

£1000, for repairs to the roads from Sydney to Port Phillip.  
 £280, as a further sum towards the erection of a jetty at Portland.  
 £200, to meet the expense of repairs to the Queen's Wharf, Melbourne.  
 £124, as a further sum towards building the Police Office, Melbourne.  
 £2000, instead of £1000 as originally proposed, for the overland route expedition to Port Essington.  
 £265 3s. 6d. in aid of the Sydney Dispensary, an equal amount having been raised by private subscriptions in the year 1844.  
 £500 for the formation of a public garden at Melbourne.  
 £280 to meet the expense of preparing the electoral lists for 1845.

£128 10s. 7d. for conveyance of letters to and from Melbourne to Sydney per steamer, in the years 1842 and 1843.  
 £57 18s. 5d. for the like service from July 1843 to 30th June, 1845.

£300 for the hire of the schooner *Frolic*, sent to the assistance of shipwrecked seamen belonging to the *Coringa Packet*. This item was voted on the understanding that it was an advance made which would be repaid by the Home Government.

£19 8s. to defray the expense of binding 300 copies of Callaghan's Acts of Council.

£121 1s. 3d. to cover the excess in the expenditure of Schools of every denomination, at Port Phillip, in the year 1844.

The next item was as follows: "to meet the expenditure incurred for rewards towards the suppression of illicit distillation in the year 1844. . . . . £1575 0 0  
 Less the saving on the amount appropriated to defray unforeseen expenses in that year . . . . £1365 5 8  
 or £209 14s. 4d."

After some few observations from Mr. Windeyer, Mr. Lowe, and Dr. Lang:

Mr. WENTWORTH moved the following amendment: To sanction the expenditure not authorised by this Council, but incurred by the Government for rewards towards the suppression of illicit distillation in the year 1844; it being understood that the like sum of £1575, arising from the duties of distillation in the year 1844, and expended as above mentioned, is to be carried to this year's receipt . . . . . £1575 0 0  
 Which was carried without dissent.  
 The House then resumed.

IMPOUNDING BILL.

This Bill was read a third time and passed.

SAVINGS' BANK BILL.

The second reading of this Bill was postponed till Wednesday next.

The House then adjourned.

THURSDAY, 11.

The Speaker having taken the chair:

COUNTY OF GRANT.

Dr. NICHOLSON presented a petition from the electors and ratepayers of the county of Grant, in the district of Port Phillip, setting forth the proceedings of the District Council of that county, which was proceeding to levy a rate upon the property of the county, although the produce of such rate would be insufficient to cover more than the expenses of the machinery, unless a rate was imposed upon stock, which was a proceeding of questionable legality. The petitioners stated, that although sensible of the advantages to be derived from District Councils, they were of opinion that this county was scarcely ripe for the measure; and therefore begged that the operation of the District Council of Grant might be suspended, or that such other measures might be adopted as the House might think fit.  
 Read and received.

TARIFF BILL.

The order of the day was read, namely, for the second reading of the Tariff Bill.

Which, after some few remarks from Mr. Robinson and Mr. Windeyer, was read a second time, and the house resolved itself into Committee for its consideration, the Chairman having read the following clause, "That during the continuance of this Act, there shall be levied on all articles imported into the colony of New South Wales, and enumerated in the Schedule to this Act annexed, on the entry thereof for home consumption, the duty specified and set forth in figures against such article in the said Schedule, in lieu of the *ad valorem* duty at present payable on the same."

