

**PLEASE NOTE**

**THE FOLLOWING  
TWO PAGES HAVE BEEN  
BOUND OUT OF  
SEQUENCE;  
PAGE 200 HAS BEEN  
INCORRECTLY  
NUMBERED AS 290**

stern but calm resolve, meet to express their sympathy and condolence with the suffering patriots, and to record their indignant protest against the injustice of which they have been the victims. Let the clergy lead whilst they retain their flocks. Let the freeholders of the counties assemble in constitutional array. Let the corporations unite the concentrated intelligence of our towns with the patriotism of our fields.

"Above all, let your foes perceive that the struggle for our national rights will terminate only with the restoration of the LEGISLATIVE INDEPENDENCE OF IRELAND.

"Signed on behalf of the Committee."  
"WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN,  
"Chairman."

The weekly repeal rent had increased to £2,596. There was a rumour of a new state prosecution against Mr. Smith O'Brien.

The Lord Lieutenant and the Countess de Grey were about to take final leave of Ireland. There is no mention made of his lordship's successor in the vice-royalty.

NEW ZEALAND.

From the Southern Cross, of September 14th.

THE Government, in consequence of the present peculiar state of the colony, have determined on the immediate abolition of the Customs, and the establishment of Free Trade throughout the colony. For the purpose of carrying out the views of the Government in this respect, the members of the Legislative Council are to be again assembled on Thursday first. In addition to the circumstances detailed in this and former numbers of this journal, certain other events, such as the breaking up of the New Zealand Company, and the ruinous consequences to be apprehended to their settlers therefrom, have led the Government to the conclusion, that nothing short of the total abolition of every restriction on the commerce of the colony could prevent the repetition of serious quarrels and disturbances on the part of the native population, and mitigate if not avert the ruin in which the cessation of the Company's operations is likely to involve the inhabitants of the southern settlements. To our own mind these restrictions have all along appeared to be one of the deepest roots of the evil in New Zealand, and we are happy to perceive that his Excellency, after having in person visited the various settlements, and after having enquired with the utmost minuteness into the condition of the inhabitants, both European and Native, has arrived at the same conclusion, and has wisely and promptly determined upon the application of the only remedy which can save the colony in its present unhappy condition.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

From the South Australian, of October 2nd.

On Saturday last, despatches were received by his Excellency the Governor from Capt. Sturt, reporting his arrival at the point of junction of the River Rufus with the Murray on the 10th ultimo. The gallant Captain and the whole party under his leadership were then in good health, and had not experienced any difficulties.

These gratifying tidings have since been followed by news of the most disastrous kind, and likely, for the present at least, to interrupt the progress of the expedition.

Three aboriginal natives arrived in town, yesterday morning, with further despatches from Captain Sturt, and although the distressing contents have not fully transpired, there is, unfortunately, no longer any doubt of the fact, that a party of fifteen persons, or more, who were on their way overland (with horses, cattle, and sheep) have been surprised and murdered, at or near the junction of the Darling with the Murray, and into which river the remains are said to have been thrown after the bodies were burnt. One of the native messengers (of the Lake Bonney tribe) states that he himself saw fifteen dead bodies, and Dr. Brown (the surgeon attached to Captain Sturt's party), in a letter to a friend, states that he saw the recent tracks of a number of sheep and cattle.

The Local Government has promptly ordered the outfit of an auxiliary force. Mr. Inspector Tolmer, with fourteen mounted police, is under orders to start this morning; and as several week's rations have been ordered for thirty, it is presumed that number will be made up by mounted volunteers. In the mean time, it is understood that Captain Sturt has halted on the banks of the Rufus for reinforcements, rightly judging, as many a cautious colonist did before he started, that in order to form a sufficient depôt at Laidley's Ponds, he ought to have had a greater numerical force.

Our current report states the number of the unfortunate overland party at more than 20; and as no more than 15 bodies are said to have been found, and that the sheep and cattle were dispersed, it is not impossible there may yet be in the distant interior at least one survivor to tell the tale, whose only chance of preservation was in flight.

