



STEAM SHIP "SEAHORSE."
Steam Communication between Sydney, Van Diemen's Land, and Port Phillip.

THE FAST STEAM SHIP "SEAHORSE,"
will leave Sydney, from the Flour Company's Wharf,

FOR HOBART TOWN,
On Wednesday evening, the 19th of April, at six o'clock.
FOR THE TOWN OF LAUNCESTON, AND PORT PHILLIP,
On Saturday evening, the 6th May, at six o'clock.

CABIN FARE - - - - £10 0 0
STEEERAGE - - - - - 4 0 0

Freights—To Hobart Town, 30s. per ton; to Launceston, 30s. per ton; to Port Phillip, 45s. per ton.
Bills of Lading must be upon the usual steam ship forms, which can be procured at any stationers.

For the convenience of the inhabitants of the Maneroo district, the *Seahorse* will call at the Township of Boyd, Twofold Bay, both ways—going and returning.

CABIN FARE - - - - £2 0 0
STEEERAGE - - - - - 1 0 0

Further information obtained on application to
BOYD AND CO.,
Unwin's Buildings, Custom House.

HAY AND OATS.

J. G. WALLER has to inform the public that he has just received (ex *Tobago* and *William* from Launceston) very fine samples of the above, which he is selling at his Stores in Clarence-street, between King-street and the Barrack Wall, at the following prices:—Hay, £8 10s. per ton, or 8s. 6d., per cwt. by the truss, being even lower than Colonial Hay. Oats, per single bushel, 4s. 10d.
N.B.—An allowance to the trade.

Clarence Livery Stables.

PARTIES, by applying at these Stables (between King Street, and Barrack wall) can always have excellent Saddle or Harness Horses.
Horses taken in at Livery on moderate terms, and every Care and Attention paid.
Horses broken to Saddle or Harness.
Observe!—Clarence Livery Stables, Clarence-street

ECONOMISTS, OBSERVE!

THE CITY REFRESHMENT ROOMS are now open, with every accommodation, care, and economy, and with every delicacy the seasons can produce, to ensure the patronage of the most fastidious epicure. Coffee from the fountain; Soup, of all descriptions, 6d. per plate, not to be surpassed. Opposite Stubbs' Auction Mart, and adjoining Baker's Circulating Library.
DUNSDON, Manager.

JOHN DAVES,

Blacksmith, Wheelwright, &c.,
BLACK WATTLE SWAMP, PARRAMATTA-ST.,
Opposite the Distillery of R. Cooper, Esq.,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public that he has taken the above premises, where he hopes to receive a continuance of their support and patronage.
N.B.—Horses shod with care, and mares punctually attended to.

MR. CHARLES HENRY CHAMBERS has removed from his late offices, in Pitt-street, to the City Council Chambers, in York-street, where, not only the duties of his office as Town Clerk, but his private business as a Solicitor, will hereafter be conducted.
York-street, Sydney, March 31.

A CARD.

REMOVAL.

HENRY STONE, Hair Cutter late of George-street opposite the Commissariat, respectfully begs to state that he has removed opposite the Old Jail in the same street, next door to the old *Monitor* Office, where he trusts he will be favoured with the continuance of Patronage and Support he has hitherto thankfully received.
N.B.—All kinds of Cutlery carefully ground and set with dispatch.
Tortoiseshell Combs made to order.

EX TEMPLAR.

China and Earthenware.

EDWARD BIRMINGHAM begs to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has received to order, by the above vessel, a splendid assortment of China, Breakfast, and Coffee Ware, of various patterns; also, turquoise, drab, and sage colours, blue, green, and brown dinner services; breakfast cups and saucers, large size; with a new assortment of willow ware, children's toy sets.
* * * An assortment of glass, as usual.
Pitt-street South, two doors from Park-street.

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.

Notice.

THE back numbers of the *Sun*, lately enquired for, have been procured, and may be had on application at the *Sun* Office.

Mr. Steel's Seminary.
NO. 53, PITT-STREET.

