

# The Weekly Register

OF POLITICS, FACTS, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

"BE JUST AND FEAR NOT."

VOL. V.

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## 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.

## LAMENTATIONS OF THE ATLAS. DISCOMFITURE AND DISRUPTION OF THE FACTION.

It is no slight satisfaction to the friends of good government to find the columns of the Squatters' organ contributing, in a different manner, but nearly as effectually as our own, to the overthrow of the oligarchical faction. We anticipated, from the first, that the *Atlas* by bringing the sentiments of its party more prominently before the public, would aid us considerably in unmasking their real designs; and we were not disappointed. When the *Atlas* told its readers that it was high time to divide the lands of this territory among the present inhabitants, and to leave the quantum of appropriation to the discretion of each individual—such a doctrine (captivating as it doubtless would have been to the larger squatters, whose "discretion" in such matters is remarkable and exemplary) must have surprised many persons who had previously looked upon the movement, not as an attempt to grasp unlimited power, but to resist unmerited oppression. It certainly afforded us a forcible illustration of the lawless purposes of the faction with which we have been contending. There was, indeed, but little "discretion" in so premature a "declaration of independence;" but we, in candour, must confess that we secretly rejoiced at it. All this, however, was nothing compared with the attack upon her Majesty's then approaching birthday levee. This was the consummation of the faction's "discretion;" and although it shocked and disgusted us, in common, we believe, with every honest subject who read it, it was impossible to doubt that the result would be advantageous to the community, and all but destruction to the party in whose name the treason was put forth.

We had to record, last week, the fulfillment of our hopes as regarded the levee itself. We have now the satisfaction of transferring to our columns a portion of the lamentations that have been put forth by the *Atlas* upon the subject:—

"We must candidly admit (says our contemporary) that the cause of liberty and good government in this colony has recently sustained a signal and disastrous defeat. Notwithstanding all we could urge, notwithstanding the apparent inability of any one to answer the arguments we brought forward, our triumph of logic has been a barren one—our worst anticipations have been more than realized. *The levee of the Governor, on the eve of the putting in force of the Squatting Regulations, at the very time when the District Council of Grant under his direction is seeking to confiscate the property of a whole district—has been most numerously and respectably attended.* It is not for the numbers which we care so much, for by descending a little lower than usual in the scale of society, a recruit of numbers is easily obtained, but we have to record, with mingled feelings of indignation and regret, that after the signal insult put upon them last year, an insult which has neither been explained, apologized for, or withdrawn, *eight elective members of Council were found so little careful for the honor of the body to which they belong, and for the respect due to themselves as its members, as to attend at a levee where they were placed on a level with all other public bodies, or bodies calling themselves such.....*The Bar, with only three exceptions, we believe.....followed their example, and, *to say the truth, no portion of the community was behindhand.....* they knew that attendance at the levee would strengthen the hands of government. And it has done so in many ways:—first, it has given his Excellency the power which, if he neglect, he is wanting alike to his genius and his fortune, of representing writers and speakers who freely and fearlessly express the opinion of nine-tenths (?) of the community as mere babblers and declaimers, seeking personal reputation and aggrandizement, by adding weight to imaginary grievances..... Next we observe, that every person exercising any influence in Council, with the exception of Dr. Lang, whose conduct is to us an inexplicable enigma, was absent. *This shows how little support the leaders in this Colony have to hope from those whose interests they defend.* Thirdly, the large attendance of all classes of people shows how very far this community yet is from being awakened to the truth, that the efficient remedy for its numberless grievances depends upon its own

energy and unanimity.....Fourthly, we cannot doubt that the result has greatly braced the somewhat shaken nerves of the Governor. He finds there is no perilous stuff in us—that we may gasconade a little, but are meek and mild at bottom..... And lastly, a great opportunity of putting an end to the present state of things has been lost. Had our advice been taken—had every man, who cordially and sincerely believes that the policy of the Governor has been, and threatens to be ruinous to us, that his feelings and good wishes are irrevocably alienated from us, and that his remaining longer here is irreconcilable with our very existence, absented himself, the farce of the levee would have been performed to empty benches. It would have been impossible for the Governor, after such a demonstration of opinion, to have remained in this country. The Squatting Regulations, the District Councils, the Quit-Rents, the isolation produced by the state of the roads, the uncertainty and anxiety which every owner of property must feel under the present system, would have been arrested in mid-career, and it would no longer be left to the chapter of accidents to decide whether we are to be a country or no. We should then have established a precedent of significant application to future Governors, that there are limits even to Australian patience. As it is, it is not our fault if they do not consider it an infinite quantity to which nothing can be added by kindness, and from which nothing can be taken by oppression. We now take our leave of this painful subject."