The native messengers have been twelve days on their way in, and report that the massacre occurred "this moon." The overland party was headed (they say) by a tall, slight man, who had come overland before when he lost all his sheep; and as this was true of Mr. Inman, and, in fact, led to the establishment of Mr. Eyre's station at Moorunde, strong fears are entertained that the gentleman above named is among the victims who, sleeping, as it would seem, without a sentinel, were surprised during the night, and indiscriminately murdered by their ruthless and treacherous assailants.

We may just say, in confirmation of the sad tidings, that the facts gathered in the locality by Captain Sturt, and communicated to his Excellency, correspond with the verbal recitals of the native messengers themselves.

FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

From the London and Paris Ladies' Magazine of Fashion.

SUMMER DRESSES.—*Foulards de Chine* with *barège* are the most fashionable materials; the prettiest are checked in shades of the same color, violet and lilac, dark green on light, *cerise* and *dahlia*; they are trimmed with two wide *biais* put on a little full, or two deep flounces; but a more novel style is one very deep flounce put on at the edge of the skirt, which is necessarily very short; and the transparency thereby preserved; the flounce is *en biais*; the newest trimmings are *ruches chicorees*, flounces *fontanges*, and antique *biais*. *Redingotes* of *glace* or *cameleon* silk, sometimes ornamented with a trimming of the silks forming *gaules de loup*; it is very usual to head the

trimming on the skirts with gimp of the *byranthe* style matching the colours; the corsages are high or half high, of *Amazon* style, and for every description of *toilette* they are made open, and more or less ornamented, some lacing half way up, others with *revers* showing the habit shirt; the sleeves are generally wide, with the under one of white, ornamented with inlets or *erètes* of lace. The lighter materials of summer wear, *talatanes*, muslin, are with *corsages drapes* or *demiverges*, and three deep tucks often replace the flounces, and these are in rounded scollops *festonnées à dents*.

FANCY STRAW BONNETS.—Fancy straw bonnets are very much worn; when of open straw are lined throughout with *pou't de soi* matching the ribbon; *Leghorns* are trimmed with very wide ribbons, generally checked and often platted. Some white crape bonnets are lined with pink crape; they are *evase* at the ears, and the form a little raised and ornamented with a bird of Paradise *nœuds* of white and pink sarcenet ribbon inside. On fancy staws, *capotes* with silk crowns and straw fronts, and also *Leghorn* wreaths of fruit and mixed flowers are much worn.

CAPS.—Caps now form an important article of dress; very pretty ones are made of inlets lined with pink or blue gauze, trimmed with lace without any ribbon. Single caps *à la paysanne* are made with crowns of *tulle* or *blond*; they are quite round, and trimmed with long lappets of lace and wreaths of ribbon. Pretty *coiffures* are composed of ribbon and flowers, the lappets replaced by wide fringed ribbon, and the *nœuds* so disposed as to intermix with the hair when in ringlets, or accompany the *bandeaux*.

SCARFS.—Scarfs are worn in every variety of colour and material; the *pardessus d'été* are also fashionable, and also the *châles mantelet* of *glacé* silk edged with *Algèrines* fringe, forming a point behind and square ends in front, with *revers* at the throat reaching to the bottom; this shawl has a join down the middle of the back.

Comparative Height of the Highest Edifices known in the World.

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## LITERARY REGISTER.

## THE "ASSOCIATION" IN COUNCIL.

## A PARODY.

The big Squatter stood up, like a jack in the box,  
And his chummies were kindling with thoughts of their  
flocks;  
And the show of their souls was like sheep in the sun,  
When the blue skies seem spanning some New England  
run.

Like a flight of macaws, when the maize is in cob,  
The Council were seen at their favourite job;  
Like a flight of macaws, which the settler has shot at,  
They soon will be driven from the work they're so hot at.

