

hope. Would not the monarch perform some of the promises of the prince? Many believed it, and a letter was published reminding him of the past. Charles Albert replied by prosecutions and by threats of proscription. The Italian Patriots then began to comprehend that a prince who had formerly had them for confidants could no longer be anything but their enemy.

The Association known under the name of "Young Italy" was organized. Differing from "Carbonarism" which had been sceptical and liberal, "Young Italy" was deeply religious and democratic; it had for its founder and chief Mr. Mazzini; for its object, the independence and union of Italy; for its symbol, a branch of cypress, and for its motto, *orá è sempre* (now and for ever); for its means of insurrection, the sword of the conspirator, and the pen of the journalist. As for its principles they were developed in a journal published at Marseilles, and its revolutionary campaign was prepared by mysterious committees formed in Lombardy, Tuscany, the Papal States, and Naples. The conspiracy soon recruited from among the Italian youth, numerous and devoted soldiers. It took root in the army, and especially in the corps of artillery. Some persons from the different provinces were to compose the Insurrectionary Government, whose power would have lasted as long as the insurrection itself, that is to say, until the day when Austria would not possess an inch of land in Italy, on that day a national congress springing out of an universal suffrage of two degrees, would assemble at Rome, and all the temporary authorities created during the struggle were to cease. To the interior movement would be associated exertions made from without. A war of partisans was to be adopted because according to the opinion of Mazzini, it was more intimately connected with the inspirations of patriotism,—because it consecrated by a multitude of military exploits every stone of the country,—because it did not extinguish under the weight of military discipline the spontaneous efforts of virtue,—because in short as Napoleon had said, it was not by a charge of double quick time that Thermopila was defended.

One false idea prevailed unhappily in all these combinations, national feeling had cooled in Italy, even among the sincerest patriots, by the habit which the Italians had acquired of turning their eyes to France, and to place their only hope in her. Mazzini and his companions wished to counteract this tendency but they resisted it to excess—victims of an honorable illusion; they imagined that in Italy where the people have not the stimulus of extreme misery, an appeal to independence would be enough to raise out of the earth whole battalions of citizens; they thought that Italy enervated by a long slavery connected by the facility of obtaining a subsistence would find nevertheless in herself the vigour necessary to substitute its own initiative for that of France, and lead towards democracy the movement of the world. The error was great and proved fatal. The leaders of the Insurrection saw themselves stopt at every step by inexperience, distrust, want, energy, and wavering—the bitter fruit of four centuries of espionage and slavery. The Sardinian Government was aware that plots surrounded it on every side and was on the watch; a circumstance insignificant in itself

put it on the track of the conspiracy: Two subaltern officers of artillery, one of whom had made overtures to the other, quarrelled about a female and drew their swords;—at the moment when they were put under arrest one of them uttered some words of vengeance which became the commencement of disclosure. The Government immediately caused a search to be made in the havre-sacks of the artillery,—some fragments of printed papers and a list of names were found; the arrests commenced, and terror spread over Genoa, Turin and Chambery. To obtain information the Government ventured everything; friends were by false promises urged to betray their friends, they took advantage of the anxious affections of wife, sister and mother. L'espionage visited the prison; a sergeant of sappers, named Miglio, had been arrested; they gave him for a companion an unknown person who professed to be his accomplice, and pretended to have kept up certain means of communication with his relations. The unfortunate Miglio fell into the snare, he opened a vein in his arm and wrote with his blood to the persons most dear to him a letter—a letter which he delivered to his companion; it was produced on the trial, and led to the condemnation and death of Miglio. The frightful power of moral torture was tried on a gentle and noble youth M. Jacopo Ruffini; he resisted, silent in his contempt, calm in his anger, and when night arrived, with a nail torn from the door of his prison, he broke the bond that united to its mortal covering, his generous and indignant soul. In a short time the prisons were full, and a number of victims fell by the hands of the executioner.

