entire Colony. Therefore, the real question, is not the question as put by His the public being against the way or mode of taxation, and not as to whother the fund raised by such taxation shall be disposed of by them, or remain in the hands addition, or remain in the hands and mode of the Government.

In this there is something so provokand, that consequently it passed, by some means in the hands of persons willing to enthe fund raised by such taxation shall be disposed of by them, or remain in the hands and mode of the called you together at a season somewhat earlier than usual, in order that I may lay again an adequate return.

In this there is something so provokand, that consequently it passed, by some means ingly cool, that we can almost forgive the or other, into the hands of persons willing to enthe infliction which it throatens, for the sake of the assurance with which the intimatearlier than usual, in order that I may lay again an adequate return. EXCELLENCY—the protest on the part of and under controll of the Government.

Having disposed of this portion of His EXCELLENCY's speech, we come to the "considerations" which, before they reject the bills, His Excellency desires to press upon the attention of Council.

" So long," continues His Excellency, " as the expense of police, public buildings, roads, bridges, and other similar works, continue to be defrayed out of the general fund, there is a desire on the part of each district, to get for a desire on the part of each district to get in itself as large a share of that fund as possible; there is, in fact, a perpetual strike going on as there is, in fact, a perpetual strife going on as to which district shall get the most; each has consequently a tendency to be extravagant; and it requires the utmost firmness on the part of the central authority to prevent extravagance

throughout the whole.
"When, on the contrary, each town or district defrays its own expenses, it becomes the evident interest of each to avoid extravagance, and to spend no more of its own money than is disolutely necessary."

Never was there such a childish piece of reasoning, as that contained in the extract from His Excellency's " considerations," which we have just quoted. The argument, be it remembered, in the case, is one of His Excellency's own invention, bearing in no respect upon the real stands, simply for the purpose of shewing the absurdities and contradictions which are contrived to be heaped together, in so small a space. Here, as on a former octhe failure consists in the way in which the principle is applied. All that His Excel-CENCY says is undeniable. But he speaks in the present, instead of in the future tense. roads, and bridges, and other similar works be defrayed out of the general fund, there will be a desire on the part of each district to get for itself as large a share of the fund as possible; there will be in fact a perspectively as the content of the most a content of the fund as possible; there will be in fact a perspectively as the content of the fund as possible; there will be in fact a perspectively as the content of the fund as possible; there is in fact a perspectively as the most a content of the fund as possible; there is in fact a perspectively as the content of the content of the fund as possible; there is in fact a perspectively as the content of the content of the fund as possible; there will be a desired on the part of the fund as possible; there will be a desired on the part of the fund as possible; there will be a desired on the part of the fund as possible; there will be a desired on the part of the fund as possible; there will be a desired on the part of the fund as possible; there will be a desired on the part of the fund as possible; there will be a desired on the part of the fund as possible; there will be a desired on the part of the fund as possible; there will be a desired on the part of the fund as possible; there will be a desired on the part of the fund, there is a desired on the part of the fund, there is a desired on the part of the fund as possible; there will be a desired on the part of the fund as possible; there will be a desired on the part of the fund as possible; there will be a desired on the part of the fund as possible; there will be a desired on the part of the fund as possible; there will be a desired on the part of the fund as possible; there will be a desired on the part of the fund as possible; there will be a desired on the part of the fund as possible; there will be a desired on the part of the fund as possible; there will be a desired on the part of the fund as possible; there will be a desired on the part of the fund as possible; there will be a desired on the pa "If the expence of Police, public buildings, extravagant; and it will require the utmost firmness on the part of the central authority to prevent extravagance throughont the whole." This is the obvious reading of the passage—for what are the reading of the passage—for what are the first of the case? The Police and other facts of the case? The Police and other as large a share of the fund as possible,"or that, "there is a perpetual strife going

most"-or that "each district has a tondency to be extravagant,"-how, we by His Excellency the Governor, and how can they be as gravely swallowed by the Legislative Council, when they know that the districts, that is, the colonists, have as much to do with the management or controll of the general revenue of the Colony—as they have to do with the man in the moon. With a great deal of consideration, we manage to understand that His Excellency means to say, that if we which is as to the way or mode or taxation, and not as to the management or disposal of the funds, this being altogether a secondary and comparatively unimportant matter. The way or mode of taxation, involves a great constitutional principle, as well as considerations of pounds, shillings, and pence. The Governor may find it convenient to forget this, but the colonists will hold it in everlasting remembrance.

