

REVIVAL OF TRANSPORTATION.—It is very generally rumoured that the *Royal George*, just arrived from England, has conveyed to this province, under charge of one of the cabin passengers, twenty probation men from the Pentonville Penitentiary; and further, that these men have been landed as free men in Melbourne, without any notification to the police authorities. Another statement is, that they are assigned to the cabin passenger alluded to, by the Home Government, with the full power of re-assignment by that gentleman to any persons whom he may approve. This report has been circulated through the town during yesterday afternoon, and has obtained general credence; and we furnish the information as afforded to us without any pledge as to its accuracy. Such a monstrous proceeding we can scarcely imagine to be wholly correct, being in direct violation of every principle upon which this colony has been founded, and subversive of every interest connected with the welfare of the community. We strongly recommend all the inhabitants to beware of strange looking folks about their premises.—*Port Phillip Herald*, Nov. 19.

Legislative Council.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

A message was received from his Excellency the Governor, stating that he would transmit to the Secretary of State the resolution of the Council relative to the extension of the elective franchise to leaseholders.

Another message was received from his Excellency, submitting drafts of

1. "A Bill, intituled, An Act to authorise the payment of certain allowances to Witnesses attending Courts of Justices in the colony of New South Wales."

2. "A Bill to remove doubts in respect of the application of Fees taken in the several Courts of Requests in the Colony of New South Wales, towards the support of the Courts wherein they are respectively taken."

There were received another message from the Governor regretting that he had no authority to afford any assistance to commuted pensioners in the colony.

Also, a message from the Governor proposing the appropriation of the following sums:—

1. For the employment of the Dredging Machine on the river Hunter .....	£1000	0	0
Purchase of additional punts for the same, not exceeding four in number .....	600	0	0
2. Aid to the Mechanics' Institution at Melbourne .....	150	0	0
3. Aid to the Benevolent Asylum at Maitland, to meet an equal amount of private subscriptions, which are to be in addition to those which may be met by sums derived from fines on drunkards, or any other sources of public income	200	0	0
4. For the repair of the Cook's River Dam, damaged by the late floods .....	300	0	0
	£2250	0	0

Also, a message in, reply to an address of the Council, regretting that it was not in his

Excellency's power to remove from Hyde Park Barracks the convicts now in that establishment, for the purpose of employing them on the roads, or other public works in the colony. Whilst in Hyde Park Barracks, these men are fed, clothed, and entirely maintained, out of funds voted by Parliament for the support and control of convicts; but if removed from that establishment, and employed in the rural districts, they must be lodged, fed, clothed, and maintained, at the expense of the colony; an expense which the funds of the colony are not at the present moment in a condition to bear.

Also, the following message from his Excellency in reply to the address of the Council on the subject of Education:—

Gentlemen,—The subject of Education is one, which, since the day of my arrival in the colony, has never ceased to engage my anxious solicitude; it is well known that I have long been desirous to see established a system of Education for the poorer classes of our community, which should comprehend persons of all religious denominations, without interfering with the tenets or doctrines of any; and I have on various occasions pointed out to the public what I consider to be the disadvantages of the system, on which schools receiving aid from the General Revenue are now conducted in the colony. But whilst I declare my entire adherence to the opinions which I have thus repeatedly expressed, I feel bound to acknowledge that I cannot but continue to entertain doubts, whether the time be yet arrived, at which an attempt to introduce a better system is likely to be successful.

The apprehension of increasing religious differences has twice within the few last years induced the Government to abandon proposals in respect to Education brought forward by itself; and the opposition which the Government, or I may say, which I myself, declined to encounter on these occasions, is, I greatly regret to say, in no way diminished.

Without the co-operation of the Ministers of Religion, it seems to be scarcely possible to establish any system of education, with a prospect of its being extensively useful, and I need scarcely remark, that the clergy throughout the colony, are at present even less disposed to co-operate in the establishment of a general system, that they were on the occasions which I have referred to.

I feel it right also to observe, that a difficulty in the way of the establishment of a general system of Education, seems at the present moment to present itself, which did not until lately exist. Under the 42nd clause of the Constitutional Act of the colony, any alteration in the system of our Public Schools, must, I apprehend, be carried into effect through the instrumentality of the District Councils; and these bodies are not, as yet, I fear, in a condition, advantageously to exercise the functions, with which, (in order to establish a new system of Education,) it would be necessary to charge them by an Act of the Governor and Council.

