slightest consequence to the argument, whether Sir Gronge's £57,000 be an excess of general revenue over expenditure, or whether it arise out of the special revenue of the Colony. The vernment of the four preceding years had in hand £250,000, besides and in addition to the general revenue of the Colony, whatever that amount might be. Sir GEORGE, at the close of 1841. has only £57,000in hand, besides and in addition to the general revenue of the Colony. The land fund—the special revenue—that is, schence the expenses of Police and Gaols were drawn, has now become s dead letter, and on this view of the case the public will see how it is that the Government is embarrassed, and why it is that TAXATION BILLS are necessary to relieve its embarrasments. To put the matter in the plainest shape \_up to the 31st Dec. 1841, Sir GEORGE had two revenues—and now he has but one, which fact, as a means of determining the question of embarrassment, is worth a dozen of the longest speeches that His EXCELLENCY ever perpetrated.

THE GONDOLIER. Where Venice stately towers appear. And rears Saint Mark its ancient height-There rows the pensive Gondolier. Keneath the moon's uncertain light-And though extinguished sleep the fires. Which warmed her sons in earlier days,— Though spent the soul which in their sires, Flashed with a thousand glorious rays; Yet still as if to keep alive The body—when he soul bath fled— To bid some part at least survive—

When all the nobler part is dead;

Winds the canal its slow career.
There 'neath the pale moon's trembling bean

Still where in one unbroken stream.

Sings the Venetian Gondolier. SONG.

This is the hour-when balmy sleep. All in its soft embrace retains, Save those who Love's sweet vigils keep, Or mourn with unrequited pains ;— This is the hour—when sparkling eyes, Beam kindly from the latticed height, When lover's yows, and lover's sight, Intrude upon the silent night :-Then bound Gondola o'er the tide, And bear mo to my loved one's side.

This is the hour-when rosy lips, Look lovelier 'neath the moon's pale bean When beauty's gentle eyes cclipse, The envious stars which faintly gleam. This is the hour—to me most dear, Since she who holds this captive heart, Awaits her faithful Gondolier-From him and love no more to part ;-Then hound, Gondola, o'er the tide, And bear me to my loved one's side.

This is the hour-I know it well, Sairt Mark's broad shadow glooms the wave And hark !- I hear the vesper boll-Then haste-my plighted word to save, Where yonder turret rears its head-Where shines the trembling light afar,-'Tis there thy master's heart hath fled. Be that, my boat, our guiding star ;-Haste, haste, Gondola, o'er the tide. Quick, bear me to my leved one's side.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8.

Passent :- The Governor, the Chief Justice, the Commander of the Forces, the Colonial of Customs, the Auditor General, Mr. Camp-bell, Mr. Berry, Mr. Jones, Mr. Blaxland, Mr. H. Macarthur, Sir John Jamison, and Mr. James Macarthur. This day having been fixed for the second

reading of the Bill to Incorporate the Town of ample opportunity for doing so, when the several clauses of the Bill should be brought inder their consideration, and he would morely move that the petition be read.

The Colonial Secretary seconded the mo-

tion which was carried, and the petition was read by the Clerk of the Council. There were upwards of one thousand names appended to it. . JAMES MAGARTHUR moved that the peti tion which had just been road be received; he stated that he did not take precisely the same views as the petitioners on many of the questions set forth in the petition, but he was prepared to give his best support to the principle which they alleged to be their chief objection to the Bill. There were many points on which he differed with the petitionors—pamely—blaming former Governments, and the present, for not baving done more than they had done for the town; he thought on the contrary, that too large a portion of the Government resources had been expended in improvements in Sydney. Neither did he agree with the petitioners in the demands they made as to the Magistracy; he clausecould not imagine a better precedent to go by than the English Act, and according to that, the Mayor was the only municipal officer who was a magistrate ex officio. It was an error to appointing Magistrates, and whatever were the Country was concerned, he had no hesitation in stating that if such a power was vested in the authorities of this Colony, it would be attended he should reserve his opinion for another oppor-tunity, and concluded by moving that the peti-

The Auniton General seconded the motion. which was carried and ordered to be laid on the

Mr. Johns, rose to present a petition on the elition was respectfully worded and although the petitioners did ask for more than His Exellency and the Council would perhaps feel inched to give them, yet they were ready to execut a Corporation at the hands of the Counand prayed that after certain amondments had been made, His Excellency and the Coun-til would be pleased to pass the Bill into a law. hey did not deny the right of the Council to such a Bill: on the contrary they asked or it; he would therefore now move that it be

The ATTORNEY GENERAL seconded the motion hich was carried—read by the Clerk of the Council, and received. The Attorney General dwelt at some length on the difference of the two petitions, and exposed the fallacy of reasoning in the one presented by Mr. Macar-thur, wherein the power of the Council to pass the Bill was altogether denied, and in the very me clause, the petitioners prayed the Counci Another part of the prayer of the petition reated to the franchise; on this point he particularly wished to be understood; he dissented llogether from the £10 franchise; he liked plarity as well as most men: but no love of opalarity should ever induce him to give his went to any thing which he did not think concive to the public interests. He did not aplove of a £10 franchise, it would indeed be g more or less than universal suffrage; and if it was regarded at home as but a doubtful

