

to certain Catholic priests. Apart from all religious feelings, we are convinced that the doctrines and practice of the Protestant church are best calculated to disseminate the blessings of temporal freedom and the benefits of knowledge (the former, indeed, necessarily resulting from the universal diffusion of the latter); and on that account, if on no other, our anxious desire is that the great field of enterprise presented in the eastern hemisphere were left entirely free to the energies of our native land. It is the custom of the time to repudiate feelings of nationality as selfish and illiberal; and to this charge the expression of these sentiments will we dare say render us liable. We will therefore at once plead guilty to the impeachment. We shall always be proud to identify ourselves with the political and moral glories of our native land; and we are disposed to set little value on the patriotism or spirit of that man by whom they are overlooked.

BALANCE OF TRADE.

The present (or may we now say the late?) disastrous state of our commercial affairs has turned the inquiries of men into the various circumstances that regulate what has been called the balance of trade. This subject was some considerable time ago discussed in several of the Sydney journals, but we rather suspect that the public have not derived much benefit thereby, nor have their ideas been rendered clearer on a branch of political economy that is acted upon by so many minute and hidden influences. In several leaders, as well as in the correspondence, of the *Sydney Herald*, the subject was fully and ably discussed in its different bearings, but with no such conclusive argument in either way as to induce us fully and heartily to concur in the views advanced by the various writers, or to embrace with confidence any of the solutions they have proposed.

In the dark ages of commerce (if, indeed, we have yet got beyond them), the safest and most flourishing trade was held to consist in sending out of a country as great a quantity of goods the produce of its native manufactures as possible, and importing as sparingly from foreigners as circumstances would admit of. There was, therefore, a perpetual struggle carried on between nations in order to influence the balance of trade in their own favour, and great was the lamentation and dread of national bankruptcy that ensued when this balance, so anxiously looked for, chanced to be on the wrong side. At last it began to be remarked as singular that countries that had long shewn an unfavourable balance, according to this mode of calculation, so far from passing into the state of ruin which was apprehended, continued to prosper as much if not more than ever. This circumstance first incited financiers to make more minute inquiries into this ticklish question, when it was found that an excess of imports does not necessarily infer an unfavourable commerce: for it is natural to suppose that the goods imported into a country by a merchant will be far more valuable than the article he has sent out of the same country to pay for them, whether that article be specie or the native produce of the country. Hence it has been inferred that, in reality, an excess of imports indicates a prosperous state of commerce, and the old opinions on the subject have been discarded by the modern political economists as utopian and absurd. In reference to this colony, however, it appears that its periods of greatest embarrassment have always been co-existent with a great excess in its imports; and this effect has been so regular that it is impossible to look upon it as a casual coincidence merely. We think, however, that there are many transactions besides those shewn in the custom-house tables of exports and imports which affect the trading prosperity of nations, and of which it is impossible to take any proper account. Such, for instance, is the money brought into and transferred from a country in the shape of private fortune, of which no proper estimate can be formed, but we apprehend that its effect must be considerable. After all, however, we profess we do not thoroughly comprehend why an excess of imports, under all circumstances, can be viewed as indicative of profitable trade. A merchant, when he orders a cargo of foreign goods, naturally expects to dispose of them at a higher rate than what he pays for them; but then we well know that he is not always so fortunate as to do so, and in this event the transaction must be a losing one on all hands. Such, we fear, has been the character of many of our late colonial transactions—or rather, speculations—and we have lately and do still feel their bitter consequences. In conclusion, we may state that the circumstances which regulate international trade appear to us to be so involved and minute that it is very difficult, if not impossible, to say, in any given time, how far it is profitable or otherwise, or on which side the reversion of profit lies. In a healthy state of commerce, no doubt, all concerned in it are gainers. As to the custom-house tables, we merely look upon them as supplying data by which to calculate the amount of national commerce and trade, but as by

no means indicating—at least, not always—the individual or public gain or loss resulting from that traffic.

