

# The Weekly Register

OF POLITICS, FACTS, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

"BE JUST AND FEAR NOT."

VOL. V.

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No. 97.

## THE POLITICAL REGISTER.

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

## SQUATTER LOYALTY.—THE LEEVE.

Say did th' assembly shine,  
Though Robin wasn't there?  
And was the ball so fine,  
Yet no Robin there!

We were not mistaken in thinking that the Squatters' organ had overshot the mark, when it advised the colonists to abstain from going to the levee held in honour of her Majesty's birthday. This impudent advice had the effect of rousing them from their slumbers, and of calling forth a demonstration, earlier than might otherwise have been looked for, of that reaction in the public mind, which, during the last twelve months, we have been labouring so earnestly and not ineffectually to produce: and, despite the efforts of faction, a most triumphant demonstration it was. Never was there a levee in New South Wales half so grand, whether as respects the numbers that attended or the order and magnificence of the whole affair. Nothing had been left undone that could be done to induce people to stay away. Prose and verse were poured out in vain. A second edition of Saturday's *Atlas* was issued on Monday morning, teeming with ridicule and ribaldry. An *opposition* feast was got up, at which the malcontents might vent their treason and personal malignity; but all to no purpose. The question was, whether the colonists would allow their sovereign to be dishonoured on her birthday, and to do them justice for once, they understood it, and boldly answered it in the negative. They had allowed dust to be thrown in their eyes as to their own interests and the measures of government, and they were slow to acknowledge their mistake; but the moment their sovereign was assailed, and their own loyalty placed in doubt, they threw off their apathy and like true Britons shewed themselves ready and willing to acknowledge her sovereignty and defend her right. Many came from a considerable distance to pay their homage who never came before, and others who had been in town upon business, remained for several days longer than they in-

tended, in order to wipe off the stain which the *Atlas* wished to fix upon them.

The attendance at the ball is not so fair an index of public opinion, because it is not so much a voluntary act, but we cannot avoid remarking that the attendance this year was more respectable and brilliant than usual, and that the healths of the Queen and of his Excellency and his truly amiable lady were drunk not only with the usual applause, but with real enthusiasm.

We hope that this is only "the beginning of the end," and that, as the eyes of the colonists are now open to the disloyalty of the present "opposition," they will, before shutting them again, look a little closely at the other designs of the faction, and consider the tendency of its measures as respects the present and future interests of the country. They may now be indignant at the disloyalty which aroused them from their slumbers, and which they may attribute—in its origin correctly enough—to personal pique and disappointment on the part of the faction's leaders, and to madness on the part of those few colonists who have wholly joined in it: but they may depend upon it that the thing has a deeper root than individual malice, and that there is "method in the madness" alluded to. The more calculating of the faction have no hopes of obtaining the Queen's permission to keep possession for themselves "and their heirs for ever" of immense tracts of land which her Majesty holds in trust for other purposes. There are few of them so insane as that. They naturally wish, therefore, to weaken, with the view of ultimately destroying the royal authority, in order that they may the more easily effect the robbery which they meditate. By multiplying imaginary grievances and complaints, and by holding up to ridicule and detestation the person sent to us by the Sovereign to represent her, they hope to sow disaffection in the minds of the rising generation, which in due time may ripen into rebellion and revolution, and thus facilitate purposes which would be hopeless while the royal authority remains in vigour.

Let disloyalty be opposed then, not only for its own sake, and because it shocks our good old monarchical ideas, but also because it is only the step by which those who propagate it hope to ascend to the enormous oligarchical power which would be substituted for the royal prerogative, and which power is the

end of all their agitation. There may exist—there do exist—grievances under our present subjection to Great Britain, but they are light as air compared with those which the present agitators seek to entail upon our posterity. So long as the royal authority remains in vigour, there will be security for person and property; and substantial justice between man and man must, generally speaking, prevail. The law will be supreme, and it will be administered without fear. But what would be the consequence if this faction had the uncontrolled making of the laws; and if the judges who administer them were, as proposed last session, placed in subserviency to the lawmakers? What, in such case, would a man's property or liberty be worth who should venture to deny them any fancied "privilege" of riding rough shod over the rest of the community? What would be the hope of a person of moderate means who should seek to occupy a few hundred acres by the side of a legislator's 100,000? Let every man answer these questions for himself. We can only say that if the colonists are at all alive to their own interests, they will contribute to the maintenance, in its full vigour, of British authority in this territory for the next fifty years or more, resting assured, as they well may be, that in this, as in other countries, it is better to "bear those ills we have than fly to those we know not of." It will serve us but little to obtain a theoretical *political* freedom, if in seeking for it we destroy the more indispensable *civil* liberty which we now enjoy in the fullest sense.

