GAZETTE. GOVERNMENT NOTICE, No. 3145 GOVERNMENT NOTICE. No. 244: Culoulal Secretary's Office, 24th December, 1841. Licutement-Governey has been pleased to approve of the ing appointment is the Sherif's Department:— liam Wall, per Coreas made, in succession to John Everall, Nesbesh, resigned; to take effect from the lst proximo. By His Excellency's commensed, JOHN MONTAGU.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 346.
Colonial Secretary's Office, 30th December, 1841.
Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of the provise contained in the 3th section of the Act of Council, initialed "An Act for making, erecting, and maintaining a Bridge across the River Derwent, in the Township of New Norfolk, in the County of Buckingham," a survey of the said Bridge has been made by a Government Surveyor; and a report transmitted to the Government that the same is built in accordance with the directions contained in the said Act, and is strong and safe for the conveyance of passengers, carriages, and cattle. The Lieutenant-Governor therefore directs, that it shall be lawful for the Company created under the powers contained in the said Act, and they are hereby empowered, to take Tolls from this day forward, according to the provisions of the said Act.

By His Excellency's command,
JOHN MONTAGU.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE. No. 346. GOVERNMENT NOTICE. No. 340.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 30th December, 1841.

Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr.

m Harrison to be Postmaster at Antill Ponds, vice Mr.

Harrison, resigned; to take effect from the 1st proximo.

By His Excellency's command,

JOHN MONTAGU.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE. No. 347.
Colonial Secretary's Office, 36th December, 1841.
The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint the bilowing gentlemen to be Justices of the Peace for the Island of Van Diemen's Land and its dependencies:

Robert Vincent Legge,
Richard Harper Willia, and
Frederick Lewis Von Steiglits, Esquires.

By His Excellency's command.

JOHN MONTAGU.

CUSTOM HOUSE.

Hobart Town.

Return of Grain and Flour imported and exported at the port
of Hobart Town during the week ended 28th December, 1841,
inclusive:— Hobert Town.

\*\*IDENTS: — Nil.
\*\*Exports. — Viour, 32 tons.

Return of Grain and Flour imported and exported at the out of Launceston during the week ended 25th December, 1841,

Return of Grain and Flour imported and exported at the port of Launceston during the week ended 25th December, 1841, inclusive:—

Theorie — Nile Exports.— Barley, 30 bushels; Oats, 925 ditto; Wheat, 1318 ditto; Flour, 49 tons. G. H. BARNER, Collector.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

\*\*Slat December, 1841.

Mails for England will be closed at this office as under:

Per Africaine, vià Launceston, on Tuesday, the 11th proximo at 5 o'clock precisely; and per Ina, on Friday, 14th, at the many hour.

F. C. SMITH, Possmaster-General. GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Mails for Portland Bay, per Mineros, and for Swan River per Psyche, via Launceston, will be closed at this office on Fri day next, the 7th proximo, se 5 o'clock precisely.

F. C. SMITH, Postmaster-General.

PRINCIPAL SUPERINTENDENT'S DEPARTMENT.

PRINCIPAL SUPERINTENDENT'S DEPARIMENT.

20th December, 1841.

The Principal Superintendent hereby notifies, that no applications for the Assignment of Male Convicts can be complied with during the harvest months; His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor having directed that all available men shall be placed at the disposal of the respective Police Magistrates, for the express purp se of being lent for short periods to the Agriculturists, to get in their crops. JOSTAN SPORE, Principal Superintendent.

PRINCIPAL SUPERINTENDENT'S DEPARTMENT.

Notice.—The Principal Superintendent of Convicts hereby notifies, that a ship with Female Convicts has arrived; and requests that all persons desirous of obtaining their services will be pleased to forward written applications (post paid,) setting forth the description of servant required.

JOSIAH SPODE, Principal Superintendent

GAOL DELIVERY. At Launceston, on Monday next, the 3rd proximo-

SUPREME COURT OFFICE.
A Sitting for the Trial of Civil Issues at Lautake place on Wednesday next, the 5th proximo.

QUARTER SESSIONS.
At Hobart Town, on Monday next, the 3rd

COURT OF REQUESTS. At New Norfolk, on Wednesday next, the 5th proximo.

At Campbell Town, on Friday next, the 7th proximo.

## COMMISSARIAT.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE.

Hobsett Town, 30th December, 1841.
Tenders will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on Wednesday, the 12th of January next, for the following articles required for the use of Registrar's Office, Probation Department, viz:—

Five door mats
One long hair broom
One hand sweeping brush One mop
Two coal sentiles
Three fire guards
One carpet, size of the room
Three sets fire irons

Samples to be sent to the Ordnance Stores.