Mr. ROBINSON, previously to going into discussion of the clause which had just been read, would briefly state his views on the subject, and considered that, in order to obtain some data for their proceedings, begged to propose that evidence should be taken at the bar of the House from such parties whom it was supposed from their mercantile avocations were capable of giving such information as the House required for its guidance in matters of this kind, it was from such persons only that the truth might possibly be got at—men whose daily business transactions necessarily brought them into contact with the subject matter before the House, and who could, therefore, form opinions upon the result that would follow, if the measure as proposed should be carried into effect. He (Mr. Robinson) had many objections to make to the proposed measure; and, first, he would object on principle to the Bill altogether. To such a mode of raising revenue—the whole system of customs and excise should be done away with; revenue was wanting only to provide for the protection of life and property, and the only tax that ought to have an existence were a poll tax and a property tax; if there was to be taxation, it should be direct taxation, and he felt sure that if there were none other than direct taxation, it would soon be found that this country could be governed for £100,000, instead of the Council being called on to provide some £240,000 a year for it. It might perhaps be somewhat out of order to allude to the next clause; but it was necessary that he should do so in speaking to the motion with which he intended to conclude. It was necessary to put an end to the illicit distillation which was now carried on; but the Government, in merely proposing to reduce the duty one half, did not go far enough. The only means of preventing illicit distillation and smuggling in a country like this, was to reduce the duty so low that it would not pay either to smuggle or to distil without a license. He had ascertained that 3s. 6d. or 4s. per gallon was the utmost that could with safety be charged upon colonial spirits; if they went beyond this, illicit distillation and smuggling would still be carried on. There was no danger of a diminution in the revenue; in the year 1835, the duty in Ireland was reduced from 3s. 4d. to 2s. 4d. a gallon; in 1835 the quantity on which duty was paid, was 500,000 gallons; in the following year 800,000, and it was admitted there was not a larger quantity of spirits distilled than before; but those in the business said, that it was cheaper to

pay the reduced rate of 2s. 4d. per gallon than to incur the expense and the risk of illicit distillation or smuggling. It appeared from official returns that the quantity of spirits on which duty was paid was about a gallon and one-third for each individual; but much more was smuggled, and the consumption was at least as great in proportion as in Scotland, where it was given as three gallons per year to each individual. His proposition would be to place a duty of 4s. per gallon on colonial or British spirits, and 5s. on foreign. He objected to any taxes being imposed on tea or sugar; a great part of the people of this colony had had the misfortune to be transported here, and he would venture to state that ninety-five out of every hundred might trace their offences against the laws of their country in the first place to intemperance. His experience of prisoners was, that so long as they were kept sober, they were the best of servants. He believed that it was in the time of Governor Macquarie that the system of giving rations of tea and sugar was introduced, and to that system he attributed much of the prosperity of the colony; take away cheap tea and sugar, and the labouring classes would be driven to intemperance. The consumption of tea was about 11lb per head, and sugar 90lb; in England, the consumption was only 1½lb tea, and 19lb sugar; in America, the consumption was stated at 26lb. Having alluded to the subject of rations, he would state that the duty, if imposed, would not of itself make a difference of a hundred a year; but he would rather pay five hundred a year than such taxes should be imposed; nay, he believed that he, as well as others, would be losers to ten times the amount in consequence of men being driven to intemperance from not being able to get tea and sugar. At present, sugar could scarcely be got for less than £20 a ton; the expense of getting it into the bush to the stations, with losses and one matter and another, it cost £33 a ton to the settler; if a still further charge were fixed upon it, the settler must reduce the ration he allowed, and for every pound of tea and sugar curtailed, a quantity of spirits would be consumed by the men deprived; and when once the habit of spirit drinking was forced upon the men they were obliged to employ in the country, they might bid adieu to their stock or whatever property they entrusted to them. The same effect would be produced in the towns, although it might not be so immediately apparent. Another tax was proposed to them; on wheat, 6d. per bushel; it was well-known that this country was subject to droughts—and although of late years there had been plentiful harvests, they might look forward to periodical visitations of droughts, as in years gone by, and then there would be a cry to take off the small *ad valorem* duty levied on corn. He was opposed to protective duties; but here they were met by the Prime Minister of England, who had refused to admit the grain of this colony into the English market, because there was not a protective duty here; there was no reason for imagining, that any one would import wheat into this country for the purpose of sending it to England afterwards. He should propose to call witnesses to the bar of the House to give evidence, in order that it might be ascertained at what rate the duties might be safely fixed; he should propose 3s. 6d. or 4s. on colonial spirits; and he would license distilleries in all the large towns, making the distiller pay £200 a-year for his license, the distiller would distil from grain, and a market would be opened to the settler for his produce. He was prepared for one, to bind the House to make good next session any deficiencies that might occur in the revenue in consequence of the reduction of the duty on spirits, and to authorise the Government to issue debentures in the mean time, if the funds in the Treasury were not sufficient; but in all the stages of the Bill before the House, he should feel it his duty to oppose any tax upon bread, tea, or sugar. He would now move that witnesses be called to the bar of the House to be examined.

