



The Hobart Town Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

His Honor Lieutenant Governor ARTHUR directs, that all Public Communications, which may appear in this Paper, signed with any Official Signature, are to be considered as Official Communications made to those Persons to whom they may relate. (BY COMMAND OF HIS HONOR), JOHN MONTAGU, SECRETARY.

VOL. 10.)

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1825.

(No. 477.)

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

Secretary's Office, Hobart Town,
June 16, 1825.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint Messrs ROSS and HOWE Government Printers, *vice* ANDREW BENT; and all Government and General Orders, Advertisements, Notices, &c. from the various Departments, will, in future, be circulated through the Gazette, published under Authority, by these Gentlemen.

By His Honor's Command,
JOHN MONTAGU, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT & GENERAL ORDER.
Government House, Hobart Town,
June 23, 1825.

THE Appointment of Mr. JOSIAH SPODE, to be Chief District Constable for the District of New Norfolk, *vice* Mr. JOHN PEARCE, is cancelled, and Mr. Pearce will continue to perform the Duties.

Mr. THOMAS WALTON is appointed Gaoler at New Norfolk.
By His Honor's Command,
JOHN MONTAGU, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT & GENERAL ORDER
Government House, Hobart Town,
June 16, 1825.

IN the Government and General Order of the 14th April last, the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR called the Attention of the Magistrates and District Constables in a very particular Manner to the Necessity of making every Effort for the Apprehension of the Prisoners, M'Cabe and Brady; and such Rewards were proposed as His HONOR trusted would have induced the Crown Servants and others to have exerted themselves in securing these lawless Characters. A general and simultaneous Effort it was hoped would have followed, but it is evident such has not been the Case, and there is too much Reason to suspect that some of the Crown Servants have had the Baseness to assist these Robbers, or have wanted the Courage to seize them, and thus have exposed the Settlers to their continued Depredations.

Every prisoner in the Colony, whether holding a Ticket of Leave, or otherwise, should be apprised through the Medium of his Employer or Master, that an Opportunity is now offered him by which he has it in his Power not only to retrieve in a manner the Character he has lost, but to render an essential Service to the Community, for which he will be handsomely remunerated. The LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has directed the Reward offered for the Apprehension of either M'Cabe or Brady to be increased to Fifty Guineas; and

that any Prisoner giving such Information as may directly lead to their Apprehension shall receive a Conditional Pardon; and that any Prisoner actually apprehending and securing either of them in Addition to the above Reward, shall receive a Free Pardon and Passage to England.

The Magistrates are again very pressinglly desired to exert themselves zealously in this Matter, and to keep alive in their respective Districts, an active Spirit of Vigilance and Enquiry, until the desired Object is accomplished, calling upon the Settlers to read this Order to their Servants; enjoining the Constables to promulgate it, in every direction, and at every hut, and warning all Persons of the Consequences of receiving, harbouring, or holding any Communication with these Men, who are charged with the Commission of Murder.

As M'Cabe and Brady appear now to move, with rapidity, from one extreme Point of the Island to the other, and have committed several daring Robberies upon the High Road, it is important that this Order should be strictly attended to, not only in the Districts they have hitherto most frequented, but in every District without Exception; and the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR hopes and expects, that every Magistrate, and every District Constable, will at once act upon it with the same Zeal and Alertness as if these Men were threatening their own Premises.

By Command of His Honor,
JOHN MONTAGU, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

Secretary's Office, Hobart Town,
June 22, 1825.

THE President and Directors of the Bank of Van Diemen's Land have very handsomely placed at the Disposal of His Honor the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR the Sum of One Hundred and Forty Dollars, to be added to the Reward offered by the Government and General Order of the 16th Instant, for the Apprehension of Brady and M'Cabe.

By His Honor's Command,
JOHN MONTAGU, Secretary.

SALE BY AUCTION.

Sheriff's Office, June 23, 1825.

By Virtue of Writs of Fieri Facias to me directed, I will Cause to be Sold by Public Auction, at the Times and Places hereinafter mentioned, all the Right and Title of the Defendants to the Property and Effects mentioned in the following Causes:—
Bethune v. Middleton and Another.
At Mr. Fryett's, Hobart Town, on Saturday, the 25th Instant, at 12 o'Clock,
A LARGE Brick-built House in an unfinished state, with an Allotment of Ground, situate in Bathurst-street.

Unless the several Executions thereon be previously superseded.
DUDLEY FREDAY, Sheriff.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,
JUNE 21, 1825.

FRESH MEAT.—The undermentioned quantities will be received, as specified, viz:—

HOBART TOWN.

July 1.	A. E. Barry	6000.	at 3½d.
8.	Charles Rowcroft	6000.	ditto
15.	Samuel Hood	7000.	ditto
22.	Ditto	7000.	ditto
29.	Ditto	7000.	ditto
Aug 5.	Ditto	7000.	ditto
12.	Ditto	7000.	ditto
19.	Ditto	7000.	ditto
26.	Ditto	7000.	ditto
Sept. 2.	Ditto	7000.	ditto
9.	Ditto	7000.	ditto
16.	Ditto	7000.	ditto
23.	Ditto	7000.	ditto

SORELL.

John Wade, weekly Quantity, during the Quarter, at 4d. per lb.

RICHMOND BRIDGE.

Roger Gavin, weekly Quantity, during the Quarter, at 4d. per lb.

JERICHO AND LEMON SPRINGS.

Samuel Hillery, weekly Quantity, during the Quarter, at 4d. per lb.

BAGDAD.

William Kimberley, weekly Quantity, during the Quarter, at 4d. per lb.

GLENARCHY.

James Austin, weekly Quantity, during the Quarter, at 4d. per lb.

NEW NORFOLK.

Joshua Thacher, weekly Quantity, in July, at 4d.

Edward Abbott, weekly Quantity, in August and September, at 4d.

LAUNCESTON.

July 1.	William Whitechurch	3000.	at 4d.
8.	Joseph Bonney	3000.	ditto
15.	Jos. Solomon	3000.	ditto
22.	Ditto	3000.	ditto
29.	Ditto	3000.	ditto
Aug 5.	Ditto	3000.	ditto
12.	Andrew Barclay	3000.	ditto
19.	Ditto	3000.	ditto
26.	Ditto	3000.	ditto
Sept. 2.	Ditto	3000.	ditto
9.	John Smith	1000.	ditto
	Joseph Archer	2000.	ditto
16.	Ditto	3000.	ditto
23.	Ditto	3000.	ditto

PUNT.