Following the ingenious process of reasoning by which His Excellency would substantiate his case, we arrive, in due course at the following point of the

argument:—
"It may, indeed be said that the Government is in possession of a revenue sufficient for all purposes; and that therefore the imposition of any new tax on the people is unnocessary. If this be the case, the proof of it will be a good reason for reducing taxes, and thereby lessening son for reducing taxes, and thereby lessening the income of Government; but it cannot, in my mind, be a reason why the people in any district, should not take the management of their local affairs into their own hands—Unless, indeed, they consider that the Government can manage them better, and more economically, than they can themselves, and therein differ from the opinion which I entertain on the

This, again, contains a specimen of the special-pleading, and contradictory argument, which are to be met with throughout the whole of His Excellency's speech. The proof of a sufficient Revenue is admitted, in the first instance, to be a good reason for reducing taxes, and thereby lessening the income of Government; "but, it cannot," continues His Ex-CELLENCY, "in my mind be a reason why the people in any district should not the Interest they bear.

The rise in the bounties on Immigration, rehands" means paying our own expensesand these expenses may form a very heavy

Councils, and it was necessary that he should be sworn in.
Mr. Merewether took the oath, which was admi-

have called you together at a season so nowhat earlier than usual, in order that I may lay again before you, in an amended shape, the Bills which I presented to the Council in 1849, but subsequently withdrew in order that I might seek the instructions of Her Majesty's Government on some points involved in them, respecting which a difference of opinion existed in the Colony Of these Bills, the one, to Authorise the Election of Directors of Police and Public Works, is nearly in the shape in which it was first presented; but, instead of the Bill to provide for the Incorporation of the principal Towns in the Colony by means of Charters, or Letters Patent, to be issued by the Queen, or by the Governor, if thereunto authorised by Her Majesty, two Bills are now prepared, by one of which, if passed into a law, the town of Sydney, and by the other, the town of Melbourne, will at once and without the issue of a Charter be incorporated. The additional experience which

have gained in the Colony since these mea-sures were first proposed has tended greatly to confirm me in the opinion that they are urgently quired. I do not seek to conceal from the Council, or from the Colony, that the adoption of them will be attended with some expense to the parties who are to have the benefit of them, but it does

ment for these or any other purposes, which do document necession of the poople. If, therefore, objects such as these are in any way to be provided for, the only question seems to me to be, whether the people of each tawn or district will snow the people of each town or district will spend their own money or still desire that the Governcasion, the general principle is correct, but the failure consists in the way in which the wish and the wish of the Colony that the Government shall continue to do so, you will of course reject the Bills; but before you decide on rejecting them I desire to press upon you the following considerations:

So long as the expense of Police, Public

be, in fact, a perpetual strife going on as to which district shall get the most; each has consequently a tent to which district shall get the most; each has consequently a tent to which district shall get the most; each has consequently a tent to be extravagant; and it requires the utmost firmness on the part of the central will consequently have a tendency to be authority to prevent extravagance throughout

When on the contrary, each Town or district When on the contrary, each Town or district the whole when on the contrary, each Town or defrays its own expanses it becomes the evident interest of each to avoid extravagance, and dent interest of each to avoid extravagance, and the evidence of its own money than is ab-

facts of the case? The Police and other expenses are paid out of the general-fund, but is the Colonists have not the fingering of one farthing of the said fund, how can it be said that "each district shows a desire to get the large a share of the fund as possible." my mind, be a reason why the people in any district, should not take the management of on as to which district shall get the thoir local affair not the own hands—Uncan manage them better, and more economi-cally, than they can themselves, and therein repeat, can these things be gravely spoken differ from the opinion which I entertain on the

subject.

I unhesitatingly declare that I have made. and daily continue to make great exertions to reduce the expenses of Government; and 1 once again entreat you to assist me in so doing,

whenever it may be possible without injury to the public interest.

I cannot hope, however, that the utmost degree of economy can enable me to meet, without assistance, the numerous demands which are hetween the Governor and the Colony, disposition to economy rather than to extra

vagance.
That the Government should pay a portion of the expense is also reasonable, since in the pro-sent state of the Celony it would not be expedient for the Government to allow the controll which it now exercises over the Police to pass

out of its own hands.

