THIS OUR CORRESPONDENT!

NEW YORK, JULY, 17, 1873.

This is the day of our great college boat race, and I have just returned from a stroll up town, as far as the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the sole purpose of which was to hear the name of the lucky winner. But probably you did not know that, like our consins across the water, we had a great college boat race; and, to speak frankly, we hadn't until about five years ago, whon the example of Oxford and Cambridge, and the pursistent efforts of Tom Hughes and Kingsloy, and tothers in behalf of muscular christianity, proved too much for us, and infested us with the aquatic feyer. It was the race between Harvard and Oxford, though that permanently popularised the institution of college boat racing among us. Of course we all

muscular christianity, proved too much for us, and infested us with the aquatic fever. It was the race between Harvard and Oxford, though that permanently popularised the institution of college bent racing among us. Of course we all believe that Americans are so sinewy and long-winded, and plucky as untransplanted Englishmen, and we shall nover reat satisfied until we thin out a crew that shall redeem the defeat of Harvard. Young America is being educated in the faith that a solomn duty develves upon him to retrieve the national reputation of our rowing youth, and face the proud Briton to a confession of equality.

You would see, if you had been here to-day, that we have set about this matter in earnest. For all New England to-day has been even a more important day than that of the Oxford and Cambridge beat race in England. Thirty or forty—some correspondents say fifty—thousand spectators have gathered at Springfield, an interior town of Massachusotts, to witness the struggle. Instead of the contest being a mere duel between a couple of rival universities, it has been almost a national matter. No less than eleven colleges sent crows, which represent every leading institution of learning in New York and New England—that is, in seven of the richest States of the Union, containing nearly one-third of its total population. Fortunately, the river at Springfield is wide enough for all; the Connecticut, just opposite the town, opens out into a wide reach, which gives a magnificent course of three miles, a thousand feet broad. The eleven crows have, therefore, had nearly a hundred feet each; and though there has been a good deal of grumbling by some of them at their all luck in drawing lots for positions—some of which are necessarily much better than others—there has been no fouling in the race. The time made has not been extraordinary—16 minutes 50 seconds for the three miles—and has been surpassed in previous years; but of course time is no fair indication of actual stream. made has not been extraordinary—16 minutels 50 seconds for the three milea—and has been surpassed in previous years; but of course time is no fair indication of actual strength, in regard to which there is a general consensus of opinion to the effect that there has been an immense improvement. Until about eight years ago only two colleges took part in this contest, and we are all glad to see that each of them has got a place in the race. Yale (for the list time in eight years) coming in ahead and Harvard third. The second place was, however, to the surprise of dverybody, taken by the Wesleyan College at Middletown. Eather incongruous it seems, at first, doesn't it? that the future pillars of the Methodist Church should prove skillul athletes, especially when it is remembered that that denomination in America is the strictest among Protestants in its discipline, and 'enforces compulsory abstinence from is the strictest among Protestants in its discipline, and enforces compulsory abstinance from
tobacco and intoxicating liquors upon its pastors.
These so-called "milk-sops" have, however, in
this instance, made a splendid second, and their
success is the more conspicuous since they still
dling to the American quick stroke, which all
life, other foremost crews have discarded. The
race of to-day is notoworthy as having also, given
the death-blow in America to professional training: Harvard, Yale, Cornell, and several other
"Solleges avowed from the outset their determination to dispense with the coaching of professional
trainers, and to maintain through their preparation for the struggle their usual habits of life.
It required a good deal of moral pluck to thus
thy in the face of the raw beef and other eccutricities in food which for generations had been
looked upon as the necessary aids to securing looked upon as the necessary aids to securing "good form." But the doctors all said that the "good form." But the doctors all said that the old system was a pernicious superstition, and that a man was most likely to bring himself into fine condition by following the ordinary rules of beathy living—plenty of good food, plenty of fresh air, a fair amount of exercise, and, above all, abundance of sleep—and so our boys personal, and the event have justified them. Two days before the college beat-race two of our foremost professional oarsmen, who had been thoroughly "trained" on the truditional method—Ellis Ward and John Biglin—rowed a race on the same course, and Ward broke down before he had got over two-thirds of the distance, with congestion of the lungs and -rowed a race on the same course, and Ward broke down before he had got over two-thirds of the distance, with congestion of the lungs and brain. He was taken out of his boat more dead than alive, and it was feared for an hour or two that he would perish as poor Steve Renforth, the English oarsman, did at St. John's, a couple of years ago, of over-training. Two or three of the college crews stuck to the professional system, but these have all come in among the taging-and-hobtail. For the future, therefore, trainers will be dispensed with, and this will remove one of the great objections that some very good people had against college racing—that the contestants for months at a time were thrown into the society of a class of men who are not exactly our ideal type of good citizons—for trainers" here, as in England, are mostly broken-down pugiliats and oarsmen. I had almost forgotten to tell you that the English streke is now universally admitted to be more effective than the American, and all the strong crews have adopted it.

