

but acknowledging that we do not hold ourselves at liberty to retain the benefits of the establishment, while we cannot comply with the conditions now to be deemed thereto attached. We protest, that in the circumstances in which we are placed, it is and shall be lawful for us and such other commissioners chosen to the assembly appointed to have been this day holden, as may concur with us, to withdraw to a separate place of meeting, for the purpose of taking steps for ourselves and all who adhered to us—maintaining with us the confession of faith and standards of the Church of Scotland, as heretofore understood—for separating in an orderly way from the establishment; and thereupon adopting such measures as may be competent to us, in humble dependance on God's grace and the aid of the Holy Spirit for the advancement of his glory, the extension of the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour, and the administration of the affairs of Christ's house, according to his Holy Word; and we now withdraw accordingly, humbly and solemnly acknowledging the hand of the Lord in the things which have come upon us, because of our manifold sins, and the sins of this church and nation; but at the same time with an assured conviction, that we are not responsible for any consequences that may follow from this our enforced separation from an establishment which we loved and prized—through inference with conscience, the dishonour done to Christ's Crown, and the rejection of His sole and supreme authority as King in his Church."

In strict accordance with the discipline and ordinances of the Presbyterian Church, the seceding Ministers have convoked and met in solemn assembly, under the title of "The Free Scotch Presbyterian Church," and are regularly proceeding to administrate in the affairs of their portion of the church, after the authentic modes used by the whole National Church before its unhappy division; and thus Edinburgh presents the curious spectacle of two General Assemblies sitting at the same time. Of course the new church is obliged to yield up all the temporalities enjoyed by its several Ministers and Presbyteries, to form fresh congregations, and to build new churches to which to appoint their own

Ministers, on their election to the ministry by that portion of the people who support them in their secession.

To parties who live at this distance from Scotland, and are uninfluenced by any participation in the religious character of the question, particularly to those who are neither Scotchmen nor Presbyterians, it continues a matter of impartial discussion, whether the Moderatists, who form that portion of the late undivided Church which now adheres to the Establishment, and is willing to allow the right of the civil law to interfere in cases obnoxious to the Separatists, are to be condemned for maintaining the unenviable position in which they have been left by their seceding brethren. It is easy to believe that the champions of the Free Section of the Presbyterian Church would be tempted to use the language of vituperation when condemning the saving and moderate policy of Ministers who will not agree with them in their extreme and enthusiastic views, and consequently we find that the adherents to the National Church Establishment are assailed with epithets not strictly decent, nor correct. "The Residuary Offal," "The Slaves of Mammon," "The Craven Stipendiaries," "The Rump," &c., &c., are amongst the favorite appellations by which the Independents, in the "heady torrent" of their escaped feelings and triumph of first success, designate their forsaken friends and comates.

We are not immediately to admit, however, that because the adhering sect are supported on the long-ago pledged subscription of the State to the Established Church, whilst the dissenting sect are more than liberally rewarded by a band of passionate and attached followers, that therefore the former are less pure in their motives, or the latter more single-minded in their principles. It is rather to be admitted that the Moderatist Church remains connected with the State from

the honest desire of its members to avoid the dangers of schism, and to obtain that reform in the church government—which the Separatists will have on the instant, or abandon the time-consecrated Establishment—by steady, frequent, and determined appeals. On the whole, we look upon the question as one that required some grand and impressive demonstration to convince the British Government that the union and subjection of the Church of Scotland to the State was so incongruous to her principles of pure religion, and so distasteful to the people, as to drive the majority of Pastors and their

congregations to disavow their membership with the Established Church, and thus to destroy the only ecclesiastical system which has been found to flourish in Scotland whilst in union with the Crown or Realm of Great Britain.

The friends of the gallant and faithful Scot will sincerely pray that the scruples of Scotchmen on their existing church relations will be reconciled, or the offence removed; when the National Church, reunited, may minister to the fame of that ancient race, in their acquirements of religious purity, social virtue, and physical valour.

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#### MEMOIR OF BENJAMIN BOYD, ESQ.

