Commissioners recommended that the duty on spirite should be reduced from 5s 6k, to 2s, the wine gallon (2s 4k), the Imperial gallon), and the Grarament wisely consented to act upon this recommendation.

The experience of Scotland is hardly less decisive as to this question. The excelstracy of the duty produced nearly the same effects there as in Ireland. Mr John Hay Forbes, formerly shortig-depute of Pertishire, those one of the Lords of Scient, natural in evidence before the Commissioners, that according to the best information be could obtain, the quantity of tilegally distribed spirits annually produced in the Highlands could not amount to less than two millions of gallons, in carrobration of this he stated, that in 1921, only 289,148 gailons were brought to the charge in the Highlands; and of them 234,000 gallons for the commission of the whole conserved assured, leaving only 18,000 gallons for the commission of the whole context a might have a seen as the commentation of the whole context, a maphy which, we are used assured, would hardly be sufficient for the demand of two moderately populous part-less. In a leaver of Captain Educes, of Teaminels, to the Commissioners, it is stated that at "Tais, where there are uporaris of tweety lifecased public houses, not one gallon hard been permitted from the legal distilleries for upowerless of mode context, the context of the banch trade of smuggling on the lower classes is most conjections, and increasing in an alarming degree, as evidenced by the multiplicity of crimes and by a degree of insubordination formerly late hower in this part of the constep. In acceptable part of the context, such as finathermone, Stratherarron, dec., the excite officers are now often deforced, and dare not attempt to do their duty; and smuggled whicky is soften carried to market assorted by orased mes, in deliance of the laws. In whore, the livit system is making propress in the Highlands of Scotlands. To arrest the professions advise of the Commissioners, re-heard the duties on Scotc

on Search to the same level as these on Irish whisky, and the consequence, were equally salutary.

The above extract we take to be absolutely conclusive; but what the present feeling of the English Government on the question of prohibitions is, may be gathered from the following observations of a Cabinet Minister—Mr Macaulay—in a recent debute (7th April) on the China question, "It was idle to expect," says the Minister, "that a contraband trade of this kind could be put down by a mere order, when it was found impossible in this country to prevent smuggling, notwithstanding the efficient means which were adopted for the purpose. No less than 630,000 gallens of brandy were smuggled into the country in the course of a year, and he believed that one-half the whole quantity of tobacco consumed was obtained by means of the contralant trade. Did honorable members imagine that a prohibitory order would be sufficient of itself to stop the trade in optun? Did they, then, know so little of the daving minds of men excited by a desire of gain? Or were they so little aware of the desire of the Chinese people to purchase that drug which, in the words of the Chinese functionary, was desert to them than life. Were those people so anxious to purchase the drug, and was the desire, with a profit of cent, per cent, before him, to be prevented by a paper signed Charles Elliot?"

We are confident that the Governor would beginte in measing a law not were timeouslible

drug, and was the dealer, with a profit of cent. per cent. before him, to be prevented by a paper signed Charles Elliot?"

We are confident that the Governor would hesistet in passing a law not merely impossible to be cuforced, but the inevitable effect of which is, to create a species of rural banditut, and to apread over the country gungs of samughers, accompanied by all the dreadful misery and crime which tilleit distillation has never yet been without. With a territory like Bouth Australia, of great extent and but little known, with mountain fastnesses, a few hours distant only from the capitul, admirably adapted for illicit distillation—with a small, and for the purpose of hunting down the traitie, a totally inefficient body of police—with the additional temptation of high duties om imported apirits—it is not to be expected—it is morally and physically impossible—that such a law can be successfully or advantageously maintained. Burely, under such circumstances, it would, at lenst, he prudent to page and consider the effect of engendering contempt for, or disregard of, legislative enacturents. We now advert to the itest view which, in his abdress to the Council, the Governor has taken of the proposed law. "It is of importance," his Excellency observes, "as a measure of mere financial economy. Experience has proved so fully in the sister colonies, that internal distillation most seriously diminishes the public revenue, that, basing their measures on this argument alone, the colonial legistatures of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, the act about to be read in the Council has been principally framed."

With regard to the ultimate financial economy of a measure which prohibits a country making

these, that of van Diemen's Land, the act about to be read in the Council has been principally framed."