GEORGE GIPPS.

Government House, Sydney, Nov. 27.

Mr. Lamb presented a petition from merchants and others, owners and holders of Suffrance Wharfs, against the measures recommended by the Select Committee of the Legislative Council, and against the Circular Quay Wharfage Bill.

Mr. Robinson presented a petition from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Council, of the Town of Melbourne, setting forth that if the franchise were confined to the £20 qualification, the far greater proportion of those who should be voters in Melbourne would be excluded; that the number of voters would be reduced to 341, whereas they should considerably exceed 2000. The petitioners prayed that the franchise be reduced to £10.

Dr. Lang presented a petition from one hundred and forty-three bakers, amongst whom were forty-one master bakers, which set forth that their hours of labour extended over from sixteen to twenty hours in every twenty-four hours of the week; complained that they were prevented from attending places of worship, or enjoying any of those religious exercises to which they had been accustomed previously to their coming to this colony; and praying that the Council would interfere in the matter.

Mr. Therry presented a petition from certain auctioneers and others resident in Wollongong, in the district of Illawarra, against the proposed increase in the license fee of auctioneers.

Mr. Wentworth presented a petition from three hundred merchants, shopkeepers, and others, of the City of Sydney, praying that the Council would adopt some measures to put an end to the system of night auctions now so prevalent.

Mr. Wentworth presented a petition from a number of mechanics, praying that the Council would take measures to induce the Government to forego the contract system in public works, and to continue the employment of mechanics at day-work.

Dr. Nicholson presented a petition from a number of squatters, sheepowners, and others in the district of Port Phillip praying for certain amendments in the Scab Act, with a view to render the Act more stringent.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table some returns, after which,

The Select Committee on the Port Phillip Election brought up its report, and Mr. Boyd was declared duly elected.

The Bill for the suspension of the 70th clause of the Sydney Corporation Act was read a first time.

The second reading of the Appropriation Bill was opposed by Mr. Wentworth, and postponed till Wednesday next.

Mr. Cowper obtained leave to withdraw the Auctioneers Licensing Bill until next session.

The Council went into Committee on the Melbourne Corporation Act Amendment Bill, and after passing some clauses the House resumed, and the Committee obtained leave to sit again on Thursday, December 5.

The Council went into Committee on the Sydney Corporation Act Amendment Bill.

Mr. Wentworth proposed a clause directing the collectors to place no person on the citizen roll who cannot produce a receipt for the payment of his last six months Corporation rates alleging that he wished to prevent a large number of persons from voting who are constantly shifting about from house to house, and compelling the landlords to pay the rates. The clause was opposed on the ground that a person might lose his receipt, and that it was a new principle to introduce. After a very lengthy discussion, the clause

was postponed, and the Committee reported progress and obtained leave to sit again on Thursday, December 12.

The Lien on Wool Act Amendment Bill was considered in Committee, and the house having resumed, leave was asked to sit again on Thursday week, with a view of affording time for the preparation of a clause, to render the sale of sheep by a person who had granted an equitable lien, and had failed to satisfy it, an indictable offence.

Mr. Windeyer moved for a call of the House on Friday, the 6th December, which was carried without opposition.

#### THURSDAY.

Benjamin Boyd, Esq., the new member for Port Phillip, took the oath and his seat.

Mr. Robinson begged leave to enquire of the Colonial Secretary whether any despatches had been received from the Secretary of State with reference to the resolution of that House, communicated to the Governor during the last session, in respect of the proposed overland route to Port Essington.

The Colonial Secretary replied that such a despatch had been received, bearing date the 12th of May, 1844, which, together with a copy of the despatch from his Excellency the Governor, communicating the resolution of the House, he would at once lay upon the table.

Mr. Robinson said that he perceived by the documents laid before the Council, permission had been given to the Government to undertake the proposed overland expedition, and he would therefore beg leave to ask whether any steps had yet been taken for this purpose.

The Colonial Secretary replied that the Government had not as yet come to any determination upon this subject, but their decision would probably be hastened by other circumstances connected with the necessity of internal exploration, to which he would have occasion to allude in answering another question which he believed would be shortly put to him.

