as was towed up to Harrie who Breadalbane. We are given detention has 1 actual dry actual for the country of th by the Breadalbane. We are by the Breadalbane. We are it that her long detention and by the fact that her actu-ly ascertained.

SYDNEY SHIPPING.

note, from Brisbane, 27th attimo. Passenger-ir. Staoy.

August 24.—Clarence Packet, schooner, 62 tons, aptain Weiss, from Anatam, 8th instant.

August 25.—Fides, Bremen barque, 800 tons, aptain Arlmann, from Hong Kong, 15th May.

basengers—Captain Cunningham, Messra. Fyfe, legie, and 205 Chinese.

August 25.—Mary O'Brien, American ship, 1297 nas, Captain Petervesper, from Cardiff 1st May. ohn Wesley, brig, 300 tons, Captain Birkenshawe, om Vavas 4th instant. Passengers—Rev. Mr. dama and Swe children, two servants, Mr. Davis.

August 25.—Cote d'Ore, French ship, 430 tons, laptain Monnier, from Melbourne 17th instant.

SFARMURE.

August 35.—Kate for Anckland; Eagle (a.), for ort Carlis and Rockhampton.

Anreas 44.—Gertrude, for South Sea Islands;

and Rockhampton. M.—Gertrude, for South Sea Islands; n, for Shanghai. 25.—Spec, for New Caledonia. 17.—Shamrock, for New Plymouth.

The South Australian contract packet Oscar, T.
W. Trapp, master, W. H. Flood, mail agent, with
the South Australian mails homeward, arrived and
anchored in King George's Sound on Sist July, at
9 p.m., thus accomplishing the passage from Gleneig in 1275 hours, or at the rate of eight knots an
hour. The P. and G. a.s. Ottawa arrived at the
Sound, August 1st, 4 p.m., when the South Australian mails were at once pat on board. The Ottawa
sailed the next morning at 6 a.m.

Thans of all kinds during the week has been re-coarkably dull, so far as transactions have been beength under the notice of the public. No doubt at this seriod of the year nogociations of an im-portant obstractor are being entered into privately, but, of course, we are not in a posi-tion to report them, and even if we were, it is a question whether it would be justifiable to do so. We may be permitted to stake, however, as a singular fact, that the whole of our merchant drapers are now absent from Bris-base on visits to Bydney. No doubt they have

business with the ensuing season and this once more reminds us of the great loss and inconvenience we suffer through the present imprecedents the tests of the bar. Were the projected improvements extrict out we should then have direct shipments from England, and we should not have to "pay through the nose," as we do now for supplies from Bydney and the neighbouring colonies.

rotonics.

A few sales of allotments, &c., were held during the week, but with no important results.

In consequence of the progressive fall in the price of flour in New South Wales, Victoria, and Adelside, a corresponding reduction has taken place in this colony.

The following is Mr. Hockings' usual weekly sircular with reference to the flour and farm progress marks:

eirealar with reference to the flour and farm produce market:—

a Flour has again declined in price, in consequence of the recent importations of Chillian flour into the adjacent colonies. As the consumption is large, however, and these shipments likely to fall into the hands of the millers or speculators, it is expected by many that the market will shortly rally. Stocks in Brisbane are very low, and the price may be quoted at £23 per 2000 lbs. Bran is not far demand, and well supplied; price about £9 per 2000 lbs. Corn has declined in price in consequence of heavy speculated shipments. The market signited with corn at present, and price may be quoted at 4s. 3d. in large parvels. Potatoes (new, are in demand, and would sell freely at £10 lbs. per ton. Seed onts and barley dull of sale; prices nominal. Locorne seed, clover, rye grass, meadow grass, trefolium incarnatum, &c., &c., ls. 6d. per lbs, wholesale.—A. J. Hocknoss. Brisbane, Sept. 755, 1860."

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION. ADSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION.

The DAY.—R. Davidson, at the residence of A.
O. Moriarty, Esq., Kangaroe Point, at 12, household furniture.—C. Trundle, at his Stores, at 11, clearing-out sale.—Hishcock and Co., at their Rooms, bonded apririts, do.—R. Cribb and Co., at their Rooms, at 12, flour and corn.—A. Martin, at the City Auction Mart, at 12, household furniture. 10.-C. Trundle, at his Yards, at 11,

horses.
11.—R. Cribb and Co., at 12, horses, and 180 head of cettle.—J. Hopkins, at his Yarda, at 12, horses.—R. Davidson, at his Rooma, at 12, carbines, American clocks, pipes, tea, &c.; at l, drapery and sundries.