THE SECOND QUARTER of the INFANT TRAINING SCHOOL under the superintendence of Mr. STEEL, will commence on Monday, the 3rd April.

The SECOND QUARTER of the PRIVATE CLASS for YOUNG LADIES, will commence on the same day. In this class are taught, according to the most approved systems followed in the principal schools in Edinburgh, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, BOOK KEEPING, GRAMMAR, and GEOGRAPHY.

Hours from 4 to 6 o'clock, p. m. Terms per quarter, One Guinea and a-half, and payable in advance. Previous to the removal of any Pupil whatever, a quarter's notice must be given, or a quarter's fee will be required.

TEETH.

A NEW DISCOVERY.

MR. J. EMANUEL, SURGEON DENTIST, begs to submit to the public his peculiar method of supplying artificial and natural teeth, from one to a complete set, upon the beautiful system of self-adhesion without the aid of springs, wires, clasps, or fastenings of any kind—and above all, are firmer in the mouth—and fixed with that attention to nature so as to excite surprise in the most sceptical. They are so contrived as to adapt themselves to the most tender gums, or remaining stumps, without causing the least pain, rendering the operation of extracting quite unnecessary. They are guaranteed to answer every purpose of articulation and mastication. Mr. E. begs to invite the public to an inspection of the specimens of his effective system of dental mechanism in all its varieties—so free from pain in their application—and which may be seen at his residence daily.

LIST OF CHARGES.

A single tooth	- - - - -	£2 2 0
Stopping with gold cement	- - - - -	0 10 6
Ditto with pure gold leaf	- - - - -	0 15 0
Scaling	- - - - -	0 10 6
Extracting	- - - - -	0 5 0

In conclusion, Mr. Emanuel wishes to draw the special attention of his patrons to the fact of his being a REGULAR QUALIFIED SURGEON DENTIST of LEYDON COLLEGE, from which institution he obtained his diploma in 1836 to practice in the above art. Since that period he has rendered himself intimately conversant in the various modern improvements in the surgical and mechanical branches of his profession in London, Paris, and other towns on the Continent.

At home from 10, A. M., till 5, P. M.

Residence—Wyatt's Building, Castlereagh-street North.

Seahorse Hotel.

TOWNSHIP OF BOYD, TWOFOLD BAY.

FOR the convenience of passengers going to and returning from Maneroo, this Hotel will be completed in a few weeks, and conducted in a manner calculated to give satisfaction to the public, and, nearly as possible, at ENGLISH PRICES.

A CARD.

MRS. EVANS,

(Formerly of George-street, Sydney.)

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies of Parramatta and its vicinity, that she continues to clean, make, and alter Tuscan, Straw, and Leghorn Bonnets, equal, if not superior, to any in the Colony, and at very reduced prices.
Church-street, Parramatta, next door to Mrs. Douglass White's.
March 17, 1843.

J. CONZELMAN,
CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER,
KING-STREET WEST,
(BETWEEN KENT AND SUSSEX-STREETS.)
Sydney.

RETURNS his best thanks to his Friends and the Public for their liberal support and patronage, and begs to acquaint them, that he has on hand a variety of superior Clocks and Spring Dials, which he can dispose of at very reduced prices.
Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired at a reasonable price, and with expedition.
Musical Boxes, from two to six airs.
Bird Organs, &c. &c. &c.
March 21, 1842.

THE undersigned begs to inform his numerous Friends and the public generally, that he has now completed his workshops, and made arrangements for carrying on all the various branches of the business as carried on by his predecessor (the late Mr. Blanch), consisting of:—

Iron and brass founding, brass finishing, house-smiths, ship-smiths, and coppersmith's work of every description. He is now manufacturing, and has on hand some superior crab winches, single, double, and treble purchase; caboosees for vessels, frills and pall plates (new pattern); superior wiches for vessels of all sizes (new pattern, with cast iron barrels and ends). Plough mounting, truck and barrow wheels, and cast boxes from two to four inches.

