Supposing our population to increase in the same ratio as hitherto, we may expect in a couple of years—as we have more than 20 000 souls located here. In the meantime, a rush to Fitzroy, Wide, or any of the other auriferous localities on the banks of the Murray, might commence to-morrow, and qualify us for gold-dealing at once. There is no fear of our population decreasing, for the residents in this part of the world are, with few exceptions, landowners, and represent a far greater amount of property than the same number of Sydney electors. Moreover, they have better reason to be contented with their lot than the people residing in the metropolis.

In former issues we have quoted the example of Moreton Bay, and we hope we have succeeded in impressing on the people the advisability of legislating for themselves, in preference to having laws made for them by a clique in Sydney. We imagine it will be unnecessary to suggest the propriety of spending upon this district the money collected here, instead of appropriating it to the decoration of the metropolis; for our grumblers are frequent enough on this score.

We take leave of this important subject for the present, with a recommendation to our readers to perusal of Mr. Long's letter this afternoon delivered. We should like to have occasion to report the proceedings of a monster meeting called to consider the resolutions appended to the communication.

## AN INLAND AND RIVERINE COLONY ON THE BANKS OF THE MURRAY.

*To the Editor of the Border Post.*)

Sir,—I have observed for some time past that there is a growing and general dissatisfaction on the part of the inhabitants of the Murray, on the vast territory of New South Wales in which you are located, with their present political condition as a community, and their neglected dependency of a remote and virtually inaccessible authority. It is not a far cry to Loch Awe, where the ancient Lord of the Isles used to defy the Kings of Scotland, when themselves were with their royal displeasure from Edinburgh, you find, in a somewhat different sense of the phrase, that "it is a far cry to Sydney" from the Murray anything to ask for—a bridge for instance—from that quarter. In short, Government from to time discovers that the city of Sydney is from the Murray River, is necessarily but Government, and you never be anything else.

Yet, on reflection, I understand that certain of the inhabitants of the Murray country already between the Murray and the Murrumbidgee Rivers, and especially those who had originally crossed over from Port Phillip, have been talking of the association of that tract of country to the colony of Victoria. Others, again—those, I presume, who have come up the Murray from South Australia—have mooted the idea of annexation to that province. But if I understand aright certain intimations which I have heard from time to time of extracts from your paper, the Sydney and Melbourne press, I believe, is any in favour of the propriety of the tract of country in question from New South Wales, and its erection into a separate colony. Albury and has been my own view of the matter ever since the Imperial Act of 1850 made the Murray River the Northern boundary of Port Phillip. I beg to offer a few remarks on the subject, for the information and consideration of your readers; presuming that, for many years past, I have paid, perhaps, more attention to the subject of inland boundaries and the propriety of forming distinct colonies in certain circumstances, than any other person in Australia; and that as I have crossed overland between Sydney and Melbourne three different times—twice in one direction and once in the other—I am not altogether unacquainted with the general character and circumstances and prospects of the tract of country to which this communication refers.

When the Act of Parliament, to which I have just referred, was on the tapis in London, viz:—in the years 1847, 1848 and 1849, I happened to be in England; and was mainly instrumental in that capacity in obtaining the Royal Assent for Port Phillip in the year 1850, although it was not carried out until the 1st of July, 1851. On that ground I strenuously recommended my fellow-colonists to Earl Grey, who was then Secretary of State for the colonies, during the years I have mentioned, strenuously recommending that the northern boundary of Port Phillip should be the Murrumbidgee River, from its junction with the Tumut at Gundagai, (about 100 miles east of Gundagai) to where it falls into the Murray, about 100 miles west, which it was expected that the Sydney Government would cede to the colonists, which warrant before Parliament. I believe, I got a sketch map of the country constructed, with the proposed boundary marked on it with red lines, which map I presented to Earl Grey, then Member of Parliament for Berwick or Roxburgh, promised to lay on the table of the House of Commons, where the bill should be in committee for the information and guidance of the members. But the bill being withdrawn for that year the circumstance was somewhat forgotten by Mr. Scott, when it was introduced and passed the following year; and the question of a proper boundary for Port Phillip being referred to the Sydney Executive, that body insisted on having the Murray River substituted for the Murrumbidgee, and your district is therefore a part of the great colony of New South Wales.