Alas! then have all the labours of the *Atlas*, for the last six months, ended in smoke? And have all its confident assertions, as to the spirit which it had aroused throughout the country, been belied by the result?

But this is not the full extent of the evil—or rather the good—that has been effected by our contemporary's "discretion" with respect to the levee. The discussion has, if rumour speaks truly, considerably thinned the ranks of the supporters of that journal: certainly, at least, within the last week, a few of them have come over to us. Even more—the schism has found its way into the Legislative Council, as appears from a correspondence that has taken place between one of the honourable members for Sydney and the honourable and learned member for St. Vincent.

The latter gentleman is understood to be the principal writer in the *Atlas*, though he has chosen to disavow the *editorship* of that paper. Adopting the common belief, Dr. Bland, after some pertinent remarks, addresses Mr. Lowe as follows:—

"Perhaps the Editor of the *Atlas* may wish to know what was the special motive that brought together so unusually large a concourse at the Levee, and particularly the motive of that portion, "three-fourths at least," whose sentiments it is known coincide with those of the opposition of the Council.

"My reply is, a conceived necessity of not appearing to identify themselves with the writer of the *Atlas* on this subject, from their conviction of the fallacies of his arguments,—the public injury which might be inflicted on the character of the colonists, could they be believed to be so weak as to adopt and act upon such fallacies, and with some of the very many who acted from this motive, there was, no doubt, an additional one, arising in a sense of disgust at the rude dictatorial insolence of a self-created autocrat of yesterday—scarcely emancipated from the trappings, barely metamorphosed, and that before the eyes of the whole colony, from the form of a sleek, silken, crouching, fawning, and cringing courtier. Is there no despotism but that of a monarch or a governor? The public have too much discernment not to know that the despotism of a legitimate ruler is as nothing when compared with to which I have just adverted; and if they have not fully evinced the limits of *Australian patience*. In respect to the former, the latter has received, by the late public demonstration, a 'significant' hint, from which it is to be hoped, in mere charity, that he will benefit... For myself, my attendance at levees is a rare occurrence; and with my numerous avocations, and my strong, steady, long-continued, and invariable political aversion to the present Governor, I should certainly not have attended on the late occasion, but for the writings in the *Atlas* on the subject— which, I felt it necessary, nay almost indispensable, for the various reasons above explained, not in any way to allow myself to be identified."

It is clear from this spirited letter, that the faction is already disunited; that the "eight elective members," who attended, have cut themselves off from the Lowes, the Wentworths, and the Windeyers, who did not attend; that these latter cannot continue to be formidable leaders, without a party which they may lead; and that the others are not competent to fight the moderate party without their leaders. It is possible that some truce may be entered into between these belligerents before the meeting of the Council, but it can only be temporary. "The spell is broken." Dr. Bland is not understood to be a man who is likely to remain permanently under the leadership of one who has the kindness to remind him of "his age and his misfortunes." As little does the temper of Mr. Lowe appear fitted to brook the epithets of a "rude and insolent autocrat of yesterday" just metamorphosed; from the form of a sleek, silken, crouching, fawning, and cringing courtier," which Dr. Bland so liberally bestows upon him.

On the whole, this Levee affair, and the results we have noticed, form a decided step in the progress of the colonists from wrong

to right sentiment, and we are bound in honesty to confess that the *Atlas* has contributed as much to produce this event as we have done.

#### THE "WILD" AFFAIR.

As some of Mr. Wild's friends are still dissatisfied with our notice of the late Camden election, we publish the correspondence that took place between Mr. Wild and Mr. Buckland previous to the nomination, which we think quite sufficient to stamp the political character of the former for honour and consistency. The passage in Mr. Buckland's letter which we have placed in *Italics* will shew that he differs materially from us on the District Council question, and therefore, that we can have no undue bias in his favour; and the lines similarly marked in Mr. Wild's epistle will shew that we did not at all over-estimate the honorable member's enthusiasm in favour of the candidate upon whom he afterwards turned traitor. There are several other little matters connected with this affair, which we do not think it necessary to allude to, until we see what Mr. Wild or his friends can urge in defence of his extraordinary conduct on this occasion.