Kitchen ranges, register, half register, and laundry stoves of various sizes and patterns; furnace bars, fire gratings, &c., &c., Every description of pallsades and balconies made to order on the shortest notice.

Also, guttering or eave's spouting, from three to five inch, stack pipes, hopper heads, and shoes for ditto. Iron and brass castings of any magnitude executed on the shortest notice and most liberal terms.

P. N. RUSSELL.

Sydney Foundry,
Near the Royal Hotel.

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.

THE SUN, April 8, 1843.

COLONIAL POLITICS.

SPECULATIONS on the probable causes of the present depression of the times have occupied the longest heads in the colony for months past, without producing any practical result; and they are, apparently, as far from arriving at any satisfactory conclusion, as when first the subject presented itself to their contemplation.

It has been, severally, ascribed to the reckless rage for speculation and land-jobbing; to the extravagance and luxury of the wealthier classes, and the drunkenness and improvidence of the poorer; to the abolition of transportation; the want of free labour to tend our flocks and cultivate the soil; the abstraction of capital from the colony for immigration purposes; the increase of the minimum price of Crown lands; the neglect of agriculture for pastoral pursuits—to excessive duties upon imported articles, and indirect taxation under the penal laws of the colony, during the employment of convict labour, and a variety of other things, which it is needless to enumerate.

All of these causes may have combined, in a greater or less degree, to superinduce the calamity that has befallen us—but, above all, it is manifest (whatever our "pure merinoes" may vaunt about the moral stain of convictism being wiped away) that from the discontinuance of the transportation system, and the lavish expenditure of the colonial funds in the excessive importation of useless immigrants, we may date the commencement of our decline from the flourishing state of unprecedented prosperity to which convict labour had raised us, in an incredibly short period, to the wretchedly impoverished condition, to which the abstraction of capital in the exhausted Immigration Fund—profanely christened "sacred" by the Legislative Council—has left us.

Distasteful, as we are assured, our opinion upon this head may be to many, sad experience, which is worth the most ingenious theories that political economists can invent, forces the moral conviction of its truth upon our minds, and we will not condescend to pander to the ignorant prejudices of the multitude by stifling its expression.

Whatever the real cause of the present calamitous circumstances of the colony may be—they are unquestionably, the inevitable result of legislative blundering and the most gross, if not the most wilful mal-administration, having for its object—not the welfare or prosperity of this remote dependency of the British Crown—but a blind obedience to the undeviating instructions of the Secretary of State to all Governors of British Colonies to "drain from the hard hands of peasants their vile trash, by any indirection,"—to enrich the pampered parasites of court patronage at home, and lavish places, pensions, and emoluments on their needy dependents!

And now, forsooth, when the last coin is extracted from our purses—our coffers empty—and beggary and ruin stare us in the face, the Government, with that parental fondness and solicitude which characterise its tender mercy to all its colonial children, presents us with the "boon" of Free Institutions—that is, having bled us until we could bleed no more, they have directed their State Physician, Sir George, to leave us to ourselves, to revive from such legislative quackery the best way we can.

Should we ever recover the bleeding and purging, with Immigration draughts and other nauseous doses (administered to us since we fell sick of the Transportation fever) and get up in flesh and blood once more, Her Majesty's councillors may deem it prudent to suspend the "boon,"—having taken the precaution of providing for "a consummation so devoutly to be wished," (by them) by inserting, both in the Municipal Corporation, Act and the new Constitution Bill, a clause empowering them so to do—and send such another political Sangrado as Sir George amongst us, to physic us again, and bring us to death's door!

CLARENCE RIVER LAW versus JUSTICE.

THE tyranny and oppression exercised by the unprincipled and avaricious, when they get within their power, "far from the haunts of men" in the wild bush, any unfortunate individual, whom adverse fortune may have driven into their toils, is aptly illustrated in the disclosure contained in the correspondence furnished by the sufferer himself, which appears in another column.