Inversing 13.—A. Martin, at the City Ametion Mart, at 12, brandy, wines, and elgara.

Inversing 17.—R. Cribb and Co., at their Rooms, at 12 head.

Weekly Calendar.

Hose Water at Bushape.				SUN.	
Days	Date.	Morn.	After.	Rises.	Bets.
Saturday	Sept. 8 9 10 11 19 13 14	4 30 5 15 6 0 6 45 7 30 8 18 9 10	4 59 5 37 6 29 7 8 7 54 8 49 9 38	6 12 6 10 6 10 6 8 6 8 6 8	5 48 5 48 5 48 5 52 5 52 5 52 5 52 5 54

OUR AGENTS are requested to send in their ACCOUNTS to this office as soon before the th instant as possible.
Courier Office, Sept. 4, 1860.

THE ENGLISH MAIL

O UR SUMMARY FOR E G .. AND per mail ste "Joddo," will be published next Saturday.

The Moreton Bay Conrier.

RATURDAT, BEPTEMBER &, 1990.

Two Assembly went through their work on Thursday and Friday with a vigour that betokened sither extreme haste to depart to their own homes, or extreme diagust at the business of legislation; but, nevertheless, they did not overlook some of the most important points inn none has the result of their labours been more usefully apparent than in the ation of Crown Lands. As it had seed through committee there were too and land jobber to make tools of their ints and labourers in buying up the piters and tabourers. There are nothing

to prevent any one employing a score of at the course adopted by the House, and agents to buy in their own names, but, agents to buy in their own names, but, really for their principals' benefit, or to check the great evil that must necessarily have resulted from the easy acquisition of fertile land accompanied by quisition of fertile land accompanied by an unrestricted power to mortgage the rights obtained with so much facility. The money power of speculators would thus have become the guage—not of the settlement of the country—but the purchase and locking up of its territory, while the lands intended for the benefit of an agricultural population would have fallen into the hands of the wealthier squatters at a lower rate than that at which they could purchase their runs. It is to the credit of the independent members on both sides of the House that they saw and felt this difficulty and applied themselves to meet it; and accord-ingly, two provisoes were framed as ad-deada to the 12th clause, by which the feneing in of the leased sections in agricultural reserves within eighteen months was made compulsory, and leasing by agency, or mortgage of the leases, de-clared illegal. These provisions the COLONIAL SECRETARY assented to, and promised that they should be incorporated in the bill on its introduction in the Legisative Council. So far then the bill standmuch better measure than was at first anticipated, and cannot fail to be of material service to the best interests of the colony. Our readers will see in another column the alterations that have

been made during its progress through the Assembly, and will be able to judge both the value of the exertions made by the liberal party and the necessity ex-istent for their efforts.

There can be no doubt that certainty s a grand element in the progress of colonial settlement. The man who comes ere with little capital-or with his labor as his capital—should be able to determine at once where he will docate himself, and at what cost—at least legis-lation should offer no hindrance to his possession of that power. With such a certainty, sale by auction is wholly in-compatible, while any sheek in the supply compatible, while any sheek in the supply of land would be equally injurious. As the bill now stands, the reserves must always keep pace with the advance of the population. After six months from the passing of this act, whatever may be the numbers and enterprise of our people, there can practically never be less than 50,000 acres open to selection on the shores of Moreton Bay, Wide Bay, and Keppel Bay, and 5,000 in the vicinity of any town whose population shall number more than 500. The intending agriculturist can select his own farm out of the reserve most consonant to his views, and while restricted in quantity of 300 acres, need only pay for a fourth of his acction. The remaining three-fourths he may lease for 5 years at the rent of six pence per acre, and subject to the conditions we have before mentioned. Should he not wish to take 320 acres, he and corease the area of his selection. He may buy 420 and lease 960; but what ever may be the size of the farm he chooses, he is certain as to its cost, and without competition. It now rests with the Survey Office to rapidly carry the wise and generous intentions of the legislature into effect, and we trust that no official complexity or indelence will be suffered to interfere with their full and complete realization. We do not doubt that, whenever these clauses come into imperation there will be a large influx biring with shem an experience gained in elimates and upon soils not very dissimilar to our own; they will have oversome that repugnance to the rough freedom of Australian provincial life when the standard of the standard of the conditions and the restricts of the Standard of the suffered to interfere with their full and complete realization. We do not doubt that, whenever these clauses come into imperation there will be a large influx birther of the most desirable class of immigrants from the neighboring colonies, and and immigrants are in reality the most valuable we can have. They will have oversome that repugnance to the rough freedom of Australian prov f land would be equally injurious.