LOCAL NEWS.

Colonial Banks.—General Abstracts of the average amount of the liabilities and assets of the Banking Companies, from the 1st of January to the 31st of March, 1842, have been published in the *Government Gazette*, from which we extract the following particulars for the information of the public.

Bank of New South Wales.—Liabilities, £247,991. Coin, £84,007. Total Assets, £458,000. Rate per annum of last dividend, £14 per cent.

Bank of Australia.—Total Liabilities, £131,024. Coin, £21,623. Total Assets, £367,376. Rate per annum of last dividend, £12 per cent.

Commercial Bank.—Total Liabilities, £245,571. Coin, £82,861. Total Assets, £508,955. Rate per annum of last dividend, £13 per cent.

Bank of Australasia.—Total Liabilities, £334,060. Coin, £123,935. Total Assets, £763,802. Rate per annum of last dividend, £8 per cent.

Union Bank of Australia.—Total Liabilities, £218,890. Coin, £138,026. Total Assets, £594,354. Rate per annum of last dividend, £10 per cent.

Bank of Sydney.—Total Liabilities, £46,560. Coin, £19,728. Total Assets, £205,698. Rate per annum of last dividend, £11 per cent.

Port Phillip Bank.—Total Liabilities, £17,424. Coin, £4,463. Total Assets, £70,967. Rate per annum of last dividend, £10 per cent.

For the sake of simplicity we have given the above statement in round numbers. It appears that the total paid up banking capital of the colony amounts to £2,040,751, of which £474,645 consist of Coin, and that the total Liabilities of the various banks amount to £1,241,523. The total of Assets being £2,969,215. The first thing suggested by a consideration of the above abstract is the thriving condition of the Banks, as evinced by the high rate of interest realized by the shareholders, and which contrasts so favourably with the profits yielded by similar institutions in Great Britain. Our principal object in publishing the above epitome of the results of Colonial Banking within the period specified, is to draw the attention of capitalists in the mother country to the lucrative investments which this colony affords, and which we are surprised they have not availed themselves of to a far greater extent than they have hitherto done.

Impounding.—The following table of rates to be charged for the trespass of cattle and sustenance thereof for the district of Maitland has been published:—For every horse, mare, gelding, colt, filly, ass, trespassing in open pasture or other unenclosed land, 6d.; for the same animals trespassing in any paddock of grass enclosed by a good and substantial fence, 2s. 6d.; in any garden or growing crop, &c. 5s.; with an allowance of 1s. daily for each, for sustenance whilst impounded. For trespass of every ram, ewe, sheep, lamb, or goat, in open pasture, one half-penny; for the same trespassing in enclosed paddocks, 3d.; in a garden or any growing crops, 1s.; amount to be charged for sustenance, one half-penny. For every mule, bull, cow, ox, heifer, steer, calf, in open pasture, 6d.; in enclosed paddocks, 2s. 6d.; in gardens or amongst growing crops, 5s.; sustenance while impounded, 4d. per diem. For every pig trespassing in open pasture, 3d.; in enclosed paddocks, 1s.; in gardens, &c., 5s.; amount for daily sustenance, 6d.

Bayoneting a Horse.—At the Police Court on Wednesday last, a private of the 80th regiment was committed to take his trial at the ensuing Quarter Sessions, under the "Malicious Injuries Act," for stabbing a horse belonging to Mr. Marshall, in the thigh, with his bayonet.

Licensing.—It is rumoured that an application backed by strong interest, is about to be made by a certain party, to license a wine and beer house, or a *Tom and Jerry Shop*, vulgarly so called. We sincerely hope that such an application, if made, will not be entertained by the magistrates, the intility of such houses having long ago been fully proved in England, and petitions to Parliament have been pouring in from all directions; such places having been found to be the nurseries of every species of crime at home. In this colony they generally form an excuse for keeping a sly grog shop which becomes the resort of all the idle and vicious, and the fruitful source of crime. We sincerely hope the town will not be visited with such an infliction. The magistrates have hitherto done their duty towards the community, by refusing licenses to parties whom they deem unworthy to hold them, and we trust they will continue to do so, and should the application to which we have alluded be made, no matter by whom supported, we hope they will have the firmness to refuse it, and by so doing receive the approval of all the respectable part of the community.