I am extremely happy in being able to an-Land, was in 1841, the largest over collecte i New South Wales; and that contrary to my expectations it exhibited a considerable increase even upon that of the year 1810. even upon that of the year 1810. nch a result, notwithstanding the depression under which many interests in the Colony have

laboured, is both gratifying and important.

The Land fund has, on the contrary, dwindled cossity. It is possible that cases may arise with the reference lands of district may only way in a remarkable degree -In the year 1840 t produced £316,000. in £99,000; and during the first quarter of the present year, it has yielded no more than £4,000 sum insufficient to pay the expenses charge-

a sun insufficient to pay the expenses charge-able on it, for the Survey Department, and the protection of the Aberigines, leaving of course nothing for Emigration.

For several years prior to 1810, the ordinary Revenue of the Colony was unequal to the ex-penditure charged upon it; and consequently it had to receive aid from the Land Fund. The contrary is now the case, and the Land Fund stands in need of assistance from the ordinary

me, in December last, to seek the advice of the Council as to the best way in which the engagements could be met which the Government had received one from the corretary of State, approximately the control of the advance of £3000 from the entered into for the importation of Emigration and accordingly have drawn on the Lords of the Treasury for the Amount advanced, by there to ropay. He would now lay before the Countries olony for the service of New Zealand; and which had already been prepared, and which were principally to continue in have followed the advice then tendered to me, and a mayo also issued dobentures to the amount of about £65,000; the redemption of these laid the following Bills on the table, which be Interest they bear.

coption of the sin know-mentioned as compared on Debentures, and a further one of perhaps £10,000 still to be paid in England.

An alarm was (perhaps not unnaturally) created in England during the course of the last

doubt, that for several years preceding 1840, aforesaid." capital was poured into the Colony faster than. or want of labour, it could be safely employed

The fatal facility of obtaining borrowed money, was greatly increased by the establishment of new Banking Companies with large capitals, (some of them furnished from England) which could only be employed in the discounting of Bills. The abundance of monoy thus created, gressive one, numbers were led to their ruin.

Council Chamber. May 10, 1842.

The Governor laid on table a Despatch from Lord STANLEY announcing the birth of the Prince of Wales, leaving it to some Member to move an

of a Committee to frame the address, and His Londship's Motion being seconded by Mr. JONES, the following Committee were nominated for that purpose.—The Bisnor, the Attor-NEY-GENERAL, Mr. BLAXLAND, Mr. H. MACARmen and Mr. Jones.

ead. "It will probably become my duty, in the course of the next Sission of Parliament, to submit a measure for the regulation of the sale minimum price of land in various localities will of course be anxiously considered; it will probably be deemed right on this head, to leave a con siderable discretionary power with the Governor from Capo Howe, along the north-west boundary of the Maneros district to the head of the durray, and thence along the Murray to the frontier of south Australia. 4. You will not fail to observe, that where the value of land has nounce to you that the ordinary Revenue of the Colony, by which I mean the whole of the Revenue exclusive of that derived from the Sale of be done to purchasors were that minimum lowered, with reference to land of equal quality, and in the same or an adjoin locality. You will therefore be particularly cautions not to lower the upset price of land mee fixed, unless upon the most obvious ne which the refuse lands of a district may only be saleable at a reduction of the original price; but even in this case unless under very peculiar circumstances, it will be better to allow them to remain unocupied until the cultivation of the neighbouring lands brings up their value, than break through the rule by lowering the upset price; and under no circumstances will you be justified in lowering it below the amount fixed by Act of Parliament, or by such order in Counil as Her Majesty may be advised from time to

time to issue."
The Despatches were laid on the Table, and ordered to be printed.

The Governor said, he had various Despatches to lay before the Council on a future day, which related to Bills he would have to

able Members.

