Legislative Council.

TUESDAY.

Mr. Lamb begged to ask the honorable the Colonial Secretary whether instructions had been given to the customs' or other officers, in the various ports of the colony, to take accounts of the numbers of persons arriving with cargoes from Van Diemen's Land, and whether persons so arriving had been, or would be, required to register their names and places of abode, in like manner as persons arriving from Norfolk Island, after having undergone sentence.

The Colonial Secretary said, that the subject was one of importance to the colony, seeing the large number of persons of the class referred to that were likely to be permitted to proceed hither from Van Diemen's Land. The matter had already been under notice by the government, and it had been the subject of correspondence between the Executive here and his Honor the superintendent of Port Phillip, in which districts the principal portion of such persons were likely to land, and a correspondence of the kind. He was not aware whether it would be in the power of this government to place the persons so arriving in this colony under the surveillance that was hinted at by the honorable member; but a reference would be made to the law officers, in order to ascertain immediately what could be done.

Mr. Murray moved, "That a select committee be appointed to inquire into and report upon an Act of the Governor and Council (4 Vic. No. 49), intituled "An Act to secure the fulfilment of engagements, and to provide for the adjustment of disputes between masters and servants in New South Wales and its dependencies."

Mr. Robinson seconded the motion, which was put and carried; and the following members were elected to be the select committee—Mr. Murray, Mr. Bradley, the Attorney-General, Mr. Cowper, Mr. Sutor, Mr. Allen, and Mr. Hamilton.

Mr. Robinson move, that an address be presented to his Excellency the Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to direct the necessary steps to be taken to carry into effect the recommendation of the select committee of this Council, appointed on the 3rd October, 1843, to consider the practicability of establishing an overland communication from the settled parts of New South Wales to Port Essington; and further praying, that his Excellency will be pleased to direct a sum not exceeding one thousand pounds to be inserted in the estimates of expenditure for the year 1846, to meet the expenses consequent upon carrying into effect the above mentioned recommendation.

Mr. Lamb seconded the motion.

The Colonial Secretary was happy to say that he should on the present occasion be able to give his support to the motion. The state of the finances was fortunately more favourable now than in 1848, and there was every reason to believe that the sources of revenue would be yet more productive. The application of the Treasury's Secretary of State had also been obtained. There was, however, another question on the part of the government, which was as to the way in which Sir Thomas Mitchell proposed to proceed, which the government considered as too hazardous. This, however, was a matter which would be maturely weighed and considered before the expedition was undertaken.

Mr. Windyer expressed his opinion that the plan of Sir Thomas Mitchell was practicable; and that of the Governor impracticable; he therefore moved that the words "according to the plan of Sir Thomas Mitchell" be added to the resolution.

Mr. Lang also concurred in this amendment, which was opposed by Mr. Hamilton and the Attorney-General, and ultimately withdrawn. The original address was then put and agreed to.

Mr. Bradley moved, "That an address be presented to the Government, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to place upon the supplementary estimates for 1845 a sum not exceeding £1000, to be applied to the repairs of disintegrated bridges on the Great South Road, between the Cowper and Governor's Bridge." Mr. Robinson seconded the motion.

Mr. Cowper proposed to add, after the word "bridges," "and dangerous passes." Mr. Murray seconded the amendment.

The Colonial Secretary said, that although he had been ready to consent that in the present state of the road it was expedient that something should be done, yet he found difficulty at this period of the session in supporting the motion of the honorable member. It was well known that the repairs of the roads belonged now not to the Government but to the District Councils, and they had the means, if they had the willingness, to employ them. The responsibility, however, was not with the Executive. Besides the motion of the honorable member, there were two other similar motions on the paper, one by the honorable member for Malbourne, with respect to the road to Illawarra by George's River, and the other with respect to the Port Phillip Road by the honorable and reverend member for Port Phillip, and should the House affirm this motion, he should expect to see some twenty or thirty similar notices; for it would be impossible for honorable members to refuse their constituents, if they applied to them to bring such motions forward. When the materials arrived to the references which had been made to the home government on the subject of district councils, it might be necessary that the government should propose to incur much greater expenses than it yet had; and he should be glad if the honorable member would postpone his motion for a time, at all events until the financial measures were more mature, when he, the Colonial Secretary, would be able to adopt a more satisfactory course with respect to the motion.

