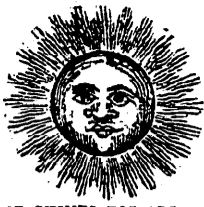


# THE SUN,

AND NEW SOUTH WALES



INDEPENDENT PRESS.

No. 7.

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1843.

PRICE 3d.

## MECHANICS,

**DON'T BUY SLOP CLOTHING,** but order your clothes, and give employment to your fellow men, especially when you can get them as Cheap as Slops,—you can get a good **SUIT OF CLOTHES**, consisting of Coat, Waistcoat, and Trousers, any colour, well made and to fit you,

For **£4 10s.**,

At H. Hayes' Australian Clothing Establishment, 72, George-street, near the Royal Hotel.

## To Mechanics and the Public.

**JOHN SMITH** Dealer in Tools of all descriptions next door to the Willow Tree, Pitt-street, having a large assortment on hand, which he is determined to sell at the lowest possible price, solicits one trial. All new tools exchanged after three days if not approved of, and the highest price given for second hand tools to known parties.

N. B.—Nails Screws, Locks, Hinges, &c. &c.  
Open till nine o'clock every evening.

**MR. JOHN DILLON**, Solicitor, has this day removed his offices from George-street, (adjoining the Royal Hotel), to his **RESIDENCE IN YORK STREET**, next house to the City Council Chambers, and within a few yards north of the York Street entrance to the Sydney Police Office.  
Sydney, February 23rd, 1843.

## WOOL.

**THE** undersigned are purchasers of **WOOL** of the present clip.

**ECCLESTON AND HIRST.**

Queen-street.

**To Newspaper Proprietors & Printers Generally.**

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

**H. EVERS, PRINTERS' JOINER**, begs respectfully to inform the Trade that he has removed to the Redfern Estate, on the ground of the Flag Staff, where he continues to manufacture Cases of every description

Quoins  
Reglet and furniture  
Brass and mahogany galleys  
Iron composing sticks all sizes  
Mahogany broadside ditto to 36 inches  
Box-wood and gun-metal shooting-sticks  
Bodkins  
Case and imposing frames  
Letter and wetting boards,  
&c., &c., &c.

Letters by Post or orders to be sent to Mr. Elliott's, baker, Brickfield-hill, George-street, Sydney.

All articles warranted 12 months; and prices strictly moderate.

N. B.—An apprentice wanted, one whose morals and education have been attended to would be preferred.

## MEMORANDA.

**THE** undersigned, having met with a suitable counting-house, is now prepared to devote his whole time and attention to the duties of a Broker, his plan of business will be to effect extensive sales and make as few bad debts as possible; the **BAD AND DOUBTFUL** will in no case be sold to, unless by express orders.

By despatch, secrecy, and a faithful observance of instructions the undersigned hopes to render his negotiations satisfactory to all parties.

**SAMUEL PEEK, Broker.**

George-street, second door from Aldis's Tobacconist.

## REMOVAL.

**CETTA & HUGHES**, Carvers and Gilders, Looking-glass makers, Marine Barometer and Thermometer Manufacturers, beg to return their sincere thanks to their friends, and the public generally, for the kind support they have received during their residence in King-street West, and to state that they are, this day, removing into George-street, opposite the Royal Hotel, and trust, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of public favour.  
Sydney, March 3rd, 1843.

## NOTICE.

**MR. BELISARIO**, Surgeon Dentist, Macquarie Street, opposite the School of Industry, begs to state that he has reduced his charges to the following scale, from this date—2nd March—

	s.	d.
Extraction	5	0
Filling with gold leaf	10	0
Scaling	7	6
Extraction for the working classes and poor	2	6
Filling with gold for ditto	5	0

**THE ADVERTISER** being fully competent to undertake the Superintending of Building of Bridges will be happy to engage with any person of respectability. The most satisfactory reference will be given. Apply to Mr Thomas M'Court, Castlereagh Street South, between Bathurst and Liverpool Streets, Sydney; or, to Mr. John Coyle, George Street—if by letter, postage free.

## Printing.

**EVERY DESCRIPTION** of Letter-press and Copper-plate Printing executed with neatness and despatch by E. Mason, SUN OFFICE, on very reasonable terms.

Window-bills printed extraordinarily cheap. Bakers' bills, paper included, 9s. per 1000; cards, 3s. 6d. per 100. billheads, 17s. per 1000.

