

COMMISSARIAT.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE.

Hobart Town, December 30, 1844.  
Sole of Port Arthur Coals by Auction.  
On Saturday, the 4th day of January, 1845, Mr. T. Y. Lowes will sell by public auction, at the New Wharf, on account of the Convict Service, about—

800 Tons of Port Arthur Coals, in lots to suit purchasers.  
Terms cash, on the fall of the hammer, and the lots to be removed by the 7th January, or the purchase-money forfeited.

GEO. MACLEAN,  
Deputy Commissary-General.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE.

Hobart Town, 2nd January, 1845.  
Notice.—In consequence of the sailing of the "Calcutta" on Wednesday next, the 8th instant, the undersigned will receive Tenders for Bills, on the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, on Tuesday, the 7th instant, for the accommodation of parties wishing to remit by that vessel.

GEO. MACLEAN,  
Deputy Commissary-General.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE.

Hobart Town, 2nd January, 1845.  
Sole by Public Auction.  
On Tuesday next, the 7th instant, Mr. T. Y. Lowes will sell by public auction, at the Commissariat Magazines, on behalf of the Accountant General of Her Majesty's Navy, the Surplus Stores, Fittings, &c., landed from the female convict ship "Tasmania." Terms cash, and the lots to be cleared away immediately after the sale.

GEO. MACLEAN,  
Deputy Commissary-General.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE.

Hobart Town, 2nd January, 1845.  
Sole by Public Auction.  
On Tuesday next, the 7th instant, immediately after the sale of the "Tasmania" Surplus Stores, &c., Mr. T. Y. Lowes will sell on account of the Convict Service—

A small quantity of biscuit dust, and unserviceable tobacco

ALSO

A quantity of Music and Musical Instruments, from Norfolk Island, consisting of—  
Serpents  
Bassoon  
Clarinets  
Flutes  
Trumpets, &c.  
Terms cash, and the lots to be cleared away immediately after the sale.

GEO. MACLEAN,  
Deputy Commissary-General.

THE GAZETTE.

DISALLOWANCE OF 7 VICT. No. 18.  
By His Excellency Sir John Eardley Wilmot, Baronet, Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Van Diemen's Land and its Dependencies.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas Her Majesty hath been pleased, through the Right Honourable Lord Stanley, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, to signify to me Her Majesty's disallowance of the Act of this Island, intitled "An Act to regulate the Brewing of Beer, Ale, and Porter for Sale, and to prevent the Adulteration thereof;" I the Lieutenant Governor do therefore, by this Proclamation, notify and publish the said disallowance accordingly.

Given under my hand and seal at the Government House, Hobart Town, this twenty-second day of December, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.  
F. EARDLEY WILMOT,  
By His Excellency's command,  
J. E. BICHENO, Colonial Secretary.

ACCOUNTANT OF STORES OFFICE.

27th December, 1844.  
Tenders will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock on Thursday, the 10th proximo, for the supply of the under-mentioned articles, required for the Town Surveyor's department, Launceston; samples of which are to be sent to that officer:—  
Mails, 10 lbs. each, 4  
Picks, 4 lbs. each, 3  
Ditto, quarry, 15  
Limes, round, 36 yards each, 2  
Hammers, spading, 5 lbs. each, 6  
Shovels, long strap, 30  
E. J. MANLEY, Accountant of Stores.

GAOL DELIVERY.

At Launceston, Tuesday, 7th January.

CIVIL SITTINGS.

At Launceston, Monday, 6th January.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF HOBART TOWN.

January 1.—Arrived the ship *George*, 424 tons, 2 guns, *Capas*, from Havre 4th September, with oil.  
1.—Arrived the brig *Marquet*, 185 tons, Thompson, from Manila 9th October, with sugar and cigars—passenger, Mr. Kene.  
2.—Arrived the bark *Phoebe*, 471 tons, 4 guns, Dale, from Dublin 25th September, with 127 female prisoners and 29 children; Surgeon Superintendent, Dr. Macleay, R.N.  
3.—Arrived the schooner *Lillias*, 88 tons, Smith, from Port Phillip 29th December, with sheep and sundries—passengers, Mrs. Wells and three children, James Tomate.  
4.—Arrived the bark *Ariga*, 292 tons, Wrackman, from London 23rd August, with a general cargo—passengers, Mr. Bush, Mr. Jennings, Mr. Norton. No Departures.  
The *Ariga* experienced very bad weather.