His Excellency laid on the table the Blue

been nominated to fill the office of Clerk to the cause of it in New South Wales, was, I have no as well to the Mayor as to the officers only to be let, subject to the municipal

ingly cool, that we can almost forgive the condescension which announces that the "Council may assign and order payment" and so forth, is sufficiently entertaining but let the public notice what a fine field is opened therein for the imposition of species of Colonial property; and in the delusive hope that this rise would continue to be a property of the good town of Sydney. Let the public property of the good town of Sydney. Let the public property of the good town of Sydney. intolerable system of jobbing may be car-These speculations were at their height during the year 1830, and the greater part of 1840. They were first checked I bolieve, or the evil of them exposed by the discussions which took place in this Council on the proposed Insolvent Law in 1840, and the revulsion which has so grievously shaken the Calony, commenced about the end of October in that year, before even a single emigrant ship had arrived under or a single emigrant ship had arrived under the new Bounty Regulations of the 3rd March in the same year. The ilea, therefore, that seems partly to have prevailed in England, that an over issue of Bounty orders led to the com-moreial depression of the Colony, was clearly I the good town are all to be provided for; then with gas, which will require the purchase As the importatation of labourers must still of the Company's works, or, at least, will who are to have the benefit of them, but it does to the continue to be a matter of vical importance to continue to be a matter of vical importance to the colony. I purpose to revive the Immigration point out to you such obvious truths as, that considered almost as a standing one, and I shall public works cannot be carried on, nor can a police force be maintained, without expense; before the Committee, all the returns and other ment for these or any other purposes, which do documents necessary for the fullest clucidation of the subject.

As the importatation of Phothers must study of the Company's works, or, at least, with continue to be a matter of vical importance to throw into the hands of that body, a very profitable contract, seeing that we have considered almost as a standing one, and I shall due a fair and reasonable bargain; then before the Committee, all the returns and other come the formation and reasonable and roads; then the construction of the subject. Gontlemen, the Colony may possibly be exposed to further trials; but I feel confident that very useful and necessary, but, at the be they what they may, we shall surmount them same time exceedingly expensive; then all. With our energies directed to soher industry and the rivalvies laid aside which once divided our community with sections jealous of each other. New South Wales will maintain the Mayor, a Town-clerk, a Treasurer, a position which, by priority of settlement, she is entitled to hold in the regions of Australasia; and of the thousands whom the stream of imigration has borne to the Colony, provided only they be of active, moral, and industrious habits, none will have cause to regret that they have made it the land of their adoption.

Mayor, a Town-clerk, a Treasurer, a Surveyor, and such other officers as are necessary, all to be paid out of the Municipal fund, including expenses of collection and other et-cotors, before a single penny can be disbursed in aid of the wonderful improvements and alterations which this The accounts of the income and expenditure Bill of the Governor's is to offect in the of the Colony for the year 1841 will immediately be laid before you, and the estimates for 1843, as soon as they can be completed.

GEORGE GIPPS.

Bill of the Governous is to their in the various in the tide of our apparent prosperity? Look at our merchants doing business with diminished profits—and scarcely yet as-

His Excellencer then brought under the notice this valuation, of course, to be made by this is a time to inflict upon us the burof the Council, instructions he had received from the Corporation's Surveyor, for we do not den of odious and unnecessary taxation. the Secr tarret of State, for fixing the future minimun price of Crown Lands, and read the following extract from a Despatch which fully
explains Lord tarret's determination on this of land in the 'ustralian colonies generally, the annual average value of every house reason, than that Sir George in his wishand in that measure the question of the within the limit of Sydney, determined, of dom wills it. course, by the Corporation's Surveyor. Then there is to be an annual LIGHTING RATE, and a WATER RATE, all in proportion to the annual value of the house pressed upon me from every part of the Colony.
I do not propose to throw at once, on each district the whole expense of maintaining the Police, or of constructing Public works within the Police of the present I am constructing Public works within the present I am construction the pr it is better to vest the funds raised under such taxation in the hands of a municipal body for local purposes, than to leave them. In the 'hands and under the control of the Government—a point on which we are happy to agree with His Excellency, but which has nothing controll of the Government—a point on which we are happy to agree with His Excellency, but which has nothing whatever to do with the question at issue of the sun raised in th t may receive and expend the rents. will not consider yourself authorised to reduce generously-disposed people depart this life, the upset price below 29s; and, in speaking of and leave landed property to the Corporathat district, you will understand me to include and leave landed property to the Corporate) whole of the land bounded by a line drawn tion, it is invested with a power to act as Trustee for the said property—for charitable purposes. But, dearest and most enviable privilege of all—the Council may borrow money on the credit of the Corporation, by mortgage or otherwise, provided the money borrowed do not exceed three years average revenue of the Corporation, and provided that no sum be porrowed, which added to the previous of which it is very easy for His Excel- are we, that a municipal Corporation LENCY to contrive and calculate beforehand, but which we should be sorry to

