JOHN PASCOE FAWKNER

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Early Life

John Pascoe Fawkner was born at London on 20 August 1792. In late 1803, he sailed to the Colony of Port Phillip with his convict father, mother and younger sister. His father had been found guilty of receiving stolen goods back in England and had been sentenced to 14 years gaol.

The ships Ocean and Calcutta had been sent to Victoria to find a suitable location to establish a penal colony and set it up. Between the two ships they carried over 300 convicts, with John and his family being aboard the Calcutta. The Calcutta arrived on 9 October 1803, two days after the Ocean had anchored at the small 1 km wide bay.

They bay where they landed was located on the southern side of the Port Phillip Heads, just inside the Port Philip Bay Heads and was named Sullivan Bay after John Sullivan, then Secretary for War and the Colonies in Britain. The bay, with its small beautiful beach, was later to become part of the popular bayside resort town of Sorrento. The bay had a small point at each end, which were named the East Sister and the West Sister. John was just 11 years old when he arrived at Sullivan Bay.
**HISTORY**

**William Buckley connection**
Then on 10 October 1803, a day after the *Calcutta* had lowered anchor, convict William Buckley escaped custody and slipped into the bush. Buckley went on to spent 32 years living with Victorian Aboriginals. The early Colonial attempt to establish a colony at Victoria failed by May 1804, just seven months after it had begun, with all remaining convicts transported to Hobart in Van Diemen’s Land (Tasmania).

**John moved to Sydney**
After Johns father received his conditional pardon in Tasmania, John worked with him in establishing business ventures which included a brewery, timber business and bakery. An enterprising young fellow, John worked as a shepherd, in a saw pit and as an apprenticed builder. In 1806 the family purchased a farm and John worked it almost entirely with just a spade. A number of years later he was involved in a deal with some convicts, which resulted in him falling out of favour with authorities. In 1814, aged 22, John moved to Sydney.

**Returns to Tasmania and marries**
In 1818 John moved back to Launceston, Tasmania, with friend Eliza Cobb—whom he had met in Sydney. Eliza was also a convict who was transported from England and had completed her sentence. They married in 1822 and started a number of businesses which included a nursery, orchard, bakery, bookshop and timber business.

**John's first Newspaper**
In 1829 John and Eliza started a free weekly newspaper in Tasmania called the *Launceston Advertiser*. Once Eliza's pardon was official, they also applied for and received a licence to run the Cornwall Hotel.

It is worth noting that it was in this early publication that John exposed the folly involved in the spending of 30,000 pound in a failed attempt to capture *en masse* the Aboriginals of Tasmania.
According to *The Argus* (Monday 6 September 1869), in early 1835 John decided to temp fortune in the new country and by subdivision and sale of Launceston Orchard (a seven acre property) he was able to purchase a schooner named *Enterprize* (also called the *Enterprise*), along with stock, seed and farming implements. It was his intention to use the ship as a personal transport for travel to the southern part of the Port Phillip District (Victoria) as well as using it for subsequent cargo and passenger trips. After being delayed in Sydney, the *Enterprize* was delivered to Fawkner, her new owner, on 18 July 1835.

Five of his associates also joined in the new venture (Messrs. Robert Hay, Marr, G Evans, W Jackson and John Lancey), making their party six strong. Their combined skills included an architect, two cabinetmakers, one plasterer, one Master in the merchant service, and an ex-editor of the *Launceston Advertiser*.

**John Batman**

In the meantime, an association of mostly Government officers was formed in Tasmania with the purpose of leading a party to settle the Port Phillip District. Mr John Batman was commissioned on its behalf to cross Bass Straits, secure a suitable settlement, and make an amicable treaty with the Aboriginals. Batman left on the *Rebecca*, a 30 ton wooden ship on 26 May 1835 and anchored off Indented Heads on 29 May, three days later. He sailed to the Yarra River, and it was here where Aboriginals signed a treaty with him on behalf of his Tasmanian association. He then returned to Launceston, leaving a few of his party at Indented Heads where they built a wattle and dab hut, established a crop and in so doing, effectively founded a settlement.
Fawkner’s arrival in Port Phillip
After John Fawkner first launched for Port Phillip on 27 July 1835, a storm detained them for three days, and John ordered the master to return to Launceston and leave him there. The Master then followed written instructions and sailed to Port Phillip without Fawkner. John’s instruction was to land on the banks of a river near a good supply of fresh water.

On 15 May 1835 the Enterprize entered Port Phillip Bay and the western parts of the bay were examined, but declared ineligible. They pushed on and they entered the mouth of the Yarra River on 30 August 1835. They moored the ship in the Yarra Basin, nearly opposite the later Custom House. Agreeing that the site met the requirements, they commenced a settlement. The goods were landed, tents pitched, small lots of ground were marked out, and after a lot set aside for Fawkner himself was ploughed and seeded, the ship returned to Launceston for Fawkner and more goods. Amongst the goods on this first landing were food, clothing, blankets, tomahawks, knives and handkerchiefs—all suitable for use in bargaining with the Aboriginals.

When news of the venture reached the ears of John Batman, a party officially warned Fawkner’s party, but they paid no attention and pressed on. John and Eliza were aboard the Enterprize when she left on her second voyage to Port Phillip, mooring at the previously settled site on 1 October 1835. This site is now known as Melbourne.

It was not long before Batman’s party moved from Indented Heads to a location near Fawkner’s party (Pheasant Hill). Although John Fawkner was not the first to arrive at the Yarra, because of his early actions, John and Eliza are fondly remembered as being amongst the earliest founders of the modern day City of Melbourne.
**Fawkner’s Victorian legacy**

Although Fawkner was not the first of his party to land on the Yarra River, he was however the promoter of the expedition. He had also laid out clear instructions to the Master of his schooner as to the location to be chosen for a settlement, then was the most active agent in the establishment and settlement of the area now known as Melbourne. Hence, he has always been honoured with the title ‘Founder of Melbourne’.

Interestingly, at this time the waters of the Yarra River were crystal clear. It was later stated in 1839 by an early visitor that ‘Yarra’s waters were clear as crystal, wild fowl rose in numbers from the river’s bends as the sound of our oars disturbed them. Here and there the stream was early overarched by the growth on either side’.

**Death of John Batman**

John Batman lived in the early settlement near an 18 m high hill, later removed as part of an early redevelopment at Spenser Street Station. As of 2019 a blue and white pole which previously marked the former location of Batman’s Hill had been removed to make way for a new building. John died of Syphilis four years after he settled at early Melbourne, and was buried without a tombstone. It was not until around 40 years later that efforts were made to locate his burial place and mark it with a monument. The monument (shown later in this factsheet) still stands and can be viewed at the eastern edge of the carpark of the Victoria Market.