IMPORTS.

Per *Tenasserim*, from Calcutta—502 bags rice, 11 bales gunny bags, 15 cases castor oil, 40 packages linen, 5 bales matts, 245 bags sugar, 25 hhds molasses, 2 boxes toys, 1 box muslins, 1 do silver ornaments, 3 cases curry powder, 1 case dried apples, 3 cases silk piece goods.  
Per *Marquet*, from Manila—4200 bags sugar, 261 coils rope, 342,000 cigars, 36 cases potatoes, 9 do pearl ash, 6 do salicatus.  
Per *Lillias*, from Port Phillip—34 cases beef, 71 hides, 3 cases beef, 1 case tallow, 7 kits butter, 3 do do, 1 bale wool, 1 case tallow, 1 case cheese, 4 kits butter, 200 sheep.

EXPORTS.

Per *Calcutta*, for London—164 tons oil, 10 tons whalebone, 3420 treenails, 220 pieces for wheels, 7 tons bark, 20 staves, 685 bales wool.

MARKETS.

HOBART TOWN MARKETS, JANUARY 4.  
The markets are made up once a week. Notice of alterations will, however, be inserted should they occur. There is none since our last. Wheat continues at 3s 6d to 3s 8d.  
Fine flour at the mills, 2s 9 to 2s 10.

NOTICE.

Mr. W. Combs, Chemist, is appointed Agent for the Courier at Launceston, by whom advertisements will be received for transmission, and orders taken to supply this journal regularly to subscribers residing at Launceston. Single numbers of the Courier may be purchased of Mr. Combs.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE *Omnibus* having ceased to be published as a gratis sheet for advertisements, the *Courier* will in future be published three days in each week; namely:—every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY mornings.  
In making these arrangements the Proprietor of the *Courier* has, at the same time, determined to lower the price of the subscription to the paper, and still further reduce the price of advertisements; and thus offers to the Public a

CHEAP FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

placing it in the power of every housekeeper to read the local incidents, and learn the passing events of home and foreign news, with a quickness not hitherto attempted in this Colony, at the following moderate outlay:

TERMS.

For the Newspaper three times a week, paid in advance.  
Single Number ... .. 0 4  
By the Month ... .. 3 0  
" Quarter ... .. 9 0  
" Half-year ... .. 18 0  
Per Annum ... .. 36 0  
Advertisements.  
Eight lines and under ... .. 1 6  
Each additional inch ... .. 1 0

CREDIT.

For the Newspaper three times a week.  
Single Number ... .. 0 6  
By the Month ... .. 4 0  
" Quarter ... .. 10 0  
" Half-year ... .. 18 0  
Per Annum ... .. 36 0  
Advertisements.  
Eight Lines and under ... .. 2 0  
Each additional inch ... .. 1 0

Subscribers desirous of commencing the new series will please leave their address at the "Courier" and "Omnibus" Office, Collins-street.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements to appear the following morning should be delivered before 2 o'clock p.m. on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.  
The number of insertions must be written on the manuscript, or it will be continued until countermanded and charged to the party.

THE COURIER.

STRENGTH OF PROSPERITY.

HOBART TOWN, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4.

THE *Phoebe*, with female prisoners, brings us news to the 25th September from Dublin. She has brought no general mail, but a few London papers to the 21st. We have been favoured with the perusal of the *Naval and Military Review* of that date. The tone and symptoms are still rather warlike, although the war of the French people against Morocco has been brought to a conclusion.

Upon the O'Connell release, the mercurial dispositions of the Irish are amused with various reports as to what will come next. They are told that Repeal is more certain than ever—that the Irish Judge and Attorney-General are about to be impeached—that the decision of the House of Lords was on the merits of the case—and that O'Connell and his friends are not obliged to the House or anybody else, but owe their liberation to the intercession of the Virgin Mary. One thing is however certain, Ireland is still kept in a state of violent agitation. It appears that the freight ships engaged to convey the 1st battalion of the 69th and 61st regiment from Cork to India have sailed without taking these troops, the Government considering it advisable to detain these regiments for the present. The loss to Government in paying demurrage is stated at £150 per day, or £20,000 in the whole.