erews have adopted it.

This college boat-race, which has so suddenly established itself as one of our institutions, is but a single manifestation of a very general and a very healthy tendency in this country in favour of athletic sports. The rising generation of Americans is passionately attached to such amusements. Perhaps the war has had something to do with it, and then the large immigration of Germans may have had even more, for they everywhere establish their town halls and gymnasia, but at bottom it is after all the old wholesome instinctive love of the Anglo-Saxon race for manly sports that is asserting itself again after an abnormal epoch of Puritan asceticism. The Pilgrim Fathers would have looked with horror upon in game of baseball, and they educated their descendants to regard every form of mere recreations as a work of the devil. For a few generations, their teaching did not do much harm, as the struggle for life with the Indians and the other wild beasts that infested the American wilderness gave their children enough and to spare of physical exercise. But as the cities grew great, and we became largely a people of traders and traders' clerks, the theory that it was wicked to run and jump and row for the mere fun of the thing, bred baleful results. Our people became evon more celebrated for their dyspeptic constitutions than for the piety of their lives, and in another hundred years, but for the change that has come about in our manners, we should have become one of the feeblest of civilized races. Baseball—an claborated form of English "rounders"—was the first sport to become popular. Clubs for its cultivation were everywhere established, and it has now attained the dignity of being called by the newspapers "the national game." It is not as fine a game as cricket, but it has the great merit of only requiring a single afternoon for a match, which, with a busy people, is a merit of no mean kind. Rowing came next, and now there is scarcely a game or a sport known to civilized men which has not its crews have adopted it. established itself as one of our institutions, is but

very much more conservative in feeling that even England.