"Young Italy" was cruelly wounded, but she was neither vanquished nor dissolved. In the course of 1833, Mazzini went to Geneva, where he organised an expedition, which after traversing Savoy, was to invade the Italian territory. But as Chief of the Insurrection, the failure of former undertakings weighed on his mind. There was joined with him the General Ramorino, who, by his family, belonged to Savoy, and who since the war of Poland had become the hero of the youth. Mazzini had suspicions. He distrusted these rapid reputations. He recollected that "Young Italy" had devoted itself to the worship of principles, and not of names. But the General was forced upon him by the Committee of the Interior, and those who furnished the funds, almost all Italian refugees. He feared besides that in rejecting a new accomplice, he should be accused of getting rid of a rival. He summoned him therefore to Geneva, after having despatched two emissaries instructed to examine him thoroughly. In the first interview of the two Chiefs, it was agreed that the Italian territory should be invaded by two columns—one to start from Lyons, the other from Geneva. General Ramorino took charge of that from Lyons, where he believed himself to possess a considerable influence. A sum of 4000 francs was placed at his disposal, and he set out, Mazzini having recommended him, in quality of Secretary, a young Modenese, by whom all his proceedings were to be carefully watched.

Mazzini organised the conspiracy in Savoy with extraordinary rapidity. He put himself in communication with the Poles—with the Germans—with the Swiss; he bought arms, studied the plan of the approaching campaign,

and, in his glowing letters, urged the Democrats of Paris to attempt a diversion. He did more in order to bring them to a decision. He showed them Italy struggling, and already victorious; so that he exaggerated the chances of success in order to increase them, and imagined the triumph in order to obtain it. What is earnestly desired, is easily believed—the leaders of the Republican party in Paris prepared to support with energy the expedition of Savoy. But it had been condemned as rash and debased by an ally of aristocracy, by the Patriarch of the new Carbonarism, by Buonarotti.

Let it be permitted to us to pause, while while we paint this man, so little known, but who is nevertheless one of the grandest figures of our age.

Born at Pisa, Buonarotti descended from Michael Angelo. The gravity of his deportment, the authoritative tone of his conversation, always smooth, though severe; his countenance nobly marked by the habit of meditation and a long acquaintance with life; his large brow—his look full of thought—the proud outline of his lip—habituated to prudence—all made him resemble the sages of antient Greece. He possessed their virtues, penetration and goodness. Even his austerity was of infinite sweetness. Of an admirable serenity, like all these men whose consciences are pure, death had passed by him without exciting any emotion; and the energy of his soul raised him above the anguish of want, but there was about him a little of that august melancholy with which the spectator of human affairs fills the true philosopher. As to his opinions they were of heavenly origin, since they tended to bring back amongst men the worship of the Evangelical fraternity; but they would necessarily be understood with difficulty in an age brutalized by excessive corruption. For there are truths which, though very simple, are of a nature so sublime, that to embrace them, the intelligence of the head is not sufficient, there must be also that of the heart, without which there will be, even among the chosen spirits, only apparent strength and delusive lights. Buonarotti, then, loved the people, but he loved them with a deep love, and not with that wild affection, which, produced by the effervescence of youth, shortened at a later period by the deception of a mature age, and by being impregnated with gall and bitterness, oftentimes degenerates into ambition, and rushes to lose itself in an unprincipled demagoguery. Buonarotti loved the people. He had never ceased to conspire for them, but with the distrust of an experienced observer, and the calm of a philosopher, studying men before he gave himself up to them; armed with a clear-sightedness which bordered on suspicion; circumspect in the choice of his associates, and thinking much less of their number than the sincerity of their devotion. A witness of our first revolution, of which he was on the point of becoming a martyr—bedfellow of Napoleon in his earliest days, he had found out the character of the new Cæsar, and was not ignorant of the declivity which leads from liberty to despotism, from the agitations of the Forum to the discipline of the Camp. He knew also that the best cause is often more injured by its supporters than by its enemies. That with such modes of thinking, Buonarotti should not in France, where he had fixed himself, have become the

