

under the auspices of the Colonisation Company, which have formed in this city for the promotion of emigration to Australia, and for which we anticipate receiving a Royal Charter. The designation of that Company is the *Port Phillip and Clarence River Colonisation Company*. I had contemplated the formation of a separate company for the Moreton Bay district exclusively, under the designation of the *Cookland Colonisation Company*, but circumstances, which it is unnecessary to particularise, rendered that measure inadvisable, and I found it better to have but one company for the promotion of emigration to our whole colonial territory generally, under our present designation. Our first vessel, for Port Phillip, is expected to sail early in February next.

The emigrants for the *Chesley* resemble in character and views those for the *Fortitude*. They consist, first, of respectable families, going out to settle on small farms, under the auspices of the Company, and to grow cotton and other tropical productions, in addition to those of Europe; second, of mechanics of various handicrafts, as bricklayers and plasterers, carpenters, blacksmiths, &c.; and third, of persons of the class of labourers, both married and single, including several young men, of a superior class in society, and of active and enterprising character and habits, who will be happy to take employment on the pastoral establishments of the district. May I request, therefore, that, for your own sakes, as well as for theirs, and especially for the general welfare and advancement of the colony, you will individually and collectively do everything in your power to promote the comfortable settlement of these emigrants in your important district, that the good accounts they will in such case send home may induce hundreds and thousands of others to follow them to Australia? In entire ignorance of the reception which the emigrants per the *Fortitude* have experienced at your hands, and of the general result of their expedition, I can only repeat the confident assurance which I expressed to you in that case, that you would receive them kindly, and do everything in your power to promote their personal comfort and general success. I would earnestly request the same kindness on your part on behalf of the emigrants per the *Chesley*, and I feel confident that it will not be withheld. The Scripture precept on that subject is—*Be careful to entertain strangers*; and you will find it your interest as well as your duty to do so: for these emigrants may in some measure be regarded as messengers or delegates from the classes to which they have individually belonged in their native land; and any kindness you may show them, either individually or collectively, will be doubly repaid in the good report they will be induced to give of their adopted country, and in the stream of emigration of a superior character that will be directed, in consequence, to your shores. The present depression of the wool market of Europe will necessarily direct the attention of the colonists of Australia generally, to the pursuits of agriculture, and to the vast and undeveloped resources of their fertile soil and salubrious climate. My own opinion is, that the cultivation of cotton will soon become the principal employment of your district, and that the export of that commodity will, at no distant period, at least equal that of wool. I expected that a cotton-planter from the United States would have been sent out to you by this vessel on account of our Company, but the circumstances to which I have already adverted, in the outset of the Company, precluded the possibility of effecting such an arrangement for the present. I trust, however, that as soon as our Charter is issued, an experienced cotton-planter from the United States will be got to go out to Australia, on account of our Company, to introduce this branch of cultivation into the district, and to make such experiments as may be necessary, in order to test the capabilities of the soil and climate, for that peculiar species of cultivation, and to enable the mere British agriculturist to turn them profitably to account.

I have been enabled, however, to secure for your district the services of a gentleman of great experience in another department of tropical cultivation; I mean that of sugar. Mr. Thomas Bowden (the gentleman I allude to), who goes out at my instance and suggestion, as a passenger per the *Chesley*, has resided for fourteen years in the island of Jamaica, and has been the superintendent and manager of some of the principal sugar estates of that island, particularly of those of Sir Rodney Price, Bart., one of the largest proprietors in Jamaica. He is, consequently, thoroughly acquainted with all the different branches of tropical cultivation; and from what he has learned, chiefly from myself, of the capabilities of our soil and climate, he is confident of being enabled to grow both sugar and coffee at Moreton Bay for the whole colony. About twenty years ago, sugar was manufactured in the colony from cane grown at Port Macquarie, four degrees farther south than the Brisbane Run, and the whole of the sugar-growing State of Louisiana, in America, is in a higher latitude than yours, while the winter is, in Australia, much less severe than in Louisiana.

