THE REGISTER.

SUNRISE.

Unseen, but with every thought to rise,
They are rising suns—at first in Paradise.
Adam beheld his nears presence flood
The waters of his soul, in majesty alabaster.
An hour before, in immense Pacific a track
Was over gleamed with clouds all dead and black;
Now by his smile illumined, there up hurled,
They seemed the barriers of some brighter world,
Looked of gold and silver, far between.
Whose glorious rents, in lines of liquid green
Broadcast themselves in a thousand? Where
Many angles late had journeyed by,
The Eastern promise of Heaven opened to mortal eye.
I peeped, in tapestry, saw expectancy.
To see the sun a first spring into that sea
Of the sun’s face, every moment, came-change
Wonderous o’er that world of cloud and flame?
Those tracks, which only seemed as late disturbed
By angels’ feet, were crossed by sneds, uncoared
And doubled-crested, some riddens, and some
Had back by hands of fire, as they waddled some.
To the God’s chariot, and wild shapes of life,
Making all sea, and warrior-frogs in axle,
Beast enraged in minutest adorable bow, and
Pompous and phantom things of Cloud, which
In our earth have no similitude.
Oh! twas an hour for thought that should dazzle
The human kind of its gladness, pride, and
How bow we down in worship side by side...
The mightiest and the meanest, Him before.
Whose love surrounds us even, everywhere,
In universal heart, the heart of thought.
Beautiful and unstable as those cloud wrought
Transcendencies of grandeur seemed to fall
With our mind; but everlast all.
As rose the blesséd sun that blesséd moon;
Swell’d, swell’d... as one inintertwine.
On urgent mission of eternal soul;
Swell’d, swell’d... as one inintertwine.
Fills from Heaven. I thought of the fair land
Wherein the glory burst, how many a band
Of young and old, and all the world shall love, and
Ordained all peril for her sake to brave;
Wherein she might in every heart inspire
Of national triumph, which before, of the slopes
Of which, the slopes that rose to different.
And clothe the earth, all shall be realised, in freedom’s battle won.
I thought how many a band of here will watch
The moon’s last rising, and with sweet,
New glimpses of the wonderful; and weave
The trials into song, all to be known.
Unfailing, to posterity. I thought,
Harpers, of these—the rich things then last bought
With the world’s mostuous of happiness;
Also, that Nature would not sell for less.
And then all thought of my own blue-eyed boy,
Came, with a thrill half sorrow and half joy;
Then others, momentary, interfused.
A crowd of thoughts that set my heart a glowing
With tire of joy it never felt before.
Through them, in its core.
And through that rush of transient thoughts there
Swell’d, swell’d... as one inintertwine.
A blessing on Australia, waxing strong
With love for the Queen life—our beautiful and young.

E. PARKES.

ERRATUM.—In the concluding portion of the “Creek of the Four Graves,” published in our last, after the conclusion...

THE IMPORTANCE OF A RHYME.
A STORY OF THE OLD DOCK-YARD.
BY CHARLES HEARNE.

“Here’s Micky Devine
As drunk as a swine.”

What old colonist has not heard of rolicking Micky Devine, of Dockyard memory, and of his nightly orgies with the then Sheriff and half a dozen of his white-tailed, light-footed, cocky jacks, at the “White Horse” in Pitt Row, as the nucleus of Pitt-street was then called?

Of Micky’s person I can only learn that he was about five feet ten in his shoes, stout and well built, red-headed and buck-toothed; and of his disposition, that he was one of those cheerful, jocund people, with a smile, a whin and perseverence, which are so frequent amongst the worse specimens of the Emerald Islander. Of his morals the less that is said the better. His “whole duty of man” seems to have been, first, to make money by any means, and secondly, to spend it afterwards just as unscrupulously in “the drinkin.”

For the purpose of our present story, however, it is enough to suppose him at the fore-mentioned public-house, with the “cold set,” the Sheriff included as a matter of course.

The revel, as usual, was prospering into the “fast and furious” and at this stage, (that is, the reader and I) will drop in upon them.