centre of a noisy party, and that he should have traversed almost unperceived the scene of politics, may be conceived. And at all events his action was far from being without influence. Poor, and reduced to live by giving lessons in music, he governed from his obscure retreat some generous spirits; moved many hidden springs—kept up with assiduity relation with the democracy without, and, in the sphere in which he was lord of the ascendant, seconded by Voyer D'Argenson and Charles Teste, held the reigns of the Propaganda, either to accelerate or retard its movement. He refused his approbation to the revolutionary campaign which was preparing at Geneva on two grounds: knowing Italy, and informed by his correspondents of its real situation, he saw only in the expedition of Savoy a risk without an object; and on the other hand, he distrusted certain persons who were to be employed. The truth is, that among the accomplices of Mazzini, all were not guided like him by holy confidence and a love of the human race. Now Buonarotti thought that truth should have for its defenders soldiers worthy of her; and that those only deserved to be allowed to serve the people who should do them honor by their service.

Nevertheless Ramorino had quitted Lyons and gone to Paris. He apprised Mazzini that his proceedings met with obstacles the most unexpected. He required only a month for his preparation. Afterwards he demanded a second, and again a third. Mazzini was irritated to impatience by these delays. For the secret was getting wind—the agents of police swarmed at Geneva. Some refugees who lived only on the hospitality of the Swiss Patriots threatened to depart. The French Embassy offered to the Poles, arrived from Besançon, assistance; and the expenses of the journey, if they would consent to retire to France. Suspicion watched at the threshold of the conspiracy, into which discouragement and weariness had already found their way. It was necessary to act. Pressed by the emissaries of Mazzini, General Ramorino at last declares that nothing is done at Lyons; that he find himself assailed by insurmountable difficulties, and he returns 10,000 of the 40,000 francs which had been delivered to him. The month of January, 1834, had arrived, and the movement which was to have burst forth in October, 1833, was not begun.

Uneasy, and his soul a prey to the most grievous suspicion, Mazzini resolved to hasten the conclusion. He fixed the day of action, and informed Ramorino of it by letter. The General was expected the 20th January; he did not arrive till the evening of the 31st, followed by two Generals, an Aide de Camp, and a Physician. The interview between him and Mazzini was melancholy, and seemed to be troubled by dark forebodings. Mazzini proposed to take for the base of operation the capture of St. Julian, where were to be found together the agents of the different provinces of Savoy, and where the signal of insurrection was to be made. The insurrection once proclaimed. Mazzini thought it would be easy, assuming that he was not mistaken in his suspicions, to counteract the ill-will of Ramorino. Be this as it might, the General accepted the plan proposed. The expedition was to consist of two columns. It was settled that the insurgents composing the first should proceed from Geneva to

rendezvous at Carouge, on the Frontier; and that the second column, leaving Nyon, where was a depot of arms, should cross the Lake to rejoin their companions on the road to St. Julian. The command of the second column was entrusted by General Ramorino to a Pole, named Grobski, a brave soldier, but who had no experience in these sorts of expeditions.

The Government of Geneva could not be ignorant of this proceeding, and it had taken measures to render it abortive. The Contingent was under arms, the drum was heard on all sides. Gendarmes were stationed at the Gates of the "Hotel de la Navigation," and the boats had been seized; but the insurgents were protected by the sympathies of the population, and even by those of the Contingent. The officer when arresting the men belonging to the expedition shed tears, and hastened to relieve their prisoners at the request of the citizens. The authorities, therefore, were rendered powerless, and the first column began its march under favorable auspices.

It was not so with the second. Two vessels had left Nyon, one carrying the men and the other the arms; a government vessel passed between the two, the arms were seized and the men arrested and carried to the Genevese territory.

