

Shipping Intelligence.

GEELONG.

ARRIVED.

February 18.—Aphrasia steamer, from Melbourne.  
Feb. 18.—Mary, cutter, from Melbourne—in ballast.

SAILED.

February 18.—Tasman, cutter, for Melbourne.  
Cargo, 10 bales wool to Brantmore, 4 bales wool to the B. J. 25 casks tallow to Parkfield.  
February 17.—Aphrasia steamer, for Melbourne.

VESSELS IN GEELONG HARBOUR DURING THE WEEK

Tropic barque, 883 tons, loading for London  
Cygnet, barque  
Alice, cutter  
Aphrasia, steamer  
Benjah Maiden, cutter  
Tasman, cutter  
Mary, cutter  
Governor La Trobe, cutter  
Dianna, schooner

MELBOURNE

ARRIVED.

February 16.—Hercule barque, Coltick, master, from Liverpool, 29th October. Passengers—Mrs Bell, Mr W. M. Bell (son of Bell and Buchanan), the two Misses Raleighs, Miss P. Kering, Mr R. Jamieson, Mr Stilling, Mr and Mrs Oswin, Miss Campbell, Mr Hulker and Mrs Pinn.

DEPARTED.

Feb. 15.—Joseph Crispis schooner, for Lanneston.

The Mail for London per Tropic will close on Monday next, the 21st inst.

CALENDAR.

Sun rises this day at 58 minutes past 5, and sets at 59 minutes past 6, mean time  
High Water this morning, 30 minutes past 1.  
New Moon, 22nd February, at 4 a.m.

Geelong Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1845

**MORE LABOR.**—Advices have been received in Geelong that the Lillias and Abeona are both on their way to this port, bringing from 80 to 90 Van Diemen's Land emigrants. They are hourly expected to arrive, so that settlers would do well to make a point of being in town to hire whatever servants they may require. It is not likely that so great a number will arrive at one time in future, so that the present is the best opportunity for settlers to complete their establishments.

The quorum of the District Council, which met on Thursday last, voted £150 to Mr. Bell for compensation. Will he ever get it?

Never!

Why?

Because the imbeciles who voted him the money had not sense enough to do so in a legal manner. We do not allude to the impropriety of the chairman making a motion, and moving an amendment to it; but to a blunder of still greater moment. It is this;—The Council cannot appropriate money in any other manner than by passing a bye-law, subject to the approval of the Governor; and a rate must be levied for the special purpose of such bye law.

Such is the procedure required by law; but even if any doubt could have existed on this point, they have set it at rest themselves. In the bye laws passed by the District Council, and confirmed by the Governor, the first section of No. 3 declares—

1 That all Rates or Assessments levied under the authority of any Bye Law of the said Council shall be entered on the books of the Council, and all amounts received shall be carried to an account for the purpose or purposes named in any such Bye Law, and shall be appropriated exclusively to the purpose or purposes specified and no other, and any surplus on such account remaining over and above the expenditure in each year, shall be carried forward in diminution of the rate for the same purpose for the following year.

Even supposing, then, that the District Council succeeds in levying under the bye-laws already passed, the money raised must be appropriated to the purposes named ("the payment of debts, and current expenses, and the carrying on necessary improvements"), and for no other purpose. It is evident that if there were a thousand pounds in the District Treasury to-morrow, not a single penny of it would Mr. Bell get. A bye-law must be passed, and a rate imposed, for the special purpose of raising the "rent;" and we can assure the Council that they will have to issue a goodly number of "Warrants of Distress and Sale," before the requisite amount will be obtained. But we suppose Messrs. Fisher and Haines will leave all this dirty work to their successors, that is, if the electors be so foolish as to return men who will do such work.

We repeat the assertion, and we do so with the greatest feeling of certainty, that Mr. Bell shall never touch a single farthing of the £150.

This point being settled, we are led to consider what effect these doings will have upon the efficiency and stability of the Council. We are afraid public confidence has received a shock which will not be overcome. The Council is doomed. The Council

has hitherto been barely tolerated. Henceforth it will be pointed at with the finger of scorn. If it were possible to carry out our views; we should say that the present Council should be abolished (the government paying its debts), and that a new Council, consisting of twice the number of members, should be formed in its stead. This is, of course, beyond the power of the community to bring about, so that they have no choice but to attempt the abolition of the Council, or to allow them to go on blundering as heretofore.

**THE STEAM MILL.**—A great part of the materials for the construction of the new flour mill, has been received in Geelong, so that there is a better prospect for the farmer, and more encouragement for vigorous exertion in ploughing and sowing. Mr Collins has also brought over the famous race-horse, Smolensko, but he will not be in proper training before the time of the Melbourne meeting.