I may add, that although I was not successful on that occasion in getting what I conceived to be a proper boundary for Port Phillip, I succeeded in getting the 30th parallel of latitude fixed as the northern boundary of New South Wales in the Act of Parliament which was passed in 1850, with power to her Majesty to erect a colony northward of that parallel into a separate colony, whenever she might think proper. Such, then, is the origin of the new colony of Moreton Bay, which owes its existence in that capacity to my repeated and earnest recommendation to Earl Grey ten years ago. As to the cause in which you are particularly interested I stated in the last volume of my *History of New South Wales*, published in 1852, that as the Sydney Executive had refused to be guided in forming a new inland and riverine colony, in the prospect of that consummation, which I now publicly acknowledge to be doubtful, it was very fortunate for you that the Sydney Executive petitioned that great wrong upon Port Phillip; for subjected to a remote and virtually inaccessible authority implies.

3. That the tract of country situated between the Murray and the Murrumbidgee Rivers in the colony of New South Wales, and extending westward from the junction of the former of these rivers with the Murray, for a great distance, along the right bank of the Murray, from its junction with the Murrumbidgee to the boundary of South Australia, being from three to seven hundred miles north of the Murray, is the greatest seat of Government in the city of Sydney, and being moreover of sufficient extent and capabilities for the maintenance and support of a separate government, ought to be separated from New South Wales, and erected into a distinct colony, whenever the population shall amount to twenty thousand souls.

4. That as a whole series of extensive and costly engineering works will be indispensable necessarily along the whole course of the Murray and Murrumbidgee rivers, to improve the valuable agricultural lands on their banks, and to render their navigation more effectively available for the purposes of man, these works can only be constructed and maintained in the requisite state of efficiency by a colony under the vigilant superintendence of a Government on the spot.

5. That it is therefore the earnest desire and wish of the inhabitants of the country in question of all who are associated in the present movement, to promote the formation of an inland and riverine colony, through the separation of the tract of country intervening between the Murray and the Murrumbidgee Rivers from New South Wales, as also of the tract lying along the north bank of the Murray River westward to South Australia.

6. That the desire of Separation from New South Wales, on the part of the inhabitants of the tract of country aforesaid, is in no respect to be identified with any alleged project for the annexation of that country to the colony of Victoria; as the resident inhabitants of the territory intervening between the two rivers conceive they will be fully entitled to a government of their own, whenever their whole number shall amount to twenty thousand; and would ultimately prefer such a Government, having its seat on the Murray River to one other in Melbourne or Sydney.

7. That the following gentlemen be appointed a standing committee, to be designated "The Murray River Separation Committee," to collect and circulate information of all kinds on the subject, by means of public meetings, pamphlets, pecuniary aid, &c., to canvass the proper boundaries for the proposed riverine province, and to point out the great benefits and advantages that would accrue to the Murray country from the establishment of an object of such transcendent importance to this community; and that the said committee have power to add to their number.

## ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

Vine Tuesday.—New Cathedral.—We do not to be told that, in ardent devotion to the Church of the family" was usually devoted of the Church. Now it would seem that the establishment is to end a future for the "family of the family." Lord Ernest Vane, of Winlaw and other, notoriety. The *Newcastle Guardian* says:—It is therefore matter of regret that Lord Ernest Vane, late Colonial office on the 21st of November, 1855, in which he gave a very favourable report of the result of the measure has been entrusted by Her Majesty in connection with the management of the gold fields, but intimated that the great question of the right of gold on purchased land was yet to be solved, and that the solution of it would be left to the gentlemen themselves now invested by the new constitution, with the right of self-government.—*Times*, Nov. 12.

The Arrangement of Parliament.—Yesterday we published a blue book of 140 pages, containing further papers relative to the alterations in the constitutions of the Australian colonies in consequence of the passing of the Act of 18 and 19 Vict., 1855. The dates of the papers extend from February, 1855, to the 20th of July, 1855.—*Times*, November 12.