Then whether the plan originally settled appeared to him defective—whether he considered that for the execution of it the co-operation of the column from Nyon was indispensable, General Ramorino changed on a sudden the route of the little troop placed under his orders. Instead of advancing on St. Julian, he kept along the shore of the Lake. They marched a long time no one knew whither; the cold was intense; not a soldier appeared. The column, composed (with the exception of the Poles) of young men very fit for a sudden attack, but little accustomed to make long marches, dragged itself on at a painful pace. Every face wore the impression of a melancholy pre-occupation, and cruel suspicions were whispered from one to the other. The column passed through some small villages, where no cry of enthusiasm was to be heard, and where they met with nothing but looks of wonder. In consequence of his recent fatigues, Mazzini had fallen into an extraordinary state of lassitude, and the mortification of seeing success escaping from him, together with his other suffering, produced a burning fever. He marched in pain, worn down by the fatigue of several sleepless nights. He had already asked several times of Ramorino what road they were following? why they did not go on to St. Julian? and whether right or wrong? the answers of Ramorino alarmed him, he thought them evasive. He went to him for the last time at the bivouac of Carra. The general was lying on the ground before the fire wrapt in his cloak; Mazzini told him in the wanderings of the fever that they ought to go to where they had a chance of fighting, so that if it were impossible to conquer they ought at least to shew to Italy that her patriots remained true to their engagements and knew how to die. Ramorino replied to advance only to meet useless danger would be more than an imprudence, and that it would be madness to sacrifice the flower of the Italian youth without some service to the common cause. Mazzini looked at him with haggard eyes and

an altered countenance, and his heart full of trouble. At this moment some shots were heard, Ramorino rose in haste; Mazzini ran to the pile of arms and seized his carbine, thanking heaven that it had sent an enemy; but he was delirious, his companions appeared to him like spectres, he staggered and fell senseless; when he opened his eyes he found himself in Switzerland, whither he had been carried in a cart. The shots which had been heard were only a false alarm, but Ramorino had lost all hope of success; he declared without reserve to his companions that the undertaking had for the moment failed, and that they had only to regain the frontier. The corps was dissolved.

This expedition so deplorable by the absolute nullity of its results—was followed by recriminations not less deplorable as is always the case with unsuccessful enterprises. Ramorino was accused of treason, but the facts alleged against him were all capable of receiving a different construction than was put on them by suspicion. Soured by misfortune in his turn Ramorino declared himself betrayed, but was unable to produce the slightest proof or probability in support of the assertion. All men are fallible, just ideas are immortal. Mazzini and his associates understood this, and knew how to guard themselves from feeling any pusillanimous discouragement, but one regret remained with them, that of having thrown a momentary cloud over the cause which they defended.—For the pride of their enemies increased. Austria, Russia, and Prussia, united themselves to Sardinia in a common anathama against the partisans of independent Italy, and in France it is needless to say, the Government became doubly bold, well convinced that it would be long before the democratic party would receive from without any serious and efficacious support.

#### Domestic Intelligence.

**DISTILLERIES.**—The following is an abstract of the Bill for regulating distilleries introduced by the Collector of Customs:—Distillery to be surrounded by a smooth wall, ten feet high; no buildings to be within the wall except those required for the purposes of distilling; the business of coopering not to be carried on within the wall, nor any other business except that of distilling; rubbish and materials not required for the business of distillery may be removed; plan to be furnished by the distiller to the Colonial Architect of the whole of the premises within the wall; penalty of £100 for having any drain, sewer, pipe, &c., not shown in the plan; distiller to produce certificates from three Justices of the Peace as to character; Governor with the advice of the Executive Council may withhold license; licensed store to be brick or stone, and windows to have bars, &c.; Colonial Architect to certify that the store is properly built; spirits to be taken out of the licensed store only at certain hours and in a certain manner; and in vessels or casks containing not less than fifty gallons; lamps or lights to be kept burning when distillery in operation by night; distiller to provide locks, fastenings, &c.; all pipes or tubes to be exposed to view; all pipes or tubes to be shown in the drawings of the distillery; pipes to be painted in different colours; the end of the worm of each still shall be enclosed and secured, and the spirits run into a safe; regulations for the