My opinion in this matter is, that a joint stock company should be formed at Moreton Bay, to enable Mr. Bowden to carry out these views, and to ascertain the practicability and the probable cost of cultivating the sugar cane in that country. A company, with a capital of £10,000 (ten thousand pounds), would, I think, be sufficient for such a purpose; the capital to be held in shares of £10 (ten pounds) each; and, if such a company could not be formed exclusively at Moreton Bay, a proportion, at least, of the shares might easily be disposed of in Sydney. Mr. Bowden having lost all his property in the West Indies, I have had to become responsible for the payment of his passage out, by giving a promissory note, to be signed by both, for the payment of his passage. Now, as it is the very least that can be done for a gentleman going out to the colony with the great public object which Mr. Bowden has in view to promote, to give him a free passage out, I would recommend that the debt which has thus been incurred—for the passage out of that gentleman and his family—viz., £120, should be discharged, as its first payment, by the proposed company, and that both Mr. Bowden and myself should thereby be relieved of our present obligation. A single pound per share on one thousand shares, of ten pounds each, would be quite sufficient to set the company in vigorous operation, besides clearing off this preliminary charge. And surely all this might be accomplished in your own district, without any assistance even from Sydney. The advantage of having the entire management and operations of such a company under your own exclusive direction is too evident to require any proof; and it would be far better that its operations should, in the first instance, be comparatively limited, than that you should be encumbered and hampered by pecuniary assistance and injudicious interference from without. In short, there is nothing in the great national experiment which Mr. Bowden proposes to make, which you are not perfectly able to accomplish without assistance from any quarter. Its probable effects in regard to negro slavery in

the United States and the Brazil, I need not more particularly advert to.

I beg, also, to recommend to your Christian sympathies the Rev. Thomas Kingsford, a minister of the Gospel, who goes out with his family as a passenger per the *Chesley*, to settle in that capacity wherever Divine Providence may order his lot in your extensive and promising district. He goes out depending entirely on the good providence of God, and the Christian sympathies of the people among whom he may be called to labour in the work of the ministry. I trust he will be found a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of God, and preaching the sound doctrines of our common Protestantism, without either the bigotry of sectarianism or the coldness of latitudinarian indifference. I trust, also, that Mr. Kingsford will find the inhabitants of your district deserving of the character I have given him of them, as being both able and willing to support the ordinances of religion, when dispensed by men of whose zeal and efficiency they have proof, and in whose Christian character and deportment they can have confidence.

Reverting to the case of the *Fortitude*, I am in great hopes that, under the peculiar circumstances of that case, the Local Government will grant the requisite extent of land to cover the actual cost of the large amount of emigration effected by that vessel,—that there might be no delay in putting the emigrants, who were looking to agriculture as the source of their future support, in possession of the extent of land to which they were severally entitled under their arrangements here. At all events, even if the Local Government had felt itself unwarranted to make such a concession, it was quite within the powers of that Government to grant a lease for a year, with the right of pre-emption, at the minimum price, for a sufficient extent of land to effect the settlement of the whole body of emigrants, leaving the title to be subject to some future arrangement between the Home Government and the Company. The Local Government would therefore be utterly inexcusable if any obstacles have actually been thrown in the way of the arrangement I anticipated; but still, however, I confess that, from bitter experience of the past, I have my misgivings, although I shall not say anything further on the subject at present. At the same time I cannot allow this wonderful year to pass away without congratulating you on the prospect which it holds out, even to us in Australia, of better government and better times than we have experienced hitherto; and for when even the carbonari of Naples, and the recently abject population of Berlin and Vienna, have risen in the might of freemen, and compelled their unprincipled and worthless rulers to give them free constitutions at last, and when the French on the one hand, and the people of Rome on the other, have given Louis Philippe and the Pope their tickets-of-leave, it cannot be that the intelligent and freeborn colonists of Australia, who were never in bondage to any man, should continue to be governed by ignorance and incapacity at the opposite extremity of the globe. Whig and Tory, I find, all agree in misgoverning us—in neglecting, compromising, and sacrificing our best interests at the bidding or caprice of people in Downing Street, who know comparatively nothing about us, and who are utterly unfit to manage our affairs. They are only hastening the time when the colonists will demand a congress and a president of their own, like other people. I have given them the best advice I could in the matter, both in the colony and here; but as Dean Swift observes, "How can men be expected to take advice, when they won't even take warning?" Surely there is proper warning given now.