Dr. Nicholson presented a petition signed by 391 persons, principally residents in the neighbourhood of Camden, including the Church of England and Roman Catholic clergymen of that district, five magistrates, and a considerable number of freeholders and other influential persons. The petitioners prayed for a revision of the resolution which the Council had arrived at in the consideration of the Police Estimates, when the sum proposed for supporting a petty Session and Rural Police at Camden and Narellan was struck out.

Dr. Nicholson would now beg leave to ask a question of the Colonial Secretary, whether any despatches had been received by the Government, relative to the formation of a new colony on the north-eastern coast of New Holland.

The Colonial Secretary, in replying to the above question, said, that within the last few days a very important despatch upon this subject had been received from Lord Stanley, bearing date so recently as the 27th of July last. In consequence of the large number of convicts at present serving under sentence in Van Diemen's Land, it had been found impossible by Her Majesty's Government to redeem its pledges to many of these convicts who had served their prescribed term

of probation in the penitentiary establishments of England. It became necessary that some means should be devised for enabling the Government to perform its promises to these prisoners, and Sir George Gipps was communicated with upon the subject, with directions to confer respecting it with Sir Eardley Wilmot and Mr. Latrobe: and it had been suggested by Lord Stanley that for the purpose contemplated it might be necessary to form a separate settlement upon the coast of New South Wales. It was intended that this particular class of prisoners should previously to their departure receive pardons upon condition of their quitting the shores of the United Kingdom, and not returning thereto during the period of their sentences, and it was expected that the wives and families of these persons would be sent out with them at the expense of the parishes to which they belonged. The whole matter was one in which large discretionary powers were vested in the Governors of this colony and Van Diemen's Land, and in the present state of the matter it would be premature to make public the despatch which had been received upon the subject; but it had not been thought right to withhold from the Council such information as could with propriety be communicated. The number of this class of persons who would be sent out annually would be about five hundred, and the first ship-load would sail for Launceston about the middle of September. It had been determined that the Australian colonies should not only in future receive the class of prisoners before alluded to, but should receive all prisoners sentenced to transportation by the English Courts of Justice, consequently if a settlement could with advantage be formed beyond the geographical limits of the colony as at present defined, many of the prisoners alluded to would in all probability be at once conveyed there. As the matter was still pending, he could not at present make any further statement respecting it.

Mr. Lamb moved that the petitions presented by him on Wednesday from the proprietors of Private Sufferance Wharfs, be printed.

Mr. Cowper seconded the motion.

Carried without opposition.

Mr. Lamb moved, that the petitioners be heard by Counsel at the Bar of the House on Tuesday next. He was himself of opinion that the newly proposed measure was so unjust, that he had not thought it necessary that counsel should be heard against it; had he thought that the clauses of the new Bill would have been shown so obnoxious to the interests of the public, that they would have been withdrawn. These petitioners alleged that they would be damaged to the amount of 50 per cent. on the value of their property—he would say, at least 80 per cent. On this account, he would say, the Council should hear the petitioners in the manner they prayed to be heard. The petitioners and the public had been taken by surprise; at first, the Government had introduced a Bill to regulate the wharfage on the Circular Quay, with some other provisions which would not have been objected to, and which he would have most cordially supported. The Government had found out that the Circular Quay had hitherto been wholly unproductive, and that it was desirable to introduce a measure to enable the Government to levy rates on

