

# The Weekly Register

OF POLITICS FACTS, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

"BE JUST AND FEAR NOT."

VOL. I.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1843.

No. 12.

## THE POLITICAL REGISTER.

"It is of great importance in a State—not only to guard Society against the oppression of its rulers, but to guard one part of Society against the injustice of the other part. Justice is the end of Government.—It is the end of civil Society"—HAMILTON.

### PUBLIC EDUCATION.

A portion of the Clergy have again besieged the legislature with petitions against a liberal and comprehensive system of Education, and again has the subject been ingloriously abandoned, and that too without discussion. Dr. Lang, after concocting a series of resolutions calculated to bring the whole subject before the house, has consented to withdraw them for the session, and thus will another year roll on without effecting any improvement in the present wretched system.

We confess we do not understand this pusillanimity. The majority of the members had pledged themselves to their constituents on this subject, and we cannot see any thing that has occurred since the elections to warrant them in refusing to fulfil those pledges. "I am for diffusing the blessings of education as widely as possible amongst the people," said one member while a candidate, another boasted of his labours "in the establishment of means for affording a liberal education to our youth," and the great body of the other members having pledged themselves, either by speech or writing in similar terms. We cannot understand why they should now shrink from the obligation thus voluntarily incurred, merely to postpone an unavoidable discussion, and thereby render the measure of next session one of necessary haste and imperfection.

For some comprehensive system must of necessity be adopted next year, as, according to the Act of Parliament, and the Governors' express declaration, there can be no estimate for the further support of the existing schools after the one now about to be passed. The district Councils will then be charged with the support of schools, but it cannot for a moment be supposed that the Legislature will leave the *system* of Education to the direction of such bodies. This would indeed be a gross dereliction of a duty the most momentous. A system of Education to be efficient must be national and comprehensive. Without these characteristics nothing great can ever be effected by it. There might be a good school here and there in the larger towns, as there doubtless may be at present, but that

is not the extent, we should hope of any honourable member's views for the intellectual improvement of this country?

That the discussion cannot long be avoided will appear from the following clauses of section 42, of the Act of Parliament which constitutes the Legislature of this Colony.

"And be it enacted that it shall be lawful for each of the said Councils, in the said districts respectively, to make Orders and By-laws \* \* \* \* \*

For providing for the establishment and support of Schools;—For raising, assessing, levying and appropriating such monies as shall be required, &c."

Such is the imperial law, and it will be remembered that the Governor in his message relative to the Estimates now before the Council, thus expressed himself:

"The expense of School Establishment is inserted in the present estimate, though under the 42nd clause of the 5th and 6th Victoria, c. 76, the maintenance of schools is to be provided for by the District Councils. I have caused the item to be inserted, in the apprehension that the District Councils may not be sufficiently organised before the end of the ensuing year to take on themselves the direction of public education; but it is to be clearly understood, that the charge will not appear in any future annual estimate."

Thus, then, unless the Legislative Council do enter upon this subject early in next session, the whole direction of the schools will fall into the hands of the district corporations, who will have no plan to guide them; no system to go by, and the consequence will be that education will either fall into a worse state than it is in at present—a state similar to that which existed when a school in Sydney had the following sign, "*Reading taught here, and tatics taken in exchange*,"—or it will become a bone of contention between opposing parties in every district of the Colony. Why, therefore, should not the Legislature have taken the bull by the horns at once, and have instituted preliminary measures for an equitable system of secular education, which could have been brought to maturity by a Board of Education during the prorogation of the house?

The question is, however, postponed till next session, when it will probably have to undergo a hasty discussion. Dr. Lang himself is in great measure to blame for this, as in the fourth and fifth of his resolutions he affected to give a kind of religious instruction to particular classes of children, but such instruction as must be regarded by all parties, even by the honourable member himself to be defective. This could have been avoided

by confining the resolutions to a secular education based upon the broad and unquestioned principles of Christian morality; leaving the care of religion, and its dogmas, to its legitimate and already paid teachers. Against such a system as this, no reasonable man of any party could have objected, nor could any objection deserving of notice have been urged. To this point the matter must come some day or other, and the sooner honourable members make up their minds to this view of the question, the less difficulty they will have to contend against in legislating upon it.

