



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 THE TOWN OF LAUNCESTON, AND PORT PHILLIP.

On Saturday evening, the 6th May, at six o'clock
 FOR HOBART TOWN,

On Saturday evening, the 27th of May, at six o'clock.

CABIN FARE - - - - £10 0 0
 STEERAGE - - - - - 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
 STEERAGE - - - - - 1 0 0

Further information obtained on application to
BOYD AND CO.,

Unwin's Buildings, Custom House.

On Sale by the Undersigned.

A GREAT quantity of Guayaquil Hats, varying in price from 8s. to £5 each. Any person disposed to purchase largely, shall have them at wholesale price.

Also, an assortment of waistcoat patterns
 Washing silk and Chinese dresses
 Trimmed and embroidered Swiss muslin dresses at very reduced prices

An assortment of satin ribbons
 Ladies' best real French black kid, and gentlemen's coloured kid gloves
 Goffered blonds for borders

An assortment of black and white satin shoes
 A large assortment of gold and patent buttons
 Macassar oil and extracts, suitable for the toilette
 Eau de Cologne first quality, received directly from M. F. Maria Farina, in Cologne

A fine collection of best French Cognac.

DREUTER AND WAGNER.

No. 11, Hunter-street, opposite the old Olympic Theatre

BLUE STONE.

ON SALE by the Undersigned, Wholesale and Retail.

WELCH AND ELDRIDGE.

King-street.

THE undersigned has received, and will continue to receive consignments of—

Flooring Boards, Weatherboards, Joists, and Scantling, Bedstead-stuff, Laths, Palings, Posts and Rails, and very superior Shingles, which he continues to dispose of at the very lowest price for cash.

HENRY MOON,

Commission Agent.

Wood's Wharf, next the Market Wharf.

April 17.

W. FARRELL,

HAIR CUTTER AND DRESSER,

KING STREET WEST, SYDNEY.

RETURNS his best thanks to his numerous Friends and Customers for their very liberal support and patronage, and hopes for strict and punctual attention to his business to ensure a continuance of such esteemed favours.

W. F. begs to state that he has on hand a large assortment of Perfumery, Tortoiseshell Combs, &c., &c., the latter of which will be disposed of at a very reduced price.

N. B.—All sorts of cutlery ground.

April 19, 1843.

Registry Office for Servants &c.,

PARRAMATTA STREET,

OPPOSITE THE OLD TOLL BAR.

THOMAS HARRISON respectfully acquaints the Inhabitants of Sydney, that he has opened an Office of the above description for the south end of the Town, and he hopes by strict attention to ensure their support.

N. B.—Country orders punctually attended to.

Parramatta-street,

20th April, 1843.

Clarence Livery Stables.

EXCELLENT HORSES, both for Saddle or Harness, and good Gigs can be always obtained at the above stables in Clarence-street (between King Street and the Barrack Wall.) Always for sale, good Horses, either for saddle or harness.

Horses taken in at livery on moderate terms; and broken to saddle or harness.

Treacle! Treacle! Treacle!

BEST Colonial Treacle at Twopence-halfpenny per pound, at Dary's cheap Grocery Warehouse. Observe! No. 2, Hunter Street.

Rice! Rice!! Rice!!!

FORTY TONS OF RICE only one penny per pound, to be had at the undersigned.

K. M'KENZIE,

King-street West.

Sydney, April 11.

To the Independent Electors of the City of Sydney.

GENTLEMEN, in compliance with the urgent solicitations of many of my friends, I hasten to announce to you my intention of coming forward, at the necessary juncture, as a candidate for the honour of representing your interests in the New Legislative Council; and when I shall have briefly unfolded to you my views and motives for so doing, I trust you will not hesitate to secure my election, by your votes.

My views are taken from the present formidable aspect of public affairs. My motive is to the utmost stretch of my ability, to do you essential service.

Gentlemen, your city, in common with the rest of the colony, has reached a critical position, and must rapidly retrograde if inefficiently represented in the forthcoming Council. It will be wise therefore of you to confide the duty of representing your interests to men of known judgment and sound principles; to men not of words but of deeds; not to "mere men of straw," but men of substance—in short, to men who know your true interests, and who will honestly maintain them. Of this class of men I protest myself to be—and on my ability to convince you of my possession of those indispensable qualifications it is, that I ground my claim to your confidence and support, as well as my own hope of promoting your political welfare; for although the new Act of Parliament certainly goes far from conferring that extent of popular representation which the present critical circumstances of the colony so imperatively demand, yet in efficient hands, with independent energetic elective members, it may, to my thinking, be rendered an instrument of much general good.

Gentlemen, I have now dwelt among you nearly thirty years, during which, I believe, you will acknowledge that I have spared neither exertions nor capital to advance the public interests at the same time with my own, in promoting the useful arts, trade, and manufactures of your city. I have no private interests to gratify that are not identified with yours. I have no public interests to serve but yours. I am neither a place holder nor a place hunter. I want not any Court favours. I profess to be no wordy theorist, but a practical utilitarian. I profess no more than what I mean, but can be staunch to what I do profess.

