

## NORTH-EASTERN AUSTRALIA.

From Hodgkinson's Australia.

Having attempted to describe the north-eastern part of the territory of New South Wales, which the late ministry at one time intended making a separate colony, and of which Moreton Bay was to have been the seat of Government, I will now briefly recapitulate, in general terms, the distinctive features of this part of New South Wales, compared with its central districts.

Firstly, *Its Geological formation*, which instead of being sandstone, so generally predominant south of the River Hunter, consists of rocks mostly of primitive or transition origin, such as granite, trap, ancient limestone, slate, &c. I have already observed, in the commencement of this work, that in Australia the rocks exercise a more marked influence on the vegetation growing on the soil which covers them, than in any other country; in estimating the quantity of land in any part of Australia, the nature of the subjacent rock, and the general formation of the surrounding country, should be considered of paramount importance. With regard to the influence of rocks on soil, Haussmann, in his work on the connexion of Geology with Agriculture and Planting, has observed that "from what has been said of the relations existing between the masses of which the crust of the globe is composed, and the loose earth or soil by which it is covered, it appears evident enough that they have great influence over its formation and nature, and therefore upon the more perfect vegetables, and especially those which are the objects of cultivation; and that although the fertility of the soil is much increased by these vegetables themselves, yet the first foundation of their vigour was derived from the disintegration and decomposition of rocks." Now in Australia all these classes of rock furnish, by their decomposition, a much more fertile surface soil than Sandstone.

Secondly, *The general mountainous nature of the country, the very great altitude of the mountains, exceeding six thousand feet above the level of the sea, and its proximity to the coast.* These mountains accumulate and condense the vapours from the sea, and occasion frequent rains; they also mitigate the scorching heat of the hot winds from the north-west, which are so severely felt in Sydney, although that city is so much farther south.

Thirdly, *The abundance of water everywhere, and the great number of navigable rivers in close proximity to each other.* Thus from Moreton Bay to the Manning River, the southern boundary of the county of Macquarie, which is not more than two hundred and seventy miles along the coast, there are no less than nine rivers with bar harbours, which can be entered by coasting vessels and small steamers; viz. the Brisbane, the Tweed, the Richmond, the Clarence, the Bellengen, the MacLeay, the Hastings, Camden Haven Creek, and the Manning.

Lastly, *The adaptation for the culture of tropical productions, of the rich alluvial soil on these rivers, which soil extends in continuous narrow borders of brush land along their banks.* The inexhaustible productiveness of this kind of land I have already alluded to: it is unknown in European soils, and can only be paralleled by that of the alluvial flats of tropical countries. These rich brush

lands are not available in the present state of the colony: for it would never answer to clear them of the dense mass of indigenous vegetation which ennumbers them, for the culture of the mere ordinary agricultural productions of New South Wales. Should cheap labourers, such as Chinese or Coolies, ever be introduced into the colony, it is not improbable that, at some future period, the banks of these rivers may be diversified by plantations of sugar-cane, cotton, coffee, rice, &c.; for all these productions have been ascertained from experiments to succeed well north of Port Macquarie. There would be one great advantage also, that the climate would be better suited to Europeans, than that of almost any other country in which these productions are grown. In the mean while the brush land which has been cleared of trees in the district of Port Macquarie and Moreton Bay, and the naturally wooded alluvial flats, which the squatters on the intermediate rivers cultivate, yield, with little trouble, crops of maize, more certain, abundant, and of better quality, than the central parts of New South Wales; wheat, as I have before observed, grows better there on alluvial land, in dry than in moist seasons; and the tobacco is of very superior quality; and if its manufacture were properly understood, it would be a most profitable article to cultivate, the duty imposed by the colonial legislature on foreign tobacco being so great. The north-eastern part of the territory of New South Wales, will also be found pre-eminently suited for the cultivation of the vine, from the great prevalence of lightly wooded undulating fertile ranges, the rocks and soil of which are such as experience has proved the best suited for the production of superior wine. The hot winds from the north-west, and the cold south wind, being almost unknown in the Port Macquarie district, that part of the colony especially, seems remarkably adapted for the formation of extensive vineyards; a few patches of vines have already been planted there in different places. Dr. Carlile has a vineyard near the town of Macquarie, on a fluviatile sandy flat, and although a situation such as this is not in general favourable for vines, he has nevertheless made some very good wine. Two or three acres have been planted with vines at the village of Kempsey on the MacLeay River; they were thriving uncommonly well when I last saw them. It must not however be imagined, from the foregoing observations, that I consider the coast country, north of Port Macquarie, superior to other parts of the colony for agricultural and pastoral pursuits, or other ordinary colonial occupations, unless vineyards. For it is too mountainous, densely wooded, and swampy, to be so good as many other parts for sheep, and wheat and potatoes do not grow there so well as the extreme southern districts. My object, in publishing the foregoing observations on this part of the Territory of New South Wales, has been to show that it is in a great measure exempt from that extreme aridity in the aspect of the country, which characterises Australia generally; whilst it is well adapted for the production of many objects of cultivation, such as rice, cotton, sugar, indigo, &c., for which its warmer and moister climate, and the rich belts of alluvial soil on the banks of its rivers and streams, are peculiarly suited.