There seems to be many Englishmen who have doubts about the justice of holding property in land, for example. There are, not a hundred Americans, I believe, who do not regard real estate as equally sucred with any other kind of property. And this conservative influence is, of course, necessarily always with the party in the ascendant, and that party is now the Republican. There is, however, a little cloud upon the horizon, which steadily grows bigger and bigger—the great question of railroad freights. In the West, the farmers have resolved to force the railroad companies to carry their grain to the Eastern markets at reasonable rates. They complain, and with truth, that the railroads pay handsome dividends on five and six, and in one notorious case—the Now York Central Railroad—eight times, the original cost of their tracks and rolling stock. It is hard, however, to see what the farmers can do shout the matter. The half a dozen men, who have practically possessed thems. rolling stock. It is hard, however, to see what the farmers can do sbont the matter. The half a dozen men, who have practically possessed them; selves of the control of the leading trunk roads of the country—Vanderbilt and Tom Scott and Co.—are not men to be frightened by shadows, and they are confident of their power to buy up with bribes any legislators that the people may put in power. And oven if the legislators remain honest the legal position of the railroad men is unassail; able. They have acquired thair privileges by due compliance with the forms of law, and strong in the possession of their charters, they can defy public opinion, and be "vampires" and "bloodsuckers" and whatever else the Press chooses to call them, at their own sweet will. The only way they can be successfully resisted is by taking away they property and working it by Government employés. Of course some compensation would be given, nearly equal to the current value of the roads in the market, and the Government would have to pay 6 per cent interest on the bonds the sale of which would provide the means for the purchase; and in that case, it is doubtful whether the farmers would not be worse off than ever. Government in this country has never succeeded in doing anything so cheaply as private enterprise can do it; and besides the enormous additional patronage thus thrown into its hands would make it politically irresistible. The Federal Government, with its hundred thousand offices to give away, is to-day dangerously powerful, but what would it be if the employment Federal Government, with its hundred thousand offices to give away, is to-day dangerously powerful, but what would it be if the employment of all the railroad workmen were added to its present influence? Nor could any laws be framed to place such power beyond the possibility of abuse for political ends. Italief from the side of the Government may therefore be dismissed as a chimerical idea. Still the farmers are thoroughly in earnest and are going about the work in a manner that undoubtedly means business. All through the West they have banded themselves together in lodges, or, as they call them, "granges,"—a word which seems redolent of turnips and new hay, and appeals strikingly to together in lodges, or, as they call them, "granges,"—a word which seems redolent of turnips and new hay, and appeals strikingly to the fancy. These granges have frequent meetings, and raise regular dues from their members. Every now and then they put all the politicians within their reach through the exquisite torture of stating their views to them about railroad monopolies; and, as nearly all politicians are the purchased slaves of the railroad men, while at the same time to express anything short of violent partisanship in favour of the farmers is political rain, the terrors of the situation may be imagined. Here and there one of them, however, rises to the occasion. A certain Irnatius Don' imagined. Here and there one of them, however, rises to the occasion. A certain Ignatius Don-nelly, who was in Congress a couple of years ago (and whose sister has written some very good poetry about the Spirit Land and other imaginative subjects of the same character), is reported to have donned homespun, a pair of high boots and a huge straw hat, and to have travelled through Kansas, stumping the granges, His "oration in clothes" has been an immense success; and it is not unlikely, so it is said, that he will be the farmers' candidate for Governor in Minnesota. Perhaps the next great political he will be the farmers' candidate for Governor in Minnesota. Perhaps the next great political agitation may be one against corporations in general and railroads in particular, and every candidate for the revolutionary party's nominations will be required to sport the Donnelly costume. That would make the campaign picturesque—almost as much so as when Harrison ran about thirty years ago, and his supporters amused themselves by constant processions, headed by a model of a log cabin, such as the old general lived in when he first settled in the western backwoods. Bylthe way, that campaign was the one that brought poor Greeley first prowas the one that brought poor Greeley first pro-minently before the public. He published an election sheet in support of Harrison, called the "Log Cabin," and it was so successful that after the election, its publication was continued, though under another name—The New York Tribune.) For the present, however, I do not place very, much faith in the immediate success of the farmers

much faith in the immediate success of the farmers against the railroads.

The Modoc war is over, after protracted brutalities on both sides. The shooting of the peace commissioners and General Canby, by Captain Jack, was almost equalled in atrocity by the nurder in cold blood of five Modocs, after they had surrendered, by a party of Oregon Volunteers. Diligent search into the origin of the troubles shows further that the whites were at fault in the beginning, as they generally are. It would indeed be hard to find sadder reading than the story of one of our Indian wars. I mean the true story, as it is told in official reports, and letters from correspondents—not as it is transmitted to posterity in the pages of the text books of American history, where of course the Indians come off badly. Captain Jack and the other principal Modocs are now being tried for murder in the first degree, and will of course be santeneed and hanged. It was only by great moral courage that General Grant saved us from the scandal of a general massacre of the whole tribe; indeed the first orders of the War Department were that

Mommouth Park, at Long Branch (which is spring have been exceptionally lakes and good. In the property of the

There is scarcely anyone in New York or thiladelphia just at present—I mean, of course, anyone of any importance. The lawyers have now thoir long vacation, and merchants and brokers only stay in town three days of the week and spend the rest with their families at Newport or Saratoga, or Long Branch. The exodus to Europe has been larger than ever, but world reports are coming back about the extertionate prices charged by notel-keepers, both in England and on the Continent. It is said that some places in Europe, indeed, are dearer than any of our fashionable watering places—which seems, however, to us who stay at home simply incredible. In theatricals there is nothing new, except it