**Opens the Fawkner’s Shakespeare Hotel**

On 1 January 1838, John and Eliza opened Melbourne’s first hotel which they named *The Shakespeare*. It was located on the corner of William Street and Flinders Lane.

**Melbourne's first newspaper**

After paying sureties to the Government in New South Wales, John and Eliza also published Melbourne's first newspaper, named the *Melbourne Advertiser*. The first nine (four page) weekly editions were handwritten, with the first issue dated 1 January 1838. The first few issues of the newspaper were also limited to a run of just 32 copies as each one had to be handwritten. However the tenth issue was printed on a new wooden
printing press, delivered to him on 12 February 1838. The first issue to be printed on the new press was dated 5 March 1838 (Volume One, Issue Ten). Soon after, he purchased a wooden press and type, releasing the first Victorian printed newspaper on 5 March 1838. His printing press operated from a small shed at the back of the Shakespeare Hotel in Collins Street.

Claims of miss-representation by William Buckley

Around this time, well known early Victorian identity William Buckley, claimed newspaper proprietor John Fawkner had miss-represented him in his newspaper. The claim against John was revealed in Buckley's book *The life and adventures of William Buckley* where Buckley stated:

> I SHOULD here state, that a Mr. Faulkner [sic], from Launceston, had been some time settled in the colony, but he had no connection with the company. From some cause or other, and although not knowing much of me, he represented me to be a dangerous character: as one having too great an influence over the natives. I was much hurt at his representations to my prejudice with the company; and so, not knowing what the ultimate consequences might be, I resigned my situation; continuing however with Mr. Batman, who treated me with the greatest kindness on all occasions. I do not attribute any intentional wrong to Mr. Faulkner [sic], believing him to have been misinformed by interested persons, and that I was sacrificed by their malignity.

William was a former soldier who after being found guilty of a crime, was convicted and transported to Victoria as part of a failed attempt in 1802 to set up a penal colony in Victoria. During the failed attempt, Buckley escaped, formed a union with local Aboriginals, and lived with them for around 32 years. At the end of this period, after hearing that white men had landed on a beach, Buckley found them and re-assimilated with the whites.

The small group of whites Buckley met had remained after influential Tasmanian businessman John Batman first arrived aboard the *Rebecca* in 1835, formed a treaty for land (later nullified by the Government) with local Aboriginals and sailed for Tasmania again. Batman was a leading member of the Port Phillip Association, set up by Tasmania
businessman, to facilitate the settling of land in what was later to become Melbourne. He was also one of the earliest players in the formation of Melbourne and Victoria.

After re-assimilating with the whites, William received an expedited pardon from the Government and was employed by them as an expert in Aboriginal affairs and interpreter. His positive influence in the earliest days of Victoria is recognised in early records as well as in his book *The Life and Adventures of William Buckley*, where the claim is backed up by extracts of journals written by others where were present at the time. But not everyone was impressed by William in his new role and John Pascoe Fawkner made mention of this in his newspaper in what may be the first recorded instance of defamation by the media in Port Phillip (Melbourne). Pascoe’s actions led William to resign his position, and this would be considered damages in any modern day defamation proceedings against the newspaper.

**Newspaper renamed The Port Phillip Patriot and Melbourne Advertiser**
Just 17 issues later on 23 April 1838, John was forced to close his newspaper, as he had not requested the required licence to publish a publication in the Colony. He quickly obtained a licence from Sydney and commenced publishing again from 6 February 1839. The new publication was renamed *The Port Phillip Patriot and Melbourne Advertiser*. His printing press is currently stored at the Melbourne Scienceworks Museum.

**Newspaper renamed The Melbourne Daily News and Port Phillip Patriot**
In October of 1848, the newspaper was again renamed, this time as *The Melbourne Daily News and Port Phillip Patriot*. A month later it was again renamed to the *Melbourne Daily News*. The newspaper continued publication until 30 June 1851. John died 4 September 1869, aged 77 and it was reported that there were more than 200 carriages at his funeral.

**Statue of John Pascoe Fawkner**
A statue of John Pascoe Fawkner was unveiled in 1979 and stood at the site of the former Mutual Plaza off Collins Street. This site was redeveloped between 2014 and 2019 and as of mid 2019 the location of the statue is unknown.
HISTORY

A replica of his schooner Enterprize is docked at Melbourne Docklands. More information on the replica ship can be found at: www.enterprize.org.au.
TIMELINE

Basic Timeline of Events
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20 August 1792</td>
<td>John born.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1803</td>
<td>John sailed to the Colony of Port Phillip with his convict father, mother and younger sister and were part of the failed attempt to settle Port Phillip near modern day Sorrento.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1806</td>
<td>Family purchased a farm in Tasmania.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1818</td>
<td>John moved back to Launceston, Tasmania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 December 1822</td>
<td>Married Eliza Cobb who he had met in Sydney.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1829</td>
<td>John and Eliza started a free weekly newspaper in Tasmania named the Launceston Advertiser.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 July 1835</td>
<td>John and Eliza take receipt of the schooner Enterprise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 July 1835</td>
<td>John Fawkner first launched for Port Phillip.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 August 1835</td>
<td>They moored the ship in the Yarra Basin, nearly opposite the later Custom House. Agreeing that the site met the requirements, they commenced a settlement.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 October 1835</td>
<td>John Fawkner arrived at his settlement on the Yarra River.</td>
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<tr>
<td>November 1837</td>
<td>John Pascoe Fawkner purchased land at Melbourne’s first land sale, then built upon it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 January 1838</td>
<td>John and Eliza opened Melbourne’s first hotel which they named The Shakespeare.</td>
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GALLERY

Related Imagery
**Fawkner's Schooner Enterprise below the house he built, 1835**

From the book *Victoria and its Foundation and Development*  
Written by Charles R. Long circa 1920

Courtesy National Library Australia
Melbourne from the south side of the Yarra, 1839

From the book *Victoria and its Foundation and Development*
Written by Charles R. Long circa 1920

Courtesy National Library Australia
Engraving by Frederick Grosse created on 11 November 1869 just after John died

Courtesy National Library Australia
Engraving of John Pascoe Fawkner published in 1880 in *The Chronicles of Early Melbourne 1835-1851*

Courtesy State Library Victoria
Replica of the Enterprise in 2014
Copyright © Robert Gardiner 2014
Collins Street statue of John Pascoe in 2012 at the National Mutual Plaza, 447 Collins Street (corner William Street).
Taken through a worksite barrier
Collins Street statue of John Pascoe in 2015 at the National Mutual Plaza, 447 Collins Street (corner William Street).
Taken through a worksite barrier
Photographed near the Collins Street statue of John Pascoe in 2015, near the National Mutual Plaza, 447 Collins Street (corner William Street).
2019 signage located at Sullivan Bay, the site of the failed attempt to establish a penal colony in what would later be known as Sorrento, Victoria.