GEO. MACLEAN, A.C.G. COMMISSARIAT OFFICE.

Tenders will be received for Bills of Exchange on the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to the extent of £16.000, for British silver money, until noon of Wednesday, the 12th of January, 1842, specifying the amount, rate of exchange, and names of the parties in whose favour the bills are to be draws.

GEO. MACLEAN, A.C.G.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE. Hobart Town, 29th December, 1841.

Erection of a Chapel at Launceston.

Tenders for the erection of a Chapel at Launce

Notice — renews for the erection of a Chaper at Launceston, for Convicts, will be received at this Office until 12 a clock on Wednesday, the 19th January next.

Two respectable cureties will be required to be placed under a bond with the accepted contractor, to the amount of £400,

a clock on weather the contractor, to the amount was a bond with the accepted contractor, to the amount who are to be named by the party tendering.

Plans and epocifications of the above may be seen at the officer of the Royal Engineer here, and at Launceston, where the contract of the Royal Engineer here, and at Launceston, where the contract of the Royal Engineer here, and at Launceston, where the contract of the Royal Engineer here, and at Launceston, where the contract of the Royal Engineer here, and at Launceston, where the contract of the Royal Engineer here, and at Launceston, where the contract of the Royal Engineer here, and at Launceston, where the contract of the con

### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Pear or Hobart Town.

Arricals.—December 25—the ship Tusonloses. 283 tons.
Taber, from New Bedford, 15th July last, with oil.

25—the schooner fashells, 68 tens, Griffiths, from Sydney sid Tweefeld Bay, in isalisat—passengito, Mim E. Fitzgerald, Edward Sidmond, Wm. M'Bellan.

26—the hark Mexherough, 876 tons. Bridgman, from Kington (Dublin.) 12th August, with 145 female convicts and 85 children, Sungeon Superintendent, Dr. Hampton, R. N.—passengers. Mary Penner, Mary and Jane Carroll, Ann Fox and 80c shildren, Hannah Murphy and two children, Jane and Catherine Nowless. The Prince Regest, with male convicts, cailed the 6th of August.

27.—the hark Carroll 261 tons. Carrollall from Convention.

Departures - December 29—the schooner Printers, 127 tens, Smith, on a scaling voyage.

28—the brig Hipkinsder, 219 tens, Lucas, on

poor Industry, 96 tons, Mathews, for Port

ter Lillies, 88 tone, Smith, for Port Phillip the bork Ministrypt, 355 tens, Resilier, for the South treat, Ayling, for Port Phillip.

IMPORTA. Bell, tenter.

The back Conrad - 3708 cheets 1832 half chests 749 ton The bark Convent—3703 cheets 1853 and cheets 743 catty boxes byson shi nes, 200 ten catty boxes byson, 200 de twanksy, 200 de pouchong, 200 de souchong, 200 de gunpwder, 200 de orange pakes tess, 443 cheets 150 half cheets congou ten, 62 cheets black leaf perkos, 39 cheets wanksy sea, Order; 3 cases merchandine, Captain Campbell.

EX PORTS.

EXPORTS.

Fessols entered Outwards from the 12th Dec. to the 25th Dec., 1841, inchasies.

Per bark Hebe—102 casks black oil, C. Seal; 379 bundles whale-bone, 137 bares wool, J. and W. Robertson; I case curiosities, J. Lester; I ditto, W. D. Bernard; I package linens, G. Rees.

Per schooner Marys—1 tierce tobacco, G. Bogle; 3 tierces tobacco, 30 quarter casks Tenerille wine, J. G. Reevee; 3 tons flour, J. and R. Walker; 3 bundles leather, 40 dozen kangaros skins, 10 cut ginger, G. Clinci; 20 tons flour, 300 bushels bran, 1 wingowing machine, 30 casks ale, 80 hama, 10 tone rice, 5 tons sugar, 5 bags saltpetre, 10 cwt. ginger, D. Macpherson.

rice, 5 tons sugar, 5 bags saltpetrs, 10 cwt. ginger, D. Macpherson.

Per schooner Marian Watson—34 casks tallow, A. H. Manning; 71 bags bark, I case leather, F. A. Downing; billiard table, J. Duncan; 18 cases straw bonnets, 3 tons hay, A. Morrison; 193 bags bark, G. F. EvansPer bark Mississipi—with original cargo.
Per schooner Industry—90,000 shingles, 20,000 laths, 190 posts and rails, 200 palings, 200 feet timber, 30 spars, 3 bushels apples, 2 bags onlons. — Houghton.