"Narellan Grange,  
"1st May, 1845.

"My Dear Sir,

"Circumstances having prevented me last year from availing myself of the kind intention of my friends to return me as a member of the District Council, I am now desirous of being nominated to supply a vacancy at the ensuing election, if their opinion of me is not altered, and shall be much obliged by your interest and support on the occasion, for although the Councils are present inoperative, they may become otherwise, and require members of sufficient firmness to counteract the evil effects that might arise from their mismanagement or subservience to the views of the government.

"Our opinions on this subject I am sure are the same, and if the higher duties to which you are called, and on which I must sincerely congratulate you—may not prevent you from bestowing your attention on these Councils if forced into operation, I can only say that if elected you will always find me at my post, ready to promote the welfare of the District, and to resist any encroachment on the rights and privileges of the community.

"I suppose the nomination will take place on Tuesday next, although I have not seen any published notice on the subject, but perhaps you can inform me when and where it is to take place, or if any other person is coming forward—and I should hope you will be able to make it convenient to attend on the occasion, as your presence and support will secure my return.

"Yours truly,

(Signed) "J. BUCKLAND.

"P. S.—Pray name this to Mr. M. Macalister."

"John Wild, Esq.,

"Vanderville."

"Vanderville, 2nd May, 1845.

"My Dear Sir,

"Your note has just reached me, and I hasten to say, that I shall have very much pleasure in doing every thing in my power on your behalf if necessary—but as there are three vacancies, and you are, it would seem, the only candidate—it will be a

mere matter of form. The first Tuesday in May is, as you observe, the proper day for nomination; but no notice has yet appeared in the newspapers, or in the *Government Gazette*. Camden must, by the charter, be the chief polling place. I will speak to Macalister and request him to accompany me to the village on the 6th. If a poll is demanded, of which there is hardly a possibility, no effort on my part shall be wanting to stir up my friends in your favour. *There can be no doubt of your being by far, very far, the most eligible person who can come forward in this quarter—and I do not flatter you—nor mean to do so, when I assert, that your talents and experience most highly fit you for the office you aspire to.* Should the District Councils ever work in our day—which I must doubt, *your presence amongst the thimble-rig gents. will be most agreeable to nine-tenths of the Picton folk at any rate.* In much haste permit me to subscribe myself (with regards to your household),

"Yours very faithfully,

(Signed) "JOHN WILD.

"It must seem strange that I who have been for two years, or have had the name of being, a District Councillor for Camden, should not be able to afford the information you require—but it seems I am not in the worthy Warden's confidence, a circumstance deeply to be deplored."

"John Buckland, Esq.,

"Narellan Grange."

#### SQUATTER SONGS.

No. VI.

##### BUSH JUSTICE.

A Dealer, bewitched by gain-promising dreams,  
Settled down near my Station, to trade with my Teams,  
And to sell to my men too! from whom, through the nose,  
Until then, I had screwed just what prices I chose;  
And for this, to be sure, I so hated the man,  
That I swore ne'er to rest till I'd settled some plan  
Whereby in the Lockup to cleverly cram him!  
And so to my Super the matter I put;  
Who thereupon "found" a sheep's head near his hut,  
And the "how came it there?" was sufficient to  
damn him.  
The Beak before whom I then lugg'd him, as you  
May suppose, being neck-deep in Squattery too.

'Twas a beautiful Hearing, as noted at large,  
By the Clerk (who was bonussed)—sheep-stealing the  
charge;  
'Twould make your hearts laugh in the Records to see  
How we bullied him out of his wits!—I say we,  
Because while on this side against him I banged,  
On the other the Beak said he ought to be hanged  
For a gallowa-grained, scandalous son of trans-  
gression!  
And committing him then—the case being so plain,  
We sent him three hundred miles "down on the chain"  
To his Trial—and eke his "acquittal," at Session!  
For what care we Squatters for Law on a push?  
and for Justice! what has she to do with the Bush?

#### THE LEVEE.

Written on perusal of certain attacks, made in the  
"Atlas" of Saturday last, on those who attended the  
Levee at Government House, on Monday, 28th May,  
1845, being the Anniversary of the Birthday of Her  
Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.

We should be "slaves" indeed; if we could bow  
Before the rule of such a slave as thou;  
We should but "prate" of "liberty," if we  
Glowed on the rancorous page inscribed by  
thee;  
We should be worthy chains, if thou could'st  
bind  
With thy base principles the public mind!