Abraham Walker, weekly Quantity, during the Quarter, at 4d. per lb.

A. MOODIE, A. C. G.

Order of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held at Launceston, in and for the Island of Van Diemen's Land and its Dependencies, on Monday, the 13th Day of June, 1825.

WHEREAS it has been represented to the present Court of Quarter Sessions, that the Navigation of the River Tamar, and of the several Navigable Branches and Creeks thereof, is greatly obstructed by the Proprietors of Land adjacent thereto, and to the Macquarie, Elizabeth, Lake, South Esk, Western, North Esk, and Supply Rivers, and to the several Rivulets running into the said Rivers, felling Timber and suffering the Trees to remain in the Water:—It is therefore hereby ordered, That all Proprietors of Land on the Banks of the said Rivers, Branches, Creeks, and Rivulets, who have felled Trees and suffered them to remain therein, do forthwith remove, or cause to be removed, such Trees and Timber from and out of the same; and that all Persons who shall hereafter cut down Timber or other Trees, do use every Precaution to guard

against the same falling into the said Rivers, Branches, Creeks, or Rivulets, and that if Trees shall accidentally fall therein, such Persons do lose no Time in removing them from and out of the same; and it is further ordered, that the Chief Constable, and all other Constables, do report from Time to Time, to the Magistrates, at their Petty Sessions, the State of the Navigation of the said River Tamar, and its Branches and Creeks, in Order that all Persons who shall or may by any Means have obstructed the Navigation thereof be dealt with according to Law.

W. T. PARRAMORE,
Clerk of the Peace.

Order of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held at Launceston, in and for the Island of Van Diemen's Land and its Dependencies, on Monday, the 13th Day of June, 1825.

WHEREAS it has been represented to the present Court of Quarter Sessions, that the Inhabitants of the Town of Launceston do suffer their Dogs to be at large and prowl about the Streets, to the great Annoyance and Danger of His Majesty's Subjects:—It is therefore hereby ordered, that all Persons do henceforth keep their Dogs confined in and about their own respective Premises; and the Constables of the said Town are hereby commanded to report all Offenders in this respect, in order to their being dealt with according to Law.

W. T. PARRAMORE,
Clerk of the Peace.

Colonial Architect's Office June 24, 1825.

TO Stonemasons, Bricklayers, Carpenters, &c.—Persons desirous of Contracting for the Erection of a Gaol in the Clyde District, are requested to transmit Tender on or before the 7th of July next, to this Office.—Plans and Specification may be seen at this Office, or at the residence of P. Wood, Esq. J. P.

DAVID LAMBE, Colonial Architect.

Colonial Architect's Office, June 24, 1825.

TO Stonemasons, Bricklayers, Carpenters, &c.—Persons desirous of Contracting for the Erection of a Gaol in Elizabeth Town, are requested to transmit Tenders on or before the 7th of July next to this Office.—Plans and Specification may be seen at this Office, or on Application to Mr. J. Pearce, District Constable, residing at New Norfolk.

DAVID LAMBE, Colonial Architect.

Colonial Architect's Office, June 24, 1825.

TO Stonemasons, Bricklayers, Carpenters, &c.—Persons desirous of Contracting for the Erection of a Gaol at Jericho, are requested to transmit Tenders on or before the 7th of July next to this Office.—Plans and Specification may be seen at this Office, or on Application to Mr. Pike, District Constable, residing at Jericho.

DAVID LAMBE, Colonial Architect.

To the President, Directors, and Proprietors of the Bank of Van Diemen's Land.

GENTLEMEN,

UNDERSTANDING that a Vacancy is about to take place in the Accountancy at the Bank, with the Advice of my Friends, I beg leave to offer myself as a Candidate for the Situation.

I have always been accustomed to Mercantile Affairs until I came to this Colony about five Years ago; and I flatter myself from my Knowledge of the Country, Age, Experience, and Character, that nothing would be wanting on my Part towards the Duties of the Situation being accurately fulfilled, should I be so fortunate as to be elected there to.—I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient Servant,
JOHN HAMILTON.

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SATURDAY JUNE 25, 1825.

On commencing our labours as candidates for the favour of the Public, it is not our wish to excite unreasonable expectation. Our merit, whatever it may be, will be developed more effectually by deeds than by vain professions. We purposely abstain from any remarks on the operations of that Press which has hitherto engrossed the attention of the Public; but it is allowable, in a first address, so far to speak of ourselves, as to give those, who are disposed to encourage us, an opportunity of judging in what manner, and on what principles, the Gazette is now to be conducted. It will be a leading purpose to convey useful and correct information on all subjects connected with the welfare of the Colony, after which general news will have a place. Such extracts from the English Papers will constantly be made as may serve to connect the thread of history, and to keep alive that affectionate remembrance of home which clings to the heart of every true Colonist, and which forms a very powerful incitement to the unceasing exertions that his new condition demands. It will be our endeavour also to give a literary character to the Paper. The enlightened minds of a great portion of the community, greater no doubt than ever before distinguished so young a Colony, may justly look for such a feature, in a periodical work, which we hope to make so peculiarly their own as to partake of the same respectability; and which, for a time at least, must supply to them the place of works of greater magnitude. But literature, besides that it affords the most elegant solace to wearied exertion, is important in a political point of view. It materially tends to promote truth,—it relieves the mind, by abstracting it from the immediate cares of life, and exalting it to higher enjoyments; for he, who has a taste for reading, or ingenious and instructive conversation, has but little relish for the idle prate and scandal of the day. He will form less confined and more just views of the Government, or the conduct of those to whom the care of public affairs is committed; and he will become more attached to the laws and institutions of his native land, the benefit of which, like the warmth of the sun, reaches and enlivens him on the opposite side of the globe. We are desirous to produce such a work as, containing an authentic memorial of public events—a record of the literature, and the substance of the periodical works of the time—may deserve to outlive the temporary and evanescent existence that usually awaits a common newspaper. To achieve so desirable an end, our own individual exertions, however, cannot be sufficient. As, therefore, we profess that spirit of liberty which, being devoted to the tenets of no particular party, is yet friendly to all parties which have for their object the advancement of the Colony, we respectfully invite the assistance of all our Readers.—Their contributions will, at all times, be acceptable. We conceive it, indeed, to be one of the noblest uses to which the Press can be applied; and that that Journal would be most successful, which, by thus collecting the sense and the sentiments of the different members of the state, would set in open review, as it were, for public debate and decision, their discoveries, their complaints, and their con-