goods landed on that Quay; but the Committee had gone much further: they recommended rates to be levied on goods shipped as well as landed; and not only this, but they recommended an increase on the rates charged by the Government on private wharfs. (No, no.) It was well for hon. members to say "no, no;" but he should like to hear hon. members show that it was not so. Hitherto the charge authorised by law had been, at sufferance wharfs, 1s., out of which one-third was paid to the Government; this was still to be continued; but the Government wharf would charge only 8d. How, he would ask, could the private wharf do otherwise than lower the charge to 8d. also?—and would it, he asked again, be contended that this would not seriously affect the interests of those who had expended large sums of money on the structure of wharfs? More than this, the Report held out a threat that if the reduction to 8d. was not sufficient to bring business to the Government Wharf, that a still further reduction would be made. The petitioners stated their outlay on Wharfs at £150,000: he much questioned if £250,000 would cover it—yet the Government was prepared to disregard all this—to enter into competition with those who had heretofore provided wharfs and stores and every other requisite for shipping. He would ask, was this dignified—was this worthy of the Government? If the Government, with its wharf built at the expense of the public, chose to lower the charge to 4d., then the owners of private wharfs must lower their charges to the same rate, and eventually the Government would have to give dinners to captains and crews as well as wharfage, as the steamers not long ago had done elsewhere to induce passengers to go in them. The rates which were now charged were not excessive—they were less than half what were charged in London; still the Government, it appeared, were not content with reducing these charges, as now proposed, but held over those who had private wharfs, a threat that still further reductions should be made—and all this for the benefit of the Circular Quay. He saw on the votes sanctioned by the House a sum for the erection of a Queen's warehouse, and he fully agreed that such a vote was proper, that such a warehouse should be erected for the safe keeping of the Queen's stores; but if the principles embodied in this measure were sanctioned, the House would ere long be asked for votes to build other warehouses, and the Government would have their stores for wool, and for oil, and for tallow, and for every species of produce, and drive the merchant and storekeeper and wharfinger out of the field. For years past, ever since the foundation of the colony, the Government had gone on without ever providing a wharf to which a vessel drawing more than eleven feet could approach; private individuals, to the astonishment of the commercial world, had provided every convenience for vessels requiring from twenty to thirty feet of water: but now the Government had something like a wharf to which such vessels could come, they came to the Council and asked them to pass a measure, the effect of which would be to destroy in a great measure that property which the energy, the enterprise of private individuals had created. He hoped that the House would not suffer such injustice to be done.

Mr. Cowper seconded the motion.

The Colonial Secretary said, he should not oppose the motion for the hearing of counsel, as the hon. member had asserted in supporting the petition that private interests would be affected by the measure. The hon. member had spoken as though the Bill was already before the House; but it had not yet been introduced, nevertheless he should not object to the hearing of counsel—he should be happy to have the matter most fully investigated—to have placed before the Council the fullest evidence of any injury which such a Bill as proposed might be calculated to inflict; and should such a case be made out as was now stated, he for one, would not say that he would persist in such a measure. The hon. member from Miller's Point had stated that new rates were to be introduced; it was true that it was proposed to levy a small rate on all colonial produce exported, but the rates on all goods landed were to remain the same; the wharfingers still paying, as before, one-third to the Government. It might be, indeed, that in the opinion of some, such an important work as the Circular Quay should never have been commenced—should not be completed; but this question he was fully prepared to leave to the good sense of the Council, and of the country. With respect to the Bill to which the hon. member had alluded, he would say, as before, that it was not yet before the Council. He had prepared a Bill embodying the resolutions of the Committee, and for the convenience of members that Bill had been recently placed in their hands, although it was not before the House. He had intended, if the Bill originally brought before the House had been put into Committee, to propose such amendments as he approved of. He would not pledge himself to support the whole of the recommendations of the Committee. He was Chairman of the Committee; but in all Committees the Chairman had only a single vote, and it might be that he differed on most essential points; he would not say that he had so differed; but as Chairman of that Committee he had been guided by the members of the Committee who were interested in, and better acquainted with the commercial interest than he could be. The insinuation of the hon. member that this was a Government measure was wholly unjustifiable.

Mr. Robinson said that as a member of the Committee, he felt bound to bear his testimony to the correctness of the statements which had just been made by the Colonial Secretary; and he would add, that so far as his recollection served him, the Colonial Secretary had not voted on a single question, the result of which was now objected to. He could not understand the principal objection urged by the hon. member from Miller's Point, that the proposed rate of charge would be so ruinously injurious to him and his brother wharfingers, as it had been clearly shown to the Committee that the wharfingers, after paying the required third to the Government, took a third only to themselves, and commuted the other third to the merchant or to the captain. With respect to the witnesses and the mode of examination, he would only say that some most respectable witnesses had been examined, as Mr. Campbell and Mr. Botts, and if the hon. member from Miller's Point, or any of his friends who were now so much aggrieved, had intimated a desire to be examined—and they were well aware that

the enquiry was going on—the Committee would gladly have received any information they could have given. For himself, he should hail the measure proposed by the Committee, if carried, as another step towards free trade; and he hoped that ere long the exemptions now proposed for whalers would be extended to all classes of vessels; and, further, that not only there would be no port charges, as at the Cape of Good Hope, but that all Customs would be done away with also.