I have succeeded, however, in making such an arrangement with the authorities here, as will leave no such uncertainty in regard to the acquisition of land for the emigrants per the *Chesley*, as was unavoidable in the case of the *Fortitude*. We have already deposited a certain amount in the Bank of England, to the credit of the Commissioners of Land and Emigration, for the purchase of land in the colony for these emigrants, and we expect to deposit so much more as will be necessary, when the decision of the Commissioners upon the emigrants by that vessel generally will be given. They were only examined this day (Dec. 22), by Lieutenant Lean, on account of the Commissioners, and the result of that examination will be known in a few days. It will be transmitted by the mail packet to the Local Government at Sydney, and the matter will only be subject to the delays arising from the official routine in regard to land.

I have the honour to be,
Fellow-Colonists and Friend,
Your sincere well-wisher,
JOHN DUNMORE LANG,
Secretary pro tem. of the Port Phillip and
Clarence River Colonisation Company.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM.

To the Editor of the Moreton Bay Courier.

Sir,—Permit me once more to make a few observations respecting Cleveland Point, in reply to an assertion contained in the letter published in your last week's paper, under the signature of "T." Your correspondent states that Sir George Gipps, after a personal inspection, pronounced it a suitable site for a commercial town. As I do not know the party who has ventured to make this statement, nor whether he was in the district at the time the late Governor arrived in the *Shamrock*, I am unable to ascertain by what means he obtained his information. If he means that Sir George Gipps expressed such an opinion immediately after he inspected the locality in question, and during his stay in Brisbane, I am prepared to give the most positive denial to his assertion, and to prove, by the testimony of several persons, when his Excellency did me the honour to converse with me on the subject, that he publicly declared his opinion to be adverse to the opening of a township in that debatable spot. Mr. Hexton, I believe, can corroborate what I have stated, as well as others now resident in the district. Whether Sir George Gipps subsequently entertained different opinions respecting the capabilities of Cleveland Point as a shipping port I know not, and I must have some better authority than that of an anonymous correspondent, before I can give credit to his assertion. Mr. "T." is rather unfortunate in his allusion to the late Governor's "well known economy in the public expenditure," for that happens to be the identical reason why he deemed Cleveland Point unsuitable for a commercial town, namely, the great expense Government would be put to in the construction of wharves or jetties, and a breakwater; "that most talented engineer" having clearly foreseen it would require vast sums to render it available as a shipping port. "Where," asked Sir George, "is the money to come from?" and he answered "Where?" As "T." has done me the honour to point out my "absurdities," perhaps he will permit me to

notice one of his own. He very naively trusts that the inhabitants of Brisbane will unite in their "endorsement to have this made a great shipping port." This is something like the "palpable obscenity." Whether it will ever be a "great" shipping port is a question of time; it cannot be made one all at once.

I make no more than an allusion, *en passant*, to his ungenerous accusation that I was attempting to deceive the public. Perhaps the public may retort that he is endeavouring to hoodwink them; and it might be thought that he belongs to that class of persons who are generally well provided for amidst the civilised community, and carry on their (land) speculations without "the wind of heaven visiting their faces too roughly." It were to be wished, however, that such persons would indulge their fancy for the picturesque (Cleveland Point) on the boards of a theatre rather than in real life.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. PETRIE.

To the Editor of the Moreton Bay Courier.

Sir,—In your last issue I observe a letter signed "T.," in which the writer has taken great pains to compare the statements given by Mr. Petrie on previous occasions, as to the capabilities of Cleveland Point as a shipping port, &c.; but, although I have every reason to believe he has frequently been there himself, "T." has taken care not to make known the conclusion he arrived at from his own first inspection of the place, nor the causes that induced him to change it. He quotes the opinion of a late distinguished officer, which should be sorry to make any remarks on, were it not entirely at variance with the opinions made known by that gentleman when here.

