

Mr. Berry
Mr. Lawson
Dr. Nicholson (teller.)

Ayes 14
Noes 7

Majority 7

The Governor's Message upon the Police Assessment Bill having been read, the first reading of the Bill was proposed by the Colonial Secretary, after a few preparatory remarks explanatory of its objects. Upon this motion Mr. Windeyer, moved, as an amendment, the previous question, and the amendment was carried, on division, by a majority of eleven to four, without discussion.

The Governor's Message upon the Campbelltown District Councillors' Election Bill was read; and the first reading of the Bill having been moved by the Colonial Secretary, the previous question was moved by Mr. Windeyer and seconded by Mr. Bowman, and the amendment was carried by the same number of votes as in the preceding motion.

FRIDAY.

Mr. Lord presented a petition, numerous signed, from the district of Bathurst, and the country in the neighbourhood, praying for the extension to that district of the £30 jurisdiction of the Court of Requests.

Mr. Windeyer moved that an address be presented to his Excellency the Governor, requesting that he will be pleased to lay upon the table of this house, a copy of the correspondence that may have taken place between the Government, and any Surgeons, either military, colonial, or in private practice, relative to sick aborigines, since the commencement of the administration of Sir George Gipps, Knight.

Mr. Robinson seconded the motion.

The Colonial Secretary said that he would not oppose the motion, but he must observe that considerable inconvenience was caused by motions of such an indefinite character as the present. He was not aware to what correspondence the motion referred, nor was he aware that any blacks had died in the streets, or had been refused the assistance they required. There was a discretion vested in the surgeons of all hospitals to receive patients, whether blacks or whites, in cases of emergency.

Mr. Murray would propose, as an amendment, that the words "since the commencement of the administration of Sir George Gipps, knight," should be altered to "during the last ten years."

After some few remarks the address, so altered, was adopted.

Dr. Lang moved that an address be presented to his Excellency the Governor, requesting that he will be graciously pleased to order to be laid upon the table of this house, a return of the number of electors in each of the electoral districts of the colony, distinguishing the number in the first and second lists prepared since the passing of the Act of Council.

Mr. Windeyer seconded the motion for the address, which was adopted.

Mr. Walker moved for leave to bring in a bill to authorise the exportation of colonial made spirits, under the same regulations as those under which foreign spirits are authorised to be exported.

Mr. Windeyer seconded the motion, and leave was granted.

The bill was read a first time, and ordered to be printed, and read a second time on Friday, August 16.

Dr. Lang begged leave to ask the honourable the Colonial Secretary whether it was the intention of the Government to take any steps in order to afford compensation to Mr. Waugh for losses sustained by him under circumstances which were detailed in a petition which he (Dr. Lang) presented in the early part of the session.

The Colonial Secretary admitted that there might be some hardship in the case, yet it must not be lost sight of that Mr. Waugh had himself been guilty of considerable incaution in allowing a person whom he did not know, who came to his house at 10 o'clock at night, in company with a ticket-of-leave holder, to have goods for a cheque, the drawer of which was also wholly unknown to him, and in this case it appeared that there was no such person as the pretended drawer. He had given the case his best consideration, and he was of opinion that there was no ground whatever for any interference on the part of the Government.

The House resolved itself into committee upon the Catarrh in Sheep Bill, which was adopted, reported to the House, and ordered to be read a third time on Wednesday next.

The Council having resolved itself into committee for the further consideration of the Apprentices Bill,

Mr. Windeyer proposed an amendment to the fourth clause, which defined the punishment of apprentices; by which amendment the punishment of male apprentices upwards of fourteen years of age was limited to a period of from twenty hours to three days' solitary confinement, according to the circumstances of the case. A proviso was added especially exempting female apprentices from all punishment by imprisonment in this manner; and the control of male apprentices under fourteen years of age was left to the master, who would be answerable for any undue severity in its exercise.