Soriously-we are indignant at the this Bill, oven its minutest details, justice? Throughout the whole of its provisions, it bears the characteristic stamp of the adproving of the advance of £3000 from the their interests, on the part of a pinched and constitutional and so forth, to tax us with-penny-farthing, yet inordinately rangelous out our own consent. conveyed through Jury Law Amendment Bill—Bushranging Act—
Jury Law Amendment Bill—Banks Amendment Bill—Administration of Justice Act—
The New Zealand free import Duties Bill—
for supposing, that even the reasonable for supposing, that even the reasonable for supposing the reasonable for sup ply a lessening of the taxes. The income may even be increased. "Taking the content may be online increased. "Taking the local management of our affairs into our own hands" means paying bur own expenses. out of the revenues of the colony, with the ex- of such importance, as, the second reading of the ation, without controll and without limit, ception of the sum above-mentioned as being due. Bills will elicit the matured opinion of honour- will satisfy Sir George Gipps: and will satisfy Sir George Gipps; and against this we shall protest to the last.

rates. Now these rates must come out of somebody's pocket. The landlord must At thine, a girlish and a graceful age. either raise the rent upon his tenant; and Most fair and stately the world's In this there is something so provokeither raise the rent upon his tenant; and in this case the increased ront will meet the taxes,—or he must lower his rent, the tenant paying the taxes. Experience proves that the last-mentioned is inproved that the last-mentioned is inproved that the last-mentioned is input when approaching years shall steal apaco, With darkening shalow o'er thy sunny face, and this the last-mentioned is input the case. that the tenant can pay the same rent, much less an increased rent; low false and hollow the world's structures subject to taxation, that he paid when taxation was a thing-known only by name. Equally clear is it that the landlord, if he receives the same rent, must pay the taxes ont of its gross amount. The landlord. and not the tenant is, in all cases, the sufferer. Rents have already fallen, through the difficulties of the times. Admit of taxation, and they must fall still lower. These taxes come out of, and diminish the

profits of the landlord. And we say, let

the landlords look to it. They are warned

of the inevitable consequences of this Bill,

and if they neglect the warning lot the loss

We admit that a country cannot long

be upon their own heads.

support the expenses of government, without involving the necessity of taxation. We have already conceded the point, that municipal corporations are absolutely nocessary, at a certain stage of our social condition. But we protest against their introduction at this particular time-because they are attempted to be introduced at a very critical period of the Colony's of a government, which is already too needy and ombarrassed to be careful of us, of our interest, and of our convenience. Grant that the government is embarrassed -are we not equally embarrassed? Is not the colony at this moment trembling bonoath a shock, which its felt equally by our mercantile, by our grazing, and by our agricultural classes? Have we not experienced a most remarkable revulsion manner, not clearly set forth in the various dianses of this monstrous attempt at arbitrary and unconstitutional taxation.

It is true, indeed, that a faint sort of light is thrown upon the ways and means, by which the provisions of the Bill are to be readered of offoctive operation. For instance, a Town Kate is to be lovied from to time, as occasion may require," and for this purposo "an assessment is to the made of every building within the limits of the same, and the carry in the Bill. Next there is to be a helf-yearly town rate, to be called the contrary in the Bill. Next there is to be a helf-yearly town rate, to be called the manner aforesaid—that is to say, upon the nanual average value of every house reason, than that Sir George in the contrained of the town with her presence and when the limits of the same, beyond the limits allotted for location, shall be dishibled into so many districts, and that each diminished profits—and scarcedly yet as are reliabled into propose of universal the diminished profits—and scarcedly yet as are reliabled into so many districts, and that each diminished profits—and scarcedly yet as are reliabled into so many districts, and that each diminished profits—and scarcedly yet as are reliabled into so many districts, and that each diminished profits—and scarcedly yet as are reliabled into so many districts, and that the composition of the comprised of the comprised of the daughter of Dobbs; the mayor of the band of Foanny, and attack of the comprised of officery operation. For instance, a Town Rate and that the composition of the surface and the contrained of officery which and the correct of the worthy Dobbs, withholding his respectively. The worthy Dobbs, with a surface of all outgoings?—