similar to our own; they will have over-come that repugnance to the rough freedom of Australian provincial life which at first almost overwhelms the new comer from the Old World; and they will

come that repugnance to the rough freed of most order principal life with the conclusions at first almost overwhelms the new comer from the Old World; and they will come, not because they could not do well in the place they leave, but because the bediendants. The Rev. Robert Hogg. A M., Presbyterian Minister, who arrived by the Yarra on Soundant was very nearly lost in Darymphe Creek.

The Rev. Robert Hogg. A M., Presbyterian Minister, who arrived by the Yarra on Soundant was very nearly lost in the new home they have chosen. For all these the clauses we have alluded to are admirable provisions.

We cannot, however, regard the whole bill with so friendly an eye. The 10th clause might as well have been omitted for all the good it will be to the colony, or to the people it is intended to serve; and the retention of the auction system seems to us a compromise with a method that had not a single merit to entitle it to consideration: nor see we astisfied to consideration: nor see we satisfied to consideration: or are we satisfied to consideration: or are we satisfied to the employers of labor. Btill, upon the whole, we look upon the bill as good one, and the country owes a debt of gratitude to the independent members by whose counsel and labors it has been as materially altered and improved, and the state of parties in the Assombly left in their power.

WEERSLEY EPSTOME.

PRIDAY EVENING.**

Altrinorion the effirst of the liberal array—in the sum of the country owes a decidence of the country owes and and allows it has been as materially altered and improved, and a system have not been successful in processing a reduced to the independent members by whose counsel and labors it has been as materially altered and improved, and the state of parties in the Assombly left in their power.

WEERSLEY EPSTOME.

PRIDAY EVENING.**

Altrinorion the efficiency and the state of principal array—in the state of parties in the investor of the country of the principal array of the principal array of the principal array of the p

FRIDAY EVENING.

ALTHOUGH the efforts of the liberal party—in the House and out of it—to obtain a cheap land system have not been successful in procuring a reduction in the upset price, the alterations effected in the Land Sales Bill have very much altered its original complexion. These alterations, however, are so fully treated of elsewhere in this issue, that we need not enter more fully into their character and extent here than to repeat that they have made the bill passable. For the good thus accomplished we are principally indebted to a few of the liberal members of the House, by whom the amendments were drawn up—the plastic ministry adopting them with the utmost facility when proposed.

Another important measure has been introduced and carried through committee during the week—we refer to the Bill for amending the Constitution of the Supreme Court of the colony. The bill is rather lengthy, but we suppose britty was out of the quarton when the provisions of several acts had to be embodied in one measure.

The reports of the Select Committees on In-

The reports of the Select Committees on In-ternal Communication, Imm'gration, and the Police Force, have been brought up during the sek and adopted.
The Chairman of Committees in the Assembly

The Unarman of Committees in the Assembly, Mr. Macalistar, has been absent during the west through linear. His place was filled on different occasions, by Messex, Blakeney and Buckley. The Assembly have made considerable progress during the week in passing the Estimates for 1861 Considerable diegast and disappointment have been expressed in certain quarters.

sented to by the Ministry, in striking off the proposed increase of £20 per summ in the salaries of first and second class elevis. The augmentation was made in pursuance of a minute published some time ago in the 'Gazette,' but, although the parties interested are not exsetly pleased with the result of the decision, the public consider the elevis are ample unit for the public consider the elevis are ample unit for the consider the clerks are amply paid for

ork they do.
The Hon. J. J. Galloway has been chosen by

its consider the clerks are amply paid for the work they do.

The Hon. J. J. Galloway has been chosen by the government as their representative in the Legislative Council, and that gentleman has accepted the responsibility. We do not think that a better choice could have been made.

A report has been current during the week—arising from a statement made in one of the Sydney pepra—that Capt. O' Connell, President of the Legislative Council, and Mr. Elliott, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, are both to receive the honor of knighthood.