Dr. Nicholson said, that he was sure that any member of the House would be willing to meet, so far as he could, the wishes of the honorable the Colonial Secretary; but this was a case which would admit of no delay; for a month ago he roads were so bad that he had despatched drays to Goulburn, this day he had received letters which informed him that the drays had not reached Goulburn, and that from the impassable state of the roads there was no saying when they would. If something was immediately done all access to the southern country would be closed. As to the District Councils, everybody knew that they were doing nothing, and would do nothing; but supplies must be sent into the country, and produce must come down.

Mr. Robinson, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Windyer, Mr. Lowe, and Mr. Bland followed on the same side.

Mr. Cowper moved the adoption of his amendment.

The Attorney-General was unwilling to vote against the motion, and hoped it would be postponed till a more fitting time.

The motion was put and agreed to.

Mr. Cowper moved the re-appointment of the Committee of Correspondence with the Honorable Francis Scott, M.P., the Parliamentary agent.

The motion was carried without discussion.

The Attorney-General obtained leave to introduce a Bill, for the Abolition of the Act of the Imperial Parliament, intituled, "An Act for taking away the punishment of death in certain cases, and substituting other punishments in lieu thereof, and 5 Victoria, cap. 20." Also, a Bill for adopting an Act of the Imperial Parliament, intituled, "An Act to abolish the punishment of death in cases of forgery." 1 Vic. 2, 84.

Mr. Murray moved, "That a Select Committee be appointed to enquire into and report upon an Act of the Governor and Council (5 Will. IV., No. 1.), intituled "An Act for regulating the Slaughtering of Cattle." His principal reason for moving in this matter was, that the act might be so amended as to afford protection to stockholders and others, which was rendered necessary in consequence of a practice which was growing up of stealing cattle, conveying them to the nearest rolling-down establishment, where they were at once disposed of, and then started the proceeds and walked off with them.

After a few words from the Colonial Secretary and the Attorney-General in support of the motion, the question was put, and the committee granted, as follows—Mr. Murray, Mr. Cowper, Mr. Lord, Mr. Bradley, the Attorney-General, Mr. Joely, and Mr. Wentworth.

Mr. Cowper moved for a return of the quit-rents for which levy has been made on stock running under grants from the Crown since 1st July, 1844, specifying the districts in which collected, the names of those against whom execution has issued for the recovery of the same, the period during which the arrears were due for, and the amounts of the parties to whom the stock seized in each case belonged, the respective amounts so recovered, together with the amount of commission paid to the collectors, and other expenses incurred in collection.

The Colonial Treasurer said, that there would be no objection on the part of the Executive to lay the returns before the House; and the motion was adopted.

Upon the motion of the Attorney-General the Bill for Consolidating and Amending the laws against offenses relating to Coin, was read a second time, and considered in committee; and as was also the Bill to adopt an Act for more effectually preventing embezzlement by persons employed in the public service of her Majesty.

WEDNESDAY.

Messages were received from His Excellency the Governor, presenting—(1) A Bill to authorise the payment of moneys arising from the sale of impounded cattle to institutions of charity within the district in which such moneys may be raised; (2) The Draft
of a Law to authorise the taking of a Census of the population of the colony in the year 1846. A statement of the sums intended to be appropriated during the year 1846 to the several services and purposes named in the Schedule B, annexed to the Act 5 and 6 Vict., c. 76.

The Colonial Treasurer moved that the consideration of the Estimates of Expenditure for the year 1846 be postponed until Wednesday next.

Mr. Lowe, opposed from the Colonial Secretary whether the Government intended to take any steps for the auditing of the accounts laid before the Council, in pursuance of the 28th section of the 5 and 6 Victoria.

The Colonial Secretary said, that in replying to this question it might be convenient to state what had hitherto been the practice. The whole of the accounts, were first audited by the Auditor General here, and then transmitted half-yearly to the Audit Office in England; this was up to the time of the passing of the Act 5 and 6 Victoria. Since the Secretary of the Treasury had been going on between this Government and the Home Government on the subject, and the Home Government had finally settled the matter in this way: The accounts relative to the Crown lands were still to be sent home, after having been audited here by the Auditor General; the accounts of moneys expended under the schedules attached to the Act of Parliament were also to be sent home; but the accounts relative to moneys expended under the authority of the Council were still to be audited here by the Auditor General.