removal of spirits, feints, or low wines, out of their respective receivers; low wines and feint produced from different makings not to be mixed; feints or low wines not to exceed the strength of degrees under proof; accounts of stock to be kept; external surfaces of all receivers and chargers to be open to inspection; officer may require the water in any worm-tub to be run off; worm-tub to be so placed as to be open to inspection; ladders to be provided by the distillers; officers may break up ground or through walls to search for secret pipes; all houses and places within five hundred yards of distilleries may be entered and searched; if admittance be not allowed, such places or houses may be forcibly entered; officers may, in certain, forcibly enter houses and other buildings in search of illicit stills; officers may arrest persons found in houses with illicit stills, or conveying spirits illicitly distilled; boats, vessels, carts, or carriages, carrying illicit spirits, may be seized and condemned, as also horses or other animals; distiller to brew and distil in alternate periods; the produce of two distinct mashings not to be mixed; notice to be given by the distiller of his intention to mash; penalty for using any greater quantity of materials for mashing, than that specified in the notice; duties may be charged in proportion to the quantities of materials used in mashing; duty is to be charged on a deficiency in the spirit produced in any distilling period; store for sugar, molasses, or treacle; and a separate store for grain and malt; colouring matter not to be mixed with spirits until after they are removed from the vats in the licensed store; no spirits shall be kept in the distillery except such as have been distilled therein; distiller not to maintain action on account of spirits, &c., destroyed by fire or other accident; distiller not to distil nor to work on Sundays; distiller to keep a notice book; distiller not to keep wort, wash, low wines, or feints, not made in the distillery; parties to be confined in gaol until penalties paid.

### PORT PHILLIP.

**REMARKABLE CASE.**—About a fortnight since, a Mr. Cameron, who occupies a station on the Portland Bay road, distant about 200 miles from Melbourne, came to town, bringing a man named John Robertson, who he made oath was a dangerous lunatic. Robertson, accordingly, was committed to gaol more with the view to arrive at a correct conclusion as to the real state of his mind, by a watchful observation of his conduct, than to subject him to any restraint which was not considered necessary, and Dr. Cussen having eventually declined to certify that he was a dangerous lunatic, Robertson was placed before the bench yesterday, at the Mayor's Court, to be further dealt with, when he stated in the best manner he could express himself in the English language, and apparently more under the influence of sorrow from disappointment than aberration of intellect, that he was a native of the Isle of Sky; that he had been in the service of Mr. Cameron for two years, and that during that period he had received no wages; he was discharged, and Mr. Stephen intimated his intention to apply to the bench for a summons against Mr. Cameron, for the wages alleged to be due to him.—*Patriot*.

**PIC-NIC.**—There was a glorious picnic got up amongst our fashionables on Tuesday,

which came off on the following day, Wednesday, a few miles up the river, on the land adjoining that known as the station of Walpole and Goggs. The weather was beautiful, and the party proceeded to the spot in half-a-dozen boats, and a like number of carriages. His Honor the Resident Judge and lady, his Worship the Mayor and lady, and nearly all the officials in town, and their ladies, were of the party. Like all affairs of the kind, got up upon the spur of the moment—not leaving time for anticipations but seldom realised—it was completely successful.—*Ibid*.

**THE NATIVE POLICE.**—Capt. Dana, the Commandant of the Native Police, has arrived in Melbourne for the purpose of recruiting his force and increasing their number to fifty—according to instructions from government to that effect. Three of his most active men have recently died. From all we can learn, to this force the settlers in the disturbed districts are indebted for the comparative safety of person and property they now enjoy.—*Ibid*.