### THE RURAL POLICE ESTIMATES. DOUBLE TAXES.

THE Governor has, contrary, we presume, to the expectations of many of the members of Council themselves, agreed, at their request, to suspend for one year the operation of the sections of the Act of Parliament which provide for the payment of half the police expenses by local taxation. The District Corporations ought to be very grateful to his Excellency for this very extraordinary stretch of power in their behalf, and these bodies will be very much to blame indeed if they do not now set to work with energy to carry out the other objects of their institution. For our own part we should have regarded such a suspension of an Act of Parliament as impossible; and we have no doubt a very serious responsibility has been incurred in thus dealing with it; particularly as it will be pleaded as a precedent, and we think a most dangerous one, in all future difficulties. On the other hand, it would have been difficult for the Governor to have opposed an unanimous vote of the Legislative Council, and as the suspension takes place but for one year, perhaps no great harm can arise from the measure itself.

It is a most singular circumstance connected with this matter that the citizens of Sydney should have taken no notice of this new load of taxation, which the legislature has imposed upon them. They seem to have become exceedingly rich, and not only rich but generous, since this time last year. At that period they petitioned by thousands to be relieved from the just and equitable burthen of their own police, on account of the badness of the times; now they not only actually pay their own police, but are

generous enough to contribute, at the bidding of their representative, to the support of the country police.

Not a voice has been raised in the City against this most unjust proposal. We have generously suffered the inhabitants of the country to put their hands into our pockets, and have tacitly, but in reality informed them that we have no objection to pay for their Police force as well as our own. The real ground of this generosity is not, we apprehend, to be found in our increased prosperity since last year; it arises not from any improvement in our financial condition; but from the fact that the agitator of last year is the legislator of the present:

"Was ever feather so lightly blown to and fro as this multitude?"

They could not afford to pay their own public obligations, but they have generosity enough to assist their neighbours, even after these obligations are forced upon them! Such are the absurdities and contradictions into which men fall when they are led by names and by declamation, instead of weighing matters in the scales of reason and common sense.

It is of course too late now to arouse the Citizens on this subject; but it would be well for the City Constituency to ask such of their fellow-citizens as are candidates for City honours at the present time, whether they will permit this system of *double taxation* for Police purposes to be continued without such a remonstrance as will deter the Government and the Legislature from sanctioning such a measure of injustice in future.

#### THE PENNY POSTAGE.

DR. LANG'S resolutions relative to a uniform rate of postage have been withdrawn, and the subject has been referred to a select committee of the Council. We think this the best course that could have been adopted, because, however much we are alive to the value of the proposed change, it is certainly a matter of some doubt to us whether, in a small population like ours, a uniform rate of postage would realise the same results in a financial point of view that it has done in Great Britain. Be this as it may, the public are greatly indebted to Dr. Lang for having brought the matter so fully before the House and the country, and we anxiously hope that the committee will devote that strict attention and investigation to the subject which its importance merits.

#### ENGLAND.

By English letters and papers received, via Port Phillip and Hobart Town, we learn with satisfaction that trade had undergone a considerable improvement, and that the latest sales of wool fully maintained the advance in price recently noticed.

The King of Hanover had arrived in England: His Majesty took his seat in the House of Lords as Duke of Cumberland.

Lord John Russell moved in the House of Commons for a Committee to enquire into the Corn Laws; the numbers were, for the motion 145, against it 244.

Sir Charles Bagot, the late Governor General of Canada, died on the 19th May.

The estate of Bronte, granted to Lord Nelson by the King of Naples, is now a subject of litigation in the Court of Chancery. The case involves questions in

civil, Sicilian, and municipal law, such as never occurred in any previous case. The estate includes a part of Mount Etna.