The Attorney General moved that any correspondence which may have occurred between the Committee add the Honorable Francis Scott, M.P., since printing of the last, be printed, by order of the House.

Dr. Nicholson seconded the motion, which was put and carried.

The first order of the day was for the consideration of the Governor's message on a General Censure.

The Colonial Secretary said, the Bill had two main objects in view. The first was the establishment of a general cemetery in the neighborhood of Sydney, and the second was that of a dockyard at Millers Point, the banks of George-street of the remainder of the dead there interred; also to remove the doubts as to the power of the Government to grant this ground for certain public purposes, especially a portion of it which it was proposed to grant for the site of a town hall. He was fully aware that the utmost respect ought to be paid to the feelings of those who might happen to have friends interred in this place; and it was quite right to be proceeded with the utmost delicacy, and he trusted that the measure would be treated with due deliberation and proceeded in, in such a way as not to wound the feelings of any. The establishment of a public cemetery at a reasonable distance from the city, in such a position that the health of the living might not be injured, was a subject of the utmost importance. He should content himself now with moving the first reading of the Bill.

The Bill, after a long discussion from Dr. Lang, the Attorney General, and Mr. Cowper, the Bill was read a first time, and a Committee was appointed to consider and report upon it.

The Lunatics Bill was read a first time, and the Corn Bill was considered in Com-
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thematical and physical science, evinced the natural bent of his genius by various me-
chanical contrivances which he produced; and he was now engaged in painting. This
decided talent both for music and painting.
It was resolved, however, that he should be
educated for the medical profession; and with
that view he was, in 1681, entered at the
university of his native town. He appears
to have applied himself, for some time, to the
study of medicine. We have an interesting
evidence of the degree in which his mind was
divided between this new pursuit and its ori-
ginal turn for mechanical observation and in-
vention. The first and last word in his con-
sciousness, that of the isochronism (or equal-
timedness, as it might be translated,) of the
pendulum. The suspicion of this curious
and most important fact was first suggested
to Galileo while he was attending college, by
the motions of a lamp swinging from the roof
of the cathedral. It immediately occurred to
him that here was an excellent means of as-
certaining the rate of the pulses; and, accord-
ingly, after he had verified the matter by ex-
pert observation, he fixed on a constant time
for the only application which he made of his
discovery. He contrived several little in-
struments for counting the pulse by the vi-
briations of a pendulum, which soon came into general use under the name of Palpilo-
gies; and it was not till after many years that
it was employed as a general measure of time.
It was probably after this discovery that Ga-
liileo began the study of mathematics. From
that instant he seemed to have found his true
field. So fascinated was he with the beauti-
ful truths of geometry, that his medical books
henceforth remained unopened, or were only
spread out over Euclid to hide it from his
father, who was at first so much grieved by his
son's absorbtion in his new study, that he
positively prohibited him from any longer in-
dulging in it. After some time, however,
seeing that his injunctions were insufficient
to overcome the strong bias of nature, he
yielded the point, and Galileo was permitted
to devote himself to the most absorbing way.
Euclid, he now proceeded to read the Hy-
statics of Archimedes; after studying which
he produced his first mathematical work, an
Essay on the Hydrostatical Balance. His
researches soon spread itself abroad; and he
was introduced to one of the ablest mathe-