*Statistics of the "Times" Newspaper.*—A Hamburg newspaper, *Der Srieschutz*, contains a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the *Times* as follows:—"The British newspaper, the *Times*, is known to be the largest in size, and has the greatest number of copies circulating in the world. The budget of the expenditure of that journal at the present time, is as follows, namely,—Editorial expenses, weekly, £65; salaries of correspondents, £40; parliamentary reporters (twenty in number, at £5 each per week), £100; scientific, fine arts, and literary reporters, £21; penny-a-liners (reporters of the occurrences of the day in London, viz., fires, murders, curiosities, &c.) £31; for extraordinary information from authors of celebrity, per week, £30; law and police courts reporters (several in number) per week, £20. The whole of their expenses for literary matter, as above stated, amounts, per week, to £300. The expenses for printing and composition weekly amount to £250; the expenses for the managing clerks, book-keeping, &c., £256; adding to it the interest upon capital sunk by the establishment for building, machinery, and type, &c., amounts to the sum (weekly) of £1000; therefore, per annum, of £52,000, or 364,000 thalers. The payments of Government for stamp and advertisement duty, £35,000. (Query, the paper?) The budget of receipts of the same journal is as follows:—In the years 1842—3, 6,300,000 copies were sold per annum, amounting to about £125,000, or 1,000,000 thalers. The entire expenditure, with the exception of the payment to the Government for stamps, &c., amounts to 600,000 thalers. It appears the annual profits derived from it amount to 400,000 thalers, without the profit derived from the advertisements, of which we are unable to give an account, but the average number of each copy of the *Times* contains from about 700 to 1000 announcements, 4000 to 7000 per week, and annually 208,000 to 364,000 announcements; as stated before, we regret not being familiar with the rate of charging those advertisements, and we are unable to give a statement of the profits derived from it by the proprietors. It has also been calculated that 480,000 typographical letters are used to each copy on an average, and each such copy, divided into octavo pages, will form a volume of 300 pages; so that the 6,000,000 impressions of the *Times* annually in circulation would form a library of 6,000,000 volumes in octavo." [Our contemporary, who has mixed a good many errors with a considerable portion of truth in this statement, has made one omission, which we will take upon ourselves to supply. He has said nothing about the number of letters we receive, and the time consumed on reading and answering them. We leave the latter point to the calculation of our readers; but with respect to the first, we take this opportunity of stating, that we receive 130 letters every day upon an average, or, in the whole year, the immense number of 40,000.]—*Times*.

*Romulus and Remus.*—The two brothers, Romulus and Remus, were suckled by a wolf. The truth was, that the good woman's name, who took them to her breast, was Lupa. "Sunt," says Livy "qui Larentiam vulgato corpore Lupam inter pastores vocatam putent: unde locum fabulæ ac miracule datum."

## THREE SONNETS

ADDRESSED TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE GIPPS, IN REFERENCE TO THE PASTORAL REGULATIONS OF 2ND APRIL, 1844.  
No. I.