Mr. Lamb replied to the observations of the two preceding speakers, still insisting that if the measure were carried great injury would be inflicted on those possessed of wharf property; and that the enquiry of the Committee had not been properly conducted.

The Speaker was about to put the motion, when

Mr. Therry and Mr. Wentworth objected to the question being put, as there was no bill before the House.

The motion was therefore withdrawn, and after some formal business,

The Council adjourned till Tuesday next.

### City Council.

MONDAY.

THE minutes of the last meeting having been read by the Town Clerk, a report from the Improvement Committee relative to the receipt of tenders for the construction of drains was brought forward for consideration.

Alderman Flood said, that he had brought up the report as Chairman of the Committee, but it was not his intention to make any motion respecting it.

Alderman Macdermott expressed his surprise at the Alderman of Gipps Ward having declined to take any steps for carrying out the drainage of the city, he contending that the Council having been pledged to carry out the drainage of the city by the passing of a resolution to that effect at his instance, in January last, and a sum of £3000 having been specially set apart for this purpose in the Mayor's financial minute of April last, such money being spent in other ways had been virtually mis-appropriated. Pitt-street being the lowest part of the city would have served as a groundwork for the drainage of the whole, and the sum of £3385 would have been sufficient for the construction of a first-class brick drain from Bathurst-street to the Tank Stream, into which the proprietors of houses in that neighbourhood would have found it their interest to run branch drains, by means of which the surrounding streets lying in a higher position would be benefitted, and the effect might be fairly seen before any other work of the same nature was commenced. As the present report contained no recommendation upon which he could act, he would merely move that it be entered on the minutes of the Council, in order that he might in future frame some resolution upon it to carry out the object in view.

Mr. Iredale seconded the motion.

Alderman Flood called the attention of Alderman Macdermott to a resolution passed at his own instance, on the 25th August, for giving employment to three hundred labourers with families, and contending that this resolution so greatly clashed with the one alluded to by him, that if it had been acted upon to

the utmost, the Board of Works would have expended in that manner all the funds which they had at their command. This resolution had never been rescinded, and the Board of Works had a right, when two resolutions were so opposed to each other, to adopt what course, with reference to such, they thought fit. They had therefore acted upon the first resolution, while at the same time they gave weight to the resolution which appeared to have been intended for the purpose of rescinding it, by carrying out the system of surface drainage, which was a work really of the utmost importance to the City.

Mr. Coyle was of opinion that the Board of Works Committee had exercised all due diligence for the public benefit, and that the surface drainage of the city was of almost as much importance as the subterranean drainage.

Mr. Driver supported the motion, conceiving the drainage of the city to be of the utmost importance to the health of the inhabitants, and being of opinion that the practice of calling for tenders without acting upon them would end in deterring tradesmen from tendering at all.

Mr. Thurlow opposed the motion as unnecessary, inasmuch as the report having been received, was, in his opinion, as fully before the Council as it could be by entering it upon the minutes. He therefore moved, as an amendment, that the report and accompanying tenders might be referred to the Financial Committee in order that they might report as to the most advisable means of carrying such tenders into effect.

Mr. Ryan seconded the amendment.

Alderman Macdermott contended that it was unnecessary to send the report to the Finance Committee, inasmuch as without information from that Committee it could be seen by reference to the books and records of the Council that the funds for this purpose had actually been collected.

Mr. Holden was of opinion that no good end could be served by placing this report upon the records of the Council, and however the money raised for public improvements might have been expended, it was clear that there were at present no funds for such a work as that under discussion.

Alderman Broughton expressed a similar opinion, remarking that although it was true there had been funds for this purpose last year, these funds had been expended in giving employment to distressed labourers, whose services had been devoted to the benefit of the city. The most legitimate and effectual way of carrying out the object in view was, to refer the subject to the Finance Committee, by which means it would be properly enquired into, and an opportunity would be afforded to the new members of considering the subject fairly before it was again brought forward.