It is true, indeed, that a faint sort of plots of each the mayor of officery which and the correct of the worthy Dobbs, with a surface of officery with a degree of officery with a degree of officery which and the certain districts, and that each diminished profits—and suitors for the hunde

If indeed it could be shown, that the Corporation Bill is a measure of immediate necessity, as far as our own wants are concerned, we should at once withdraw our protest, and exclaim with its warmest admirer-pass it by all means. But if the Colonists have done so long alienated crown lands, with which the town of Sydney abounds. But, is it to be imagined, that with a House of Assembly, some of the members of which would represent the landed property of Sydney—is it to be imagined we say, under these circumstances, that a Corporation Bill would be introduced much ess carried, which did NOT vest in the municipal authorities a sufficiency of town lands, with which to form a neuclus for the city fand? Undoubtedly no such thing would be attempted. The repreentire debt exceed the average amount of three years revenue, as above stated—all fond of taxing themselves, and right sure Bill would never pass through a properly constituted House of Assembly, except under the circumstances which we have have the Corporation depend upon already alluded to. Does it not then in the embarrassed, and, in our opinion, look like an attempt on the part of the almost hopeless condition of the country. GOVERNOR to pass his Bill through our present incompetent Council, and thus wholesale system of spoliation, evinced by deprive us of our sole chance of obtaining

taxed in every possible way—the Corporation may borrow money, if it can pro- will suffer seriously if this Bill be permitted cure it-but no assistance whatever is to to pass. We wish to excite them to opposiafforded by the government, Not a tion, merely for the purpose of wholesome be short wintever we take to ourselves out of the proceeds of self-taxation.

[To be Continued.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Persyre—His Escellancy the Goreno, the Checken Persyre—His Escellancy the Goreno, the Actory Corner, the Checken Persyre—Line Standards of the Proceeds of the Agriculture of the Actory Corner, the Checken Corner, the Checken Corner, the Actory Corner, the Checken Corner, th

SONNET.

THE THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE. THE MOOK CATALANI.

Who that saw Mr. Simmons, as The mock Catalani, could recognize in such a may count on a difference of 25 per cont. against mirth-exciting performance, the personations this market, which makes a fearful inread in the tor of Macbeth, Iago, and a host of desperately tragical characters, which it is that gentleman's misfortune occasionally to mis-represent? The laughable burlesque which Mr. Simuons presented to his which Mr. Simmons presented to his auditors—his grotesque appearance—his of the Colonial Bank and Loan Company.—The undersigned having received from the Directors of the above annued Company, propositions which they consider calculated to effect a satisfactory above all, his Italian aria—supremely about and ridiculous, yet abundantly above all these combined, fairly took the audience by surprise, and brought town a hearty and unreatenized officials.

Loan Company.—"Colonial Bank and Loan Company.—The undersigned having received from the Directors of the above annued Company, propositions which they consider calculated to effect a satisfactory above all, his Italian aria—supremely above all these combined, fairly took the audience by surprise, and brought down a hearty and unrestrained offusion Cummins." imes, Jan. 20. of merriment, such as the walls of the Programmen. By His Excellency Sir George

the rapture which the intelligence produces, has subsided a little, [remember this cas, has subsided a little, [remember this refers to a period when the rage for foreign singing was at its height] it is resolved by the mayor and Tibbs, the poet-laurente, that the distinguished visand of Cattle, intended to be slaughtered in the distinguished visand of Cattle, intended to be slaughtered in the distinguished visand of Cattle, intended to be slaughtered in the iter shall be received with all due honour. district of Paterson, under the Act of the The visitor arrives—is received in the Legislative Council, 5 William IV. No. I. least] and live happily for the rest of their

lives. The chief defect in this piece is the Our argument against a Corporation out of dute, and can never be appreciated

operative. We say that the Bill must either remain a dead letter, or that without a grant of town lands to aid in the formation of a fund, the amount of taxation, necessary to make the Bill operative, will be so grovious as seriously to injure and oppress the Colonists. It appears to us that the Governor, is conscious of this deficiency in the Bill, and therefore, that all austria vessels arriving items, and colorer, that all austria vessels and ports of the Danube as far as Galatz, the said ports of the Danube as f

Extract of a letter of Mesery. Scott, Hastings Extract of a letter of mesers. Scott, harmage Co., Liverpool, received per "Jane Goudie."