The late Sir George Gipps and suite did make a personal inspection of Cleveland Point in 1842, previous to his coming to Brisbane; and there are at present living witnesses in Brisbane, who were there with him, and can testify the fact, that he disapproved of the place altogether, and finally fixed upon the present spot for a township and port. So much for "T's" "miserable attempt to mislead the public."

The Brisbaneans have no fear of their "town being eclipsed by private enterprise" for even that scheme has been tried by some influential merchants, years ago, who had, and still have, large stakes in the district, and were only satisfied by a personal inspection. The result is that the town of Brisbane has not been "eclipsed" yet.

I know your desire at all times to "arrive at the merits and truth of the subject" in hand, I beg an insertion for this statement, and am,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
FACTUM.

South Brisbane, 1st May, 1849.

To the Editor of the Moreton Bay Courier.

Sir,—I shall feel obliged by your giving a place in your paper to the following statement of the present occupations of the immigrants who arrived in this district by the *Fortitude*, as the information may be useful to the passengers per the *Chesley*, and as I believe that it has been sought by some of them. It is to be understood that the numbers denote the numbers of families (where such exist), of which the heads are employed in the manner stated, viz.:—5 gardening, 3 carpenters, 3 schoolmasters, 3 domestic servants, 2 hutkeepers, 2 saddlers and harness-makers, 2 bakers, 2 tailors, 2 coach-makers, &c.; 2 brick-makers, 1 storekeeper, 1 accountant, 1 dairy and stockman, 1 shepherd, 1 blacksmith, 3 dressmakers, 2 shoemakers, 1 jeweller, 1 watchmaker, 1 cabinet-maker, 1 stonemason, 1 labourer, 1 cowkeeper, 1 farmer, 1 surveyor, 1 minister, 1 straw hat maker, 1 cartridge-maker, 1 not at present engaged, 4 gone to Sydney, and the remainder (being single young men) gone to the bush.

I am, Sir,
Yours, respectfully,
A FORTITUDE IMMIGRANT.
Fortitude Valley, May 3rd, 1849.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

IPSWICH.

(From our Correspondent.)

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2.—The Bench was occupied to-day in hearing cases for petty debts. The presiding Magistrates were Major North and Dr. Dorsey.

Thomas Moore v. John Frost.—For £8 14s. 4d. Verdict for plaintiff by default.

Archibald McNeil v. S. Owens.—In this case the plaintiff claimed wages due as a tutor for nine weeks, at the rate of £20 per annum; and damages for the detention of clothes, &c. The Bench decided that they could not enter into the last claim, but gave a verdict for the wages.

Archibald Young v. Sterling Minor, and Ditto v. Ditto.—These cases arose out of Mr. Young having made an exchange of two bullocks with the defendant; one, however, being a little lame, plaintiff lent Minor one of his very best working bullocks for four days, Minor leaving the same one in its stead, which eventually took to the bush. Defendant, considering that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush, dodged Mr. Young so admirably that a sight of him was impossible to be procured; the present action was therefore brought to recover the value of the animal lent; a judgment for £2 10s. was given. To this the plaintiff demurred, as he considered the value of the bullock to be far greater. A new trial is likely to arise out of this case; I shall therefore reserve further comments for the present.

Peter Caffrey v. George Gammie.—Plaintiff claimed £2 15s. 6d., for work and labour done as a blacksmith. Mr. Gammie, in his plea of defence, stated that the debt was incurred without his knowledge or sanction, and that no bill of items had ever been furnished. Defendant did not appear, but Mr. A. E. Campbell appearing for him with a letter, stating the impracticability of his attendance, the case was, according to the Act, adjourned to the 23rd instant.