With regard to the ultimate financial economy of a measure which prohibits a country making the fullest commercial use of its internal resources, we hold, and on the no slight suthernity of the author of the "Wealth of Nations," confirmed by every subsequent writer on the subject, that the doctrine is altogether unsound and illusory. We are unprepared to admit that what may be a very proper law in Van Diemen's Land or New South Wales furnishes an argument for its applicability to Bouth Australia. The peculier circumstances of the penal actilements—the dievent composition and character of their society, and of those orders of it especially, where the vice of drunkenness may be dangerous in the externe, and where, besides, there is a system of police which reaches every settler's hearth and is visible in every occupation—these eigennstances, we say, may afford some justification for the adoption of an injurious pranciple, as well as some power to ensure its working. But there is no similarity whatever—mothing to induce a comparison—between the people of South Australia, their habits, feelings, character, rights, and policeal privileges, and between those of the rettlements we have named. The coloniest of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land heve adopted those places with all the disadvantages. real privileges, and between those of the rettlements we have maned. The colonists of New
South Wales and Van Diement's Land have
adapted those places with all the dissivantages,
disabilities, and sestriction which their position,
as the grand penitentaries of Raghan, imposes
upon them. South Australia is the free and unfettered offset of the purent land, and her denizens
have neither left behind them those privileges
wise have neither left behind them those privileges
wise have their birthright, nor can they fairly or
preperly he mode subject to laws which are at
variance with the principles on which the general
legislation of the empire is based. The flovernor,
indeed, possesses the power to make such laws as
he may consides proper; but that this nower has
reference to laws in accordance with the constitution—with all acknowledged immunics of the
subject—with the freedom of trade and commerce,
is sufficiently proved by the fact that the Royal
Instructions direct that 'no measure of an everaretinary or manual clumracer shall be passed into
a law until ther Majesty's pleasure shall be taked
thereupon. That the Act we now object to in
of this description, can sorteely admit of doubt's
not the description, can be done flowerment.

We think we have now chower that, in a moral
point of view, nothing can be gained by the prehistories proposed, that if the province is unit
rently calculated to its a vince-growine, and winccon-ming country, it must also become a brandymaking country, it must also become a brandymaking country. The one cannot commercially
exist without the other.

In a tionnelial point of view, the question of

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF THE COUNTRY SECTIONS CULTIVATED, OR UPON WHICH LOCATIONS HAVE BEEN FORMED, WITHIN THE PROVINCE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—FOR THE YEAR 1840.

MOUNT BARKER DISTRICT, INCLUDING MR. SMILLIES, MR. HACK'S, AND THE ANGAS SURVEY.

