

id. of the passage has a small reef extending about 100 yards off the island, or perhaps less. Having hauled close round this, she anchored in 8 fathoms water, with the outer island bearing S.S.W. 4 W. Rame Point E. by 1/2 S. W., and the inlet, or W., distant 1/2 of a mile. This bay, found between Rame Point and the black rocks, appeared clear, excepting off Rame Point, where heavy breakers were seen to the extent of at least 2 1/2 or 3 miles, and affords ample accommodation in its west corner from any wind to the westward of S. W.; a long swell, however, even with a N. W. gale run in. Mr. F. Helpman, R.N., commanding the schooner, hoisted out his boat, and went under amined the entrance to the inlet, which he found about 200 yards wide, but more than half with heavy rollers on it, but keeping close to the south side he found a channel of from 14 feet to 6 feet but not less, and about 20 yards wide, the entrance running nearly east and west for about 500 yards, then turned north about the same distance into a large sheet of water, whose greatest breadth was about N.E. and S.W. It was full of shoals, having no doubt passages through them. Its greatest breadth is estimated at 3 1/2 miles, and its depth about two. The next day, Mr. Helpman again went into the inlet, and passing a small island near the N.W. point found a river running, and pulling in found about 4 or 5 feet of about 30 yards wide, and running in a westerly direction; it was beautiful fresh water at its entrance. He went about two miles up and saw it still running some considerable distance beyond, undiminished in breadth, but very much deeper having 12 feet water. He stopt at a small white sandy cliff, the land on each side was very thickly timbered with white gum. The whole inlet abounds with wild fowl, and the river with fish.

There was no appearance of any second inlet opening into the first, but in the east corner there was the appearance of an opening like a river, which he wished to examine but unfortunately had no means of forming any but an eye sketch.

QUARTER SESSIONS.—A full report of the proceedings in the Court of Quarter Sessions we are compelled to postpone, as the calendar was unusually large, and the inquiry into the several cases occupied the time of the Court until 8 o'clock last night. Two of the principal cases which attracted public attention we may, however, briefly advert to. The first was that of Mr. C. Bussell charged with shooting a native girl 7 years of age. This gentleman pleaded guilty, but Mr. Landor, who appeared on his behalf, requested the indulgence of the Bench, to be allowed to relate the circumstances, under which the unfortunate occurrence took place, in order that by the relation, much prejudice might be removed, and the Bench be inclined to inflict a lenient sentence. The simple facts were, that two natives came to the house of Mr. Bussell, accompanied by the girl. Previously, flour had been stolen from the adjoining mill, and the foot-steps of these natives had been tracked. When charged with the offence they denied it, but at first the girl made a partial confession, which led to a disturbance between the whole, and the girl was removed into a separate apartment, to put a stop to this contention. Subsequently however Mr. C. Bussell and Mrs. J. Bussell with her child in her arms, being present an attempt was made to extort confession of guilt, as to the flour, from this girl of 7 years of age, by snapping a gun off repeatedly, at her side without a cap, this appearing not to have any effect on her mind, a cap was placed on the gun, and thinking the noise of the cap would create greater alarm, the experimental attempt was fatal, the gun being loaded, although, there was every evidence of his being perfectly unconscious of the fact. The Commissioner addressed Mr. Bussell very forcibly on the illegality of even attempting to intimidate an individual to produce confession. The Court had taken into consideration the circumstance of the case, and therefore fined him in one shilling, and to be discharged.

The next case of general interest was that of the Crown against Mrs. Heal for perjury, arising out of an action in the Civil Court, *J. Heal v. Mellish*, for breach of promise of marriage. The Jury brought in a verdict not guilty.

Connected with this trial we take occasion to remark, that the acting Advocate General Mr. R. Nash, for the sake of the paltry gain of a few pounds, has degraded himself, and the situation he holds. He is only for a tin e, thank God the crown adviser, and prosecutor, and here in this instance in despite of all decorum, he stands

up to defend the very cause which he is bound by his position, as connected with the local government, to prosecute. We shall have a few more notes on this point shortly, Mr. acting Advocate-General will not slip out of our hands so easily as he imagines. It will be a happy day for the colony when G. P. Moore, Esq., returns to relieve us of this incubus.

There are many little details touching the indictment which are worthy of comment, but we reserve our remarks further than to admonish the grand jury, they should take care not to find a *true bill* on the mere indictment, for Mr. Nash can be guilty of oversight. Positively, a bill was returned at this Sessions against two natives without the slightest evidence being produced. We have noticed juries in general, in this colony, and without making any invidious distinctions from grand to petty jury, a very considerable reformation is required.