Thomas Moore v. Francis and David Forbes.—Plaintiff claimed £8 16s. 10d., for work done and performed, and interest on the debt for nearly three years. The defendants neither entered a plea nor appeared; a letter, however, was stated by the Magistrates to have been filed by Mr. Little, the solicitor of Brisbane, on behalf of Mr. David Forbes, excusing his non-attendance. Upon this the Bench decided to postpone the case until the 23rd instant. In this case I most decidedly must differ from their Worship: the Act positively requires, if any defence is intended to be set up, that a plea, in the terms of the Act, should be filed; but as it was otherwise, the verdict ought to have been for plaintiff, with costs. Mr. David Forbes having had time to communicate with his legal adviser, and the latter gentleman again with the Bench, is a positive proof that there was sufficient time for all the due forms of law to be adhered to; besides which, the summons having

been served six clear days, as the Act requires, entitled the plaintiff to a verdict. This case differs widely from Mr. Gammie's, inasmuch as the latter gentleman complied with the Act, by entering a plea, and employing an agent to state a reasonable cause for his absence; and this is the only case in which an agent is allowed to speak in the Small Debts Court,—but more of this when the cause is finally adjudicated.

John Hanran v. John Barnes, for £8 19s. 9d. for goods furnished: Ditto v. Ditto, for £7 2s., half of an outstanding debt.—In these two cases, the plaintiff claimed half the amount of certain goods as a partner, as also half the amount of outstanding debts. The defendant, in reply, denied the partnership, and referred to his plea of defence, which stated that no goods were ever received or ordered by him, or bill of items rendered, and that the action being split contrary to the Act, the Court had no jurisdiction. In corroboration of the first portion of that statement, he wished to submit to the Bench the several invoices from his agent in Sydney; these documents the Bench declined, as they had not been filed; and as the case appeared a complicated one, they recommended both parties to leave it to the arbitration of friends, which they consented to, but with, I strongly suspect, little intention of doing so. I regret to be again compelled to differ from the Bench in the decision in this case. In the first place, a careful examination of the plea of defence would have at once informed them that the action was split, which is contrary to the Act; and, in the second place, they had no right to reject the examination of the invoices because they were not filed; the Act merely requires the filing of "a plea" in such plain simple terms as will enable the plaintiff to know the line of defence intended to be adopted. The filing of every document required, either *pro* or *con*, would be productive of the greatest inconvenience; inasmuch as the storekeeper would have to file his day-books, journal, and ledger; perhaps also correspondence, receipts, &c., making a heap which, if placed on the clerk's table, would effectually hide the Bench from view, and put the *regisable hors de combat*. These documents, however, are not precluded from being eventually produced in proof or elucidation of the plea.

James Joseph v. John Samuel Good, for £10.—Verdict for plaintiff—defendant not appearing. John Walton v. Hugh Dickson.—This was an action for the illegal seizure of a horse rented by the plaintiff from the defendant for twelve months. This latter party, in defence, stated that the horse had, contrary to the agreement, been very ill used. The claim was for £4, viz., 10 days, at 8s. per diem; the Bench, however, allowed only at the rate of 6s. per week for the 10 days, the rate at which Walton rented the horse. Dickson also stated that the principal reason of his taking the animal was his being informed that it was the plaintiff's intention to visit the Drayton races with a cargo of grog; he therefore seized the nag.

MORE MURDERS.—We have been informed that a shepherd has recently been murdered by the blacks at Mr. King's station on Darling Downs, and that two others have, within the last few days, met with a similar fate at Mr. Edwards' station, in the same district. We have not been able to gather any particulars. Such events have become too common to cause much sensation.

THE HOSPITAL.—At the last general meeting of the subscribers to this valuable institution, sixteen gentlemen—fourteen of whom are resident in Brisbane—were appointed members of the committee. It was subsequently arranged that the committee should meet once a week, namely, on Thursdays, for the transaction of any business that might be placed before them. Although three members are sufficient to form a quorum at such meetings, it appears to be very difficult to assemble that small number out of the many holding office. It must have been known that these appointments would demand some little exertion on the part of the holders, and it is a pity that sufficient interest is not taken in the affairs of the establishment, by the whole of the committee, to cause a fair division of the labour amongst them. At present, the actual working committee consists of about three or four persons only, to whose management everything connected with the Hospital seems to be left by the general consent of the others.—While upon the subject of the Hospital, we desire to call attention to the advertisement in this day's issue, for repairs to the shingling of that building.