**CRIMINAL SESSION.**—The Criminal Session of the Supreme Court for the present month commences on the 15th instant. Instructions have been received from headquarters to put Koort Kirrup on his trial forthwith, when no doubt in the absence of an interpreter being forthcoming, he will be again let loose on society to murder some more of her Majesty's unoffending subjects. Billy Billy, alias Yanem Goona, for sheep stealing, will be tried at the ensuing sessions, if the necessary evidence be in attendance. The following is the calendar as it at present appears:—Edward Oxenden and John Smith, cattle stealing; Joseph Hughes, forgery; John Hayes and John Murphy, larceny; Thomas M. Borland, a lunatic attempting to shoot; Billy Billy, alias Yanem Goona, sheep stealing; Koort Kirrup, murder.—*Courier*.

### LITERARY REGISTER.

#### RHYMED CRITICISMS No. 3.

#### CHAUCER.

Out standing from the twilight of his days  
In bold relief, he takes the Student's gaze;  
As some old crumbling Abbey glooms sublime,  
A failing wonder to the Modern Time.

And One so spiritual for his Age,  
And studiously happy in the sage  
Sweet mystery of Rhyme, most surely claims  
High mention on the Roll of Everlasting Names.

His English undefiled is said to be  
By Scholiasts—but 'tis almost Greek to me!  
And what most takes me as I spell him o'er,  
Is an all-hearty love of Mental Lore:  
Together with a crowing, frank delight  
In all of Nature's beautiful and bright  
Yet daily Objects,—for it is the creed  
I ever carry with me when I read,  
That whoso had for These beloved eyes,  
Was more than commonly both pure and wise—  
Was One in whom an earnest joy in Good  
More than redeemed the errors of his blood—  
Was stored in Spirit with a portion rich  
Of that transcendent Seraphism, which  
Of all things most, designed to intimate  
Man's elevation from the Brute's estate,  
Declares the Music of his Life to be  
Something that cannot perish utterly:  
But, virtual in the World's prime Features still,  
(Sun, Moon, and Stars; clear Stream and Vernal Hill)  
An effluence that the Present with the Past  
Connects transfusedly—and which, at last,  
Shall constitute Humanity a Whole,  
Onflowing through all Time—a mighty Stream of Soul.

CHARLES HARPUR.

### BALLAD

#### FROM AN UNPUBLISHED COMEDY, "WANTED A GOVERNESS,"

BY DAVID BURN.

My morn of life shone bright and fair,  
And goodly blossoms decked its tree,  
And blithe hearts revelled free from care,  
And golden fruitage hoped to see;—  
But, ah, a timeless, fatal, frost,  
How keen, no utterance can express,  
In one dread hour, wealth, station, lost—  
I sank; an abject Governess!

Oft, in my hours of school tide bliss  
I'd scan my sweet preceptress' eyes,  
And snatch the half-unheeded kiss,  
And weep o'er her heart-breaking sighs;  
Then would she smooth my flowing hair,  
In meek, unconscious, wretchedness,  
Familiar, she, with lone despair  
Of the 'Torn' thing, a Governess!

And, I, alas! am doomed to prove  
This rich inheritance of woe,  
With low humility and servile love,  
To learn of those that nothing know;  
To "act" the lady, "play" the drudge,  
Each genuine feeling to repress;  
Ignoble world; why basely grudge  
The honor due the Governess?

### City Council.

MONDAY.

Alderman Broughton presented a report from the Finance Committee, recommending the payment of sundry accounts, amounting to £141 6s. 2d.

Alderman Broughton presented a report from the Select Committee appointed to consider the question of renting apartments for the Town Hall. The report recommended the acceptance of the tender of the executors of the late Mr. C. Smith, being for the premises now occupied, at a rent of £180 per annum, on condition of the premises being first thoroughly repaired.

Mr. Thurlow presented a petition from the watermen in Phillip and Brisbane Wards, complaining of loss they suffer from there not being a convenient landing place, praying that a proper landing place be run out at the foot of King-street; for the removal of oyster and other lumber boats to some other landing place; also for permission to erect a shed to shelter them at night.