For the murmurs of Hate fill the homes of the poor,  
And doom the "sheep-counts" to be Solons no more;  
And the ears of the senator tingle and burn,  
And they hope there'll be gullibles still to "return!"

And there sat the Doctor's PET\* Ajax all grim,  
But seemed he not now what the Darlings knew him;  
And the ghost of his New Zealand spec. made him  
"yell,"  
And "excrete" all who love Justice too well!

And there sat the windy wee Wit of the Law,  
With much froth, many sneers, and clenched fists full  
of straw;  
And the scribes of the Press were like anglers with bad  
luck,  
And the half dozen gallery martyrs did sad look.

And the Botany Bay folk are loud in their scorn,  
And the wolf of his sheep's woolly clothing is shorn;  
And the schemes of the Squatters, unequalled of man,  
Will—go to the Devil—and the Squatters, too, can!

BYRON JUNIOR.

\* Vide, Report of Meeting at Petty's.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE OF  
WEBER.

CARL MARIA VON WEBER was born 16th December, 1786, at Eutin, a small town in Holstein. His father gave him a most liberal education, and the son evinced an early predilection for the fine arts, particularly painting and music. The first regular instruction he received on the pianoforte, the instrument on which he has gained such a high reputation as a player, was from Heuschkel, at Hildburghausen, in 1796; and it is to this severe and learned master that Weber owed his energy, distinctness, and execution. The more his father perceived the gradual development of his talent, the more anxious he was to sacrifice every thing to their cultivation; he therefore took his son to the famous Michael Haydn, at Salzburg.

In 1798 he published his first work, six fugues in four parts, which are remarkable for their purity and correctness, and received the praise of the *Musikalische Zeitung*. At the end of that year, Weber went to Munich, where he was taught singing by Valesi, and composition, as well as the pianoforte, by Kalcher. To him he is indebted for a full knowledge of the theory of music, and for a skilful and ready use of all the means it furnishes to the composer. Weber now began to apply himself to one particular branch of the art, in preference to the rest—the operatic music. Under the eyes of his master he wrote an opera, "Die Macht der Liebe und des Weins," (the Power of Love and Wine,) a Mass, and several other pieces; but all these were subsequently destroyed.

Soon after this, Weber, in the fulness of youthful hope, entertained an idea of rivalling Sennfelder, of lithographic celebrity; and he went so far as to say that the invention was his, and that he used machines more

adapted to the purpose. In order to pursue his plan on a grand scale, he removed with his father to Frisburgh, in Saxony, where the best materials were most conveniently at hand. With the tediousness of so mechanical a business, however, he was soon tired; and the young speculator resumed, with redoubled vigour, his study of composition. While only fourteen, he wrote the opera of "Das Waldmädchen," (the Girl of the Wood,) which was first performed in 1800, and received with great applause at Vienna, Prague, and St. Petersburg.

An article in the *Musikalische Zeitung* excited in the young composer the idea of writing in an entirely new style, and of reviving the use of the ancient musical instruments. With this view he composed, in 1801, at Salzburg, the opera "Peter Schnoll and his Neighbours." Although it met with little success on its performance, it was highly praised by Haydn.

During one of his many professional travels with his father, in 1802, to Leipsic, Hamburg, and Holstein, his principal occupation was to collect and study all works on the theory of music; and entertaining doubts as to the correctness of most of them, he commenced studying harmony once more, from its very elements, with a view of constructing an entirely new system of music. His analysis of Sebastian Bach's "Vogler, 12 Choräle," is a work of great research and much utility.

Soon after this he was entirely left to himself in the great musical world of Vienna, in the midst of Haydn, Vogler, Stadler, &c. Instead of being drawn away from his art by the innumerable amusements of so gay a city, he was for a considerable period more deeply engaged than ever in studying with the Abbé Vogler. During all this time, only two of his works, if they merit that name, appeared in print, a set of variations, and Vogler's opera "Samori," arranged for the pianoforte.