## THE PROROGATIONS.

THE *Herald* is wroth with the Governor for proroguing the Council to a somewhat later period than usual, and we too are somewhat annoyed at this delay, but for a different reason from that given by our contemporary. Our fear is that unless this wise body soon meet, there will be no local politics to discuss; all the old subjects being already well-nigh exhausted; and that, therefore, until some new Pfanbrieve scheme or some Interest Bill is brought on the carpet, there will be some risk to ourselves, and still more to the daily press, of becoming exhausted for want of food. This extreme result (let us exert ourselves to avoid it) would be a more serious evil to the country than those apprehended by the *Herald*, which are confined

merely to a late session, and an interruption in consequence of the sheep-shearing; apprehensions that need not be realized, unless honourable members themselves choose to repeat the dull, tedious harangues, and the verbose and badly digested reports of last session, instead of proceeding to the business before them, and dealing with it in a business-like manner.

Trusting then that our contemporary and ourselves may outlive the unavoidable dullness of the coming month, we see little else to apprehend from the prorogation; and as the *Herald* itself very properly suggests "It is exceedingly desirable, for the Council's own sake as well as for the sake of the Executive, that the Downing-street answers should be received before the session be entered upon." In truth until these answers are received, we do not see what the Council could do. The *Herald* suggests that "other business might be proceeded with at the outset;" but what other business? There does not appear to be much cause for new law-making, and if there were, we think the *Herald* is quite too charitable in supposing that honourable members would content themselves with mere drudgery, and suspend their agitation until his Excellency should hear from Downing-street. The estimates of course could not be proceeded with, unless his Excellency chose to undergo the risk of suspending the clauses of the act of parliament relative to District Councils for another year, which we imagine is quite out of the question.

But, asks the *Herald*, "is there any good reason for expecting that the Downing-street despatches will have found their way to Sydney by the day to which the Council now stands prorogued, the 8th of July? The main question upon which advices are looked for is that of the Depasturing Regulations. It is understood that Lord Stanley had expressed his determination not to make up his mind on this subject, until he had before him the views of the Legislative Council. These views were embodied in the report of the Select Committee on Crown-land Grievances, and in the petitions of the whole Council, founded upon that report, to the Queen and both Houses of Parliament. The report was brought up and ordered to be printed on the 20th August last, and the petitions so late as the 13th December. The former could scarcely have reached Lord Stanley before January, nor the latter before April. The perusal and consideration of these documents, and the preparation of answers to them, would, we should hope, occupy at least a month or two. So that, if her Majesty's government decided upon the report alone, it would be just possible that their answer might reach Government House in the course of July; but if they waited until after the presentation of the petitions, their decision could scarcely find its way hither before September or October next."

These calculations appear to us entirely founded on misconception. The main question as regards the colony is undoubtedly the pastoral question; but there are other subjects with which the Legislative Council has more immediate concern—that of the District Councils for example, which is completely mixed up with the estimates for the year. It is possible even that the despatches

may be accompanied by documents affecting the very constitution and existence of the Council itself. Besides it is not correct that Lord Stanley had determined "not to make up his mind" on the squatting regulations. On the contrary, we believe he has already expressed himself, in despatches received some time since, to the effect that his mind was completely made up, and that he only delayed declaring it before the receipt of the adverse representations, out of courtesy to the parties concerned. In such case, the "month or two" which our contemporary hopes he will have taken to deliberate, would hardly have been necessary; and doubtless the Governor knows, better than others can know, what answers he more particularly requires, as well as what answers he may expect, before "the 8th of July."

