



**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 25.

**To the Electors of the City of Sydney.**

THE period is now approaching at which you will be called upon to exercise your electoral privileges, allow me, whilst I return you my most sincere thanks for the kindness and numerous promises of support which I have received at your hands,—to remind you of those promises, and to assure you that I am not regardless of the principles upon which they were obtained, and that I shall proceed to the poll determined to devote my humble abilities (in the event of my election) with unremitting attention and honesty of purpose, to the duties that you may require of me; and, again thanking you for that partiality which you have shewn, and which I can only attribute to your belief that I will steadily adhere to the principles I have professed to you, permit me to subscribe myself,  
Gentlemen  
Your faithful servant,  
**W. HUSTLER.**

Sydney, March 16, 1843.

**To Invalids.**

**T. MAPPIN AND CO.**, (from Weiss's, 62, Strand, London.) Cutlers, Surgical and Veterinary Instrument and Elastic Steel Truss Makers, sole manufacturers of the new invented elastic laced stockings for varicose veins, weak legs, &c., knee-caps, ankle-pieces, back-boards, and every other instrument for weakness or deformity.

Ladies attended at their own residences, if required, by Mrs. M.  
Cutlery, &c., ground and repaired daily.  
May 10, 1843.

**Removal.**

**WILLIAM THORPE** respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he has Removed from George-street South, commonly called and known as the Brickfield-hill, to Kent-street South, between Market and King-streets, where he intends carrying on the trade of a Butcher, as he has heretofore done.  
N. B.—Families supplied with the very best Meat, and at the lowest price.  
May 9, 1843.

**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.

**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 Saturday evening, the 3rd of June, at six o'clock.  
**FOR THE TOWN OF LAUNCESTON, AND PORT PHILLIP,**  
On Saturday evening, the 19th June, 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.

**A most Eligible Investment.**

**TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.**

A MOST desirable FARM, containing about Twenty Acres of Land, situate in the District of Castle Hill, and bounded by the respective Properties of Messrs. Isaac Shepherd, John Pogson, Richard Worthing, and Thomas Thompson.

The above Farm is delightfully situated within six miles of the Town of Parramatta, in one of the most beautiful and salubrious part of the country, and is nearly all newly fenced in; there is an excellent Orchard, containing some of the choicest description of Fruit Trees, now in a most thriving condition; also, on the Farm is a never-failing supply of good Water in the driest seasons.

\* \* \* Title, Grant from the Crown to James Maloney, whose Widow, Ann Maloney, is now living.

For further particulars apply to Mr. John Cox, Landholder, Pennant Hills, or at the Office of Mr. Lewthwaite, Conveyancer, Pennant-street, Parramatta, who is authorised to refer for the same.  
Parramatta, April 14, 1843.

**Cheap Wines! Cheap Wines!**

AT the Australian Wine Vaults, nearly opposite the Barrack Gate, George-street.

PRICES.  
Pale Sherry, 12s. per dozen, a splendid dinner wine  
Brown Sherry, 16s. per dozen, excellent  
Ditto, very superior, 20s. per dozen  
Port Wine, 16s. per dozen  
Ditto, very superior, English bottled, 26s. per dozen, in cases

Madeira, 16s. per dozen  
Cape, £5 5s. per hogshead  
Pale Ale, £3 3s. per hogshead  
Very superior Cigars, 45s. per thousand.  
Sydney, May 8, 1843.

**Poultry.**

FOR SALE, a large quantity of Rice Sweepings, the cheapest food for poultry.

Finest Hunter River Maize, 4s. per bushel: a good allowance made to purchasers taking five bushels and upwards.

Colonial produce bought, sold, or exchanged, FOR CASH ONLY.

**JOHN FEARNLEY AND CO.**

Grocery and Provision Store, opposite the site of the Old Gaol, Lower George-street.

**French Hats, ex "Eweretta."**

TO BE HAD of the Undersigned for Cash, at the lowest possible price.

**B. MOUNTCASTLE,**  
London and Edinburgh Hat Warehouse,  
Opposite T. & M. Woolley's, George-street.

**Wines, Ale, and Porter**

CAN be had cheaper at J. G. Waller's Stores in Clarence-street, (between King-street and Barrack-lane) than any other house in New South Wales.

ON sale at the undersigned, FINE DATES, 2d. per lb. by the ton, or 2½d. by the bag.