Per schooner Lillias—317 bags and 4 hhds flour, 6 hides, 1 bundle leather, 1 cask groceries, 3 packages tinware, 1 bale 2 cases slops, 1 basket hardware, 2 keps gunpowder, 2 bundles scythes, 2 packages furniture, 50 cases 8 baskets claret, 1 basket drugs, 59 bags sugar, 14 chests 4 half chests and 4 quarter chests hyson skin tes, 20 half boxes black tea, 600 posts and rails, 12,000 shingles, 2 drays, 36 empty kegs, 57 stones, J. F. Strachan; 20 chests black tea, Kerr & Co; 14 packages hardware, 4 hundles spades, 13 kegs 15 bags nails, 20 comp ovens, 24 cash boxes, 6 casks biscuits, Jackson & Co. 000 palings, 3 tons flour, 3 packages leather, E. Ware; 5 packages alops, 2 packages groceries, 2 packages hardware, 15 cwt. sugar, 1 bag coffic, 3 hhds 10 quarter casks wine, 5 boxes tea, D. Macpherson; 2 tons flour, J. and R. Walker.

PORT OF LAUNCESTON.

Arrival. — December 28—the schooner Minerea, 110 tons, Fawthrop, from Portland Bay. Henty & Co., agents, with syndries—passengers, John and James Whyte, Eaq., William Corney, L. Whessiby, R. Lavender.

Departures.—December 23—the bark Ganymede, 238 tons,

Departures.—December 23—the bark Ganymeds, 238 tons, Johson, for Singapore, Down & Co., agents, in ballast. 24—the brig Fox. 163 tons, Irving, for Swan River, J. Griffiths, agent—pamengers, Eness Allan. 24—the schooner Will Watch, 63 tons, Harding, for Port Phillip, Fisher, agent—passengers, Messrs. O'Connor, Miller, Lewis, Murray, Ankin, and Clarke. 24—the brig William, 149 tons, Le Grand, for Sydney, J. Griffiths, agent—passengers, Messrs. Morton, Griffiths, Miss Williamson, Mrs. Hart and four children, W. Foster, Miss Foster, J. B. Shostis, Edward Mathews, John Duglin, Maria Watson.

24-the schooner Dusty Miller, 90 tons, Sanders, for Port-24—the schooner Dusty Miller, 90 tons, Sanders, for Portland Bay, J. Guillan, agent—passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson, D. T. Gladwell, Richard Haggerty, John King, James Connor, Henry Sisson, Donald M'Kenzie.

24—the schooner Bandicoot, 55 tons, Campbell, for Hobart Town, Connolly & Co., agents, with sundries.

27—the schooner Royal Mail, 90 tons, Hay, for Sydney, Hay, agent, with sundries—passenger, Mr. S. Spyers.

29—the schooner Sir John Franklin, 52 tons, Jenkins, for Melbourne, J. H. Campbell, agent—passengers, Mr. Athorne, Daniel Colman, John Carroll.

Arrived at Circular Head, on the 19th instant, the bark Ems, 381 tons, Howard, from London, 17th August, and the Cape of Good Hope, 8th ultimo-passengers for Circular Head, James Gilson, Esq., Mrs. Gilbon and two servants, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Grigg and six children, Miss Milton, Mr. and Mrs. Rouse and aix children, Mr. Willshire, Mr. Carr, Mr. Jeffrey, Mr. Corney, Mr. Hicks, and 30 indented servants with their families—total, 96 persons. Passengers for Hobart Town, two Mr. Chapmans, Mr. Chaptan, Dr. Johnson, Mr. Atkin. The Ems will leave in a few days for Hobart Town.

## MARKETS.

MARKETS.

Hobary Town Markets, December 30.

The market for grain continues excessively dull; little or no business doing. Prices rule nominally as under.

Fine flour at the mills, £20.

Wheat, 7s 6d to 6s; oats, 5s to 6s; barley, English, 6s to 6s 6d; Cape do, 4s to 4s 6d; Cobbett's corn, 4s to 4s 6d per bushel; hay, (pressed) £6 to £8 l%, old ditto, (loose) £6 l0s to £7, straw, £3 l0s to £4 l0s per ton; Port Arthur costs, 20s, delivered; Sydney ditto, 45s per ton; she oak, 10s 6d; gum wood, 7s 6d per ton.

Potatoes, £14 to £16 per ton; cabbages, per dozen, 2s; turnips, 2s, carrots, 2s per dosen bunches; cauliflowers, 4s per dozen; new potatoes, 12s to 14s per cwt; peas, 4s per bushel; cherries, 8d, black and red currants, 6d per lb; strawberries, 2s, rappberries, 1s, gooseberries, 3d per quare.