What hast *thou* done, that thou should'st taunt  
with shame.

Thy betters far in intellect and fame?

What hast thou done that thou of yesterday,  
Should'st aim at will the public sense to sway;  
To lead men on, like herded wolves, to rend  
One whom they deem, and not in vain, their  
friend:

Because forsooth He holds thy malice light,  
That they should league with thee, in his  
despite.

And when they scorn thy cause, and dare  
avow

Their loyal thoughts, and to their *Sovereign*  
bow;

That *thou*, with insolent and injurious tongue,  
Should'st brand alike the aged and the young;  
As false in heart, because their hearts are free,  
And *slaves*, because they are not ruled by thee!

I tell thee, Sir, the meanest of that throng,  
Would scorn to do a helpless woman wrong;  
On vile surmise, or with some worse intent,  
Would scorn to implicate the innocent;  
Would scorn the shield of *privilege* to throw,  
Between his dastard bosom, and his foe;  
Would scorn indeed on *Christian* men to foist,

The doctrines of the execrable Zoist;  
Would scorn to offer insults unto one,  
*Whose office binds his hands, as thou hast done!*

I tell thee more, the cause of "Liberty"  
Can ne'er be served by those who are not free;  
By those who cannot from a height serene,  
Behold, with steadfast souls, this changing  
scene;

Who cannot *serve* where *Truth* commands,  
and dare

Where *Virtue* bids, all worldly ills to bear:  
But license foul, which thy compeers and thou,  
So wildly seek, and variously avow;  
License, which loosens righteous rule, to mark  
Plunder and power for each Oligarch;—  
License, has need of such a slave in soul  
As thou, who can'st not thy false tongue  
control!

Nay even more; disdainful as thou art,  
And ready still to play the vaunter's part;  
I'll tell thee more; that thou ere long may'st  
know,

Not what thou dread'st, the vengeance of a  
foe,—

(For who would deign a dastard marked to  
meet,

Or e'en to scourge him thro' the public street;)  
But thou wilt find that execration due,  
The slanderer's steps will steadily pursue;  
And though thy fellows' hate thou may'st  
have borne,

Thou'lt find thou *can'st* not brave a people's  
scorn!

ONE WHO ATTENDED THE LEVEE FROM  
A FEELING OF "LOYALTY, OR, THE  
FOLLY THAT GOES BY THAT NAME IN  
NEW SOUTH WALES."

2nd June, 1845.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

By the *Amelia*, post-office packet, we have  
papers to the 29th of January.

The Queen and Royal Family were well.  
The revenue accounts for the year 1844  
had been published, and were of a very gra-  
tifying description. The total revenue for  
the year was £51,235,531; the total revenue

for the quarter, £12,705,693; the increase  
on the year, £1,163,595; the increase on the  
quarter, £1,163,595; the increase on the  
quarter, as compared with the corresponding  
quarter ending last year, £493,916.

A rumour was current that London was  
immediately to be fortified. The plan is said  
to be an ingenious one, and the author His  
Grace the Duke of Wellington.

Sir Thomas Wilshire, K. C. B., the Com-  
mandant of Chatham Garrison, received in-  
structions to hold in readiness for embarkation  
on Monday, January 6, on board the freight  
ship *Anne*, for New South Wales, the fol-  
lowing detachments of officers and men:—  
51st Regiment, 22 men; 58th, Lieut.-Colonel  
Wynyard, Captain Leigh, Lieut. Petley.  
Ensign Wynyard, Assistant-Surgeon Phil-  
son, and 196 men; 96th, Assistant-Surgeon  
M'Andrew and 18 men; 99th, 45 men.  
Total, 6 officers and 281 men.

Sir Charles Metcalfe, Governor-General  
of Canada, was to be created a peer by the  
title of Lord Metcalfe.

Mr. Pritchard, the British Consul for the  
Samoas, had sailed for his destination with  
his family, *via* the West Indies.

Mr. Baron Gurney had resigned his seat  
on the Bench, from increasing infirmity; he  
was to be succeeded by Mr. Platt, Q. C.

Among the deaths we notice the names of  
Sir C. F. Williams, Chief Commissioner of  
Bankrupts; Sir Colin Mackenzie, General  
the Hon. Sir G. Gray, and Earl St. Ger-  
mains.