"Since our last circulars, of 14th and 15th October, 10,000 balos of wool were offered in London on the 11th November last, and the prices ruled about the same as those stated in the above circular; and although it is difficult to judge until the sale positively comes on, yet from the state of fairs in our manufacturing districts we should think that any wools, now But when approaching years shall steel apace, With darkoning shadow o'er thy sunny face, And dim thy loving eyes most tender light, Alas! the change—how clouded glooms the sky, Ilow false and hollow the world's structures prove,
Ilow false all vordure from the things we love—Oh! then, dear girl, indulge ne dreams of bliss, Nor hope what Heaven denies to such a world as this.

E.

The districts we should think that any wools, now brought forward, would hardly realise previous rates, We feel confident the trade in fish oil will go on increasing. Liverpool is an excellent market for its sale, and our prices are from £2 @ £3 per tun over the London rates at the present time; sperm is worth £05 per tun; black South ea whale, lat quality £30 @ to £31—2nd ditto £28—and 3rd ditto £26. In consequence of our market being bare at present, no recent sales have been made; but fully the above rates may be counted on. Australian groon hides carefully selected on. Australian groun hides carefully selected and properly salted are worth 4d & 5d per b. We have had none here for six manches. We have lind none liero for six months; the small thick hade is the most valued. At the last sales of New South Wales cedar, the prices ranged from 33d @ 5d, and would be lower now; what, between difference of measurement, and the allowance current here for cracks in the logs, you

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOAN COMPANY .- " Colonial Share Certificate

of merriment, such as the walls of the theatre have seldem witnessed. The theatre have seldem witnessed. The laughter and applause continued throughout the whole of Mr. Simmons's performance, and the cartain fell in the midst of satisfactory testimony as to the merits of this very amusing piece.

The plot of Catalani, which, by the way, is its least recommendation, may be told in a few words. William, a music-master, and Captain O'Leary, commanding the troops at Little Puddleton, are rival suitors for the hand of Fanny, forming him that Catalani intends honor- of colonization, until a more definite boundary ing the town with her presence, and when shall be determined on that side. Given under the rapture which the intelligence produ-

most flattering manner—enchants the Twenty-Fiv & Pounds Reward.—Whereas fifty whole town with her condescension, and after receiving a most respectful salute, on bonded knee, from Dobbs and O'Leary, master-General, which, from their several supthe shan Cutalani throws off his discressiptions, were evidently brought to the the sham Catalani throws off his discarrent of the sham appears as the music-master, Colony by the ship Champion, and which vesse guise and appears as the music-master, sons by whom these letters have been conscaled until the present time, and by whom they have now been left in so exposed a place.

The chief defect in this piece is the complete want of association, in the minds of the audience, between the comic humour of the dialogue, and the thing which it is meant to burlesque. Probably not ten persons out of those present, on its first and second representation, had ever seen Catalani, and certainly the number of those conversant with Italian singing was not in the majority. For this reason the unrestrained rapture of Dobbs and the poet-laureate, at the prospect of a visit from the distinguished ORDER IN COUNCIL.—His Excellency the Gopoors and the poor-laureate, at the pros-in a treaty of commerce and navigation be-tween Her Majesty and the Emperor of Austria, cantatrice, was not understood;—and com-prising, as it does, a great portion of the prising, as it does, a great portion of the carlier part of the dialogue, it was found to be insufferably flat and tiresome. The author, if he expect his performance to be thoroughly successful, must omit, or at least curtail the three first scenes, and permit Catalani to come upon the stage a little earlier than she is allowed to do.

The satire of the piece, in respect of ty Kinz William the Fourth, for Her Majesty, The satire of the piece, in respect of the third and lourth of Her Majesty. Italian singing, is both out of place and out of date, and can never be appreciated by those who are not convergent with the ministration of Sir George Gipps. It exhibits, on every point, a desire and a determination to oppress the colonists in every way, without the slightest consideration for their interests, on the part of a pinched and penny-farthing, yet inordinately rapacious government. The possessors of the landed property of Sydney, are to be taxed in every possible way—the Corporation may borrow money, if it can prowill suffer seriously if this Bill be permitted to pass. We wish to excite them to opposite them, merely for the purpose of wholesome delay. Can the Colony—or rather can the town of Sydney, afford at this particular time, the exponses of a municipal Corporation? We say that it cannot afford. It cannot afford the original song and chorus, "Cata-