After all we see nothing to prevent the Council from getting through the whole of its business before the commencement of the sheep shearing. Last session it appears occupied 95 days. Well, then, let members strike off—to be moderate, say—one third of these, or one month, for superfluous and tiresome, *logomachia*, which it is to be hoped they will have sense enough to avoid during the ensuing session. By this means they would have ample time, previous to the shearing season, for the public business; even supposing it to be as heavy as it was last year, which is altogether improbable.

Provoking, therefore, as it is for us newspaper writers to be left without subjects for animadversion for a whole month or more, we think that our consequent dullness is the whole amount of the "grievance" that these prorogations will inflict upon the country.

#### THE "WILD" AFFAIR.

WE have been taken to task by two different parties respecting our late remarks upon the conduct of the honorable member for Camden, during the recent contest for the District Council of Camden, Narellan, and Picton. The *Southern Queen* attributes blame to us, though certainly in courteous terms, for having argued the case "upon hearsay, without having seen the correspondence which supplies the facts upon which the question hinges." It is indeed true, as we at the time intimated, that we had not seen the correspondence, but we stated the facts upon evidence which we thought equally good, and the correspondence itself will be found to give even a worse picture of Mr. Wild's conduct than our informant did. Our contemporary says "Mr. Wild, for aught we know, might have had good reasons for this alleged tergiversation:" namely, his having "volunteered to support Mr. Buckland in very decided terms, and afterwards started another candidate in opposition to him." It is possible he might, but if so, why did he not state these "good reasons" to the party whom he had been instrumental in leading into the contest? Why does he not state them now, and vindicate himself from the charge of political dishonesty and treachery which we have brought against him?

With respect to the question mooted by the *Southern Queen* as to what party Mr. Wild espouses, or whether he will support or oppose the church, we think it is quite irrelevant. Would any profession of this kind

sanctify, in our contemporary's eyes, the treachery that we exposed? Mr. Buckland's sentiments on these subjects are even less known to us than Mr. Wild's are, and we repeat, we care not what they are. We throw the politics of both parties overboard, and confine ourselves to the single fact that Mr. Wild brought a gentleman to the contest and betrayed him. If this can be denied or palliated on Mr. Wild's behalf, let it be so, but if not let such treachery be branded as it deserves to be.

In a somewhat less courteous tone have we been called to account by Mr. Wild's candidate, Mr. Charles Abercrombie. This gentleman in plain terms gives the lie to our informant; appears quite surprised that we will not, upon his bare denial, retract our previous statement; threatens legal proceedings, and so forth. Mr. Charles Abercrombie must know little about us, and think we know little about him, if he fancies that we would give publicity to any grave charge upon testimony that could be upset by his mere negative. We believe our previous statement to be perfectly true, and this is all we have to say to Mr. Charles Abercrombie. We are sorry to reply to our respectable brother of the *Southern Queen* and to this gentleman in the same breath, but when parties make common cause, we have no alternative. Things have arrived at that state, in this country, that the chaff must be separated from the wheat, and this winnowing process appears to us so necessary, that we are determined, at whatever sacrifice of personal feeling, to proceed with it. If necessary, we shall publish the correspondence referred to, next week.

#### SONNETS DEDICATED TO SENATORS.

##### NO. XVII.

##### THE WINDY SUBJECT AGAIN.

I've said how Belial with the Patriot's name  
Made merry. Then His Majesty, Old Nick,  
Retorted thus—Ha, of our servant, Dick  
Whence cometh thy disrelish? Does his fame  
For indefatigable Wrongness, shame  
Thy jealous indolence? Or does his quick  
And sneering hate of every thing but trick,  
A rival's envy even in Belial claim?—  
To which the punning feature answered—No!  
I on barking fellow, though he had out-sinn'd me,  
I could not envy, Sire; because I know  
He's hollow, even in a Council-shindy!  
And hence, with reference to whate'er might blow,  
I held that Windy-er must mean more windy.

##### THE CLERK OF THE WEATHER.

##### FINIS.

#### SONNET.

Self-vindictory, and by way of Appendix to the "Sonnets dedicated to Senators."