The news from Paris was to the 3rd May. Fifty workmen, while engaged on the fortifications of Mount Valerien, had been buried alive by the falling in of a bank of earth.

#### Domestic Intelligence.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.—A number of changes have taken place in the Sydney press during the last two weeks. The *Observer*, which existed for about two years, under the editorship of Dr. Lang, has been discontinued, and a new weekly paper has been issued from the same office, edited by Mr. G. Arden. Another small weekly paper has been started, called *The Critic*; and the *Australasian Chronicle* has changed its title to "*The Morning Chronicle*," to enable its present Editor to make a *legal*, though morally more than questionable, affidavit of proprietorship.

CITY ELECTIONS.—The following gentlemen have been elected to fill up the vacancies in the City Council, caused by the recent insolvencies and resignations. For Gipps Ward, Mr. Thomas Ryan, and Mr. Thomas Agars. For Bourke Ward, Mr. Richard Driver, Mr. John Brown, and Mr. William Thurlow. For Cook Ward, Mr. Charles Jenkins.

PRICE OF GAS.—The Gas Company have given notice of their intention to reduce the price of gas ten per cent. for in-door lights, and twenty-five per cent. for street-lamps.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—In pursuance of a requisition, a general meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of New South Wales, was held on Thursday, at the Banking House, George-street, when it was proposed that Messrs. T. Walker, J. Gilchrist, and C. J. Rogers, should be appointed a Committee to inspect the affairs of the Bank, and to report to the proprietors thereon, which motion was negatived by a large majority. It was admitted that two of the Directors had absorbed £20,000 of the funds of the bank, and that the securities were in an unfavourable light; and a plan of reducing the liabilities was propounded.

DISTRICT COUNCILS.—His Excellency the Governor has directed it to be notified, that Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of the Colony, have been issued, incorporating the inhabitants of the undermentioned Districts, for the purposes of the Act of the Imperial Parliament, 5 and 6 Victoria, c. 76, and establishing within each a Council for the local Government thereof. *Liverpool*.—Warden, Samuel Moore, Esq.; Councillors, Thomas Valentine Bloomfield, Edward Weston, David Johnston, Joshua John Moore, Richard Sadler, and Thomas Harpur, Esqs. *Wollombi and Macdonald*.—Warden, Robert Adamson Rodd, Esq.; Councillors, Thomas Crawford, George Thomas Palmer, Matthew Pearson Thompson, Thomas Wiseman, John Thomas Walker, and William Wilks, Esqs. *Brisbane Water*.—Warden, Alfred Holden, Esq.; Councillors, Henry Donnison, John Moore, Archibald Osborne, Henry Gunsley Watson, Thomas Humphreys, and John Turnbull, Esqs. *Mudgee and Wellington*.—Warden, Henry Bayly, Esq.; Councillors, Charles Wray Finch, Robert Lowe, Charles George Temple Chauvel, George Cox, William Lowe, John Arthur

Templar, Nicholas Paget Bayly, William King, and William Blackman, Esqs. *Cassilis*.—Warden, Henry George Hamilton, Esq.; Councillors, Henry Denison, Alexander Bushby, and Alfred Denison, Esqs. *Newcastle*.—Warden, Alexander Walker Scott, Esq.; Councillors, William Crossdill, George Brooks, William Brooks, Lancelot Edward Threlkeld, Simon Kemp, and Henry Boyce, Esqs.