A public meeting was held in the School of Arts on Saturday avening last, for the purpose of organising a Queensland Volunteer life Corps, the Mayor in the chair. The following gentlemen took as notive part in the proceedings:—Mr. Jordan, M. L.A., Mr. Drury, Mr. Justice Lutwyche, Mr. Blakeney, M. L.A., Mr. Buyos, Dr. Cannan, Mr. Sherwin, Mr. Broughton, M. L.A., and Mr. Pettigrew. Four resolutions were passed, and a general feeling was manifested that, in consequence of the present attitude of the great Kuropean powers, a corps should be immediately formel. At the close of the meeting about seventy persons availed themselves of the opportunity of caroling their names. A resolution was passed to the effect that a meeting should be held on Saturday evening next (tomorrow night) for the purpose of electing officers, &c. Mr. Justice Louwyche and Mr. Drury very landsomel; offered £10 cach as prizes for the best shots, to be competed for each year.

At the usual weekly meeting of the Municipal Council on Monday last, a report from the Improvement Committee was read, rec.mmending the construction of three log eniverts, one in Krnest and the other two in Grey-street—a landing-slip on the south side of the principal ferry—an advance of £100 to Mr. Price, contractor for the drainage and levelviling of Frog's Hudow,—and intimating that they had agreed upon the permanent levels between Queen and Mary streets, adjacent to Klward-street, and also in Queen-street, between Albert and Edward str

The members of the Church of England had

Harris and another, which came on for trial in Sydney, on the 24th of August last, His Honor Mr. Justice Wise held that the conclusions ar-rived at by the jury were substantially a find-

statute. Defendant said that the game was played like chess, draughts, or other in-door amusements, but the beend declared it to be an illegal game, and sentenced Witham to pay a penalty of £1 and costs, with the assurance that, or a small outley of capital, he could procure the opinion of the Attorney-General on the subject.

ject.

A member of the Ipswich Municipal Council has given notice of his intention to move the adoption of the principle that three-fourths of the revenue derived from each street shall be devoted to the improvement of the same.

The 'D. D. Gasette' records the death of William Fry, the "oldest hand on the Downs," at Tooroomba

t Toowoomba
The same paper remarks:—" The fall of rain
e noticed in our last issue, continued with a we noticed in our last issue, continued with a strong keen easterly wind up to Sunday, and has been most disastrons to the lambing, the fatality in some flooks having been two and three houdred a day and night. The roads are simust impassable in places, and we hear of a large num-ber of laden drays, sufficient for the commissariat of an army, being examped at the foot of the

Range, waiting for the mt to mend the road We have the consolotaryanticipation, however of having the finest sprig that has for many years been known upon th Downs."

A movement is being it on foot for the es-tablishment of a Benefit lyestment and Building

Scriety at Toowoomba.

Mr. Holmes, of Dalby,nas a splendid patch of

Mr. Holmes, of Dalby,nas a splendid patch of wheat in his garden.

The people of Warwig have fared no better than their neighbours asregards weather. The mailman was nearly droned in crossing Dalrymple Creek, and Clifto and Emu creeks were both running very high.

Local Incitizence.

THE LAND BILL-Yesterday, in the House of Assembly, rhen this Bill was brought on for third reding, Mr. Raff proposed the addition of th following provisoes to the clauses named. The ministry assented to the additions but requested that they should be allowed to introduce them they should be allowed to introduce them

sented to the additions but requested that they should be allowed to introduce them through their representative in the Upper House, so that no delaymight occur in the passing of the measure. The amendments were as follows:—

To be added to clause 12: "Provided also that f any such lesses shall not, within a period of eighteen months from the commencement of such lesse, fence in the land with a sub-stantial fence, such lesses shall the upon become void: Provided further that it shill not be competent for any person to hold any unch lesse as agent for another, or to borrow by say of mortgage or otherwise on the security of such lesse."

Amendment on clause 20: To leave out all the words after the word "Provided," in the cleventh line, and insert the following instead:—"Also that every such immigrant shall have complied with, and be of the class comprised with, and be of the class comprised with, in the said colony."