Courtesy State Library Victoria
The crane pictured on the right is roughly in the position of a former white and blue pole which marked the centre of the former hill. The hill was partially removed in the 1860s and fully removed by the late 1800s during early redevelopment of the Batman Hill Station (later Spencer Street Station and today named Southern Cross Station).
The glass building on Collins Street and pictured here on 25 July 2019 from Market Street, was built over the site where the Fawkner Statue once stood. The building is not yet open and the location of the Fawkner statue is currently not known.
HISTORIC FACTSHEET

GALLERY

Memorial to John Batman at the Queen Victoria Market in 2019
NEWSPAPERS

Related Newspaper Articles
John Crow, Merri Creek, sworn, stated, that Peter Sinclair, his hired servant, as per agreement handed in, bearing date September, 1844, had on the 25th June absconded from his service, without his consent, thereby putting him (Mr. Crow) to great loss and inconvenience. Decision—agreement cancelled and wages forfeited, the balance being £6 6s., of wages due Sinclair, Mr. Crow handed the amount into court; directing that after expenses of court had been paid the residue should go to the Stranger's Friend's Society, the donation being £6. This is the part of a truly good man, and plainly evinces the gentleman. The tree is known by its fruits.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 15th May, 1845.

SPRITS—BELFAST.

His Excellency the Governor directs it to be notified, that in pursuance of the powers vested in him by the Acts of the Governor and Council, 2 Victoria, No. 18, and 3 Victoria, No. 13, he has been pleased to declare Belfast, at Port Fairy, in the District of Port Phillip, to come within the operation of the 2nd clause of the first mentioned act, so as to constitute it a place at which Spirits may be sold in quantities not less than two gallons.

By his Excellency's command,
E. DEAS THOMSON.

IMPOSED at the Deep Creek Pound, on the 4th day of July, 1845, viz.:  
One red cow, branded H off hip, and X off ribs, large notch on the off ear, in calf.
If not claimed and released on or before the 28th day of July next, it will be sold according to Act of Council.

W. WRIGHT,  
Poundkeeper.

DISTRICT POLICE COURT,  
JULY 17th, 1845.

On the bench—T. J. Payne, Esq., and Jas. Cain, Esq., J.P.

Masters and Servants.

William Fyans claimed £28 3s. as wages, due to him by Mr. Wheeler, of the Goulburn, which sum he swore Mr. Wheeler admitted he owed him, having been hired by the quarter, and having served six quarters, at the expiration of which he left having demanded his wages. Mr. Wheeler admitted having hired the man, and the time he served was eighteen months, but denied his having admitted the amount of wages to be the sum stated, or any other, nor could he then say what it was, his books being up at the station, and stated the prisoner left him at great fault, without any notice. Postponed for a fortnight.

IMPOSED at Melbourne, on July 5th 1845—  
One red-sided horned cow, white back belly, and hind legs, near ramp WE or WB  
One red bull calf, white belly and two white spots on the back  
One red yealing heifer, white belly, back of the off shoulder JM  
One brown-sided heifer, white back, belly, and grey face, branded with a heart and line under off ribs  
One dun coloured brindle cow, top off the right ear, M off ramp, P BS off ribs, S off shoulder, DL  
M M or M H near shoulder, a brindle yealing built by her side, no perceivable brand  
One red cow, a piece off the front of the right ear, near thigh WK, off ramp AL, off ribs supposed JN  
JN  
If not claimed and expenses paid, on or before the 29th day of July, to be sold at the Pound Yard, according to the act of council.

G. SCARBOURGH,  
Poundkeeper.
JOHN PASCOE FAWKNER.

In the life we have now to tell the story of, is displayed no little of the romance—of the light and of the shadow—which attaches to a colonial career. John Pascoe Fawkner was born in London on the 20th of August, 1792.

Transcribed in exact manner in which it was published

When in 1803 an expedition sailed from England under the auspices of the then Colonial Secretary, Lord Hobart, to found a new penal settlement on the shores of the recently discovered Port Phillip, he was one of the seven little ones who, with their mothers, were allowed to share the perils of the passage and the trials of the after life. Two ships the Ocean, a hired transport, and the Calcutta, a 56-gun man-of-war—conveyed the convicts and their guards—a gloomy band—to these then little more than unknown shores. The Fawkner family were on board the Calcutta, the voyage of which vessel was nearly brought to an abrupt termination. She called to replenish her stores at the Cape of Good Hope, then in the possession of the Dutch. During her stay news was received of war having broken out between Holland and England, and the port admiral at once demanded the surrender of the vessel. The reply of her commander, Captain Woodruffe, was, "Come and take her." As the guns were snugly stowed away in the hold, the Dutch could probably have done this, but the admiral reflecting that success would only lead to his becoming gaoler to his enemy's criminals, declined the invitation, and the Calcutta quietly dropped out to sea. Port Phillip was reached, without further interruption, on the 10th of October, 1803. Soon afterwards the boy Fawkner was landed on the site of Melbourne, in the future history of which he was destined to play no inconsiderable part. The governor of the new settlement—Captain Collins, R.N. adopted as its site a sandy strip of beach, a few miles inside the Heads. Fresh water was not to be obtained in the neighbourhood—the brackish fluid which filtered through the sand was all that could be procured for use.

Little was done in the way of exploration, but the country was summarily condemned as barren and desolate. A few months saw it abandoned, and convicts, soldiers, and Government officers on their way to Van Diemen's Land, to establish on the banks of the Derwent a settlement destined to expand into the present city of Hobart Town. Directly after landing the youthful Fawkner engaged in shepherding. In 1806 the family obtained a farm, upon which he worked without horses, without capital, and with scarcely any other appliances than a spade and a hoe. At eighteen years of age he apprenticed himself to a builder and a sawyer, and laboured for some years in a saw-pit. Of the advantages which attach to a careful education and an early training he therefore enjoyed but little, but at this period of his life, as at others, he was much attached to books. Being possessed, too, of an active inquiring mind, he accumulated much information under the most unfavourable circumstances. The scenes of dissipation and debauchery which he beheld in Van Diemen's Land were, he always...
declared, so gross as to repel him from them—to impress him with an unconquerable aversion to intemperance.