he would not tax those who were not allowed to vote; and in his opinion, the basis of assessment should be higher than £10. He would conclude by reiterating the request he had before urged upon his Excellency, to give all he could. and what he could not give of himself, to recom mend that it should be granted by higher powers.
The Governor said that unless the honorable nember who had presented the petition intended to make any specific motion on the subject, he would put the question to the Council. Before doing so, however, he would say a few words a to the petition itself. The petitioners wished to have a Bill similar to the English Act, and so they had. The only deviations he had made from the English act were on the side of liberality; every deviation which he had made from the English Act was in favour of the Sydney Corporation; the only exception was as to the nt of franchise, and the Council, and not he, had made this alteration. They also wished to have the tolls and wharfage duties, and varions fees. As to the fees there would be little difficulty; but with respect to the tolls, if it meant the turnpikes on the Parramatta and Liverpool Roads, there he must hesitate; if the Corporation took these tolls they must take the roads with them As to the wharfage there would also be some difficulty; and he could not see that the Corporation could claim these duties. ing to appoint extra officers at these wharfs. As to carters, porters, and licenses they were already given to the Corporation in the police fees; and as to the auctioneer's licenses, ad passed a Bill, giving land to officers of the Ordnance; and it was asked why, having done in the Municipal Act of 1836, and in the Ordinance; and it was asked why, having done in the Municipal Act of 1836, and in the this, they could not give lands to the Corporation? He had before repeatedly denied that the lit did appear to him, that by proceeding direct bound have allowed any such measure to pass the Council to incorporate the towns of the country, for he believed the public were allowed any such measure to pass the Sydnoy and Melbourne, the Council was asCouncil. The Bill which had been adverted to and such measure to pass the Council was assuch measure to pass the country. It was the Council was assuch measure to pass the country to be believed the public were unanimously opposed to the Bill, had refused to pass it.

I'm Yourg Measure and the the country was merely to give a them by the Council was asto pass it. which passed the Council, was merely to give either by the Crown or Parliament He was the Ordnance Officers legal possession of lands, of which they were already in possession. The Bill was merely passed to give them that control, it did not give them one acre of land, and the proposed to place the Sydney Corporation on Her Majesty. Upon this subject he would refer precisely the same footing, to enable them to hold land whether they purchased it or had it it said that all private and many public bills given them; it had been asserted that valuable ands had been given to the Ordnance in order that by selling them, funds might be raised for forth: but this, as before, he must most emphatically deny. It was the business of the frome Government to provide detences and tor-tifications for her colonies, and large sums were we were building barracks in exchange for the cellency there has been a change of ministry, land in George-street, that the Home Govern-

ment did not provide their defences, and fortifitions, and barracks. He had already expressed his willingness to give land for a Guildhall, and oe fulfilled. He had been asked why he did reading of the fill to incorporate the flown of the Governor's restricted spin and an again. Count they suppose that they would attempt the petition, which he had presented at the forman, he had no objection, if it were particularly views as in G. Gipps — could they always mer sitting of the Council, but which had been desired to give the same sort of security as he expect to have a Governor who would withdrawn for the purpose of having the signa had spoken of with respect to Hyde Park, but take no advantage of the power which He would not make any remarks on the merits now, as in the case of the honourable member He would ask His Excellency to suppose that of the questions stated in the petition, as there | who wanted to erect a statue the other day, was | the Conservative Government should refuse to

> entirely to the Council. The order of the day for the second reading

> of the Executive : at all events the matter might

easily be settled now, and he should leave it

of the Municipal Corporation Bill being called and the question having been put on the first Mr. James Macanthun said, that often as he stood in need of the indulgence of the Council, he had never stood in need of a greater measure of that indulgence than on this occas suppose that a Town Council had the power of and he could assure the Council that he felt fully the responsibility which he incurred in risnerits of this question so far as the Mother ing to offer the objections which he was about to offer to the principle of the Bill then under the consideration of the Council. In the first his willingness to reduce the Police if it were place he would address himself to some obser- the wish of the Council; but he had all along with very serious consequences. With respect vations which fell from His Excellency, when to the question of the endowment of Lands, he the subject was last discussed, and being observations which fell from His Excellency, when vations personal to himself, he would be doing wrong if he suffered them to pass longer without explanation further than he thought it was necessary to make at the time. His Excellency was pleased to observe, that he (Mr. M.) ob-jected to the Bill on two grounds, that while on the course he had adopted from motives of op-position to Her Majesty's Government, but it was not so; no was as any one for the introduction of municipal corporations, but they must be established upon a safe and constitutional basis. With great deference, therefore, he contended that the Council was venturing becomended that the Council was venturing become the general question of the principle of the Bill; he did not see there was any necessity for him jests were distinctly expressed; they were passed to need they were passed the objects were distinctly expressed; they were passed to need they were distinctly expressed; they were passed to need they were distinctly expressed; they were passed to need they were distinctly expressed; they were passed to need they are passed to need the expression of the principle of the Bill; they were distinctly expressed; they were passed to need they are passed to need the expression of the passed that they are passed to need they ar youd the powers with which it was invested by to make a specific motion.

The Act of Parliament: and supposing that it was invested by the Act of Parliament: and supposing the Act of Parliament (Act of Parliament (Act of Parliament (Act of Parliament (Act of Parliament ( tained that they were trenching upon the pre-

lishing corporations was first introduced in com-

discussions which arose, His Excellency declared

of Police and Public Works; in the minute

him that there was no sufficient ground for be aware that the doubts had been stated in vernor would bring in the Bill without rethe Council, and affirmed by a majority of two. The Bill was introduced under the autholic did so.

rity of a despatch, which, it was said, might be looked upon as an expression of the Royal ap-Government to issue a charter for the incorporation of any town having a population of three ed a charter. This was also the course pursued aware that it would be urged, that the despatch which he had refered to was a sufficient warrant to the Council for supposing that the course they were pursuing would receive the assent of must contain a suspending clause; and, at page 439 he found a passage from the instructions

given to the Governors of Council, stating that all bills of an unusual or an extraordinary nature must have the suspending clause. He could not concede that a Bill varying so much as the one now under consideration of the Coun-cil did from that presented in 1840, could be grant those institutions, without a charter being annually voted for that purpose. It was only considered as coming within the terms of the when some special agreement was made, as in Secretary of State's despatch. Since the date the case of Jamaica, or in our own case, when of that despatch too, he would remind His Exthere is now a Conservative Government, which might look with a little more strictness upon points concerning prerogative than Lord John Russell. He again repeated that the Council for a manion, and indeed for all corporate purposes; or at all events to promise them, and had no doubt that he should be perfectly safe in making such a promise, and that it would which it was not specifically restricted. The which it was not specifically restricted. The Bill he contended would also have the effect al-