cashionable watering places—which seems, however, to us who stay at home simply incredible. In theatricals there is nothing new, except it be that Boucicault, not satisfied with the ignominious failure of "Mora," has brought out at Wallack's a dramatization of a few scenes of Henri Mürger's "Scines de la Vie de Bohéme," under the title of "Mimi." This also, however, has not been a tremendous success, or even a fair one, and Wallack's has therefore just followed the example set by all the other theatres except one—the perennial Wood's Museum—and shut up until the hot weather is over. Boucicault and "Billy" Stewart (who was manager of Clarke's Winter Garden before it was burned down, six years ago) are having a theatre built for them at post-inste speed on a new model. It is expected to open in October, but I fancy it will have a hard struggle to establish itself as a success. Every theatre in a great city must have a distinctive character if it is to have a steady patronage; it may be devoted to open bouffe, or society comedy, or the legitimate drama, or nigger minstrelsy, but at least it must declare "under which king" it serves. But every branch of Thespian effort has now its one or two or even three special temples, and the Boucicault drama is hardly important enough to run by itself all through a season.

NOTES OF THE WREE.

From 18th to 26th, Shitamara.

It is understood to be the intention of the Government to ask the authority of Parliament for proceeding with the erection of a new Free Public Library. A sum of \$15,000 is already available for the purpose, and provision is to be made on the Estimates for \$10,000 with which to begin the new building immediately eastward of the Australian Museum.

The voluminous report of the Public Charities Commission on the Sydney Infirmary was published in the Herald of the 19th instant.

A meeting of cab and carriage proprietors was held at the Old Oddfellows' Hall, Sussex-street, on the 19th instant, to consider certain matters affecting them, among which was the revised scale of faresissued by the recently appointed Transit Commissioners. FROM 1978 TO 26TH SEPTEMBER.

A deputation waited upon the Minister for Works on the 24th instant, a king for an additional grant for the road from Georgo's River to Wollengong.

A movement is on foot to obtain the abolition of duty on grass aceds.

On the lith instant, a man named H. G. Batterson, was drowned by a boat accident in the Macleay River, at Itellopopini.

The Mev. J. M. Innes, of the Free Church of Scotland, has arrived in Sydney to join the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales.

The annual meeting of the Warwick Cricket Glub was held at the Oxford Hotel, last Weditesday evening. The chair was occupied by Mr. A. L. Park.

On the 24th instant, Bamfield, the Queensland bushranger, was captured near Barraba, by constables Flonigan and Drew. Several shots were fired, and Bamfield was wounded. Campbell and Derwent Hill, alias Lynn, his mate, was also captured, and is now in Barraba lock-up.

Last Wednesday evening a public meeting was held at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, at 8 o clock, "to take into consideration the present practice of the payment of rent of mineral selections in advance, and of the propriety of appealing to the Minister to make such alterations or exensions as will meet the requirements of the case."

A deputation has since waited on the Minister for Lands, but without avail. On Friday, the 26th instant, Sir Alfred Stephen, C.B., took his seat on the Bench for the last time as Chief Justice, and delivered a few valedictory remarks. The Court was crowded.

The Mayor and Aldermen visited the Butany Waterworks on the 25th, and found them (as usual) all right.

The Mayor and Aldermen visited the Rotany Waterworks on the 25th, and found them (as usual) all right.

The Usual weekly meeting of the Municipal Conference Committee was held last Thursday afternoon, at the Temperance Hall, in Pitt-street.

A special tea meeting of the Order of Good Templers was held on Wednesday, the 24th instant, in the reading-room of the Mariners Church, for the purpose of bidding farewell to nine seamen of H.M.S. Clio, members of th

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—SATURDAY, SRPTEMBER 27.

LAST DAY OF THIRD TERM, 1873.

IPPOOR Mr. Justice HARDRAYE, Mr. Justice CHERKE, and Mr. Justice Flexible CHERKE, and the please in an action of trespass. Their Honors now gave judgment, the effect of such judgment being that the denurrer was overrude, and the pleas held to be good.

Mr. Justice HARDRAYBASIG.—

In this case the plaintiffs sued the defendant as underwriter for the amount of £1250 upon a Marino Insurance policy for £10,000 on "ships and goods" from Great British to \$500.

British of \$500.