Trade continued good in every department,  
remarkably so, considering the season. The  
wool trade was particularly buoyant, and the  
prices had a tendency upwards. The mutton  
tallow of this country was so superior that it  
"commanded ready sale at prices varying  
from 1s. to 2s. above the best Russian."

The *London Herald*, in an article devoted  
to a defence of Governor Fitzroy, assumes  
that the Governor's debentures were issued  
without the authority, and against the warn-  
ings of the Colonial Secretary, and that they  
will be disallowed.

REMARKABLE DEATH.—The death of  
Francesco di Massino, the greatest litigant  
in the world, is announced to have taken  
place at Rome on the 15th December, in his  
seventy-second year. He was so eager in  
resorting to the law, that on the day of his  
death he had seven hundred legal processes  
pending. His heirs have abandoned every  
one, in the hope of saving a remnant of the  
fortune that he had wrecked.

M. VILLEMALIN.—This celebrated *littera-  
teur*, eloquent orator, and minister of France  
has, we regret to learn, lost the use of his  
reason, and has been obliged to retire from  
his public duties. Having no private fortune,  
his wife and children are thrown on the  
bounty of the nation.

CONTEMPLATED TARIFF REFORM.—An  
important document has just been printed.  
Only fifty copies of it have been issued from  
the press, and these are said to be intended  
only for the members of the Privy Council.  
The document is of great length, and forms  
more than 200 folio pages. The object of it  
is to show the operation of Sir Robert Peel's  
tariff. It contains statements, in columns, of  
the Customs receipts upon each article im-  
ported for each of the four years preceding  
the new tariff. It contains also a similar  
statement of the receipts since the tariff came

into operation. The advocates of free trade  
will rejoice to learn that the gross receipts  
for the year under the new tariff exceed those  
of any other of the four years accounted for  
by one hundred thousand pounds. The re-  
ceipts upon some articles of import are lu-  
dicrously illustrative of the absurdity of the  
duties levied. Some articles have yielded  
not more than twopence, and several have  
not yielded more than sixpence or a shilling.  
The document contains a separate classifica-  
tion of all articles which have not yielded to  
the revenue one hundred pounds, and it is  
intimated that the duty upon all of these will  
be recommended by the Premier for aboli-  
tion. A still further reduction upon the  
tariff generally is contemplated, and the va-  
rious classification of articles in the document  
referred to intimate that great changes are  
contemplated, although they afford no clue  
to the Premier's intentions. The greatest  
secrecy has been observed with regard to  
this important paper, upon which Sir Robert  
Peel, no doubt, intends to base his tariff al-  
terations for the ensuing session.—Corres-  
pondent of the *Morning Chronicle*.

THE CONCORDAT.—The rumours of an  
intended concordat between the British Go-  
vernment and the Pope have now received a  
direct and positive contradiction from the  
highest quarters. It is contained in the fol-  
lowing communication from the head of the  
Irish Executive to Dr. Murray:—"Vice-  
regal Lodge, January 15, 1845.—Lord Hey-  
tesbury presents his compliments to Arch-  
bishop Murray, and begs to inform him that  
he has been instructed to give to him and to  
Archbishop Croll the strongest assurances,  
on the part of the Government, that there  
has never existed the slightest intention of  
entering into any negotiations with the Papal  
See upon the subject.—*Liverpool paper*."

TAHITI.—We learn from the *Cherbourg  
Journal* that a company of infantry, which  
has been embarked at the port in the *Prévo-  
yante*, for Brest; is to proceed to Tahiti. A  
company of grenadiers will be taken on  
board at Brest for the Marquesas Islands.—  
*Galignani*.

#### Domestic Intelligence.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—On Tuesday after-  
noon, from suspicions entertained, a small  
house in Sussex-street, between Erskine-  
street and Margaret-place, was forced open,  
and the marks of a large quantity of blood were  
found upon the floor, and splashed upon the  
walls, together with some traces of human  
hair, which seemed to have been severed by  
the blow of a hatchet, and forced into the  
wall by the same instrument. The house  
belonged to a publican of the name of Spears,  
residing in the neighbourhood, and had been  
let, in his absence, a few weeks since, to an  
elderly man, who, with a girl of apparently  
about fourteen or fifteen years of age, resided  
in it. On Thursday or Friday week they  
left this house. On Friday week an old man  
and a girl, answering to the description above  
given, took a house in a court off Parramatta-  
street, just beyond the toll-bar, and known  
as Hancock's Buildings. The old man re-  
presented the girl to be his daughter, although  
the neighbours had strong suspicions that  
such was not the case. In the evening of  
Friday they were heard to quarrel, the man  
threatening her in coarse language, and the