**THE PRESS.**—It is reported, we know not with what degree of truth, that the proprietor of the Standard proposes transferring his operations to Geelong at the close of the present quarter, Melbourne no longer affording a sufficient sphere for his operations. We congratulate our Geelong friends on the prospect of such an addition as the Standard to their local press; it would be difficult to find another journal so well fitted to match the Advertiser in petty malignity and in addition to little sneaking falsehoods—Patriot.—[Bless us! can this be the production of our worthy friend, the sleek-headed alderman? Whether or not, we welcome the intelligence with pleasure. We have nothing to fear from competition, as we have always acted the same as if we had had opposition from the first; witness the fact that our advertising charges have been 25 per cent under the Melbourne scale during the last eighteen months. We should be as glad to have the Standard for a conditor as any other of our Melbourne brethren. ED. G. A.]

RURAL POLICE BENCHES.

The settlers in the neighbourhood of Mount William complain sadly of the want of a Police Bench. "Bolt-ing" is practised to such an extent on their stations, that they find it impossible to ensure the safety of their stock. The following fact alone will speak volumes: one Knowles, whilst under written agreement with Mr H. Wills, coolly "took up his bed and walked" to the next station, where he entered into another engagement! As Mr Wills, to prosecute, would have to ride 280 miles, leave his station in a measure unprotected, and his farming operations at a stand still, we can understand why settlers generally do not prosecute. But as they pay "smart money" to some extent, we beg to call the attention of the government to the subject.—(Communicated.)

**APPOINTMENT.**—His Excellency the Governor has appointed Alfred Taddy Thomson, of Yallappourra, Fiery Creek, of the district of Port Phillip, to be magistrate of the territory and its dependencies.

POLICE COURT. FEB. 13 h.

(COMMUNICATED)

**CHARGES AGAINST THE POUND-KEEPER.** For refusing to allow horses to be relieved on the 15th ult. on the usual bond being given as provided by the Act. Not guilty, case dismissed. (In this case the Clerk of the Bench appeared as a special pleader). 2nd. charge—for the same offence, on the 7th inst. The Pound-keeper pleaded guilty, admitting the fact. Case dismissed! (the Act leaves no discretion to magistrates). The next charge preferred was that no notice of the cattle impounded was posted up at the Pound in conformity with the 13th section. Mr Andrew Love, Jun., examined, stated that he was at the pound when Dr Thomson's cattle were impounded, and that there was then no notice of them posted up at the pound neither would he produce his pound-book. The Pound-keeper stated, that such a notice had been put up, but that it had been blown down, and could bring forward a witness to prove that such had been done. The case accordingly postponed that the pound-keeper might bring forward evidence in support of his statement.

15th FEBRUARY 1845

The charge of want of notice upon the Pound was this morning again proceeded with, and the remaining charges disposed of.

E. B. Addis, Esq., and Captain Fyans were the Magistrates present. The Pound-keeper in support of his statement that he had put up the notice had a little girl placed in the witness box, who in reply to the interrogations put to her by the Bench, stated that she was 13 years of age, and that she could read and write. The Pound-keeper, then proceeded

to put to her the following questions in rapid succession, without waiting for any answer except as to the first. "Don't you remember the second time Dr Thomson's cattle was brought to the pound? Did I not call you to bring me a light? Did you not see me sit down and write upon a piece of paper, and did you not see me put the same upon the pound?"

Mr Wallace, solicitor, on behalf of Dr Thomson, objected to such questions being put in such a manner, as they thereby instructed the witness what to say, when Captain Fyans replied that "he had nothing to do with that."

The same questions were again put, and in their order, and answered in the affirmative.

Cross examination.—That she did not read the contents of the piece of paper and did not now whether it contained a description of Doctor Thomson's cattle or not.

Mr Wallace moved that the pound-keeper be made to produce his pound book to ascertain whether and how the cattle were described in it—Not granted. (The Clerk of the Bench here interceding for the Pound-keeper by remarking that "here" was not the proper place to apply for it). Charge dismissed, Captain Fyans remarking that "the little girl's evidence was most satisfactory."

The next charge preferred was under the 4th section of the same act for improper feeding of the cattle impounded.

Corporal Brack, examined—stated that he resided at the Government Paddock, that the Pound-keeper was in the habit of sending down to the paddock for grass for the Pound; that he had never noticed any horses eating the kind of grass taken away; that his horse would not eat it; and that he never recollected seeing a load of hay or herbage at the Pound, and that if there had been he would likely have seen it.