Thy course now lies before thee, fair and bright:—  
What thou hast done to save our common weal  
Will grave thy name in characters of steel,  
As that of one who clearly saw the Right,  
And did maintain it firmly,—in despite  
Of that fierce Opposition, which would wheel  
Its Car of Juggernaut o'er men,—and feel  
Hate unto all who dare oppose its might:—  
*What thou hast done, maintain,—be firm  
and bold!*  
This people from its slumber shall awake,  
And in this act, wrought wisely for our sake,  
Thy care for us and ours, clearly behold—  
Our tyrants' names, tho' scorned, shall pass  
away:  
Thine, graven on our hearts, shall live for  
many a day.

## No. II.

God give thee strength and health to persevere,—  
For shouldst thou falter, we are most undone:  
The would-be oligarchs combine, as one,  
And play a frantic game; the stakes appear  
Before them glittering:—acres wide and clear,—  
Pastures, and fertilizing streams, which run  
Through forests fair,—whereon the bold-eyed Sun  
Alone hath gazed, for many a long-past year.  
And they would seize all this,—and we and ours,—  
Men who have voyaged through each weary mile,  
To find a freeman's home within this Isle;  
Why, *we* must toil *for them*, thro' nameless hours:  
Our graves the only soil which we may claim;—  
But be thou firm, and save us from this shame.

## No. III.

Yes! do thou save us from this evil band;  
From each loud, false, and heartless Pharisee,  
Who strives to seize and boldly hold in fee,  
The country, given by Heaven for the hand  
Of myriads, to possess, and to command—  
For simple honest, men, the pure and free:  
Not unto *few*, but unto *all*, should be  
The wide inheritance of this fair land.  
More bless'd the country which the peasant tills,  
The heritage of him and his,—the place  
Where he may found an independent race,  
Than that, which spreads its valleys and its hills  
To feed the countless flocks and herds of *one*,  
For whom a thousand slaves toil in the burning sun.

A FARMER IN CUMBERLAND.

## VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

From the Tasmanian.

We are happy to announce, that in the present alarming posture of affairs in New Zealand, Lieutenant Henry Wilmot, of the 8th Battalion Royal Artillery, A. D. C. to his Excellency Sir Eardley Wilmot, by the express permission of the Master-General of the Ordnance, until he shall obtain his company, has volunteered to proceed to New

Zealand in the performance of the active duties of the important arm of the service to which he belongs. Colonel Elliott, commanding the troops here, and his Excellency Sir Maurice O'Connell, commanding the Australasian military District, have been pleased to accept the handsome offer of Lieut. Wilmot's services, who will depart for New Zealand immediately.

Many rumours are circulated respecting an order given by Sir Eardley Wilmot for a return of the convicts serving in the colony who have been soldiers. A few words will set this matter perfectly plain. His Excellency considering that New Zealand affairs, and other matters, may require the active services of the disposable military force in the colony; and further liberally but correctly considering that soldiers transported for military offences are not felons in the proper acceptation of that word, has thought proper to ascertain the number of that class of prisoners in the island, in order that they might be employed in such a manner, as by their former habits and qualifications they may be found fitted, should it be necessary.

## Domestic Intelligence.

LEVEE.—His Excellency the Governor will hold a levee, at Government House, on Monday, the 26th of May (instead of Saturday, the 24th), at one o'clock, in honor of her Majesty's birth-day. Gentlemen attending the levee are requested to bring their cards, to be delivered to the Aid-de-Camp.—The invitations to the birth-day ball, to be given on the 26th of May, will not extend beyond the county of Cumberland; but cards of invitation will be furnished to any ladies or gentlemen, in the habit of visiting at Government House, who may happen to be in Sydney from a greater distance, provided their names (with their addresses in Sydney), be entered in the visitors' book at Government House, at any time previous to the day of the ball.—*Government Gazette.*