When twenty-two years of age, however, he was mixed up in a transaction the remembrance of which afterwards caused him both annoyance and regret. A party of prisoners, determined to escape, sought his assistance, and, in a moment of foolish sympathy, he undertook to help them both to funds and to a boat. The plot was betrayed, and so much was the affair agitated that Mr. Fawkner resolved to leave the island for a time. Accordingly he sailed for Sydney, where he remained for two years. The year 1818 found him once more in Van Diemen's Land, settled and married at Launceston. In those primitive days there was an utter lack of the forensic element, and, in place of barristers or attorneys, "agents" were allowed to plead in the lower courts. Always marked by a strong liking for argument, and an instinctive desire for justice, it is no wonder that Mr. Fawkner figured prominently among the advocates of the Launceston court. He worked also at his trade, and, now building and now pleading, managed to more than hold his own. Dissatisfied with his progress, however, he made fresh ventures. In 1826 he became landlord of the Cornwall Arms, and in 1829 he launched into existence a weekly newspaper, the Launceston Advertiser, the first published there. It is scarcely necessary to say that, in this journal, whatever errors of judgment he might be guilty of, he pursued a thoroughly independent course. In particular, he fully exposed the folly of the celebrated attempt made to capture the aborigines of the island en masse - an attempt which resulted in the expenditure of £30,000 and the seizure of a solitary black. It is recorded too, to his credit, that in a time when secret service money was liberally dispensed, not a suspicion of bribery attached to him. Van Diemen's Land at this period was in a distracted state.

Commercial distress was prevalent throughout the island. The free population complained of numerous oppressions, and were highly incensed at a declaration of Governor Arthur's, that they were but material for prison discipline. Above all was the operation of an Impounding Act so arbitrary and penal in its character as to cause a serious fall in the value of cattle. Indignation meetings were continually held, and the Launceston Advertiser was constant in its fulminations. Men, however, grew weary of the struggle, and the eyes of many turned towards Port Phillip, glowing accounts of which had just been given by the enterprising overlanders Hovell and Hume. Early in 1835, Mr. Fawkner resolved to tempt fortune in the new country. By the subdivision and sale of Launceston Orchard (of seven acres) he was enabled to provide a few thousand pounds for the purchase of stock, seed, and farming implements, and of a smart little schooner, aptly denominated the Enterprise. He communicated his plan to five of his associates Messrs. Robert Hay, Marr, G. Evans, W. Jackson, and John Lancey who agreed to cast their lot with his. The colonisers were therefore six in number—the ex-editor of the Launceston Advertiser, one architect and builder, two cabinetmakers, one plasterer, and one master in the merchant service. Each of them contributed something, either in cash or stock, and a full share of the capital most valuable in a new colony—hands used to work, and minds resolved to labour. Unfortunately, a charter in the coal trade detained the Enterprise at Sydney for some time, so that it was not until the 18th of July that she was delivered to her purchaser. In the
meantime others had not been idle. In the beginning of 1835 an association, composed chiefly of Government officers, was formed for the settlement of the much-talked-of Port Phillip district and Mr. John Batman was commissioned on its behalf to cross Bass's Straits secure a suitable settlement, and make an amicable treaty with the aboriginal inhabitants. Mr. Batman left in the Rebecca, 30 tons, on the 26th of May, and on the 29th anchored off the Indented Heads, near Geelong. It is unnecessary here to say more than that he travelled, it is believed, to the Yarra; that under his direction the aborigines signed deeds which purported to make over an enormous tract of country to the association; and that he then returned to Launceston, leaving a portion of his party at the Indented Heads, where they built a wattle-and-dab hut, commenced to crop the land, and so founded a settlement. Orders were left with this party to warn off all trespassers. The rumours which spread at Launceston regarding Batman's discoveries and proceedings, of course, far from damped the ardour of Mr. Fawkner and his fellow adventurers. No time was lost after the arrival of the Enterprise in preparing for a start.

Mr. Fawkner was particular in furnishing common coarse food and clothing, together with blankets, tomahawks, knives, and hand kerchiefs suitable for the aborigines, all of which were found to be very useful. Horses and ploughs, grain to sow, garden seeds and plants, and a very large and varied assortment of fruit trees, were also shipped, together with a stock of provisions to last some months, and also part of the materials for a house. On the 27th of July, the Enterprise put to sea, but a foul wind detained her for three days almost within sight of Georgetown Heads. Mr. Fawkner became so ill that he ordered the master of the schooner to put back, and land him. This was done, and the party sailed without him, but with full written instructions to guide them, and particular orders not to settle anywhere except on the banks of a river, or near to some copious supply of fresh water. The Enterprise entered Port Phillip on the 15th of August. The eastern shores of the gulf were examined, but were declared ineligible, and acting upon the instructions they had received, the little band of colonists still pushed on. In due time this course brought them to the mouth of the Yarra, and on Sunday, the 30th of August, the Enterprise was moored in the Yarra basin, nearly opposite the present Custom-house. Both the adventurers and the crew agreed that the site fulfilled all the conditions laid down by the promoter of the expedition; and here it was accordingly unanimously agreed to commence the settlement. The goods were landed and tents were pitched; small plots of ground were marked off, and Mr. Fawkner's lot having been ploughed and sown, the Enterprise returned to Launceston for him. She conveyed the news also that one of Batman's party had visited the settlement, and formally warned the colonists off the association's estate—a warning to which not the slightest attention was paid. On the 30th of August Mr. Fawkner embarked again for Port Phillip, and on the 10th of October, the anniversary of his first arrival, he once more, after an absence of thirty-two years, entered its waters. The advantages of the site chosen by the Fawkner party were so obvious, that Batman removed from the Indented Head to Pleasant-hill (thence forthcalled after him), and population soon gathered about the spot. Thus it was that the visit of the Enterprise led to the formation of the city of Melbourne. Though not the first to land, Mr. Fawkner was the promoter of the expedition. The selection of the site was made according to his instructions, and he was afterwards the
most active agent in establishing the settlement. For these reasons he has always been accorded honour as the "Founder of Melbourne."