Two soldiers were then called and examined on behalf of the Pound-keeper, who stated that they had seen the cattle fed and watered.

Cross-examination in their order.—The first stated, that he, at the request of the Pound-keeper, went down to the Government paddock, along with two other soldiers to cut grass; that they carried it up to the pound in bags; that they carried four or five bag-fulls; that when these were brought up to the pound there was plenty of other grass or herbage at the pound; he could not say whether there was a whole, half, or a quarter of a ton.

The other soldier on cross-examination confirmed the statement made by his brother in arms, as to the cutting of the grass, the number of bag-fulls cut and carried up to the pound; that the same was done at the request of the pound-keeper; he did so on Sunday; that the contents of these bags were then immediately given to the cattle in the pound; that the number of cattle then in the pound was about 26 head, and some horses; that there might be more grass at the pound than what they so delivered, but that he did not see any more. This charge was also dismissed, Captain Fyans remarking that the above charges could only have been made through malice.

The last charge was under the 9th Section for improper entries in the Pound Book. Mr Wallace did not press this charge, considering it of no use, since his application for the production of the Pound Book had not been granted.

**THE GEELONG ADVERTISER.**—Our Geelong contemporary, the Advertiser, concludes his account of the late dinner to Judge Jeffcott with the following:—"An uproar occurred when the toast of the press was proposed, Kerr, McCombie, and Cavenagh having all got up at once to reply to it. The affair ended in a fight, and that ended in Kerr being kicked down stairs." Perhaps having given thus much vent to his bile, our contemporary will now have the honesty to tell his readers, that saving and excepting that an uproar did take place, there is not a word of truth in his statement, either as regards the parties named, or as regards the final result. This is rather unfortunate, but it is the consequence of our contemporary's giving the Herald's statements as his own. Had it been said, that the Herald stated that such was the case, there would have been no harm done; for even at Geelong Mr Cavenagh's fame as a type of Ferdinand Mendez Pinto—that liar of the first magnitude, is sufficiently well known to render him harmless. Our contemporary is fond of having an occasional growl at our expense, and

he is perfectly welcome; but still, for decency's sake, it is desirable that the truth should be told.—Patriot. [We did not copy the obnoxious sentence from the Herald. It was our own. Although so prodigal of his "lying" epithets, our account is in no respect different from his own, except, in the single word "kicked." Now, we must admit, that on this point, we are by no means certain. The uproar lasted upwards of half an hour; and we cannot pretend to give an accurate description of the rounds fought. Neither can we tell whether the worthy Alderman was finally kicked, tripped, pushed, or knocked heels over head; but certain we are that he was mentally kicked by nine-tenths of the guests assembled.—ED. G. A.]

LATER ENGLISH NEWS.

By the Heroine, arrived at Melbourne, and the Herald and General Hewitt at Sydney, we have news up to the 4th November.

Parliament, which stood prorogued to the 10th of October, was still further prorogued to December 12th.

Her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by Prince Albert and suite, arrived at Windsor on the 3rd October from Scotland. The King of the French disembarked at Portsmouth, on Tuesday, the 8th, and after being feted at Windsor several days, embarked again at Dover on the following Tuesday. No sooner had the Royal visitor departed, than we find the Queen on the wing; the Isle of Wight being honored for a short time with her presence, and that of her Royal consort.

The new Royal Exchange was to be opened on the 28th October, when a general holiday for the citizens of London had been determined upon. Programmes of the procession and entertainments appear in the latest papers.

The Belgian Chambers was opened by the King in person on Tuesday, October 22. His Majesty was accompanied by the Queen and the two young princes, the Duke of Brabant and the Count of Flanders.

The King of Sweden was crowned September 23. Isabella of Spain opened the Cortes by a speech from the throne on the 10th of October, the anniversary of her birth.

The Duc D'Aumale, youngest son of the King of the French was to be married in November. It was said that all state prisoners were to be released. One exception was made—Prince Louis Napoleon Buonaparte—who it was said would be the only political state prisoner remaining in France.

Mrs Pritchard, wife of the British Consul at Tahiti, arrived, with her three daughters, in London, on the 8th of October.

Lady Heytesbury, wife of the Viceroy in Ireland, died at the Lodge, in Phoenix-park, on the 6th.

The Marquis of Donegal, died October 6th, in Ireland.

Mr David Solomons, who it will be remembered was elected an Alderman for the Ward of Portsoken, was rejected by the Court of Aldermen, in consequence of his declining to subscribe the declaration. On the same grounds Mr Solomons was rejected, after his election, nine years ago. Mr Sheriff Moon was a candidate for the vacant gown.