The Attorney General expressed his entire concurrence in the above amendment, and suggested the propriety of extending this provision to the law relative to the apprenticeship of orphan school children, who were at present liable to penalties of a more severe nature, the children of the female orphan school being subjected to a month's imprisonment in particular cases.

After some further conversation upon this point, a clause was added repealing so much of the Orphan School Act, as related to the punishment of the children.

Mr. Young moved an alteration in the last clause of the Bill, providing that its operation should in no case extend to the articulated clerks of attorneys, to the apprentices of persons following a scientific profession or pursuit, to all apprentices in whose indentures a premium of greater amount than £30 should appear to have been paid, and to cases in which a clause should have been introduced into the indenture exempting the parties from the operation of the law.

The Attorney General objected to the principle of making the amount of premium an exemption, as nothing would be easier than for masters to avoid the operation of the law altogether by inserting an amount of

premium in the indenture which was never intended to be paid.

Mr. Therry took a similar view; and after some further consideration, the clause was further amended at the suggestion of Mr. Young by rendering it necessary that a sum of £30 or upwards should have been paid *bona fide*. This alteration having met the views of all, the clause thus amended was adopted.

The first clause was next re-committed, and Mr. Robinson proposed an amendment fixing the age at which a child could be apprenticed at twelve years instead of ten, as it stood at that time in the Bill, and after some discussion the amendment was carried.

The Council then resumed, the Charman reported the Bill, and was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time on Thursday next.

LITERARY REGISTER.

EARLY PRINTERS.—No. 2.

The name of Aldus will live in the memory of man as long as there survives in the world the love of literature, of which he has shewn himself so deserving by his honourable labours. Whether Aldus was descended from a noble family or not is of little consequence; if he really were the son of a converted Jew, the greater honour doth it confer on him, who, in that case, was the founder and architect of his own fame: and the remark made by Lipsius of the two Scaligers, will apply with equal truth to the Alduses—that if they were not princes they deserved to be, on account of their extraordinary genius and wonderful erudition.

It was chiefly through the example of Aldus Manutius, that the art of Greek Printing became familiar to many of the Cisalpine cities and universities early in the sixteenth century. It was through his labour and enterprise that Greek impressions, which had been antecedently very rare, were brought into comparatively general usage.

ALDUS MANUTIUS ROMANUS died, as has been already stated, in the month of April, 1515. On his death his father-in-law, Andrea d'Asola, with whom he had been for some time in partnership, took upon himself the conduct of the great printing establishment at Venice. In this, during the minority of Aldus's children, from 1516 to 1529, he was assisted by his own two sons, Francesco and Frederico; or, according to some authorities, by the Torresani, his brothers. On the decease of Asola, in the latter year, the office was closed, and it remained so till 1533, when it was re-opened by the sons of Aldus and Asola, in partnership. Their works thus produced, are dated in *cedibus hœredam Aldi Manutii Romani et Andræ Asolani Soceri*.

The direction of the establishment was now confided to Paul Manutius, the third son of Aldus, who was born at Venice in 1512, and is considered to have been in no respect inferior to his father in learning or in typographical skill.

For some time after his father's death, Paul Manutius had lived with his mother and the other members of his family, at Asola; but he was removed to Venice when very young; and in that city he enjoyed

every possible advantage of education, under Bembo, Sadolet, Bonamicus, Reginald Pole; and more particularly under Rambertus, and Gasper Contarinus, who had been his father's friends.

The youthful Paul pursued his studies with such zeal and assiduity, that he injured his health. On the death of Asola, he suffered still more in mind from the family disputes which arose as to the partition of the estates of his father and his maternal grandfather, amongst himself and the other heirs. Indeed, it appears to have been owing to the disagreement between him and his uncles, respecting the management of the printing business, that the office was so long closed.

In 1553, Paul having then reached the age of twenty-one, the concern was re-commenced in their names, and for the common benefit of the heirs of Aldus and of Andrea d'Asola. Paul Manutius, however, was the sole manager. The productions of this firm were very numerous, till 1536, when misunderstandings again rose, and terminated only in a dissolution of partnership in 1540.