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The following extraordinary and frightful adventure occurred recently. Mr. Thomas Potts, a young man from Daventry, Northamptonshire, took his place at the Bow-street station, Birmingham, to return home by the train, and from choice took his seat in an empty carriage at the end of the train, which, just as the train was starting, the door was opened by a tall, powerful-looking man, respectably dressed, who thrust himself into the carriage, and, apparently in great excitement, fighting to be done command me to full Private John Smith, as the very best man I could get for the purpose; but when it becomes a matter of digging and delving and throwing up earth in which it is difficult to detect skulkers, Private John Smith ceases to be a paragon of excellence. Mr. Potts, who was a Sunday-school teacher, in which, he does not consider it soldier-like; and so, whenever he can find an opportunity of shirking it he does so without hesitation. I have more than once, when exasperated with him, I confess on this subject, met with some such reply as the following:—"Sure, no w, I didn't list for this here sort of work. Why, Sam I tak the liberty of speak to be a sodger, and take me smarty go, right and proper, and tis me bay? not when I was tould to; but I never thought anything of this kind. Shpoonin' of the war, ratains why I listed was because I hated spade-work; and the sergeant as tak me swore by St. Patrick, that I should never have to dig a spade nor yet no sooner done I come out here, than I gits a pick and shovel put in me hand, just as bad as ever it was in Ould Ireland."—*Porter's Life in the Army.*

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Australian Gold.—A blue-book recently issued yesterday, containing papers relative to the discovery of gold in Australia. These show that the quarter ending on the 31st of December, 1855, the gold exported from New South Wales amounted to 5,013oz. (value £9,792,) the gold brought to Sydney to 23,217oz., the total number of licenses issued to 15,613 and the amount received therefore to £6,123. The gold exported from this colony in 1852 amounted to 64,354oz., value £309,250, and in five years from 1851 to 1855 the quantity exported was 1,813,212oz., value £5,629,919. The quantity of gold exported from Victoria in the quarter ending the 31st of December, 1855, amounted to 160,910oz., value £6,038,634, and the estimated subquantity and value of gold exported from the commencement of Victoria and New South Wales from the twenty-ninth of May, 1851, to the 30th of September, 1855, amounted respectively to 19,484,741oz., and £80,087,222. Of the quantity of gold exported from Victoria during the quarter of 1855, 528,637oz., where shipped for England. The estimated population in the various gold diggings on the 31st of December, 1855, amounted to 150,905 souls, including 100,250 men, 22,843 women, and 27,842 children. Of these 22,871 were Chinese. The late Governor of the colony, Sir C. Hotham, died on the 11th of November, 1855, in which he gave a very favourable report of the result of the measure he has recently adopted in connection with the management of the gold fields, but intimated that the great question of the right of gold on purchased land was yet to be solved, and that the solution of it would be left to the gentlemen themselves now invested by the new constitution, with the right of self-government.—*Times*, Nov. 12.

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The *Illustrated London News* of the 14th says:—The subject of a great musical celebration of the centenary of Handel's death, in 1859, has already occupied considerable attention. In order to demonstrate the capabilities of the Crystal Palace for the purpose, a rehearsal has been held lately between the Sacred Harmonic Society and the directory of the Crystal Palace Company for undertaking, in May next, in the central transept, a preliminary Grand Handel Festival or Congress, with a carefully-selected orchestra of the unprecedented extent of 2000 performers.

