

## OFFICIAL RETURNS OF THE COUNTRY SECTIONS CULTIVATED, OR UPON WHICH LOCATIONS HAVE BEEN FORMED, WITHIN THE PROVINCE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—FOR THE YEAR 1890.

## DISTRICT A, OR ADELAIDE DISTRICT (Continued).

NO. OF SECTION.	NAME OF PLACE OR FARM.	NAME OF CULTIVATOR.	EXTENT OF LAND IN ACRES.	SUPPLIED WITH WATER, AND HOW.	EXTENT OF LAND ENCLOSED, AND HOW.	REMARKS RELATIVE TO CROPS, BUILDINGS, SUCH AS DWELLING-HOUSES OR WOOL-HOUSES; YARDS, QUARRIES, IRRIGATION, ETC.
274	Brookside	William Scott	7 2	1	1	From a well twenty-eight feet deep, including three feet of excellent water.
275	Brookley	Henry Kemmis	2	1	1	Well of very good water.
292	Brunton Park	Samuel Gillard & others				From the Fourth Creek.
P. 283	Village of Payneham	Henry Kemmis & others	3 3	2	1	From several wells, forty-six feet deep.
P. 284		Joseph S. Niss & others	1	1	1	From the Torrens in abundance.
286 287 288 289 291 297	Mahgill	William Ferguson	14 14 0	12	2	A well, of eighty feet in depth, including six feet of good water.
276	Mount Anna	Henry Jones Watson	4 1 1	1	1	A well, thirty feet in depth, and containing three feet of excellent water.
P. 246		C. W. Stuart, W. Malpas, and John Newington				From the Fourth Creek.
280	Chern	Wm. H. Neale and J. W. Holmes	1	1	1	One paddock of one hundred and four acres—posts and four rails.
285		James Anderson				Sixty acres—with posts and four rails; and twenty acres with post and four rails, and part dog-leg fence.
286		Clement Cripe				One tenth of the eighty acres—post and four-rail fence completed; forty acres more in progress.
P. 236		Urbah Richard Hearn and J. Holmes Lucking	5 1 1	1	1	Forty acres—posts and four rails.
P. 237 238 and 239	Millbank	John Southam	1	1	1	One paddock of twenty-eight acres—with posts and four rails; and part posts and four rails; one paddock of four acres, with bank and ditch.
P. 212	Clareville	Henry Mildred				One acre and a half—with a four-rail fence. The fencing of four hundred and two acres in progress.
279		Isaac French				One hundred and thirty-four acres—with posts and four rails.
P. 238		Arthur Hardy	2	1	1	Two thirds of eighty acres—with posts and four rails.
302		Wm. Guard, servant to Mr. Miller				One hundred and thirty-four acres—with bank and ditch.
303 304 305 306 307 308	Stodley	William Pinkerton				Eighty acres—with posts and four rails.
311	Athelstone	A. J. Murray				None.
164	Springhill	James Masters and Price Masters				From the Torrens.
223		Joseph Johnson				Fifteen acres—with posts and three rails.
224		Thomas Fax				Fifteen acres—part with posts and three rails, part with bank, ditch, and posts and two rails.
222		Geo. Vening and others				Well, twelve feet deep, including four feet of good water; in wet seasons, the water rises to the surface.
220		Isaac Guly and others				Well, six feet deep, including four feet of water. Pond of fresh water.
10	Welwyn	J. Dunford and others				Well, four feet deep, including two feet of water.
P. 7		Samuel and Robert Mills				Three wells, each four feet deep, including two feet of water.
230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000						

(To be continued in our next)

## FACTS, FANCIES, AND RECOLLECTIONS.

"Fictional facts records."—S. H. B. R.

**FIR CHAM DAL VING.**—On the evening of that day, when Mozart appeared in the theatre in the box of Count Thun, he was greeted by the audience with three rounds of applause. During the representation of his "Figaro" this testimony of delight was repeated after every scene. The applause was the more gratifying to the author, "Figaro" had met with but indifferent success in Vienna. Through the ill offices of Salieri, the piece was badly cast and worse performed, so that Mozart had sworn never to write another opera for the Vienna.

Prolonged visits accompanied Mozart's earnings, as he drove back to the hotel; there he met his friends—the leader Streicher, Dussek, and the impresario Guarducci, who had ordered a splendid supper. Soon after came Bassi, Bonini, with his wife, and the lovely, spirited Saperetti. Much pleasant discourse on their art ensued, and sportive humour enlivened the report; their mirth, however, though it rose as the supper ended, and the champagne circulated freely, never passed the bounds of decorum.