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BENJAMIN BOYD, Esquire, is known, and well known, in this Colony, as the wealthy and influential Actuary, Chairman, or Manager of a Monetary Company, formed in London, the capital of which is entrusted to the individual whose biographical memoir forms the subject of this paper.

Mr. Boyd is a Scotchman by birth, and claims his descent from the venerable Abbots of Kilwinning, his elder brother Edward, of Merton Hall, County Wigton, being the representative of the family honours. On the authority of Burke, in his "Landed Gentry," Edward Boyd, Esq., maintains his heraldic bearings through his direct descent from William Boyd, Abbot of Kilwinning, younger brother of Sir Thomas Boyd, of Kilmarnock, ancestor of the Earls of Kilmarnock, whose ancient coat crest and supporters he continues to display. This gentleman is at present a Deputy Lieutenant of the Shires of Wigton and Kirkcudbright. His brother Benjamin, who is the second of the family, was from early life connected with mercantile pursuits; and by the exercise of rare natural powers in the

sagacity of calculation and in the spirit of speculative enterprise, he shortly became a man of very large means and substance. After a residence of some years in London, where the market of monetary exchanges was his chief walk, he projected a Company for the operation in these Colonies, of an extensive Banking Establishment; of that Company he was elected Chairman, and finally requested to go out to Australia as Resident Administrator of its property and effects.

The name of this gentleman since his landing, and even before his coming, has been publicly known as that of a man of talent, wealth, and liberality. From the time that the great Colonial Banking and Steam Navigation Company was talked of, his arrival was announced as the Director of their various establishments in Australia, and Chairman of the Board of Directors in London. He came out at length in the R. Y. C. schooner *Wanderer*, a vessel of the justest proportions, most admirable sailing qualities, and beautiful accommodations. The loss of the *Clonmel*, shortly before his arrival, made

an opening for the *Seahorse*, one of the Company's boats; but on whose line, she having received serious damage on her last trip to Port Phillip, the *Shamrock*, one of the H. R. S. N. Company's boats, has now been laid. Two other vessels have reached the Colony since, the *Juno* and the *Cornubia*, neither of which, however, are in employment, because, as it is understood, they are only sent out for sale on commission to Mr. Boyd. The Banking establishment has only been brought into limited operation, the money it seems which was raised upon the shares having been placed at the discretionary disposal of Mr. Boyd, either to use as Bank capital or in the way of general speculation. As yet he has adopted the latter plan, and his investments in cattle, sheep, and land have been very large. It is now, indeed, very evident that Mr. Boyd had, from his first arrival, taken a very correct view of the state of the Colony, for the Royal Bank at once determined neither to issue notes nor take deposits, but appears in a great measure to have confined its operations to the exchanges, and limited discounts; and has to a certain extent anticipated Mr. Wentworth's Bill, by affording facilities to the settlers—stock at the present low prices, in a pastoral country like Australia, offering the best security. The *Seahorse* has been used much for the transportation of stock from Twofold Bay and Port Phillip to Van Diemen's Land, such stock being drafts from Mr. Boyd's flocks and herds, and for which large remunerating prices are obtained. To facilitate his exportations, and form depôts on either side of the Colony, Mr. Boyd endeavoured to obtain special secondary town surveys at Indented Head—Port Phillip, and at Twofold Bay, but succeeded only in the latter. It is his exertions which have given that harbour the air of incipient civilization which