Volumere Cours.—Last evening, about seventy of our townsmen underwent the

Volunteer Corrs.—Last evening, about seventy of our townsmen underwent the preparatory drill in such a manner as to merit the approbation of Colour-Sergeant Green, and we learn that one hundred persons are already enrolled. In reference to the exercise, there is no doubt that it will, if persevered it, take off the rough edges of the gait of many, and give them an upright and manly appearance. "Toes in, toes out," "shoulders back," "chest ferward," &c., &c., to speak of nothing else, will impart vigour and develope nusele. The appointment of Mr. Loyce to the office of quartermaster, in the room of Mr. A. May, has given satisfaction, and will tend, among other things, to make this truly English movement stil more popular. We consider the volunteer orps fortunate in having such a man as Coour-Sergeant Green, who, in addition (as ve may suppose) to a thorough knowledge of his duties, unites a pleasing, winning manner, calculated to secure the esteen, as well as respect of those under his tuition. The next drill will take place on winning manner, calculated to secure the esteen, as well as respect of those under his tuition. The next drill will take place on Monday evening, at seven o'clock p.m. We cannot dismiss this subject without reverting to the extraordinary conduct of Mr. Kemball the Immigration Agent, who, it is stated, efused the use of the room usually occupied, yesterday afternoon, and actually locked the doors and took away the keys. Suel a proceeding requires explana-

ally locked the doors and took away the keys. Such a proceeding requires explanation, and we presume that Mr. Kemball will be called upn to give it. It will be seen, from an acvertisement in another column, that a meeting of volunteers—those who are actually enrolled—will be held this evening for the purpose of choosing officers, and agreeing upon the rules to be adopted. Touching the appointment of officers, we suggest that after the names of those considered to be qualified have been proposed, the election should be made by ballot. For our own part, we think that a little more time should be allowed for the development of the movement before officers are appointed, of the movement before officers are appointed

of the movement before officers are appointed, but the great point is—that the members should be satisfied with the appointments made, and this desideratum can only be arrived at by the adoption of some such course as that we have suggested.

Annownoot.—This article, grown in the immediate vicinity of Brisbane, is being brought into town nearly every day. It is said that the yield this season will not be less than four tons, which is regarded as more than usually favourable. We have it upon very good authority that the quality of the arrowroet grown in this colony is fully equal to that of the same product in the West Indies

The West Maxamer.—We are informed that no less than one hundred drays are de-

that no less than one hundred drays are de-tained on the road between Ipswich and the Bange, being anable to proceed on account of the miserable state of the highway in consequence of the heavy rains. Mr. Taylor, M.P., is said to have lost 500 lambs in one night, owing to the continued inclemency of the weather. We are told, also, that the Warwick mail was very nearly lost in

FLORAL RABITIES.—Perhaps it is not generally known that Mr. Hockings has in his nursery at South Brisbane, a rich and magnificent bed of rare flowers, known by the name of "Rannaculus," which he imthe name of "Rannuculus," which he imported from London some short time ago. They are, we believe, the only flowers of the kind in the colony. Just at the time of the late wet weather recurring the bed presented a very brilliant and interesting spectacle; and although it is now considerably damaged, it will yet repay a visit of inscending the color of inscending the color of the

POLICE COURT.—Fulday.

but in neither was there any appearance.

The case of Patrick Mayne v. Joseph Hopkins

QUEENSLAND PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TRUENDAY, 677 SEPTEMBER.

The Provident took the chart at haft-past for the control of the control of the chart at haft-past for the chart past for the chart at haft-past for the chart past for the chart past for the bill was imported the present control of the chart past for the bill was imported the present control of the chart past for the bill was imported the bill was recorded to the sumediment proposed by the control of the chart past for the chart past for the chart past for the purpose of considering the amendments must be purposed to considering the amendments must be unique to the chart of the chart past and the control of the chart past for th

question of libel in this bill, he hoped they would not affirm the omission.

The amendment was then put and negatived, it being considered wise to restore the clause.

The house then resumed, and the adoption of the report was fixed for Tuesday next.

SCAB IN SHEEL! SILL.

Mr. GALLOWAY moved that this bill be read a second time, and, in doing so, he briefly explained its provisions.

The motion was carried, and the consideration of the bill was made an order of the day for Tuesday next.

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SCAB IN SHEEP BILL.

Mr. GALLOWAY moved that this bill be read a second time, and, in doing so, he briefly explained its provisions.

The mortion was carried, and the consideration of the bill was made an order of the day for Tuesday.