The town was established, but not Mr. Fawkner's individual prosperity. He had still many hard struggles before him, and with characteristic energy and activity he was speedily grappling with them. In one month after landing he had a four-roomed wooden house erected, with a good brick chimney, built by his own hands. Between his party, however, and Batman's there raged a deadly feud. The latter, having the support of a powerful association, compelled Mr. Fawkner to retire across the river for a time, and the following year he had upwards of eighty acres of land between the Yarra and Emerald-hill under cultivation. The Sydney Government would not sell land, and would not allow cultivation till it was sold, so that Mr. Fawkner remained an interloper on the soil. When the agents of the Government arrived, they coolly broke down his fences, and turned their horses into his paddock—Governor Bourke, the story runs, assisting with his own hands. Nothing depressed, however, Mr. Fawkner was speedily at work in another direction.

He established a sod-hut house of accommodation near the market reserve, hired out horses to inspecting visitors, practised as a bush-lawyer, and when land was ultimately offered for sale, he purchased largely. One of his lots was the eastern corner of Flinders and King streets, which he gave £32 for. On another allotment, at the corner of Collins and Market streets, he erected a commodious hotel, one of the first brick houses the settlement could boast of. While acting as mine host, he did not forget the intellectual requirements of the community. It has been pointed out that "in the advertisement of his hotel in 1838 a couple of lines suffice to tell the public that the usual requisites of the inn are of the best quality, but a dozen lines are expended in the detail of the literary attractions and privileges of his house. We are referred to English and colonial news papers, home reviews, novels, poetry, theology history, and a late encyclopedia. No other man in the colonies, or perhaps in the whole world, ever showed such solicitude for the intellectual improvement of the frequenters of his tap and parlour as did Mr. Fawkner."

Besides, he claims also the title of the father of the Port Phillip press, for here, as in Launceston, he was the first to publish a newspaper. The circumstances of the colony did not allow of anything more pretentious in the first instance than a manuscript journal. It consisted of four pages, the first of which contained the leading article, while the others were taken up with advertisements and paragraphs referring to local gossip or contentions. The opening leader is so characteristic of the writer, that both on this account, and as a literary curiosity, we give the first page (transcribed here in this factsheet).

After the issue of nine weekly manuscript numbers, Mr. Fawkner obtained a small parcel of refuse type from Launceston, and secured the services of a "Vandemonian youth of eighteen," who, when about ten years old, had worked for a few months as a compositor. Thereupon a printed Advertiser, about twelve inches long, containing four pages of two columns each, was issued. The Advertiser was not destined to run a long career. Captain Lonsdale, Government superintendent, discovered that
money had been received for advertisements, and this circumstance bringing it under the existing Newspaper Act, he forthwith suppressed it until the heavy sureties required by law could be entered into at Sydney. In the beginning of 1839, however, Mr. Fawkner was once more in the field with the legal Port Phillip Patriot. About the same time, he purchased a block of 800 acres of land at Pascoevale, and engaged extensively in farming operations. The year 1845 was a period of commercial depression, and Mr. Fawkner, who had become interested in many mercantile adventures, was forced by the misfortunes of others, to succumb and seek the protection of the Insolvent Court. He was soon at work again, however, with accustomed energy, converted the Patriot into a daily paper, formed a sheep station, and finally devoted himself to gardening and wine-making. During the period of his own private troubles he still found time to render the state good service.

In 1842 he served as one of the market commissioners, and in 1843, 1844, and 1845 he was elected a member of the City Council. The large blocks in which land was sold preventing the poorer colonists obtaining sites for houses, he projected a freehold land society, which was a great success. Many persons now owning valuable properties in the suburban districts owe their position entirely to Mr. Fawkner's disinterested efforts. In the anti-transportation movement, also, he played a prominent part; and he was one of the leading actors in the struggle which led to the separation of the Port Phillip district from New South Wales. It was upon his proposition that the electors determined not to send any more members to the Sydney Legislature. Instead, Earl Grey was returned—a proceeding which attracted attention to the movement, and gave point to the remonstrances of the Port Phillip settlers.

In 1850, when the colony of Victoria was proclaimed, a Legislative Council—partly elective and partly nominee—was called into existence, and Mr. Fawkner, now one of the acknowledged champions of popular rights, was returned as member for the counties of Dalhousie, Anglesea, and Talbot. The discovery of gold, and the consequent rise in the value of property, fortunately placed him in circumstances of moderate independence, in which he afterwards remained. Though his name is not connected with the introduction of any important measure, he took an active part in the proceedings of the Council. He was one of the warmest opposers of the extravagant claims put forward by the squatters under the Orders in Council, and the new Constitution Act received his support, though he opposed both the ballot and state-aid-to-religion clauses.

When the Constitution Act came into operation, and two Houses of Parliament were established, Mr. Fawkner, upon whom age was now creeping, and whose health was far from firm, felt unequal to the turmoil, work, and strife attendant both on an election and on a seat in the Lower House. He sought, however, the suffrages of the doctors of the Central Province, and was returned second on the poll as member for that district in the Legislative Council. He speedily became a necessary part of the Council; the House would have been well nigh as complete without the President as without him. The absence of the President would not have been more strange than that of the velvet skull-cap and the old-fashioned blue cloak in which Mr. Fawkner was wont to sit, and the interjectory remarks he
was prone to indulge in. He watched narrowly all questions which came before the House; he spoke also distinctly and decided upon nearly all, and his natural shrewdness and large colonial experience caused his advice to be of great value.

Mr. Fawkner's health had been failing for some time, and his death, which took place shortly after eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, at his residence, Smith-street, Collingwood, did not, therefore, take any one by surprise. He had been suffering for a very long period from chronic asthma, in addition to one or two other ailments incident to old age, but his death was the result more of a general breaking up of the constitution than of any specific malady. He had just completed his seventy-seventh year, and his system seemed to have completely worn itself out. He, however, retained his faculties to the last, and only two days before his death, he rode into town in his carriage, for the purpose of seeing his medical attendant, Mr. Gerrard. The funeral has been fixed for Wednesday, at two o'clock, the place of interment being the Melbourne Cemetery.

Monday 6 September 1869
To whom is the honour due of having published the first newspaper in Melbourne? According to Mr. Alfred Neville, who was at one time superintendent of the newspaper reading room at the public library, there can be no doubt that John Pascoe Fawkner was the pioneer of the press, as he was of so many other things.