it now bears. Already is the township laid out, and the harbour improved by a beacon and temporary light-house; a cattle-yard and a pier are constructed on the beach; his surveyors are at work opening up a direct line of communication with the Maneroo sheep district; a small whaling establishment is formed, to vie with those of older date in the same place; the steamer, on her trip to and from Port Phillip, calls regularly at the settlement; and, finally, his own yacht is always there, in ordinary, prepared to convey him or his despatches in any direction. The Government having wisely afforded Mr. Boyd an opportunity of feeling a permanent pecuniary interest in his improvements there, his enterprise and means will perform a great amount of good for the place and its neighbourhood. The township possesses an Inn, or rather one *in perspective*, which is building at Mr. Boyd's expense, the freestone being brought from Sydney for the purpose, which must afford great accommodation to the settlers of the interior, when the road to their stations is opened up. Thus in a short time Twofold Bay will have as an export all the wool of the Maneroo district, which, in the place of going to Sydney, 360 miles, will be shipped from Boyd Town, within a distance of fifty miles, and which will load from 1,500 to 2,000 tons of shipping annually; an export in its oil to the amount of 1500 tons; an export in its live stock for the supply of Van Diemen's Land; an export in hides and tallow, and corned meat, to preserve and procure which establishments are commenced, under Mr. Boyd's superintendence; sufficient grain for its own consumption; and will become the chief secondary port by which the coast line of the country is rendered safe for navigation, and of so much assistance to the general commerce of the Colony.

When the writer was lately on his way

from Port Phillip to Sydney, he had the opportunity of visiting Twofold Bay, in the *Shamrock* steamer, and it may be interesting to give a passage from his own notes taken, as his usual practice as soon after the occurrence of anything of interest as he can possibly find an opportunity. It must be premised that the *Shamrock* anchored off Boyd Town, at midnight, and that the impressions hereunder described, were received on his first reaching the deck the next morning, to look at the harbour and town.

"I was disappointed. I had pictured to myself a settlement of some twenty or thirty houses, situated on a clear rising ground; I found half a dozen huts dotted on a low beach, backed abruptly by thickly wooded ridges, the apex of a conical hill forming a remarkable leading mark into the harbour, making the background to the picture in front. Boyd Town, as this little place is called, lies at the bottom of the inner bight of Twofold Bay, which takes its name from the circumstance of its being formed by two semicircular coves running into the land, one beyond the other, the inner one being considerably smaller than the other, and more sheltered.

"As we stood out again, which we presently did, having received Mr. Boyd on board, as passenger, from the *Wanderer*, I was more satisfied with the natural appearance of the place, and saw more of its qualities as a harbour. In the retrospective view, Twofold Bay wore a somewhat romantic appearance, with its sheltered anchorage, its deeply wooded screen of shore land, and its smooth and sparkling basin of water. On the crown

of the inner left hand head has been erected a high beacon, something in the shape of a round tower; a low outer work has been thrown up with embrasures about the tower, which gives the whole the appearance of a fort. Beneath this mimic bastion rode at anchor Mr. Boyd's beautiful schooner the *Wanderer*, making a formidable appearance with all her glittering armament of guns. Under the protection, as it were, of this land and sea force, lay two vessels in the inner harbour; some ships taking in cattle at Snug Cove, an inlet under the opposite head of the same bight, where the Government township of Eden is laid out; and two whalers riding close in shore on the left hand of the outer cove, where their crews, having encamped on the land, were trying out oil.

"The thin long stream of smoke that the wind wafted out from their fire, floated across the shower of the misty morning sunlight, and completed what might be termed a remarkably pretty picture."

What Mr. Boyd's ultimate views may be, it is perhaps difficult for himself to say. He speaks of shortly continuing his cruise in the *Wanderer*, on his return to Europe; but the extent of his investments is likely by all accounts to detain him for some period. Whenever he may quit the Colony, he is free to consider himself a man who, by the fearless yet judicious manner in which he has embarked during times of distress on enterprises of great moment, has done great services to the Colony, at the same time that he has enriched himself and his constituents.

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## MONTHLY COLONIAL CHRONICLE.

### PROCEEDINGS IN COUNCIL.

#### BILLS PAST THE HOUSE.

Friday, 15th September,—“Lien on Wool and Live Stock Bill,” read a third time and passed. The general objects of this Act, and the various stages through which it had gone, were recorded in the preceding number of this Magazine.

“Solvent Debtors Bill,” read a third time and passed on the 22nd September; its objects have been previously described.

“Slaughtering of Cattle Act Amendment Bill,” read a third time and passed on Friday, the 8th of September. The objects of the Act will be found explained in the preceding number.

#### BILLS BEFORE THE HOUSE.

“Sheriff Bill,” the object of which is to effect some amendments in the state of the law as regards the sheriff, his duties and responsibilities, has not yet arrived at a second reading.