The house adjourned at ten minutes past 6 until half-past 4 o'clack on Tarselay.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Trugssoay, Seyrmanne 6.

The Speaker took the clair at twenty minutes past three o'clocks.

The SPEAKER reported that he had presented the abilitional standing arders lately adopted by the house to his Excellency the Governor, who had been pleased by the New South Mr. HALJOHAN.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table a petition in favour of Mr. Halloran, which was omitted when the other correspondence with reference to that gentleman was produced an ordered to be printed. He thought, in justice to Mr. Halloran, the pattion should be printed an ordered to be printed. He thought, in justice to Mr. Halloran, the pattion is case.

GUNPOWDER AND WARLIKE STORES EXPORTATION BILL.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY sould be securated by the leader of the bill that was passed by the New South Wales legislature on the cocasion of the first New Zeahand war. The governments of these colonies had received circulars from the New Zeahand growers and the printed and conquire into his case.

GUNPOWDER AND WARLIKE STORES EXPORTATION BILL.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the second reading of this bill. He said it was a fast laid of the printed and conquire into his case.

GUNPOWDER AND WARLIKE STORES (The mortion has a person to the province of the second reading of this bill. He said it was a fast laid to the commission to be appointed to conquire into his case.

GUNPOWDER AND WARLIKE STORES (The mortion h

On the motion of the Collection TARY, Mr. Buckley was appointed Chairman of Committees for that day, in the absence of Mr.

Committees for that day, in the assessed Macalister.
On the motion of the COLONIAL SECRETARY, the Speaker left the chair, and the house resolved itself into committee for the consideration of the Gunpowder and Warlike Stores Bill in committee.

ulttee.

The various clauses of the bill having then been assed, the chairman reported progress, and the passed, the chairman reported pro-house resumed.

On the motion of the COLONIAL SECRE-TARY, the report of the committee was adopted, and the third reading of the bill ordered for Tues-

TARY, the report of the committee was anopted, and the third reading of the bill ordered for Tuesday next.

SUPREME COURT ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AMENDMENT BILL.

In moving the second reading of this bill, the ATTOILNEY-GENERAL said he did not experience so great a difficulty as he would have done had he introduced a measure proposing a new and altogether different system from the one now in force for the administration of justice in the colony. Had the report of the select committee appointed to enquire into the condition of the judicial establishments been adopted, the bill he would have introduced would have required some reasoning to justify him in introducing it; but as that report had been rejected, he felt it his duty to bring in a bill simply to consolidate existing enactments, so as to enable persons to discover, without difficulty or inconvenience, the real state of the law without reference to numerous acts of the legislature concerning the administration of justice. At present it was necessary to refer to Callaghan's Acts for that purpose; but he considered that it would be more convenient both for members of the legal profession and for laymen to have one comprehensive act to refer to han to be obliged to read over a whole series of enactments in order to arrive at a correct view of the state of the law with regard to the administration of justice in the colony. He also, proposed by the bill he had introduced to establish the Supreme Court of Queensland on a correct view of the state of the law with regard to the administration of justice in the colony. He also, proposed by the bill he had introduced to establish the Supreme Court of Queensland on a form and proper basis. Such a Court no doubt existed at present, but only in an anomalous and peculiar manner, and it was proposed to establish the Supreme Court of Queensland on a type of the proper basis. Such a Court no doubt existed at present, but only in an anomalous and peculiar manner, and it was proposed to establish the Supreme Court of Quee quire fresh sanction of the legislature before it came into operation as law. For instance, the bill was so framed that it would require no alteration about it be deemed necessary to appoint additional pidges; but at the same time it was provided that no such appointment could be made without the sanction of the legislature. In such a case a simple set would suffice, and it would not be necessary to frame a new measure to results for the admirition. matter upon which the house was legislating, that they, as tenants, should have due regard to the po-sition which they held with respect to their land-lord, the public. Two-thirds of the members were lessages affected by the bill, and it would be useless for the one-third to offer any direct opposition to

Mr. BROUGHTON thought that it would be

for the one-third to offer any direct opposition to the measure.