If you feel, Gentlemen, that these are legitimate causes why I may reasonably claim your confidence, it only remains for me to ask of you to put me to the proof, by granting me your triumphant support at the approaching election; and in the event of your returning me as your representative in the first Legislative Assembly of the colony—believe me, it shall be my most anxious endeavour to support, as far as my experience and ability can further the great ends I have in view, each measure that may be brought forward, no matter by what individual or party, having for its object the public good of the working classes, and the encouragement of colonial manufactures in particular. Be assured I shall be always found at my post, and on the alert to give my most unflinching and determined opposition to any attempts that may be made, from sinister motives or otherwise, to stifle or counteract such measures; convinced as I am, that on them will depend the vitality of the colony.

I shall do myself the honour of canvassing you all, personally, and in the mean time remain, Gentlemen, Your most obedient Servant,

ROBERT COOPER, Senior.

Ormond House, December 26.

Caution.

PROMISSORY NOTES.—The public are hereby cautioned against receiving the undermentioned Bills, they having been lost or stolen from my residence, on the South Head Road, on or about the 12th instant, viz:—

	£	s.	d.
A promissory note, drawn by Fisher and Co. in favour of Robert Cooper, sen., dated the 14th December, 1842, and due the 17th May, 1843, for	431	1	9
A promissory note, ditto, ditto, for	431	1	9
A ditto ditto, drawn by Alexander Selkrig, in favour of Robert Cooper, sen., dated the 4th day of February, due 7th July, 1843, for	28	7	6
A ditto ditto, drawn in favour of John Dearcy, in favour of Joseph Walford, due the 21st May, 1833, for	300	0	0
A ditto ditto, drawn by J. Walford, in favour of Robert Cooper, sen., due the 20th June, 1843, for	204	0	0
A ditto ditto, drawn by J. Peacock, in favour of J. Walford, due 3rd May, 1843, for	125	7	0
A ditto ditto, drawn by B. Lee, in favour of J. Walford, due the 30th April, 1843, for	100	3	0
	£1879	18	0

The above being of no use to any person but the owner, Mr. Cooper, (payment having been stopped), a reward of thirty pounds will be given to whoever may find and return them to him; and if stolen, one hundred pounds on conviction of the offenders.

Dated this 15th day of April, 1843.

ROBERT COOPER, Senior.

To Publicans.

THE undersigned announces that he will Paint Signs this season.

T. DEVOY.

Address, at Mr. J. Leary's, of the Erin go Bragh, York-street, Sydney.

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.

J. FIELDING, Pastrycook and Confectioner, No. 33, Pitt-street, next door to Messrs. Pite and Preston's, in returning his sincere thanks to his patrons for the very liberal support bestowed upon him, begs to inform them that he has made arrangements for Cooking Dinners of the highest order. To be enabled to carry this branch into effect, J. F. has taken extensive premises in addition to those already occupied by him, where he trusts to meet with the same liberal support that he has received since his commencement in the above line, and which it will ever be his study to merit.

At the establishment of J. F. will be constantly on hand—hams, beef, tongues, fowl, soups, and made dishes of every description. In addition to the above, a large quantity of jams, jellies, marmalade, and bottled fruits of every description, and a large quantity of assorted confectionery, amongst which are an assortment of medicated lozenges.

N.B.—Wedding and Christmas cakes made and ornamented in the most chaste and appropriate style

Rusks, tops and bottoms, biscuit powder, always on hand.

Muffins, crumpets, and tea-cakes, as usual.

Pitt-street, April 10.

To Parents and Guardians.

LADY, long accustomed to the Tuition of young Ladies, in this colony, having lately re-opened School, in Park-street, corner of Pitt-street, and next door to Park House, begs to intimate to her friends and the public, that she has room for a few more pupils as boarders. References can be made to the Rev. John M'Kenny, near Newtown, or to George Allen, Esq., Solicitor.

TERMS OF THE ESTABLISHMENT.

	per annum,	£	s.	d.
Boarders	-	38	0	0
Drawing	-	-	4	0
Music	-	-	4	0
Day Boarders	-	16	16	0
Day Pupils	-	-	8	0

N.B.—Masters are in attendance for Music and Drawing.

Advertisement.

DANIEL CUNNINGHAM, Tailor and Draper, begs to apprise his customers and the public in general, that the business carried on under the firm of Cunningham and Macmaster, being dissolved by mutual consent, the same will be carried on in all its branches by D. C., at his new shop, Wainwright's Buildings, King-street, between York and Clarence Streets, where orders will be thankfully received, and executed with punctuality, despatch, and economy.

April 10.

THE SUN, April 29, 1843.

RENEWAL OF IMMIGRATION.

WE beg to refer our readers, especially those of the industrial classes, to a letter in another part of this day's SUN, on the subject of excessive immigration to New South Wales, in every sentiment of which (until we are convinced by ocular demonstration to the contrary) we heartily concur.