not give the streets; he did not know that they would be of much value, they were public cellency in possession of funds for carrying on they would be of much value, they were public property but if the Corporation particularly wished it, they might be invested in them. there was nothing to prevent him selling Ifyde Park if pushed for money, and if the Corporation particularly contains a summer of the theory without any sufficient that it would not lead to further calls of the same nature. If any proof was wanted that Park if pushed for money, and if the Corpora-tion wished to have security against such an further claims were likely to be made, there the Commander of the Tores, the Colonial tion wished to have security against such as interestings were likely to be made, there excitedly, the Attorney-General, the Cellector event, he had no objection to give it and vest was no occasion to go back far. He did think of Customs, the Auditor General, Mr. Camp-, the property in them; but not for sale or for that the unofficial members who have large prosources of revenue; but merely for purposes of public reversion. There were many objections to the Government Domain being rated in the consider deeply before they opened the door for the Collector of Customs, the Auditor General, to the Government Domain being rated in the unrestricted taxation, for when once it was Blaxland, Mr. H. Macarthur, and Mr. J. Mac-Corporation, and he did not think it right that opened, not all their exertions could close it arthur.

the Governor's residence should be under their again. Could they suppose that they would al-

> occasion, he could not see that any very passed a Bill of Indemnity for all acts done by great advantage could be gained. The next the corporate officers, and that of itself would the corporate officers, and that of itself would be a censure upon the Council for having passed quest of the petitioners was exceedingly mode-rate, and that the Mayor should have preced-the records of the Council, was to

> once over the Magistrates within his own town: the question still would be, however, where to put him; if he were put immediately after the he head of an official lecture; he alluded to a

by reducing the Police one-half, and that he as defeated.

THE GOVERNOR. The motion was that onehalf of the expense should be borne by the

Mr JAMES MACARTHUR continued : so far as Mr. Journ, rose to present a petition on the jone mand no objected so it as an intringement in quite agreed with me monoutance friend opsubject of the same Bill. He stated that the petiion had been adonted by a public Meeting of the

as treaching upon the royal prerogative. This

He would go the whole length with the Governignatures, there were 1173 names appended. The states that the period of the captures, of the captures, there were 1173 names appended. The states that the product is the position in the product of the captures, of the captures, there were 1173 names appended. The states are captures, there were 1173 names appended. The states are captures, there were 1173 names appended. The states are captures, there were 1173 names appended. The states are captures, there were 1173 names appended. The states are captures, there were 1173 names appended. The states are captures, there were 1173 names appended. The states are captures, there were 1173 names appended. The states are captures, there were a most ineitheient hody. In positio, that they were a most ineitheient hody. However, a most ineitheient hody. How would go the whole length with the Government as to the importance of municipal ineitheient hody. How would go the whole length with the Government as to the importance of municipal ineitheient hody. How would go the whole length with the Government as to the importance of municipal ineitheient hody. How would go the whole length with the Government as to the importance of municipal ineitheient hody. How would go the whole length with the Government as to the importance of municipal ineitheient hody. How would go the whole length with the Government as to the importance of municipal ineitheight had a true had not carried the doctrine that they would go the whole length with the Government as to the importance of municipal ineitheight had a true had not carried the doctrine that they would go the whole length with the Government as to the importance of municipal ineitheight. His Excellency the Governor, look upon the give up a great constitutional principle, The states were actually in debt, in consequence of neral taxation, such as the Council had nover before the Bill could come into operation, it England. Atthis period, it was that the right to Council. It might appear that he was pursuing ment, as to the authority of which there could coerced, as Mr. Burke said; it would have been

was not so; he was as anxious as any one for the intention of the honomrable gentleman to conaction of municipal corporations, but they clude without making any motion.

The Command enquired, whether it was the concoded this right, but not until the arms of the
Americans had proved victorious. The Declara-

the honourable gentleman to pursue his own colonies and plantations, and it was declared course, but the natural termination of the speech that honceforth they were to be applied solely regative of the Crown in a way that was not he had just made was a motion for the rejection to purposes of local improvement, and to secure necessary. In the year 1340, the Bill for estable of the Bill: his object for asking was, that if the peace, welfare, and good government of the he honourable member did not make a motion, any with another Bill for appointing Directors he did not consider that he was bound in cour tesy to roply to his observations, which he should

troducing them His Excellency spoke of the Police and Public Works' Bill as a measure of Mr. James Macarrum said, that he had not taxation, and, although he did not style the intended to have made any motion, but at the raised in the colonies to the purposes of the Municipal Bill, as such in the course of one of the suggestion of an honourable member, he would oso; and with the explanation that his objections of the right of imposing local taxes for her own that they must proceed part passa, that what the explanation that his objection were not to municipal institutions, but to the power of the country—their principles were the same. During the discussion which took place on the Bill, a petition was prosented, urged by a considerable number of the inhabitants of Sydney against the clauses which were generally known as the clauses which were generally known as the clauses. The Covernor wait that as the beneral to be expended on internal improvement, in the covernor wait that as the beneral to be expended on internal improvement, in the covernor wait fall to expended on internal improvement, in the covernor wait fall to explanation that his objections was to doprive the states of America of the right of imposing local taxes for her own benefit,—the object of this Bill was to confer the right of imposing local taxes for her own benefit,—the object of this Bill was to confer the right of imposing local taxes for her own benefit,—the object of this Bill was to confer the right of imposing local taxes for her own benefit,—the object of this Bill was to confer the right of imposing local taxes for her own benefit,—the object of this Bill was to confer the right of imposing local taxes for her own benefit,—the object of this Bill was to confer the right of imposing local taxes for her own benefit,—the object of this Bill was to doprive the states of America of the right of imposing local taxes for her own benefit,—the object of this Bill was to doprive the states of America of the right of imposing local taxes for her own benefit.—The object of this Bill was to doprive the states of America of the right of imposing local taxes for her own benefit.—The object of this Bill was to doprive the states of America of America of the country—the country—the

speed, it could be looked on in no other light clauses, which were generally known as the The Governor said that as the honorable same way in which this Bill proposed to appropriate as a positive evil. At the same time, emancipist clauses, and also a petition sup-member had addressed a great portion of his prints a similar fund, [He here quoted a speech