New Year's Day, 1838, was the birth day of Fawkner's journal, "The Melbourne Advertiser," the first few numbers of which were hand-written and limited to 32 copies. It has been stated that the "Advertiser" could not be classed as a newspaper, but as the authorities in Sydney demanded heavy recognisances from the publisher in addition to two sureties of £300 each (a guarantee for good behaviour as a newspaper), it is evident that they had no doubts on the subject. Fawkner was unable to find the sureties, and his paper ceased publication after its nineteenth number had been issued.

In October, 1838, G. Arden and T. Strode commenced the "Port Phillip Gazette," but a little later Fawkner, having obtained a parcel of refuse type from Launceston, and having entered into the necessary bonds re-established his paper under the title of "The Port Phillip Patriot and the Melbourne Advertiser." The first appearance of the new journal was made on February 6, 1839.

The "Port Phillip Patriot" was first published as a daily in May, 1845 and in October, 1848, its title was changed to the "Melbourne Daily News." The next event in its history was a change in ownership. In September, 1848, Mr. Boursiquot (or Boucicault) became the sole proprietor. The paper was destined to have but little more than three years of independent existence from this date, for on December 31, 1851, its owner announced that "This day 'The Melbourne Daily News' merges into 'The Argus.'" At that time "The Argus" was four and a half years old, having been established on June 2, 1846.

About 30 years ago the question as to which was the first paper in Melbourne was discussed, and Mr. Alfred Neville traced the history of John Pascoe Fawkner's "Advertiser."

After writing it in full he pasted it inside the cover of the first volume of "The Argus" on the files at the public library as a record, where it may now be seen.
OTHER

Other Related Items
Melbourne’s First Newspaper

The Melbourne Advertiser
Port Phillip Australia
Issue 1, Written for, and Published by, John P Fawkner
Monday 1 January 1838, Melbourne
Volume 1

We opine that Melbourne can not reasonably remain longer marked marked on the chart of advancing civilization without its Advertiser....

Such being our imperial Fiat we do intend therefore by means of this our advertiser to throw the resplendent light of Publicity upon all the affairs of this New Colony Whether of commerce of Agriculture or of the arts and mysteries of the Grazier All these patent roads to wealth are thrown open to the Adventurous Port Phillipians all these sources of riches are about to (or already are) become accessible to each adventurous Colonist of Nous The future fortunes of the rising Melbournians will be much accelerated by the dissemination of intelligence consequent upon The Press being thrown open here But until the arrival of the printing material we will by means of the Humble pen diffuse Such intelligence as may be found expedient or as may arise.....

The energies of the present population of this rapidly rising district have never been exceeded in any of the Colonies of Britain....... Its giant like Strides have filled with astonishment the minds of all the neighbouring states. The Sons of Britian languish when debarred the use of that mighty Engine the Press A very Small degree of Support timely afforded will establish a newspaper here But until Some further arrangements are made it will be merely an advertising Sheet and will be given away to Householders.

Transcribed in exact manner in which it was published
Lost
on the 17th of December inst Between Melbourne and the Ford of the Salt water river, a Ladys handsome gold Ear Drop, whoever will bring the lost Ear ring to the office of this Paper Shall be handsomely Rewarded. 27 Decr. 37.

Wanted
A good serviceable Cart mare. For reference applly to This office. Decr 27 / 37

For Sale
Fit for Breeding or for the Butcher Twenty Choice Pigs. Apply At J. P. Fawkners. Hotel.

On Sale
250 Head of prime Cattle, these are adapted for Breeding being [Note: choice] Stock, a part are fit for the Supply daily required by the Butcher. - For reference Enquire of J. P. Fawkner

Also
From one to 30 good useful Horses the greater part of these usful animals are quiet saddle Horses and will Carry a Lady Enquire at the office of this Paper Notice from 100 to 2,000 ft of good Cedar a 6d per ft, 20,000 Shingles at 20/ per 1,000Window Cills of Sydney Stone and large size [Note: Cut and] uncut. 200 five ft paling for sale at 12/ per 100 They are of V D Land manufacture and are ready for delivery, Orders on V D Land will be taken in payment of the above timber and Stone by J. P. Fawknor.

Port Phillip Packet
This fine fast sailing Cutter, will be kept as a regular Trader Between this Port and Launceston Carries from 30 to 40 Bales of Wool, and is confidently expected to arrive at this Port on the 10th inst, For Particulars Enquire of Captn Akers. Jan 1st 1838.

Wanted by the Commercial World at Williams Town and Melbourne; about 40 Beacons, good Tea Tree Stakes would Answer To mark the Channel from the outer Anchor age to this Town whoever will perform this service will be entitled to the thanks of the public.

On Sale
A quantity of very Superior New Zealand pine in Log and Floring Boards Apply to Mr Horatio Cooper.
HISTORIC FACTSHEET

MELBOURNE’S FIRST NEWSPAPER

Transcribed on next page
For London direct
The fine fast Sailing Ship Hartley Burthen Four Hundred Tons will be ready to recieve Wool early next Month, the greater part of her cargo being engaged She will meet with very quick dispatch This Vessel possesses very superior Accommodations. For Freight or Passage Apply to W. F. A Rucker, Queen Street Melbourne 29 Dec 1837.

For Launceston
The fast sailing Cutter Jemima will leave for the above Port on the 20th of Jan 1838. For Freight or Passage Apply To W. F. A Rucker.

Geelong Trader
The well known Schooner Lapwing will sail regularly between the above Port and Melbourne Leaving the latter place every tenth day. For Freight or Passage Apply to the Master on Board or to W F A Rucker Queen Street Melbourne 29 Dec 37

For Launceston
The Good Schooner Enterprize Sails on Wednesday the 3rd Current. For Freight or passage Apply to the Master on board or to John P. Fawkner.

Notice
The Undersigned has for Sale at his Stores Queen Street Melbourne, the following very choice Selection of Goods expressly adapted for this Market, to which he begs to Call Public Attention.


continued over.

Transcribed in exact manner in which it was published
Melbourne’s First Newspaper

Transcribed on next page
W. F. A Ruckers list Contd.
W. F. A Rucker Queen Street Melbourne 29 Decr 1837.

Blacksmith & Farrier. Adjoining Fawkners Hotel Work done in the above branches in a neat and expeditious manner An Extra Charge will be made when Credit is taken Launceston

Prices for Cash
The first Established Hotel in Melbourne Fawkners Hotel being in possession of a large and well selected Library and of English and Colonial papers to a late date Offers at once Mental as well as bodily refreshment unrivalled in this quarter of the Globe, Lodgers are allowed the use of the library Gratis, There are 7 English and 5 Colonial Weekly papers - 7 Monthly and 3 Quarterly British Reviews & Mages.