How it so happened I will not venture even to speculate, but the conversation, or rather brawn, had assumed on this memorable occasion a somewhat sordid complexion; and the nature and mystery of Rhyme seems to have constituted its apple of discord. I have always suspected that the Sheriff, who had the credit of having lamponned a departed Governor, was at the bottom of this singularity—but let that pass.

Suffice it to say that rhyme was the subject, and that our friend Micky was undergoing, or rather had undergone, a “mystical” state of badgering as to his capacity for such “branches of learning.”

Now Micky and all badgering of any things (who does not?) and at length swore, in the incautiousness of anger, that he could make a rhyme with any of them, “not bairn the Sheriff himself.” This was the very point, it seems, to which they had been driving all along; and it was speedily arranged that he should either treat them to an original couplet, having reason in it as well as rhyme, or pay, in default thereof, the whole “shot.”

Contrary to our hero he had not forecasted that the affair would be fashioned into this shape, but he had some reputation for cleverness to stand by, and had gone too far besides to retract his boast with credit; and so giving himself up to the terms with a vilified sort of doggedness, he prepared to enter upon his first (and last) literary undertaking.

Now the making of a rhyme was a mystery that Micky had never before dared to look into even so much as in a joke—“a heavy invention” to which his fancy, to the best of his recollection, had never ventured to aspire even in the wantonness of “rake Jamasyk.”

To enter, then, upon an undertaking so mystically original in the smock room where they sat, with half-a-dozen rolicking faces, inflamed beyond their usual breadth by a merry-mocking expectation, staring full upon him, was quite out of all propriety; and exceedingly detrimental besides to the ardent desire of success which with our hero’s ambition suddenly burned up as with a “new light.”

Feeling all this his owngregiated fash, Micky rose from his seat with a half-bashful shick, adjusted his equilibrium, took two or three turns about the room to mask his design, and then slipped out unperceived into a corner before the tavern, to take—(in the true spirit of poise in search of inspiration—the melancholy moon for it.

Once fairly upon the “star-pictured roof” of heaven, Micky contemplated himself a nearly Byronic in his person, yet swept with rapid glance the luminous waters of the cove, elevating his eyes in the act till they passed above the horizon of the North Shore. The long beam of his vision then cut like a lancet through the shifting spaces, got impeded for a moment in its travel upwards, amongst a bright bunch of hyperborean stars, and at last took the round-faced moon full in the centre, where it stuck for at least a minute, like the handle in a Chinese umbrella. Having taken his fill of inspiring moonshine, he let his chin suddenly fall upon his breast, and began to mutter backwards and forwards in the true style of Grey’s Melancholy,

“With leaden eye that loved the ground.”

Had he been on Parnassus itself, he could not have gone through all the moves preparatory of poise more naturally. But alas! though he thus “worked out” rhyme after the most approved fashion, the required responses came not. Burns has said that when he was “in the mood,” the rhymes came sleeping together so fast that they jingled at “each other bedside;” but Micky Devine was not Bobby Burns.

“Be dad, thin its no use,” he at length reluctantly ejaculated; and was just about giving the whole affair and all concerned in it to the clumsy foot, when he was startled from his half- formed resolve by the jarring of the door and the apparition of a woman. This was no other than his better half, came to bawl her delinquent husband home, and who, on recognising him so singularly “alone in his glory,” thus opened upon him—

“Then is it kicked you out at last they have? or what is keeping you moping here in this a way, like a dazed mortal that was alone in the wide world?”

“Arra whisht!” said Micky, spreading out his hand towards her mouth.

“God be good us! is it mad you are in role airenthin’?” persisted the wife in a mood something between anger and alarm.

“Arra whisht, thin!” again responded Micky, with a gaze of such mysterious solemnity, that she began to be seriously alarmed about him.—“Arra whisht, thin! I haven’t got to make a rhyme or pay the whole shot, bad luck to them!”

“Oh, bad cess to yer for the fright yerr gave me! and is that all?” laughed Mrs. Devine, much relieved to find that the strange solemnity of mood was not the result of something worse: “Is it only a nonsickle rhyme you make? Well thin, go in an’ say to your fellow bastes

“Here’s Micky Devine
As drunk as a swine,”

and sure its both the thurth and the rhyme they’ll have at worst”—and pushed him somewhat contumaciously about her.

