

Corporation Bill. "When you again introduce these bills, I wish you, says Lord John, to allow them to be formally reported, rather than merely to be read."

This fact partially explains the reason why it is that His Excellency is so very liberal of promises, provided he can get the Corporation Bill passed through the Council. It is, indeed, most amusing to notice how the Governor endeavours to show his opinions in accordance with what he believes, or affects to believe to be the popular feeling.

Whatsoever opinion may exist as to the deplorable profits of Wool-growing—and as to whether those profits will ever attain their former extravagant height—we pass over these disputable points, and as unnecessary to the question at present in hand.

Seeing then the peculiar position of His Excellency the Governor, with respect to the Corporation Bill, it remains to be shown how far such a circumstance may be made to benefit the Colony—by aiding or bringing about a rejection of the Bill in question.

A FURTHER ARGUMENT AGAINST THE CORPORATION BILL, ADDRESSED TO THE LANDED PROPRIETARY OF THE COLONY. In the prosecution of a great public duty, the writer for the Press must appeal, on some occasion or other, to the hopes, fears, passions and prejudices, which influence, more or less, the mass of mankind; but, on all occasions, if he resolved upon success, he must appeal to the known and settled INTERESTS of the parties, whom he would rouse, for their own sakes, into vigorous and determined action.

LOSS OF THE "ELIZA ANN," AND SEVEN PERSONS DROWNED! We regret to state, that a most distressing accident took place in our River, yesterday evening, by which several families in our immediate neighbourhood, are thrown into the deepest state of affliction. It appears that, as the vessel alluded to, a small schooner of about forty or fifty tons, was returning from a pleasure excursion in the harbour, with a party on board, consisting of sixteen persons, and just as she had crossed Pinchgut, a sudden squall laid her on her beam ends, when, miraculously, she instantly sunk. Fortunately, one of the seamen managed to get into the boat which was towing her, and owing to his presence of mind,

portion of whom is attached to the Government, by the powerful but improper exertions of others. That demonstration, however, or rather its more being made against the Police and Public Works Bill, the nature and tendency of which are obviously most unjust and oppressive towards the country districts generally, and most particularly those which produce no article of colonial export. The feeling against this Bill, is so strong an universal, and one of our contemporary writers has stepped forward with such an able and determined front of opposition, that we can safely leave it, in the almost absolute certainty of its rejection. Not so, however, with the Municipal Corporation Bill. On that measure, we have appealed to the LANDLORDS of Sydney. We have shown you how far their interests are concerned upon this Bill, and to what an extent they will suffer beneath the weight of an excessive taxation—and the result of this appeal is yet to appear. It is true, that popular feeling is so far excited by the agitation of the press, that a definite position against the measure has been prepared, and is published by one or two of our contemporaries, but this position is said to emanate from a gentleman who is not a member of Council, and however well intended, it is likely to prove of no real value or effect. We wish to secure the assistance of Mr. JAMES MACARTHUR, and the country districts, of which he is the representative, and we shall be most respectfully do so, by showing that the Municipal Corporation Bill is prejudicial, not merely to the interests of the Sydney landholders, but, that it is likely to interfere most materially with the interests of the Landed Proprietors of the Colony.

Whatsoever opinion may exist as to the deplorable profits of Wool-growing—and as to whether those profits will ever attain their former extravagant height—we pass over these disputable points, and as unnecessary to the question at present in hand. We are content to take the acknowledged doctrine of the Wool-growers, and their organs, that a constant influx of immigrant labour, is to be had at a reasonable cost, is absolutely necessary to the profitable conduct of their business. Without a requisite supply of labour, it is obviously impossible to manage their agricultural operations, and to have a reasonable rate, or the profits of their business are still further encroached upon by the increased expense of production. In a word, the INTERESTS of the Landed Proprietors of this Colony require a constant supply of cheap immigrant labour.

Now, with a knowledge of the preceding facts, let us consider the operation of the Municipal Bill—presuming it to be passed in due form by our present incompetent Council. This Bill provides not merely for POLICE EXPENSES, but it provides also, and chiefly, for the construction of public works, for the formation and repair of streets and roads, for the making of sewers, drains, and water-courses—ALL OF WHICH WILL REQUIRE THE EMPLOYMENT OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF IMMIGRANT LABOUR IN THE TOWN OF SYDNEY—and thus divert it from its more legitimate employment in the COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

This is the point, on which the passing of the Municipal Corporation Bill threatens to affect, in a most serious manner, the interests of the landed Proprietors of the Colony. This Bill, in the course of its natural and unavoidable operation, will create a new and a formidable competitor, not merely for the employment of immigrant labour, but for its EMPLOYMENT IN THE TOWN OF SYDNEY. Already has it been urged by the organs of the body to whom we address ourselves, that there is a strong and a daily-increasing disinclination on the part of immigrants to disperse themselves throughout the territory, and to banish themselves, beyond the limit of civilisation, to the distant stations of our great Proprietors. And this note has been made use of by our particular journal, in support of an argument for the re-introduction of convict labour, and its assignment to private service. Because, said the journal in question, we cannot induce free labourers to go beyond the boundaries, without an increase of wages great in excess of our means, let us have convict labour which can be sent hither or thence, as we please. But what a ruinous and short-sighted policy is this—and how grossly incompetent are the advocates of such a body as the landed Proprietors of the Colony—when they fail to perceive that in the provisions of the Municipal Corporation Bill, are contained the certain and absolute means of concentrating within the town of Sydney, and within all other towns to which Corporations may be granted, the very labour on which the prosperity of the country districts absolutely depends! The chances are a thousand to one against the re-introduction of Convict labour into the Colony, and we have the best authority for believing, that its assignment to private service is not likely to be again attempted. With their sole dependence upon Immigrant labour, which is necessarily uncertain in quantity, and irregular in supply, what an act of deliberate suicide will it be, if the landed Proprietors of this Colony permit the Bill for a Municipal Corporation to pass the Council, knowing that it contains the germ of a principle, which, if called into existence, will operate at once, and very seriously to their common disadvantage?