Mr. Cowlshaw supported the amendment, remarking that if the Alderman of Bourke Ward, who had so strenuously attacked the Board of Works, had looked more closely into the Financial Minute of the late Mayor, he would have found that the revenue therein estimated upon was calculated, among other things, upon a rate of £2500, which had never been carried out.

Mr. Fisher thought the funds of the city were not in a sufficiently flourishing condition to admit of a work of so much magnitude

as the sewerage of the city being undertaken at the present time, however important it might be; and looking at this fact, as well as at the satisfactory nature of the works for surface drainage which had been commenced, he should not, for one, sanction the spending of so large a sum as £3000 for the drainage of Pitt-street.

After some further remarks, Alderman Macdermott replied at considerable length, contending that the resolution of January last, although not carried out, was still in force, and should be binding upon the Council unless formally rescinded. The resolution for the employment of distressed labourers was merely a temporary measure of relief, which ought not to have been suffered to interfere with the more recent resolution for the permanent drainage of the city.

The question was then put upon Mr. Thurlow's amendment, which was carried by a considerable majority.

The report of the By-law Committee, recommending the exemption of George Cameron from paying rates for the school occupied by him was adopted, as was also a similar report relative to the premises occupied as a school and chapel by the Australian Methodist Society.

The petition of Thomas Quigley, praying for permission to pay by instalments certain arrears of stall-rent due by him to the Council, and supported by the By-law Committee, was granted upon the motion of Mr. Thurlow.

The petition of certain residents in Crown-street, Surry Hills, complaining of a nuisance in that neighbourhood, was taken into consideration, and after some discussion was ordered to be sent to the Commissioner of Police, with the view of drawing his attention to the subject.

#### WEDNESDAY.

The report of the Ward Assessment Committee was read, with a view to its being taken into consideration; but some difficulty ensued in consequence of the Chairman (Alderman Wilshire) being absent.

Mr. Holden expressed his disapprobation of that part of the report which recommended that the gentlemen appointed to consider this matter should be taken generally from the Council, and maintained that it was far better to leave the assessment of each ward in the hands of the Councillors of that Ward.

After some further conversation, the Council went into committee for the consideration of the subject.

Mr. Fisher proposed an amendment to the whole plan of assessment to the following effect:—

"1. That the Right Worshipful the Mayor be requested forthwith to appoint twelve competent persons, two to each of the wards, to collect the names of the citizens residing in such wards, with the amount of rent at which they now occupy their different premises, and whether leased or otherwise: and also to report the value of every such building to the best of their (the collectors') judgment, with all possible speed, say within fourteen days from the date of their appointment.

"2. That the Collectors' report, when completed, shall be referred to an Assessment Committee, to be appointed by the Council, consisting of the Alderman, the two Assessors, and two Councillors of the

several Wards to which such collectors belong, who shall be instructed to examine and correct the collectors' lists, altering such valuation of the different premises in the ward as they find to be incorrect.

"3. That the return, after such examination, shall be made as speedily as possible to the Town Clerk's Office, or to the Council, and that notice shall be given to the public that such return or valuation is open for inspection, free of charge, by the citizens.

"4. That thirty clear days after the first publication of the return or valuation above-named shall be allowed for any citizen to appeal against the same, but that upon the expiration of that time this valuation shall be the one on which the citizens shall be rated."

This amendment, however, was deemed out of order, in consequence of its opposition to the existing resolution relative to the appointment of Ward Councillors, which must first be rescinded.

The further consideration of the matter was postponed, with the understanding that Mr. Fisher would bring forward his proposition in a formal manner at the next meeting.

The report of the By-Laws Committee, recommending the amendment of certain clauses in the Market By-Laws, in accordance with the petition of the growers, was next taken into consideration by a committee of the whole Council, and adopted.

One of the recommendations of the report was the imposition of a rate of 4s. per week upon hawkers' carts.

The report of the By-laws Committee, recommending a particular scale of fees for the Market Wharf, was considered in a Committee of the whole Council, and was adopted without any other alteration than that of allowing manure to be shipped duty free at the wharf at all hours of the day.

The sum of £215 12s. 10d., being the amount of salaries due to the officers of the Corporation for the current month, was ordered, upon the motion of Mr. Cowlshaw, to be paid.