Night Scene in a Young Lady's Bedchamber.—Last Tuesday night, about 12 o'clock, a young lady, who will be remembered as one of the warmest of the season, a young lady at the "West end" was excessively frightened. At a late hour she was in great fright about the hour of midnight. The young lady whose beauty is only equalled by her modesty and whose "eye's dark orbs" are concealed by the long fringed lids and palpitate, had retired to her chamber, when after having aside the greater portion of her wearing apparel she was about to "betake" herself to the embraces of Morphyne, whose soothing influences were aided by the cooling breath of Zephyr, who came in at the open window and fanned her cheeks with his perfumed wings. The night was mooning finely. It was about midnight when the young lady was roused from her delicious slumber by hearing a noise at the window. On unclosing her eyes, she was startled by the sight of a corpulent form apparently struggling to gain admission to her chamber through the open window. It struck her at once that the intruder had been caught by the rear of his ominous intentions by a nail or some other sharp instrument, as he seemed to be struggling for a short determination to enter. Her first thought was to faint, her second to give the fellow a push, her third to jump out of bed and run, her fourth to scream, which was immediately carried into effect. The whistle of the locomotive on the Iron Mountain road, when it gives its first warning, is not half so shrill as a whisper to the scream of the young girl. The whole house and half the neighbourhood were awakened by the shriek. The footmen, female servants, and two big brothers rushed to the rescue, and broomsticks, longhandled and bootjacks, flashed in the gaslight as the household entered the chamber of the frightened lady. An examination of the figure in the window displayed the feet of all, and changed the screams of the young lady into shrieks of laughter. The laughing "fat man" was only her own darling cropped sire, which she had hung on a hook near the window, and which the wind had blowed and set in motion. There was no more sleeping in the first that night.

The Marriage Vow.—Perhaps there is not an ordinary oath administered in any of the transactions of life little regarded—we listle even remembered by all concerned, and yet there is no ceremony so solemn manner, and in the presence of the Almighty, by the husband and wife to "Love, honor, and obey." How many wives "love, honor and obey" their husbands? How many do any of doing so? and yet there is an oath recorded against them—every simple violation of which is a distinct perjury. No husband, no wife, can without first proving her husband's character so well that she may obey him with discretion and safety. She yields herself at the altar to the bridegroom, and promises to obey, and yet is a crime. A wife who contradicts her husband is forsworn. No matter what manner of man he is, no matter how he treats his wife, she has made no reserve or condition at the marriage ceremony. She has not said "I will honor and obey, if he shall deserve." Her contract is unconditional. She has better thought, and pledges before they yield the fatal "yes," to take this view of the subject. They have a duty to perform to their husbands, which they have undertaken, and they must remember the poet's words—

"War is no strife
To the dark home and the deserted wife."

[Advertisement.]

ANNIVERSARY REGATTA.

*To the Editor of the Moreton Bay Courier.*

Sir,—As very considerable interest has been manifested in the third sailing match of the Anniversary Regatta, which was run for the silver cup on the 6th instant, the Anonyma having come in first each time, the gentlemen of the committee have requested me to furnish you with the evidence on which I rested my claim to the silver cup, and to name the Tottie the winner of the first prize of £25, the Anonyma the winner of the second prize of £15, and the Committee in consequence declared the Tottie the winner of the first prize of £25, the Anonyma the winner of the second prize of £15 to the Rules of the Regatta, viz., Boats on the port tack to bear up for those on the starboard tack, and a consideration of the evidence, will enable the public judge of the correctness of the decision arrived at by the Committee, which it is the more incumbent on them to show, seeing that the Anonyma had so gallantly come in first for three times.

With these remarks I subjoin copies of the evidence and decision of the Committee.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
For the Committee,
GEORGE CHRISTIE.

EVIDENCE, &c., REFERRED TO ABOVE.

Mr. David Muir, on behalf of the "Anonyma," claimed the first prize, having come in first.