If the franchise fixed upon were higher than £10, porting them; and in presenting that peti- remarks to him personally, it became his duty of Mr. Burke, deprecating such interference.] brought forward in 1840, and after its with- bottled ale and porter, at 11s. 6d. per dozen a porting them; and in presenting that petition, he very carefully guarded himself to reply, and he had wandered over so wide a against expressing any sentiments of his own. It then became a question whether or not counsel should be heard; and the then Attorney-General having voted for hearing counsels having voted for hearing counsels, there was a majority, and his Excellency withdrew the Bill. He did not think the netical seconds and in presenting such interference.] The Attorney-General having voted for hearing counsels having voted for hearing counsels, there was a majority, and his Excellency withdrew the Bill. He did not think the netical seconds as to the assent of the Grown had been obtained to the property to this, he would state that the property had been obtained to the course of his dates. The honorable upon the preregative of the Crown; and secondly, that it encroached upon the privileges of the people. But, in reply to this, he would state that the inhabitants for such as the inhabitant in the course of his course of his course in dozen in the order in the notice of Mr. J. The Bill dozen in the inhabitant in the course of his course in dozen in the order in the order in the inhabitant in the order in the inhabitant in the order in the order in the order in the order in the inhabitant i the parties were, by law entitled to vote; and he must say, that he thought it was unwise to make any such allusion. He had referred to this circumstance because the ecretary of state, in his despatch, appeared to have taken an erro-this done away with (the honorable member here done away with (the founded his argument of the done away with the founded his argument of the done away with the founded his argument of the done away with the founded his argument of the neous view. The noble lord said, that doubte had been raised as to the competency of the Council to pass such a Bill; but it appeared to that after the withdrawal of the Police and it in Council; there was one subject however transment for the overements of single subject in the following remarks of the viunicipal Corporation Act of por parter. Or rise there within the honorable member had forgotten: and, after a lengthy speech, which our crowded that after the withdrawal of the Police and space will not permit us to publish, concluded the power of the Parliament to authorise the council to pass such a Bill, but no such power be lisson vet lived and continued in power, there council to pass such a Bill, but no such power be limited, £10 to £12 per limited. such doubts. His lordship did not appear to duced; the honorable member said if the Go-

> Excellency and Mr. James Macarthur, respectprobation: but with great deference he must ing the Police Bill; the latter defending himexpress his doubts on this point. The Bill insolf from the statement of His Excellency that roduced to the Council in 1840, authorised the the Police Bill was re-introduced at his [Mr. Macarthur's] request.

r in a long and able speech, went The Governo thousand souls, at the last census ruken before minutely over the various arguments of Mr. accommodation, afforded for unloading vessels at the Queen's Wharf: and there was also a charge made where this accommodation was not afforded, one-third of the amount when vessels unloaded at sufferance wharfs, but this charge was made in order to meet the additional expense which was entailed by the Collector of Customs having to appoint extra officers at these wharfs. tainly could not be to a Bill which proceeded at country, say that the Bill would increase once to incorporate Sydney. In support of this taxation; his object was to reduce it. If it view he would refer to the proceedings of the House of Lords in 1833, when Lord Chanceller passed. On this head, he should have to address Brougham rose to state that he had a Bill to would not amount to more than £50 or £60; if horoughs when incorporated, and in answer to they meant the 1½ per cent. then again a bargain might be made; the 1½ per cent was intended for the support of the Orghes School. f they meant morely the fees on these, they introduce for the better regulation of certain before the Council; he would, however state gain might be made; the 1½ per cent was in-tended for the support of the Orphan Schools, the Royal preregative, Lord Brougham replied and if the Corporation took one they must take that care would be taken that it should not have a mind that the Causail bad and on his that care would be taken that it should not have mind that the Council had made up their both. The next question was as to endowment that effect, and that it was only intended to apit had been asserted that he and his Council ply to boroughs as soon as the Crown had grantinterval and had been asserted that he and his Council ply to boroughs as soon as the Crown had grantfor when parties came to him to erect works. he could say that he had proposed a measure

Ere the vile laws of servitude began.

When wild in woods the noble savage ran."

porations, the people here were rejecting them;

the political economists from the Rocks reject

lieved that the people in all quarters were in-

a good cause, was also in favour of the measure :

time to be beloved. He trusted that His Ex-

cellency would yet remain amongst us to wit-

sorry that the delay had arisen, inasmuch as it

with that manly candour which had hithert

marked his government-on the very threshold

doors of the Council (heretofore sealed in secre-

In expressing his opinion of the power of this

Conneil to pass the Bill, he was not in

cy.) to the auricular and visual observation

to ask anything from the Government.

Mr. JAMES MAGARTHUR said, that the rates and talls which he wished the Governor to introduce a Bill to authorise the levying of, were turnpike tolls, and so he stated in the remarks which he made at the time.
Mr. Hannibal Macarthur expected, after the

powerful arguments adduced by his honourable relative, that they would have been replied to by the legal members of the Council. He did not doubt the nower of the Council to pass the Bill, provided a charter had been already issued. He considered Sydney was quited ripe to receive Municipal Institutions; but he thought the arguments of his honourable relative had shown previously issued. He should certainly like to opinion of gentlemen learned in the law on this point.
The Atterner-General said as it was past the

hour at which the Council usually adjourned, it to be at the antipodes in everything. would be better for him to postpone his remarks. 1834, when the people in England were ut-This being agreed to, the further discussion tering one unanimous cry for municipal corof the subject was postponed until Thursday, JURY LAW.

The Governor laid upon the table a Bill to continue the Jury Act, which expires on the Bill read a first time: to be printed and read a second time on Tuesday next.

Council adjourned until Thursday.

THURSDAY, 9TH JUNE.

The Council resumed its sittings this day, the members present were:--The Governor, the Chief Justice, the Commander of the Forces, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General

The order of the day for the further consider

with the same liberal ation of the Municipal Act having been moved.
The Attenney-General rose to reply to the arguments which had been adduced against the Bill, by Mr. James Maearthur After some withdrawn for the purpose of having the signa tures of the peritioners, attached to it. He can be the Corporation as the peritioners, attached to it. He can be the confer upon him. He would ask where was the necessity of passing been withdrawn, in consequence of His Excellency having objected to it on a point of form, but it was now signed by a numerous and respectable portion of the inhabitants of Sydney.