NEW INSOLVENTS.—Archibald Mosman, gentleman, North Shore. The surrender of this estate was accepted on an affidavit of his (A. M.'s) insolvency, and he was by an order of the Judge discharged from the custody of the Sheriff. Joseph Chambers, of No. 1, King-street, Sydney, professor of dancing: debts, 182l. 19s. 7d.; assets, personal property, 30l.; outstanding debts, 90l. 2s.; balance deficiency, 132l. 17s. 7d. Edward Bailey, of O'Connell-street, Sydney, gentleman, debts, 216l. 19s.; assets, personal property, 15l.; balance deficiency, 201 19s.—William Hawthorne, of Pitt-street, Sydney, carpenter: debts, 100l. 0s. 11d.; assets, personal property, 9l. 2s.; balance deficiency, 90l. 18s. 11d. James Gannon, of Phillip-street, Sydney, licensed victualler: debts, 892l. 6s. 7d.; assets, landed property, 100l., personal property, 62l.; outstanding good debts, exclusive of the bad and doubtful debts, 86l. 16s. 10d.; balance deficiency, 643l. 9d. 9d. Henry Day, of Hunter-street, Sydney, surgeon: debts, 1125l. 10s. Thomas Wilkinson, of Webber's Creek, Paterson River, farmer: debts, £109 10s.; assets, personal property, 10l.; balance deficiency, 99l. 10s. Joseph Raphael, of Pitt-street, Sydney, dealer: debts, 502l. 18s. 4d.; assets, personal property, 32l.; balance deficiency, 470l. 18s. 4d.; John Simson, of Chippendale, Sydney, late commission agent: debts, 338l. 4s. 5½d.; assets, landed property, 65l.; personal property, 136l.; outstanding debts, 8l. 4s. 9d.; balance deficiency, 128l. 19s. 8½d. John Bird, of Mount Pleasant, Campbelltown, farmer: debts, 621l. 18s. 11d.; assets, personal property, 97l. 10s.; outstanding debts, 6l. 12.; balance deficiency, 517l. 16s. 11d.

#### THE NEW PICTORIAL SHAKSPEARE, NO. II.



"DOGBERRY—First, who think you the most senseless man to be Councillor?"

"WATCH.—Ned, sir, or John, for they can write and read.

"DOGB.—Come hither, neighbour Ned, God hath blessed you with a good name; to be a well-favoured man is the gift of fortune; but to write and read comes by nature."

MUCH-ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

CITY COINCIDENCES.—The value of Money has arisen considerably in the City since the resignation of the late Mayor. A tanner has become pretty *bob-ish*, and is likely to hold out at par for another year. Another tanner is still *tissy-cal*, having been reduced probably by some of the present gang of coiners; but still passes *currency*. We do not yet know exactly what will be the value of the new *Brown* from Bourke Ward, but we are confident evil intentions are *far-things* from him.

## MUSICAL REGISTER.

Mrs. BUSHELLE'S CONCERT—A concert in Sydney is an event of very rare occurrence now-a-days. Formerly we were hardly satisfied with one a week; now, almost a year elapses between each performance; and even then, people shake their heads at the announcement. We were delighted to see, notwithstanding these adverse circumstances, that Mrs. Bushelle commanded a large audience on Wednesday evening. Indeed, her present position could not fail to create a feeling of sympathy among those whom she has for so many years delighted with her fine voice.

The overtures were from *Masaniello* and the *Zauberflöte*, and were comparatively well executed by the military band. Mrs. Bushelle's first song from the *Somnambula* was badly chosen, being one of the most meaningless displays of the —INI school; nor was there much to admire in *Erin's Daughter*. The beautiful *Vien diletto* from *I Puritani*, however, made up for the deficiency, having been admirably sung. Bishop's Duet '*As it fell upon a day*,' was also sweetly sung, by Mesdames Bushelle and Wallace, and received a hearty encore. Mrs. Bushelle sang Nathan's '*Jephthah's Daughter*' with exquisite taste; and well, though not in such perfection, Bellini's '*Do not Mingle*.' Mrs. Gibbs sang '*Poor Bessy*' exceedingly well, as also Bishop's '*Bid Me Discourse*,' though she failed in marking distinctly some of the triplets in that fine song.

Mrs. Wallace sang Blockley's '*Love Not*' with great sweetness, but failed altogether in the '*Meeting of the Waters*' in consequence of a most ludicrous adaptation of some of the words to the air.

Of the amateur, we can only say that his songs were chiefly valuable on the score of the variety they afforded.

