work more assiduously than for gold. From the 29th July to the 9th August did they sit several hours, day by day, passing through all the published trials and statements, sifting the evidence, and weighing the arguments on either side; at last they produce a Report worthy of a judicial committee. The Report was transmitted to Mr. Barber by the Honorary Secretary, with the following letter:—Sydney, 17th August, 1847. Sir, With reference to your application to the Sydney Law Society to undertake an investigation of the evidence by which you sought to establish your innocence of the crime for which you are suffering a sentence, hitherto only partially remitted, I have great pleasure in following up the intimation already given you of compliance with your request, by transmitting to you a copy of the Report resulting thereupon; which has been framed under an equal sense of the Society's responsibility to public opinion if found intermeddling in such a case on weak of insufficient grounds—and of the duty owing to a member of their own profession, if really guiltless of an offence so terribly avenged upon him. Fully concurring in the persuasion of your innocence, conveyed by the accompanying Report, I cannot forward it without expressing my sincere hope that it may afford its measure of aid in placing your conduct in his unhappy affair in that clear light, which is, I believe, all you desire, and which can prove a boon only to the innocent.—I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obdient servant, G. K. HOLDEN, Hon. Sec. Sydney Law Society.—To W. H. Barber, Esq. In this signature we recognise the name of the late Private Secretary to Sir Richard Bourke, and one of the leading members of the profession. A Report thus ushered into notice, claims the consideration of the profession in England, whilst its intrinsic merits will ensure respect. It is not necessary to discuss the merits of the question anew, or to pursue the several topics illustrated in the pages we are reviewing; but it will be generally apparent from them, and from the records of the Mansion House, and the Central Criminal Court, that Mr. Barber, from first to last, has calmly and consistently asserted his innocence.—'Gentlemen' said Mr. Barber, in a subdued but manly voice, as the foreman delivered the verdict of guilty to the Clerk of the Arraigns, 'Gentlemen! I am not guilty.' 'Gentlemen, he is not guilty,' say Fletcher and the actual culprits. 'Gentlemen, he is not guilty,' say several dispassionate investigators of his eventful story. 'Gentlemen, he is not guilty,' says the clear toned editor; 'I prove his innocence ere I assert it.' 'Gentlemen, I am not guilty,' is echoed from the coast of Australia by Mr. Barber himself, back to the very spot where he uttered the memorable asseveration:—'and by the words of this pamphlet, I intend to repeat my vindication with every wind that wafts me to an alien shore. This is my guerdon that I will (if Providence permit) proclaim my innocence from the point nearest to the cliffs of Albion; I will say—'Gentlemen, I am not guilty, at your very doors.' * * So long as he remains banished by law he is an exiled and injured man; and we fondly anticipate the time when he shall be able to say, 'Gentlemen I am not guilty, by virtue of the full pardon I hold, and which absolves me from all taint.' The editor, already eminent at the colonial bar, shows himself of no mean place among British jurists by his masterly summary of argument, and we conclude in most cordially assenting to his sober but forcible peroration:—'The English people are the most generous, and noble, and powerful people in the world. Injustice they have never endured, and will never endure in any form, let them only see that it is injustice. They cannot, it is true, make Mr. Barber what he was. They cannot un-convict; they cannot un-persecute; they cannot un-torture him. They cannot restore to him his lost health, his wasted strength, or those years of his prime, blotted out of his life, or rather changed into dark misery, and woe unutterable, by this sad sentence,—a sentence that has at once thrown him so far back in the race of life, and yet brought him so much nearer to the grave. But they can confer on him some measure of tardy justice for the alleviation of his future worldly condition, and will do so when they really understand his most lamentable and unprecedented case.'

SUMMONSES.—W. B. Smith obtained a summons for W. Wells, who had fulminated most dire threats against his personal safety: the defendant was ordered to find security, himself in £20, and two sureties of £10 each, to keep the peace for twelve months. S. J. Brown also complained that Michael Cornelius, and Timothy O'Brien had declared their intention to spoil his beauty: they were accordingly required to bail each in £20, and two sureties in £5, to forbear the execution of their design.