SUICIDE.—A coroner's enquiry took place on Thursday evening in the Star Inn, on the body of Peter Mc'Nevin, lying dead in the General Hospital, when the following evidence was adduced:—Gregory Board, of Market-street, deposed, that the deceased had lodged in his house for about a month; while there he told witness that he had been employed as an overseer at the Hospital; deceased sometimes drank a little—that was when he first became a lodger in the house of the witness; when he first entered the house as a lodger, he said that he had come to Sydney from Port Macquarie to purchase a horse, but he never made any such purchase; witness saw the deceased go up stairs to bed on Tuesday last; on Wednesday morning witness went to the room occupied by the deceased, when he found the door locked; witness called and could not get any answer; in consequence of no answer being returned, witness forced the door, and found the deceased in bed—he was lying dead; there was a small phial lying on the table, on which were the words "laudanum, poison;" witness had no doubt, that if deceased took poison he must have taken it of his own accord, as no person had access to the room where witness saw his body; previously the deceased was in good health, excepting that he complained of a slight cold; the deceased had been assigned to a Mrs. Hoges, in Sydney, about

eight years ago. Dr. Silver deposed to having made a *post mortem* examination of the deceased, and from the appearances of the stomach, and also from what he had detected in other branches of the intestines, as well as the appearance of the body generally, witness had no doubt but that death was the effect of laudanum. The Jury found a verdict of *felo de se*, in accordance with the medical evidence.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.—The Court of adjourned Quarter Sessions, at the New Court House, Woolloomooloo, was engaged on Wednesday, from two till seven p.m., hearing the case of Joseph Aarons, for receiving stolen property. It will be in the recollection of our readers that a Mrs. Aarons was detected stealing sundry articles from the show room of Mr. Isaac Levey, of George-street, and at the last sittings of the General Court of Quarter Sessions found guilty, and sentenced to be confined in the Female Factory for that offence. While proceedings were going on against Rachael Aarons, circumstances were disclosed which led to the apprehension of her husband, Joseph Aarons. He was taken on a warrant between Sydney and Windsor, with some of Mr. Levey's goods in his possession, and failing to account for them to the satisfaction of the Sydney Bench, was committed for trial; but there being several mitigatory circumstances evinced in the case he was allowed bail, which he obtained, and was liberated. Soon after his obtaining bail, some of the Sydney police succeeded in discovering that stolen property, to the amount of nearly £100, had been secreted by the said Joseph Aarons. Within a few days after this discovery was made, Aarons absconded from his bail, and was only retaken after the most strenuous exertions of his bailsmen, the police, and those who had suffered by the system which he and Mrs. Aarons had been carrying on. When the case came on for hearing on Wednesday afternoon, Messrs. Callaghan and Nichols appeared as counsel for the prosecution, and Mr. T. Lipscomb, as attorney; and for the defence, Messrs. Michie and Purefoy as counsel, and Mr. J. R. Brenan, attorney. The principal evidence against the prisoner was Mrs. Izzard, from Windsor, who proved that after Sarah Aarons had been taken into custody, the prisoner came to her with two bundles of valuable soft goods to sell, when she bought two shawls and a gown piece—the shawls for 15s. each, and the gown piece for 6s. 6d.—from the prisoner. After the sale had been closed, he said to the witness, I have heard some unpleasant news, and cannot go to Sydney directly, and made her a present of a dozen of stay-laces, at the same time informing her that he had a favour to ask, which was, to allow him to leave his bundles with her for a few days; he did so, and from what she (Mrs. Izzard) soon after heard, she considered it her duty to inform Shirley, the chief constable of Windsor, of the bundles being in her possession. This information was given to Shirley after the bundles had been about a fortnight in Mrs. Izzard's possession. Shirley corroborated the evidence of Mrs. Izzard, and a number of witnesses identified the goods found in Aaron's bundles as being part of the property stolen from Mr. Levey's premises. The jury returned a verdict of guilty against the prisoner, who was remanded till to-day for sentence.

**BANK ROBBERY.**—Bills were posted about the streets, yesterday, by the Commissioner of Police, who received them by the *Penyard Park*, containing lists of the £1000 notes stolen from Messrs. Rogers and Co, on the 24th November last. The Bank has called in all the notes for that amount dated May, 1844; this will only leave the stolen notes, which are all dated 13th May, out, and it is expected that they will be declared to be cancelled.