The Queen and Her Royal Consort are at the Castle at Blair Athol. Her Majesty had dismissed the troops stationed on the line of roads, and admits no other guard than her highland subjects. The Queen, whenever the weather permits, makes excursions to view the romantic and magnificent scenes in the neighbourhood. Prince Albert amuses himself with grouse shooting and deer-stalking. There is no other news of importance.

A despatch, we are given to understand, has been received by the Lieutenant-Governor from Lord Stanley relative to the educational arrangements in force in the colony, and we are further led to expect, from the tenor of the Secretary of State's despatch, a renewal of the contest which was waged some time since by the advocates of an exclusive, and of a general, system of education. Lord Stanley, it is affirmed, insinuates, if he does not decidedly express, a doubt as to the utility of the Education Board, while he expresses himself not satisfied with the proofs adduced by the Board in refutation of the statements respecting the schools, contained in Mr. Loch's pamphlet, and he advises the appointment of a commission, but whether for the investigation of the general subject, or of the specific matters in dispute between Mr. Loch and the Education Board, we are not clearly informed. Within a few days we hope to know more on this subject, until which we shall content ourselves by expressing the hope, that should a commission be appointed to inquire into and report upon the best system of education for this colony, due care will be taken to render the commission what it ought to be—composed of moderate men, free from any violent prejudices or partialities, above sectarian weaknesses, desirous more for the objects, than for particular modes, of education, studious rather to reconcile opinions than to gain a party triumph. In the selection of a Secretary great care also should be taken to possess a man interested in, and informed upon, the subject of education, and thus anxious to arrive at the desired conclusions, and able, from his information, to assist the inquiries of the commission. From the composition of the commission the public should not be able to say beforehand what its recommendations will be.

THE Bill for prohibiting in this colony the use of sugar in the brewing of beer—a measure which was thought by the colonists generally to be so desirable for their interests—has been disallowed. The general impression at the period when Sir Eardley Wilmot initiated the Bill was, that the recommendation of His Excellency would meet with attention. No one then seemed to anticipate the East and West India sugar interest, or that, perhaps, of some of the great London brewers, whose beer might, and probably would, have been eventually thrown out of our market by our own malt and hop beer.—would have prevailed against the comparative insignificance of the consumption of imported sugar and beer in this colony. What is the result? Many settlers, owing to the low and unremunerating price of wheat, and in the full persuasion that this harmless measure to England, but important one to the colony, would have been willingly conceded, have sown their fields, or some portion of their farms, with barley. Indeed it is pretty well known that a very considerable breadth of barley has been put in this year. The Act having been disallowed, the question which now arises is, what is to be done with the barley? and what is to become of those settlers who have grown little else but barley? Is there no remedy? We believe that an easy one exists; and if the community will but make the resolve, they may carry out the effect of the proposed Act, notwithstanding the "official" disallowance from Home. The Secretary for the Colonies cannot pour "sugar beer" down our throats—he cannot make us swallow "sugar beer" against our inclinations. In disallowing the Act, which would have made it imperative to our brewers to use malt and hops only, the Secretary for the Colonies has done all that he can do. It rests with ourselves to render his veto operative or inoperative; and the mode in this instance fortunately is not difficult. First, we appeal to the colonial brewers. As fellow-colonists they must know and feel that their welfare is included in the general welfare of the colony. Let them announce to the public that it is their intention not to avail themselves of the aid of foreign sugar, but that they will give their patrons a wholesome drink, brewed from malt and hops, thus encouraging the colonial produce of these essentials to good beer as far as in them lies. We trust among the names of Wilson, Jacob, Degraes, and Bilton to find the spirit of good malt working in them as well as in their rats, and that they will to a man determine to support the colonists who, drinking their beer, support them.

We appeal next to the licensed victuallers. As a body it is in their power almost to command the brewing from "malt and hops." Let them have a general meeting, and let them pass a resolution to retail the "genuine malt and hop beer," and that only. Some time ago we recollect there was an intention of establishing a Brewing Company, expressly devoted to colonial interests; but this needs not be if our present respectable brewers determine not to avail themselves of sugar. Lastly, we appeal to the people. Few there are who do not like a glass of good beer, brewed from "malt and hops." Let each man feel an individual interest in the result of this disallowance of the Act prohibiting the use of sugar in the making of beer. Let no saccharine quality of disposition induce a man to prefer "sugar beer" compound, at twopenny half-penny per pot, even if he have to pay threepence for his "malt and hop entire." In this respect His Excellency Sir John E. Wilmot has set the public a good example—he brews from malt and hops. So also does Sir John Pedder, and capital beer it is. Therefore we say to the public—stick to Sir John Barclaycorn,—let hops be brisk and sugar flat. Some effort surely should be made to protect our landed interests. We have pointed out the way, it only requires the will.