In his festive humour, Mozart proved not so impenetrable to the questions of Bassi as he had been in the morning, but gave him a sketch of the part designed for him in the new opera, of which he showed him three acts completed. "Very good," Mozart answered Bassi; "but these are mere air, with deference, rather too insignificant for me."

"How?" asked the composer, looking at him with laughing eyes.

"I mean," answered Bassi, "that there is too little difficulty in them. They are all too easy."

"You think so?"

"Yes; exactly so, master. You shall write me some grand difficult songs, or give me some you have ready; eh, master, will you?"

"No!" replied Mozart, with his peculiar smile; "no, my good Bassi, that I will not!" Bassi's face visibly lengthened; but the master continued good-humouredly. "Look you, master! that the airs are not long, is true; but they are just as long as they ought to be, and neither more nor less. As to the great, too great estimates of which you complain, it signifies nothing. I am sure you will have enough to do if you sing them throughout as they should be sung."

"I hum!" mused Bassi.

"For example: sing me once this air," Bassi sang.

"And now?"

He went to the piano—Bassi followed him somewhat out of humour, and merely glancing at the notes, began hurriedly, and with not too gentle touch.

"Gently, gently!" cried Mozart, laughing, and stopping him; "not so fast, your bridge and steel! can you not wait and keep pace with my music? Where I have written notes, must you sing precisely, and pay no heed at all to force and piano?"

"No!" cried Bassi, who thought more of his love than of the wine, and revels in luxurious fantasy, doubling his enjoyment! In return, you—drink a glass of champagne—think upon your overture, and much more when it begins to sing in your ears, in the softest most aerial tones—piano—piano—crescendo—forte—piano—till at the last all rushes together in the loud wild jubilation—*that is what I mean!*"

And Bassi, animated by the exhortation of the master, sprang up, poured down a glass of champagne, snatched a kiss from the beautiful Saperetti, and began again with this time with such success that the whole company were electrified, and cheered the song with enthusiasm.

"Well," said Mozart, after Bassi had sung it; "well—said I not truly—good it not charmingly?"

Before he could prevent it, Bassi seized his hand, kissed it, and answered modestly, "I will do my best to have you satisfied with me!"

**ESQUERRE RECORDED.**—Another collection of these papers was, on Monday, the 2nd instant, disposed of by auction. Among many documents of considerable interest were an autograph receipt of Oliver Cromwell to a warrant for payment of his salary as pay-master to the King, and another showing him to have been in the service of Charles I. when Prince of Wales; two lists of books delivered in "for ye use of the prince his highness (Charles II.) and the Duke of York (1641)." The autograph of Nell Gwynn to a receipt for £1,300, "for support of herself and the Duke of St. Albans for one quarter of a year (1653)," fetched £110; autograph of Sir F. Lucy, the object of Shakespeare's well known epigram, £11; autograph of Sir Isaac Newton, £1; Sir C. Wren, £1; Sir C. Kneller, £1; Lord Rochester, the wit and poet, £1; Sir Dryden, the poet, £1; &c.

**THE FEMALE CAVALIER.**—RECAPSULE OF AQUITAIN, AFTERWARDS QUEEN OF OUR HENRY II.—The wise and excellent Abbot Suger, the chancellor of Louis VII., endeavored to prevail on his royal master to relinquish his mad expedition to Syria, assuring him that it would bring ruin on his country; but the fanaticism of the king was proof against his persuasions. However, the romantic idea of becoming a female crusader had got into the light head of Eleanor, his queen; and being at this time in the very flower of her youth and beauty, she swayed the King of France according to her will and pleasure. Suger gives us the description of the preparations Eleanor made for this campaign, which were deemed enough to rival those of the good old crusader who was so famous. If contemporary historians had not confirmed his evidence. When Queen Eleanor received the cross from St. Bernard at Vézelay, she directly put on the dress of an Amazon; and her husband, all arrayed in the same frizzy, mounted on horseback, and forming a lightly armed squadron, surrounded the queen when she appeared in public, calling themselves Queen Eleanor's body-guard. They practiced Amazonian exercises, and performed a thousand follies in public, to amuse their royal master's eyes. By the suggestion of their young queen, this band of Amazonians sent their unclean dishevelled hair to all the knights and nobles who had the good sense to keep out of this insane expedition. This ignominious must have the effect of shaming many wise men out of their better resolutions; and to such a degree was this main of the crusade carried, that, as St. Bernard himself said, whole villages were deserted by their male inhabitants, and the land left to be filled by women and children. Such fellow-soldiers as Queen Eleanor and her Amazonians were quite sufficient to disconcert the plans and impede the progress of the crusade; and though King Louis conducted himself with great ability and courage in his difficult enterprise, no crusader could construct the misfortune of being encircled with an army of female warriors.—*Miss Strickland's History of the English Queens.*