Fat Fudge, the Publican (and sinner), o'er  
His counter swears, I'm told, that I, the present  
Writer of these particularly pleasant  
Squib Sonnets, for some by-gone private sore  
Hate patriot Wentworth; and that therefore  
And therefore only, have in verse his public  
Character trounced so,—till 't is like a cub sick!—  
And more I learn, that some believe this lie.  
To purge even these then, of such "perilous stuff,"  
(As Boys are disabused 'mongst whom a fuss  
Is started about bugbears, ghosts, or other lies.)  
It is, or ought to be, methinks, enough  
For me to simply state the matter thus;—  
I only hate all Rogues, political or otherwise!

## NEW ZEALAND.

The Legislative Council closed its session on the 22nd April, when Governor Fitzroy made the following speech:—

Gentlemen,—I am now enabled to adjourn this fifth session of the Legislative Council—and to relieve you for some time from such tedious and irksome duties as those which you have so cheerfully and regularly executed.

I am fully sensible of the sacrifices which the non-official members have made in giving up their time to public affairs, and exposing themselves to personal obloquy—the certain consequence of political exertion in whatever manner.

It must be satisfactory to the Council to reflect that by their zealous endeavours very great reductions have been effected in the current expenditure—and that the estimate for 1845-6 is ten thousand pounds (or one-fourth) less than that for 1844-5; although the estimate for that year was twenty thousand pounds less than for 1843.

The estimated expenditure for this year is only twenty-six thousand pounds—notwithstanding that the several distinct settlements so distant from each other, cause so much expense on account of their separate establishments.

In proposing that we should revert to the system of raising a revenue by means of duties of Customs, I felt extreme reluctance; but there was no choice. Six months trial has shown that a revenue nearly sufficient for the most economical expenditure on the public account could not—under the peculiar circumstances of this colony—be raised by direct taxation.

To have continued the trial longer would have made the difficulties under which we are labouring still greater. Having failed to prevent insurrection by removing the restrictions of Customs regulations—the chief motive for their abolition ceased; and as the less of two evils, their re-establishment became imperative.

At the commencement of this season I had no anticipation of such a disaster as that which befel Kororarika. I considered that place sufficiently defended, and I looked cheerfully at the prospects elsewhere. But the fall of Kororarika has taught all a lesson; and I trust that improvement will be the consequence after a season of bitterness and inevitable warfare.

British authority must be vindicated—but with justice and mercy.

At the Bay of Islands there had been some fighting between the natives and our soldiers. Pomare one of the most mischievous chiefs, had been captured, and was on board *H.M.S. Hazard*.

The schooner *I-don't-know*, Capt. Thomson, was seized by the British Government at the Bay of Islands, and her owner, Mr. Waitford, taken into custody and committed on a charge of high treason, in aiding and abetting the natives in their insurrection.

There were five vessels lying at the Bay of Islands on the 12th instant, viz.—*H.M.S. Hazard* and *North Star*, *Slains Castle*, *Velocity*, and *Aurora*.

The *Caledonia* had sailed from Wellington for London, with more than thirty pas-

sengers. The papers say “her cargo will prove one of the most interesting ever shipped from this port. The ornamental woods are the most complete in variety and in value, that have ever been collected, and we have no doubt will obtain a permanent reputation as an article of export, under the able management of Mr. Jerningham, who has devoted himself with an untiring industry and zeal to this subject, with a view of rendering the woods of New Zealand profitable to the settlers in a commercial point of view, that is above all praise. While the intrinsic beauty of the woods commands admiration, there is a peculiarity about the grain which in many instances nearly resembles the veins and marking of marble, that will cause them to be still more sought after. The bark of the Hinau also, of which several tons are shipped, offers to the woollen manufacturers the means of dyeing a permanent jet black from a vegetable material which has long been considered a desideratum.”

## GREAT BRITAIN.

By the *Cecilia* which arrived yesterday from Pernambuco we have English news to the 11th of January.

The Queen and the Royal Family were in good health. On the 15th January, her Majesty was to visit the Duke of Buckingham at Stowe, and on the 20th the Duke of Wellington at Stratfieldsaye.