The Town Clerk read a letter from the Colonial Secretary, intimating the disallowance of the bye-law passed by the Council to regulate the election of Mayor, Aldermen, Councillors, &c.—together with the opinion of the Solicitor General on the said bye-law.

The Town Clerk read the opinions of the Solicitor General and Mr. Windeyer with respect to the question submitted to them as to the vacancies occurring in November next. Both opinions were, that the election of any Councillor to the office of Alderman did not create a vacancy, and therefore that such elections as had taken place did not create any extraordinary vacancy for November next.

Mr. Thurlow moved—That the letter of the District Surveyor, dated 18th ult., is unsatisfactory; and that a select committee be appointed to investigate the conduct of the District Surveyor, in delaying to carry out the resolution of the Council of 19th March last; in respect to the obstruction erected by Charles Morris in Bourke-street, Surry Hills; and that they report to this Council thereon.

Mr. Holden seconded the motion, which was put and carried.

Alderman Flood, after passing some severe remarks on the conduct of the City Members, with reference to their neglect of their constituents, moved—"That a deputation be appointed for the purpose of waiting on W. C. Wentworth, Esq., Member for the City, to request that gentleman to fulfil his pledge to the Honorable the Legislative Council, made on Tuesday, the 18th day of December last, to the effect that at the commencement of the ensuing session he would found a resolution on the Petition of the City Council, (then presented by him,) praying that all sums which had been raised by direct taxation on the citizens of Sydney, and appropriated to police purposes, might be refunded to the Corporation for the general improvement of the City."

Mr. Fisher seconded the motion, and thought it high time that the City Council should do something, else they would be told that the money had been paid to Mr. Miles, or some one else.

Mr. Thurlow supported the motion, observing that if he had been in the Council at the time that the Council reduced the salaries of the magistrates he should certainly have moved a petition to the Governor not to accede to the addresses recently adopted by the Legislative Council, and he thought that it was an extraordinary step on the part of the Council to vote such addresses in the teeth of the City Council.

Mr. Agars supported the motion, remarking that the City Council had been treated with contempt by the Legislative in the matters of the salaries of the magistrates, and if they were so treated in all matters they might as well cease to meet.

Mr. Holden observed, that the matter might have escaped the recollection of the member for Sydney; he believed the members took a lively interest in all that concerned the city, and was sure that they would attend to any call made by the citizens upon them.

Mr. Jenkins supported the motion. It was most unjust that the citizens should have had to pay for police over which they had no control, and while no other part of the colony had paid the police. Mr. Wentworth and the other member had not done their duty; he hoped yet to see them ousted from the Council and he would do his best to keep them out.

Alderman Flood briefly replied, stating that he hoped, if the members for the City did not attend better to the interests of the City, addresses would be presented to them, calling upon them to resign, and if they did not attend to this, the Council might do as the Corporation of the City of London had done before—the Corporation of London addressed the King, praying him to dissolve Parliament, in order to get rid of such men, and they might address the Governor, praying him to dissolve the Council.

The motion was put and carried.

Mr. George Moss was elected a collector of rates for Cook and Macquarie Wards, in the room of John Layton, resigned.

A committee was appointed to consider and report upon the petition of Mr. T. Hyndes, for compensation for certain property lost by him, in consequence of the extension of George and Sussex-streets.

### Legislative Council.

TUESDAY.

Mr. Wentworth brought up the report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the appropriation under the Road Act, also the report of the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the working of the Lien on Wool Act.

The Colonial Secretary laid upon the table a Report from the Select Committee appointed on the 28th of August last, to consider the Census Bill.

Mr. Grant enquired of the Colonial Secretary whether any intelligence had been received from England with reference to the prospect of Newcastle becoming a free port.

The Colonial Secretary replied, that the subject alluded to was one upon which a good deal of correspondence had taken place between the Executive and the Home Government; and although some time might yet elapse before a final answer was received, he was not without a hope that, considering the manner in which this application had been urged, the answer would be a favourable one.