tending interests. There will always, indeed, be a contention of particular and individual advantages. What does a service to the farmer, subtracts from the profits of the merchant; and a measure which might enrich and adorn a town, would probably impoverish or lay waste the country. The several classes of society are continually pulling against, yet supporting each other. Like the revolving of the planets, the same power that keeps them distinct holds them together; and when their different interests are fairly weighed and adjusted, they each maintain that happy position which serves to confirm and support the beautiful fabric of a prosperous community. By thus drawing forth and communicating the experience of our Readers in general, we hope to be the fortunate means of concentrating the judgment and intelligence of the Island, and of ultimately promoting its amelioration. In the management of these favours, however, which we confidently expect, we beg to say that a predilection will be shown to communications subscribed by the author; but if a Correspondent should choose to write anonymously, the secret of his name, if known to the Editor, shall remain sacred in his breast. We promise ready attention to all, and shall always have the highest satisfaction in noticing any public abuse, so as to bring it before the eye of Government, where it might be redressed; or in standing forth in the cause of humanity, by seeking relief for any private grievance. In doing this we wish not to be understood, by any means, to court, or be supposed inclined to give publicity to the effusions of those uneasy characters who are to be found sprinkled in all multitudes, and who are everlastingly employed in finding subjects for complaint, and causes for universal alarm; but who, after drawing the eyes of all to the frightful bugbear of their own creation, are always the foremost amidst the hue and cry, and make it their boast and glory to be the first to cut their own mighty giant in pieces. Such men, being equal to their own task, need no assistance from us. We also pronounce our rejection of subjects verging on private attack, or personal invective. Yet, strictly as we mean to abide by this line of conduct, there is nevertheless a case which it is possible may occur; and which, as some might be disposed to construe it into a dereliction of the principle, we think it necessary to mention. When an antagonist steps forward, setting at naught all respect to character and decorous restraint, and instigated by some perverse or worse motive, throws out indiscriminate slanders against individuals, or the Government;—when such a nuisance, we say, unfortunately breaks forth in the midst of our little community, we should consider it an abandonment of our duty not to ward off so dangerous a personage—not to foil him with the weapons of his own choice. We consider we should not only be fully justified, but imperiously called upon, to paint so public an enemy in his own appropriate colours, and to set upon him marks for public neglect and disregard. But wantonly to disturb the privacy of domestic life—to inveigh against the characters of individuals—to publish invective and slanderous statements, forged perhaps for the gratification of private pique or petty malevolence—would be, not to abuse and render licentious, but to batter down and convert into an engine

of deadly rancour, that bulwark and pride of every true-born Briton—an INDEPENDENT PRESS. And here we boldly and distinctly assert the free and uncontrolled principles upon which the Editorial part of THE HOBART TOWN GAZETTE is now about to be conducted—an independency which it will be our pride, as it is our purpose, to maintain; and which we conceive is in no way more effectually upheld than by a valiant and firm stand in support of the constitution—in promoting the measures of Government, as far as they are conducive to the public good—and in fairly and candidly canvassing them whenever their utility may appear questionable. His Honor the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to entrust to us the duty of promulgating the Government Notices and General Orders—or, in other words, the publication of the Gazette—but it would be an ungenerous interference in us to draw from this circumstance, as it would be a most unjust construction for the Public to put upon it, to suppose, that in receiving a price for our labour we also dispose of the freedom of our Press. The idea is too ridiculous for any Reader to entertain. We confess it is with no small alacrity we embrace the opportunity which a second Press at length affords us. We have remained silent yet anxious spectators of the contest pursued by the late Hobart Town Gazette, particularly since October last. It must be notorious to all who have looked into it, since that time, that only one side of a question has been agitated, and that too a question obtruded by one particular sect. How large and how momentous that sect may be, the scales, in which we are shortly about to place them, will readily determine. It is but fair, at this time of day, that the other side should be heard. Both sides must, however, unite in acknowledging and commending the lenity and forbearance of that Government, which, rather than interrupt or suspend, even for a week, the public business of the Colony, by withdrawing the publication of the General Orders, preferred suffering the less general injury of incessant and obnoxious newspaper attacks. As, during this period too, this Press has held much talk of its freedom, and has even stepped out of its way to prejudice the liberty of ours, which was not yet in action, and of which it must of necessity have been wholly ignorant, we think it but fair to say, that our conception of freedom is—not to be enslaved and subservient to a faction; but that he is free, who, in the hour of danger or of need, stands forth in the cause of his country, and grasps the weapon of defence, with resolution to wield it till the turbulent are quelled and peace restored. Should we, at such a season, by joining the patriot ranks, with our feeble but zealous means, be at all instrumental in promoting social order and prosperity, we shall view, not with regret, but with satisfaction, the auspicious hour in which we exchanged the quiet retirement of the country for the noise and bustle of the town. We have to return our warmest thanks to such of our friends as have already proffered us their support. We must also beg pardon of our Readers for having occupied so much of their time on the present occasion, in talking so much of ourselves—a trespass which we promise not soon again to commit; and we have to apologise for the many omissions or defects which

must occur in the mechanical department until better means are obtained. We arrogate no distinction but such as an earnest endeavour for the good and aggrandisement of our adopted country may deserve; and we anticipate no other renown than that which usually attends an unflinching and an upright principle honestly applied.

Various rumours are afloat about the late Hobart Town Gazette. Most people say it will now be called the "Brighton Advertiser!"

It is said that a new edition of the *Rejected Addresses* is about to be published in this Colony.