An English diplomatic agent had been sent to Rome for the purpose of entering into a concordat with the Pope respecting the Catholic Church in Ireland. This measure had excited very great attention in Ireland, one portion of the Bishops being favourable, and another opposed to it. The Honourable Mr. Petre is charged with the mission.

Her Majesty had given £1000 a-year out of her privy purse, to Sir Augustus D'Este, being an equivalent to the amount he lost by the death of his father, the Duke of Sussex.

Sir Charles Metcalfe, Governor of Canada, was reported to be in a state of extreme ill health, having lost the vision of one eye.

In the *London Gazette*, of the 10th Jan., the following notice appears: “The Queen has been pleased to appoint Major Matthew Richmond to be Superintendent of the Southern Division of the colony of New Zealand.”

A Mr. John Tawell, a member of the society of friends, and formerly of this colony, was under committal, in Aylesbury Gaol, charged with the murder of an elderly woman, with whom he was residing, at Salt Hill.

The *Amelia*, packet ship, for Sydney, left London on the 4th January.

By the *Joseph Wheeler*, from London, 27th Dec, there is nothing additional of any importance of a public nature. Trade continued good, confidence was increasing, and the amount of money subscribed to the great number of additional railways, for which acts of parliament had been applied, was extraordinary. Money was as plentiful as ever, so much so, that several millions were offered to carry on the improvements and erections of New Liverpool, on the opposite side of the Mersey, called Birkenhead, at a shade less than 2 per cent. The prices of the respective colonial exports were steady. Politics in England, and repeal in Ireland, were equally quiet.—*Colonial Times*.

## Domestic Intelligence.

**ILLICIT DISTILLATION.**—Thomas Stone, an ex-publiкан, residing on the Liverpool Road, at the Dove Inn, appeared before Messrs. Windeyer and Campbell, on Tuesday, at the Police Court, to answer an information filed against him for having in his possession an unlicensed still, and for keeping and using the same without a license. Mr. Nichols, who appeared for the prosecution, called several witnesses, who proved that the defendant had been the occupant of the Dove Inn, on the Liverpool Road, for three years past: that when the seizing officers searched the premises they found two stills, two still heads, one complete worm, and a part of a second worm, which when joined together would have fitted the small still; also that a quantity of wash, and two casks of spirits were found in the defendant's room, one of which was uncoloured, and to all appearance newly made. Mr. Brenan, who appeared for the defence, called Joseph Fubbs, who swore that since March last he had occupied the premises where the seizure was made, and that the things seized were his property. In cross-examination, Fubbs peremptorily told the Court that he would not tell from whom, when, or where he got the articles seized. The Court disposed of the charge before it, by finding the defendant guilty of having, keeping, and using, an unlicensed still, and ordered him to pay a fine of £100 to the Colonial Treasurer, or in default, of payment to be imprisoned in Sydney Gaol for three calendar months. Seven days to be allowed to pay, on the defendant finding security to pay or surrender himself at the expiration of that time. On the motion of Mr. Nichols, the witness Fubbs was afterwards placed on the floor of the Court, and reprimanded for his conduct as a witness.

**DARING ROBBERY.**—About half-past eight o'clock, on — day night, two men entered the shop of Mrs. Tulloch, chandler, adjoining the Trinity School-room, Princes-street, and called for two cigars; as a matter of course, she went to the cigar box, in the window, to serve them, and while her hand was in it, one of the fellows seized her, placed his hand on her mouth, and prevented her from giving any alarm, until his confederate had placed a wet towel over her mouth, and tied her hands behind her, when they placed her on the floor; after this they commenced ransacking the house, by means of the keys they had taken from Mrs. Tulloch, and succeeded in getting off with upwards of £48 in notes and coin. While they were busy searching some lock-fast places on the ground floor, an alarm was given through the windows by some one outside, when the two men in-doors instantly ran off, leaving behind them a hand basket, packed with wearing apparel, which they had selected for the purpose of carrying with them.

**SUICIDE.**—On Saturday last, a man named Brown, a poulterer, residing in Kent-street, put a period to his existence by taking a dose of laudanum. The deceased had been drinking hard for some time previous, and it was not discovered that he had taken poison until several hours subsequently, when Dr. Nathan was called in, but too late to save the unfortunate man's life.