Having completed his musical education at Vienna, he was called to Breslau, in the character of *maestro di capella*. As he had to form here an entirely new orchestra and corps of singers, he was furnished with a very favourable opportunity to improve himself in the knowledge of effect. While at Breslau he composed the opera of "Rebezahl, or Number Nip," of which the ill-fated mountain ghost has furnished the subject.

The commencement of the great Prussian war in 1806 obliging him to quit Breslau, he entered the service of Duke Eugene of Wurtemberg, and removed to Carlsruhe, in Silesia. Here he wrote two symphonies, several concertos, and various pieces for wind instruments. He also published at this time an improved edition of his opera, "The Maid of the Wood," under the title of "Silvana;" a cantata, "Der erste Ton;" some overtures for a grand orchestra, and many solo pieces for the pianoforte.

In 1810 he made a successful tour to Frankfort, Munich, and Berlin; and on his return, once more assisted by the experience and knowledge of Vogler (who had then two other young artists of great talent with him, Meyerbeer and Gausbacher), he composed the opera "Aban Hassan," at Darmstadt.

From 1813 to 1816, Weber was the director of the opera at Prague, which he organized quite anew, and wrote here his great cantata "Kampf und Sieg," a most imposing

composition; and a melo-drama, entitled "Preciosa," or the Gipsy Girl. After the object of his visit to Prague was fulfilled, he once more travelled without any permanent appointment. Though he received the most handsome offers from all parts of Germany, he did not accept of any, until he was called to Dresden, for the purpose of forming a German opera. This appointment he held until his death.

His celebrated opera of "Der Freyschutz" was produced at Berlin, June 21, 1821; and in November 1828 his "Euryanthe" was performed at Vienna, but did not succeed. Der Freyschutz first appeared in an English dress at the English Opera House, in the summer of 1824, when its success was such as to induce the managers of Covent Garden and Drury Lane theatres to bring it out at their respective houses in the ensuing winter. With some slight alterations in the story, and aided by the most magnificent scenery, the popularity of "Der Freyschutz" was unequalled, and led to an invitation to an invitation to its author to visit England, to compose an opera expressly for the English stage. The offer was accepted, and he fulfilled his engagement by the production of "Oberon," which was first performed at Covent Garden on the 12th of May, 1826.

On the 26th of May, Weber gave a concert at the Argyll Rooms, at which he presided. Amongst other new compositions with which he delighted the audience, was a song from Lalla Rookh, composed for Miss Stephens, and which he himself accompanied on the piano-forte.

His health was evidently much impaired previously to his arrival in England, and it gradually became worse, until the 3rd of June, when his disorder, a pulmonary affection of long standing, received so sudden and violent an accession, as to preclude all hope of recovery.

The opera of "Der Freyschutz," with all the original music, was to have been performed at Covent Garden Theatre, for the benefit, and under the superintendance of the composer; but his increasing indisposition preventing his attendance, it was postponed.

On the morning of Monday, June 5, he was found dead upon his pillow, his head resting upon his hand, as though he had passed from life without a struggle. The following Wednesday, June 7, had been fixed upon for an attempt to revisit his native country.

Weber is understood to have left but one work in manuscript, of any importance, a production which was to be entitled "Künstler Leben" (Life of Artists), upon which he had been employed several years. It consists of a narrative of the principal events of his life, with observations on great musical works, and on the most eminent of ancient and modern composers. He was the author of many articles in the Leipzig Musical Gazette, and also in the Alendzeitung, an evening paper of Dresden.

Weber left a widow and two children. On the 21st of June his remains were interred with great solemnity in the Roman Catholic Chapel in Moorfields, most of the distinguished characters in the theatrical and musical world attending as mourners. At the close of the funeral service, Mozart's requiem was sung by the whole choir.