**WANTED** a thorough HOUSE-SERVANT; apply at the Office of this paper.

To Contractors and Builders, Wholesale and Retail Houses, in Town and Country.

## TWO DAYS' SALE.

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

All the Valuable and Extensive **STOCK-IN-TRADE** of the late **MR. JAMES BLANCH, IRONMONGER**, George Street.

## MR. STUBBS

Has received instructions to sell by public auction, on the Premises, on **TUESDAY**, the 14th day of March, 1843, and following day, at Eleven o'clock precisely, CONSISTING OF

Brass-foundry  
Cast and malleable iron  
Engineering machinery and implements  
Agricultural and farming requisites  
Copper Materials, and brass manufacture  
Blasting powder, and quarrymen's tools  
Canister ditto, fine and coarse  
Single purchase crabs with iron barrels  
Stoves and grates, various patterns  
Whitelead, green and other paints

**THEODOLITES, CIRCUMFERENTORS, AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.**

Cutlery, coarse and fine of all descriptions  
Locks, bolts, hinges, screws, shot belts  
Tinned ware, Britannia-metal goods  
Nails of every size, mechanics' tools  
Iron bedsteads, fenders and fire irons  
Carpenters' pit, cross-cut and other saws  
Brass and bell wire, Stubb's files  
Candle moulds, pewter, sandpaper  
Door locks and padlocks, ditto patent and plain  
Cabinets, fowling pieces, and pistols  
Coffin furniture, plain and figured  
Copper pump, brush ware  
Cabinet furniture and accompaniments  
Superior trays, in sets and single  
Iron blocks (single, double, treble)  
Glass shades, candlesticks, and tinware  
Steel yards, all sizes, butchers' knives, ditto dinner and dessert sets  
Spades and shovels, hoes, grubbing and others  
Glue, rosin, pitch, falling and other axes  
Iron pots (bush and domestic use)  
Salter's spring balance beams, with scales and chains complete.

## BESIDES,

An immense enumerated list of every article (too lengthened for insertion) in constant want by every mechanic in town, necessary to the purpose of every builder, and in daily use by all householders.

P. S.—It is superfluous noticing further attention to the advantages of such a sale as this is, coming (as it does) from, and belonging to, one of the oldest and best establishments of the trade, that the colonists have been so many years accustomed to deal at, and have patronized with such an unlimited powerful favour.

Terms will be made known at sale.

## THE SUN, March 11, 1843.

## THE LABOUR MARKET.

**BEFORE** we proceed further in the discussion of this important topic, we must explain a misconception which some of our readers seem to have been led into by a remark made in our last article upon the subject.

When we recommended the imposition of a tax upon waste land, of course, we meant land left lying in an unprofitable and unproductive state, that might be thrown open to culture and improvement; but we never dreamt of calling pasture land waste land. The practice and improvement of agriculture—not as it has been hitherto conducted in these colonies—but on those sound practical principles of productiveness which give Great Britain the pre-eminence among European nations, we consider, have been shamefully neglected by the early settlers, for more profitable, secure, and less laborious pastoral pursuits, and stock-breeding.

With regard to pastoral pursuits, they paid well in the early days of the colony, while Australian wools were in demand and credit in the English market; but there has been a sad decline in their reputation and price of late years, owing, most probably, to the disregard to cleanliness and sorting of the exporters here, or some other fluctuating cause for which it is impossible to account,—the consequence is, that the rich flock-masters of the colony are not quite so much enamoured of pastoral speculations as they formerly were.

Again; stock-breeding has, notoriously, proved a complete failure! The Salting Company, attempted to be established for the relief of the settlers who were cursed with a superabundance of stock, for which they can get no sale, furnishes sufficient evidence of the fact of the unprofitableness of such speculations.

The whaling interest used to be considered of paramount importance until French and American whalers took possession of our whaling grounds at New Zealand, and elsewhere in these seas, and drove the colonial craft from them.

Therefore, these two staple articles of export, wool and oil, which had been the main support and dependence of the Australian colonies for years, have partially, if not decidedly, failed—and what, we would ask, have we to fall back upon, for our internal resources, if it be not agriculture? In that pursuit, we can discern a remedy for all the evils under which the la-

bouring and operative classes are now suffering for want of employment—for, of all the pursuits in which mankind is engaged, there is none which will afford so much employment as the culture of the soil, both to the husbandman and the artisan.