“By the powwers o’ war!” half shouted Micky, “that’s it! Perfect rason and complete rhyme!” He gave his spouse one quick but intensely grateful look, and bounded, or rather darted at the door of the tap; partly under the joy of being enabled to father so “nate a skit,” and partly from an experienced distrust of his memory, he also learned to his lord that the liability of that faculty to cast the precious burden by the way, was by no means lessened by the recent inroads of “the diphrop.”

Darting then at the tap door, and springing through it at a bound, he alighted, with a smile, in the arms of a half-dozen of his companions. He looked down upon them in silence for a moment; but that momentary look said as plainly as could look, “you’re soulis, every one o’ yous!” Already on their knee (to speak from the poet of the poets) success sat planed! and with flashing eyes and dilated nostrils he at length delivered
A FRAGMENT FOR THE YOUNG.

(Translated from the German.)

Ask there any among you my young friends, who do not reside by the sea, for the present comforts and cheerful-ness through life, and at length to reach a good old age. If so, listen to what I am about to tell you.

A considerable time ago I read in one of the newspapers of the day that a man had died near London, at the advanced age of 110 years, that he never had been ill, and that he had maintained through life a cheerful, happy temperament. I was immediately referred to the Londoner, beggins to know if, in the old man's treatment of himself, there had been any peculiarity which had rendered his life so lengthened and so happy; and the answer I received was as follows:

"He was uniformly kind and obliging to everybody; he quarrelled with no one; he attended his business; he was always punctual to remember; and very soon afterwards I observed in another paper, that a woman had died near Stockhol, at 115 years of age; that she never had been ill, and was always of a contented, happy manner. That state, I believe, was the basis of the story. I learned at Stockhol to learn what means this old woman had used for preserving her health, and now read the answer:

"She was always a great lover of cleanliness, and in the daily habit of washing her feet, and hands in cold water, and as often as opportunity offered, she bathed in the same; she never ate or drank any delicacies or sweetmeats; seldom coffee, seldom tea, and never wine."

Of this, likewise, I took a note in my little book.

Some time after this, again I read that near St. Petersburg, a man had died who had enjoyed good health till he was 120 years old. Again I took my pen and wrote to St. Petersburg, and here is the answer:

"He was a man of fashion, and never slept beyond seven hours at a time; he never was idle; he worked and employed himself chiefly in the open air, and particularly in his garden. Whether he walked, or sat in his chair, he never permitted himself to sit awry, or in an ungraceful posture, but was always perfectly straight. The luxurious and effeminate habits of citizens he held in great contempt."

The notion that capital will fly from the increased comforts and happiness of labour could have entered into no head of unbounded faction. Capital fly from England! Where to? "Tell us gentle shepherd, where?" To repudiating America! To anti-free trade France! To obligatory Russia! If anything could drive the country into indirect taxation, which restricts opportunities for its profitable investments, and threatens to paeurize the whole working community.

To talk of free trade whilst levying on imports (and commensurately embasing commerce) thirty-two millions sterling annually, is a contradiction of terms. Political economy teaches us that importation, not exportation, is the great interest of a country—not the disposal of her own commodities in return—and that the former is only useful to the latter; yet here are we, nearly sixty years after Adam Smith's death, keeping up importations for the sake of raising the revenue—and levying taxes that unnecessarily and unnaturally starve our population.

City Council.

DIRECTIONS AND INDIRECT TAXATION.

From the London Atlas.

By far the most satisfactory and encouraging feature in debates on finance, is the admission by men of all parties of the superiorities of direct over indirect taxation. Lord Sandon, from the Conservative benches announced "that the time had now arrived when it became the duty of the Legislature, to consider the comfort and happiness of the working classes, by promoting the industry of the country, by removing the taxes upon manufactures, and those levied by the excise and customs," and from the Opposition. Mr. Forster, the able and enlightened member for "Berwick i' the far north," echoed back his announcement. Sir Robert Peel received it with favour, and Lord John Russell, by his silence gave assent to it.