Shipping Intelligence - Arrived at Melbourne from 25 Dec to Jan 1st
Tasmanian Lass, Gardiner, " " " "
Brig. Henry - Whiting. Ballt. Geo. Town Cutter Rebecca, Bell - " " to Geelong --. Mary Robson - to Launn via Geelong

The following description of Men & Women will find plenty of employment and good wages at Melbourne, Stone Cutters, Masons, & Quarrymen, Brickmakers and Hodmen, Tailors and Hairdressers (none here) House Servants both male & Female, good plain Cooks, Shepherds and Carters,

A Report has reached Melbourne that Cummerfield the Murderer who was sent from Sydney to point out where the 7 men were said to be murdered has Killed the Two Constables and One Soldier who had him in charge and is now at large in the Bush well mounted and Armed. A party of Volunteers are gone in Pursuit.

All advertisements must be paid for Monthly and the number of insertions should be stated or they will be continued till countermanded Orders to discontinue must be given on Mondays.
HISTORIC FACTSHEET

FIRST PRINTED EDITION

The Melbourne Advertiser, PORT PHILLIP, AUSTRALIA.

VOLUME 1, MONDAY MARCH 5, 1838.
NUMBER 10.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE

The Strong built cutter Enterprise, is now laid down as a regular Trader between Melbourne and Launceton, and is one of the fastest sailing craft in the trade, will prove to shippers a saving or to passengers the most eligible conveyance between Melbourne and Launceton.
Application to Captain Hull.

Melbourne January 24th 1838.

FRE SYDNEY

The Schooner Sarah, Capt. William Wyndham will be ready to leave for the Cape Port on Thursday the 8th of March for freight or passage. Apply to the Master on board, or to W. A. Rocker.

January 24th 1838.

ON SALE

AT the Store of the Mr. J. Batman at low prices for

Ceylon Salts, Marmalade, Mee, Tarts, Jellies

Taylor's Brown rum in flasks

Flax & Soda Boiled Ale in three dozen cases

Wattles Wine in half hogsheads. Quarter Casks and half hogsheads.

Superior Cognac Brandy,

Genoa

Jamaica Rum

Moravian Sugar

Hyson Tea

Pineapple

Paint Oil

Turpentine

White Lead

Black and Green Pat. Canvas for Cow boys

Rein and Snakeskin Trowsers.

Shot of Sizes

Cast Iron and Round Iron, Assorted

Yacht Shirts

Yacht Coats

Moleskin Trowsers.

Card and Olive Velvet Doshes.

Superior blue Cloth die.

Satin and Flax Waistcoats.

Shelby Shirts

Duck Frock

Velvet Shooting Jackets

Fusian die.

Superior White Blankets 8-4 4 4 10-4 11 4

Pocket Knives

Woodburning

Window Glass

Superior Carvel And Tablecloths.

Colonial do.

ALSO

Fit Breech Mutton and Lamb at 8 piece per lb.

Melbourne, Feby. 16th 1838.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the public, that he keeps a host and two Men in readiness for the purpose of carrying & receiving passengers between William Town and the upper to beach.

Passages from Melbourne are requested to arrive a minute, and two boats will be at their service as soon as possible.

H. McLEAN.

T. D. WHITFORD.

TAKES this early opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he supplies families with the best wheat bread at the lowest possible price, and to those who wish it he allows one month's credit.

Feby. 27th 1838.

FAWKNER HOTELL

MELBOURNE, PORT PHILLIP.

SUPPLIES to the trade and public, all the most approved articles of a boarding house and hotel; and of the very best quality, being mostly laid in from the first Merchant House in Cornwall W. D. Land, in addition to which there will be found mental recreation of a high order. There are printed seven English and five Colonial weekly newspapers. Seven British Monthly Magazines, three British Quarterly Reviews, & an October 1837. A very choice collection of Books including Novels, Poetry, Theology, History, &c.

Mr. B. & slate Encyclopedias, any of these works will be free to the lodgers at the above Hotel.

Melbourne Feby. 27th 1838.

THAT STRONG BUILT SCHOONER ENTERPRISE.
Will continue to trade between the Ports of Melbourne and Launceton, at the required freight of Two Pounds per Ton, Wood sent over per Enterprise will be stored and shipped at Melbourne free of expense to the grower, and goods from Launceton will be carefully landed at a low rate. This Vessel has been two years, and half constantly employed in this Trade, and has never damaged any part of her cargo.

Apply at Melbourne, J. F. FAWKNER.

ON SALE

On Sale a few Baskets of good Olive Oil.

Enquire of Mr. FAWKNER.
SHIP NEWS.


DEPARTURES


HISTORIC FACTSHEET

FIRST PRINTED EDITION
ON SALE AT THE MELBOURNE STORE.

Superior Black Cloth Dress Coats

do. do. Soutache do.
do. Green and Olive Soutache do.
do. Black Cloth and other fancy Trousers

do. Black & Blue Cloth do.

Black cloth Waistcoats

Cambric and cotton cloth riding and shooting coats

Superfine Blue Cloth Jackets

Coatless silk Waistcoats

Swanzard and Tollanet do.

Moleskin Gaiters and Shooting Trousers

Shooting Coats

do. Jackets and Buckhocks

Fancy Regent and white Cloth Shirts

Superfine Beaver Hats

Black and dark gossamer do.

Manilla Caps

Blankets and Rugs

Centimetre knives and shoes

Stockings do. do.

Ladies parasol shoes

Children's leather boots and shoes

do. pure silk and twilled

Breeches, vests, neckerchiefs, black, white, and drab, thread,

clothes, hat, hair, tooth, shoe and furniture brushes,

Black, brass, and side combs

Pocket and tooth do.

Rosewood tea caddies and work boxes

Exceptional portable dressing cases, and small boxes

Night light and tooth matches

Stock legs, boot, hinges and wood, pulleys,

A general assortment of stationery, comprising,

Paper, paper & quills, red and black ink, playing cards, bill

folding, &c. &c.

Regimental glass decanters, tumblers, sugar basins, crusts,

Kangaroo leather, morocco, shoes, &c. and shining ware, milk

dishes, curry combs and goose brushes, an assortment of

other things, with prices consisting of anchors, silver and

copper, &c. &c.

Melbourne, March 7th, 1839.

MELBOURNE RACES.

At a Meeting of Subscribers held this day at Fawkner's Hotel, Melbourne Post Office, the following arrangements were made.

FIRST DAY.