Turkeys, 14s, geose, 12s, ducks, 2s to 10s, fowls, 4s to 6s per pair; aggs, 2s per dozen; fresh butter, 2s per lb.

Laureston Gaain Market, Dremmer 29.

Union Steam Mills.

Wheat 7s to 9s, barley 6s to 7s 6d, oats 4s to 5s 6d, pollard 2s, bran 1s 6d, per bushel; flour, first quality, £22, second, £20, ration, £16 per 2000lbs.—Laureston Advertiser.

Synnam Markets, Dremmer 11s.

Since our last not the slightest improvement has taken place in any of our markets, nor have we heard of any minute.

STONEY MARKETS, DECEMBER 11.

Since our last not the slightest improvement has taken place in any of our markets, nor have we heard of any private sales having been effected; in fact, every description of puniness has come to a stand still—no prices can be affixed to any articles. The sales by the hammer of goods driven into the market leave such results as have never been before known in this colony—seroely enough to pay freight and charges; this, however, is partly owing to the goods not being adapted to the market; one sale of well selected dry goods (at Lyon's) having shown a very different result from the generality of the sales.

Flour.—There is no change in the price of this article since our last report, the sales of colonial flour are still affected by that of the imported flour. Bread remains unchanged in price; several of the manufac-

Breaf remains unchanged in price; several of the manufacturers of inferior bread are selling the two pound leaf at 4d.

Wheat.—On account of the harfest, but five leads have
reached Campbell-street during the week; the prices given for
it have ranged from 5s to 6s 3d per bushel.

Barley.—Only two loads have been sold at the stand since
our last week's report; the prices given were from 2s 9d to 3s
per bushel; the dealers are asking 4s per bushel.

Oats.—None have been received for some weeks past; the
dealers are charging 6s per bushel.

Hay continues to be of a fair quality, only thirty loads have
been brought from the interior since the week began, but the
scantiness of this supply is mainly to be attributed to this
being the wheat harvest time. There is an abundant first
erop of hay already secured by the growers, but they have not
time at present to get it sent to town. There is also a good
prospect of an excellent second crop from the late abundant
and weasonable rains. The price given in town for new hay
varies from \$7 to \$4 D per ton

Vegetobles.— Potatoes have declined greatly in price during

Figerobles — Potatoes have declined greatly in price during the week; the best Derwents are new 12s per cwt, and new colonial from 7s to 9s per cwt. It is evident, from the quality and abundance of the latter, that a considerable number of the settlers have turned their attention to the growing of these, and there is little doubt but are long we shall have no occasion to impost from either New Zealand or Van Diemen's Land. — Sydney Herald.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION.

MONDAT Two Farms in the district of New Norfolk, at his Mart-Mr.

Two Farms in the diverses.
T. Y. Lowes.
General Sale, at his Mart.—Mr. T. Y. Lowes.
Merchandise, at his Mart.—Mr. T. Y. Lowes.
TURSDAY.
Stock-in-Trade, &c., on the premises, Boe Hive Stores, New Wharf.—Mr. D. Taylor.
WEDPERDAY.

Books, Reviews, Magazines, &c., at the Company's Mart-Mr. J. C. Stracev.

Books, Reviews, sugar-Mr. J. C. Stracey.
Land, &c., in New Norfolk and Hamilton, at the Company's Mart.—Mr. J. C. Stracey.
THURSDAY.
THURSDAY. Household Furniture, at the Argyle Rooms, corner of Liver-pool and Argyle-streets—Mr. T. Y. Lowes.

Pathay.
Taylor's Porter, at his Mart—Mr. W. T. Macmichael.
China Goods, at his Mart—Mr. T. Y. Lows.

The Observations are taken at 2 o'cleak each day.					
e.	Days.	Serventer.	Thermo-	West.	Western
North N		30	71 66 66 71 67	AV.	Billi

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The Countra of Friday next will contain two wood engravings, rapresenting James Willietson and George Bailey as
they appeared in the dock at their trial at the Supreme
Court on the 20th December Instant, before His Honor
Mr. Justice Mestagu, for the wiffall murder of Thomes
Lord, at Swan Port; togather with some interesting particulars connected with the lives of these unhappy men, who
are doomed to suffer the extreme penalty of the law on
Theseley next.

Blaza — At Hobert Town, on the 29th instant, the wife of the Rev. Henry H. Gaud, of a Daughter.

Dirp.—On the 23d instant, at the residence of G. Butler, Esq., Hobert Town, Emma, fourth daughter of John Bidder, Esq., of Hutton Part.

At Westhury, on Saturday, the 25th instant, Eliza Frances, the infant daughter of J. P. Jones, Esq., aged 8 months and 15 days.