The instrumental pieces, including the Fantasia and new Waltzes, will not sustain much praise, excepting the elegant Flute and Piano Duet, in which it would be difficult to say whether Mr. Wallace or Mr. Marsh displayed more taste. The piano accompaniments to the songs were also unusually well played by the latter gentleman—a point of great importance, which is often strangely overlooked. On the whole, there was much to please in the evening's performance; which we shall be happy to see followed at intervals by similar entertainments.

THE NEW OPERA.—A private rehearsal of the chorusses of this work was held at Mr. Nathan's residence on Monday; at which some of the officers of the garrison, and other friends of the composer, were present. These chorusses are really grand, and the proficiency of the amateurs in their performance delighted us not a little. We should much desire to see this Opera brought out, but we regret to find that some of the gentlemen who had undertaken the principal characters in the Drama have not yet found time to study their parts.

## HEADS OF THE AUSTRALIAN PEOPLE.



NO. 9.—THE MEMBER FOR NORTHUMBERLAND.

Mr. FOSTER is a native of the West-Riding of the County of York, where his father, a country gentleman, resided on an estate which had been the property of the family for several generations.

Mr. Foster, after passing through the ordinary routine of a public school, was sent to Trinity College, Cambridge, for the completion of his education, and after a residence there of between three and four years, was entered as a Student of Lincoln's Inn, where he kept his terms, and afterwards practised as a special pleader, until the early part of the year 1827, when he was induced to accompany the late Mr. Attorney-General Baxter, to this Colony, with a view of practising as a Barrister, under the auspices of that gentleman. Almost immediately after Mr. Foster's arrival here, he was appointed by the Colonial Government to the then vacant situation of Solicitor-General, which he held for about six months, and resigned, on receiving the appointments of Commissioner of the Court of Requests, and Chairman of the Courts of Quarter Sessions. The former of these offices he held for about two years, until the arrival of the present Commissioner, Mr. Therry; the latter office he held for about eight years, when he was compelled to give it up, as he found the performance of its duties interfered too materially with his increasing practice in the Supreme Court.

At the last general election Mr. Foster was returned for the County of Northumberland, without opposition, and has been, during the session, the leading speaker on the side opposed to Mr. Wentworth's extraordinary measures relative to the rights of debtor and creditor.

## Legislative Council.

MONDAY.

Captain Dumaresq presented a petition from the inhabitants in and about Raymond Terrace, and the district adjoining, praying for the suppression of the District Councils, so far as the petitioners were concerned.—Petition read and received.

Mr. Cowper presented a petition from the Clergy and Laymen of the Church of England, the object of which was to oppose the adoption by the Council of the resolutions of which Dr. Lang had given notice, on the subject of Education.

Doctor Lang objected to the manner in which the petition had been got up. It had come to his knowledge that the impression which certain of the parties who had been employed to obtain signatures for the petition wished to produce among those of the humbler classes to whom it was presented for that purpose, was, that the object of the resolutions he had submitted to the House was, to deprive the children of members of the Church of England of the use of the holy Scriptures in schools, and that these resolutions had been dictated by a spirit of hostility to that Church. Now he would meet any such insinuations with a direct denial. His resolutions proposed to extend to every other religious communion precisely the same degree of religious liberty which he would claim for his own. They proposed that the holy Scriptures, the common ground on which all professed Protestants could meet, should be read in the common schools without note or comment, without creed or catechism. And as the Roman Catholics objected altogether to the use of the Scriptures in the authorised version, they proposed that the children of parents of that communion should be excused from reading the holy Scriptures altogether. This was a course of procedure which was found quite practicable in those parts of the kingdom of Prussia where Protestants and Roman Catholics came in contact with each other; and he considered that a system which was thus found to be quite practicable elsewhere, might be introduced without difficulty here. The system sketched out in his resolutions was also the system in general, if not universal, operation in the United States—a country in which the utmost attention was paid to the interests of education, and in which no difficulty was found of educating together the children of parents of all religious denominations. He repudiated the idea of hostility to the Church of England, indirectly imputed to him in the petition that had just been read, and he could not tell in what way such hostility was implied, in a scheme which merely contemplated placing it on precisely the same footing with other religious denominations. He had no such feelings; all he wished was a fair field and no favour, that others should enjoy all the freedom he claimed for himself. Neither could he allow the statement in the petition, that the members of the Church of England comprised upwards of three-fifths of the entire population of the Colony, to pass without notice. That statement, he had reason to know, was based on the late census; but when honourable members took into consideration the manner in which the persons employed to take that census (generally the constables of the district, a class of persons of very humble character in point of intel-