We have to express our regret that the notice of our appointment, as Government Printers, should have excited the resentment of any one; especially as the Press alluded to, by closing its columns against such articles of general information as are not particularly agreeable, has shut us out from making an earlier communication to our friends and the Public. The party hinted at is much offended because a title is not attached to the name of the Gentleman superseded;—a glance at the London Gazette would shew that this is the usual mode of notifying Government appointments. We may be allowed to remark, we hope without the risk of giving further offence, that, on this occasion, the rear rank seems to have taken close order.

At the time the Lalla Rookh left England, His Majesty, we are sorry to find, was so affected by the gout as to be unable to deliver his speech on the opening of Parliament. The Venerable John Hobbes Scott, Archdeacon of these Colonies, had embarked on the Hercules about a month previous to the sailing of the Lalla Rookh, and was to touch at the Cape of Good Hope.

We are much pleased to receive still more favourable reports of the increasing consumption of Australian wool. It is found to mix admirably with the finest sorts from Spain and Saxony, and to produce a cloth of texture and quality superior to any yet known.

No less than four houses were attempted to be robbed, on Monday night, in the upper part of Murray-street.

A daring robbery was committed, last week, in the house of Mr. Minet, at Pitt-water, by eight ruffians. They broke into the dwelling-house, with their faces blacked, and otherwise disguised, and succeeded in carrying off every article of value that could be moved, even to the last change of linen of the family, with which they got clear of. We understand, however, that one or two of the party is known, and we trust will speedily be apprehended.

Mrs. Elizabeth Copping, of Harrington-street, unfortunately met her death on Tuesday last, by swallowing a quantity of opium, in mistake for a dose of rhubarb. We have given an account of the inquisition held upon her body in another part of our Paper; and we may here take opportunity to observe, that we trust, by giving a regular and correct Report of the Proceedings in the Courts of Law, and the Police, we shall be doing that which will at once be acceptable to our Readers and useful to the Colony.

The mildness of the season is such that raspberries are now an abundant crop in several gardens at Newtown.

The awkward situation in which we have been placed, in not being able to give due notice of the appearance of our Journal, will, we hope, plead our excuse with our friends and the Public. We now humbly and respectfully solicit their support; and trust, in the course of the ensuing week, and by return of post, to be favoured with their orders. In making this request, we are particularly desirous that no individual should be omitted;—omissions, however, must necessarily occur, and which the Public will have the candour to impute to the right cause, and not to intention. Orders and advertisements will be thankfully received at our Printing-office, in Elizabeth-street, nearly opposite Mr. J. P. Deane's.

We are glad to see, by an advertisement in our front Page, that gaols and court-houses are about to be erected in the various districts of the Colony.—This, we think, will be attended with many beneficial effects, besides that of affording more convenient means for the dispensation of justice. Corrupt persons, and those who have a bias to guilt, will be kept in more awe and subjection when they see before their eyes the operation of the law. The vague and indefinite expanse of the country will begin to be distinguished into local divisions; marks, or leading points will be fixed, by

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH
TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

On the 31 of February, His Majesty's health not being such as to render it advisable for him to open the Session in person, the Lord Chancellor delivered the following speech by commission:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,
“ We are commanded by His Majesty to express to you the gratification which His Majesty derives from the continuance, and progressive increase, of that public property upon which His Majesty congratulated you at the opening of the last Session of Parliament.

“ There never was a period in the history of this country, when all the great interests of the nation were at the same time in so thriving a condition, or when a feeling of content and satisfaction was more widely diffused throughout all classes of the British people.

“ It is no small addition to the gratification of His Majesty, that Ireland is participating of the general prosperity.

“ The outrages, for the suppression of which extraordinary powers were confided to His Majesty, have so far ceased as to warrant the suspension of the exercise of those powers in most of the districts heretofore disturbed.

“ Industry and commercial enterprise are extending themselves in that part of the United Kingdom.

“ It is, therefore, the more to be regretted, that associations should exist in Ireland which have adopted proceedings irreconcilable with the spirit of the Constitution; and calculated, by exciting alarm, and by exasperating animosities, to endanger the peace of society, and to retard the course of national improvement.

“ His Majesty relies upon your wisdom to consider, without delay, the means of applying a remedy to this evil.

“ His Majesty farther recommends to you the renewal of the enquiries, instituted last Session, into the state of Ireland.

“ His Majesty has seen, with regret, the interruption of tranquillity in India, by the unprovoked aggression and extravagant pretensions of the Burmese Government, which rendered hostile operations against that State unavoidable.

“ It is, however, satisfactory to find, that none of the other native powers have manifested any unfriendly disposition; and that the bravery and conduct displayed by the forces, already employed against the enemy, afford the most favourable prospect of a successful termination of the contest.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

“ His Majesty has directed us to inform you, that the estimates of the year will be forthwith laid before you.

“ The state of His Majesty's Indian possessions and circumstances connected with other parts of His Majesty's foreign dominions, will render some augmentation in his military establishment indispensable. His Majesty, however, has the sincere gratification of believing, that, notwithstanding the increase of expense arising out of this augmentation, such is the flourishing condition and progressive improvement of the revenue, that it will still be in your power, without affecting public credit, to give additional facilities to the national industry, and to make a farther reduction in the burthens of his people.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ His Majesty commands us to inform you, that His Majesty continues to receive from his Allies, and generally from all Princes and States, assurances of their unabated desire to maintain and cultivate the relations of peace with His Majesty, and with each other; and that it is His Majesty's constant endeavour to preserve the general tranquillity.

“ The negotiations which have been so long carried on, through His Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, between the Emperor of Russia and the Ottoman Porte, have been brought to an amicable issue.

“ His Majesty has directed to be laid before you copies of arrangements, which have been entered into with the Kingdoms of Denmark and Hanover, for improving the commercial intercourse between those States and the United Kingdom.

“ A treaty, having for its object the more effectual suppression of the Slave Trade, has been concluded between His Majesty and the King of Sweden; a

judicious measures of your arduous Government.