The first letter we hesitated to publish until the second reached us, thinking it too lengthy for the exposition of an individual private grievance; but when we reflected that "the fate of one might be the fate of many," and that the vile dishonourable system of extortion and cheater practised by some of the wealthy settlers in the interior upon their free hired servants, who aspire to the title of *gentlemen* and *esquires*, by means of their intimacy with an ignorant or corrupt Police Magistrate, whom the *loan* of a few dozen of wine, an occasional present of butter, eggs, or bacon, and, sometimes, a prime piece of roasting beef—will bribe to stretch his brief authority beyond the boundaries both of law and justice—we determined upon laying the whole case of the unfortunate and injured individual fully before the public.

It is a common practice with some of these worthies to hire servants at high wages in Sydney, and when the term of their engagements are up, to bring them before their friend and neighbour, Mr. So-and-So, the J. P., and, upon some trifling ground of complaint, have them deprived of their earnings, when they become importunate for their wages, and are desirous of leaving a service in which they have been obliged to endure every species of indignity and imposition that purse-proud ignorance and oppression could invent.

We should be sorry to characterise all the settlers of New South Wales with Mr. O***, herein alluded to, for, doubtless, there are many worthy, honourable, upright men, who would scorn the meanness of which so many others are systematically guilty—but that a great majority of these country *gentlemen* are of the same stamp as Mr. O*** we are unfortunately (from sad experience ourselves) constrained to acknowledge.

THE BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

NOTWITHSTANDING the panic spread throughout the whole community, by the alarming disclosures recently made, of the improvident management of the affairs of this Bank, we are happy to learn that the extent of the mischief is not so great as was, at first, supposed.

Of the perfect solvency of the Bank, the most distant apprehension is not now entertained by those who are best acquainted with its affairs, the only fear being that the securities (chiefly consisting of landed property, estimated, in flourishing times, at a much higher value than they could possibly bring at the present moment) on the extensive loans out, will absorb the whole capital of the Bank, and subject the shareholders to a ruinous loss, if the immediate winding up of the affairs be insisted on. Nor will this be the only evil. A dreadful sacrifice of property, whereby the mortgagors would be ruined and driven into the Insolvent Court must be the inevitable result. Every class of the whole community would feel the shock, except the *lawyers*, who, from such a precipitate course, would reap an abundant harvest!

It is to be hoped, however, that a more moderate and judicious method of winding up the affairs will be adopted by the shareholders, and the ruin and misery, which, otherwise, would over-run the colony—aggravating, in a painful degree, its desperate circumstances—be averted.

The adjourned meeting of the Shareholders was held on Tuesday afternoon. The principal business transacted was the formation of a new Board of Directors—Messrs. R. Jones, Miller, Brellat, Stirling, and Gilchrist, having been placed on the board in the room of Messrs. Manning, Spark, Sandeman, Coghill, and Dr. Wallace.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

A CASE OF HARDSHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.

"Of all injustice, that is the greatest which goes under the name of law—and of all sorts of tyranny, the forcing of the letter of the law against the equity, is most unsupportable."—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

SIR,—I beg to call your attention to what I cannot but regard as a flagrant case of injustice, inflicted under the sanction of the law, as a specimen of the character and spirit of the majority of the bull-frog settlers, and as a warning to the unfortunate social victims out of employment, who, in their despair, might be tempted to engage with the mean, and in every respect, save wealth, contemptible persons alluded to.

In September last, a most respectable young man, finding it impossible to obtain employment in Sydney, in accordance with his previous habits, pursuits, and position in society, was induced to hire with a settler on the Clarence River, as a hut-keeper.

On the 29th of November, this man was forcibly seized by a party of aborigines, who robbed the hut, taking with them property belonging to the hut-keeper to the amount of £10 or £12 pounds. That, in addition to the robbery, the blacks used violent gestures towards the person in question, so as to leave no doubt on his mind that instant death would have been the result of the least resistance on his part.

After this occurrence the hut-keeper went to his