From that period, Paul Manutius conducted the printing alone for himself and his brothers. The works from the Aldine press, executed subsequently to the year 1540, are usually subscribed *Apud Aldi Filium*, or *Apud Paulum Manutium Aldi Filium*.

Manutius was now indefatigable. All the more distinguished writings of Greece having been given to the world from the Aldine press, he determined on producing new editions of the works of the best Latin authors. Passionately devoted to the style of Cicero, his first performance was, the *Treatise on Oratory*, by that writer. This was about the year 1533. In the course of the same year, he printed Cicero's *Familiar Letters*; also, the *Fifth Decade of Livy*; *Il Cortegiano*, by Castiglione; *Il Petrarca*; and *Pontani Carmina*, tom. I. In 1534, he printed a great number of other Latin and Italian books.

The first Greek work that Paul Manutius printed, was *Themistias*, which was followed by *Isocrates* and *Aetius* and *Amidenus*.

The reputation and skill which Manutius thus acquired, obtained for him, in 1535, an invitation to Rome, with the promise of a lucrative appointment. However, not experiencing a reception so satisfactory and cordial as he had anticipated, he returned to Venice, and resumed his literary studies and typographical pursuits. At that time Manutius was far from opulent; consequently, he undertook the laborious office of education, and received into his house twelve young men, for three years. Two of these pupils of his, were Matthew Senaraga, who translated Cicero's *Letters to Atticus*, into Italian; and Paul Contarinus.

In 1531, blending relaxation with business, Manutius made an excursion for the purpose of examining some rare manuscripts that were understood to exist in certain old libraries; particularly in the library of the Franciscan Monastery at Cesena. The manuscripts in that depository were those which had been left by Malatesta Novellas.

About this time, Manutius, whose fame had been constantly on the increase, was invited to the chair of Professor of Eloquence at Venice; and to the same honourable post, vacated by the death of Bonamicus, at Padua. Ill health, however, united with his

devotion to the typographic art, prevented him from availing himself of these gratifying testimonies of his genius and talent.

After a second journey to Rome, in 1546, Manutius married Margarita, the daughter of Jerome Odonus: The first offspring of this union was a son, Aldus his successor. He had two other sons, who died young; and a daughter, who is often mentioned in his *Letters*, and who was married in 1573.

At Venice, in the year 1556, an academy was established at the house of Frederic Badoarus, and of the senators. This institution consisted of one hundred members whose object was the promotion of every class of literature and science. A printing-office was attached to the academy, for the original productions of its members, and also for good editions of Established works. Manutius was appointed to preside over this establishment, which he fitted up with new types from his own founts. Dominick Bevilacqua and several other skilful printers were employed by him. In the years 1558 and 1559, fifteen different works were printed here; all admirably correct and beautiful.

Manutius was the Professor of Eloquence in this Academy which, however, was abolished, by a public decree of the Senate, in August, 1562. The loyalty of Badoarus was suspected; and state reasons are thought to have caused the dissolution of the academy.

In 1561, Manutius was invited to Rome, by Pius IV., to superintend the printing office of the Vatican, and to print an edition of the Holy Scriptures, and also of the *Fathers of the Church*. The Pope himself was at the expense of this undertaking, and of conveying the printing materials from Venice to Rome. Moreover, he allowed Paul a yearly salary of at least 500 Crowns.

During his residence at Rome, the presses which Paul Manutius had left at Venice were not inactive; though his two brothers, Manutius and Antonio, by no means cordially co-operated with his labours. Antonio, caused him much anxiety. Having been a second time banished from Venice, Antonio established, by Paul's assistance, a printing-office at Bologna, with the Aldine device. A few works issued thence in the years 1556 and 1557.