Sir, the Public is of opinion that never did individuals discharge their duties more efficaciously than those now filling the various offices of the State, since the remotest period to which we can trace the results of the labour of man. This is only incidentally connected with the Colonial Expenditure; inasmuch, merely, as the salaries bestowed upon these Gentlemen, and the expense saved by their efficient operations, will not admit a comparison. Figures need not be had recourse to, in the way of calculation, upon these subjects; because, from the facility with which information is afforded by the different offices, correct statements can easily be had; and these will be as accurate, in the particular, as they are correct in the substance. I shall submit, however, to your consideration, some estimates on these, and similar points, by and by. I wish to avoid the slightest reference to any thing wherein it was your pleasure to be personally concerned. I shall not, therefore, allude to the expense attendant upon the late muster; because, where the public benefit was so intimately concerned, the expense ought not to be too scrupulously regarded: although even, on that occasion, it appears to have been very inconsiderable. The people had not been accustomed to see their Ruler take so extended a survey of the Colony, even in its most remote parts; and it was equally gratifying and beneficial to all, to find that no individual was so insignificant, or so distant, as to be beyond the reach of your regard and consideration. From what I have stated, it is obvious that the revenue is much augmented by the new arrangements, as to the Public Officers. Although, from the lax state into which certain departments had been suffered to fall, some individuals were no doubt disconcerted at the improved vigilance which took place, yet no man can be found amongst us so ungenerous, or so selfish, as to prefer his own private advantage to the public good. We are, it is true, but a small community, but small as it is, we must prosper or decay together. To draw separate interests particularly such as would remove the protection of the Government, would be to pull in pieces that edifice which we ought all, with one heart and hand, to strive to erect. It is unreasonable to suppose that any of these appointments is established as a provision for the individual, rather than for the absolute and necessary service of the State. Much has been said by those evil-minded persons, to whom I have before alluded, of the appointment of the Treasurer and that of the Naval Officer—that they are over paid—that their duties are light—that many others would be glad to fill their situations—that the salaries of some functionaries are more, and of others less—that some would even discharge these offices gratuitously—and many other remarks, equally inapplicable and irrelevant; but always concluding with the favourite theme, that, right or wrong, they ought to be removed. The object of this cavilling is too obvious to deserve a reply, and its augmentative merit too futile and shallow to allow of a serious refutation. Farther illustration of this subject would be useless. I will however mention, that the amount of the united salaries of these two Gentlemen, which has been so much descanted upon, does not equal that which was paid to the individual, who singly filled for years, both situations.—Neither need I stop to compare it, for a moment, with the expense contingent on the discharge of similar duties at Sydney; as to those who know any thing of the matter, that would be a decisive answer. It is plain, then, that when these offices were newly modelled, a considerable saving was made; and that the holders have not been compensated beyond what was reasonably to be expected. Let us then hope, Sir, that with whomsoever the final confirmation and establishment of these new appointments may remain, the tribute of approbation will be a just accompaniment.

I have trepassed, Sir, I fear at this time too far upon your patience.—I shall solicit your permission to again have the honour to respectfully address you in continuation of these important subjects.

I beg leave to have the honour to subscribe myself, with the utmost respect, Sir, your Honor's most humble and most submissive servant,

A COLONIST.

June 20, 1825.

letter (some fifty pages), in which he laid before you a full exposé of the condition of the Colony. Colonel SORELL hoped, in taking the pains thus to lay before you a condensed statement, the result of seven years experience, that you would give his matured judgment sufficient credit, to make the experiment, as to the advantages of continuing to administer the Government upon principles which had been attended with success. This hope has been fully justified. It is evident that you have availed yourself of all the advantages, which, in the estimation of the Public, could be derived from the communication of your Predecessor; and, by adopting a system essentially similar to that which had been followed by such happy results, no material inconvenience has arisen. We are now convinced that the belief, which generally obtains, of your personal disposition to concede to the wishes, and to ameliorate the condition of the people, is not a mistake.

Where much is satisfactory, it is difficult to find a point at which to commence. The administration of the finances of all communities, from the domestic arrangements of a family to the government of an empire, forms the mainspring of their prosperity. This, then, will probably be the most convenient subject first to bring under your consideration. With the exception of the few, whom I have already mentioned, the whole of the people see, and acknowledge, your careful and judicious disposition of the colonial resources. How successful that disposition is, I shall proceed to shew. It was expected by some, who did not give time to consider the matter, that the statement of the Colonial Revenue and Expenditure would have been made public, at the conclusion of each quarter, as usual. These persons, ever ready to put the worst construction upon every public measure, the necessity for which they could not, or would not see, were unwilling to allow that the reins of Government could be shifted from one hand to another without delay—without retarding, for a moment, the usual progress of the vehicle of the State. It was, however, generally known, that certain quarters of the former administration remained to be adjusted, and audited, from causes of a peculiar nature. The unfortunate disorder, in the late Treasurer's accounts, necessarily occasioned a difficulty in bringing them to a close; and a consequent delay in submitting them to the revision of His Excellency the GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF. Neither would it have been quite fair to prematurely publish these accounts; and, by possibility prejudice, in the public estimation, the individual alluded to. In this, therefore, no man can justly say he has been disappointed. I shall however, narrow the question. I am enabled to state, by means of Colonel SORELL's own authority, his sentiments on the subject of the finance of this Colony. In the latter part of the year 1823, a deficiency appeared, so serious and so great, that in little more than three months, the sum of £5,500 was borrowed from the Commissariat for the service of the Colonial Treasury; and that Gentleman is known to have stated his opinion, that the depression was not temporary, but would, in all human probability, soon amount to a total failure. Happily his apprehension has proved groundless; for I have data, sufficient to enable me to hazard a calculation, by which it appears that the revenue, for the first year of your administration, has enjoyed a reaction of nearly one third increase on the year preceding your Predecessor's departure. At a time when the whole country was labouring under accumulated distress, arising from a variety of causes, (which causes I shall hereafter more particularly enlarge upon)—when vessels loaded with merchandise, consisting of the very goods of which the Colony stood most in need, came to our shores, and departed with scarcely breaking the bulk of their cargoes, entirely because the inhabitants had not the means to purchase them—at a time when the finances were burthened with the debt of a former Treasury, and at a time when the general distress was inhumanly aggravated by the cruel and interested insinuations of party writers, the revenue of our little state has exceeded, by some thousands, the highest amount that any period can boast since the formation of the Colony. To what, then, is this reaction to be attributed? It is to be referred to the native and elastic efforts of a young and enterprising Colony, joined to the prudent and

the help of which we may divide our Colony into geographical portions; and each of them will form a nucleus, or centre, round which we hope soon to see assembling the multifarious materials of towns and villages.