The principle had, indeed but one opponent. He was the intriguing Mr. Benjamin Hawes, who proposes to resign soap-boiling in favour of the presidency of the Board of Trade should the Whigs ever again obtain power. And what said he against it? He feared a monster tax, and for this purpose environment tax, or property would drive capital out of the country. Vain and idle apprehension! Stimulate industry and promote trade, by removing all forced obstructions on commerce, and you increase the value of property. Enlarge, by such means, the field of labour, and landed property would save as much in local rates alone as would be imposed on it in the shape of state taxes.
Alderman Macdermott seconded the motion. As it was said by a member of the Legislative Council, he did not see why a member of one communion should not sleep quietly beside a member of another. If the government did grant a piece of ground for the purpose of a cemetery, no doubt the legislature would take care that it should be regulated by law. He then alluded to the state of the walls of the present burial ground, which he said—whatever became of the fees that were paid there—was disgraceful, though the fees were so high that it cost any respectable man’s friends £50. For the computed space for each corpse; then another fee for the mason work upon the surface—something about the same as the fee for opening; then for a stone, another; and for a railing, another; fees, in fact, so numerous, that he should prefer living to dying just now. But whatever division be made of the ground, if it were under the management of the Corporation there would be an assimilation of fees, and the country of England might die and be buried as cheaply as a member of any other communion. It was not a matter that he would make a revenue of; the fees should be made only so much as to keep up the place, and at the same time carry on the immense amount upon this city, that the body of a pauper could not be admitted unless some charitable people subscribed to pay. From the constitution of the committee of the Legislative Council he feared it would be a mere sham as to which denomination should get most, and if it were placed under the corporation it would be well for all, and the burying of the dead would not be made a matter of profit as in speculative companies in England.

Mr. Fisher opposed the motion, which was withdrawn by 5 against 12.

The monthly salaries due to the officers of the Corporation on the 31st August were ordered to be paid on the 1st September next.

The Council resolved itself into committee for the further consideration of the by-law for regulating the burials in the Cemeteries of the Corporation and the election of Mayor, Aldermen, Councillors, and Corporate officers.

Clause 3 was struck out by a majority of 11 to 8; and the Council adjourned to Monday next.

Legislative Council.

TUESDAY.

Mr. Wentworth presented a petition from Mr. William Russell, praying for leave to erect a bridge over the Nepean.

Mr. Nicholison presented a petition from inhabitants of the town of Melbourne, praying that a sum of money might be placed upon the estimates for the formation of a Botanic Gardens.

The petition from St. Kilda, complaining that that town was included within the boundaries of the corporate town of Melbournes, although distant from that town from three to seven miles, and a half by which means it was subjected to municipal taxation, without deriving any corresponding benefit, was referred to a Committee upon the motion of Mr. Nicholison.

Mr. Cowper obtained leave to bring in a petition to the House on the subject of the Act for regulating the licensing of Auctioneers, and the collection of duties on property sold by Auction. The Bill

Mr. Murray obtained leave to print the evidence given before the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the operation of the Act for regulating the Slaughtering of Cattle.

Mr. Cowper moved for a copy of all correspondence which had been placed between the Governor of this colony and the Secretary of State, relating to the propriety of elective seats in the Council being filled by Government Officers. It was a matter of the highest importance to the constituencies of this country that they should know on what terms a Government officer could accept a seat in that House, and whether it was safe to the public interest to return them. Mr. Suttor seconded the motion.

The Colonial Secretary said a correspondence had taken place upon this subject, but it was a correspondence which he must consider as privileged, and not such as the Government should be called upon to publish. The rules which had been obtained in respect to government officers here, was the same as that acted upon throughout the British empire. He would not oppose the motion by a direct negative; but would move the previous question.

Mr. Wentworth, Dr. Nicholison, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Cameron seconded the original motion, which was opposed by Mr. Lang and the Attorney General, and ultimately carried by a majority of 14 to 9.