LOCAL.

THE "ACACIA."—It will be seen by our shipping intelligence that this vessel has arrived; she brings us no late news, having sailed from London 23rd August. She was roughly treated by the clerk of the weather.  
STRANGE BUT TRUE.—Private letters from London, received per *Phoebe*, state that the British Government have chartered several ships for the conveyance of 2000 tons of building materials to this colony, for the purpose of erecting a barracks.

FIRE ARTS.—By the advertisement in our columns it will be seen that the Exhibition of Paintings will be open in a few days. We shall say more of it after inspection.

TRINITY CHURCH.—The Lord Bishop of Tasmania will preach at this Church to-morrow morning a sermon in behalf of the Trinity Benevolent Society. A statement of the receipts of this charitable society, embracing a period of five months, has been published, exhibiting an amount received of £20 8s. 2d. Relief by the distribution of small sums, has been extended to 92 individuals, and assistance given to 30 families. By the kind permission of the Manager, donations are received for this charitable institution at the Australian Bank.

SCHOOL UNIONS.—On Monday evening last a public meeting of the Van Diemen's Land Sunday School Union was held in the Presbyterian Church, Macquarie-street. The Rev. F. Miller in the chair. This Union, for the promotion of religious instruction, is composed of Presbyterians, Independents, and Baptists—the Wesleyans having a similar institution of their own. The speakers dwelt mostly on the pleasure of seeing various sections of the Christian Church uniting together in promoting their common cause. The Society is prospering, and from the Report we learnt that the following schools are in connexion with it:—

TEACHERS' CHILDREN.		
St. John's Presbyterian School, Hobart.	15	149
St. Andrew's ditto	4	39
Princes-street Independent ditto	25	212
Liverpool-street ditto	12	102
Collins-street ditto	11	104
Goulburn-street ditto	3	18
New Town ditto	4	40
Hectorville ditto	2	17
Green Ponds ditto	2	72
Rugby ditto	1	9
Carlton ditto	1	16
Cambridge ditto	2	19
Tamar-street, Launceston, ditto	10	47
St. John's Square, ditto, ditto	9	58
Bedford-street Presbyterian ditto	8	63
Evandale ditto	3	29
Sorell ditto	2	12

Besides the above, a Presbyterian Sabbath School has recently been opened at Swan Port, and one Independent at the Huon, and another at Port Sorell. We did not hear any report of the Baptist Schools here and at Launceston.

SAFETY OF HOBART TOWN.—It is the opinion of medical men that Hobart Town is more healthy than it has been at this season of the year for some time. We have not, thanks to an ever-merciful Providence, been visited this year with any of those severe and fatal epidemics which last year and the year before made such havoc amongst us, both young and old. The register of mortality seems unusually small, and with the exception of slight attacks of bowel complaint, arising from bilious derangement, and caused chiefly by an abundant fruit season and the long continued heat of the atmosphere, we may be said to be entirely free from disease. It is worthy of consideration whether this state of health may not in some degree be influenced by the improvements which have lately taken place in the drainage of the streets: we feel convinced of it; and when it shall be completed, which it never can be without circumscribing and covering in the town creek (or main sewer, as it may be more properly called,) so as to expel its contents in their passage to the sea, and prevent the noxious gases naturally generated from such a collection, infecting the atmosphere, we prophesy that Hobart Town will regain its former character of salubrity. And when a good supply of pure water is laid on from the mountain, which can be very easily effected, it will be sought after again as the sanatorium of the neighbouring colonies and India, for which it is elevated and, at the same time, sheltered position,—its mountain stream of pure water, and its convenience for sea-bathing—render it so remarkably adapted.

MEDICAL.—We understand that a meeting of the medical profession of this town has taken place, at which it was unanimously resolved to defray the expenses incurred by Mr. Casey in the late action of Butler v. Casey. It being considered that the plaintiff was instigated by some party who kept in the background, and who is supposed to be a professional opponent of Mr. Casey's, the profession have adopted this method of expressing their opinion of such conduct.