#### LITERARY REGISTER.

#### THE PALL-BEARERS OF THE POET CAMPBELL.\*

They worthy of that mournful honour were,  
Who bore the poet's pall, when Campbell's dust  
Was added to the mighty heart which must  
Re wake, with world-felt throb, from Westminster;  
Ere wisdom yet shall draw men unto her,  
As to a mother deeply loved. The just  
And gentle Morpeth; Peel, who holds in trust  
Our struggling country's fame and character;  
A Campbell, scarce less famed than the departed;  
Brougham, pale Freedom's friend, in her dark morn,  
And Leigh, the high of birth and humble-hearted,  
The noble Lyrist of the lowly-born; †  
Stewart, Argyl, and Aberdeen, who started  
Bow'd with ancestral glories meekly worn.

H. PARKES.

\* At the funeral of Campbell, the pall was borne by Sir Robert Peel, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Duke of Argyl, Lords Morpeth, Brougham, Campbell, Dudley Coutts Stewart, and Leigh.

† Lord Leigh, one of the most amiable and retired of the British nobility, is the author of some beautiful Poems which evince a deep and fervent sympathy with the Poor, in their constant struggles and distresses; and a noble spirit rejoicing at their attainment of knowledge and its attendant blessings. To use his own language

The gloom-dispelling radiance of the morn  
Delighteth not the rising traveller more,  
Than it doth glad his heart, that lofty scorn  
Recoils from the repellent strength of Wisdom lowly born.

#### BIOGRAPHY.

#### JOHN PINKERTON, ESQ.

JOHN PINKERTON was the son of James Pinkerton, a hair merchant, and was born at Edinburgh, on the 17th of February, 1758. After acquiring the rudiments of education at a small school at Grange-gate side, he was, in 1764, removed to the grammar school at Lanark, kept by Mr. Thomson, who had married the sister of the poet of that name.

Young Pinkerton was always a diffident boy, and he neither entered into competition with his schoolfellows in education nor joined in their boisterous but healthy amusements. At school he was generally the second or third of his class; but nothing remarkable distinguished this period, except one incident: Mr. Thomson one day ordered the boys to translate a part of Livy into English; when he came to young Pinkerton's version, as it is called in Scotland, he read it silently to himself, then, to the great surprise of the boys, walked quickly out of the school, but soon returned with a volume of Hooke's Roman History, in which the same part of Livy was translated. He read both aloud, and gave his decided opinion in favour of his disciple's translation, which not a little flattered boyish vanity, and, perhaps, sowed in him the first seeds of authorship.

After being six years at school, the last year of which only was dedicated to the Greek, he returned to the house of his family, near Edinburgh. His father having some dislike to university education, John was kept in a kind of solitary confinement at home; and his parent, being of a severe and morose disposition, his duration little tended to give much firmness to his nerves. An hour or two passed every day in attending a French teacher; and, in his eagerness to attain this language, he had totally lost his Greek, and nearly his Latin also: but soon after, meeting with Rollin's Ancient History, and observing references to the original authors, he bought the History of Justinus, &c., and soon recovered his Latin so as to write, when he was about thirteen years of age, tolerable fragments in that language. He afterwards studied mathematics two or three years, under Mr. Ewing, an able teacher at Edinburgh, and proceeded as far as the doctrine of infinites.

Intended for the profession of the law, young Pinkerton was articled to Mr. Wm. Aytoun, an eminent writer to the signet, with whom he served an apprenticeship of five years. He did not, however, neglect the cultivation of his mind, and having felt the witchery of verse by reading Beattie's Minstrel, and other poems, he wrote an elegy, called Craigmillar Castle, which he dedicated to Dr. Beattie. This production, which was published in 1776, was followed by the composition of one or two tragedies, but we believe they were never printed. About this time he wrote the second part of the Ballad of Hardyknute, and afterwards some other pieces of a similar nature, which he published in 1780, under the title of Ancient Scottish Poems from the MS. Collection of Sir Richard Maitland. Impositions of this sort, however innocently intended, are scarcely pardonable, and we are sorry to see them even continued to our own times, when some of our ballad-mongers foist their own crudities on the public under other names, and pretend to have discovered additional verses.