RECIPE FOR THE FOOT-ROT IN SHEEP.—Tincture of myrrh, spirits of wine, muriatic acid, oil of rignium, butyr of antimony—in equal quantities; say one wine-glass of each. Pare and clean the feet, and then anoint it with a feather. The liquid will burn severely, and it is well to scrape the parts affected, and anoint again before letting the sheep go. Three or four dressings repeated after intervals of three days will effect a cure. This mixture is said to be equally efficacious in removing other sores of the foot, such as ulcerated warts.—*Geelong Advertiser.*

LARGE DOGS IN THE CANARY ISLANDS.—In reference to the recent discovery of the skeleton of a large dog in the Island of Grand Canary, a valued correspondent sends us the following quotation from Cellarius as corroborative of the fact:—"In Occidentali Oceano Fortunatae Insulae, et quae hodie *Canariae dicuntur*, eidem esse non dubitatur. Sat Juba et Ptolymaeus numerant, dicuntque in iis unam esse, cui nomen *Canariae sit a multitudinis canum ingentis magnitudinis inditum.*"

THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.—The receipts of this proprietary for the past year have been £105,560, and the expenditure £82,116. A Commissioner, with a salary of £1500 a year, is to be appointed and paid by the Company, but his duties are not defined. The Government have agreed for three years (conditionally) to surrender to the Company the exclusive disposal of all Crown Lands, and the exercise of the Crown's right of pre-emption of lands belonging to the natives in the southern Government of New Zealand. The Government is also to place at the disposal of the Company, during the three years ensuing (from April ult.) £70,000, for the purpose of carrying out colonization, &c. If, at the end of the three years, the Company is unable to continue its operations, the Crown to take the Company's assets and liabilities, and the land of the proprietary (1,073,483 acres) at five shillings an acre. Neither the Crown nor the Company can sell waste lands at a lower price than 20s. an acre.

THE FIVE THOUSAND STATUTE ADULTS.—In January last, Governor Fitz Roy strenuously addressed the Home Government for the immediate resumption of immigration to these colonies to an extent of at least 5000 statute adults. We may, therefore, expect a supply in a few weeks. Supposing these statute adults to comprise 7000 souls, and that Melbourne receives its one-third share, or 2500 immigrants, the amount of male adult labourers introduced (allowing for the proportion of women and children,) will in all probability be from about 800 to 1000.

"ALL HOT."—I visited the boiling springs which issue from the side of a steep mountain above Te Rapa. There are nearly one hundred of them: they burst out, bubbling up from little orifices in the ground, which are not more than a few inches in diameter, and the steam rushes out in clouds with considerable force: the hill side is covered with them, and a river of hot water runs down into the lake. The soil around is a red and white clay, strongly impregnated with sulphur and hydrogen gas: pyrites also occur. Several women were busy cooking baskets of potatoes over some of the smaller orifices; leaves and fern were laid over the holes, upon which the food was placed: I tasted some of the potatoes, and they were capitally done. About two miles from this place, on the edge of a great swampy flat, I met with a number of boiling ponds; some of them of very large dimensions. We forded a river flowing swiftly towards the lake, which is fed by the snows melting in the valleys of the Tongariro. In many places in the bed of this river, the water boils up from the subterranean springs beneath, suddenly changing the temperature of the stream, to the imminent risk of the individual who may be crossing. Along whole tracts of ground I heard the water boiling violently beneath the crust over which I was treading. It is very dangerous travelling, for if the crust should break, scalding to death must ensue. I am told that the Roturua natives, who build their houses over the hot springs in that district, for the sake of constant warmth at night, frequently meet with fatal accidents of this kind: it has happened, that when a party have been dancing on the floor, the crust has given way, and the convivial assembly have been suddenly swallowed up in the boiling cauldron beneath. Some of the ponds are ninety feet in circumference, filled with transparent pale blue boiling water, sending up columns of steam. Channels of boiling water run along the ground in every direction, and the surface of this calcareous flat around the margin of the boiling ponds is covered with beautiful encrustations of lime and alum, in some parts forming flat saucer-like figures. Husks of maize, moss, and branches of vegetable substances, were encrusted in the same manner. I also observed small deep holes or wells here and there amongst the grass and rushes, from two inches to as many feet in diameter, fillied with boiling mud, that rises up in large bubbles, as thick as hasty pudding; these mud pits send up a strong sulphureous smell. Although the ponds boiled violently, I noticed small flies walking swiftly, or rather running, on their surface. The steam that rises from these boiling springs is visible at a distance of many miles, appearing like the jets from a number of steam engines.