Mr. WENTWORTH said, it was the duty of the Government to show that there was a necessity for these taxes, and he had expected that this would have been done when the motion for the second reading of the Bill was brought forward,—but this not being the case, it was the duty of the house to go no further with this Bill, until at least a *prima facie* case had been made out of the necessity of imposing new taxes. There was a surplus revenue, £90,000 he had been told—honorable members said £50,000; he believed it was more, and he had heard it made a boast that the Governor saved £30,000 during the last year out of the sums voted; it would be better if there was any doubt about the matter, that the House should at once call for a return, and before going any further, ascertain what was the amount of this surplus; if it was only £50,000, he would ask whether, having such a surplus, the Government had any right to come to this House and propose fresh taxes?—taxes on the very necessities of life—taxes that would be felt severely in towns—taxes on articles which in the country were absolutely necessary to existence? Take away tea and sugar from a man in the towns and he might procure beer; but in the bush, what could be obtained in the place of the pot of tea? If the Colonial Secretary and other honorable members on the opposite side of the House knew the comfort, the necessity of a pot of tea in the bush, they would have hesitated in coming down to the House, and asking the House to perpetrate the enormous injustice which this Bill would inflict. He did not despair of hearing a satisfactory explanation; but if it was not given, he trusted that the committee would at once reject the clause now before them; much had been said as to the progress of temperance, he did not believe that it was temperance had caused the falling off in the revenue; the consumption of spirits had not been diminished, but the greater part, as he believed, which was consumed was from illicit distillation, which was now carried on throughout the length and breadth of the land. For every gallon that was taken out of bonded stores, he believed that ten gallons were consumed, and in a recent journey in the country he had met with nothing but spirits illicitly distilled. He did think, as he before stated, that the House ought not to go any further before they had ascertained what would be the duty to put an end to smuggling foreign spirits on the one hand, and what the duty effectually to put a stop to illicit distillation on the other hand—and he should therefore support the motion for taking evidence.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said, he had on a former occasion explained the reasons which induced the Government to propose this Bill, the object of which was chiefly to prevent illicit distillation; and the evils arising from which had increased to a frightful extent, with regard to the other duties proposed, he had no objection to the fullest enquiry into the subject; on the contrary, this was a matter in which the public at large was deeply interested, and the Council owed it to the public, to make every inquiry before coming to any decision. He would now conclude by stating the intentions of the Government with respect to this measure. The Government had framed the Bill merely as a temporary measure—and if the Council passed such a Bill as the Governor would assent to, the Governor would, under the authority vested in him, at once assent to it, and bring it into operation, and a Bill would then be introduced to make the measure permanent, which Bill would be reserved by the Governor, to go home at the same time, for Her Majesty's approval.

Mr. PANTON was as much opposed to duties as any one; but he thought after the decision which had been come to with respect

to the admission of grain from this colony into the English markets, that it was high time the Council should do something for the protection of the agriculturists.

Mr. WINDEYER concurred in the views expressed by the honorable and learned member for Sydney, that this Council should not impose taxes until the necessity of them had been demonstrated—and if the duties on spirits were at once reduced to one third of their present amount, the revenue he was convinced would gain rather than suffer. High duties, would not check the consumption of spirits; but they would encourage illicit distillation, and once consumption from illicit sources established, there would be no check whatever; one bad habit brought on another, and large masses were demoralized. Notwithstanding what had been said as to the effects of temperance, he must contend that the consumption of spirits had not diminished. He did not think that any tariff at all was wanted; and he should move as an amendment, a clause to repeal the Acts under which the present duties were levied; and in doing this, he would be candid as to his object. He should propose this clause in order to get rid of the taxes altogether, or at all events of retaining it in the power of this Council to revise them at any time, rather than give to the Government an increasing revenue beyond the control of this Council, a revenue which, however much it might increase, the Government would not give up. The honorable member, concluded by moving, that a clause be substituted for the clause now before the Committee—repealing the Acts under which duties on spirits were now levied—and intimating that it was his intention to propose a reduction of the duties to 3s. per gallon.