"Water Police Act Amendment Bill," at present in Committee.

"Maintenance of Light Houses Bill," has to be further considered in Committee.

"Postage Act Amendment Bill," is in its passage through Committee.

All these Bills were noticed in the last number, scarcely any progress has been effected with them since that period.

"Registry Bill," was introduced to the House on Friday, the 8th of September, by a Message from the Governor, and on Thursday, the 28th of September, was referred to a select Committee. The object of the Bill is to consolidate and amend the laws now in operation regarding the registration of deeds, and that of births, marriages, and deaths.

"Savings Bank Bill," was submitted to the House, with a Message from the Governor, on Friday, the 8th of September, and passed its second reading on Tuesday, the 12th of September; since which time it has not appeared on the orders or notices of motion.

#### BILLS REJECTED BY THE HOUSE.

"Interest Bill," came to a second reading on Thursday, September the 21st, when, by a majority of twenty-one to twelve, its further consideration was postponed to that day six months.

#### PETITIONS PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE.

Petition against the "Sheriff Bill," was presented by Mr. Windeyer, on Tuesday, the 5th of September. It emanated from the Sydney Law Society, and prayed that the petitioners might be allowed to submit their objections to the Bill in detail. The Petition was read and received.

Petition against the "District Councils Act." Mr. Lord presented a Petition from the inhabitants of the district of Bathurst and Carcoar, on the 5th of September, praying that the Act of Parliament relative to the operations of District Councils might be suspended. Similar Petitions were presented by the Councillors appointed by the Government for the district of Bathurst and Carcoar, and from the residents of the district of Murrurundi, on Tuesday, the 12th September. Mr. Windeyer presented a similar Petition from the inhabitants of the district of Dungog, on Tuesday, the 19th September. Mr. Foster presented a similar Petition from the inhabitants of Maitland, on Wednesday, the 20th September. Mr. Windeyer presented a similar Petition from the inhabitants of the district of Merton and Muswellbrook, on Wednesday, the 27th of September.

Petition from the Trustees, Elders, and Committee of Management of the Scots Church, Sydney, was presented by Dr. Lang, on Tuesday, the 12th September. It prayed for an inquiry into the circumstances connected with the Scots Church, Sydney; was received, and subsequently referred to a select committee.

Petition from Francis Kemble, manager of the Australasian Sugar Company, was presented by Dr. Nicholson, on Wednesday, the 13th of September. It prayed that the Company might be allowed to receive raw sugar into their manufactory, for the purpose of refining only, without payment of duty, or that the payment of duty paid on such raw sugar as should be proved to have been actually refined may be returned by way of drawback. The Petition was received.

Petition from John Ross, of Sydney, merchant, late of the firm of Dunlop & Co., imprisoned for a breach of a Customs Export Bond, was presented by Dr. Lang, on Tuesday, the 19th of September. It prayed for the influence and interference of the Legislature with the Crown for his release. The petition was received.

A Petition from the Town Council of Melbourne was presented by Mr. Ebdon, on the 19th of September, praying for an amendment of the Municipal Corporation Act, as it affected the interests of Melbourne. The petition was received.

A Petition from the Town Council of Melbourne was presented by Dr. Lang, on the 19th of September, praying for relief in the matter of certain monies withheld from them by the Government until they shall defray the moiety of the police expenses of that town. Received.

Petition from the Town Council of Melbourne was presented by Dr. Lang, on the 19th of September, praying for an appropriation of the sum of £10,000 out of the revenues of the Colony, for the improvement of that town. Received, and referred to the Members for Port Phillip as a Committee.

Petition from the Inhabitants of Campbelltown was presented by Mr. Bowman, on the 19th of September, praying that Campbelltown might be separated from Camden, Narellan, and Picton, for the purposes of the District Councils Act. Received.

Petition from James Murphy, of Goulburn-street, Sydney, was presented by Mr. Wentworth, on the 19th September, praying that compensation might be rendered to him for injuries inflicted on his wife during the late election riots. Received.