Mr. Wentworth moved, "That an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, requesting His Excellency to apply the sum of £200, out of the sum of £3000, voted by this Council for the supplementary service of the current year, for the repair of roads and bridges, on the road between Newcastle and Maitland, referred to in the petition presented on the 9th instant from the inhabitants of Newcastle."

Mr. Grant seconded the motion.

Mr. Cowper opposed the motion, upon the ground that it was inexpedient to dictate to the Executive in this manner the way in which the sum already voted by the House for general purposes should be expended in particular localities. The better plan, in his opinion, would be, for his honorable and learned friend to withdraw this motion upon an assurance from the Colonial Secretary that the subject would be considered by the Government when an opportunity occurred for doing so. The Colonial Secretary expressed his concurrence in the views of the last speaker and stated, that he had no difficulty in expressing a belief that this application would not only meet with due consideration at the hands of the Government, but that a sum equal perhaps to the one proposed would be devoted to the purpose alluded to.

Dr. Lang supported the motion, and Mr. Lowe opposed it. On a division the motion was lost by 12 to 7.

Mr. Cowper obtained leave to bring in a Bill to prevent the travelling of sheep infected with the scab on the public roads and thoroughfares of the colony, and for other purposes therein mentioned, which was read a first time.

Dr. Lang moved, that Address be presented to his Excellency the Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to place upon the estimates, such a sum as to his Excellency shall seem fit, in compensation for certain reductions effected in the salaries of the Clerks of the Sydney Police Department, under the authority of the City Corporation.

Mr. Bland seconded the motion, which after some discussion was carried by a majority of 8 to 7.

The Australian General Assurance Company's Bill was read a second time and considered in committee.

Dr. Nicholson, in the absence of Mr. Bland, moved "That an Address be presented to his Excellency the Governor, praying his Excellency to place upon the estimates for 1846, the sum of £50, toward the support of the Sydney Commercial Reading Rooms and Library."

Dr. Lang Seconded the motion which was opposed by the Colonial Secretary and Mr. Darvall, and lost by 12 to 5.

Mr. Windeyer presented a petition from Mr. George Underwood Alley, having reference to a former petition from the same individual, and praying that so much of the Jury Act as exempted jurors resident in the district of Illawarra from serving as such might be repealed.

Mr. Windeyer, moved "That the declarations of qualification that have been made by Members on taking their seats, be printed, and that in future they be entered on the votes," and proceedings.

Mr. Bowman seconded the motion which was carried *nem. con.*

Mr. Windeyer moved "That the lists of divisions in Committee since the institution of this Council be printed; and that in future the divisions of the Council in Committee be separately printed and distributed at the end of each week."

Mr. Lowe seconded the motion which was agreed to.

The Gunpowder exportation Bill was read a second time and considered in Committee.

The Medical Witnesses Bill was read a second time.

The Sydney Police Surplus Revenue Bill was read a second time and considered in Committee.

The House now went into Committee for the further consideration of the Masters and Servants Bill; upon the motion of Mr. Cowper.

The jurisdiction of the Magistrates under the eighth clause, with reference to servants' wages, was fixed at £30, for which according to this clause the agent or overseer of the employer might be summoned; and if the order of the magistrates should not be obeyed within the space of thirty days, a power was given for levy and sale of the goods and chattels of the master and agent.

The penalty named in the ninth clause, for breach of contract in artificers, splitters, shearers, &c., was fixed at a maximum of three months' imprisonment.

The extent to which damages might be recovered, under the tenth clause for refusal of necessary provisions, ill treatment, &c., was fixed at £10; and the period at which this amount could be enforced by distress and sale, in the event of non-payment, was fixed at fourteen days after the award of the magistrates.

The eleventh clause, which gave power to yearly servants to make quarterly demands of half the wages then due to them, was expunged; the opinion of a majority of the Committee being, that it would be impolitic to interfere in the contracts between master and servant.