Paul Manutius continued his typographical labours at Rome with great *éclat*, till the death of his patron, Pius IV. Becoming dissatisfied, and afflicted with illness, he left Rome in 1570; and, after visiting several places of note in Italy, he returned to Venice, in May, 1572.

Soon afterwards, however, he went back to Rome, where he was greatly cheered by the kindness of the Pope, who evinced much liberality towards him, without the exaction of any onerous duty.

Still the victim of sickness, his health, in September, 1573, began to decline rapidly; and, on the 6th of April, in the following year, he expired in the arms of his son, who had just arrived at Rome from Venice.

Manutius had lived in general esteem, and his death was universally regretted. Notwithstanding the variety and extent of his typographical concerns, he found leisure to compose numerous works, by which he is distinguished as one of the most judicious critics and elegant Latin writers of modern times. Amongst his works may particularly

be mentioned, his valuable Commentaries on Cicero, his *Treatise De Curia Romana*, and some *Treatises on Roman Antiquities*; all of which are distinguished by the purity and beauty of their style. So studious was he of the attainment of Ciceronian elegance, that he is said to have spent whole months in revising and polishing a single letter.

It can hardly be requisite to add, that all the productions of his press are of great value, both for accuracy and beauty.

THE MURDERED WILD BOY.

An Old Settler's story.

["In September 1794, some accounts were received from the Hawkesbury, which corroborated the opinion that the settlers there merited the attacks which were from time to time made upon them by the natives; it being now said, that some of them had slain a native boy, and, after tying him hand and foot, had dragged him several times through a fire, until his back was dreadfully burnt, and in that state had thrown him into the river, where they shot at, and killed him."—*Collin's History of New South Wales.*]

Loud talk ye of the savages,
As they were beasts of prey!—
But men of English birth have done
More savage things than they.

I'll tell you of one horrid deed,
Worse than the wild attacks,
You've painted so unscrupulously,
Of the poor outraged blacks.

A horrid deed and cowardly
As barbarous men e'er did,
Which not one Christian Englishman,
In Jesus' name, forbid!

Upon the Hawkesbury's fertile banks,
Full fifty years ago,
I had a settler's home, and oft,
The black man for my foe.

Yes, oft they came—and well they might!—
In muster strong prepared,
To teach us we should not possess
Their soil's ripe fruits unshared;

And they, in desert corners driven,
Crouch tamely in disgrace,
Till hunted by the fire-arm'd men
From every hiding-place!

'Twas at the time, that sinful strife
'Tween the wild tribes and us,
Was felt to be an evil grown
Dark and calamitous,

One morn, a native boy was found,
Whom some mischance had thrown
Mong us, his father's enemies,—
Alas! too sure his own.

They seized him, bound him, hand and foot;
And there were son and sire,
And brothers,—all born English, who
Burnt his young flesh with fire!

Through a high-blazing pile, in sport,
They dragg'd him, to and fro,
Loud cursing, when the tortured child
Shriek'd out his maddening woe.

Then, in their crime capricious, they
Unbound each little limb;
And dragg'd him to the river's side,
And bade him leap and swim.

Imploringly he raised his eyes!
Then crept into the stream,
And yielded to the paining wave,
With, loud, laugh-echo'd scream.

Adown the river floated he,
Further, and further down;—
But when they, disappointed, saw
He would not sink and drown,

The murderous musket was up-raised,
With gesture fierce and wild;—
The bullet pierced his throbbing heart!—
So died that murder'd child.

You've read of Indians' cruelties,
Hoping the tale untrue;
Yet felt the horror in your blood,
Changing your young cheek's hue.

But of a bloodier deed than that,
In books, you never read.—
Ah, me! it haunts me day and night,
And will, till I am dead!

H. PARKES.

Origines.—Paulus Jovius is the first who has introduced Mottoes: Dorat the first who brought Anagrams into fashion. Rabelais is the first who has written Satires in French prose: Etienne Jodelle the first who introduced Tragedies into France. The Cardinal of Ferrara, Archbishop of Lyons, is the first person who had a Tragi-Comedy performed on our stage, by Italian Comedians. The first Sonnet which appeared in our language, is attributed to Jodelle.