**NEW INSOLVENTS.**—Elias Ellis, of Pitt-street, Sydney, licensed victualler: debts, £3377 19s. 11d.; assets, landed property, £2373; personal property, £120; outstanding debts, £460; balance deficiency, £424 19s. 11d.; Edward Knox, official assignee. George Jell, of Hunter-street, Sydney, butcher: debts, £43 18s. 1½d.; assets, personal property, £11 10s.; debts, £12 8s. 11d.; balance deficiency, £19 19s. 2½d. John Walker official assignee.

### City Council.

MONDAY.

Alderman Broughton brought up a report from the committee appointed to enquire into the subject of the City Treasurer's letter, relative to the dishonouring of Corporation cheques; which was read and received.

Mr. Sillitoe brought up two reports from the Lighting Committee, relative to some communications from the Gas Company, and to the lighting of the city with gas, which were read and received.

Mr. Fisher presented a petition from Mr. John Harley, of Kent-street, complaining of certain pecuniary losses which he had sustained in consequence of the excavation of that street. Petition rejected.

The Mayor reported that the Inspector of Slaughter-houses had failed to send in and authenticate his return, and that although written to on this subject, he had paid no attention to these communications.

During some discussion which ensued upon the subject it appeared that the sureties of the above officer, although named and approved of, had never signed the bond, and it was ultimately determined that a Special Committee, consisting of the Mayor, and Councillors Cowlshaw, Fisher, Thurlow, Holden, and Wilkie, should be appointed to enquire into the matter.

The sum of £9 6s. was ordered, upon the motion of Mr. Fisher, to be paid to the Collectors of City Rates, being the amount of their commission.

The sum of £207 17s. 6d., being the amount due to the officers of the Corporation for salaries, from the 1st to the 30th April inclusive, was ordered, upon the motion of Mr. Fisher, to be paid.

Mr. Fisher moved, in accordance with previous notice, that the charge for water supplied to the citizens, on and after the 1st July next, be fixed at five shillings per room for all private houses, and seven shillings and sixpence per room for public houses or inns, subject to an extra charge to be fixed by the Council in cases where any brewery or factory may be attached requiring a larger supply of water.

The above motion was considered by the Mayor to be indefinite in its terms, inasmuch as it was not stated whether the charge therein mentioned was intended to be a charge

per month or per year, and Mr. Fisher expressed his intention of giving fresh notice for next meeting, after inserting the words "per annum" immediately after the words "per room."

Mr. Fisher moved, pursuant to notice, "that six months' notice be given by the Town Clerk to the proprietor of the premises now occupied by the Sydney Corporation as the Town Hall, of their intention to give up the same on the 1st day of January next, in terms of the lease"

The words "in terms of the lease," however, were struck out, at the suggestion of Mr. Thurlow, upon the ground that no really valid lease existed, although a document of that description had been prepared by the late Town Clerk. An amendment by Mr. Cowlshaw, to the effect that further application for reduction should in the first instance be made, was negatived, and the original motion was then carried.

The petition from certain residents in Swan-street, complaining of the filthy nature of the street, and praying the Council to direct such improvements to be made as should be found necessary, was referred to the Improvement Committee for investigation and report.

The report of the Improvement Committee on the petition of John Killick, relative to the alignment of Margaret-place, dated and received by the Council on the 31st ultimo, was approved.

The report of the Finance Committee, recommending the payment of sundry accounts amounting to £53 7s. 6d., was adopted, with the exception of the item of £5 5s., for the use of the School of Arts as a Court of Revision, of which sum only £1 1s. was ordered to be paid.

The memorial of Edward Clark, complaining of the injury caused to his premises in Bates-lane, in consequence of certain alterations recently made in the streets, was referred to the Improvement Committee.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 9th of May.

### Parramatta District Council.

WEDNESDAY.

A meeting of this body was held on Wednesday, at which a letter was read from the Colonial Secretary, with reference to the Tolls, of which the following extract gives the substance.

I am instructed to inform you, that having maturely considered the position in which the District Council of Parramatta now stands to the Government, the nature of the arrangement which since the 1st of January, 1845, has been in operation for the maintenance of the roads of the district, and the inconveniences which might arise, were this arrangement to be abruptly terminated, His Excellency is willing to continue it during the remainder of the present year, though in making this intimation to the Council, His Excellency feels the necessity of accompanying it with the following remarks.