A new establishment has lately been formed at Ross Bridge, expressly for the training and employment of boys.—Some weeks since, His Honor the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, on a visit to the Penitentiary, found that a number of boys, a great proportion of whom had arrived by the last transport-ship, was left on the hands of the Superintendent. To prevent the evil consequences which were likely to arise from them remaining in a comparatively idle state in Hobart Town, His Honor devised the plan of forming a kind of agricultural school in the interior, where they would be less liable to contamination, and would be beneficially employed. It is intended, we believe, to enclose and cultivate 50 acres; and to instruct them and inure them to the operations of farming, that they may become eligible servants to be assigned to settlers.

We understand the new establishment at Maria Island is likely to answer every expectation that was originally entertained of it. As a secondary place of punishment, for minor offences, it must be attended with very beneficial consequences. It is always desirable to suit the punishment to the degree of offence. Whilst Macquarie Harbour continues a place of reception for those who are worthy of peculiar rigour, Maria Island will admit such as require a stricter discipline, and harder labour, than they meet with in the employment of the settlers in the improved Colony. It is to be hoped that many servants, who are disposed to be insolent and unprofitable to their masters, or to abscond from their service, will now prefer being respectful and industrious, when they know that hard labour in Maria Island, and not Hobart Town and the Penitentiary, awaits them.

BIRTH.—On Friday the 17th instant, Mrs. LEMPRIERE, of Roseway Lodge, Newtown, was safely delivered of a son.

To His Honor Lieutenant Governor ARTHUR, &c. &c. &c.

SIR,
In the last of these humble addresses, I adverted to the reputation which they have already acquired, to their republication in England, and to the certainty of their meeting the eye of my Lord Bathurst. As, however, the consideration of the Colonial Ministry will undoubtedly be more attentively given to them, in the present new series of the Hobart Town Gazette, than in the former, which opened its columns but to one party, I have judged it prudent to revise and retouch the statements which I have already had the honor to lay before you.

When a Colony experiences a progressive change in the general features of its prosperity—when property is in an advancing state of improvement—when agriculture flourishes, and commerce is nearly established—then will affluence assume the place of embarrassment, and content prevail amongst all classes of the people. A Free Press, that great blessing to man, at last affords a channel for the natural expression of public sentiment;—for no one will be disposed to give that name to the productions of those whose opinions alone were allowed to reach the Public—however piquant, however great, and however subversive of social order and tranquillity the effects of their surprising wit and acknowledged talent might be. Believe not, Sir, the statements of such evil minded men. There is no want of proper disposition towards your Government. I for one, Sir, stand forth from the midst of them, and entreat you to consider these as my genuine sentiments; and I beg you will henceforth regard my former productions as spurious and equivocal. I should not now presume to offer myself to your notice, were I not desirous to take a fair and candid review of those measures of your Government which have been of late so wantonly attacked.

You cannot have forgotten, that immediately after your assuming the Government of this Island, your Predecessor, Colonel SORELL, addressed to you a

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copy of which treaty, as soon as the ratification shall have been exchanged. His Majesty will direct to be laid before you.

"Some difficulties have arisen with respect to the ratification of the treaty, for the same object, which was negotiated last year between His Majesty and the United States of America—These difficulties, however, His Majesty trusts will not finally impede the conclusion of so beneficial an arrangement.

"In conformity with the declarations which have been repeatedly made in His Majesty's name, His Majesty has taken measures for confirming, by treaties, the commercial relations already subsisting between this Kingdom and those countries of America, which appears to have established their separation from Spain. So soon as these treaties shall be completed, His Majesty will direct copies of them to be laid before you.

"His Majesty commands us not to conclude, without congratulating you upon the continued improvement, in the state of the agricultural interest, the solid foundation of our national prosperity; nor without informing you that evident advantage has been derived from the relief which you have recently given to commerce by the removal of inconvenient restrictions.

"His Majesty recommends to you to persevere, (as circumstances may allow) in the removal of similar restrictions; and His Majesty directs us to assure you, that you may rely upon His Majesty's cordial co-operation in fostering and extending that commerce, which, whilst it is under the blessings of Providence, a main source of wealth and power to this country, contributes in no less degree to the happiness and civilization of mankind."

CORONER'S INQUEST.

On Tuesday last, an inquisition was taken on the body of Mrs. Elizabeth Copping, before A. W. H. Humphrey, Esq., and a respectable Jury.

Dr. A. Macaulaghan sworn—I am a surgeon, I reside at the General Hospital. Last night, about 11 o'clock, a message was delivered that a woman had taken some opium, supposing it to be rhubarb. I immediately sent her an emetic, to be taken directly. About half-past 1 o'clock, another message was delivered to me, and I went to see the woman; I found her apparently in a sound sleep; her breath smelt very strong of opium; I asked her for the rhubarb that she supposed she had taken, and her husband produced a piece of opium; he told me she had taken as much as would cover a dollar; he said it had been given to her by a woman, who was in the habit of giving it to her own children; I ordered another emetic to be given. At six o'clock this morning I went again to see her; she was then dead. The common dose of opium is two grains; eight or nine grains would kill any person not in the habit of using it; as much as would cover a dollar would kill any body. If relief had been administered at the time she felt herself getting giddy, it is probable she might have been saved; such a dose as that taken by the woman would operate in an hour; opium in its crude state is much more dangerous than when taken in the shape of laudanum. In a crude state it is apt to adhere to the coats of the stomach, and it might defy the power of an emetic to throw it off. When I was applied to at eleven o'clock, I was in attendance upon a man who was so ill that I could not leave him. I have examined the body of the deceased this morning; there is no mark of external violence. I have orders from Dr. Scott not to leave the Hospital to see any prisoner. I have no doubt the opium she took was the cause of her death.

The evidence of Susannah Rawlins, Ann Clark, and Sarah Webb, confirmed the testimony of the last witness, and the Jury returned the following verdict—Elizabeth Copping died from the effects of a dose of opium administered by herself, supposing it to be rhubarb.