The Toils of a Newspaper.—Newspaper literature (says Captain Marryatt) is a link in the great chain of miracles which proves the greatness of England, and the support which should be given to newspapers. The editors of these papers must have a most onerous task. It is not the writing of the leading article itself, but the obligation to write that article every week, whether inclined or not, in sickness or in health, in affliction, distress of mind, winter or summer, year after year, tied down to one task, remaining in one spot. It is something like the walking a thousand miles in a thousand hours. I have a fellow feeling for them, for I know how a periodical will wear down one's existence. In itself it appears nothing—the labour is not manifest; nor is it the labour—it is the continual attention which it requires. Your life becomes as it were the publication. One week is no sooner corrected and printed than on comes the other. It is the stone of Sisyphus—an endless repetition of toil, a constant weight upon the mind—a continued wearing upon the intellect and spirits, demanding all the exertions of your faculties, at the same time that you are compelled to do the severest drudgery. To write for a paper is very well, but to edit one is to condemn yourself to slavery.

Legal Examination.—Common Law.—Q. What is a real action? A. An action brought in earnest, and not by way of a joke. Q. What are original writs? A. Pothooks and hangers. **Equity and Conveyancing.**—Q. What are a bill and answer? A. Ask my tailor.—Q. How would you file a bill? A. I don't know, but would lay a case before a blacksmith.—Q. What steps would you take to dissolve an injunction? A. I should put it into some very hot water, and let it remain there until it was melted.—Q. What are post-nuptial articles? A. Children.—**Criminal Law and Bankruptcy.**—Q. What is simple larceny, A. Picking a pocket of a handkerchief, and leaving a purse of money behind.—Q. What is grand larceny? A. The Income Tax.—Q. How would you proceed to make a man a bankrupt? A. Induce him to take one of the national theatres.—Q. How is the property of a bankrupt disposed of? A. The solicitor for the fiat, and the other legal functionaries divide it amongst themselves.—*Punch.*

Dickens as a Traveller.—Look at Dickens. Was there ever a man made so much of, except La Fayette? And who was Dickens? Not a Frenchman that's a friend to us; not a colonist, who though English by name is an American by birth; six of one and half-dozen of t'other, and, therefore, a kind of half breed brother. No! he was a cursed Britisher; and, what is worse, a Britisher author; and yet, because he was a man of genius, because genius has the eternal globe for its home, and mankind for its reader, and beant a citizen of this state or that state, but a native of the universe, why we welcomed him, and feasted him, and leveed him, and escorted him, and cheered him, and honoured him. Did he honour us? What did he say of us, when he returned? Read his book. No, don't read his book, for it tante worth reading. Has he said one word of all that reception in his book?—that book that will be read, translated, and read agin all over Europe. Has he said one word of that reception? Answer me that, will you? Darned the word, his memory was bad; he lost it over the tafraill when he was sea-sick. But his note-book was safe under lock and key, and the pigs in New York, and the chap the rats eat in jail, and the rough man from Kentucky, and the entire raft of galls imprisoned in one night and the spittin' boxes, and all that stuff arn't trusted to memory, it was noted down and printed.—*Sam Slick.*

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

On Saturday, from the Clarence, the steamer *William the Fourth*, Wiseman, master, with 9 bales wool, &c. Passengers—Captain Marsh, Mr. Milan, Mr. Baker, and five in the steerage.

On Sunday, from Port Philip, the schooner *Martha and Elizabeth*, Devlin, master, with sundries. Passengers, Rev. W. Schofield, (Wesleyan), Mr. Tuckfield, Mr. Dunn, Mr. Napper, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Elliott, and Mr. Sullivan.