This insurance is subject to the following feature:—"This insurance is subject to the following feature:—"This insurance is subject to the following feature:—"Among such revietions is the following:—"In open policies by ship or ships it is slipulated that cach ship ment shull be declared in writing and endorsed upon the policy upon advice thereof, or within three days thereatte, otherwise the said policy to be nall and void." The policy was also limited to twelve months from the date, say with August, 1873.

The declaration stated that certain goods and merchandise of great value were shipped and loaded at London, in Great Britain, for Sydney, on board the Royal Adelaide, in which the plaintiffs were interested: which shipment was duly declared in writing, and endorsed upon the said object within three days after advice had been received by the plaintiffs that the said shipment had been made as aforesaid; but that the said shipment had been made as aforesaid; but that the said shipment had been made as aforesaid; but that the said shipment had been made as aforesaid; but that the said shipment had been made as aforesaid; but that the said shipment had been made as aforesaid; but that the said shipment had been made as aforesaid; but that the said shipment had been made as aforesaid; but that the said shipment upon the policy, viz.—that b

Is the Old Oddfellows: Hall, Sussex-arreet, on the 19th instant, to consider certain matters affecting them, among which was the rerised scale of fare search by the recently appointed Transit Connisis. The state of the property of the control of the political property of the po

by Mr. T. S. Mort. The architect of the new building is Mr. Hurbury Hunt.

19th. Christoph arrived at Walgest from Berwaria and the Common of the Association with a stockass of the Common of the Association with a stockass of the Common of the Association with a stockass of the Common of the Association of the Association with a stockass of the Common of the Association with a stockass of the Common of the Association of the As which were respectively "mithin the terms and meaning of the stipulation". The plan then specifies by name the ships by which the shipments were made, and alleges that the plantifis did not declare in writing or enderso the said shipments upon the policy, in accordance with the stipulation.

The plaintifis dersur to these pleas, and so admit that they are mein fact. In other words, while admitting that they have not performed the terms of a condition, non-parteromance of which renders the policy pull and void, they nevertheless centend that the policy is not null of two individual to show how the demutrer ought to be decided. The plaintifis, however, say that the condition is not to be so understood. They centend that they were entitled to receive any number of shipments whatsoever, without declaring or endorsing them on the policy; and that, having declared, the shipment for which this action is brought within the atipulated time, that shipment being leat, they are entitled to recover for it—and they would have been campt from liability in respect of the shipment now in juncation; they relied on those cases in which it is islated that in an open policy the insured had a right to apply the policy of whatever ship he thought proper within the terms of it. As in Il cuchman v. Offley, and Kenley v. Ryan, 2 H. Bl. 543. In lonides v. the Pacific Insurance Co., L. R. 6 (Q.B. 632 the law is thus stated by Blackburn, J.—"The contract of an underwriter who subscribes a policy on goods by ship or ships to be declared is, that he will insure any goods of the decreption specified which may be shipped to any vessel answering the decreption, if any there be, in the policy, on the voyage specified in the policy to which the assured elects to spiply the policy.

According to this principle—and it is largely borne out by support the major than the order of the shipment and they not shipment a function of the policy was effected. And in weinfare the policy in the formation of the policy and the declaration, the high subscribed t

several instances mentioned, the policy is wholly void.

I sm of opinion that the pleas are good.

The following gontlemen were admitted siturneys, rolicitors, and proctors of the Supreme Court.

Upon the motion of the Attorney-General—Mr. Thomas Henry Lecton, M.A., of Sydney University, and who had served his articles in the office of Messrs. Loton and Sun, of this city.

Upon the motion of Sir William Manning, Q.C.—Mr. Henry Montague Futhfull, M.A. of Sydney University, from the office of Messrs. Iceton and Son.

Upon the motion of Mr. Darley—Mr. William Charles king, from the office of Mr. Robert Hall Owen, of Kiamas, and Mr. Perey Owen, of Wollongong.

Upon the motion of Mr. Darley—Mr. Heratio Thomas Richard Aylwood, who served his articles to Mr. S. C. Brown, of this city. It appearing that Mr. Aylwood was unwell, an order was made enabling him to be sworn in before a Judge in Chambora upon his convalescence.

Upon the motion of the Attorney-General—Mr. Asset Vascal Wren, of Denilliquin, who had been articled to Mr. Thomas Rebortson, of Deniliquin.