POSTAGE REFORM.—We beg to acknowledge the receipt of a pamphlet on this subject, which we shall endeavour to notice more fully next week.

SOMETHING WORTH SAYING.—An intelligent friend recalls our attention to a subject which has before been brought under the notice of the public in this paper. The waste, at most boiling-down establishments, of valuable portions of the animals slaughtered, that might be converted into portable gelatine, is notorious, and the proprietors of those places would do well to calculate the addition that might be made to their profits by the manufacture of that article. It is suggested that at the present juncture the port of San Francisco, in California, would readily absorb the largest supply of that description of food that could be drawn from these districts, and the facts in our possession fully warrant such an opinion. The freight on this commodity would be very low, compared with the value of the article; and it is not at all an unreasonable supposition, judging from the information contained in our extracts this day, that the refuse which is now thrown into the river, or to the pigs, might be made to return a handsome profit in the gold dust of California. The facility with which this nutritious food might be conveyed into the interior for the use of the workers at the gold mines, would be one of its greatest recommendations. Another branch of industry which might advantageously be added to the present operations of the boiling establishments, is the manufacture of glue, an article for which there is a constant demand, and a high price given. We shall be happy to give insertion to any information upon these subjects, and hope that they will not be lost sight of by the public.

A WARNING FACT.—In illustration of the justice of our observations last Saturday upon the subject of police protection for the bush, a gentleman from the Burnett has informed us that, while in Ipswich lately, he received certain intelligence of a plot to waylay and rob him on his return to his station; it being generally believed that he would have a considerable sum of money in specie in his possession, for the purpose of paying some of his shepherds. Some hints of this conspiracy were overheard at a public-house, by a gentleman who was staying there; and he immediately sent an express on horseback, to overtake a neighbouring settler then on his way to Ipswich, and to request him to warn the intended victim of the plot against him. The machinations of the conspirators were thus, for the present, defeated. Perhaps the strongest indication of the lawless condition of that part of the country, is the fact that no steps have been taken for the apprehension of the men. It seems that such measures would be considered dangerous.

THE RATE MR. KENNEDY.—I am given to understand that Captain Simpson, of the *Freak*, has been invested by the Government with a discretionary power as to his mode of proceeding in the attempt to recover the remains of poor Kennedy, and the other matters left behind belonging to the party. There is no doubt that a very proper man has been selected for the purpose, as, independently of his other qualifications, Captain Simpson is a scientific man, and will doubtless procure a variety of botanical and other specimens. With the exception of the ship's crew, Captain Simpson has no companions in his undertaking, except Jackey Jackey, and another aboriginal, a relative of the latter. It is, I believe, Captain S's intention, if he succeeds in finding Kennedy's bones, to remove them and inter them on Albany Island, marking the spot by some rude monument.—*Sydney Correspondent of the Melbourne Herald*.

IMPROPER VOTING.—Upon reading the depositions taken at the Police office, in the case of Mr. Stirling, the Attorney-General has called upon him to show cause why he should not be indicted for personation at the late election for Cumberland. Several other cases are, we understand, about to be brought before the magistrates. One case is for voting twice, another for falsely answering the questions in the Act, and another for personation.—*Sydney Morning Herald, April 17*.

IMMIGRANTS.—On Wednesday, eighty-six of the *Tory* immigrants arrived in Mailand per steamer, including sixteen married couples and one widow, eleven girls and young women, twenty-one young men, and twenty-one children; while among the children there were five girls and two boys of eleven or twelve years old. They appear to be a very eligible body of immigrants. They have found employment very readily, a considerable number having been engaged by noon yesterday.—On Thursday a number of the recently-arrived German vine-dressers and labourers, per *Beulah*, arrived at Morphet, and many were immediately forwarded to their respective employers.—*Mailand Mercury, April 14*.