No. OF	NAME	OF PLACE OR	NAME OF CULTIVATOR.	E	ė.	i i	AND I	NUPPLIED WITH WATER, AND NOW	EXTENT OF LAND ENCLOSED.	REMARKS PELATIVE TO CREEK LITEDIAGS, FIGH AS DWELLING.
SECTION.		улкм.		1		į	2		Anna Santi	HOUSES OF WOOLSHOLSES; YARDS, QUARRIES, REMEATION, ETC.
3200 neres Part of : Special Burvey.		nga Springs	John Barton tlack		4 3	E		6 By a chain of water holes, a ways full; by surface apring Holes, three feet deep, alway full; by water-holes, and chain of ponds, extensin about three miles; by severs aprings chase to the surface.	s dock—with posts and three s rails; one puddock of one a hundred acres — with posts g and three rails; one fifty-	the former only partially succeeded, in consequence of spreading over the soil; the latter produced about fifteen bushels per acre—a fair return, as it shoots up at once into ear. The whole of the above was tried on newly turned up sod. Settlers coming in to their farms too late for the autumn sowing may, by procuring apring-wheat seed, save the delay of waiting a year for their crops; the sowing of spring-wheat
							11			sheds, &c. blacksmiths' and wheelwrights' shops, &c. A dairy on section 3863, built of slabs; a dairy on section 3718, built
3856	Echu	inga Lodge	Thomas Corder	3		3 1	23		Forty acres—with posts and three and four rails.	of stone; a dwelling-house, and cheese-house, of slate. Wheat, sown in June and July, a very indifferent crop, the ground not having been sufficiently worked. Maize, planted in October, a partial crop. Potatos, planted in September and October, looking very well. A dwelling-house, but,
3803 389	4		Frederick Hodding	17	1	1	27	1	Fifty seres-with posts and three rails. Garden with posts and	dairy, stock-yard, &c., on this section.  Whent and outs, sown in August, destroyed by cattle. Potatos, planted in September, a very good crop. Four dwelling-
3725			George William Field .	10			1 3	l By a chain of ponds,	four rails.	houses, stock-yards, &c.  house, stock-yards, &c.  pretty fair crop, but very much smutted; four acres sown about the middle of April, a very good crop, say forty bushels per acre, and free from smut; two acres sown about the middle of August, a thin crop, but clean. Two acres of oats, sown in February, on a sandy soil, produced about twenty bushels per acre; eight acres sown in August, yielded about the same return. Maize, planted in September, looking remarkably well. Potatos, planted in the beginning and latter and progressions of the produced on the same of the september.
3833			William Mincham	.] [		1		From the surface.		the others. A siab dwelling-house, but, barn, stock-yard, &c. Crops very indifferent—too late put in. A dwelling-house.
8720 972	•		Joseph May		•	3	35	1 From a chain of ponds.	rails. Twenty-eight acres—with posts and three rails. Fifty acres in progress.	proved short in the straw, but well filled in the cur. Maige, planted in November, looking very well. Potatos, planted in October, promising remarkably well. Dwelling-house, barus,
3833			George Sanders	. 5	•	4	115	2	Twelve acres—with posts and four rails.	stock-yard, &c. Whent, sown in June and July, a light crop, any from fifteen to twenty bushels per acre, a good deal smutted. Outs, sown in September, an indifferent crop—seed of bad quality. Maine, sown in September, rather an indifferent crop. Po- tatos, planted in September, a very poor crop. Two dwelling-
3717	Burn	wath	Edward Philrox	.			1	From a chain of ponds.	Eighty acres with posts and	houses, barns, dairy, stock-yard, &c. A dwelling-house, three huts, a stone dairy, stock-yard, cow- sheds, &c.
3797 572			George Duthy				2	From a chain of ponds.	Thirty-five acres — with posts and three rails.	Wheat, sown about the latter end of September, a fair crop, but slightly smutted. Portates, planted in the beginning of November, looking well. A dwelling-house, buts for work- men, stock-yards, &c.
3696 340 3603 360 3603 360 3607 361 361 361 3618 361	1 doi	n vale					3	From a chain of ponds.	acres—with posts and three rails.	seed not dressed in any way, yielded a thin erop, much smutted; two acres sown in September, with undressed seed, produced a poor and smutted crop. Barley, sown in Sep- tember, yielded a middling crop. Cats, sown in the latter end of September, looking well. Poston, planted in the latter end of October, a poor crop, owing to the seed having been too long out into sets before being put into the ground. Dwelling-house, buts, dairy, sive stock-yands, &c.
4021 1 4017	Mou	nt Aruss	Robert Cock	•	3	3 4	1	From the Onkaparinga.	Seventy acres partly with posts and four rails, and partly with posts on end.	sown about the end of July, a middling crop, about one-fifth destroyed by smut; two neres sown in the end of August, produced a good crop, about one-eighth smatted. Berley, sown in the beginning of October (too late), a very thin crop, Oats, sown in the middle of August, a very fair crop. Maize, planted in September, looking well. Potatos, planted in the end of August and beginning of November, looking exceedingly well. Three dwelling-houses, stock-yard, &c.
§ 4017	Mous	nt Annan	Alez. and William Cock	. 1			**	From the Onkaparinga.	on end ; the whole in progress.	Wheat, sown late, a had crop. Potatos, planted in August, looking well. Three dwelling-houses, stock-yard, sheep-
4018	Oakb	ank	William Johnston				2	By the Onkaparings.	Seven acres partly with post- and four rails, and partly with kangaroo fence.	Wheat, sown in the end of August and beginning of October,
4019 402	•		John Beschenridge	. 3	1	*	1	By the Onkapuringa.	Ten acres—with stobs.	Wheat, sown in the latter end of September, a light crop, par- tially smutted. Onts, sown in the latter end of October, also a light crop. Potatos, planted in August, a fair crop. A pice dwelling-house, stock-yard, &c. Abundance of superior clay for bricks.
5000			John Kelly		-	1		Well, six feet deep, with three of water.		Tent dwelling-house, with wooden frame, &c. stock-jard, &c. Making bricks for a house.
4016	Court	ton	William Richardson	3	2		13	By the Onkaparings.	Thirty acres—with posts on cud.	Wheat, sown in the end of June, a telerable crop, rather smitted. Barley, sown in the end of July, a very bad crop, Puttos, planted in September and October, looking well,
420m	Ballys	danah	James Thomson	. 10	7 6		•	jesr.	e Forty-six peres — parily with posts on each, and parily with posts and three rails.	Wheat, sown in the latter end of May, and in June and July, a very light erop. Burley, sown in August, on lew and murshy ground, locking well. Postatos, date of planting unknown, an indifferent erop. Buildings—an inn and hotel, stock- yards, &c. four dwelling-homes.
j 4200			Thomas Henderson	. 24	3			tound.	two rails, and narrow paling, and partly with posts and	Wheat, sown in August, a very poor crop. Barley, sown at the same time (too late), also a poor crop. A pisé dwelling-
1 4200	weiri		William Owen	.1.	1	1.3	3	- tom the settings suroughou	The section will be seen to be se	planted in the haringing of Anguet Laching as and lands will

[To be continued in our next.]

principle in one which are an expertance of the superior is larger or properly in the continued on an exert.]

The forecasting of the engine is larger or the thin prove the property in the same is a societate to a will give no interest to the sample to the same property in the same is a societate to a will give no interest to the sample to extra the same in the sa

two craits, and paling, and partly with brushor temporary feare.

Wheat, sown in the end of August, a tolerable crop. Potatos, two rails, and paling, and partly with brushor temporary feares, planted in the middle of September, a very indifferent crop. A piec dwelling-house.

erop.

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