The Chip Justice followed and, in an elabout this percent would confer upon him. He would ask where was the necessity of passing to the Corporation. Many of those matters, but it was now signed by a numerous and respectable portion of the inhabitants of Sydney.

Bill, by Mr. James Macarthur After some this precident would confer upon him. He would ask where was the necessity of passing to to the Corporation, which was the prefatory remarks, the Attorney-General went on to say that the honorable member who had on to say that the honorable member who had on to say that the honorable member who had on to say that the honorable member who had on to say that the honorable member who had the Bill, had expressed his dissent from on to say that the honorable member who had on to say that the honorable member who had on to say that the honorable member who had on to say that the honorable member who had on to say that the honorable member who had on to say that the honorable member who had the Bill, had expressed his dissent from on to say that the honorable member who had on to say that the honorable member who had on to say that the honorable member who had on to say that the honorable member who had on to say that the honorable member who had on to say that the honorable member who had on to say that the honorable member who had the Bill, had expressed his dissent from the carrier of would ask where was the necessity of passing the Bill, had expressed his dissent from the carrier of would ask where was the necessity of passing the Bill, had expressed his dissent from the carrier of would ask where was the necessit institutions of the country. His honorable friend admitted that power: his honourable friend adto ask the Government should refuse to admitted that power; his honourable friend adin the Corporation they would have to go to
would be consequences? What a feast the
should be oqually civil as himself on such an
the Corporation they would have to go to
would be the consequences? What a feast the
government of New South Wales was the law
learned gentlemen would have; there would
be actions innumerable unless the Legislature be actions innumerable unless the Legislature passed a Bill of Indemnity for all acts done by those who had signed the petition, in opposition to this measure, had done so under the imprespoint was as to the precedence of the bea censure upon the Council for having passed to this measure, had done so under the impression a former occasion he had said that such a measure. He would take the opportunity sion that it was in any way smilar to that the only difficulty on this point was, to know of referring to another despatch from the noble where to put the Mayor; he thought the related which which had given rise to the dissensions which petitioners was exceedingly modely stanley, and which, although it not appear on caused their separation; yet it had been said. the records of the Council, was to be found it was asserted in the petition, in the speech among the Parliamentary papers, and had been with which that petition was introduced to the published in the newspape; sof the colony under a people,—that the questions were precisely the same ; that the right new claimed for the Connjudges, then he would take precedence of the members of Council, who were not also members of the and complaining of, the extracrdinary extravas been claimed by England with respect to American regative. The Governor had initiated it in gance of the Government expenditure. That iea, which had been disputed by America and honesty and good faith. He could have no despatch be thought should have been the first, finally abandoned by England. Throughout it sinister motive to serve. It was in keeping produced, and the Cosmeil consulted as to the was maintained that this was one and the same best means of retrenching.

The Governon said, that this was the advice dissimitar. There the attempt was to raise a he had been seeking from the Council for the revenue, not for purposes of local improvement, ast four years.

Mr. James Macantner said the Council lative Assemblies already raised taxes for interwould reco lect that he had brought forward, I nal government, and we were in the same posiast session, a specific motion for retrenchment, I tion as those Assemblies; if the honourable member admitted that the Act of Parliament for the government of New South Wales was the law and constitution of this colony, then he must other colonies where the legislative powers were admit that this Council was placed precisely in similar to this; but looking at the plain mean British Government. He had always expressed the same position as the Legislative Assemblies ling of the Act of Parliament, he had no doub his willingness to reduce the Police if it were of America, previous to the breaking out of the upon the subject, and should vote for the second the wish of the Council; but he had all along war. It had been the pride of England, when

stated that he had no power to put his hand she first planted America, to sow in her the into the Military Chest for one-half the amount seeds of liberty—to give her not only the and Wr. H. H. Macarthur) he considered suffimembers on the other side, (Mr. J. Macarthur, required; and this, he apprehended, was the English language, but also the germs of ciently set at rest by the sanction of the des reason why Mr. Macarthur's resolution was me English language, but also the germs of cleently set at reason, which had recommended the Government British institutions, and it was not until American patch, which had recommended the Government negatived. to be coerced, that this unfortunate principle of i intact in its main features, to withdraw it alto he could judge, no great mischief would ensue the right of ingland to tax her colonies for the lighther. This was a measure of deep public im were the Police to be decreased one-half, for purposes of the empire was asserted. The portunee, and he was quite satisfied that jected to the Bill on two grounds, that while on were the Police to be decreased one-half, for purposes of the empire was asserted. The portance, and he was quite satisfied that one hand he objected to it as an infringement he quite agreed with his honourable friend opbeen repeatedly called on for aids for the Im-perial Parliament, and they had always cheer- minded person who held the office of Secretary was correct; but he had not carried the doctrine ment as to the importance of municipal institution the extent which his Excellency supposed tions; but they must be procured from a conformation, and they may cheer must be procured from a conformation, and they may cheer must be procured from a conformation. he had done. He could not, he was sorry to say, affective; he never would, on grounds less a sum than \$20,000 in aid of the Empire. Majesty's dominions, uninfluenced by consider istening to the explanations offered by of mere expediency, without sufficient necessity, and at the time the war broke, out many of the actions of the likes or dislikes of any particular forms. and at the time the war broke, out many of the ations of the likes or dislikes of any particular section of the community. The objection now Bill in any other light than as a measure of go- only other observation he had to make was, that the aids which had been afforded by them to made was one of technical form, and he was passed before, and one which did not come was probable that an Act of Parliament would tax the states for the purposes of the empire was to the Bill, by issuing a royal charter. Her Most within the meaning of the Act creating the be passed, conferring on this Colony a Govern-asserted; America was, however, too strong to be Gracious Vajesty would be advised by the noble convinced that i it were necessary to give effect Secretary to issue at once a royal charter of in as difficult to cource her as to rock a strong man in The Gonzanor enquired, whether it was the the cradle of an infant. At length, England conissued before or after the Bill, for still the Bill would be necessary to carry out any provision which a royal charter might ordain. It was said that this Council was about to become defunct : if so, he trusted that the Council would pass this nil nisi bonum.