sounds of blows and kicks were also heard. He seemed anxious to keep her out of sight. After this both the man and the girl were seen to go out into Parramatta-street, and from the circumstance of their not having been seen to return, and the key being observed to remain in the door outside, some of the neighbours entered the house, and proceeding up stairs they found, in one corner of the room, on some blankets, the body of the unfortunate girl, bearing fearful marks of violence upon it, and apparently having been deprived of life for several days. Dr. Cuthill was immediately sent for, but, in the absence of the Coroner, did not interfere with the body. A *post mortem* examination was afterwards made by Doctor Tierney. On the front of the head was a large wound, and two very large wounds were also apparent at the back of the head. These appeared to have been inflicted by some sharp instrument. On removing the scalp, underneath the wound in the front of the head, was the mark of an injury on the frontal bone. A small piece of the occipital bone of the skull was chipped out, and there were several other minor marks of violence in the same region. On examining the brain, a very extensive effusion of blood had taken place, and clots of extravasated blood were collected in that place. The internal portion of the brain was in a sound state. The injuries on the head were quite sufficient to cause death. On the forehead, temples, cheeks, and chin there were bruises and abrasions of the skin, evidently the effect of great violence—the chin, in particular, exhibiting two deep wounds, apparently as if it had been bitten. Both ears were also much injured; but if the effects of violence, it was not of so recent infliction as the other wounds, and might have arisen from disease. On the left hand, the nails of the thumb and middle finger appeared to have been chipped off or plucked out, and there were other deep scars on the hand and arm. The nail of the dexter finger of the right hand was also partially off, and other severe injuries inflicted on it. On the neck and chest, there were also bruises and contusions; and on the left breast, a scar, apparently freshly done, and with some heavy or sharp instrument. The sides, back, and stomach were greatly bruised, as if from kicks, or other extreme violence. On the lower part of the abdomen, there were bruises sufficiently violent to cause death; and the thighs and legs were one mass of discoloration, from a similar cause. On opening the body, there was extensive extravasation of blood underneath the muscles near the wound on the breast. There was a slight adhesion in the lungs, which were in a very unhealthy state, exhibiting considerable effusion of blood. The right lobe of the liver and the spleen was also very much diseased, but these natural appearances were not such as would have caused death. Underneath the blankets on which the girl lay, was found a Hyde Park jacket, also a regatta shirt with stains of blood on it. On Wednesday a jury was empanelled to enquire into the cause of death, but the enquiry was postponed till Monday, in order to afford time for procuring further evidence.

**SCHOOL OF ARTS.**—Dr. Fullerton will deliver a lecture on "Digestion" in the theatre of the School of Arts, on Monday evening at half-past seven o'clock.

**INQUESTS.**—On Monday, a Coroner's inquiry took place at Mr. Richard Driver's, touching the death of a man named Millwood, under sentence in Hyde Park Barracks, whose body had been removed thence to the General Hospital, about ten o'clock on Saturday night. Evidence was adduced to the effect that about seven o'clock on Saturday night the deceased and another convict named Edgerson had blows; that deceased fell back, when his head struck against one of the spurs which support the hammock rails; on which Edgerson stooped over the deceased, placed his hand under his head, and assisted in removing him from the ward; Edgerson appeared to be very sorry for what had taken place, as the deceased and he had been mess-mates; and till Saturday night when the blows took place between them, always agreed well together; when the deceased was taken up he was in a state of insensibility, on which he was removed to the General Hospital. Dr. Silver had examined the neck and brain of the deceased, and believed his death had been caused by the rupture of a blood vessel, at the base of the brain, the ruptured vessel appeared to have been in a diseased state, and might have been ruptured by a fall which would not have caused death to a person in ordinary health. The jury returned a verdict of accidental homicide, on which Edgerson was discharged to Hyde Park Barracks.—Same day another inquest was afterwards held in the Britannia Inn, corner of Goulburn and George-streets, touching the death of Frederick Birch, an illegitimate child, aged about seven months, who had died between Friday night and Saturday morning, while in the care of a man and woman named Bodle, of Goulburn-street. Several marks of gross ill-usage were discovered on the body; but on the head being opened by Dr. Tierney, there were symptoms of water on the brain sufficient to have caused death. The jury found a verdict of died by the visitation of God, at the same time expressing their disapprobation of the manner in which the Bodles had treated the deceased. They were subsequently sharply reprimanded by the Coroner, and discharged.