On Sunday, from Singapore, the brig *Sarah*, Mossman, master, with tea, sugar, &c. Passengers, Colonel Breton, of H. M. 4th Regiment, Captain Rolandson, of the Madras Army, Mr. Lee, and 7 prisoners from India.

On Sunday, from Moreton Bay, the schooner *William*, Freeman, master, with 3000 feet cedar. Passengers, Mr. Caffrey, Mr. King, Mr. Gregor, and five in the steerage.

On Monday, from Hobart Town, the brig *Louisa*, Tucker, master, with sundries. Passengers, Lieutenant Mars, 58th Regiment, Messrs. Lester, Perrie, Braithwaite, Conolly, Levy, Mr. and Mrs. Wilde and son, Mr. and Mrs. Maxted and son, 42 rank and file of the 58th Regiment, 14 rank and file of the 80th Regiment, and 6 prisoners of the crown.

Same day, from Hobart Town, the brig *Caroline*, Loden, master, with sundries. Passengers, Mrs. Willis and daughter, Miss Palmer, Mr. Broadzaic, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Brenan, Mr. J. Allen, and Mr. T. Browne. Same day, from Launceston, the schooner *Mary Ann*, Brown, master, in ballast. Passengers, Mr. Andrew Aiken, Mr. Harslet, and Mr Hoffman.

On Thursday, from Circular Head, the

schooner *Eagle*, Hodges, master, with potatoes, &c. Passenger, Mr. C. Walker.

Same day, from Launceston, the brig *Calypso*, Harrold, master, with a cargo of wheat, &c. Passenger, Mr. A. Mc'Nish.

On Friday, from Launceston, the barque *Giraffe*, Grant, master, with wheat, &c. Passengers, Mrs. Preston, Mrs. Goodon, Mr. Hughes, and Mr. A. Waddle.

DEPARTURES.

Saturday, for Guam, the barque *Georgetown*, Bell, master, with part of original cargo.

Same day, for New Zealand, the brig *Guide*, Addams, master, with sundries. Passengers, Mr. J. J. Peacock, Mr. John Beit, and Mr. Isaac Moore.

Same day, for Moreton Bay, the steamer *Sovereign*, Cape, master, with sundries.

Sunday, for Boyd Town, the R. Y. S. *Wanderer*, Tallan, master, with sundries. Passenger, Mr. B. Boyd.

Same day, for Auckland, the schooner *Terror*, Menzies, master, with sundries. Passengers, Mr. R. Abercrombie, Mr. Mrs. and Master Parker, Mr. W. Mitchell, Mr. Donald Mc'Lean, and Mr. Andrew Martin.

Same day, for Boyd Town, the schooner *Edward*, Tallan, master, with sundries. Passengers, Mr. W. Veitch, Mr. T. M. Leay, Mr. J. Cole, Mr. D. Mayhew, and Mr. J. Mitchell.

On Wednesday, for Port Phillip, the brig *Christina*, Saunders, master, with sundries. Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Willmott and child, Mr. and Mrs. Mc'Intosh, Mr. Jackson, Mr. J. Thomas, Messrs. W. Cullingford, E. Fagan, and G. Tracey.

On Friday, for Port Phillip via Newcastle, the brig *Tobago*, Pockley, master, in ballast. Passenger, Mr. J. Thomas.

Same day, for the Whale Fishery, the barque *Nimrod*, Sullivan, master.

Same day, for the Cape of Good Hope, the schooner *Governor*, Williamson, master, with cedar.

Sydney Markets.

WHEAT. 4s.
Fine flour..... 1s. to 12s.
Second ditto.. 9s. to 10s.
No. 1 biscuit, per cwt. 22s.
No. 2 ditto 16s.
Bread, the 2lb. loaf, 3d.