Upon the motion of Sir William Manning, Q.C.—Mr. Henry Hixon, a salicitor of the English Courts, was admitted, upon the usual condition of applying for confirmation in twelve months.

Upon the motion of the Attorney-General—Mr. Robert Henry Levien, who kad served articles first to Mr. A.J. Robey, of Newcastle, and afterwards, by assignment, to Mr. W. Mullen, of Mattland.

Upon the motion of Sir William Manning, Q.C.—Mr. Henry Dawson, from the offices of Mr. Beojamin Lipscond, of Comms, and Messra. Leuton and Son, of this city.

Upon the motion of Sir William Manning, Q.C.—Mr. Henry Dawson, from the offices of Mr. Beojamin Lipscond, of Comms, and Messra. Leuton and Son, of this city.

Upon the motion of Sir William Manning, Q.C.—Mr. Henry Dawson, from the offices of Mr. Beojamin Lipscond, of Comms, and Messra. Leuton and Son, of this city.

Upon the motion of Sir William Manning, Q.C.—Mr. Mesynder Survey, who had been articled first to Mr. Mr. Alexander Survey,

sion of Mr. Haward North, an English solicitor, was confirmed.

Upon the motion of Sir William Manning, Q.C.—Mr. Alexander Brown, who had been urticled firstly to Mr. Chambers, of Newcastle: secondly, by assignment, to Mr. O'Meagher, of Newcastle.

Administration accounts.—Stamp act.

The Queen v. Young, in ro estate and effects of E. J. Young, decreased. Upon the motion of Mr. Salomons, a peremptory order for the filing of accounts having been neglected, an attachment was ordered to issue.

The Queen v. M'Cormack, in re estate and effects of P. M'Cormack. A similar order was made herein upon the motion of Mr. Salomons.

notion of Mr. Salomons.

IN RR WRIGHT, DECRASED—FOR PRODUCTION OF DENDS.

This was motion upon rule nist for the delivery of ourain papers to the Curator of Intestate Estates.

The Attorney-General appeared in support of the
notion; Mr. Foster for the respondent.

An order to produce the documents required within a
fortnight was made by consent.

This concluded the business of the present term, and the court rose. The next sitting for causes will commune as

IN THE VICE-ADMIRALTY COURT. THE QUEEN Y. THE BHIP CHALLENGE.

THE following are the Chief Justice's resents for his oral judgment:

INSOLVENCY COURT.

and election the found been at presoling, who is the colony, who is the colony, who is the colony, which are the colony, would rack; He tunde normale has the law be much letter in the present the properties of a Madgee hun exact, 1873, papped of el Auenda, 1873,

remination a voted factor, to That although are now pend there is fittle much as few the frouble as toltes. You the new Electernable Heart a repetition of the fittle factor and the fittle factor and the fittle factor and the fittle factor and factor for the view Electron the View factor for the view facto

INSOLVENCY COURT.

SATURAN.

SUBBRENDER.—Edmond Mullins, of Cooper-aircee, Surar.

berry Hills, Sydney, drayman. Liabilities, £120 2a. 10d.

Assets, £7. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignée.

MBENIATS, Sydney drayman. Liabilities, £120 2a. 10d.

Assets, £7. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignée.

MBENIATS, September 29, at 11 a m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Ilvilliam Treen, adjourned examination from the 22nd instant; £6ward freland, special meeting, for the examination of the innoivent.

Tuesday, Esptember 30, at 11 a m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Lorente Hunca Halloran, drat and only meeting, all arretioners. Lorente Hunca Halloran, drat and only meeting, all arretioners. Lorente Hunca Halloran, drat and only meeting, all arretioners. William Litery sound the setting; William Litery Douglas Nitchell, first and only meeting; all arretioners. William Litery and only meeting; is faust and only meeting; Jauses Colley, special, for proof of debta.