**NEW INSOLVENTS.**—Wm. Holman Berry, of Brisbane Town, Moreton Bay, innkeeper: debts, £574 15s. 4d.; assets, landed property, £460; personal property, £64; outstanding debts, £50 15s. 2½d.; balance deficiency, 1½d.; Clark Irving, official assignee. The estate of Richard Basters, of Camden, brick-layer, was placed under sequestration on Wednesday, on petition and schedule, the latter of which stated, debts, £274 18s. 8d.; assets, personal property, £19; outstanding debts, £20 10s. 6d.; balance deficiency, £235 8s. 2d. Edward Knox, official assignee.

**THE INFIRMARY.**—The following liberal donations have been paid to Mr. Thomas Woolley, the treasurer of the Sydney Infirmary:—Through the Rev. Ralph Mansfield, secretary of the Committee for forwarding a petition against some measures by Lord John Russell, in 1341, £39 1s. 3d. Donation from George Allen, Esq., Mayor, £21. Donation from Thomas Hyndes, Esq., £20.

**APPOINTMENT.**—His Excellency the Governor has appointed Robert Adamson Rodd, Esq., of Tremayne, a magistrate of the territory and its dependencies.

**THE DESPATCHES.**—It is reported that Her Majesty's Government have refused to allow the compensation, or year's salary, recommended by the Legislative Council to be paid to reduced officers of government.

**ILLICIT STILL CASE.**—Charles Smith, a butcher residing at Redfern, appeared on Thursday before Mr. Windeyer and Captain Hollinsworth, on a summons to answer an information charging him with having, keeping, and using, an unlicensed still in March-last. Mr. Thomas Watson, an Inspector of Distilleries, proved that on the day named in the information, he accompanied Mr. Cassels, Chief Inspector of Distilleries, to the premises occupied by the defendant, where they effected a seizure of a tin still, then charged and working. The only person in the house when the seizure took place was a man named Puzey, from whom it was ascertained that the premises belonged to the defendant. After hearing the evidence, the Court called on the complainant to show on which of the charges he wished to proceed; when Mr. Martin, for Mr. Nichols, elected the charge of having an unlicensed still, of which the bench found the defendant guilty, and ordered him to pay a fine of £100, with £5 5s. costs, to be appropriated in the terms of the Act; defendant on giving security to the amount of the award, to be allowed seven days to pay; in default of payment or security to pay, the defendant to be confined in Sydney Gaol for three calendar months.

**BONE MANURE.**—We understand that a large bone grinding machine is in course of erection. Our economical readers will do well, therefore, to take care of their bones, which will by and bye be in request.

**AFFAIR OF HONOUR.**—An angry correspondence between Dr. Bland and Mr. Lowe, which has occupied a portion of the *Herald*, during the week, resulted in a message from the former to the latter, which message produced the usual farce of mutual explanations:—the first apology, however, being given by Bland's friend! So states Mr. Lowe in this morning's *Herald*.

**EXTENSIVE SEIZURE.**—On Thursday afternoon the most extensive seizure of an illicit distillery, which has as yet been made in the Colony, was effected by Mr. Ryan, the Inspector of Distilleries at Paramatta. Walking hastily into the Emu Brewery, in George-street, he found that the brew-house had entirely altered its appellation, the beer boilers having become still coppers, with heads, worms, &c., complete, and the proprietor, Mr. Hayes, on Ryan's appearance, was in the act of tasting some spirit as it was running from the worm. One of the coppers were of 500 gallons, and the other of 300 gallons contents. They were immediately put under seizure, as also about 1000 gallons of wash, and 75 gallons of spirits. On examining the rum-brewery, several secret pipes and forcing pumps were discovered. The heads of the coppers were wood, so that they could in an instant be taken off and destroyed; on an alarm being given. The stills were brewirg coppers.

**NOVEL IMPORT FROM AUSTRALIA.**—We have been shown some candied peaches from Sydney, which are said to be the first which have reached England from our Australian colonies. They are quite equal in flavour to French dried plums, and a much finer fruit. —*Manchester Guardian*.