# COURIER.

Etrenus et Prospers. HOBART TOWN, FRIDAY, DECEMBER, SI.

At the dawn of a new year it is customary in our position to bestow a retrospective glance at the preceding one, and to offer to our readers those expressions of courtesy and good-will which the season, awak ening old recollections, so peculiarly inspires. Not that our regard for our readers is a mere periodical emanation warmed into existence by the genial glow of an Antipodean Christmas, for if the sentiment were not permanent we should be ungratefully behindhand with our readers, whose kindness and support has been uniform and unerring. The COURIER, which has now seen so many revolutions, at each yearly cycle has found itself in a more fixed position in general esteem. Our adyertisements and subscription list attest with arithmetical plainness the approval of our course in public opinion. And faithfully do we hope we have spared no endeavour, in the literary or mechanical arrangements of our journal, to deserve the support thus conferred upon it. In catering for the palate of the many, it has been our unvarying endeavour to present to our readers all the varieties of information to be derived from domestic and foreign sources. calculated most widely to gratify and instruct upon subjects of taste, interest, and utility. In watching the public mind and morals of our adopted country, we have striven, without scruples prejudicial or partial, to point out and reprove error in high or in low places wheresoever it has obtruded on public view. And where in some instances these efforts to chastise individual viciousness have been pictured by forlorn rivals (with about as much truth as the man we read of in the Spectator, who had so sharp a nose at inuendo that he discovered the "Whole Duty of Man" to be a libel upon his parish,) as attacks upon unoffending classes, the imposture has een rebuked, with scarce an effort on our part, to rescue our righteous purposes from misrepresenta-For this appreciation of our principles, and the undeviating support granted to us, we render to the courteous public our hearty acknowledgments, and beg their acceptance of our cordial wishes for their unalloyed enjoyment of the returning Festival on the present and many future occasions. In continuing our fellowship with them, like Dogberry we will endeavour to "spare no wisdom" in advo-

cating their interests or administering to their amusement. The past year, had we time to review it, would be found, like most of its predecessors, "spun of a mingled yarn," not unchequered with events of moment to the welfare of the colony, of which the chief may be reckoned the monetary crisis which has been long ripening; the restriction of convict labour; and advancement of the course of immigra-tion to our shores. In our pecuniary difficulties, great as they have been, we have been outstripped by our neighbours at Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, and shall—as admitted by the eldest Sister Colony in her own case-best surmount the extreme pressure of the times by abridging the expensive style of living so prevalent with all classes, including the reduction to a just standard of the wages for labour so unreasonably exempted from the general depression, and which in fact has constituted one of our chiefest extravagancies. limitation of convict labour has not been so in-juriously felt in the operations of agriculture and general improvements as might have been appre-hended, chiefly perhaps that the tide of emigration from our island has at length set, from the oversupply in the other colonies causing us to retain all the sources of labour we have possessed. At Port Phillip at this moment, it is known there are sume rous domestic and agricultural servants unable to obtain employment under the reduced rate of wages of £12 and £15 for the respective classes. From immigration, in which the Tasmanians have at length been induced to take an active interest, they may hope ere long to derive the same gold fruits assisted as it will be by the labour arising from the probation prisoners earning the privilege of employselves. those who consider these men will be of very limited utility. To say nothing of the favouable disposiions cultivated in them under their perent system of control, a portion of them must necessarily have been habituated to the duties of husbandry in England previous to their transportation, and there fore need no additional recommendation to the employers; and the majority of those of other classes may be adopted without much sacrifice into lomestic occupations, or the infrior branches of labour upon a farming establishment, if their re-muneration be adjusted upon a quantum meruit of their services, and with due perence to the increased expense of maintenance. Those who do not hold with this opinion will confess, that in the perations of clearing, fenciar, and tillage of land (in which, we believe, it is designed to engage a portion of the expected draughts of probationers,) they will with amended moral habits, derive a stock of knowledge most essential to their future utility in the settlers' hands. Viewing the general prospects of the colony, we trust se may (with a reason hope of our pious desires being gratified) heartily wish our readers—A H. PPY NEW YEAR.