A GOOD LIKENESS.—At Hopetui we met with a sister of Karaka or 'Clark,' the chief of Waikato heads, whose portrait I had painted when at Auckland. This portrait I showed to the old woman, who had not seen her brother for some time, when to my surprise and amusement, she at once commenced a most affectionate 'tangi,' before the sketch; waving her hands in the usual manner, and uttering successively low whining sounds, expressive of her joy. After she had, as I imagined, satisfied herself with seeing the representation of her brother, I was about to replace the sketch in my portfolio, when she begged of Forsaith that she might be permitted to 'tangi' over it in good earnest, saying 'it was her brother, her brother; and she must tangi till the tears come;' and sure enough presently the tears did come, and the old woman wept and moaned, and waved her hands before the picture with as much apparent feeling as if her brother himself had thus suddenly appeared to her. I could not prevail upon the old creature to desist, and was at length compelled to leave the portrait in Forsaith's care, whilst I was employed sketching elsewhere. In future I shall be more cautious how I show my sketches to the old women, finding they are liable to produce such melancholy results.—*Ibid.*

MRS. CHISHOLM, who is assisted by her husband Captain Chisholm, in the work of encouraging emigration to New South Wales, was visited by the Bishop, who found them as busy as the most fully employed Government officials. They were getting up an Emigration Committee among the merchants in London, and Mrs. Chisholm was about to visit Scotland. With the English Government and the Board of Colonization Commissioners she had been long in assiduous and confidential correspondence, and had received the most flattering of respectful consideration.—*Adelaide Observer.*

THE PASTORAL HOTEL.—We deem it necessary to state that a paragraph headed—"Mysterious Occurrence," appearing in our publication of the 25th ultimo, did not refer to the "Pastoral Hotel," nor to its landlord.

CAPTAIN WARNER'S Long Range has proved a complete failure. It consisted in sending up shot in balloons and dropping them over the object intended to be destroyed. The long range would almost imply that the projector was *de-ranged*, and that he must have been dreaming of storming, if not of "building castles in the air."

STRAY CATTLE.—The continued fines inflicted on the owners of stray cattle appear to have no effect as a caution, as the usual heedlessness of results appear to exist. Yesterday the following parties were fined: P. Devereux, for 2 head, 10s; W. Morrison, for 1, 10s; F. W. Dallimore, for 1, 20s; Lilley, for 3, 10s; D. Fox, for 10, 10s; with 5s costs; also J. Cowan, postponed in consequence of illness. The Chief Constable has intimated his determination to proceed next against the owners of goats.

THE STATE OF THE STREETS.—Thanks to those who have the management of the streets, they are now nearly all impassable, having been provided with a thick coating of clay, which, whenever it rains, will give the streets the character of a newly spread diachylon plaster, to which all ... attempting to pass over must adhere. ... the ingenious contrivance of cutting ... in the streets, the effect of continued rain is kept up.

FREE FEMALE EMIGRATION TO V. D. LAND.—Mr. J. A. Jackson, the indefatigable and very able agent for the sister colony, has addressed a communication to the Colonial Office, showing the extreme disparity (1 to 5½) of the sexes in Van Diemen's Land, and suggesting that 1000 females be yearly forwarded by the British government to the colony.

NEW CONSTITUTION.—In a letter from Mr. Jackson, dated London 24th May, to the Agency Association, Launceston, he states that in an interview with Mr. Hawes, the Under Secretary for the Colonies, the latter gentleman said the Bill proposed to be introduced into Parliament for the extension of British Institutions to the colonies, would include ALL the Australian dependencies.