"The expenditure of the funds raised by tolls on highways or bridges, is only one of the functions, for the performance of which District Councils were instituted by the Constitutional Act of the Colony; and though the District Council of Parramatta has as yet entered on no other function, it is to be presumed that others must have been con-

templated, when the salaries of various officers were fixed and other expenses incurred which my letter of the 19th instant were pointed out as not justly chargeable on the funds arising from tolls.

"The District Council of Parramatta, if viewed solely as a body charged with the superintendence of two or three high roads, must His Excellency fears, even with its present reduced establishment, be considered an expensive one, and can at best be looked on only as a body analogous to that of the trustees of an English turnpike-gate road, instead of being one representing the interests and managing all the local affairs of an important district.

"So long, moreover, as the District Council may continue to expend only funds supplied to it from the general Government, or raised under the general law of the colony, instead of funds raised by its own authority, it cannot fulfil the first intention of its institution indeed of any species of representative government.

"For these reasons, whilst His Excellency assents to the continuance of the existing arrangement for the remainder of the present year, he must distinctly intimate to the District Council that the arrangement cannot be continued beyond the end of the present year, unless the Council before that time take measures for carrying into effect the general objects of its institution."

### THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Two novelties have been produced at the Victoria Theatre, since our last notice, namely—a Drama, by that prolific writer, Douglas Jerrold, entitled "The British Merchant, or the Dupe of Fashion: and a Tragic Drama, founded upon one of Mrs. Radcliffe's novels, called "The Scottish Chieftains, or the Castles of Morven and Glendower." The "British Merchant possesses few, if any, claims to originality, being a manifest imitation of the "Gamester," it contains, however, some scenes of interest, and was received with approbation by the audience. The acting of Griffiths, as Mountney, the British Merchant, evinced generally a correct taste, and a good conception of the author; we must, however, except the scene in which, in the presence of his wife, he threatens himself with self destruction by putting a pistol to his head, which he previously takes out of his coat pocket in a most matter of fact manner—the effect of which was rather ludicrous than striking in the sense intended. Mrs. O'Flaherty acted with tenderness and expression in the more subdued passages: although on one occasion she struck us as somewhat "overstepping the modesty of nature," by the exhibition of too much vehemence. Fenton, as Pinchbeck, the usurer, and Simes, as Rags, his servant of all work, were excellent: and Mrs. Gibbs did justice to the part of the "amiable" Mr. Pinchbeck; but, here we fear our commendation must end, and as we will not "damn with faint praise" where praise is due, neither can we pass over glaring defects when they obtrude themselves upon our notice. Mr. James, in the character of Lord Tares, (designated in the programme as a "picture from high life,") has yet to learn that the strut of a dancing master (no offence to that very useful class of persons) is not characteristic of the walk of an English

nobleman; nor is he in the habit of rushing into a drawing room in the presence of ladies, whip in hand. Again, Mr. Douglas, who personated Lord Tares' valet, in his interview with Mrs. Mountney, addressed her on terms of familiarity, as his equal, a thing which seldom, indeed, occurs in English society. Lastly, we shall esteem it a favour on the part of Mr. Deering, if he will endeavour to divest himself of some of that excessive *brusquerie* of which he appears so enamoured that it invariably accompanies him in every character he assumes—to one and all of these gentlemen we would apply the advice of Hamlet to the players, "reform it altogether."

Not having been present at the representation of the "Scottish Chiefs," &c., on Thursday last, we can say nothing of its claims to favour or otherwise. We dropped in for the farce of "The Young Reefer, or the Mayor and the Middy," in which Mr. Fenton and Madame Louise acted with considerable spirit, and which, in spite of some of its absurdities, seemed to divert the audience exceedingly. "The British Merchant" we perceive will be repeated this evening.

### Sydney Markets.

FRIDAY.

WHEAT, from 2s. 10d. to 3s. 3d. per bushel.

FLOUR may be quoted firm at £8 per ton cash for the best.

BRAN, 7d. to 8d. per bushel.

BREAD.—The 2lb. loaf of good quality is sold generally at 2½d.

OATS.—The retailers are charging from 4s. to 4s. 9d. per bushel.