Mr. Windyer moved, "That it is the opinion of the House, that the Executive Government of the colony, in taking from the colonists the means of getting information against illicit distillation, a larger sum than was appropriated to that service by the Acts of this Council, have acted without lawful authority." By the abstract of the receipts and expenditure for 1844, it would seem that a sum of £1600 had been taken for the contingent expenses of the department alluded to, for the Sydney District, and £175 in the district of Port Phillip, making a total of £1775; but instead of a sum of £300 having been handed over to the Attorney General for carrying on the work, a sum of £500 was all which had been voted for that purpose, the £300 having been for the contingent expenses of the present year, and not for those of the year 1844. Indeed the amount taken for this item alone exceeded that which had been voted for the House for the whole expenses of the department. This proceeding had been defended by a reference to the 38th clause of the Constitutional Act, by which clause it was contended, the Government was authorised to proceed to this expenditure as in the case of a necessary expense of collecting the Revenue. It was clearly a requirement of the 80th clause that a law should be passed by the House, under the operation of which, these expenses must be audited. It had been said, indeed, by a recrude of the Government, that no such law having been passed by the House, the Government might act by itself; but the argument which had been used in reply to this, had never yet been answered, that for all the purposes of that year, and as precedents for this proceeding, there was an existing law. If such a principle was once established, the Government might go on doubting the amount of their appropriation, and thus should have accomplished the object which such a course was so well calen-
THE REGISTER.

104

lated to attain, by superseding altogether the necessity of coming to that House for votes of appropriation, and the imposing a high rate of duties which would press most severely on the public. He had no doubt that in acting as they had done, the Government had done all for the best; and he was not prepared to say that the money had not been expended in a manner conducive to the public interests; but their proper course would have been to come to that House for a Bill of Idemity, which under such circumstances would have been most expedient. The principle was a vital one, for all who were conversant with history must know that it was by steps such as these the liberty of nations had been lost.

Mr. Bowman seconded the motion.

The Colonial Secretary said, it was true, that some misapprehension had arisen as to the amount voted by Council for the contingent expenses of the Department; but the sum expended had been absolutely required for the payment of rewards which the Government were constrained to offer for the suppression of illicit distillation, at a time when it had grown to an alarming height. A large portion of expenditure having been created in the course of the year by these rewards, it became necessary to ascertain from what source it was to be met. The Council had voted a sum of £2000 to the Government to meet unforeseen expenses, and from this contingent resource it might have been properly paid; it might also have been paid by the Government and placed upon the Supplementary Estimates for the year 1844; and, thirdly, they might in the first instance have paid the money and applied to the House for an Act of Idemity. Upon reference, however, to the 36th clause of the Act, the Government considered that it possessed authority under the clause for expenditure, as a part of necessary expenses of collecting the revenue. If such power was intended to be given by this clause, he was at a loss to see why it should have been inserted in the Act at all; for the interpretation contended for by honorable members on the other side was already sufficiently expressed in the clause. He was prepared to grant that the meaning of the clause had been rendered very obscure and difficult to arrive at by its wording; and particularly by the introduction of the word regulated; but he thought that by reference to the practice in England with reference to these matters, the only conclusion which could be fairly arrived at was, that the actual intention of the clause was to confer upon the Executive of this colony a power corresponding to that vested in the Executive in the mother country. The expenses of Revenue Departments were all dealt with in this manner, and he was certainly unpurposed to see so large an expenditure as was thus dealt with amounting as it did to several millions. He was, however, on the part of the Government that some measure should be adopted which should leave the question open; and he had a proposition to make for this purpose, which he trusted would meet with the approbation of the House. He would introduce a new member who had moved the resolution. Of the £2000 voted by the Council in aid of unforeseen expenses, only £234 14s. 4d. had been expended; and besides the balance of this sum, there was a sum of £189 4s. 11d. arising from the Crown's share of the duties which have been affected. This, with the amount of fines, would be sufficient to meet the expenditure alluded to, and be admitted by the Government to constitute a fund properly applicable to this purpose, might be applied, while the sum not casually payable for this purpose during the present year might be placed upon the supplementary estimate. This, of course, would not settle the constitutional question which was involved; and as that was a question which could not well be determined in this colony, it might, in the mean time, be referred to the competent authorities in England. It was scarcely necessary, on the part of the Government, that he should declare any intention of encroaching on the slightest degree upon the province of that House; for being called upon to perform a particular duty; and conceiving that they had power from them to act as they had done by the 36th clause of the Constitutional Act, they were merely taken upon themselves the fulfillment of that power in a matter which they conceived indispensably necessary for the public interest.