This is a subject—long neglected—which at the present crisis, it is most desirable to give the greatest consideration to, with the view to the speedy amelioration of the suffering condition of the working classes; and we should feel much indebted to any person, who has given the subject mature consideration, if he will favour us with his sentiments thereon.

## PUBLIC TESTIMONIALS.

It would really seem that public virtue and public principle had completely fled from the aristocratic circles of colonial society, by the grateful tribute offered upon the shrine of human vanity by the Public at large—to public men for the conscientious discharge of their public duties!

Mr. James Macarthur, when he combated the forced introduction of that ill-advised act the "Municipal Corporation Bill," and opened the eyes of the people to the evils that would follow in its train, was voted a testimonial for *what?*—acting as every honest man must act, if he wish to avoid transportation or imprisonment, at least!

Other testimonials were talked of, lately, for Mr. Therry, Mr. Alexander M'Leay, and—though last not least His Lordship the Bishop of Australia (!!!)—because, forsooth his Lordship, declined a seat in the new Legislative Assembly, as a Government nominee—his Lordship conceiving—"that, the propriety of an ecclesiastic sitting in a Legislative Assembly depended very much, or almost entirely, upon the character of that assembly; or that it should be secured, as the old Council had been, from that warmth and impetuosity of debate which an elective representative assembly must at times exhibit: indeed, he could go so far as to say, which, within due bounds, it even ought to exhibit; consequently, a person in his station, sitting in a Council of that nature, must either by his presence impose a check not desirable on freedom of speech, or he must witness and hear many things not suitable to the character he bore, or might be betrayed into altercations and party feuds still more at variance with it."

But, we have yet to learn, what thanks or praise are due to a government officer, who is well paid, for doing his duty, conscientiously.

We see by a cotemporary, that great attempts are being made to get his Lordship the Bishop's *likeness* drawn and hung up in the new Council Chamber—but we deeply deplore his lordship's misfortune, (we mean the deficiency in the longitude of his Lordships leg) which, we apprehend would not improve the dignity of his pictorial representation, or exalt his clerical or official dignity in any way.

We object, upon principle, to any such acts of *humbug* (we know no other word for it). We cannot see why an honourable man should be rewarded for doing that for which he ought to be disgraced if he neglected to do it.

## POPULAR FALLACIES.

No. 1.

**UNDER** this head we propose to tackle with subjects of that delicate nature, that, in our editorial capacity, we dare not meddle with; because, howsoever absurdly the current of popular opinion may run—whether in politics, ethics, or polemics—he must be an adventurously-bold-hearted man (we had almost said a reckless one) who would dare to oppose himself to its overpowering tide. There have been such men in the world before now, and their fate ought to be a warning to the degenerate pigmies of the present generation, against following in their wake. Such a one was Bacon, Locke, Dean Swift—and, in more modern times Cobbett, and Feargus O'Connor—although the last-mentioned worthy is dignified beyond his deserts (perhaps) by being ranked in such noble company.

Men of this stamp have had the *stamina* and "moral courage," to exercise the gift which the Supreme has conferred upon man to distinguish and exalt him above the brute creatures, created for his sustenance and use. They have been rare of late years, and—according to the way things are going—we think, they will be still less abundant as the world progresses to its "latter end."

The first subject we propose handling—perhaps the most difficult—certainly the most delicate—is "female depravity."—its causes, effects and consequences—and to draw a comparison between the hapless daughters of misfortune and misery, and the pampered children of prosperity and affluence.

We—he who has not the most exalted and devotional attachment to the sex, not on grounds of convenience and domestic comfort but an esteem and pure devotion akin to christain piety and foreign to carnal affection—is a monster and an atheist and not a man;—Because, the sacred writings manifest, beyond dispute, the supremacy of woman, in Heaven as on Earth—not over our vile affections, but those pure and ethereal aspirations of which we have no conception, beyond the limits of our sublunary sphere—here below. "Little children," were acceptable to the

Saviour of Mankind as nearer the perfection of divinity than he met on earth and, next to them (their own offspring) is not woman "lovely woman," unaccompanied by the baser association of the rougher sex—in her purity, and confidence and maiden innocence more pure, more perfect, more holy than anything beneath the sun can present to us?