THE arrival of the "Emu" does not put us in the possession of English intelligence of so late a date as that which has already been given in our columns. She left England on the 17th August, two days before the opening of Parliament. The arrival decision of the objection which Mr. Macdowell (the counsel for Williamson and Hailey, found guilty on the preceding Monday of the wilful murder of Thomas Lord,) had raised to various technicalities contained in the information relative to the latter as an accomplice. days before the opening of Parliament; we are, con-sequently, still without the Queen's Speech. We noticed in the "Courier" of the 26th November, that serious apprehensions were entertained respecting the serious apprehensions were entertained respecting the harvest, in consequence of the wet weather. This intelligence is confirmed by our papers of an intermediate date received by the "Emu." The greatest interest, say the English papers of the 14th August, continues to be excited with regard to the condition of the wheat crops throughout the country, and the quantity of rain which his fallen during the week has given a painful character to the forebodings which are now but too loudly expressed. It is estimated that the quantity of foreign wheat likely to be required for home concemption will exceed two million quarters. One million are mid to have been already ordered. The price of wheat in Hamburgh and in the Beltic rose from 60 to 80 per cent, as some as it was known that the English harvest would be deficient. In the Louden mercustile markets, like our own, there was little doing, holders being

unwilling to do business at the present falling prices. Although no political events had occurred to agitate the stock market, the unfavourable state of the weather had created a gloomy feeling, which pervaded all securities. At one time Consols had fallen to 891 for money; but, upon an improved appearance in the weather, rose to 891 to 5 both for money and account. Exchequer Bills were 14s. to 16s. premium.

WE regret to observe that a contemporary, from whom we had hoped better things, has taken up that hacknied theme of the popularity hunters,—the abuse of the Lieutenant-Governor. We fear he will find but sorry advantage in thus identifying himself, at least in one degree, with a fraternity whose productions are characterized by this topic, and, as a consequence, have nothing for their reward but the condemnation and avoidance of all whose estimation is to be valued. In the course of the tirade which he has so heedlessly indulged in, he has not hesitated to attribute, in anticipation, conduct which, not merely the Lieutenant-Governor, but any gentleman whatever would shrink from. He enquires, with reference to the probable visit of Lady Franklin to some parts of the coast in a vessel which has been engaged for the rpose, "in what portion of the Estimates are we look for this item of Expenditure?" Now we are quite sure that the writer knew perfectly well that he would be just as likely to find the expenses of any of his own carousals provided for in the said official document, as the cost of such private excursions as the lady referred to may think proper to make; he, as well as the public, cannot but be aware, from the known sentiments of those he has so unadvisedly thought proper to attack, that of all scandal they should at least have been safe from this. Did he writer find in the Estimates, the expenses of Lady Franklin's excursions to Port Phillip, Sydney, South Australia, and New Zealand?

#### LOCAL.

LOCAL.

Surday Schools.—On Monday last the children of the Independent, Wesleyan, and Baptist Sunday Schools assembled, with their patrons and teachers, in the Domain, where they were addressed by the Rev. C. Price, of Launceston, upon the importance of a knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, and of the advantages they would derive from good and virtuous conduct through life. The discourse was preceded and followed by appropriate hymns. There were upwards of six hundred children present, and no one could help being greatly interested in the gratifying scene they presented while congregated with their friends and instructors around the reverend gentleman, listening attentively to his exhortations. The children of the Independent School were regaled with refreshments at the pavilion, the others remaining in the paddock for the same purpose; they afterwards all returned to their respective schools, where tea was provided previous to their return to their homes. Praise to those excellent individuals who thus exert themselves for the real interests of the community would indeed be misplaced; the only reward they covet is in their own hearts, where they meet with the grateful consciousness of having laboured, not only for the earthly, but also for the immortal, happiness of their fellow-creatures.

The Model School.—This school opens on Monday next, under the management of Mr. and Mrs. Bonwick, specially selected in England to take charge of it. We are informed that it is the intention of the Government thoroughly to repair and improve the whole of the school premises in Liverpool-street, and to provide every requisite for carrying out the British system of instruction; until this be done, the school cannot be said to be fairly in operation, and we therefore postpone any remarks upon the subject for a week or two, until the necessary arrangements have been made.

Debarrice Society in the subject for a week or two, until the necessary arrangements have been made.

Debarrice of instruction is until his bedone, the school p

reasoning faculties, which tends so materially to heighten the pleasures of social conversation.

Oversas,—A cotemporary has, in a late number, emitted a query for resolution by "our colonial naturalists," on the "curious" circumstance that oysters are only periodically found in our river, and that when they do appear, mussels are observed to decrease. Without pretending to unravel the mystery, we cannot but observe that some regulations sught to be made for preventing oyster dragging during the season in which they are (said to be) in milk; as by destroying them during that period, complete annihilation is waged to a dainty of double price to us on account of its rarity. Such measures are adopted in all countries where beds are formed; and if it is not thought worth while to cultivate them by artificial means, some positive rules ought to exist for the preservation of the species.