DR. CLARKE.—We observe by the Indian papers that Surgeon J. F. Clarke, of Van Diemen's Land, who was nominated by Her Majesty to succeed the late Dr. Murray as Inspector-General of Hospitals in India, officially reported his arrival at Calcutta on the 7th of August.

STANDARDS SHOPS.—In no town of its size do we recollect a better display of shops in this line than Hobart Town can boast of. Rout's old-established shop—which, existing in its original and unpretending form for many years, has recently followed in the march of improvement—now stands conspicuous for its display and its extent. One must be blind indeed to pass Dickenson Brothers without being dazzled by a formidable star of gimlets, or, if one chance to be in the middle of the road (where, by the bye, most Tasmanians walk,) attracted by the Golden Padlock on one side and suspended boilers on the other, one gets into a "fix," trying to look two ways at once, and feels disposed to ejaculate "how happy could I be with either." Pleased to escape from these hardware fascinations without being hooked in on the one side, or nailed on the other, there is scarcely time to recover one's equanimity when the vision and the mind are again disturbed with "Pantechneutics," in letters that look as if they would not be trifled with. To the humble reader the derivation of the word seems satisfactorily defined by the pans and pots visible to his optics through the squares of the window frames; but whilst he gazes in obtuse wonder, and tries in vain to spell a meaning, a scholar passes by and blandly assures him that that which appears so hieroglyphical to him, means in plain English "a repository for all the arts."

STREET WATERING.—We are glad to see that the inhabitants of Elizabeth-street have united amongst themselves to defray the expense of watering this leading thoroughfare of the town. It is a wise and salutary measure, not only conducive to the comfort of pedestrians and equestrians, but well, if persisted in, to be a saving to each shopkeeper who subscribes, of more than treble the outlay, in the great injury which is done to goods by the clouds of dust which penetrate into all their various manufactures, necessarily exposed as temptations to those in quest of novelties in trade, or necessities for their domestic abodes.

PANTECHEUTICA.—We should not be doing justice to this recently opened establishment did we omit a passing notice of the very elegant and well filled little show room, in which are a considerable variety of very ingenious and clever novelties. We were particularly struck with some exceedingly pretty articles in paper macké, a description of manufacture which modern skill and ingenuity have introduced in an immense variety of shapes for useful and ornamental purposes.

TRIVIES.—A gentleman has suggested to us, we might throw out as a "hint to the Government for the benefit of the colony," "that a few men might with great advantage be employed in preventing the spread of that

notorious weed the 'thistle,' the seeds of which are now rapidly ripening." Our friend must be mad, or he must imagine the Government to be so. Who now-a-days would contemplate such an event as the Local Government being permitted by their Imperial masters to do anything for the benefit of the colony? Is it not already known that the Comptroller-General and Sir Eardley Wilmot have each received a delicate hint that the British outcasts are not to be allowed to perform tasks gratis which may be beneficial to the colonists. They may indeed be employed in opening and making new roads in uninhabited portions of the colony, because this labour may be repaid by sale of the land—and if the Local Government were to resolve upon opening a road to the apex of Mount Wellington, assuring Lord Stanley of the probability of disposing of allotments at the top for summer residences—such a job would, doubtless, meet with his lordship's cold approbation. But to cut down thistles on Her Majesty's highways for the sake of the paltry settlers, the like was never heard! Why, we should have all the colonial asses braying for compensation. No, no, Sir Eardley and the Comptroller-General won't prick their fingers by undertaking such a job as that.

THE TELEPHONE.—In the account which we have given elsewhere of this powerful instrument, it may, perhaps, assist the reader if we describe as well as we can its appearance when in use. The external material is of cast iron, and it stands on four legs, looking something like a steel flour-mill, only in place of the hopper is substituted the bent trumpet tube. The operator, or performer, with his left hand grinds out the powerful sound, while with his right he governs the stops, with which he produces the change and combination of sounds by which the Telephone code of signals is interpreted.