matics of that day, Guido Ubaldi, who,
struck with his extraordinary knowledge and
talents, recommended him to the good offices
of his brother, the Cardinal del Monte; and
by the latter he was made known to the then
Grand Duke Ferdinand. The road to dis-
tinction was now open to him. In 1689 he
was appointed to the office of Lecturer on
Mathematics in the University of Pisa; and
this situation he retained till 1672, when he
was nominated by the Republic of Venice to be
Professor of Mathematics for six years in
their University of Padua. From the mo-
moment at which he received the first of these
appointments, Galileo gave himself up entirely
to study; and, although his salary at first
was not large, and he was consequently
in order to eke out his income, obliged to de-
vote a great part of his time to private teaching,
in addition to that consumed by his public
duties, his incessant activity enabled him to
accomplish so much that many other men
would have been able to overtake in a
life of uninterrupted leisure. The whole
range of natural philosophy, as then existing,
engaged his attention; and besides reading,
observation, and experiment, the composition
time of three dissertations, on his favourite
subjects occupied his laborious days and
nights. In 1698 he was re-appointed to his
professorship with an increased salary; and
in 1608 he was nominated for the third time,
with an additional augmentation. By this
time he was so popular as a lecturer, and
attended with such throngs of auditors, that
it is said he was frequently obliged to adjourn
from the largest hall in the university, which
held a thousand persons, to the open air;
undergoing the service during which he had
already rendered to science may be mentioned
his contrivance of an instrument for finding
proportional lines, similar to Gunter's scale, and
his re-discovery of the thermometer, which
seemed to have been known to some of the
ancient philosophers, but had long been en-
tirely forgotten. But the year 1699 was the
most momentous in the career of Galileo as an
enlarger of the bounds of natural philo-
sophy. It was in this year that he made his
first discovery of the telescope—having been
induced to turn his attention to the effect of
a combination of magnifying glasses, by a
report which was brought to him, while on
a visit at Venice of a wonderful instrument
constructed on some such principle, which
had just been seen only from Halley.
In point of fact, it appears that a rude species
of telescope had been previously fabricated
in that country; but Galileo, who had never
seen this contrivance, was undoubtedly the
true and sole inventor of the instrument in
its present form in which it could be applied
to any scientific use. The interest excited by
this discovery transcended all that has ever
been inspired by any of the other wonders
of science. After having exhibited his new
instrument for a few days, Galileo presented
it to the Senate of Venice, who immediately
re-elected him to his professorship for life,
and doubled his salary, making it now one
thousand florins. He then constructed an-
other telescope for himself, and with that
provided to examine the heavens. He had
long directed it to this; the field which has
ever since been its principal domain, before
he was rewarded with a succession of brilliant
discoveries. The four satellites, or attendant
moons, of Jupiter, revealed themselves for
the first time to the human eye. Other stars
unseen met him in every quarter of the heavens to which he turned. Saturn showed
his singular encompassing ring. The moon
unveiled her seas and her mountains. The
sun itself discovered spots of dark lying in
the midst of his brightness. All these dis-
covers were announced to the world by Galileo
in the successive numbers of a publication
which he entitled the "Nuncius Sidereus, or
Intelligence of the Heavens," a newspaper
of numerous announcements on extraordinary
predictions by other than that object has ever
appeared.
In 1610 he was induced to resign his profes-
sorship at Padua, on the invitation of the
Grand Duke of Tuscany to accept the ap-
pointment of his first mathematician and
philosopher at Pisa. Soon after his removal
thither Galileo appears to have for the first
time ventured upon openly teaching the Co-
pernican system of the world, of the truth of
which he had been many years before con-
vinced. This bold step drew down upon the
great philosopher the attention of the Lega-
sion, on the ground that in maintaining the
discipline of the earth's motion the round the
sun he was contradicting the language of Scrip-
ture. This was a total misapprehension of what the object of the
Scriptures is, that object being to teach
men morality and religion, not mathematics
or astronomy; but in this repeat Galileo was
not wiser than his adversaries, at least he con-
stantly mixed up the Scriptures with his ex-
positions of science, in a manner well calcu-
lated to shock the theologians of the time.
In 1616 Galileo, having gone to Rome
learning the hostility that was gathering
again, and was obviously inspired by the
Fope, but without being required to retract,
he was enjoined to abstain from teaching the
discipline of Copernicus. He prom-and, and
kept his promise till 1655, when he published
his celebrated Dialogues on the two Systems
of the World, the Ptolemaic and the Coperni-
ican, in which he took but little pains to
disguise his thorough conviction of the truth of
the latter. The author was again sum-
moned to appear before the ecclesiastical
court at Rome on the 15th of February, 1633.
On the 21st of June he was found guilty, and
condemned to abjura-
tion and imprisonment. The latter part of
the sentence, however, was not enforced, and
he was allowed to return to his native city at
Arcetri, near Florence, where he continued
the active pursuit of his philosophical studies,
and even sent to the press another important
work, his Dialogues on the Laws of Motion.
At length old age came upon him. His
health had long been bad, and his fits of illness
were now more frequent and painful. In 1638
he was struck with total blindness. A few years
before the tide that bound him most strongly
to life had been snapt by the death of his
favourite daughter. He died at Florence on
the 8th January, 1642, in the 78th year of
his age.

SIMILIES.