Dr. LANG seconded the motion of the honorable and learned member for Durham, and remarked, that taxation wherever it existed, could only be regarded as a necessary evil; as an abridgement of the rights of man, which was only submitted to from urgency; but in the present case, the government had proposed to resort to taxation without any such necessity. He concurred in the principle upon which this present proposition was based; namely, the necessity of so lowering the duties on spirits, as to diminish the inducement to illicit distillation, he would agree still farther, that it was essential to go on with these reductions until all such inducement to this demoralising practice should cease; an end which the present measure would wholly fail to consummate. The honorable and reverend member then eulogised the temperance societies, for the noble efforts they had made to do away with the demoralising effects of spirits, of which habit illicit distillation had in a great measure been the fostering hand, Government, had already enough to answer for, in having by their tardiness in this matter allowed the demoralising practice of illicit distillation to spread throughout the length and breadth of the land; but it was never too late to amend, and he hoped the evil might be remedied without an oppressive tax upon those who had done their utmost to preserve the morality of the community.

After some further remarks from the Colonial Secretary and Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Windeyer's amendment was withdrawn, and that of Mr. Robinson adopted without dissent.

Mr. Robert Campbell, Junr., of the wharf, and Mr. Charles Abercrombie, were then severally called in and examined at the bar of the House, at the close of which, the House resumed, and immediately after adjourned.

Original Correspondence.

NEW SPECIMEN OF COLONIAL SILK.

Mr. ATLAS—I take the liberty of transmitting to you a small specimen of colonial silk, produced by a silk spider. Not those spiders which are too apt to establish themselves in the corners of a bush bachelor's solitary room; the real silk spider is to be met with only in the open air—nor does it weave its spacious net, whereby it lives, in one place, and have its homestead in another; neither have I ever met it travelling on the ground. Its "airy web" is generally situate between two trees—with main-braces upward to each tree on either side, and downward to the grass or shrubs between. Thus it is kept firm and secure against wind and weather, and provides its owner with an independency.

Nature has clothed the silk spider with most beautiful colours, which can only be properly viewed by a magnifying power.

How I first took notice of it was, when—

Walking under the shade of an old gum tree,  
 The folds of a silken web encircled me;  
 I looked, and my eyes were veiled, yet I could see—  
 For the web was fine as the finest could be!  
 Its strength, its beauty, and transparency,  
 And its being wrought so curiously,  
 Induced me to unfold the mystery  
 Of "my taking the veil" so accidentally!

Lo, I took the insect home with me, and I had a "long yarn" with my new acquaintance. After tea, my friend commenced spinning, and before our first conversation ended, I had wound upwards of six hundred yards of single yarn. On the following morning I had some pleasure in looking upon it—only that its reflection of the sun's bright rays was rather dazzling to the eyes.

From one spider I had about 1760 yards of single yarn, independent of that where I first found it, and the webs it weaved, while it was domesticated, and the nest in which it deposited a number of eggs, previous to its dying a natural death. I took the eggs from the nest and counted them, there were upwards of 1120. When the nest was made, the time occupied in depositing the eggs was only six minutes, when the spider immediately commenced to put a cover on the nest, having instinctively reserved a sufficient quantity of silk for that purpose.

The time employed in making the nest, laying the eggs, covering the nest, and making all the numerous fastenings to secure the whole, was six hours and a half of unremitting labour to the insect. Then it retired to rest and to die.

The nests and eggs simply show to what extent the silk spider might be cultivated.

With regard to the quality of the silk, I leave it to your own examination, and if it is worthy of being pressed, I am sure this will look the better for being re-touched by your own smoothing hand.

In conclusion, I would state, that genius and art, industry and perseverance, are requisite to prove whether it is of any importance beyond a curiosity.

I am, &c.,

J. W.

Anywhere, N. S. W., 1845.