Mr. Brant said that the proposed Corporation differed materially from the old Corporations; for by the Bill no privileges or manualities would be granted, and, in fact, the whole manies and plantations themselves. hinory of the Bill was, in his opinion, super luous, and all that was to do done could have acts however produced no results. British been effected by having commissioners aphowever of the quarrel between England and ainted. He objected to the Police clause America was the attempt to divort the revenu oing introduced into the Bill. Empire. The object of the English Parliament

bjections with respect to the infringement of the preregative had been misapprehended. It he Council was called on to pursue, and on hat point he was directly at issue with honoral mombers. The despatch of Lord John usell approved of the measure which was Burton ale may be quoted at £6; Punbar's Judge at Melbourne.

Parliament for the Government of this Colony : visions of the Nunicipal Corporation Act of por barrel. Of rice there is not much on hand. vernor would bring in the Bill without reference to the Police he would support it, and the did so.

[A conversation here ensued between His Freelleney and Mr. James Magaribus passes.]

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[A conversation here ensued between His Freelleney and Mr. James Magaribus passes.] trial by Jury Bill was under discussion. Mr. adopted by the English Parliament. As the Huskisson had given promise that such should be the case, and he had no doubt whatever, that the that promise would have been fulfilled. Mr. considered measure, and as that Bill and the promise would have been fulfilled. Mr. considered measure, and as that Bill and the promise would have been fulfilled. Mr. considered measure, and as that Bill and the promise would have been fulfilled. Mr. considered measure, and as that Bill and the promise would have been fulfilled. Mr. considered measure, and as that Bill and the promise would have been fulfilled. Mr. considered measure, and as that Bill and the promise would have been fulfilled. Mr. considered measure and as that Bill and the promise would have been fulfilled. Mr. considered measure and as that Bill and the promise would have been fulfilled. Mr. considered measure and as that Bill and the promise would have been fulfilled. Mr. considered measure and as that Bill and the promise would have been fulfilled. Mr. considered measure and as that Bill and the promise would have been fulfilled. Mr. considered measure and as that Bill and the promise would have been fulfilled. Mr. considered measure and as the promise would have been fulfilled. Mr. considered measure and as the promise would have been fulfilled. Mr. considered measure and as the promise would have been fulfilled. Mr. considered measure and as the promise would have been fulfilled. Mr. considered measure and as the promise would have been fulfilled. Mr. considered measure and as the promise would have been fulfilled. Mr. considered measure and as the promise would have been fulfilled. Mr. considered measure and as the promise would have been fulfilled. Huskisson on that occasion said:—"As the duration of the bill was to be but seven years, he had given an earnest of his wish, not to interfere with the future introduction of all the nstitutions which the country enjoyed."—As his deliberate before they passed what was undoubtedly their first measure of direct taxation was Excellency had said, yester-lay, the difficulty in not surprising. The passing of this Bill would which successive governments had since been placed, the constant struggle, as it might almost send the tax-gatherer to people's doors.
The amendment which he had proposed, he did so at His Excellency's suggestion, bo termed, for ministerial existence, had pre-vented the colonies from being attended to. except in cases of great emergency, such as the Canadas. He had no doubt, however, that bepower of taxation; but if it was the wish of the fore long, and he wished it as ardently as any

people of Sydney that the bill should pass, he would not oppose it on that ground, but that wish should be directly expressed—expressed in a way that could not be misunderstood. He did member of Council, or indeed any one out of doors, those institutions which they had been so long praying for, would be granted to them. He had heard some good advice given, he had read, and he thought he had some recollection of having heard the honourable member himinhabitants of Sydney upon the measure. As self use something like the following language:
The honorable member had reproved those he did not intend to press his amendment, he should hope that there would be no objection to "Who would be free as Nature first made man. allow the discussion of the Bill to stand over to Friday, in order to enable members to decide as to the course they would pursue with respect These grand swelling sentiments were controlled by the honorable member. The honorable to the Bill. His intention on Wodnesday was to have proposed an amendment, to the effect, member said these ideas should be qualified or that after the passing of the Act it should be momour said these ideas should be qualified or that after the passing of the Act it should be adjusted by a compromise between the aspirings of individuals, and what is due to a concern for the general transmilling that the concern for the concer adjusted by a compromise between the aspirings of individuals, and what is due to a concern for the general tranquillity, that they should be inhabitants of Sydney applied for it. He would chartered and softened by reason and experience, also suggest to the legal members, whether it before they can be directed to rightful objects. ofore they can be directed to rightful objects. He now hoped that his honorable friend would sued in the South Australian Municipal Act, not, after having performed the part of a Patriand say in the preamble, "Whereas Her Macian in the assembly of the people, become a Tribune of the people, and act the part of the Charter, &c.