Mr. Robinson supported the Colonial Secretary's proposition.

Dr. Lang and Mr. Bland, supported the original motion.

Mr. Davall moved the previous question.

The Colonial Secretary seconded the amendment which was supported by the Auditor General and the Attorney General, and opposed by Dr. Nicholson, Mr. Bowman, and Mr. Wentworth.

Ultimately the original motion was carried by a majority of 14 to 9.

WEDNESDAY.

Mr. Lowe presented a petition from the Clerks at the Sydney Police Office, complaining that the had been subjected to the hardship of having their salaries reduced on several occasions recently by the City Council, a body which they could not regard as one having properly an authority over them while they held their appointments from the Government.

Mr. Robinson enquired of the Colonial Secretary whether it was the intention of the Government to adopt any measures for the establishment of Revenue Officers at Moreton Bay and Twofold Bay, remarking that the former was a fast rising settlement which needed such an officer, and that the latter place required especially the presence of a Revenue Officer to prevent the extensive practice of smuggling which prevailed there.

The Colonial Secretary replied, that no measure had yet been determined upon of this nature, although the subject had been for some time under the consideration of the Government, and he was convinced that such a proceeding was necessary.

The Council then went into Committee upon the motion of the Collector of Customs, for the further codification of the Customs' Bill.

The Committee went through the various clauses which were postposed on the previous discussion of the Bill in Committee, and with some verbal amendments, adopted them, as also other clauses which had been substituted for clauses in the Bill as originally printed, and some new clauses proposed by the Collector of Customs.

THURSDAY.

After some business of a formal nature, the House resolved into Committee on the estimates, when there were votes for:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimate</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Telegraph Stations</td>
<td>299 15 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For the General Post Office</td>
<td>14,688 7 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For the Post Phillip Post Office</td>
<td>4,583 10 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Colonial Treasurer moved for the salary of the Colonial Agent General—£250

Mr. Windley begged to inquire what the Colonial Agent was doing for this colony? He was not aware himself what he could be doing for £250 a year; but he had heard that some two years ago £320 had been set to him for the purchase of books for the Library of the House, and he had not sent the books, nor even answered the letter.

The Colonial Secretary said, there had been a communication addressed to him by the Library Committee, requesting him to procure through the Colonial Agent General, a number of books for the Library of the House, and on the 11th March, 1844, he had addressed a letter to the Agent General on the subject of the books required: the letters had been sent in duplicate, and he knew that they had arrived home, as they were sent by ships which had since returned again to the colony. In that letter, he informed the Agent that a sum of £200 had been voted towards the formation of a Library, and requested him to procure books according to the list, to the amount of £250, the sum of £50 being reserved to be expended in the colony; but the Agent General had not yet favoured them with any reply. At the same time, his Excellency the Governor had addressed the Secretary of State requesting him to furnish the Library of the House with Parliamentary papers, documents, &c., which he was happy to say had arrived, and were deposited in the Library some five months ago.

Mr. Windley said, he was at a loss to think what else the Agent General had to do for this colony than to attend to that letter; but he had some twenty other colonies to attend to, and he, Mr. Windley, had always thought that the share this colony had to contribute was far too large; last year the Council had reduced the sum to £130, thus allowing the Agent General a loose pension: but he, Mr. Windley, was not disposed to give him anything this year after year; and he was at a loss to imagine why it was put down now on the estimates at £250, after the House had said last year that £200 was enough. He should now move a further reduction, namely that the salary be reduced to £175.

Mr. Davall proposed a further amendment, that the sum be fixed at £150, the same as last year.

After some further discussion Mr. Windley's amendment was carried by a majority of 13 to 12.

The Coroner's Department was postponed till the return of the Attorney General from Circuit.

The Sydney Police Department, was also postponed, awaiting the arrival of despatches.