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slight out of the number were saved. As far as we have been able to learn, the following are the parties who met so unhappily, a wretched grave:—Two Miss Crawford's, of Jamison-street; Miss E. Gausson; and her daughter, Miss F. Gausson; of Mr. F. Gausson; Miss Alice Cook.

The schooner Lady Leigh, from Port Nicholson, was coming up at the time, but, owing to the sudden darkness, she could not render them any assistance. Mr. Moore, of the Revenue Cutter, having observed the accident pulled immediately to the spot, and by his timely presence saved the remainder of the party. There were too many in the small boat, to which they took refuge, and all in probability had not rendered such prompt assistance not one would have been saved. Mrs. Gausson was picked up with the child in her arms. Dr. McKellar was up with them the greater part of the night, and from his well known professional skill we have no doubt that they will be convalescent in a day or two.

WEDNESDAY, NOON.—Since writing the above we have heard that the body of Miss Smith has been found, and we are happy to add that Mrs. Gausson is rapidly recovering.

TO MY BELOVED. Come ye maidens! come ye maidens! Wreaths to deck my lover's hair,—Bring ye summer's rosy roses, Where Eros's glowing tapers, Bring the blue-eyed violet, With the dew of morning wet,—Lilies bring with smiling eyes, Pale and white as driven snow,—Bring the odorous carnation, Emblem of undying passion,—Bring the all, and wreaths them there, In his brightly-clustering hair. Now then that your task is done—Mark the fragrant flowers on by one—See a softer red than roses, On my beauty's cheek reposes,—Mark her softly beaming eye,—Thence the violet still its dye,—Note her gently moving lip,—See what flowers do those cheeks,—While the lily's stainless glow, Rivalled by her spotless brow, Fades with envy and despair, At the pueril thine there? Vain your task, and vain your toil—Leave your flowers to the soil—By the parent stem restore them,—Ere the hues of death come o'er them,—Charm in these, love, can I see, When all their beauties meet in thee?

THE THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE. MASSINGER'S play of a "New Way to pay Old Debts," was produced at this theatre on Monday, the part of Sir Giles Overreach being sustained by Mr. Nesbitt.

As this is a first performance, it is not in accordance with our critical rule to bestow a lengthened notice upon Mr. Nesbitt's acting, at present. We shall wait awhile, and give the actor fair play. The defects in a first performance may be avoided in a subsequent representation of the character; and, as the object of our critical writing is to ascertain the exact standing to which Mr. Nesbitt is entitled, we shall not commit ourselves by a premature opinion, as to his merits or defects, in this particular character. The farce of the Irish Tutor wound up the evening's entertainments, in which Mr. SIMMONS and Mr. KNOWLES were sufficiently amusing.

It is manifestly impossible that the conductors of this journal, on account of an argument with the Sydney Gazette. The experience which they have already had of the manner in which the literary department of that paper is managed, forms to the educated reader a sufficient apology for their silence. Equally impossible is it that they can notice the personalities into which the Gazette betrays itself. Unless in their controversies with that journal, they can safely anticipate the language and the usage which one gentleman adopts towards another, they are confident that the course which recommends most to their own honour, is to decline all chances of controversy with a paper, which exchanges the courtesies of critical writing, for the low and vulgar composition, only to be found in the Sydney Gazette.

There is one passage, however, in the Gazette's article, to which, indeed, no reply is necessary, but which may very properly be set in juxtaposition with the remarks on Mr. Nesbitt's performance of the 27th April. The public will judge for themselves, as to what extent of VITUPERATION has characterized the critical writing in this paper, in respect of Mr. Nesbitt's dramatic capabilities. And a comparison of the subsequent extracts, both from this journal and from the Gazette, will not merely test the pretensions of the several critics, but will show how far the Gazette has adopted the opinions expressed herein, before its article of yesterday—a proceeding which would be taken as the highest compliment from any other quarter, than the particular quarter whence it now proceeds.

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the north-west end, which did very serious damage not only in Hobart Town and the neighbourhood but also at Pittwater and the adjacent districts. It bubbles in the evening with a considerable fall of rain, but wholly inadequate to the wants of the agriculturists by the country districts. There is some probability of a favourable change for the next fortnight at 20.4, and the night has been stormy and rainy. The temperature continues unusually high, the average of the week of the thermometer at noon in the shades having been 65. The oldest inhabitants, from upwards of a quarter of a century ago that a complete change has taken place in the atmospheric phenomena of the island. For abundant rain we have continued drought with heavy gales, adding to the parched state of the country.

PORT PHILLIP.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—Mr. Power sold on Saturday last the remaining portion of the stores of Messrs. Thomas, Enasco and James, amounting to about £1000. SALES OF CATTLE.—Mr. Atkinson sold on Saturday last a number of cattle, consisting of about 100 head, at £3 10s. c.

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On the three first grounds the Commissioned officers recommended the immediate establishment of a colony at the Falklands. Lord John Russell referred the report to the Lords of the Treasury, with a request that they would sanction the necessary expenditure. The Lords of the Treasury, on the 27th April, 1841, resolved that the necessary expenditure should be £200,000, and that the necessary appointments should also be made. It will be seen that the salaries are fixed upon the lowest scale of that retrenchment which the Tory government have been so urgent in their demands for the abolition of the transportation system here in New South Wales.

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