**ROBERT COOPER.**

**THE SUN, May 20, 1843.**

**PROTECTIVE DUTIES v. FREE TRADE.**

The ample columns of the *Morning Herald* have been lately crowded with crude and undigested strictures on the advantages and disadvantages to the commerce of the country of protective or restrictive duties on imported goods.

The subject was first mooted by the unemployed Cabinet-makers and upholsterers of Sydney, who when in public meeting assembled, addressed a memorial to the late Legislative Council, praying that a restrictive duty should be imposed upon American furniture imported into the colony, to enable them to compete with the low prices for which it was offered for sale—and a string of charges of fraudulent packing and being the produce of prison labour in the United States were

urged as a plea for enforcing an extra duty upon those articles. These objections, however, were fully and fairly met and answered by Mr. Williams, the American Consul; the Legislative Council became defunct before the memorial could be presented, and the matter dropped.

The unemployed mechanics and artisans of other trades then began to consider, that if the same restrictive duties were levied on manufactured goods imported from Great Britain, such as boots, shoes, wearing apparel, and the like, they would derive an equal benefit with the upholsterers and cabinet makers, and several private meetings of the trades were held, at which the policy of following their example, by memorialising the Government to consider their claims to protection from foreign importations was discussed—for British importation may be considered in New South Wales, foreign to us. Nothing, however, was done further than that it was unanimously decided upon, that the imposition of restrictive duties on imported articles of British and foreign manufacture, would greatly relieve the then prevalent distress, consequent upon a dearth of employment, and superabundance of goods of all descriptions in the market; and it was determined upon, to defer their memorial to the new House of Assembly, about to be assembled next month.

As all classes were labouring under the heavy pressure of the times the settler began to find a difficulty in obtaining his usual supplies from the Sydney merchant, while his over-due bills and unsettled accounts were lying in abeyance, awaiting colonial produce from his farm to redeem and liquidate them. Therefore the operations of his agricultural pursuits were cramped, and in many cases, rendered wholly abortive. The settler, then naturally, like a drowning man catching at a straw for salvation from his inevitable doom, began to consider the propriety of a Corn-law, to enable him to compete in the grain market, or rather to monopolise the grain market to the discouragement and ultimate exclusion of all foreign importations of wheat and flour to our shores.

Now these sapient, political economists, being actuated by the all-subduing motive of self-interest, while they contemplated with delight the "golden harvest" they would, individually, reap from a protective,—more properly speaking a restrictive or exclusive duty,—upon the different commodities on which they were, severally, engaged in the manufacture or production—never once paused to consider the ruinous effect this shortsighted policy for the relief of temporary embarrassment would have upon other classes of the community, as well as themselves, eventually.

We will not, with Mr. Alexander Berry, the *quondam* M.C. of the late Council, and his tribe of anonymous supporters and opponents, endeavour to establish our own reputation for wisdom and learning by mystifying our readers with high-flown phrases, and the visionary theories of a fanciful brain—nor, by elaborate argumentation, display our ingenuity in attempting to erect an abstruse science, incomprehensible to any but the self-constituted philosophers and political economists of the *Morning Herald*—but, in a plain, simple, matter-of-fact way, we will endeavour to shew to these deluded advocates for restrictive duties on imported manufactures and foreign grain, the fallacy and folly of their calculations.

With regard to the mechanics and artisans of Sydney. It is notorious, from the high rate of impost upon other articles of consumption, and other causes, that wearing apparel, boots, shoes, &c., cannot be manufactured in the colony, either of so good a quality, or at so cheap a rate, as the same articles can be obtained for from Great Britain, and, after the deduction of freight, and all other charges consequent on their importation, sold in the Sydney market. And why is this? Because labour is dear. And why is labour dear? Because provisions and house rent are proportionately expensive. Provisions are certainly cheap enough now, and, as a matter of course, the same distress does not prevail as did a few months ago, or at a time when the 2lb. loaf, which is now selling for 3d. to 3½, was selling at 14d. to 16d. But then, we would ask the shoemakers, tailors, or upholsterers of Sydney, and the settlers of the interior if the community at large is to be taxed by wholesale, or compelled to purchase inferior goods at an exorbitant price, because they are of colonial manufacture, to give them a pre-eminence in the labour market at the expense of their fellow-workmen at home, whose skill and industry are so poorly remunerated? This would be class-legislation with a vengeance! No; having the interest of the mechanic as much at heart, as we sincerely profess, and guarding that interest with a solicitude and anxiety, not inferior to that with which he studies it himself, we can never sanction so suicidal an act of legislation to be passed, with the concurrence of the operative classes, without thus expressing our surprise and indignation that they should so stultify

themselves; and reprobating the folly and stupidity that such a course of conduct would betray.