[The specimens above referred to are to be seen at the ATLAS office. They consist of some portions of the silk as first made by the insect, as well as others taken off the reel. They are accompanied also by some of the eggs. One of the specimens, which is stretched rather tightly, is really of a most dazzling description, and appears to us to be of a very superior quality. Those who are desirous of seeing this new product can do so by calling at our office, and we should be glad if those who are acquainted with the rearing of silk worms would come and inspect it. It may be that this new description of silk will be found extremely valuable; at

all events, it is well worthy of being enquired into, and we must say that great credit is due to our ingenious correspondent for the careful manner in which the specimens are got up by him.—Ed.]

## NEW ZEALAND.

MR. ATLAS—Having stated in my last letter that the rebel natives had feasted on the body of the unfortunate Captain Grant, of H.M. 58th Regiment, also that a soldier named Eaton had been tortured alive in the most cannibal and horrid manner; and as several of the Missionaries, Archdeacon Henry Williams in particular, who possess a long list of Crown grants of lands purchased originally from John Heke and his party are striving to conceal the dreadful facts and even defend the same, I deem it my duty to enclose, from the *Auckland Times*, a corroboration of my former statements, which has been further confirmed to me by several of the soldiers of H. M. 96th Regiment, just relieved from the scene of war. The statement of B——, a soldier of the 96th who aided in washing the mangled body of Captain Grant is, that the flesh from the thigh and hinder parts had been sliced away from the bones, the thigh bone was scraped perfectly clean, the body was in a state of decomposition, and the sight so horrifying as almost to cause sickness to those who saw it. The hapless soldier Eaton, was taken while in the act of obtaining a basket of potatoes that lay on a heap near the pah, he was instantly stripped, a burning iron was run through his body about the waist, and a series of dreadful mutilations and tortures followed. His cries of "Almighty God save me," was long heard by the sentries. Lieutenant Philpotts' body was too horribly mangled to view—a blanket was hastily procured to cover it. Yet the Missionaries, with the fanaticism of Bishop Selwyn, desire to conceal the brutality of the savage actors, that the real facts may be hidden, that all the natives engaged against our countrymen belong to the centre of the district where the Church Missionaries have taught and preached for the last thirty years. Most, if not all of those natives have been taking the holy rites of the Communion for years past. These tribes have been vaunted as Missionary neophytes, and have been held up as patterns for imitation to our commercial countrymen by the hypocritical men whose extensive land purchases should have awakened our friends in Europe as to the real nature of their acts.

Colonel Despard, on obtaining possession of the pah at midnight, after its evacuation by the rebels, or rather their flight, as they left behind a great portion of the plunder of Russell, and six months provisions, hastily wrote a despatch to the Governor, and at once had it forwarded; when published in Auckland by order of the Governor, a postscript was added NOT WRITTEN BY the gallant Colonel, stating "The body of Captain Grant, of the 58th Regiment, which was missing has been found. It had been buried outside the pah, where he fell, and was not mutilated." That this postscript was not written by Colonel Despard (who is now in Auckland), is proved by the fact that the body was not discovered until twelve hours after, (at 3 P.M.), but the Missionary character is now too well appreciated for the veracity of the officers of H.M. Regiments to be called for an instant in question.

Archdeacon Williams who has been publicly charged with having betrayed his countrymen at Russell, by lulling them into false security, has repeatedly visited the rebels for hours, but when questioned by the military officers relative to the force and means of defence of the enemy, has refused to afford any information. It must be added, the several large farms, herds, and tracts of land of this reverend (!) trader, are situated in Heke's district. It is the general opinion, that the detention of Mr. Henry Williams at Auckland would have tended much towards a more successful campaign to our troops, who, together with their gallant officers, and seamen of the *Hazard* cannot be lauded too highly. They have had to contend against the most inclement weather, together with Commissariat supplies of the very worst description.

The attention of all classes is now directed towards the gathering of the gum from the kauori-tree, which is found on lands that have been denuded of forests for, probably, centuries. This kind of gum, from the length of time it has remained in the earth, has become purified of the extraneous matter originally combined with it, and readily sells here, for export, from ten to fourteen pounds per ton. You may expect very large shipments of this article, as it is literally pouring into Auckland from all directions, and is apparently inexhaustible. From its immense demand—the gathering of which is no expense to the natives—has conducted in a wonderful degree to relieve the native mind from exercising any pugnacity towards the white people, which the ill success hitherto of the troops would probably have engendered.