lectual standing) arrived at the conclusions which the census exhibited as to the numbers of the respective religious denominations, they would doubtless come to the conclusion that but little confidence could be put in that part of the census, to the accuracy and the excellence of which, in other respects, he was happy to bear testimony. When the constable arrived at any farming establishment, the people were mustered and each asked in succession whether he was a Protestant or a Roman Catholic—the only forms of religion with which, in all likelihood, the constable was acquainted; and when the person asked answered “a Protestant,” he was put down, as a matter of course, an Episcopalian, as if there was no other Protestant denomination. Besides, he thought people ought to be ashamed of reckoning upon the strength of their respective denominations, people who were as much Hindoos as they were members of any particular church. He could conceive no other means of ascertaining the numbers of the members of any particular communion, in any particular locality, where there were places of worship, than the regular attendance of the parties on the public services of religion on the Lord's Day. He would allow no man to be reckoned a Presbyterian who did not exhibit this test of his Presbyterianism; neither could he allow any man to be an Episcopalian, or any others, and such a test would unquestionably afford a very different result from the one exhibited in the census of 1841.

The petition was ordered to be received.

Mr. Bowman presented a petition to the same effect from the members of the Church of England in Windsor.

Mr. Cowper presented a similar petition from Pitt-town.

Mr. Hartley presented a petition from the district of Hartley, praying that the Council would take measures to suspend the operation of the clauses of the Act of Parliament which related to the formation of the District Councils.

Mr. Ebdon presented a petition of a similar nature from the district of Port Phillip.

Mr. Windeyer presented a petition from Henry Carmichael against the system proposed in the resolutions which were to be brought before the House by Dr. Lang.

Mr. Therry brought up the Report of the Committee on the Standing Orders, so far as it related to the expenditure which would be necessary for the Legislative Council. There would be some trifling items, such as oil and candles, which would not amount to above £30; there would also be required some extra clerks, at from 6s. to 8s. per day. There were salaries to be provided, the most important of which were those of the Speaker and Chairman of Committees; the Chairman of Committees had, however, declined to take any salary whatever. The attention of the House would be directed as soon as possible to the formation of a Library, for at present the books which were at the command of the House could not be termed a library: some grants had been made by the late Legislative Council towards the formation of a library; and he hoped that the intention would be carried into effect. He would now lay the report on the table.

The House having resolved itself into Committee on the Estimates,

The Colonial Secretary proposed that the Gaol establishment should be the next por-

tion of the Expenditure considered by the Committee; and beginning with the Sydney Gaol, he moved that the sum of 4457*l.* should be voted to defray the expenses of that establishment.

Mr. Wentworth enquired whether the two chaplains were in the receipt of any other salaries than those which were paid to them on account of their attendance at the gaol.

The Colonial Secretary replied in the negative, and added that these appointments had been made by the Government, under a special recommendation to that effect from the former Legislative Council.

Mr. Wentworth conceived that sufficient provision had already been made in schedule C. for all the religious establishments in the Colony, and although he should be far from desiring the services of those gentlemen to be dispensed with, he thought they might very well be paid for out of that schedule.

After some further conversation, the visiting magistrate (Captain Innes) was called to the bar of the House, and examined as to the duties of the various officers attached to the gaol. The number of prisoners, he said, averaged at about two hundred and fifty, and the number confined at the present moment was two hundred and twenty-three. The business of the gaol might, he thought, be carried on with two turnkeys less than the number named in the estimate, but certainly would not allow of a further reduction, for as there was no military guard attached to the establishment, the whole duties of watch and ward belonged to the turnkeys.