On Sunday last, at the Probation Station, Lovely Banks, on Mr. Allnutt's (the Superintendent) attending to reed prayers to the gang, he was hooted in such a manner that he deemed it advisable to repair, book in hand, to bis quarters. A generally mutinous feeling animated the gang, which in the evening was followed by the absconding of seven. They surprised Mr. Bisdee's establishment, and took some fire-arms, but reports vary as to their number The constables, however, captured five yesterday, all armed with some hammers but one, who carried a musket with apring bayonet. Dissentions, it seems, have long establishment, to which the gang had paid some attention; and have long existed between Mr. A. and other free officers of the establishment, to which the gang had paid some attention; and seeing that their immediate superiors were divided amongst themselves, it is ecarcely to be wondered at that the prisoners should take advantage of their want of unity. A good many men had previously absconded from the gang, but had committed no serious outrage. Captain Forster has written to say that he will be at the station on the 5th January, when it is presumed an enquiry will take place. Mr. Allnutt, it would seem, is disposed to be somewhat more dictatorial than suits the tastes of his free fellow-labourers.—Extract from the Launcestom Advertiser, Dec. 30.

Thus "Consairs."—The tende of this vessel is rapidly increasing, and gives promise of being a lucrative speculation for the charterers. On her last trip from Port Phillip, she brought over about forty passangers, besides 7:00 sheep and 15 bullocks. Upon her return on Wednesday she had about twenty cabin passengers, besides a large quantity of cargo.—Launcedon Courier, December 27.

Steak Too.—This long looked-for acquisition to the River

Launceston Courier, December 27.

STEAK TOO.—This long looked-for acquisition to the River Tamar was nearly completed at Sydney when the William left, and may be expected to arrive here early in January.—Ibid.

THE CAOPS.—We are infurined that some of the crops in the neighbourhood of Campbell Town have suffered considerably from the frosts. The crops in the neighbourhood of Launceston are more luxuriant than any we have seen, and on the average will be more productive that those of any former year. A more propitious season never blessed this side of the island.—Ibid.

SUPREME COURT\_CRIMINAL SITTINGS. MONDAY, DECEMBER 27.

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His Honor the Chief Justice, though aware that the objections faken were merely as to matters of form purely of a legal nature, and not in the least affecting the runi merits of the case, had spared seither time nor pains in scarching out applicable precedents—the surest guide in such important matters, where the lives and deaths of fellow-creatures were concerned. By those precedents—His Honor had, after the maturest consideration, come to the conclusion, that the objections so ably made, on he half of one of the prisoners, could not be substantigated. The grounds for suth conclusion were further substantiated, on the part of His Honor, by legal reasonings and quotations from numerous authors who have written on the forms of crimical todictments.

Mr. Justice Montage, after hearing the lengthy arguments which had fallen from His Mosor the Chief Justice, showing as they did the patient investigation to which the matter had been subjected, had little left him to say, further thus that, with the exception of one or two points of minor importance, he perfectly concurred with the decision at which His Honor had arrived. It was Mr. Massich the matter had been subjected and retrieved. It was Mr. Massich the matter had been subjected and retrieved. It was Mr. Massich the matter had been subjected to have been quached by the Court, or, at all events, that the Attersy-General should have been pet to his election as to that portion of it on

which he would also se to prosecute. His Honor entirely dissented from that opinion, though he could not but bestow the greatest prince on the talented manner in which the learned counsel had availed himself of every point, whether technical or otherwise, which offered a chance of benefiting the prisocers. In the first place, his Honor would never think of quashing any information proceeding from the hands of the Attorney-General, ag. copt on his refunal—which the Beach could not readily anticipate—to adopt a salienty suggestion from the Court; in the second, by placing the crown prosecutor on his election of that portion of the information on which he would choose to act, would be to aggrants the position of the accused. In the present isotence, Bailey might have been tried on two indictments; the first bearing a capital punishment, the second transportation for life; and if acquitted on the first, conviction might have followed on the other, so subjecting him to a double danger, which was the duty of the Court, in justice to the indicted, to obviate if possible. Such were His Honors reasons for not following the course which the learned codney! had given as his opinion ought to have been followed.

On the prisoners, who manifested signs of the greatest excitement, being asked whether they had any reason to assign why sentence of death should not be passed on them, Williamson, in a hurried manner, said—"I have a great deal to say; my lords, it is a very hard case for an innocent man to die, whits Highett, who really committed the murder, is allowed to go free; he is the guitty man; and if Lord could be present here, he would say the same—that Highett was his murderer. I know that his genson for saying what he did, and for giving information against us, was to obtain some indulgence, and because he was afraid of losing his ticket, of which there was some talk at the time; I therefore pray that the Court will take the matter under consideration, and have some merey for an innocent man."