We wait with deep anxiety for a further accession of military forces and stores.

Auckland, July 28, 1845.

The following is the extract from the *Auckland Times*, referred to by our Correspondent:—

By the Government Brig, the gallant detachment of the 96th have returned to head quarters, they came on shore with evident and abundant proof of hard service and foul weather; the 99th are expected daily, and the 58th are to take up their quarters at Waimate—such at least are the arrangements reported. We are enabled, by the means of this arrival, to report more accurately than before, that the Pah was of very great strength, and was two days burning after it was captured.

We made last week, some hesitating observations upon Colonel Despard's despatches—these were only defective in firmness, because of the paucity of our information. We are now better acquainted with facts, and consequently are enabled to extend our remarks. In the first place, we beg to inform the Colonel, that his disparagement of poor Philpotts and his silence on the merits of the other blue jackets, is the subject of universal dispraise. The unnecessary brevity of his latter despatch we quietly commented upon last week, but little did we suppose that we should have to sift the character of this official publication upon such grave charges as now must be answered.—For the Horse Guards will undoubtedly hear of it.—EVERYBODY knows the one-sided desire of the Governor to palliate Maoric crime, and to shield Maoric character.

The fact of the horrible atrocity of roasting a captured soldier alive, and eating part of his body, is too firmly established to be now doubted—Philpotts was also scalped after a refined and surgical fashion.—The most fleshy parts of Captain Grant's body were cut off and devoured; every possible attempt to conceal these facts has been made, as if it were not more just and necessary than ever, that the true character of the native people should be revealed, and the protectorate cloak of blasphemous falsehood removed.

Archdeacon Williams endeavoured at least to suggest, if not to prove, that the mutilation of the body of Captain Grant, was effected by pigs, but it was sagaciously objected that it was not likely the pigs would select the officers only—besides, Captain Grant's dress had been removed for the purpose of excision, and

replaced afterwards—a performance we presume beyond the power or intelligence of swine. We are perfectly disgusted when we hear of the Archdeacon upon the spot, defending or screening these atrocities, Mr. Laurie in Auckland preaching up the superior sanctity, of these horrible monsters, and Mr. Maunsell elsewhere following in the same strain. The utterers of these falsehoods and foul aspersions are traitors to their countrymen, and deserve to be treated as such. But we return to the very grave and very important subject of this last despatch—and we most earnestly demand of Colonel Despard, who wrote the postscript? Most certainly not he himself, although his initials are placed to it. We have sufficient acumen in the science of circumstantial evidence to place this beyond a doubt—Thus—first of all—the despatch bears date 3 o'clock, A.M., July 11th, and was instantly sent off; the body was not found for twelve hours after! so that here is a relation of an event yet to occur—Anachronisms in history, if not wilful are pardonable—but this is a falsehood! THE BODY HAD NOT BEEN FOUND. Again! "the body had been buried outside the Pah where it fell." The forger who WROTE THIS POSTSCRIPT, like most false witnesses, convicts himself by attempting to prove too much, for the body was buried at the other side of the very extensive Pah—Again! the body was not mutilated—Here is another assertion which has been since most abundantly disproved.

We most unflinchingly, therefore, solicit of Colonel Despard, a solution of the public anxiety.—WHO WROTE THE POSTSCRIPT? Let us know, if possible, who wrote the postscript? Or if that is beyond his power, for his own name and fame, and well earned reputation, let HIM, for himself at all events, disclaim it. It is to be hoped that we have but few, out of the pales of the Protectoral squad, that would be thus guilty of *suppressio veri*, or what is worse, downright falsehood in favour of a prejudice which has already been found so fatal to the unhappy land we live in.—WHO WROTE THE POSTSCRIPT?

Talking of *postscripts*, we will have one of our own. Did not Colonel Despard send down before the publication of the *Government Gazette*, from which we quote the despatch, information of the wilfully mangled condition of Captain Grant's body.—We put this question to His Excellency the Governor.