TAMWORTH.—A DETERMINED SUICIDE.—John Tomlinson, about thirty years of age, a shepherd in the service of the Australian Agricultural Company, Peel's River, was discovered on the morning of the 26th October last, lying by the hurdles, apparently dead, with his throat cut nearly from ear to ear, and a large pool of blood by his side. From this attempt on his life he had towards the end of last month so far recovered, under the care of Dr. Jenkins, of Woolloomoo, to whose hospital he was removed, as to be able to swallow about 10lbs. flour a week, besides milk and broth, which were supplied to him daily. During a period of four months, while the openings in the gullet and windpipe were closing, he never tasted his food, as it was obliged to be conveyed to his stomach by a stomach pump. For the last three weeks he has been able to feed without its assistance, and, feeling strong, the doctor, in compliance with his request, agreed to employ him as a watchman at his nearest station, when, after remaining only ten days, on the 19th instant, the unfortunate man, in a most cool, deliberate, and ingenious manner, shot himself dead. The particulars may be seen in the following evidence of the principal witness, taken in a magisterial inquiry by Dr. Jenkins the same evening:—The musket ball penetrated his skull through the right socket, fracturing the surrounding bones and displacing his eye; the skin over his belly and thighs was much burnt, from his shirt and trousers catching fire from the wadding; death must have been instantaneous. The only motive ascribed for Tomlinson's killing himself was fretting caused by some orders which he had kept by him for the last three years, proving to be no good, as the party who gave them to him had lately become insolvent.—Thomas Edwards examined: I knew the deceased, John Tomlinson; I have known him for the last four months; he has for the last ten days been acting as a hutkeeper for me and the other shepherds, whose name is James Connor; I saw him last alive when he was going away with my flock a little after sunrise this morning; he then appeared in good health, and was preparing his breakfast; towards sundown I returned home, and on approaching the small gully I used to sleep in, I saw a little smoke, which I thought arose from the deceased smoking his pipe; when taking off my belt and putting my quart pot down, I thought I smelt some rag burning, and I looked into the gully, when I saw the deceased lying on his right side dead, with his head hanging over the berth; his shirt and trousers were on fire, and I fetched some water directly, and quenched the fire; close before the deceased I saw a musket fixed in a forked stick; at the bottom of the berth was a morticed post; into one of the holes the butt of the musket was fixed, and it was lashed to a sapling by a deerskin's own belt; the forked stick supporting the barrel was fixed in another hole; the muzzle was about eighteen inches higher than the berth, and was next to the body of the deceased; about six inches from his right hand was a stick about a yard long, slightly forked in the end, and shaved off so as to fit the trigger; on looking further, I found the pistol loaded with a ball; it was lying under his right shoulder, and there was some powder alongside of it; the body was a little warm; when I first saw the body, I thought he was burned to death from his shirt and trousers catching fire from the wadding; at his right eye I saw a large hole; his eye appeared to be blown out of his head, and on the ground under his head was a pint or so of blood; during the time the deceased has been living with us, he appeared always to be contented, and joked with us a good deal; appeared to be usually in good spirits, and used to make hearty meals; about five months ago the deceased had attempted to destroy himself by cutting his throat, from which he had so far recovered as to be able to swallow soft food; I think the way he killed himself was by sitting up on the berth, placing his head to the muzzle of the gun, and taking the small forked stick in his right hand, pushed back the trigger.—*Mailand Mercury*.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby Cautioned against employing or harbouring EDWARD KELLY, about 15 years of age, under indentures of apprenticeship to Philip Friel, Esq., who has absconded from his service.
G. SANDEMAN.

Ipswich, 2nd May, 1849.

LOST, from Barrandowan Station, an octavo copy of "PLUTARCH'S LIVES."
The borrower, or other party in possession, will oblige by returning the above book to Barrandowan.
G. SANDEMAN.