Mr. R. B. Sheridan, on behalf of the "Tottie," who had previously entered the "Anonyma," then called to assist his objections, and stated as follows:—On my return from Breakfast Creek, I met the "Anonyma" coming up the River, and while the Anonyma was on the "port" tack, and within a few yards of each other, the Messrs. Muir called out "Port" when we both took and tought nor care in selection; his sayings are flung about like so many squibs in a crowd—they may, but do not, hit the mark. Every sentence of a real orator is pregnant with life and meaning; his are not so. Familiarity in addressing the Deity, it must be admitted, is a characteristic feature in Mr. Spurgeon's prayers and oratory, and by this practice he incurs the charge of irreverence—a practice which is so obnoxious to the feelings of every truly-refined mind, and that is so pointedly deprecated by that prince of thinkers John Forster in one of his essays. But the fact remains that he is the most popular minister of the present day; and the question consequently occurs to what is his popularity owing? Various reasons have been ascribed as the cause; amongst others—his undoubted sincerity, his habit of using quaint and startling expressions, and his unwillingness to allow anyone to feel himself on the confines of eternity, and addresses his audience as if they, too, were sinking into an unseen world—in fact, as the good M'Cheyne said of him, "he speaks as a dying man to dying men." His out-of-the-way expressions are too backneyed for repetition here; besides, their aptness can only be appreciated by those who have heard the man, "intelligible" a great truth or a confounding a doctrinal dogma. His voice is one of the most powerful and flexible ever heard in a large assembly; and his confidence being unbounded he throws it with the greatest ease and effect to any part of the building where he may be. It would be strange were he not affected to some extent by his immense popularity; and it is therefore not wonderful that he is slightly egotistical. When his youth is taken into account surely he would be more than man not to feel elated at a position which much abler, sounder, and more learned men have sought in vain and laboured for. He is dogmatic to a fault, and any one running against his high Calvanism is consigned without mercy to perdition. Notwithstanding his faults, (which are more of the head than the heart,) there is no doubt that he is a good man, actuated by the highest and noblest motives, and is doubtless, throughout great some classes a certain amount of ridicule, effecting a great deal of good. His is no sacerdotal, nor yet sect-fashioned theology, to be put off or on as occasion requires. Of the millions who have listened to his voice, it is not too much to expect that some at least have benefitted by his ministration, and in the language of the *Times*, we say—"We are delighted to hear that there is one man in the metropolis who can get people to hear his sermons from any other motive than the fulfilment of a religious obligation. The men who have awakened slumbering generations, who have begun mighty movements, shaken idols, or Popes, or huge vices from their thrones, have not been uniformly characterized by severity of language, austerity of illustration, and chastness of style."


To the Editor of the Moreton Bay Courier.

Sir,—I see in the columns of your contemporary the Presbyterian of Tuesday, the above Signor, is extremely dissatisfied about something, as I judge from his tone. I am sorry he does not sign his name, as I have no doubt it would be of the Yankee to belongs to. But to make matters quite certain, you will permit me to state, that the Anonyma is prepared to sail either of the three, Tottie, Fizz, or Flat, the same Course as Race No. 1, Twice, Four times, or Six times round the Course, for £25, or £50. This will enable the public to see the Race, and form their own judgment as to the reason which brought "Tottie" into print.

Our week's notice to be given of the day of sailing, if any challenge be accepted, which I do not think it will be.

Your humble servant,
DAVID MUIR.

Brisbane, Feb. 9th, 1857. 25a

MISSIONS TO THE HEATHEN.

THE Anniversary Services of the Brisbane Branch of the Australasian Wesleyan Missionary Society will (D.V.) be held on SUNDAY and MONDAY next, the 15th and 16th instants.

SERMONS, on behalf of the Society's objects, will be delivered in the Wesleyan Chapel, on SUNDAY, (TO-MORROW,) the 15th. In the Morning, at 11 o'clock, by the Rev. Nathaniel Turner, late Missionary in New Zealand, and the Friendly Islands; and in the Evening, at 7 o'clock, by the Rev. William J. K. Prentice.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A Public Meeting will be held in the same place on MONDAY EVENING, the 16th inst., the chair to be taken at 7 o'clock. Addresses on the subject of Missions will be delivered by the Revs. Geo. Mowbray, Turner, Piddington, and other gentlemen.

Collections in aid of the Society's Mission in New Zealand, and the Friendly and Feejee Islands, will be made at the close of each service, and at the Public Meeting.

Brisbane, 11th February, 1857. 188

NORTH BRISBANE
UNION BENEFIT SOCIETY.

THE ADJOURNED FIRST GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in the Wesleyan Chapel, Fortitude Valley, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, the 16th inst., at half-past seven o'clock. Persons desirous of enrolling their names are requested to attend.

J. INNES,
Secretary, pro. tem.

February 13, 1857.

FOR SALE,
FOUR SMALL FARMS,
SCOTT & CO.

HAVE received instructions from Mr. Michael Fenn, to Sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, Bell-street, Ipswich, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of February, at 12 o'clock, all that piece or parcel of land, being

SURBURBAN SUBURBAN SUBURBAN No. 194, and abutting on the North upon the Road to Brisbane, and on the south by a continuation of South-street, in the town of Ipswich.