Since the above was in type, the *Thomas Lord* has arrived bringing the following information:—The New Zealand Chief Noble had despatched most of his tribe to the Bay of Islands to the assistance of the British troops; he intended following with the remainder on the 2nd instant. The movements of Noble had caused one of the most powerful of the Hokianga tribes to march towards the support of Heke, who was said then to have 3000 fighting men under his command.

## ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1845,  
Will be performed, for the second time, the Drama called  
THE PRIDE OF BIRTH;

OR, LOVE AND AMBITION.

A variety of entertainments.

To conclude with the popular melo-drama, entitled  
THE BLIND BOY.

ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1845,

Will be performed, for the first time at this theatre, the comedy in 5 acts called

A CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE.

A variety of entertainments.

To conclude with, for the first time at half-price, the Opera of  
DER FREISCHUTZ.

T. SIMES, Manager.

We beg to call the attention of our Subscribers in the Bathurst District to the change of Agency in that place; having appointed Mr. John C. White to collect all Monies due to the Atlas, and duly to represent our interest in that important District, Parties will be pleased to pay all future Subscriptions to him on account of the Atlas Paper.



SYDNEY: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1845.

We perceive that the recent vote of censure has ended in a sort of compromise. We regret this very much, because we think that in this matter, involving as it did a most important principle, the Council ought to have been firm and resolute. The Governor has no doubt in an indirect manner conceded all that his opponents desired. He has in effect admitted the impropriety of taking the £1500 without the consent of the Council, and has promised not to do so in future, and a sum has been asked for and voted to cover that unauthorised expenditure. But still this does not satisfy us. As the Governor had acted contrary to law, we think that he ought to have been compelled to ask for a specific act of indemnity. The vote on Wednesday night was, no doubt, a species of indemnity, but it was not an indemnity *eo nomine*, and therefore we think that it was not a sufficient vindication of the principle which the Council contended for. It is possible to carry the desire for cordiality and conciliation too far—and a few more such compromises will weaken the effect of the most vigorous opposition. We hope that this line of policy will not be repeated.

We believe that there is no denying the fact, that fitting candidates for legislative honors are very scarce in this colony. The absence of men of ability and education has, in more instances than one, caused the return of persons in every respect notoriously unqualified. This is, perhaps, an inconvenience which all young communities like ours must labour

under, and, consequently, we have hitherto consoled ourselves with the reflection that as the colony advances, the respectability of its legislature will advance with it. The recent election for the Northumberland boroughs has, however, almost destroyed this hope. The return of Mr Grant is the greatest instance of folly which any of our constituencies has yet exhibited. In point of education, and general experience in political matters, Mr. Grant is no doubt superior to most of the members of the present Council, but notwithstanding this, on other grounds, he is by far the most ineligible representative that has yet been chosen. In electing him, the constituency of the Northumberland boroughs have disgraced themselves, and inflicted a serious injury upon the colony generally. After so scandalous a perversion of their powers, we should not be at all sorry to see them disfranchised. Such a punishment would not be a whit more than their great ignorance, or greater indifference, deserves.

## Domestic.

APPOINTMENTS.—His Excellency the Governor has appointed William Chatfield, Esq., of Rhyana, Goulburn; John Gill, Esq., of Bickham; and William Henry Warland, Esq., of Page's River, to be magistrates of the territory and its dependencies.

BUNGONIA.—Mr. John Curry, of Bungonia, having resigned the office of poundkeeper, Mr. Joseph White, of Bungonia, has been appointed poundkeeper, in his place.

HORSES FOR THE INDIAN MARKET.—From the number of this description of stock that has left this colony for India during the past season and the probable amount which it is estimated that will result from this export (£30,000), there having been nearly one thousand horses shipped, we may confidently expect that, the agents having overcome the difficulties of a first attempt of the kind, will purchase to a much larger extent the next season; with this prospect before them, the breeders have ample time to collect in their scattered herds, and get them into something like condition previously to their being required next year.