**EXTENSIVE BURGLARY.**—Between Wednesday night and Thursday morning, the stores of Ashford and Daniels, George-street North, nearly opposite Cadman's Wharf, were entered by a window in the roof three stories high, and three dozen clocks of various kinds, a large quantity of cutlery and hardware goods, several cases of gin, and some wearing apparel carried off. The thieves had effected their exit through a door on the ground floor by wrenching off the padlock and taking out the bar; a large chisel about eighteen inches in length was found on the premises, which the burglars had left behind them. There is one man in custody on suspicion of being concerned in the affair. The value of the missing property is about £70.

**THE STORM.**—Sydney was visited by an unusually heavy storm of wind and rain on Tuesday and Wednesday, which damaged several houses, and compelled the inmates to remove. A portion of Mr. Fisher's distillery was completely washed away. Most of the vessels anchored in the Stream drifted, and were compelled to let go the second anchor. The steamer *James Watt* drifted from her moorings in Johnson's Bay, and was nearly on the south point of Balmain, when Captain Allen and the crew of the *Tamar* got on board, with spare anchors and chains, and at length re-moored her between Boyd's Wharf and Balmain. The steamers *Sophia Jane* and *Tamar* could not make their usual trip to the Hunter. The steamer *Rose*, which was expected from Morpeth on Tuesday evening, did not arrive till Thursday. About four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon two of the South Head pilots, Messrs. Gibson and Jackson, left the Dockyard in their boats, with the intention of proceeding to Watson's Bay; when near abreast of Pinchgut, a sudden squall struck Mr. Jackson's boat, (having himself, two men, and a boy in her), when she immediately capsized. All hands stuck to the boat, and after about forty minutes, when their strength was nearly exhausted, they were luckily seen from the *Garland Grove*, when a boat was instantly manned and repaired to their assistance, arriving just in time to rescue them from drowning. After landing Mr. Jackson, the lad, and one of the men on Pinchgut, they returned to the boat, with the intention of towing her in shore, but the gale was by this time at its height, and they could make no head-way against it, and stood away for the North Shore, where they took refuge in Mossman's Bay. As nothing was seen of Mr. Gibson, after the squall fears were entertained that his boat had shared the same fate, but it is understood that he landed at Watson's Bay about an hour after the accident, quite unconscious of what had occurred.

**EXECUTION.**—Henry Atkin, who had been convicted of murder at the last Assizes, underwent the extreme penalty of the law, at Berrima, on Tuesday the 8th instant, at ten o'clock A. M., within the precincts of the gaol, and in presence of a large concourse of the inhabitants. Every effort had been used by the Rev. Mr. Stone and others to persuade the unfortunate man to a confession of his guilt, but without effect. He protested his innocence on the scaffold, and declared, in the most solemn manner, that the crime with which he was charged, and for which he was now to suffer, was committed by two bush-rangers of the names of Ryan and Williams.

**THE NEW JUDGE.**—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint John Nodes Dickinson, Esq., to be a Judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in the room of William Westbrooke Burton, Esq., appointed one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras. Mr. Justice Dickinson has taken and subscribed the necessary oaths accordingly.

**APPOINTMENT.**—His Excellency the Governor has appointed George Frederic Berkeley St. John, Esq., of Port Phillip, to be a Commissioner of Crown Lands, in the colony of New South Wales, to act within the boundaries of the colony, in the room of Mr. Airey, resigned.

**BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.**—The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders in the Bank of Australasia proved much more satisfactory in its results than was generally expected. It appeared from the Report, that although the establishment had incurred large losses through the depression prevailing in these colonies, the rest, amounting to upwards of £114,000, remains untouched, while there is yet £45,000 of the bad debt fund remaining to liquidate such deficiencies as may arise from the non-payment of doubtful claims now outstanding. A sum of £16,039 18s. has been written off during the year for irrecoverable debts. From the statement of the Chairman, (Mr. Brownrigg, M. P.), the hope seems to be cherished in the minds of the Directors, that the condition of business in Sydney has seen its worst, and that there is now some reasonable prospect for anticipating a change in the posture of affairs out there. The branches at Maitland and Bathurst have been suspended, being unprofitable; and great credit is given to Mr. Hart, the superintendent abroad, for his management of the concern, especially considering the difficulties with which he had to contend. The Directors furnished him with stringent instructions for the regulation of business, which it seems he has not failed to exercise. A long discussion ensued on the propriety of holding the meetings half-yearly, and a resolution to that effect was passed, the desire of the shareholders being that they should have more frequent communication with the Directors receive information on the state of their affairs. Another question broached was, the increase of qualification for Directors, but special meetings will have to be called for the consideration of this subject, as it goes to effect the charter. At the conclusion of the debate, full confidence was expressed in the management of the Board, the report unanimously adopted, and the retiring Directors were re-elected.—*Times*, June 4.

**LITHOTOMY.**—A successful operation was performed by Dr. a Beckett, last week, at the Benevolent Asylum, on a lad named Clinch, aged about 13 years. The stone which was extracted was the size of a hen's egg, and was rough. The lad had suffered intensely for a long time previously to his being induced to undergo the operation, but is now doing well.

**ORDERED FOR EXECUTION.**—Benjamin Stanley, convicted of murder at the late Maitland Circuit Court, has been ordered to be executed on Monday next, the 21st inst.; and Frederick Gaston alias Abraham Gaston, convicted of murder before the last Bathurst Circuit Court, has also been ordered for execution at Bathurst, on Thursday, the 31st instant.

## City Council.

MONDAY.

Alderman Allen presented a report from the select committee appointed to consider the petition of Andrew Daer, for compensation on the ground of his dismissal from office, recommending that a sum of £3 6s. 8d. might be paid to him.

Mr. Smidmore presented a petition from Mrs. Mary Dawson, praying that the assessment upon certain houses belonging to her might be lowered.

Mr. Little presented a petition from a number of timber merchants and other persons trading on the Market Wharf, praying that some police protection might be provided for that wharf, in order to prevent the property thereon from being stolen at night.

Alderman Flood presented a petition from Margaret Baker, of Kent-street, stating that a petition which had been presented to the Council on a former occasion for the removal of the palls surrounding her house was founded upon improper grounds, and praying that it might not be granted. To this petition was appended a recommendation signed by 53 inhabitants of Gipps Ward in favour of the petitioner.

A report was brought up from the finance committee, recommending the payment of certain accounts, amounting in all to £184 0s. 3d.

Mr. Agars moved, in accordance with previous notice, that the resolution of the City Council, dated 9th May, 1844, relative to lighting the City, be rescinded, and that in lieu of the mode therein recommended of raising the necessary funds, a fair and equitable assessment, agreeably to the 74th clause of the Municipal Corporation Act, of one penny in the pound, be levied, for the purpose of lighting the city in such places as may be deemed absolute necessary by the Board of Works.

Mr. Coyle seconded the motion.

Alderman Macdermott opposed the motion. It had been admitted, he said, by the members of the Legislative Council, in their places on Thursday last, that the lighting of the city was a matter of police; and one of them most conversant in these subjects had even admitted that it was the most important of these matters. As therefore the Government had taken to itself the control of the police, and the whole of the fines, fees, and penalties, it was their business to light the city also.

The motion was lost by a majority of 11 to 5.

Alderman Flood moved, according to previous notice, that the City Surveyor be directed to make plans and specifications for the purpose of altering and fitting up the shed at the hay, corn, and cattle market, Campbell-street, similar to the market in George-street; and when so altered to be let at a rate to be fixed by the Council. The motion was agreed to.

After some notices of motion relative to the police expenditure,

The petition from George Cameron, praying for the exemption of the building occupied by him from assessment, on the ground of its being a school, was taken into consideration, and ordered to be referred to the By-laws Committee.

The petition from Patrick Irwin upon a similar subject was next considered, and the