**NEW INSOLVENTS.**—Thomas Taylor, writing clerk, of Paddington: debts, £216 18s 6d.; assets, nil; balance deficiency, £216 18s. 6d. John Morris, official assignee. Thomas Skully, of Camperdown, on the Parramatta-road, labourer, sequestrated as a pauper. Debts, £114 0s 10d.; assets, landed property, £60; personal property, £1 15s; outstanding debts, £52 5s 10d.; balance deficiency, nil. Clarke Irving, official assignee.—John Storey, of Pitt-street, Sydney, a pensioner; debts, £11; assets, personal property, £1 10s; balance deficiency, £9 10s; John Walker, official assignee.—James M'Michael, of Hexham, county of Cumberland, farmer; debts, £84 3s; assets, personal property, £4; balance deficiency, £80 3s; Edward Knox, official assignee.—Thomas Drinkwater, of Illawarra, farmer and farm overseer; debts, £103 9s; assets, personal property, £10; balance deficiency, £93 9s; Hutchinson Bell, official assignee.—Matthew Wellington, of Parramatta-street, builder; debts, £163 16s 9d.; assets, personal property, £18 10s; balance deficiency, £145 16s 9d.; John Morris, official assignee. Jenkin Coles, of Newtown, agent; debts, £1184 3s. 5d.; assets, landed property, £52 15s.; personal property, £5 17s. 2½d.; balance deficiency, £1125 11s. 2½d.; John Walker, official assignee.

**SEIZURE.**—On Thursday forenoon, Mr. Cassels, Chief Inspector of Distilleries, and Captain Innes, proceeded on information to a house in Kent-street North, where they seized a tin still, of thirty gallons contents, with worm and head complete; there were also two casks of wash found on the premises.

### City Council.

TUESDAY.

Councillor Jenkins said, that before any other business was entered upon, he hoped that the by-laws would be gone on with. Gentlemen rarely attended in such numbers as at present, unless there was a situation to give away, and it was not probable that such a number as now present would attend again for some days. He spoke especially with respect to the laws affecting the markets—the stall-holders were loudly complaining of the rates at which they were now charged by the Council.

The Mayor said, that unless the standing orders of the Council were suspended, the usual routine must be gone through.

Mr. Thurlow presented a petition from eighty rate-payers resident in and about Strawberry Hill, praying for certain improvements.

The Town Clerk read a letter from the District Surveyor, containing various propositions relative to the alignment and prolongation of streets. Also a letter from the Secretary to the Gas Company, with reference to the Report of the Lighting Committee. The letters were ordered to be placed on the minutes, for consideration at the next meeting.

On the motion of Councillor Sillitoe £214 19s. 2d., the amount of salary due to the officers of the Corporation for the month of May was ordered to be paid on 1st June next.

The Council proceeded to the election of Inspector of Slaughter-houses.

The course decided upon was, that each member should write the names of any number, not exceeding five, of the candidates—such five to be balloted for by the Council.

The applicants were:—J. G. Austin, J. W. Barrett, Samuel Bayliss, H. J. Forster, G. W. Brooker, Richard Cracknell, Alexander Flood, J. Gorrick, Thomas Harrison, T. Hemming, A. Higgins, H. Jacques, Michael Keeley, John Maclean, Thomas May, jun.; J. M'Dermott, J. G. M'Grath, C. H. Nicholls, J. Slattery, R. Stewart, P. H. Valentine, J. H. Ward, Charles Whitney.

The scrutiny having been concluded,

The Mayor declared that the five candidates having the greatest number of votes were—Higgins, May, Barrett, Keeley, and Austin.

The Council then resumed its sitting for the purpose of balloting for the candidates recommended by the committee.

The votes were—

For Andrew Higgins.....	14
T. May, Jun .....	12
J. W. Barrett.....	10
M. Keeley .....	9
J. G. Austin .....	9

Mr. Andrew Higgins was therefore declared duly elected as Inspector of Slaughter-houses and Cattle to be slaughtered.