But see that angelic mortal, the *chef d'œuvre* of the Almighty's handiwork polluted, destroyed, and unsexed by the villainy of that "stronger vessel," who was appointed by divine ordinance and command to protect, cherish, love and idolise her—Think of what she was—and what she is—and by what means the awful metamorphosis has been effected—and then say—(whether christain, infidel or jew) if the wreck of helpless loveliness, is more deserving of pity, condolence, protection and succour, or of the heartless scorn and detestation by which she is regarded by her more fortunate, but no less erring sisters, had the same trials and temptations besieged their early path, when their blood was as warm, their hearts as sensitive, their heads as giddy as these poor daughters of Misfortune—whose destitution of the natural protection of fathers, brothers and male relatives, which preserved the *virtuous* from the snares that beset them, from falling in their high estate into destitution and misery—doomed them irremediably to the wretched alternative of infamy and prostitution!

We beg to lay before the ladies of Australia the following short case ("*much misery may be told in a few words*—") and if it be not an apt and striking illustration of the justice of the foregoing remarks, and incline them to a more *charitable* consideration of all unfortunate females, similarly circumstanced, all we can say is, that to see themselves reduced to the same painful alternative of the unhappy girls mentioned in the following report, would be but a slight retribution for their obduracy, and absence of that god-like quality of mercy which like the precious dew from Heaven hath a double blessing in it, blessing those who give and those who receive its bounteous offerings.

LONDON CRIMINAL COURT, AUGUST 29.

**SINGULAR CASE.**—Catherine Sullivan, aged 16, Harriet Bird, 17, and Sophia Giles, 17, were indicted for stealing two gowns and other articles, value 20s., the property of Henry William Brewer, Bird and Sullivan having before been convicted of felony.

The Jury returned a verdict of Guilty.  
The Recorder sentenced Bird and Sullivan to eight months' imprisonment.

The prisoners implored his lordship to transport them. Bird said, "Oh, my Lord, please to send us out of the country, I have neither father nor mother, I have no way of living honestly, and when I am let out of prison I have no place to go to; I have no choice but to join the bad company with whom I have been; I never can do any good in this country; I can do nothing but return to the same sort of life again; for God's sake my lord, send us out of the country."

The Recorder said that it was very seldom the court acceded to the request of prisoners in altering the nature of their punishment, but in the present case he believed that the prisoners had really sought for a sentence which would be the best and most suitable for them. He then sentenced the prisoners Bird and Sullivan to a ten years transportation.

The Recorder then addressed Giles, and was about to pass a lenient sentence upon her, it being her first offence, but she interrupted him, praying to be included with her fellow prisoners. Her father was dead, and her mother too poor to support her; she could not hope to reform whilst within the reach of her former associates.

The Recorder said that, at her own request, he would pass upon her the same sentence. He then sentenced her to ten years' transportation.

## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

### BISHOP BROUGHTON.

To the Editor of the Sun.

SIR,—I perceive in the *Herald* of the other day, a letter from a friend of Bishop Broughton calling upon the Public—extolling his conscientious motives, and offering him a piece of gratitude in the shape of a picture to be hung up in the new Council Chamber!

Really, I do not know, whether the writer means to address his Lordship in the language of adulation or ridicule—so ambiguously is his communication worded—But, I do not conceive (according to my notions of classical taste) that Bishop Broughton, would make a peculiarly beautiful study for either a limner or a statuary?

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant. K.

## SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

To the Editor of the Sun.

SIR—DR. BLAND, in a letter in a cotemporary of Wednesday, seems to be very indignant at a Mr. J. R. Hancock, surgeon, for claiming the credit of the discovery which Dr. B. pretends he has made. The Doctor reminds us, with some degree of ostentation, of his performance at the School of Arts. But I contend Dr. B's experiment was a failure. Because he produced a small box about two feet six inches wide, and three feet (or less) in length, and the way he proposed proving his experiment was this:—taking this box, he said, "you will perceive that the box represents a ship—and what's the difference?—can you not do with a large vessel the same as you do with a small one?" Certainly not, thought I, when I saw the Doctor pour about half a gallon of his expensive chemical preparation into a box of shavings—and then it was with difficulty he produced the desired effect. But, if half a gallon of this *stuff* be required to extinguish a conflagration in a box of shavings, I should like to know how much of the same precious liquid it would take to smother the flames in a 500 ton ship? A. H.

**THE CITY COUNCIL.**—The City Council met on Monday last, when Mr. Councillor Flood was elected Alderman, in lieu of Mr. Owen, who resigned in consequence, it has been said, of his extreme modesty.