EXECUTION.—Charles Bunwell, convicted at the recent sessions of the Supreme Court, principally upon the evidence of Thomas Wing (an accomplice), of the murder of George Lowe, expiated his crime on the scaffold yesterday morning, at the usual place of execution in front of the gaol. The revolting particulars were related in our report of the trial in the *Courier* of the 4th instant. The circumstances of the murder—scarcely, we believe, exceeded for cold-blooded atrocity in the annals of crime in any country—have created a strong sensation throughout the entire public mind. Hence arose a more than usual anxiety to witness the last moments of so remarkable a criminal. The morning was exceedingly fine, and numbers had assembled in the vicinity of the gaol so early as 7 o'clock. A rumour had prevailed the previous evening that a respite had been received at the Sheriff's Office in consequence of the weak state of the culprit, who, having refused to take food, was in a dying state. This generally accredited report received full refutation on the appearance of the executioner to adjust the rope upon the transverse beam of the gallows. At about half-past seven the usual military guard arrived, and soon after a large body of constables were formed in chain-line along the front of the gaol. The number of spectators rapidly increased, until, when the clock of the Cathedral of St. David announced the hour of eight, there must have been present not less than 2500 individuals—including a considerable number of dissolute women and idle boys. The Rev. Mr. Hall, Vicar General, was first observed to ascend the ladder leading to the platform. Next followed the unhappy culprit, who was assisted up the steps by the executioner, who walked immediately behind, lifting him occasionally under the arms. When on the platform the malefactor seemed somewhat to rally his energies, and walked without help, and with somewhat apparent firmness and composure along the platform to the drop. He was attired in the same dress he wore at the trial, but his countenance had a more haggard appearance and sickly hue of despair. The most perfect silence reigned whilst the executioner adjusted the rope and put the cap over his face. There was no whisper of commiseration heard for his fate—no voice uttered "God bless him." A moment more, and his soul was hurried into eternity. The body, after hanging the usual period, was cut down, and conveyed in a shell to the Colonial Hospital for dissection. Thus has terminated the existence of this great criminal. We hear that contrary to all evidence, and irresistible conclusions from numerous minute facts, he denied his guilt up to the last moment. No rational mind can possibly believe but that the prisoner committed the crime of perjury when on the verge of eternity.—*H. T. Courier.*

WARM BATHS, GRATIS.—Upon the banks of the lake, near Te Rapa, there is a charming natural hot bath, in which the natives, especially the young folks, luxuriate daily. Sunset is the favourite time for bathing, and I have frequently seen, of an evening, at least twenty persons squatting together in the water, with only their heads above the surface. Boiling springs burst out of the ground, close to a large circular basin in the volcanic rock, which, by the assistance of a little art, has been rendered a capacious bath; the boiling stream is conducted into this reservoir gradually, and the temperature of the water is kept up or decreased by stopping out the boiling stream with stones, through which it trickles slowly, whilst the main body is steaming into the lake. The medicinal properties of these hot mineral springs preserve the natives in a healthy state, and render their skins beautifully smooth and clear: indeed, some of the finest people in the island are to be observed about Taupo, and the beauty and symmetry of the limbs of many of the youth would render them admirable studies for the sculptor.—*Angas's New Zealand.*

THE WESLEYANS.—We are informed that a requisition, numerously signed, has been forwarded to Sydney, praying the appointment of a fully ordained minister to Geelong. It may not be generally known that according to the Wesleyan discipline no clergyman is competent to officiate at marriage, baptisms or the Sacrament of the Lords' Supper, until a probationary period of four years has expired from his first appointment; and as no fully authorised minister has yet been permanently stationed here, the congregation complain that they are under the necessity of visiting other churches, or awaiting the casual or irregular visits of the Rev. Messrs Sweetman and Tuckfield.—*Corio Chronicle.*

RATHER FIERY.—"I tell you, Bill, it's no use asking me to leave off smoking; I always drink something with it, and when a man drinks plenty, smoking will never hurt him." "Why! Joe, you might as well say that if a man be well basted, roasting would'nt harm him.