The Town Clerk having read the Report of the Committee proposing certain amendments in the By-laws regulating the George-street Markets, the same was adopted. It contains the following provisions:—

"1. That from and after the coming of this By-law into force, the seventeenth, thirty-seventh, and fortieth sections of the before mentioned By-law shall be, and the same are hereby repealed.

"2. That the tolls or dues to be paid for occupying stalls shall be as follows, that is to say:—for each stall in the building marked A, the sum of eight-pence per day; for each stall in the building marked B, the sum of five shillings per week; for each stall in the building marked C, the sum of two shillings and sixpence per week; for each stall in the building marked D, the sum of four shillings per week.

"3. That if any person shall sell in any part of the city of Sydney, except in the market or in the house or shop of the person so selling, any beef, mutton, or other butcher's meat, or any pork, bacon, ham, butter, cheese, eggs, poultry, game, or potatoes, or any esculent roots, or fruit, vegetables, or garden produce of any description, he or she, for every such offence, shall forfeit and pay any sum not more than five pounds: provided that nothing herein contained, shall prevent any person carrying a hand-basket only, on payment of one shilling, or any person with a wheelbarrow, on payment of two shillings and sixpence, or any person with a cart only, on payment of four shillings per week, respectively, to the Clerk of the Market, from selling in any part of the city any potatoes or other esculent roots or fruits, vegetables, or garden produce."

WEDNESDAY.

Mr. Agars brought up a report from the Finance Committee, recommending the payment of accounts amounting to £55 18s. 9d.

Mr. Agars presented a petition from sixteen householders in Cambridge-street, praying for the removal of certain nuisances.

The Council then went into the consideration of the Assessment Lists, and proceeded as far as No. 73 on the list for Gipp's Ward, when there being no quorum, the council adjourned.

### DISTRICT COUNCILS.

His Excellency the Governor directs it to be notified, that letters have been received from the respective Wardens, certifying the return of the undermentioned gentlemen to serve as Members of the District Councils specified in connexion with their respective names, viz.—

Scone and Murrurundi: Messrs. Francis Little, Jeremiah Bryce Rundle, and Thomas Haydon.

Camden, Narellan, and Picton: Messrs. Samuel Thompson; John Oxley, and John Buckland.

Brisbane Water: Messrs. George Peat, and Archibald Osborne.

And it having been certified to the Governor, that the vacancies existing in the undermentioned District Councils, were not filled up by Election on the first Tuesday in the present month, in accordance with the terms of the Charters of Incorporation, his Excellency has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Councillors for the Districts specified in connexion with their names respectively, viz. :—

Bathurst and Carcoar: George Rankin, Esq., Thomas Jarman Hawkins, Esq., and Henry Perrier, Esq., to hold office until 1st May, 1848.

Grant (Port Phillip): Edward Willis, Esq., and Mervyn Mann, Esq., to hold office until 1st May, 1848.

Goulburn: William Hilton Hovell, Esq., William Chatfield, Esquire, William Fury Baker, Esq., to hold office until 1st May, 1848.

### THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

On Saturday last her Majesty the Queen entered on her twenty-seventh year. At an early hour the Royal Standard was hoisted at the new Government House, and the Union Jacks at the usual places. At twelve o'clock a royal salute was fired from the Port Phillip Battery, and his Excellency the Commander of the Forces and staff entered the Barrack-square, where the portion of the 99th regiment stationed in Sydney was drawn up, under the command of Lieutenant Col. Jackson; as soon as the battery ceased, the soldiers fired a *feu de joie* and gave three cheers; they then saluted, and after marching past the General in slow and quick time, returned to their quarters.

The annual levée of his Excellency the Governor took place on Monday, and was by far the most brilliant affair of the kind, whether as regards the numbers that attended or the magnificence of their attire, that had been witnessed in the colony. At former levées the attendance was mostly confined to gentlemen resident in Sydney, but on this occasion many came from a considerable distance in the country, to testify their loyalty to their Sovereign. The ball in the evening at Government House presented a proportionate display of beauty and splendour; and an elegant supper afforded an opportunity to the guests of drinking the healths of her Majesty the Queen, and of his Excellency the