The sentences delivered were,—Robert Collins, second conviction, 12 months hard labor at Fremantle; George Blake, transportation for seven years, for forgery; J. Smith, three months hard labor; and three natives of the Vasse district, sentenced to two years imprisonment for various offences. The younger, recommended to mercy, with the understanding, that his conduct during a short period of confinement, would warrant the mitigation of the sentence.

The tenders for fresh meat for the supply of the Troops, which in a great measure regulate the market price, were received at the Commissariat Office last week; the lowest tender which was accepted was 7d. This price we are informed affords an equable return to the flock-master, and the butcher, but meat cannot be brought to market, at present, at a lower price, although the prices of stock have experienced, within the last six months, a considerable decline. A new system is about to be adopted which will be of general advantage, and will no doubt shortly tend to reduce the price of this provision without injury to either party, and the benefit of the public. We allude to the formation of homesteads in the vicinity of the towns, where sheep and cattle will be fattened, and a regular supply kept, awaiting demand, within a few miles of Perth. This arrangement so long desired, will relieve the butcher from considerable expense in the transit of sheep or stock from the hills,—the stock will also be improved by being home fed.

AUSTRALIND.—The heavy gales which visit our coast at this season of the year, have made work for the glaziers at Perth, but we are informed of a circumstance, which we believe is not frequent, but peculiar, of late occurrence to the Southward. A storm arose on the night of the 17th inst. which swept the country in a most terrific manner, it was marked by the prostration of the largest trees, but was confined to a breadth of about 300 yds., other trees in the vicinity were stripped of their branches to their forks. This passed within 400 yards of the town of Australind. The town on this beautiful site, as we are informed is progressing rapidly, but this casual circumstance will show the necessity of building with stronger materials than those now employed; there is plenty of lime stone on the town site, we are surprised therefore to learn that the buildings are chiefly of wood. The peculiar effects of the hurricane we have noticed, is we believe of periodical occurrence.

With reference to the Banking act from the only provisions are these,—

- Preamble.
- Statement of weekly average Liabilities and Assets to be kept.
- Quarterly statement to be published.
- Penalty for neglecting to keep or make such returns.
- Copy of charter or deed of settlement to be recorded.
- Penalty.
- Copy of new charter or deed to be in like manner recorded.
- Names of Proprietors to be also recorded.
- Liabilities of such Proprietors to be sued.
- Proviso.
- Oaths to be taken before a Justice.
- Penalty for perjury.
- Limitation of actions.
- Proof of inability to comply with Act in given time, to lie on party.
- Defining Banks to which Act shall apply.
- Commencement of Act.

The water in a cloth evaporates quickly, and thus produces cold.

To the Editor of the Perth Gazette.

SIR,—I never saw folly so much exemplified as appears in the last number of the *Inquirer*. On former occasions it was stated by the Editor, and his tribe of anonymous correspondents, that the *Perth Gazette* merely struggled for existence, and a stray number only occasionally caught the eye of that select body. How does it happen that the letters of "C," in the *Perth Gazette*, seem to have aroused the attention of those who wield with such mighty effect the great guns and broadswords of the *Inquirer*? How does it happen that the Editor has racked his brains to write a leading article in the last *Inquirer* consigning me to literary oblivion in his own chuckling notion? Why, the fact is, that every thing emanating from your press must be wrong, but the offspring of his must be right. I do not like to see such attempts to beat down the old settlers of the colony, by a few recent importations arrogating to themselves, with laughable assumption, the entire management thereof, and therefore, I, for one amongst many, take my stand against their attempts however feeble my efforts may be.

The Editor of the *Inquirer* states, "so far an enquiry has yet gone, it may fairly be concluded that mankind is composed of but one species." He does not understand what he writes about, for, if he had said one genus, he would have been nearer the mark. Genus, according to the Latin language, means a race or breed, a nation or people, a kindred, lineage, stock or family, and is always applied to the human race. Species, on the other hand, means, in the Latin language, a form, figure, fashion or shape, a likeness or representation, a sort or kind, a variety. How far, therefore, the Editor of the *Inquirer* is borne out in his would-be-witty remarks remains to be seen, but I beg of him, for the future, not to "fasten his nonsense upon me."

In conclusion, I have only to refer the *Inquirer* to the definition of the word genus in his own language, according to Johnson and Walker's dictionaries:—"Genus, a class of being, comprehending under it many species, as quadruped is a genus comprehending under it all terrestrial beasts." C.

The marriage Act, it appears has not been generally understood, we refer our readers therefore, to the Government notice, which gives an abstract of the Act, or rather in a condensed form, the spirit of its application.