That which is most important to this colony, is the fact that at the wool sales, which terminated on the 10th of October, the prices for "fair to good flocks, realised the quotations of the preceding London sales." Some New South Wales hides sold at 3½d.

His Majesty Louis Philippe, accompanied by his son, the Duc de Montpensier, and their suite, arrived in the Gomer steamer at Portsmouth, about nine o'clock on Tuesday morning, October 8. Portsmouth, Oct. 8.—As soon as the steamer came to anchor, the Lords of the Admiralty went on board to pay their respects to His Majesty, who received them most graciously. Shortly afterwards the Mayor and Corporation of Portsmouth came on board, and, being ushered into the royal presence, were received with the greatest courtesy and kindness. After several addresses and replies in English had been made, his Majesty cordially shook hands with the members of the Corporation, and entering into familiar conversation with them, observed that he remembered many of the localities of Portsmouth since he had seen it last—forty years ago—mentioning the Point, the Sallyport, and the Fountain Hotel.

The first intimation of the near approach of the French monarch to

the palace of the English sovereign at Windsor, was by the firing of the cannon at Belvidere, near Virginia Water, which was distinctly heard in the town at a quarter before two o'clock. The Queen received her august visitor at the door of the grand entrance, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, and attended by the ladies of the court.

The meeting of the two most powerful sovereigns of Europe was extremely cordial and gratifying, the King of the French saluting her Majesty in a manner the most fond and affectionate.

Windsor, Thursday night, 10th Oct.—The King of the French, accompanied by her Majesty and Prince Albert, were out this morning at an early hour, walking on the slopes, and at nine o'clock his Majesty breakfasted in the private apartments. The royal children were also taking their accustomed airing within the grounds of the Castle.

His Majesty was occupied for nearly an hour after breakfast in giving audience to persons who had come down from London to wait upon him, and receive his orders. Among others was a gentleman from the house of Storr and Mortimer, who brought down some cases of rare and costly jewellery for the King's inspection, including a magnificent star of the order of the Garter, composed of large brilliants of the finest water, and valued at £40,000.

At 11 o'clock the char-a-banc, the gift of his Majesty to the Queen, was brought round from the royal stables to the state entrance opposite the guard chamber. It is an extremely elegant and commodious vehicle, capable of accommodating at least twelve persons.

The town of Windsor was in a state of more than usual excitement on Saturday last, in consequence of the expected arrival of the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City of London with an address to the King of the French. They left London at eleven o'clock, and at the Paddington terminus a special train was in waiting by which they were conveyed to Slough in half an hour. The Lord Mayor's state carriage, the state carriages of the Sheriff, and the private carriages of members of the Corporation were in waiting at the station, having been sent down previously, and within a very short time after the arrival at Slough the Lord Mayor entered his carriage and proceeded, followed by the other members of the deputation, towards Windsor.

After the dresses had been read and replied to, the Lord Mayor expressed a wish that his Majesty could have visited the citizens of London before his departure, the King replied:—"I assure you, that if I had time, etiquette should not interfere with my hearty wish, but my time is limited."

The King then bowed to the whole deputation, and, as they were leaving the room where he was, he again addressed the Lord Mayor, expressing his gratification at this manifestation of respect and approbation from the City of London, adding, that he trusted the Lord Mayor would allow his portrait to be taken, that he might place it in the palace at Versailles, to commemorate this, to him, most interesting occasion.

His Majesty Louis Philippe did not embark at Portsmouth on Monday last, as it was intended. The King left Windsor Castle about mid-day, accompanied by the Queen and Prince Albert, who had arranged to accompany the King in the royal yacht some distance at sea, and the royal party arrived at Portsmouth in due course; but after waiting there about three hours, and seeing no prospect of the abatement of the gale, his Majesty set out for London, and thence proceeded by the South-eastern Railway to Dover, where he arrived at a quarter past two o'clock on Tuesday. His Majesty retired to rest, at the Ship Hotel, at a quarter past five, and left Dover at eleven o'clock that morning for Calais, whence he proceeded direct to the Chateau d'Eu.

**ALLEGED COALITION OF O'CONNELL AND THE WHIGS.**—A report, on which we are disposed to place some reliance, and which is, indeed, in a great measure confirmed by Mr O'Connell's late manifesto from Derrynane, has reached us, that the Members of the remnant of the Irish Whigs, (including Sharman Crawford, Charlesmont, &c.) are at this moment occupied in arranging the terms on which they propose once more to sell themselves to Mr O'Connell. A formal declaration of their adhesion to the cause of federalism will, we are told, make its appearance in a few days, with the names of several of the most influential mem-