Now the best performances of Junius,
closes with a simile which several have not
scrupled to pronounce the finest in any lan-
guage. "Private credit is wealth; public honor is security; and to go
with the royal bird support his flight; strip him
of his plumage, and you fix him to the earth." It is
difficult to mention another where the image is at the same time so excellently
beautiful and proper, and so happily illustrated and confirmed by the argument of the
simile.

The simile used by Mr. Burke to describe the rise of Mr. Charles Townshend. "Even
then, even before this splendid orb was entirely
set, and while the western horizon was in
a blaze with the setting glory, on the
opposite quarter of the heavens arose the
luminous; and for his hour became lord of the
ascendant;—has uncommon merit, but
it yields to that of Junius.

One of the finest similes which we received
from antiquity is that with Homer com-
pares Ulysses trying his bow, to a musical
fining the strings of his harp:

Then, as some heavenstruck muse, taught to sing,
High notes responsive to the trembling string.
To some sweet incantation of his voice,
Or doth his baleful voice with voice, vocal
Relate the strain, strain he that loves to be fed;
So great the master drew the mighty bow,
And drew with ease.

Another simile descended to us from anti-
quity, and particularly celebrated, is that in
which Androgene, falling unawares in the way of the Trojan hero, is compared to a peasant who has set his foot upon a snake.

Androgene, as a poor, weak man, has unwarying power, a pauper; he stumbles and falls, he is blotted out, his hopes are gone, and he is abandoned.

So from our arms surprised, Androgene flings

The following is the Draft of the Bill before the Legislative Council to amend the "Laundress Act," as drawn by Punch (Colonial).

WHEREAS an Act was passed by the Governor and Legislative Council of New South Wales, intituled "An Act to make Provision for the Safe Custody and Prevention of Offences of Persons dangerously Insane, and for the Care and Maintenance of Persons of Unsound Mind;" and whereas the provisions of the same, except as hereinafter excepted, have been found to be beneficial to the colonists generally, but doubts have arisen as to the legality of the same, in consequence of the alleged insanity of the Members of the said Legislative Council, or a majority of them, at the time of the passing of the said act, whereby their seats (heads) became vacant, in accordance with the 5th and 6th Vic. ch. 70. and whereas it is expedient to remove such doubts:

Be it therefore enacted, by the Excellency the Governor of New South Wales, with the advice of the said Legislative Council thereof (being of sound mind), that the several enactments and provisions in the said act contained, except as hereinafter excepted, shall be valid in law, notwithstanding the alleged insanity or alleged insanity of the Members of the said Council, or a majority of them, at the time of the passing of the said act.

II. But in as much as it is inexpedient that persons who are now, or are liable at any time hereafter to become insane, should have or take any part in the management or control of any Asylum, or Public Hospital, set apart for the custody of lunatics: Be it therefore enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that none of the said recited act as relates to the appointment, by the said Legislative Council, of visitors to any such Asylum or Public Hospital as aforesaid, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

III. And whereas in the said recited act it is provided that persons who are proved to be dangerously insane shall be committed to some goal or house of correction; and whereas it is proper and just that the Members of the Legislative should have accorded to them some peculiar privilege in this regard: Be it therefore enacted, that no one shall be lawfully committed to any one or more justices or justices of the peace to commit any Member of the Legislative Council as a dangerous lunatic, but in lieu thereof every such Member shall have the privilege of committing himself.

Punch's Draft of the "General Cemetery Act."

WHEREAS it is expedient that every body should be buried, but it is impossible that every one can be buried unless he has some place to be buried in. Be it therefore enacted, by the Excellency Governor of New South Wales, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, that for the health and convenience of the citizens of Sydney, there shall be a General Cemetery, at Grose Farm, comprising ten acres of ground.

II. And be it further enacted, that every citizen of the said city shall, on application, be allowed to be buried in the said General Cemetery, on payment of a fee at the rate of one shilling for every four feet of stature of the party applying (children in arms, half-price).

III. And whereas some persons have a strong objection to be buried with persons of a different way of thinking: Be it enacted, that the said General Cemetery shall be parcelled out into as many distinct portions as there are persons of different ways of thinking—each such portion to be surrounded by a good and substantial stone fence.

IV. And whereas in like manner most persons have a well-grounded objection to be buried after other persons: Be it therefore enacted, that every person resorting to or using the said General Cemetery shall, on expressing a wish to that effect, be buried immediately after every body who has gone before him.