BARLEY.—Good Cape barley from 2s. to 2s. 2d. per bushel; English, from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d.; retail prices, from 2s. 9d. to 3s. 3d.

MAIZE.—Wholesale, 2s. 6d. per bushel; retail, from 3s. to 3s. 6d.

HAY.—From 3s. 6d. to 6s. per cwt.

STRAW.—From 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per cwt. The average price is £1 15s. per ton.

GRASS.—From 8d. to 10d. per dozen; retail, from 10d. to 1s. per dozen.

VEGETABLES.—Cabbages, from 2s. to 4s. per dozen; carrots and turnips, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per dozen bunches; lettuces, 1s. 6d. to 2s. per dozen heads; radishes and green onions, 6d. to 9d. per dozen bunches; celery, 1s. 6d. to 4s. per dozen sticks; cucumbers, 6d. to 1s. 6d. per dozen; parsnips, 2s. to 2s. 6d. per dozen bundles; tomatoes, 6s. per bushel; rhubarb, 3s. per dozen bundles; dried onions, from 8s. to 12s. per cwt.; Broulee potatoes are now £3 10s per ton on the wharfs, the dealers are charging from 4s. to 4s. 6d. per cwt.:—retail, carrots and turnips, 2d. per bundle; parsnips, 3d. per doz.; radishes and green onions, 1d. per bundle; pumpkins, 3d. to 6d. each; tomatoes, 6d. per dozen; chillies, 6d. per quart; garlic, 6d. to 1s. per lb.; dried onions, 2d. to 3d. per lb.; cabbages, 2d. to 6d. each; lettuces, 2d. per head; celery, 3d. to 4d. per stick; cucumbers, 1d. to 2d. each; spinach, 6d. to 1s. per dish; horse-radish, 2d. to 1s. per stick; rhubarb, 4d. to 6d. per bundle; French beans, 9d. to 1s. per peck; green peas, 2s. per peck.

POTATOES.—The best are now fetching from £3 15s. to £4 5s. per ton on the wharfs; the retail prices are from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 3d. per cwt.

BUTCHERS' MEAT.—Wholesale beef, ½d. to ¾d. per lb.; mutton, 1d. to 1½d. per lb.; pork, 2d. to 2½d. per lb.; veal, 3d. to 3½d. per lb.; suet, 3d. per lb. The retail prices are—beef, 1½d. to 1¾d. per lb.; mutton, 1½d. to 2d. per lb.; veal, 4½d. to 5d. per lb.; suet, 4d. to 4½d. per lb.; ox tails, 3d. each; ox tongues, 1s. to 1s. 3d. each, and sheep tongues, 6d. to 9d. per dozen.

POULTRY.—The prices charged by the settlers are—fowls, 1s. 6d. per pair; ducks, 1s. 9d. to 2s. per pair; geese, from 4s. to 5s. per pair; turkeys, from 5s. 6d. to 10s. per pair. The retail prices are—fowls, 2s. to 2s. 6d. per pair; ducks, 2s. 6d. to 3s. per pair; geese, 6s. to 8s. per ditto; turkeys, 5s. to 9s. each; eggs are from 10d. to 1s. per dozen.

### Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS

On Sunday, from Port Phillip, Twofold Bay, and Launceston, the steamer *Shamrock*, Gilmore, master. Passengers, Mr. Griffiths, Mr. Dalgetty, Mr. M'Dowell, Mr. Donaldson, Mr. Scott, Mr. Latham, Mr. W. Walker, Rev. Thomas Reiby, Rev. P. Geoghegan, Mrs. M'Intosh, Mrs. Goode, Mrs. Buckstone, Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Smith, Mr. T. A. Robins, Mr. and Mrs. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Green, Mr. Rankin, Mr. Singleton, Messrs. Hare, Whiteker, Barclay, and Delaney.

Same day, from Auckland, the schooner *Terror*, Dunning, master. Passengers, Dr. Want, Mr. Kinghorne, Mr. and Mrs. J. Paddy and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Crispo and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Dawson and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Davidson and six children, Mrs. Newby and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Richie and two children, Mrs. Spicer and child, Mr. G. King, Mr. and Mrs. Brothers and four children, Mr. S. Toms, Mr. Dudley, and a New Zealander.