THE PENTONVILLE PRISONERS.—By an article published in his own name by Mr. Bernard, A.M., Ozon (author of a couple of volumes, entitled "A Narrative of the Voyages and Services of the *Nemesis*, from 1840 to 1843," and which appears in the *Port Phillip Herald* of the 17th ult., we learn that a body of juvenile prisoners from Parkhurst, beside more from Pentonville, are likely shortly to be landed in Port Phillip, and that the prison-ship expected at Launceston will bring a large number of the Pentonville men, who are to be retained there in a convenient depot, to be thence drafted off to the neighbouring colonies according to the demand which may be made for labour. Mr. Bernard arrived at Port Phillip, if we mistake not, in the ship which carried the Pentonville prisoners recently to it.

EXECUTION.—The unhappy criminals, McLean and Childs, who were convicted recently of attempts at murder at Port Arthur, suffered the last penalty of the law here on the 31st ult., in presence of above a thousand spectators, whose conduct was subdued and orderly. The men met their fate with becoming contrition and fortitude. Before ascending the scaffold, McLean made a confession, in presence of the Sheriff, to the effect that he was guilty of aiming the blow at the over-seer Young, but without murderous intent. Childs was under the spiritual care of the Rev. Dr. Bedford to the last; McLean was attended by Bishop Wilson and the Rev. Mr. Hall, the latter of whom was present with him on the scaffold.

OLD ENGLISH RECREATIONS.—The first game of bowls ever played in Van Diemen's Land, or perhaps in the southern hemisphere, was played at Mr. Lipscombe's, Sandy Bay, on Wednesday last, 1st January, 1845, between Mr. T. Burgess and Mr. F. Lipscombe (both old English players) for a small sum, who were decided in favour of the former by the odd game out of twenty-five. We are glad to see this manly and gentlemanly exercise introduced into our country, as nothing tends more to health and exercise.—Communicated.

AWFUL MURDER.—A dreadful murder committed a few days since in the neighbourhood of Wellyn, South Esk. It appears that a man of the name of Meek entertained a feeling of jealousy towards another man, a shearer, on account of some woman—that under this feeling the former sent for the latter, intending to kill him. When the unhappy victim arrived, Meek appeared to delay the execution, of his intention, and a man of the name of Peter Mullally (like Meek, an aged man,) seized the gun which Meek had in readiness, and shot the shearer dead; while a companion of the murdered man had his vest, and the front of his clothes across his stomach, set on fire, and the buttons of his trousers broken, by the discharge of the gun. The woman, respecting whom the difference had arisen, danced on the body of the murdered man when life was extinct. An inquest was held at Stony Creek by Mr. Hemslowe, coroner, and a respectable jury, Mr. J. Atkin, foreman, and a verdict of wilful murder was given against Meek and Mullally, who await their trial at the next criminal sessions.—Communicated.

FROM THE "HOBART TOWN ADVERTISER."  
NOVEL EXHIBITION.—We are glad to learn that Mr. Russell, the proprietor of the Music Hall in Collins-street, by the aid of additional and extensive exertions in front, is about to exhibit a camera obscura, a panorama and panoramic views, the whole forming a promenade, with the adjunct of a toy bazaar, and confections for the juveniles. There will also be music, and the tout ensemble will form a Vauxhall in miniature. Our young friends will be astonished, on entering the small octagon and darkened room, to view, on a table at Hobart Town, with a correct representation of every person passing in the streets, walking up and down! but such is the effect of scientific discovery. The panoramic and dioramic parts of the exhibition will be no less pleasing and astonishing to our colonial youth. Even in the mother country exhibitions of this description are rare, and never fail to excite wonder and admiration, as well as to impart instruction to the youthful visitor.—January 3.

TEETOTAL FESTIVAL.—On Wednesday the members of the Teetotal Society celebrated the advent of the new year by walking in procession through the streets of the city, assembling in the Falkland-wards—refreshments under the management of the committee (d.) and concluded the day's proceedings by a tea-party in their Hall, Bathurst-street. The Hall was crowded, and the arrangements for comfort and accommodation, we learn, were excellent. Mr. G. W. Walker was in the chair, and many very good and total speeches were made, particularly by Mr. M. Price of Launceston, who contended that even a glass of spirits is prejudicial to the constitution.—Ad.

We this day present to our friends the generally our new series of the *Courier*, which is published for delivery in Hobart Town every day in each week, namely, every Tuesday and Saturday mornings. It had been our intention that the circulation of gratis sheets, combined with advertisements only, must tend to the general newspaper, and it was agreed by the proprietors of the *Opinion* and *Trumpet* to continue after the 31st ultimo these gratis sheets to be continued. In accordance with the written understand-