Mr. BROUGHTON thought that it would be undesirable to extend the provisions of this measure to lands taken up under the Teffders Regulation Bill, or Unoccupied Crown Lands Act, as to felt sure that parties who took up land under that act, having fourteen years lease in prospective, would be quite satisfied without a further promise of extension of lease after the fourteen years had chused.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY stated why the government had legislated in this matter. Under the South Anstralian act, the land was subject to revoluction at successive periods of five years. Under the olf system of this colony and New South Wales, the 14 years' lease was renewed at the explication of the term for another. 14 years. This was tying up the lands for too long a time. It was therefore thought to make legislation here concurrent with that in the other colonies, and thus make the leases renewable for terms of five years. Of course were we to offer to the intending squatter a less stable tenure than he would have in South Australia or New South Wales, he could go to those colonies in preference to this. He thought that a one year's lease would not give the tenunt a feeling of sufficient security. By this bill the government could reseauce the land at any time. By giving tweive months' notices he thought that both the public and the wool probaser would be protected.

Mr. ROUGHTON moved an amendment excluding runs taken up under the Tenders' Regulation Bill and Unoccupied Crown Lands Bill from the operations of the present measure.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, at some length, argued that a fallacious idea existed abroad as to the nuture of the bill. The extension of the lease should be granted for one or five years.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, at some length, argued that a fallacious idea existed abroad as to the nuture of the bill. The extension of the lease should be granted for one or five years, why not, for the satisfaction of the public, who were generally opposed

The clause 3—rent to be determined by valuation
being proposed.
The COLONIAL TREASURER moved as an amendment the introduction of the provisions in the 13th section of the Unoccupied Crown Lands

the 13th section of the Unoccupied Grown Zamus Occupation Act.

After some explanation from the COLONIAL SECRETARY and Mr. FERRETT, Mr. O'SULLIVAN objected to the clause because there was no provision in it for progressive valuation, as in the other act, and suggested that they ought to postpone the matter for further consideration.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said the principle of valuation was widely different under this ciple of valuation was widely different under this

could not be the case under the other.

Mr. WATTS thought the hon, member for Ipswich was labouring under some mistake.

Mr. BROUGHTON was of a similar opinion,
The amendment was then agreed to, and the clause passed.

Clause 4, providing that if the lease be not renewed to the former occupant, the run shall be let by anction, was next proposed by the COLONIAL
TREASURER, who moved several alterations to as to render the operation of the clause in harmony with previous bills.

The clause so amended was passed.

On clause 5 being proposed, which referred to compensation for improvements, Mr. FERRICTT wished to know what were to be considered "permanent improvements"—whether fencing, woolsheld, &c., were to be included in the category.

Mr. TAYLOR quite concurred in the propriety of the question. His idea of permanent improvements went to the extent of including fencing, woolshels, buts, wells, and, in fact, every improvement mecessary to carry on the business of a she epstation. He thought the sooner this questiot, was settled the better.

The ATPONNEY-GENERAL quite agreed

ment necessary to carry on the business of a she epstation. He thought the sooner this question was
settled the better.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL quite agreed
that the question was an important one, and ought
to be provided for in this bill. He thought the
principle of common law which regulated the substantial valuation of fixtures, &c., between the incoming and outgoing tenant might be judiciously
applied.

Mr. WATTS thought the clause was sufficiently
explicit as it stood. It was folly to suppose that
every miserable "shanty" was to be considered a
permanent improvement, and paid for accordingly.

Mr. GORE was of opinion that the valuation of
improvements ought to be left to arbitration.

Mr. BROUGHTON was inclined to think that
some provision defining what were permanent im-

Mr. BROUGHTON was inclined to think that ome provision defining what were permanent increvements should be added.

The clause was eventually carried on the understanding that the bill could be recommitted.
Clause 6, incorporating certain provisions of the Josecupied Crown Lands Occupation Act, was creally amended and passed.

The 7th and last clause was agreed to without mendment.

mendment.

The house then resumed, and the report having seen adopted, the third reading was fixed for Tuesday next.
MESSAGES FROM LEGISLATIVE

COUNCIL.

Messages were received from the Legislative Council, returning the Unoccupied Crown Lands Occupation Bill, and also the Tenders Regulation Bill.

IMMIGRATION REPORT - RESUMPTION OF THE DEBATE.