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us, was to obtain some indulgence, and because he was afraid of losing his ticket, of which there was some talk at the time; I therefore pray that the Court will take the matter under consideration, and have some merey for an innocent man."

Bailey endeavoured to say something, but his voice was so much affected by the state of trepidation under which he laboured, that their precise meaning was lost to the Court, as well as to us, though we could make out that their import ran in protestation of his innocence.

Mr. Justica Montagn then addressed them to the following effect:—It now devolves on me, as a most palaful duty, to pass on you both the sontence which the law directs. I will principally address myself to you Williamson, who seem to have been the one who committed the read developed which has placed you in the dreadful situation in which you now stand. It would appear that Thomas Lord, the unfortunate deceased, was a fellow-servant of yours, and, being a trust worthy man, was entrusted with the charge of the stores, which he lasued to you both as well as to others. In this capacity, sot choosing to let you have all that you may have asked for, and wishing to behave hone-tly towards his master, he roused in Surce, which but too frequently, under similar circamstances, springs up in this country—besidos which, you rutertained the hope of obtaining two or three sovereigns which you knew him to have received from his master. Bent on committing the murder, you sent for some wine, which you draw in the company of your companies in guilt, the decreased, and Highett. Lord, after drinking a certain quantity, refused to take any were, though repeatedly pressed by you to do so—with what view I cannot tell. No quarrelessoms to have arising your companies in guilt, the decreased, and Highett. Lord, after drinking a certain quantity, refused to the moment when he was nearest to you, to shoot him dead. On your reture to the hut, where Highett and Bailey were sitting, yon callously informed the inture of the country of

#### SYDNEY.

Sir GRORGE GIPPS has proposed to pass a Permit Act, similar to the Act in Van Diemen's Land, for the better prevention of Sinuggling, to which the Merchants and the Press generally in the sister colony are much opposed. In the Legislative Council on the 10th December, Mr. Jones presented a petition, signed by a numerous body of the merchants, praying Ria Excellency and the Council not to introduce a law which, say the petitioners, is universally allowed to be unconstitutional in its spirit-hard, harsh and oppressive in its operation; and moreover, that the consequences of passing the proposed law would be ruinous, to in alarming extent, to the mercantile community, and injurious and oppressive to the great body of the people."
During the debate which followed, the Attorney-General observed that the petitioners expres surprise at its introduction; he was at a ! know whence this general surprise could arise; for a bill similar to this in principle, and much more likely to be attended with inconvenience and oppression in carrying it out, had been in operation for ten or eleven years in Van Diemen's Land, where, however, no inconvenience had been felt where, however, no inconvenience had been felt from it, no oppression complained of; and so far from the bill now before the Council sontaining anything harsh or oppressive, he had avoided everything which, in the Van Diemen's Land Act, might lead to such consequences. Under the Van Diemen's Land Act any constable, upon making an affidavit before a magistrate, might break into stores or dwellings in search of smuggled spirits: this or dwellings in search of smuggled spirits; this power he had transferred to the Collector of Customs, or other principal officer of customs authorised by His Excellency, or to a party that had been into the Supreme Court and obtained a writ of assistance. He was altogether at a loss to understand how such a measure as that proposed could estail inconvenience, or be termed harsh and oppressive; and why a similar law to that in force in Ven Diemen's Land should not be applicable to this colony, which so precisely resembled it in all

Mr. Hannibal Macarthur and Mr. Berry opposed

the bill. Mr. J. Macarthur was of opinion that the Permit Act would be of no service whatever; if the whole machinery of excise were introduced, then some

machinery of excise were introduced, then some good might be done, but not elea.

The Governor said he did not wish to press the bill to-day. All that he desired was, to guard against the impression that, in pestpeology the hill to Tuesday, he had abundaned, it sitting that it to Tuesday, he had abundaned, it sitting that it is not related to bridge forward, this manuser, he should not have done so hid he needed to the perattive duty; and he would can be made to be formation of the would tall him where is just the formation of the prevents was deduced; he had the desired this bill, and he should not have gone on with a this bill, and he should not have gone on with a single property of the should not have gone on with a single property of the should not have gone on with a single property of the should not have gone on with a single property of the should not have gone on with a single property of the should not have gone on with a single property of the should not have gone on with a single property of the should not have gone on with a single property of the should not have gone on with a single property of the should not have gone on with a single property of the should not have gone on with a single property of the should not have gone on with a single property of the should not have gone on with a single property of the should not have gone on with a single property of the should not have gone on with a single property of the should not have gone on which the should not have gone on the should not have gone of the should not have gone on the should not have gone on with the should not have gone on the should not have gone