The Town Plate of 25 Sovereigns.

3 years old 6

4 years old 9

9 months old 9

5 years old 11

7 years old 11

9 and aged 12

yet once a post, horses one mile and a distance.

SECOND DAY.

Hunters Stake of 15 sovereigns, Gentlemen Riders, one mile and a distance, with a horse 4 feet high each weight.

10 horses stake 10 sovereigns. Weight same as Town plate. 6 months old, every 15 days a mile and a distance. No horse will be allowed to start unless the horse has previously taken part in one or two post. All horses to be entered at Fawkner's Hotel for the three first races on the 24th of March from seven to ten o'clock P. M. Fawkner has a

course, the route for the use and enjoyment of the scale. A horse may be entered by the deceased

the course. The Melbourne Race Club will disburse at the end of the day at Fawkner's Hotel.

STEWARDS.

W. D. G. WOOD, and H. A. W. G. STUART.

Treasurer Mr. F. RODICK, Secretary.

Comptroller of the Course, T. MARSHALL.

Feb. 15th, 1839.

ONE POUND REWARD.

An Hydrometer having been stolen from the office of this paper, will reward the same above reward.

March the 5th, 1839.

Col. Grant & Co., Carrington, 12th November, 1839.

Ladies and gentlemen.

A reward of 100 sovereigns for stealing the said

12th November, the said text is extended 3 years. Thus, Yeomen & Co., for stealing 2 pianos value 5 sovereigns. Not

so ordered, but ordered to Public Baracks. James Trevely, for stealing 2 sheep value 2 sovereigns to the day

forthnight. Mr. M'Gee's conviction of £7, for selling wools

in a said conveyance, the Magistrates for good reasons,

remitted half of the penalty viz. the Queen's share.

Liese & Co. Smith and Murray arrived last week over

and from Sydney, Lieut. Smith relieves Lieut. Hawkshaw as Major Smith arrived by the Henry to view the land

bore, he is a kind hander having purchased land on the

1st of June 1839.

Barzard's Attempt to shoot an Otter.—An individual, named Nunn, has been arrested on the same charge that

was taking his poodle a patel, which it was thought he intended to send to the General Post Office. The poodle

was found with the Otter. It is supposed to be the result

of the General Staff of the army, whom he preferred

nearly 12000 a year for a house, whom he selected as his

name to the constable, who has already been several

times before the police, and was more recently arrested at London for expressing which indicated insensibility of mind. This manacking a motion

which seemed to denote that he was afraid, Colonel Hodge

rushed upon him and seized him by the collar and

arm, and was ordered to the hospital of St. John, to be examined by the physician of that

establishment. He was put in a state of unconsciousness, and had been in a state of unconsciousness

New York. Dept. of the English Legion at Andover, Elm

wood, Septr. 10th. A. M. — On the 14th the cadets

had placed their artillery during the night, the Seventeenth and carried Andover, who composed and entered Andover at about and carried the Grenadiers to the gates of Hermaphrodite. The English Legion has been

served. On the same day O'Connell repulsed Ulster, and the<br>
HISTORIC FACTSHEET

FIRST PRINTED EDITION

ARCHITECTURE, THE HEAVENS
BY DR. NICOLS

The world, in the large universe, is a huge, living, in its first letter, gives a true idea of the great size and mass of a star in comparison to the earth, which, at the same time, is a small planet in the solar system. The stars are so far away that we can barely distinguish them, even with the most powerful telescopes. However, with the advent of modern technology and space exploration, we have made significant progress in understanding the cosmos.

The solar system contains eight planets, with Earth being the third planet from the Sun. The planets orbit the Sun in a nearly circular path, and their movements are governed by gravitational forces.

The Sun is a star, one of the billions in the Milky Way galaxy. It is the central star of our solar system and provides the energy that sustains life on Earth. The Sun is a gaseous body composed primarily of hydrogen and helium, with traces of heavier elements.

The Earth is a rocky planet, orbiting the Sun at an average distance of 1.496 million kilometers. It is the third planet from the Sun and has a diameter of approximately 12,742 kilometers. The Earth's surface is covered in varied landscapes, including oceans, mountains, deserts, and forests.

The Moon, Earth's natural satellite, orbits the Earth in a nearly circular path. It is approximately 384,400 kilometers away from Earth and is the fifth largest moon in the solar system. The Moon is essential for life on Earth, providing natural light, regulation of Earth's climate, and the tides.

 grandmother of an old man, remember the kindness of friends, whose kindness he so much appreciated.

In the United States, the American printer Orphery, who worked in New York from 1767 to 1775, was not yet arrived. We understood that the Orphery had brought over $60,000, principally on account of Merchants in London. The printer has a large amount of work on hand. Trade continued to improve in America, and money was becoming more plentiful.

Credit had improved so much that the United States bank paper was in some parts of the Union considered equal to specie.

The printer, narrow escape of the Emperor Napoleon. The Empire was presented to him by the ordinary in exploding moves from a great distance, the ignition being produced by means of gunpowder. Two bridges were blown up but in setting upon the second the charge was entirely too powerful, and a blow calculation of the distance was made. The explosion of the ship was so great that it was heard in distant towns and several long-range fragments fell several miles from the ship. The Emperor, who was on board, ordered the ship to be put under arms, but the next morning the vessel was set on fire.

The Swiss association for the promotion of public welfare had its annual meeting at Luzern. The society proposed to devote its attention more particularly to the investigation of these points of equal importance: popular education, national science, and the last plan of relief for the poor. On the subject of education the society came to a unanimous resolution of any donation of any kind was to be opposed. It did not oppose moral cultivation and improvement of its members in any way, but Zellweger, from St. Gallen, had sent a letter to condemn any interference on the part of Government in matters connected with the common law; and at the same time, it admitted that the peculiar position of Switzerland made it desirable to form magazines of laws for a process against times of difficulty.

Thanks. The last letter of the 12th instant from Rome, it extreme weather, and it appears that all thoughts of a treaty now depend on the peace of the Holy See; but the case is not expected to open before the first of October. According to letters to the 15th from Genoa, almost the whole of the French fleet has assembled at Messina-still, where theEither the French force is in a state of 12,000 men, but it is impossible to calculate the number of the vessels involved. The French government is anxious to end the war, but it is thought that if such an attack were made on the French, the force of the army may have great influence on that point. The orders for the deputation of the French troops that have appeared in the Mountain, must be for presentment in announcing that the measure will not be officially promulgated till the end of October. This is attributed to the king's aim to Conquer.

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