An Inquest was likewise taken on Monday last, before the same Coroner, at the General Hospital, on the body of Thomas Wakefield, a carter in the service of Government. He had been sent with a load to the new establishment at Ross Bridge, and was returning with some bedding, for the use of the gang at Lemon Springs, when, on mounting the hill on the other side of Antill Ponds, the shaft horse became restive, and refused to proceed. The deceased used many endeavours to induce the horse to draw, until it ran off the road about 30 yards; and, in attempting to catch hold of the bridle, he fell, and the wheel of the cart passed over his head. On examining the body on its arrival at the

General Hospital, Dr. Macaulaghan found his lower jaw broken—Verdict, accidental death.

Postscript.

Yesterday, arrived the ship Cumberland, captain Palin, from Sydney, which place she left on the 1st instant. She encountered a succession of contrary winds and severe gales during the passage. She brings a part cargo of assorted goods for this port. Passengers, the Rev. H. R. Robertson, Lady, and two children; Captain Wilson and Lady; Mr. Thomas Stevenson, Mr. John M'Muller, and Ann Collins. The brig Cyprus, Captain Briggs, with a full cargo for the London market, was about to sail; and the ship Phoenix, Captain Dixon, had the greater part of her cargo on board.

By the ship Cumberland we have received Sydney Papers to the 23d May.—The ship Hercules had arrived, but had brought no English news later than the middle of January.

The Rev. Archdeacon SCOTT had been installed into his distinguished office.

Wheat was selling as low as nine shillings per bushel, and no expectation of any material rise was entertained. The Nereus, Captain Emmett, which sailed lately from Launceston with a cargo of wheat, for which a very fair price had been offered there, on the part of the Commissariat, had arrived thither, and was expected to sail for this port without breaking her cargo. The late judicious measures, however, which were taken by the Government here, in order to lessen the consumption of that article, and to avert the public distress, have already had such an effect upon the market, that it is doubtful whether the speculation will be very materially improved by transporting it to Hobart Town; especially if one or two other cargoes follow, which it is said is likely to be the case. It is generally a safer policy to accept of a fair price for an article than to grasp at too much. Our community is yet so small, that a small weight, comparatively speaking, readily affects the balance of trade. We would wish, however, to warn the Public not to reckon on any superabundance of this necessary article of life. There undoubtedly is no superfluity amongst us; and if there were, it would ill become us to be wasteful. We would earnestly recommend the strictest economy to all, and the constant use of vegetables, with which our gardens, in this delightful climate, are at all seasons ready to supply us. As this is a subject of vital importance to us all, we shall take an early opportunity of giving our ideas upon it more at large to the Public. So much for the necessaries, now the luxuries of life, at Sydney.

Two subjects of warm debate agitated the inhabitants of this great city. The one affected the duties payable on the importation of spirits—the other regarded some bonded tobacco. Since the late alterations in the duties on spirits, the mercantile had continued to pay them with great cheerfulness, for, being very material lowered, the sale was very much improved. But a large sum being lately paid on the cargo of the Vwetta, the surprise and envy of some one was excited, on finding that Government was so great a gainer. The keen sighted eye of research seems quickly to have been set to work to find a handle for evasion, and the momentous discovery was made that the words per gallon were omitted in the Proclamation. With infinite exultation on the discovery they hasten to the Naval Officer, and out of breath demand the restitution of that, and of all the duties they had paid since the day of the Proclamation. This however appears to us but a mere quibble; having already paid the duties on the new act, they tacitly acknowledged that they understood its meaning, and if they did not understand it, they could enquire of the Naval Officer. But they eagerly demand, whether they are to pay 7s. 6d. on the puncheon or the hogshead? And at last declare they will pay no duties at all. Such frivolous conduct as this would injure any cause, much more a weak one.

The "Australian" gives the following account of the other matter of dispute. "In the month of November last Mr. James removed a quantity of tobacco from the bonded stores to his own warehouse. The Naval Officer on the understanding that the tobacco was wanted for exportation, had given a permit for the removal for that purpose. When it was known that the tobacco was in the private stores, the Magistrates seized it. They afterwards discovered they had no power to interfere in the business, and returned the tobacco. Mr. James in the meantime paid the duties. The Attorney-General then filed an information against Mr. James, for breach of a proclamation. The trial was con-

cluded on the 13th of May, the Court declaring the whole proceedings to be quashed.

The Members of the new Council as nominated by His Majesty, are William Stewart, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor; Francis Forbes, Esq. Chief Justice; the Rev. F. H. Scott, Archdeacon; F. Gouldburn, Esq. Colonial Secretary; and J. Bowman, Esq. Principal Surgeon.

A small reinforcement of 30 men was about to be sent to assist our military force here.

The Eclipse cutter, while loading coals at Newcastle, had been cut from her moorings by the prisoners employed in loading her with coals, and carried clear out to sea. When 5 miles off, they put the master and crew into a boat, and left them to go on shore. Unfortunately, there were on board three muskets, and nearly half a barrel of gunpowder. They had however but little water, and hopes are entertained of her speedy capture.

COURT OF REQUESTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that this Court will be held as follows:—

AT HOBART TOWN.

On Thursday, the 4th Day of August next, for the Trial of Causes, the Defendants in which may reside within Argyle, Kingborough, Queenborough, Glenarthy, Clarence Plains, York, Forbes, or Pitt.—Plaints may be filed, and Summonses obtained, at my office in Hobart Town, until Thursday, the 14th Day of July next inclusive.

AT THE COAL RIVER.

On Thursday, the 11th Day of August next, for the Trial of Causes, the Defendants in which may reside within Harrington, Caledon, Cambridge, Ulva, Staffa, Ormaig, Drummond, Sussex, Gloucester, Jarvis, Oyster Bay, or Maria Island;—Plaints may be filed, and Summonses obtained, at the House or Office of the Chief District Constable at the Coal River, until Thursday, the 21st Day of July next inclusive.

AT NEW NORFOLK.