**ONE MILLION.**—Although this sum is constantly quoted, very few persons know who he was. His name was John Maffey, born in 1692. He wrote several dramatic pieces. He was dreadfully troubled with the gout, particularly in his right hand, which prevented him frequently from writing; and he was confined to his bed-room for two years; but, only all these trying circumstances, he maintained a cheerful temper, and gave to the world, about the year 1720, the book that bears the title of "Joe Miller's Jests."

Maffey wrote a portion of the popular farce called "The Two In One." Queen Caroline (wife of George IV.) when Princess of Wales, commanded a play to be performed for Maffey's benefit, and disposed of a great many tickets with her own hand in the drawing-room, and most of them were paid for in gold. So much for the author of "Joe Miller's Jests."

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## ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

**SPECULATIONS IN TEA.**—The state of the speculations in tea forms a topic of considerable interest in the city, purchases of an immense amount having accumulated a corresponding stock in a few hands, under the impression that the supply, and cause a much further advance in the price of the article. Besides the great capitalists who hold this stock, there exists a herd of smaller speculators, who buy and sell without touching stock of any kind, imitating the speculators of the Stock Exchange in making time bargains, and further in giving the technical name of "Cassette" to the article principally dealt in, which is the Company's coupon. Among the greater part of these the course of speculation has been for the rise, and hence may be imagined the dizzying which has spread among them on the receipt of the last news brought from China by the India Mail, and which, unless some upward movement intervenes, must necessarily lead to a large additional supply. On the existing prices without such addition, the speculators have already had a considerable effect. The demand for the arrival of the mail the price of "Tea Cassette" was 2s. 14d. on the day of the arrival the first fall was to 1s. 6d., afterwards to 1s. 6d., and it left off that day at 1s. 7d. On the following day, after having risen to 1s. 6d., it left off at 1s. 7d. In 7d. Some of the brokers anticipate that it will be much lower still, but others, with greater confidence, and with the knowledge that the great bulk of the supply is held by capitalists of great wealth and resources, who will not attempt to sell at the present reduction, predict that there will be a material recovery from the present depression. With this, however, we have no concern, the sole object being to give the prominent features of this as a remarkable piece of "city intelligence." The experienced brokers, who are to be depended on, say that the stock of tea in the country is not much under 50,000,000 lb., which is equal to about a year and a half's consumption, and hence it seems pretty clear, as a circumstance partly overlooked by the great bulk of the tea speculation, who could be to have been better informed, that notwithstanding its apparent stoppage of the trade, the importations of the article have been kept up at a rate not much inferior to that of a period of amicable relations with the Chinese.

Out of this, in the way of carriers at least, a splendid harvest has been reaped by the Americans. The difference between the above stock, which may appear to constitute the actual loss of the speculators, if forced to a sale by the inability to hold on, will be nearly 25 per cent., or about £1,250,000, but it is to be considered that only a portion of the purchases have been made at the high prices which preceded the arrival of the India Mail, and they have commenced at prices not much above the present decline, so that on a balance the parties may not be in so very disadvantageous a position, though they have differed opportunities of realizing to slip by them which may not return for a very long time.

The existing stock is not, of course, that of London alone, and indeed the whole Kingdom, though it estimated that nearly three-fourths is held in London, and in few hands, as before stated, of whose ability to sustain it no doubt is entertained. Among the smaller speculators, the makers of "time-bargains," much mischief is likely to occur, but of a nature not to be held out of that immediate concern, not to create any public interest whatever. The retail dealers of London are believed pretty generally to have kept themselves out of the vortex of speculation, and also to have avoided any large accumulation of stock, buying as it is termed, from hand to hand, under a different impression from that of the great speculators, and believing that the prices could not be maintained. The great question with the large holders now is whether the retail dealers will proceed to take in stock freely, or adhere to the same cautious policy, in the expectation of a still greater fall in prices.