This splendid piece of Land will be sold at above, in four Farms of 8 acres each, or in the block. The land is unscathed, either in point of quality or position, in this locality, and parties desirous of procuring a really valuable homestead would do well to attend the sale.

Terms liberal.

FOR SALE,
The Bremer Lodge Estate.
SCOTT & CO.

HAVE received instructions from Mr. Henry Newton, to sell, by public auction, at their Rooms, Bell-street, Ipswich, on WEDNESDAY, 18th February, at 12 o'clock, all that piece or parcel of Land, beautifully situated on the bank of the Bremer, and known as

THE BREMER LODGE PROPERTY,

and upon which is erected a COTTAGE of 3 Rooms and a Kitchen.

The GARDEN, which is undoubtedly the most productive and valuable in the vicinity of Ipswich, is securely fenced-in, and well stocked with the choicest fruit trees, viz., Fig, Pear, Apple, Orange, Plum, Peach, Nectarine, Fig, Apple, Pear, Lemon, Quince, Mulberry, Vines, &c., &c. The Premises are in full bearing, and well worth inspection.

The proprietor is now selling this valuable property in consequence of his having leased the Government premises in South-street, and opposite Mr. Cullen's Brick Building," and which Mr. Newton purposes opening as a First-Class Hotel.

The Auctioneers would particularly recommend the attention of capitalists to the above sale, as this is the only land in the market for sale within a moderate distance from Ipswich having a River Frontage. It will be sold at a very low figure and the terms and conditions are such as will enable the purchaser to obtain the most liberal accommodation that can be desired. 15

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
SALE of a Most Valuable Town Allotment.
SCOTT & CO.

Have been favored with instructions to Sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, Bell-street, Ipswich.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 4th of March, at 12 o'clock, the Allotment, No. 17, of Section No. 8, in Brisbane-street, containing 32 Perches, and situated near John Panton, Esquire's present residence.

It is unnecessary for the Auctioneers to point out the valuable situation of this Allotment, placed as it is in the principal thoroughfare of the Town of Ipswich, through which all the produce from our vast interior passes, and which gives it a value far beyond anything which they could write or say in its favour.

Terms at Sale. 6360

FOR SALE,
VALUABLE STATION IN THE BURNETT DISTRICT,
AND 3000 SHEEP.
SCOTT & CO.

Have received instructions to dispose of, by Private Sale,

3000 FINE-WOOLED SHEEP
With right to
FIVE BLOCKS OF GOOD GRAZING COUNTRY,

situated

ON THE COLAN RIVER,

and adjoining the Runs of Messrs. Landsborough on the one side, and Messrs. Gray and Co. on the other. There is a good road to the Shipping Port of Maryborough,—a very great desideratum—and the Blocks are in close proximity.

The Sheep are from the well-known Flocks of Messrs. C. & E. Lawless, whose wool has always realized the most satisfactory prices in the London Market, and consists of the following description proportions, viz.:—

2,000 EWES, of ages
250 WETHERS, aged
250 HOGGETS
250 EWE LAMBS
250 WETHER LAMBS.

Now that Grazing Country is becoming so scarce and valuable, this is one of the finest opportunities that has offered for a long period to a beginner in acquiring a Splendid Tract of Country, with the comparatively small amount of Stock.

Early application is necessary.

Terms, Liberal.

For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, or to Messrs. C. & F. LAWLESS, on the Station. 161

FOR SALE,
1000 HEAD OF CATTLE.
SCOTT & CO.

HAVE received instructions to dispose of by Private Sale, a very Choice Herd of One Thousand Head of Mixed Cattle, at present depasturing in the Burnett District.

Immediate application is requested

Bell-street, Ipswich. 166

FORTITUDE VALLEY STORE.

MR. CHARLES O'BRIEN, Fortitude Valley, begs to intimate to his numerous friends and supporters for the very liberal support they have given him during the last four years for their kindness, and begs to inform them and the public in general, that he still continues to sell in his Store almost every article in the trade, at the lowest remunerative prices, among which are GROCERIES of the very best description.