There was a general classification of the prisoners for religious purposes, all the Protestants being placed on one side of the prison, and all the Roman Catholics on the other, and there was also a classification of such prisoners as were awaiting their trial, and such as were confined under sentence of hard labour. The greater portion of the prisoners were such as had become free by servitude, but he was not at that time enabled to state what average number of them were actual prisoners of the crown, although he could give them that information by the following day. The classification of the prisoners was at present somewhat incomplete, but by the 1st of March next, they would be able, in all probability, to make use of the third wing, and the facilities for classification would thus be very materially increased.

Mr. Wentworth then moved, that the sums named in the above estimate for the salaries of the two chaplains, and of two of the turnkeys, should be struck out.

Mr. Pantou seconded the motion.

Dr. Lang fully concurred in the absolute necessity of having chaplains for the religious instruction of the unhappy men confined in the gaol, and was equally convinced that they were as deserving of their salary as any other ministers of religion throughout the Colony; but as it had been affirmed by the House, that the sum of £30,000, set apart by schedule C, for all the religious establishments of the Colony, was sufficient for the support of those establishments, he was of opinion that the salaries of these two clergymen should be met from that sum, and he should therefore support the proposition of the honourable and learned member for Sydney.

Mr. Cowper was of opinion that the two clergymen above alluded to could scarcely be

said to come within the meaning of the Church Act, under the provisions of which the sum reserved by schedule C would have to be appropriated; and, as it was probable that the motion of the honourable and learned member for Sydney might have the effect, if carried, of discontinuing altogether the services of these gentlemen, he would move as an amendment, that the deduction might embrace the salaries of two turnkeys only.

Mr. Windeyer was so convinced of the necessity of such officers, that if the Colonial Secretary was of opinion that the adoption of Mr. Wentworth's proposition would have the effect of causing the services to be discontinued, he should feel himself compelled to support the amendment of the honourable member for Cumberland.

The Colonial Secretary said, that the £30,000 provided by schedule C would have to be appropriated under the Church Act, and it was necessary that all clergymen receiving salaries under this Act, should comply with certain regulations, which the two chaplains of the gaol could not do.

Mr. Wentworth said, that the amount payable for salaries in the church establishment of the Colony was only £24,000, and there would consequently be a surplus of £6000, which would have to be disposed of according to the terms of the Act under which they rate. The salaries of the two chaplains would certainly come within these terms, and there would consequently be ample funds to pay them.

The Colonial Secretary said, that the honourable member for Sydney was arguing on the supposition that there would be a surplus fund after defraying the expenses of the Church Establishment, whereas in point of fact there would be none; for the Government was pledged for a sum in aid of religious buildings, to an amount much exceeding the sum which had been placed at their disposal. There was almost a certainty therefore of a deficiency and not of a surplus in this fund, and the Government would, however reluctantly, be compelled to discontinue the services of these chaplains if the motion of the honourable member for Sydney was carried.

After some further conversation, the question was put upon the several propositions then before the Committee, when that of Mr. Cowper was adopted.

The further consideration of this item was postponed, in order that the return alluded to by Captain Innes of the average number of prisoners of the crown confined in the gaol might be first received.

The Colonial Secretary proposed that the sum of £545 12s. might be voted to defray the expense of the Debtors' Prison.

Captain Innes, having been again called to the bar, gave it as his opinion, that the establishment might be transferred to Woolloomooloo Gaol, with the expense of only two additional turnkeys at the latter place; and that, besides the saving thus effected, the accommodation for the prisoners would be much better.

After some conversation relative to this proposition, the matter was deferred, in order to afford time for its consideration.

The Colonial Secretary proposed the sum of £721 19s. 6d. as the estimated expense of Parramatta Gaol.

After a short desultory discussion upon