Wednerday, October 1, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner; Jehn Campbell, first and only meeting; at Marrarunal William Alford, drat and only meeting, at Marrarunal William Alford, drat and only meeting, at Marrarunal United Hallord, drat and only meeting, at Narrarunal United Hallord, drat and only meeting, at Narrarunal Hallord, before the Chief Commissioner, Albert 2, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner, Albert 2, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner, William Manaily, first and only neeting; France William Manaily, first and only neeting; Thomas Hamilias Larke, adjourned fingle from the Bath of deptembers, and the standard of the Narrarunal William Manaily, first and only neeting; Thomas Hamilias Larke, adjourned fingle from the Bath of deptembers and the Standard Stan

ast of July last, William Coupland, Thomas Steel, Amile Montagus Rephen, Dominick Lacenta, Robert Taylor, William Itanicy the younger. Unrestay, October 7, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Bernaid Caroll, adjourned certificate from the 12th of Asput last; William Kenavau, adjourned certificate from the 18th of August Last; John Ollerenshaw, Robert Neal, Francis Shiria Robert Bereity, John Gordon, Robert Armaitrong, Gestr Underwood Grimes, nolourned certificate from the 16th of September.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BYLOWE Mesers, Cuminghamo, Smart, and Asron.

Trapercons were fined for drinkenness.

George Spencer was found guilty of riotous behaviour, and was rentenced to be imprisoned seven days.

Mary Huddock, found drunk and disorderly is Yericatreet, vesterday sitternoon, was brought before the Osir as on tillo and disorderly person, having neither fined abode nor lawful means of support, and, showing as onuse to the contrary, was sentenced to be imprisoned at months.

Mary Rooney was changed.

abode nor lawful means of support, and, showing as monus to the contrary, was sentenced to be imprisoned six months.

Mary Rooney was charged by constable Fairly with being an idle and disorderly person. He found her between 8 at 9 o'clock hast night in Elizabeth-street, and took her late custidey. To be imprisoned six months.

Miny Roone, was charged by constable Fairly with being an idle and disorderly person. Between 8 and 7 o'clock parayesteday he "saw" her in Pitt-street and errested her. In reply to the charge Boach said that she has means of support, her husband sending her monoy every week by saw of her children; and that she hives with her mosher; and asked the Bench to remand her until Monday, and to send for her husband to prove the truth of her attenues. Fairly informed the Bench that he knew prisoner's husband, and was certain that he would not come to give evidence for her. Prisoner huped that Fairly would not be allowed to communicate with her husband, or printage be weald as come. Remanded until Monday.

Heavy Canter, alias Bruwn, was charged with larcesy. He was yesterday apprehended for drunkenness, and, as saurching him at the lock-up, constable Part found a pawa ticket, having reference to a watch pawned at Murray is which which on inquiry was found to be about property, which which on inquiry was found to be about property with the work of him about noon yesterdy for distributed the watch as his property, and valued it at 14; he missed it last night from a box in his bedroon; present lodged at the same house, but slept in another rous. Committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions.

The Royten. Monday, September 29: Means Murray, of King-street, produced a watch which was passed and the same house, but slept in another rous. Committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions.

The Royten. Monday, September 29: Means. Myan Birrell, Suithers, Thompson, Penfold, and Lester, Pristy, 30: Nessers, Evans, Kippax, and Charlton. Wednesdry, 4: Measers, Cunninghamo and Suart.

WATER POLICE COURT.

WATER POLICE COURT.

BEYOUR the Water Police Magistrat BEYOUE the Water Police Magistrate.

Ann Thomas, charged with the use of indecent laggraps, was fined 40s., or fourteen days in guol.

John Donaldson, for Indiving indecently exposed his genso on the South Head Road, was fined 40s., with the option fourteen days imprisonment.

ROSTRIL—Monday, September 29: Messra, Leste, Williams, Smithers, and Meyer. Tureday, September 30: Messra, S. Goold, Loxion, Hunt, and Tait. Wedarder, Colober 1: Messra, Josephan, Roseby, and Saint-Thursday, October 2: Messra, Raphael, Ostler, Real, and Solomon. Friday, October 3: Messra, Speak, Stwart, Charlton, Hute, Barnard, and Lester. Saintley, October 4: Mr. H. H. Voss.

A serious accident occurred on Saturday night, Setember 13, at Narringundah, to one of the parimet, share tries, in M'Vitto's claim. Whilst proceeding beautiful that day he of the into day he of the into an old shaft; and was 137 mag hurt ower the whole of his body;