Gracehus of the day in the Senate House of his

The Governor said, that he was anxious at

country. There were various topics in the Bill every step of the Bill to carry with him the conwhich might require discussion; one, for instance, was the fifty-fourth clause. It might be would assist in that object. He had no desire very proper to limit the assessment. Many to hurry the Bill through the Council; the very proper to limit the assessment. Many to hurry the Bill through the Council; the amendments, indeed, might be made as the Bill more time was expended on it the better; he was proceeded with His honorable friend had was sure the Bill had gained considerably on the also expressed a wish that the matter should esteem of the public since the discussion commencad. As to the prerogative he would say no on proceeded in by petition; there were two petitions, both in reality in favour of the more, He considered he was quite at liberty to Bill. If people were adverse to the Bill, alter, notwiths; anding the Secretary of `tate's Bill. If people were adverse to the Bill, alter, notwiths: anding the Secretary of tate's then it would be idle for them, hereafter, to blame the Government. It had been truly remarked of this colony, that we appeared lattre of six different colonies had done so, he can't have no don't man the point; first, there could have no doubt upon the point: first, there was Upper Canada, where there was a Council and a House of Representatives; then, Jamaica, where there was a similar Constitution; then, Lower Canada, where there was a nominated Council; then there was Guiana, where there is measure then, and they had consequently Council that derives its authority from the been denrived of the benefits which might have Crown : and in our own neighbourhood, South accrued from it. If the people again rejected ustralia and New Zealand. It was just possiit, they would be able to go with but a bad grace ble that all these legislatures and the taries of State who approved of their Acts, might be wrong, they all might have violated what he had soon and heard, however, he bethe prerogative, and it might have been reclined to support the Bill : the Press. at least served for the honorable member to set them the influential part of it, a tower of strength in all right; this was possible, but he really thought the chances were against it. As to the and he thought that in passing it the Council and the people would go hand in hand, and that by and by he might be able to point to His Ex- very unpleasant, but what other way was there in cellency as a refutation of the destrine laid which to raise taxes for local purposes; in cellency as a refutation of the doctrine laid France there was a tax upon catables that en-tered the city, but this was very unpopular, and down by Burke, that it would be in vain for a man to hope to be able to tax and at the same whon in Prance with the army of occupation. he remembered hearing the cry, of "down with his tax," it having been expected that the ness the improvements consequent on the mea-Bourbons would have removed it, as it was very sure, and to receive the thanks of those to oppressive, and it has since been discontinued. whose gratitude he would be entitled, for its introduction." After some further conversation, the Council

adjourned to Friday. FRIDAY, JUNE 10.

Present—The Governor, the Chief Justice, the Commander of the Forces, the Colonial remarks:..." The Bill was fairly launched for honest and manly discussion. The principle of it had his entire concurrence. In the details it Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Collector of Customs, the Auditor General, Mr. Berry, Mr. Jones, Mr. H H. Macarthur. Sir John might be open to judicious verbal alteration. It was also divested of clauses which, on its first Jamison, and Mr. J. Macarthur, SYDNEY CORPORATION BILL. introduction, were open to great exception, and in which he could not have concurred had they

THE COLONIAL S. CRETARY moved the order of His Excellency said he thought there was the Bill had been withdrawn in 1840, for the immediate cause then assigned, yet he was not in amendment of Mr. J. Macarthur's before

the Council. had evoked the approbation of Her Maiesty's Government on the two points of objection now ostensibly put forth—the acknowledgment of that he would not press the motion to a division, nor did he intend to do so now.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY called the attention of this Council to pass the Bill, and

the implied concession that it might do so, of the Council to Lord John Russell's letter, directing the passing of the Bill, and said, that the same power was given to the Council of Now South Wales as to other Colonies. They have all been created without charters, and he thought honesty and good faith. He could have no

this colony might follow their example. The Governor said he would mention inciof which he had the courage to throw open the dentally to the council an instance in which a Corporation in America, a hundred and twenty all to his proceedings, and inviting all mankind to watch the transparency of his measures. an act was passed by the legislature of South Carolina for the incorporation of Charleston, and creeting it into a city; the act was sont home, and various objections were made to it, one of which was that the town contained only three hundred inhabitants, one hundred and thirteen of whom petitioned against the bill, and another was that it was a close corporation, creating powers of succession without election, but there was no objection whatever raised about its

infringing on the royal prorogative.

Mr. J. Magarture wished the Governor to postpone the Bill for a few days, in order to give the public an opportunity of expressing their sentiments. His Excellency yesterday said, that he did not wish the Bill to come into operation against the wishes of the people.
The Governor said, what he said was that he

did not wish to pass the Bill against the wishes of the people; but when once it had passed, it ne into operation whether he wished it

Mr. J. Macanthun said he would allow that the measure, with some amendments, was a good one; but he could not give up his objections to pass a bill for direct taxation without some such proviso as he had montiond. If the bill passed, many individuals who had property in or near Sydney would have it considerably improved by the opening of streets, for which the inhabitants of Sydney would pay, and, as houses only could be rated, the owners of the preperty would not be rated at all. He did not think the arguments in favour of taxation came with the best grace from the paid officials of the mportant measure and would give the people of nportant measure and would give the people of sovernment, and word is last the provise wydney an opportunity of saying, "De mortilis not adopted, he should vote against the Bill. A lengthy conversation here ensued, after

which the Governor put the question—that the first clause of the Bill do pass, which was carried by a majority of five.-Council adjourned to Tuesday next.

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

Business still seems steadily to increase, and After some observations from Mr. II. II. we have little doubt ere long that we shall see Magarraus, Mr. James Magarraus said that his the formerly high prices ruling for most arteles of British manufactu c.

Benn-remains nearly as last quoted, and

ind been said that the Secretary of State had approved of the Fill, and that was tantamount effected at from £5 10s, and upwards. In Taylor's porter, a slight advance has taken being concerned in the matter.

set, mere was a majority, and his received was done with respect to these differences withdrow the Bill. He did not think the petitioners would have addressed the Council at all had it not been directly stated in the Bill that the parties were, by law entitled to vote; and he can be done away with (the honorable member here) the first objection was state that the assent of the Crown had been obtained to the assent of the Crown had been obtained to the sink bill before it was introduced to declare that the Bill that

His Excellency to issue a charter under the great seal of the colony, he considered that was tantament to His Lordship's approval of that course being adopted. That the council should mand from 2d. to 15d. per lb. Cork rose but-tor and English cheese are in good demand, as

are all kinds of provisions.

Spirits.—The prices for all kinds of spirits remain as last quoted, no reaction having taken place. Some large sales of rum have taken place within the last week, varying from 2s. 10d. to 3s. 9:l. per gallon. Case gin still in demand at 31s. per case, and gin in wood dull, at 3s 6d, Sugars.—Our market for this article romains in an unsettled state, and most of the grocers have laid up a large supply, which makes the demand to a certain degree limited; and as the House which used to rule our market has not think the peritions before the Council could be considered as expressing the opinions of the now without the accustomed monopoly. The now without the accustomed monopoly. The holders of the importations from Bourson continue firm in their demand for £32 per ton,

first quality,
Sunnaiss.—Deals continue as last quoted, and the stocks excessive, We have not heard the figures the earge per Edward realised, but believe they were very low. I iverpool salt seems to gain a little in demand, the stocks decreasing every day; it may be quoted at £3 per ton. Europe is in demand, and worth £2 16s per owt.. there being very little on hand. A quantity of Manilla recently imported, realised £1 16s, per cwt. Regatta shirts, moleskin trousers, and most description of slops are likewise in demand.