Surely, if the cabinet-maker or carpenter can buy a good London-made coat now, for £2 15s. or £3, for which he would pay from £5 to £7 to a colonial tailor, he cannot desire a destructive duty upon that article, the effect of which would be to equalise the price of the two coats, and thus constrict the contemplated benefit he anticipated by a restrictive duty on American furniture! Neither would the tailor benefit much by the high scale of charges in his profession, when he is taxed by the cabinet-maker, and has to pay 30s. or 40s. for a table, chair, washstand, or any similar article of indispensable use, which he can now obtain for 15s., to 10s. or even 5s.! The mutual disadvantages of this system inevitably would be, that the cabinet-maker should put up with a jacket instead of a coat, and the tailor dispense with the luxury of a table, and eat his meals off his shopboard. It would, in fact, bring no relief to any class, for a universal elevation of the scale of prices and wages would take place, bringing things back to the very point of the pressure from which our mechanical philosophers and political sages have started in their experimental theories on domestic economy!

Having thus shown the Sydney mechanic, by means of a homely and simple illustration of the fact, the impolicy and folly of "killing the goose" (we mean nothing personally towards the knights of the shears) for the sake of "the golden egg," we turn to the up country settler, and hope by a few practical observations, to convince him of the outrageous absurdity of his proposition of enacting a Corn-law—and, in doing so, we are not guided or influenced by any arguments that may have been urged for or against the same measure which met with so much opposition, as the fruitful source of so much agricultural distress in the mother country, but taking a common-sense view of the subject as it presents itself, surrounded by all the local circumstances and embarrassments with which it is encumbered in New South Wales.

Prolific as is the soil (in parts of the territory) and bountifully as the gifts of Providence are dispensed to us, it cannot be expected to produce the fruits of the earth spontaneously. Our agricultural interests can never be successfully carried on without due attention to the vicissitudes of climate to which we are periodically subject. The locality and capabilities of the land we cultivate; and the application of the same scientific and laborious process of cultivating it, which has been the inexhaustible source of wealth, pre-eminence and rural enjoyment to the old English yeoman. We cannot expect to gather figs from brambles. But our country gentlemen, who spend half their time in Sydney, sporting their high-mettled racers or dashing equipages about the City, have no idea of the toilsome processes of manuring, grafting, draining, and irrigating their crops, and extracting the wealth of the soil by the sweat of their brows, as our old English yeomen, their ancestors, have done before them. They think it is sufficient to have the seed thrown into the virgin soil and there left to germinate as Providence may direct, without putting their own shoulders to the wheel to help themselves out of the difficulties in which luxurious and improvident living have involved them. They, therefore, cry out for help in their imaginary distress, from the government, and modestly demand a restrictive duty on grain; the effects of which would be ruinous to the prospects and interests of the Colony at large, including their own class, should foreign importers in America, Valparaiso, or elsewhere, be deterred from an interchange of commodities of commerce with us, and our periodical three-year draught overtake us with empty granaries, and no resource to fly to in our extremity—while gaunt Famine stalked through the land pointing the attenuated finger of bitter scorn at the famished victims of their own indolence and cupidity, who are now using all their ingenuity and influence to bring about a consummation so much to be deprecated and dreaded.

We have already extended our remarks upon this subject beyond our prescribed limits; and must therefore, defer its further consideration to a more convenient opportunity. But we trust we have said enough—if not to force conviction on the minds of the artisans and settlers of the impolicy (and ruinous consequences in the case of a Corn-law,) of restrictive duties on free trade—to cause the advocates of these ruinous imports, which can only swell the receipts of the revenue at the expense of the public, who will be soon enough sufficiently taxed by their own Corporate and Legislative Representatives in the new House of Assembly, to pause and consider well before they give their sanction to a measure, which will be unproductive of any beneficial result to their fellow colonists, and entail upon themselves incalculable odium and self-reproach.