BRAN, 10d. to 1s. per bushel.
MAIZE, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. per bushel, retail.
OATS, 2s. 0d. to 2s. 6d. per bushel, retail.
BARLEY, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 0d. per bushel.
HAY, wholesale price, £3 to £4 per ton, retail prices, from 3s. 0d. to 3s. 6d. per cwt.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Butter, best, 1s. 9d. per lb.; other sorts, downwards to 9d.; salt butter, from 6d. to 1s.; bakers' butter, 4d. to 6d.; cheese, 3d. to 8d.; eggs, 8d. to 9d. per dozen; bacon, 6d. to 8d.; ham, 6d. to 8d. per lb.; lard, 4d. to 6d.

FRUIT.—Oranges, from 4d. to 9d. per dozen; apples, 1s. to 3s. per dozen; pears, from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per dozen; lemons 2d. to 3d. per dozen; loquats, 3d. per quart; quinces, 8d. to 1s. 3d. per dozen; Pomegranates, 6d each; native currants, 2d. per qt. green bannanas 2s. to 2s. 3d. per dozen; guaves 9d. to 1s. per dozen; Lisbon lemons, 1s. 6d. per dozen.



POTATOES.—Colonial potatoes, £2 0s. to £2 5s. per ton, retail, 3s. to 4s. per cwt.; Derwents ditto, £2 10s. per ton, the retail price, 4s. 0. per cwt.; Broulee black potatoes £3 per ton; retail, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d. per cwt.

VEGETABLES.—Pickling cabbages, 4d. to 8d. each; peas, 2s. to 2s. 6d. per peck; French beans, 1s. 9d. to 2s. per peck; cabbages, 1s. to 6s. per dozen; turnips and carrots, 2d. to 3d. per bunch; shallots and common radishes 1d. per bunch; lettuces, 2d. to 4d. each; water-cresses, 1d. to 2d. per bundle; asparagus, 6d. per bundle; rhubarb, 4d. per bundle; leeks and young onions, 1d. to 2d. per bundle; dried onions, 4d. per lb; vegetable marrows, 4d. to 6d. each; horse-radishes 1d. to 6d. per stick; Rio Pumpkins, 4s. per dozen; common pumpkins, from 2s. to 15s. per dozen; spinage, 6d. per dish; celery, 2d. to 6d. per stick; garlic, 1s. per lb.; love apples, 6d. per dozer.

BUTCHERS' MEAT.—Beef per quarter, and mutton per carcass, ½d. to ¾d. per lb., and from 1d. to 2d. per single lb.; pork, 3d. to 3½d. per lb., retail, 4d. to 5d. per lb.; veal, 3d. to 3½d. per lb. by the carcass, and 5d. to 5½d. per single lb.

POULTRY.—Fowls, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 0d. per pair; ducks, 3s. 6d. to 4s. per ditto; geese, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d. each; cock turkeys, 7s. to 9s. each, hen birds and small cocks, from 6s. to 7s. per pair.

BIRTHS.

At Parramatta, on Monday, the 22nd of July, the lady of Captain Nicholson, 99th Regiment, of a son.

At her residence, Ashfield Park, on Thursday, the 25th instant, Mrs. Henry Halloran, of a son.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"THE WEEKLY REGISTER."

THE terms of Subscription to this Paper are SIX SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE per Quarter, payable in every case in advance. The terms for ADVERTISEMENTS are, for one inch and under THREE SHILLINGS, and ONE SHILLING for every additional inch. ADVERTISEMENTS will be received till Nine o'Clock on Saturday morning, but cannot be withdrawn later than Friday afternoon. All communications to be made by letter to the Editor, and all letters must be post-paid

COLONIAL RUM.

THE undersigned have for sale, RUM of superior quality, at any strength. Sample may be inspected at the counting-house, George-street, next door to Messrs. Peck and Co.

FISHER AND CO.

January, 1844.

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AUSTRALIAN SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

A Special General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Institution will be held at the Library, on Tuesday, the 30th inst., at three o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration the resolution of which notice was given at the last meeting.

T. SHADFORTH,

Secretary.

July 15, 1844.

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WANTED TO BORROW.