Same day, from Kow-ai, New Zealand, the schooner *Lady Leigh*, Reid, master. Passengers, Mr. Haile, Mr. Walker, Mr. Duke, Captain Dacre, Mr. Keesing, Miss Yeats, Mr. Grenier, and Mr. Sands.

On Monday, from Twofold Bay, the brig *Lord Hobart*, Johnson, master.

Same day, from Port Macquarie, the steamer *Maitland*, Parsons, master. Passengers, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Stacey, Mrs. Whytelaw, and eight in the steerage.

On Tuesday, from Tahiti, Navigator Islands, Vavan, and Tongataboo, the schooner *Ann*, Duniham, master. Passengers, Captain Scott, Rev. Mr. Day, Mrs. Day, Mr. W. Nutt, Mr. James Wilson, and Mr. D. Connor.

Same day, from Port Nicholson, the schr. *Shepherdess*, Wylie, master, in ballast. Passengers, Mr. Bowler, Mr. Lee, Mr. Bernard, Mr. and Mrs. Miller and child, Mr. and Mrs. G. McGregor and two children, Mr. and Mrs. C. Harlett and two children, and ten seamen belonging to the American whaler *Chelsea*.

On Thursday, from the Downs, the barque *Penyard Park*, Weller, master. Passengers—Colonel Anderson, C.B. and K.H., 50th regiment, and servant, Captain and Mrs. Waddy, 50th regiment, one child and servant, Dr. and Mrs. Hume, four children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Levick, two children and servant, Mrs. Patrick, Mr. G. Patrick,

and two Misses Patrick, Mrs. Eustice, Miss Wilmot, Mr. Wilmot, Mrs. Weller, Miss Weller, Captain Wilson, Mr. Piper, Mr. Hunt, Mr. Corbat, Master Sansom, and Mr. Wilkins.

On Friday, from Manilla, the ship *Meg Merrilies*, Thompson, master.

DEPARTURES

On Saturday, for Guam, the brig *Munro*, Balfour, master.

Same day, for London, the barque *Palestine*, Sim, master. Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Braim, five children, and three servants, Mr. T. R. Benson, Mr. J. W. Thain, Miss Marian Connor, Dr. M'Williams, R. N., Surgeon.

Same day, for London, the barque *Autumnus*, White, master. Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Rees and six children, Mrs. Bains, two daughters and son, and Mr. Charles Eaton.

Same day, for Ceylon, the barque *Coringa Packet*, Chillcott, master. Passengers, Mr. E. Lord, Mr. Henry Van Deerlin, Lieut. Blackhall, and Ensign Bloomfield.

Same day, for London, the ship *General Hewet*, Hart, master. Passengers, Mr. W. C. Botts, Mr. H. Tane, Mrs. Smith and servant, Master Darby, Mr. Holt, Mr. Donald M'Intyre, Mr. Aikman, Mr. Shuttleworth, and Mr. M'Donald.

Same day, for Guam, the schooner *Shamrock*, Browning, master. Passengers, Mr. R. Hassall, Mr. J. Brown, and Mr. Charles Taggart.

On Monday, for Liverpool, the brig *Tryphena*, Hindmarsh, master. Passengers, Mr. Edward Chalmers, Mr. John Mawson, Mr. Charles Capel, Mr. Richard B. Payne, Mr. Thomson Bonner, Mr. H. Edenborough, Mr. J. M. Strauss, and Master Hindmarsh.

On Thursday, for Hongkong, the brig *Challenger*, Archibald, master. Passengers—Mr. C. S. Matheson, Mr. Sutherland, and Mrs. Skinner and child.

BIRTHS.

At Auckland, on Saturday, March 23, the lady of his Excellency the Governor of New Zealand, of a daughter.

On the 25th instant, at Lake House, Illawarra, Mrs. Stephen Addison, of a son.

On the 27th instant, at the Sydney Glebe, Mrs. John Betts, of a son.

MARRIED.

On the 30th ultimo, Agnes Georgiana, daughter of George L. Robinson, Esq., of Llangollen, Glebe Point, to Michael Metcalfe, Esq., of the Glebe.

### 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