V. And whereas it is notorious that many wealthy persons hasten to their graves by means of hearse and various other innovations, and leave the humble poor and reluctantly obliged to walk, and whereas it is desirable to remove so unnecessarily an inequality: Be it enacted that every one who goes to be buried in a hearse, or other vehicle, shall pay a fine of five pounds—once half to go to the sexton and the other half to the next person who comes to be buried on foot.

VI. And whereas the Old Burial Ground in George-street, has long been disused, and it is desirable that the land should be applied to various purposes of life; but doubts have arisen whether the persons interested therein from time to time, can be legally removed without their consent. Now therefore, in as much as it has been held in all civilized countries from time immemorial, that silence gives consent; and not a syllable has been uttered by the parties interested against the contemplated removal, although several "post mortem" examinations have been held. Be it therefore enacted, that the persons aforesaid, shall be bound to consent to such removal; and that any such person who shall be found interred in the said Burial Ground on or after the 1st day of September next, will be liable to be removed by force.

VII. And be it enacted that all fines leviable under this Act, shall be recoverable in the best way they can.

New Words—It being legitimate to coin new words for the expression of new ideas, the New York Mirror has been at work. Above, with more or less success, in the construction of compound epithets that may keep up with the spirit of the age. Fashionable society according to Willius, is "Japonified," to borrow a form of construction peculiar to Carlyle and his followers, who "don't" everything. Why not say "kid-gloveod?" And it also appears to us that this winter season might be called coquedom and sneezeom—silverom and thawom; thus generalizing the peculiarities of the time.

Party Predictions.—A young American lady being asked, by a boring politician, which party she was most in favour of, replied that she preferred a wedding-party.

Flowers, and their Value to Man.—In the cultivation of them, the Vavasour, "improves his health, and raises his mind, if he thinks about them. Among the working classes, most might be done in the improvement of their morals, habits, and manners, by encouraging them to think of their flowers and the cultivation of flowers. The difference between two families, one loving flowers, the other loving gin, at the end of twelve months, would be very striking. It may be said, all who have planted flowers, and have a few flowers in their windows, and many more than they imagine; for a little wooden balcony could easily be made outside of the window; and the very circumstance of tending these flowers would induce them occasionally to open the windows, and give air, that best tonic to the poor, exhausted, typhus-fevered inhabitant. If all my readers could witness the state of the rooms inhabited by the poor, within a stone's throw of the windows of magnificent Regent-street, they would shrivel from it with horror. They would be tempted to break through the walls, to give the fainting creatures light and air; or transport them to a better mansion, had not the poor, rather lie under the natural rock than within the walls of the unnatural pestilential prison they were found in. To the ladies of the creation, flowers are a boon beyond all price; they cannot grace gardens. True; but all may have a few flowers in their windows, and many more than they imagine; for a little wooden balcony could easily be made outside of the window; and the very circumstance of tending these flowers would induce them occasionally to open the windows, and give air, that best tonic to the poor, exhausted, typhus-fevered inhabitant. If all my readers could witness the state of the rooms inhabited by the poor, within a stone's throw of the windows of magnificent Regent-street, they would shrivel from it with horror.

Spirits of Love.—Beyond all question, it is the unalterable constitution of nature, that plucketh in the heart of every kindred the power to bring even the irrational animals into subjection. Show kindness to a dog, and he will remember it; or infallibly returns love for love. Show kindness to a lion, and you can lead him by the mane—you can thrust your hand into his mouth—you can melt the untamed ferocity of his heart into an affection stronger than death. In all God's vast creation, there is not living sentient being, from the least to the greatest, that is insensible to kindness. What an inducement to practice it!

Rich, yet Poor.—Prince Esterhazy, whose coat, stuffed with diamonds, has long been the talk of European courts, possesses princely estates in Hungary. His vast wealth may be judged by this anecdote. While minister to England, he was visiting in the Highlands, when his noble host pointed to a hill side on his estates, where 2,500 sheep were feeding. "I have more elephants than you have sheep," says the reply of Esterhazy. This is almost strictly true, or so near the truth as to justify the repartee. And yet, immense as his revenues are, he is deeply in debt. One of the Rothschilds, we have heard, has assumed his debts on condition of being allowed the income of his estates for thirty years, at the end of which time they revert to the Prince who can select any one of his castles for a residence during that period.