On Wednesday, the 17th Day of August next, for the Trial of Causes, the Defendants in which may reside within Strangford, Melville, New Norfolk, Macquarie, or Sorell, and as far up the Clyde as Spring Hill;—Plaints may be filed, and Summonses obtained, at the House or Office of the Chief District Constable of New Norfolk, until Wednesday, the 27th Day of July next inclusive.

AT JERICHO.

On Monday, the 22d Day of August next, for the Trial of Causes, the Defendants in which may reside within Murray, Green Ponds, Amhurst, Bath, or Methven;—Plaints may be filed, and Summonses obtained, at the House or Office of Chief District Constable Whitfield, at the Cross Marsh, until Monday, the 1st Day of August next inclusive.

AT CAMPBELL TOWN.

On Friday, the 26th Day of August next, for the Trial of Causes, the Defendants in which may reside within Lennox, Richmond, Morven, now called South Esk, or Bathurst, as far as the Junction of the Lake River with the Elizabeth River on the one side, and as far as the Mouth of Cox's Creek on the other Side;—Plaints may be filed, and Summonses obtained, at the House or Office of the Chief District Constable at Campbell Town, until Friday, the 5th Day of August next inclusive.

AT LAUNCESTON.

On Thursday, the 1st day of September next, for the Trial of Causes, the Defendants in which may reside within the Lower part of Bathurst from the Junction of the Lake River with the Elizabeth River on the 1 Side, and from the Mouth of Cox's Creek on the other Side; Launceston, George Town, Lake River, Norfolk Plains, Western River, or Breadalbane, now called North Esk;—Plaints may be filed, and Summonses obtained, at the House or Office of Mr. Robert Wales, at Launceston, until Thursday, the 11th day of August next inclusive.

The Court will sit on each Day at Ten o'Clock precisely.

Plaintiffs must, on filing their Plaints, deliver Particulars in Writing of their Demand.

For general Convenience Plaints, Summonses, and Subpoenas in Country Causes may be filed and obtained at my Office, in Hobart Town, as follows, namely, in Causes to be tried at the Coal River, until

Forms of Plaints, Summonses, and Subpoenas, may be had at all the Offices.

Wednesday, the 20th day of July next inclusive; in Causes to be tried at New Norfolk, until Tuesday, the 26th day of the same Month inclusive; and in Causes to be tried at Jericho, Campbell Town, and Launceston, until Saturday, the 30th day of the same Month inclusive. JOSEPH HONG, Commissioner of the Court.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MESSRS. CARTWRIGHT and Ross take the opportunity in giving Notice of the intended departure, by the first conveyance of Mr. Ross to England, of informing their Friends and the Public, that Mr. Ross will be happy to execute any Business which may be placed in their hands; he will not be absent longer than 12 Months.—Parties wishing to confide their Commission to Messrs. C. and R. on this occasion, are requested to favour them therewith with the least possible delay.

Macquarie Street, June 23, 1825.

J. H. WESTBROOK, Surgeon, etc. having received a large and valuable Investment of Medicines, takes leave to inform the Inhabitants of Van Diemen's Land, they may be supplied at his Dispensary with all the Drugs useful in a Family on moderate Terms, viz.—Castor oil, oil of almonds, oil and essence of peppermint, magnesia, rhubarb, jalap, senna, manna, lenitive electuary, English honey, sweet spirits of nitre, paragonic elixir, æther, aloes, camphor, anti-monial wine. Goulard's extract, opodeldoc cream of tartar, nitre, Peruvian bark, best sago, spirits of lavender, hartshorn, volatile salts, Epsom salts, essence of lemons, bergamot, lavender, musk &c. aromatic vinegar, eau de luece, spirits of salts, aqua fortis, oil of vitriol, Spanish liquorice, salad oil, soda water, seditiv powders, tincture of rhubarb, sugar of lead, spirits of lavender, &c.

N. B.—Professional Gentlemen supplied, and Family Medicine Chests refilled.

Collins-street, June 23, 1825.

MR. MASON has just landed from the ship Lalla Rookh, a few Cases of superior Muscavel Raisins, in boxes, convenient to Families, which he is Selling at 1s. 6d per lb.

Campbell street, June 23, 1825.

LONDON HOUSE.

R. MATHER has received per the ship Lalla Rookh and other late Arrivals, the following most choice goods, viz.—Beautiful new pattern bed furniture, gown prints, ladies' plaid, superior manufacture, black and coloured muskets, calamancoes, stuffs, cotton shirtings, twilled calicoes for tailors, waistcoating in great variety, hair cord checked and fancy muslins, real French cambric, rose blankets of various sizes, Welsh and Lancashire flannels, hats of very excellent quality and various shapes, patent cord, corduroy, velvet; superior slops, consisting of beveteen coats, trousers, shirts, blue cloth jackets and trousers; corn sacks of 3 bushels each, iron pots of various sizes, gunpowder, shot of various sizes; window glass 8 by 10, 10 by 12, and 12 by 14; tobacco pipes by box, gross, or smaller quantities; decanters and wine glasses in variety; likewise, a fine assortment of crockery, Liverpool salt by the ton or smaller quantity, English soap in boxes of 40 and 50 lbs. each, Windsor soap 5s. per dozen squares, superior hair powder; sugar by the ton, bag, or lb.; teas of superior flavour, rice by the bag or lb.; fine Durham mustard in bottles, capers, ketchup, anchovies, and Italian sauces, pepper, sago, starch, blue, excellent pine cheese, and Brazil tobacco; wines in quantities not less than five gallons; grass and garden seeds of various kinds; magnesia, Turkey rhubarb, Cheltenham salts, calomel, oxalic acid for cleaning boot tops, nitric and sulphuric acids; also, to close a Consignment, some gentlemen's black and blue superfine coats to be sold remarkably cheap for Cash or Wheat.

An excellent 8-day Clock, in a handsome Case, to be sold cheap; also, a superior Liquor Stand.

** Wesley's Hymn Books, of various sizes.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST, a small Bay Mare, with black legs, and a few white hairs on each side the neck, close to the ears.—She is supposed to be running near the Cross Marsh, and to be heavy in foal.—The above Reward will be given on being delivered to

HORATIO WILLIAM MASON.

HOBART TOWN:

PRINTED BY MESSRS. ROSS AND HOWE, GOVERNMENT PRINTERS.