## WINDSOR.

PENRITH AND HAWKESBURY AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.—On Thursday, the 4th instant, the above Association held its first meeting, and from the *turn out* and the gratification expressed by all parties, (some of the unsuccessful candidates alone excepted) we augur that the institution will meet the encouragement it so well deserves, and prove highly beneficial to the districts in which it has been originated. Twenty-six two-horse ploughs were in the field, besides some bullock teams, and although from the previous dry weather, the ground was not in a state in which fine ploughing could be shewn off to a great advantage, still it was apparent that their was no deficiency of good ploughmen in the district. A field of finer draught horses, or more docile can hardly be imagined. The show of horse stock was most excellent, and several prizes and medals were awarded; the horned cattle were not so fine as might have been expected, but this not being a pastoral district perhaps may explain this circumstance; there were some very fine pigs exhibited, and no doubt the judges had some difficulty in awarding prizes for this stock. The preserved fruits and pickles deserve to be mentioned, and it is to be hoped, that after the specimens exhibited, we will turn our attention to the *export*, in place of depending on the *import* of these luxuries in future. The wines were not first rate, but a little experience in wine making will not be lost upon us. Some fine samples of wheat and barley were shewn, which would not disgrace any district in the colony. The bacon and hams were of a superior description, and only wanted cooking to make them *go down*. The butter was beautiful, and Mr. Cadell's prize cask of ale was done ample justice to. Mr. Odell obtained a prize for a splendid horse; and Mr. Wilson, of Sydney, an extra medal for specimens of bone manure exhibited by him. Every praise is due to the Committee of management and the Judges, and nothing could surpass the untiring zeal of Mr. Beddeck, the honorary Secretary. There was a dinner at Coffey's, at which Mr. Fitzgerald presided, in the evening.

## Findings.

MOUNT ARTHUR.—August 21: Yellow and white working bullock, branded TG on off hip. Brindle working bullock, branded Gf on off hip, Gf on near shoulder, an illegible brand on near hip. Red bullock, branded MD on near hip. Red and white bullock, branded AC near hip, DK with K under on near ribs, TY on off hip. White bullock, branded ASM on near hip, W off ribs. Brown cow and calf, branded like MF on off hip. Brindle and white bullock, branded SR with J under on near hip. Yellow bull, unbranded. Red heifer, ditto. Grey heifer, ditto. Yellow and white bull, ditto. Red steer, ditto. Red heifer, ditto. Yellow and white heifer, ditto. If not released on or before 24th September, will be sold. A. SMITH. 11s. 9d.

JERRY'S PLAINS.—August 20, from Mr. Hobdon's Farm: Down horned bullock, branded EII off ribs, SH off hip, COC or GOG near ribs. Black cow, white back, branded MH on near ribs, S near shoulder, with a young red and white heifer calf by her side; damages, 1s. each. Also, from Mr. Doyle's: Red steer, branded RH on off hip, W and another illegible letter on off ribs; damages, 2d. Also, from Mr. Smith's: Brindle cow, branded apparently O over W on off hip, III near hip, NS near thigh, III on near shoulder, a little white on back, one down horn; damages, 1s. Also, from Mr. Pringle's: Red sided heifer, snail horns, branded on off hip X and circle on top of the same. Red heifer unbranded. Red sided cow, white back, branded AM recently off hip, AB off ribs. One light strawberry cow, branded AB over AM on off hip, with a young red bull calf by her side. Red steer, branded AM on off hip. Red cow, same brand. Strawberry cow, ditto, and AB off shoulder. Brown steer, ditto. Brown cow, ditto. Brown sided cow, ditto. Brown sided bullock, ditto. Red and white steer, ditto. Brown heifer, ditto. Red and white cow, ditto. Red heifer calf, ditto. Red strawberry heifer calf, ditto. Brindle cow, ditto. Strawberry calf, ditto. Brown and white steer, ditto. Red steer, a little white on back, an illegible brand on near ribs; damages, 1s. per head. Also, by Mr. Smith; Red and white spotted bull, branded W and figure resembling a bell on off hip; damages, 12s. If not released on or before the 22nd inst., they will be sold. J. J. HARPER. 17s. 6d.

RED POST HILL, FALBROOK.—September 6: Light brindle cow, part of tail white, branded on milking shoulder resembling RL under 65, a red and white heifer calf about 3 months old, by her side. Red and white cow, white back, rump, and belly, both hind legs white, branded J+C near shoulder, AR or AP on rump, aged.