£2600, upon security of first rate freehold property consisting of houses and shops in the centre of the business part of this City, bringing in a rental of upwards of £600 per annum.

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PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS.

THE Sixth Philharmonic Concert will take place at the Royal Hotel, on TUESDAY, the 30th July, under the Patronage of the Hon. the Speaker of the Legislative Council,

ALEXANDER M'LEAY, ESQ.

The Hon. E. Deas Thomson, Esq., M.C.

and Colonial Secretary

Charles Cowper, Esq., M.C.

W. Bradley, Esq., M.C.

Roger Therry, Esq., M.C.

W. Foster, Esq., M.C.

J. B. Darvall, Esq., M.C.

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Dr. Lang, M.C.

Dr. Bland, M.C.

W. C. Wentworth, Esq., M.C.

Major Wentworth, M.C.

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Francis Low, Esq., M.C.

J. Panton, Esq., M.C.

And other honorable Members of the Legislative Council, who, as a mark of respect for the Conductor, have expressed their kind intention of visiting the Philharmonic Concert this evening.

For particulars, see programme.

TENDERS.

THE undermentioned ARTICLES being required for the Benevolent Society, persons willing to supply the same are requested to forward tenders, with samples, addressed to the Secretary at the Asylum, on or before Monday, the 29th instant, viz:

Strong check shirts, 24 dozen, at per dozen
Cloth, coarse, 200 yards, at per yard
Flannel, 200 yards, at per yard
Calico, various qualities, 500 yards, at per yard

Stockings, men's worsted, 4 dozen, at per dozen

Osnaburgh, 300 yards, at per yard

Blankets, 9-4, 100 pairs, at per pair

Rugs, woollen, 100.

GEORGE ALLEN,

Secretary.

Sydney, July 23.

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THE undermentioned SUPPLIES being required for the Benevolent Society, persons willing to furnish the same, are requested to forward tenders, addressed to the Secretary, at the Asylum, on or before Monday, 29th Instant, viz:

Sugar, good brown, 2 tons, at per ton

Rice, 2 tons, at per ton

Barley, Scotch, 200 lbs., at per lb.

Sago, 200 lbs., at per lb.

Oatmeal, 500 lbs., at per lb.

Samples will be required.

GEORGE ALLEN.

Secretary.

Sydney, July 23.

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BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Society will be held in the Old Court House, Castlereagh-street, on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at Seven o'clock in the evening

The Chair will be taken by the President, Alexander M'Leay, Esq., M. C.

SEATS WILL BE PROVIDED FOR LADIES.

GEORGE ALLEN,

Secretary.

Sydney, July 26, 1844.

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EXCHANGE UPON LONDON.

THE ROYAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA, hereby give notice, that they will sell their Drafts, or Scotch Bank Acceptances, payable in London.

J. P. ROBINSON,

Resident Director.

Office, No. 2, Church-hill.

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THE undersigned having resumed his business of wine and spirit merchant, announces that he is now prepared to supply first rate articles at the lowest cash prices.

J. WALFORD.

Stores rear of the Royal Hotel.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE COLLECTIONS OF BOOKS.

DAVIDSON AND RUDD will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 18, Charlotte-place, on the Evenings of

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY NEXT,

The 30th and 31st instant,

The most valuable and extensive collection of Books ever yet offered to the public in this colony.

The Sale to commence each evening at Seven o'clock precisely,

Catalogues will be ready for delivery on Friday morning, at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, where the books are now open to the daily inspection of the public. 293

SIXTY PACKAGES GLASSWARE. TO CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on

MONDAY NEXT, 29th INSTANT,

At Eleven o'clock,

Sixty packages assorted Glasware, consisting of—

Pestles and mortars

Graduated measures

Phials, assorted sizes

Carboys assorted sizes

Specie jars, assorted sizes

Decanters, caraffs with tumblers, finger-glasses, lamp-glasses, tumblers, wine-glasses, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

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