It appears, that the enemies of the labouring classes in this Colony are at their "dirty work" again—exercising all their powerful influence and ingenious devices with their friends in authority at home, to circulate similar misrepresentations to those by which thousands have been entrapped and consigned to beggary and starvation in this Colony; and that the Commissioners of Immigration in London have been duped into the belief that a scarcity of free labour actually does exist in New South Wales, which, if not speedily supplied, will bring inevitable ruin and destruction on the Colony. The present commercial distress and monetary depression has been eagerly laid hold of as a specious handle against the arguments and representations of those of the working class, who have communicated to their friends in England the melancholy catalogue of their disappointments, and their woes in this land of promise—and the Immigration Commissioners, deceived by outward appearances, have aroused from the lethargy brought on by the exhaustion of the "sacred Immigration Fund," and are bestirring themselves, with indefatigable zeal and industry, to inundate this unhappy and impoverished country with immediate importations of live stock of the genus *homo*, alias British Immigrants.

We are free to confess that it is absolutely necessary to the well-being and prosperity of any country, that labour should be cheap and accessible to every one engaged in pastoral or agricultural pursuits, from which the true wealth of the land must indisputably be extracted. But, on the other hand, we contend, if a scarcity of available labour be felt by our flock-masters and agriculturists as they pretend, it is not attributable to the cessation of immigration, or to the paucity of unemployed labourers, but to the cupidity and avarice of the employers themselves, who grudge to pay a fair remunerative price for labour, lest the enormous profits on their fleeces and their grain should diminish below the exorbitant rate upon which they were wont to calculate in bye-gone days of fictitious

prosperity, and which, up to the present crisis, has enabled them to live in a style of magnificence, extravagance, and luxury, unknown among a similar class of individuals in the known world. They forget the means by which these enormous profits were obtained. They forget that the sweat of the convict's brow procured them, and they forgot it too, when they first raised the insane outcry for the abolition of transportation, that the *moral stain* should be expunged from the Colony; and now, having been chiefly instrumental in directing a tide of Immigration to these shores until every nook and corner of the land is full to repletion, they still continue the cry, like the horse leech's daughter "give, give" more labourers.

These magnificent graziers and farmers cannot accommodate themselves to the sudden transition in the aspect of things. They can no longer get prison labour for nothing. Free men are not to be had on similar terms, consequently, the princely fortunes realized in the halcyon days of old, are not now to be made; neither are the same exorbitant profits on sheep-farming and agricultural speculations now to be realized, without considerable retrenchment in domestic economy, and a retrograde movement in the scale of Botany Bay *haut ton*. But before such a humiliating expedient can be thought of to equalize the balance against them, they come down upon the unfortunate labourer and accuse him of robbing them of their gains, by demanding the exorbitant wages of £20 or £30 per annum, with rations, which every one knows is worth in New South Wales, especially in the interior, where nothing can be obtained under two or three hundred per cent. above the Sydney price—about one-third or rather less than an equal sum in England, or Ireland, or Scotland.

They do not attribute the ruin of the Colony to their own negligence, ignorance, extravagance, cupidity, avarice, and mad speculating—to the abolition of transportation for which they prayed, after being enriched by the system and exalted to a height of respectability and consideration in society, which not only seemed to have astonished themselves, but to have had the extraordinary effect of effacing from their memories all vestiges of the original meanness and insignificance of their origin—and, more wonderful still, of the polluted source, whose "moral stain" they denounced and deprecated to the Home Government, whence all their treasures were dug up.

Far be it from our intention to injure the interests of one particular class of the community by an over-zealous advocacy of those of another, for the purpose of ingratiating ourselves into the good graces of that class, much less to lend ourselves or prostitute that portion of the press over which we hold sovereign sway, in the propagation of fallacies which would tend to impede the advancement and prosperity of our adopted country. But we feel bound to stand firm in defence of the labouring classes, against whom the whole weight and influence of wealth and power in the Colony appears to be concentrated, for the purpose of crushing and humbling them to the very dust, as if they were heathen slaves and not British freemen.

Our principle is to defend the weak and defenceless in a righteous cause, against oppression and tyranny, from whatever quarter it may come, and our pen could not be better employed than in the defence of British freemen, against the overwhelming pride, arrogance, insolence, and dominancy of Botany Bay tyrants.

It is a matter of essential and grave importance to the future prospects of New South Wales, that the Home Government and the Immigration Commissioners in London, should be faithfully apprised of the real state of the labour market in this Colony, before thousands and tens of thousands are inveigled into the toils of interested parties, and consigned to wretchedness and misery amongst us; and the best test of the true state of affairs, in this particular, cannot be better discussed and ascertained than at the approaching great Public Meeting, as the labour question will be one of prominent, we had almost said paramount, importance; the investigation of which will be equally interesting to every class of the community—the employed as well as the employers of labour—and then let the result be communicated to the home authorities for their future direction and guidance. Or, if the wealthy and overbearing flock-masters and graziers shrink, as they have already shown a disposition to do, from this fair test of the state of the case, let the people convene a public meeting themselves, and found a petition thereon to the Immigration Commissioners in London, and to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, embodying their resolutions, and praying for relief from the operation of a system founded upon the dishonourable misrepresentations and contemptible duplicity of the faction that would trample them under foot—if they dare.