We must again state that to impose duties on all imported goods, when the emigrant, is likely to be affected by the operation of such a tax, is highly injudicious. If an exception is made as regards live stock, directly imported from the United Kingdom, why not except the provisions laid in by the emigrant. The subject has not been brought before the Council, but when this does occur, we hope they will be alive to the importance of the measure proposed.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

We should be as careful of our words, as our actions; and as far from speaking, as it is a certain sign of an ill heart to be inclined to defamation. They who are harmless and innocent, can have no gratification that way; but it ever arises from a neglect of what is laudable in a man's self, and an impatience of seeing it in another. Else why should virtue provoke? Why should beauty displease is such a degree, that a man given to scandal never lets the mention of either pass by him, without offering something to the diminution of it? A lady the other day at a visit being attacked somewhat rudely by one, whose own character has been very rudely treated, answered a great deal of heat and intemperance very calmly. "Good Madam spare me, who am none of your match; I speak ill of nobody, and it is a new thing to me to be spoken ill of." Little minds think fame consists in the number of votes they have on their side among the multitude, whereas it is really the inseparable follower of good and worthy actions. Fame is as natural a follower of merit, as a shadow is of a body. It is true, when crowds press upon you, this shadow cannot be seen, but when they separate from around you, it will again appear. The lazy, the idle, and the froward, are the persons who are most pleased with the little tales which pass about the town to the disadvantage of the rest of the world. Were it not for the pleasure of speaking ill, there are numbers of people who are too lazy to go out of their

ownhouses, and too ill-natured to open their lips in conversation. (It was not a little diverting the other day to observe a lady reading a post-letter, and at these words "After all her airs, he has heard some story or other, and the match is broke off, give orders in the midst of her reading, "Put to the horses." That a young woman of merit had missed an advantageous settlement, was news not to be delayed, lest somebody else should have given her malicious acquaintance that satisfaction before her. The unwillingness to receive good tidings is a quality as inseparable from a scandal bearer, as the readiness to divulge bad. But, alas! how wretchedly low and contemptible is that state of mind that cannot be pleased but by what is the subject of lamentation. This temper has ever been in the highest degree odious to gallant spirits. The Persian soldier, who was heard reviling Alexander the Great, was well admonished by his officer, "Sir, you are paid to fight against Alexander, and not to rail at him."

Cicero, in one of his pleadings, defending his client from general scandal, says very handsomely, and with much reason, "These are many who have particular engagements to the prosecutor: there are many who are known to have ill-will to him for whom I appear; there are many who are naturally addicted to defamation, and envious of any good to any man, who may have contributed to spread reports of this kind: for nothing is so swift as scandal, nothing is more easily sent abroad, nothing received with more welcome, nothing diffuses itself so universally. I shall not desire, that if any report to our disadvantage has any ground for it, you would overlook, or extenuate it: but if there be any thing advanced, without a person who can say whence he had it, or which is attested by one who forgot who sold him it, or who had it from one of so little consideration that he did not then think it worth his notice, all such testimonies as these, I know, you will think too slight to have any credit, against the innocence and honour of your fellow-citizen.

When an ill report is traced, it very often vanishes among such as the orator has there recited. And how despicable a creature must that be, who is in pain for what passed among so frivolous a people? There is a town in Warwickshire of good note, and formerly pretty famous for much animosity dissension, the chief families of which have now turned all their whispers, backbitings, envies, and private malices, into mirth and entertainment, by means of a peevish old gentlewoman, known by the title of the lady Bluemantle. This heroine had for many years together out done the whole sisterhood of gossips, in invention, quick utterance, and unprovoked malice. This good body is of a lasting constitution, though extremely decayed in her eyes, and decrepid in her feet. The two circumstances of being always at home from her lameness, and very attentive from her blindness, make her lodgings the receptacle of all that passes in town, good or bad; but for the latter she seems to have the better memory. There is another thing to be noted of her, which is, that as it is usual with old people, she has a livelier memory of things which passed when she was very young, than of late years. Add to all this, that she does not only not love any body, but she hates every body. The statue in Rome does not serve to vent malice half so well, as this old lady does to disperse it. She does not know the author of any thing that is told her, but can readily repeat the matter itself; therefore, though she exposes all the whole town she offends on one body in it. She is so exquisitely restless and peevish, that the quarrels with all about her, and sometimes in a freak will instantly change her habitation. To indulge this humour, she is led about the grounds belonging to the same house she is in, and the persons to whom she is to remove, being in the plot, are ready to receive her at her own chamber again. At stated times, the gentlewoman at whose house she supposes she is at the time, is sent for to quarrel with, according to her common custom. When they have a mind to drive the jest, she is immediately urged

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