IMMIGRATION REPORT.—RESUMPTION
OF THE DEBATE.
The adjourned debate on Mr. Mackenzie's motion, that the report of the select committee appointed to consider and report on the best means of promoting immigration to the colony of Queensland be now adopted, was resumed by Mr. RAFF, the hon. gentleman (Mr. O'Sullivan), on whose motion the debate was adjourned having declined to speak until a later hour in the evening.
Mr. RAFF thought the hon, the Colonial Treasure had found fault with the report upon very insufficient grounds, and as a specimen of his logic he instanced the fact that the hon, gentleman had objected to the report because it did not fit the Land Bill. But he would ask how was it possible that the committee could frame a report in accordance with a Land Bill which was not in existence at the time. The report was drawn up long before the land Bill passed the house, and even if it were otherwise the committee were bound to frame their report in accordance with the evidence. (Hear, hear.) The hou. member here briefly recapitulated some of the leading features in the report, which it will be remembered was published in extenso in our last issue. He particularly alluded to the provision for enabling persons to import labor under certain conditions, pointing out that it would never do to allow the pastoral interest to depend entirely upon voluntary immigration, in-asmuch as the majority of those who paid their passages out with a view of acquiring land would themselves become the employers of labor. By the assisted immigration scheme proposed, the givernment would only have to advance a small, amount of money for the passage, the immigrant, which would eventually be repaid either by the immigrant or his employer, and in the event of the latter having to repay the money ir, consequence of the would still be reimbursed by receiving the land order equal tofthe amount of passage, which the immigrant would immediately report themselves on their arrival here, was a very good one, and likely to prevent many of the him, such security should in future be demanded; and also that officer should, for the future, be under the control of the government and the house instead of the judge. The principle was just, and no one would object to take office under the condition required. The how, member, after commenting of the remaining clauses of the bill, concluded with asying that he had carefully perused it and believed that all it contained, with the exception of what he had referred to as new, was law at present. He had gone over the bill clause by clause with the hon, member for Fortitude Valley, and that gentlemay would no doubt state to the house his opinion on the bill.

Mr. LILLEY said he had gone through the bill, as stated by the Attorney-General, and he saw no objection to the passing of it or to going into committee upon it in its present form.

The bill was then read a third time; and, on the motion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, the house went into committee on the measure, when clause after clause was considered and passed, with the addition of a new clause, proposed by Mr. LILLEY, to the effect that, as at present there was no appeal, except in certain cases, from the decisions of the martistres, an uneal, abouth his for IIII.LEY, to the effect that, as at present there was no appeal, except in certain cases, from the decisions of the magistrates, an appeal should lie for the future to the courts of Queensland.

On the motion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, the Chairman reported the bill with amendments; and the report having been adopted, the third reading was ordered for Thesday next.

OCCUMENTAL CHOWN LANDS LEASING. On the motion of the COLONIAL TREA-SURER, the Speaker left the chair, and the house went into committee to consider this bill in detail. Clause 1 was put and passed. Clause 2 was proposed. The COLONIAL TREASURER said that it The COLONIAL TREASURER said that it had been objected that it was wrong to renew those intermediate leases, on their expiration, for a period of five years; but under the Orders in Council unless one-fourth of the run was sold at the expiration of the lease, the existing tenant was entitled to a renewal of his lease for fourteen years. In South Australia, where there had been little or no agitation, and where the country had been settled under a certain land system, this same provision for fixing the annual rental of a run every riftly year, was in existence. A clause in this bill also provided that in all cases, pastoral occupation should be displaced by agricultural population when the public requirements necessitated such a course, as it was in the power of the government at any time to resume, after six months' notice, any lands occupied by the squatter.

Mr. ROYDS moved that after the words "1860" in the ninth litte, the words "or Tenders Regulation Act" be inserted.

Mr. RAPF would not waste time by opposing the bill. It was his day, however, as one of the few members who had not a direct interest in the

in England, as he believed a thoroughly competent person might in that capacity render valuable expected to the colony, by giving lectures and otherwise proclaiming the attractiveness of this colony as a field for immigration. The hon, member next alluded in terms of commendation to the system of remission tickets in land, as at present in operation in New Zealand. Although that system had not been in existence very long, it had been the means of attracting from Great Britain, no fewer than 10,000 persons, and, singular to say, many of these had gone to the province of Canterbury, when the land was considerably dearer. The proposit to obtain children from the poor house of the mother country with a view of apprention g them to use ful occupations in abla country appeared to be well worth considering.

OCCUPIED CROWN LANDS LEASING