C. O'B. in conclusion, would inform his customers, and those who may honor him with a call, that as he regularly receives consignments from the best establishments in Sydney, he will guarantee his goods equal in quality to any in the district.

Best FLOUR and BRAN always on hand.

Fortitude Valley, Feb. 12th, 1857. 180

TO BE SOLD,

BRICK and TILE MACHINERY, with CLAY MILL, complete. This can be worked by Horse or Steam Power.

For particulars, apply to Messrs. J. RICHARDSON & CO; or, to Mr. W. KENT, Shafston. 176

FOR SALE,

THE oldest established BUSINESS PREMISES in the Town of Ipswich, opposite the Court House, Queen-street, at present occupied by Mr. Levy, Watchmaker. The sale and business premises is too well known to need comment. To a good side purchaser, the terms will be liberal. Apply to

W. FRASER,
Edward-street, North Brisbane.

30a

NOTICE TO PIG OWNERS.

I HEREBY give notice that I have secured in my Stockyard at Breakfast Creek, near Mr. Somerset's residence, THREE large BLACK PIGS, with a SMALL BARROW PIG, the same having been caught eating down the corn on my farm. The owner is requested to remove the pigs, and pay expenses, or they will be sold in 14 days from this date.

JOHN THORNLEY,
mark.

Brisbane, 7th Feb., 1857. 24a

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife ANN MANN, after the date of this notice.

JAMES MANN.

Brisbane, Feb. 14th, 1857. 26a

WANTED TO RENT,
AT LADY-DAY OR MIDSUMMER,
COMMODIOUS and airy Eight or Ten Roomed HOUSE, in or near Brisbane. Address A. B., *Courier* Office, Brisbane. 24a

TO BE LET,
For a Private House, House and Store, or Family Hotel,

THE DWELLING-HOUSE and STORES at Ipswich, adjoining the Corner of Bell-street and South-street, Ipswich, lately occupied by Mr. Newton, Brisbane, well adapted for the conduct of a large business, with every convenience for a respectable family.

With some alterations and repairs these premises could be converted into a first-class Family Hotel, which there is ample out-house accommodation.

For further particulars, apply to R. LITTLE, Esq., North Brisbane; or, Messrs. R. TOWNS & CO., South Brisbane. 186

12,000 DOZEN PEACHES.

PEACHES for PRESERVING, very Cheap during the current week.

A. J. HOCKINGS.

26a

PEACHES! PEACHES!!

2 SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE per Basket during the current week; FIVE Shillings per Basket next week.

A. J. HOCKINGS.

27a

COWS,
Sale at South Brisbane, instead of North Brisbane.

OWING to the non-arrival of the vessel with the COWS advertised for sale on Saturday, I could not be brought down this side, but have arrived at South Brisbane, where they will be sold at Mr. Bulgin's Sale Yards, Brisbane-street.

MONDAY, 16TH FEBRUARY,
SOUTH BRISBANE.
SALE BY AUCTION.
COWS AND CALVES.

From 30 to 40 head, in splendid condition, from the neighbourhood of Drayton.

MR. BULGIN

WILL sell by Auction, at his Sale Yards, South Brisbane, on
MONDAY, 16th February,

The above lot of first-rate Cows, many with Calves by their sides, and others in calf, broken in to bulls, and milking quietly.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

No Reserve. 183

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21.
SALE BY AUCTION.
VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY,
NORTH BRISBANE.

MR. BULGIN

HAS received instructions to sell, by public auction, on the ground, on

SATURDAY Next, the 21st instant,

At 12 o'clock,

The Land and Premises at Mr. Edward Feeny, Hackney, situated on the River Brisbane, between the residences of the Rev. N. Turner and the Hospital, consisting of 42 perches, having a frontage to William-street.

THE HOUSE

is built with part Stone and Brick, and consists of 4 Rooms, two of which are plastered.

In the rear of the House, is a good GARDEN, stocked with Fruit-trees, and having an excellent Well of water, never dry.

The Kitchen is on a good Brick Oven.

A Stockyard is also attached.

Also,

If not sold previously,
10,000 good Bricks and a quantity of Stone.

TERMS—CASH. 179

SATURDAY, FE