THA AND COFFEE .- The tea market continues in an unsettled state owing to the importations daily expected from China; good quality hysonskin tea may be obtained for £5 10s. por chest; coffee may be quoted at from 6d. to 9d. per lb.
Tobacco:—We have nothing to report on this acticle; holders of negrohead are firm in their domand for 14d. to 16d. por lb. Manilla oigare worth 40s, to 50s, per thousand.

Wines-of every description continue dull.
no large sales having been effected, prices remain as quoted in our price current.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

HINT TO COUNCILLORS .- Would it not be an well if Honourable members were punctual in their attendance at the meetings of the Legislative Council? On Friday, the business of the day was delayed to a late hour in consequence of the non-attendance of certain members at the appointed time.

THE FRANCHISE .- By the proposed Municipal Corporation Act, a large proportion of the in-habitants of Sydney, will be excluded from the privilege of voting. For instance, a landlord of a privilege of voting. For instance, a sandlord of a first class building in the town, may let various apartments therein to tenants, at respective restals varying from £80 to £100 per annum, while the landlord alone, if resident on the ground story or basement, will be entitled to the franchise.

M. Mann's Covern The second of the MR. MARSH'S CONCERT.-The second of the

series of Mr. Marsh's morning and evening concerts took place on Thursday last— La ly Gipps and a large proport on of the slits of Sydnoy being present. In consequence of our columns being so occupied by our report of th: Council proceedings, we are procluded from giving any lengthened notice of the performances, we may state that the various pieces were ad nirably selected, and as admirably executed, an lealled forth long and continued applauso from th ; audience.
Terror. from Macao arrived.

until nearly half-past one o'clock, as there were not sufficient members present until that time, to form a quorum.

Legistrian description of the past one o'clock, as there were not sufficient members present until that time, to form a quorum. box-s pouchong; 100 ten catty boxes hyson; 10) ten cutty boxes southong.
His Excellency the Governor has been pleased

to appoint Francis Blower Gibbos, Esq. terion, and Henry Rickards. Esq., of Narima, to be Magistrates of the Territory and its De-

NEWS AND RUMOURS OF THE DAY .-- One of gone to a division. Those stumbling blocks the day for the further consideration of the the members of the Cecilian Society, was sumwere removed, and, although he regretted that
Sydney Corporation Bill. sig for of the Court of Requests, for non-payment af the subscription to the society, and the case Mr. J. Macarthur said he had yesterday said hat he would not press the motion to a division, or did he intend to do so now.

At the subscriptor to the solucity, and the case Mr. J. Macarthur said he had yesterday said he fully made out, the commissioner gave a ver life for £1 and costs.—Yesterday, as a horse and cart wore near the Old Burial Ground, or did he intend to do so now.

Go rgo-street, the driver left his charge, wherup in the horse darted off at full speed, and coming in contact with the wall, which surrounds the burial ground, both horse and cart were thrown violently on the ground. Happily, ue serious injury occurred, but a passenger on the causeway, at the time, barely escaped—the whiel of the cart grazing his arm. Such care-lessness in carters should be visited with either fine or imprisonment.—On Wednesday, in the Inselvent Court, in re Abraham Jacobs, the plat of distribution was confirmed by which all those creditors who proved their dobts before the olan of distribution was drawn up will be paid n fall: other creditors have proved their claims since that plan of distribution was drawn up, but as they failed to enter any caveat in the office of the chief commissioner against the aforesaid plan, they are debarred from obtaining any of the proceeds arising under the said first plan of distribution.—At the second Smith-field Fair, which was held on Thursday last, sales were made on the following terms: fat bullocks from £4 to £5 each; sheep from 5a, 6d. to 9s. each; horses from £15 to £25 each; a

few cows were sold at from £4 to £4 10s, each.
Mr. Hector had a very superior lot of fit sheep
(60) for which he refused 9s, each. The shoop (007) for which he refused 9s. each. The shoop had been driven 300 miles to smithfield, and wers in prime condition .--- A trial of the fire engines, imported by the Mutual Fire Insurance Association, was made on Thursday last.

As a test of their power, it may be stated that they threw a stream of water over st. James's Chu ch from King-street. George Henry Mar h. late master of the Terra Nuova, brig, was committed for trial on Wednesday last, on a charge of emberzling property, to the amount of £ 100, belonging to his employer Mr. Dunlop. Captain Marsh was subsequently admitted to bail, himself in £80, and two sureties in £40 each. At Newcastle, a few days since, several converts belonging to one of the gangs at Nob-by's Island, were discovered by the overseer, secreted in a cave, near the summit of the islan i. The men were making straw hats at the time, and when the overseer and the soldiers who accompanied him attempted to take these from them, they offered the most violent resistance and ware secured with the greatest difficulty.

An inquest was held at Camden on Saturday An inquest was noted at Counted on Sacratage last, by Charles Cowper Esq., J. P., on the body of Thomas Jones, who died on the morning of thu day. By the evidence it appeared, that the deceased a few days previous to his death, remained for the night at Mr. Anelsark's public remained for the night at Mr. Anelsark's public and the property where, by some means of remained for the ulgue as and, and a con-house noar Liverpool, where, by some means or other, he was soverely burnt, and, a day or two afterwards, was soized with look jaw which afterwards, was soized with look jaw which, caused his death. As some suspicion existed that the deceased had met with unfair usage, and as it did not appear how or by what means the burns were inflicted, a further investigation of the case, was thought necessary, and it will be gone into by the Camidni Hench, this day Two ion have heen approhended on suspicion of