Levee.—His Excellency the Governor will hold a levee at Government-house on Tuesday the 24th instant, in honor of Her Majesty's birth-day. The invitations to the birth-day ball to be given on the evening of the same day will not extend beyond the county of Cumberland, but cards of invitation will be furnished to any ladies or gentlemen in the habit of visiting at Government-house who may happen to be in Sydney from a greater distance, provided their names (with their addresses in Sydney) be entered in the visitors' book at Government-house at any time previous to the day of the ball.

Remark.—The last *Government Gazette* contains an advertisement dated from Singleton, offering a reward of two pounds for the apprehension of a person named Owen Moriarty, charged with forging and uttering forged orders. We append a description of this individual in order to facilitate his apprehension. "Owen Moriarty, is a pale small sized emaciated man, by trade a tailor, with a broad Irish accent, hair thin on the top of his head, and was well known in the ironed and road gangs of Parramatta."

Race Meeting.—We beg to remind the public that another meeting for the purpose of finally organizing the Maitland Races, will be held at the Rose Inn, on Monday evening next, at seven o'clock.

Municipal Corporations.—The heads of a bill "to incorporate the inhabitants of the town of Sydney" has been published in the *Government Gazette*. This bill, with perhaps a few trifling alterations, will in every probability be passed in the ensuing session of the Legislative Council. The measure is very voluminous, and we can only afford space at present to announce it. After we have had more leisure to examine into its clauses we will notice it more at length. A similar measure has been announced to incorporate the inhabitants of Melbourne, Port Phillip.

The Hawkesbury.—It appears that this river has been in a state of very high flood during the late rains, and extensive inundations have been the consequences, but we are happy to state that, with the exception of one man, who was swept away while endeavouring to force his way across a bridge, no other lives have been lost. The loss of property, however, has been considerable. The greatest damage has been sustained by the maize, whole fields of which were laid under water, and several of them with the grain lying cut and collected into heaps, which probably have been carried away by the current. The bridges, too, we are sorry to say, have been swept away on the principal roads. The waters rose about forty feet above their usual level.

Wool Ships.—The recent disaster which happened to the *Lady Raffles* in the harbour of Port Jackson, and the burning of several other vessels from this colony at sea, from the ignition of wool stowed into the hold in a damp state, has awakened the public attention to the necessity of providing proper means for securing themselves for the future from all danger of this kind. All are agreed that this can best be done by the appointment, by the government, of an officer whose duty will consist in examining all wool previous to its shipment, and rejecting those bales that are either calculated to cause ignition or are otherwise in an unfit condition to be exported. The public have been justly alarmed at the frequency of these conflagrations, and unless some preventive be adopted in the manner proposed, the faith of passengers in the safety of wool ships will very much decline. Besides the loss of life involved by the present random and reckless mode of shipping wool without any regard to its safe condition, the commercial interests of the colony also suffer grievously from the practice, because of the inferiority which wool shipped in an improper state presents in the British markets. Seeing that it is so easy to provide a remedy for the evil, we hope no further delay will be allowed to intervene before it is applied.

The Weather.—Throughout the week the days have been bright and calm, with cool nights—the finest kind of weather for ripening the crop of oranges, which are fast hastening to maturity. Farmers are busy preparing the land for, and sowing wheat, and also harvesting the maize. This grain, we believe, will yield better than was anticipated, and the samples we have seen are very good. The price will likely suffer a slight decline after the harvest is concluded. Kitchen vegetables are everywhere abundant, and the finest green peas of the season are now in the market.

Charge of Fraud.—The police court was occupied the greater part of yesterday (April 29) and the previous day in the investigation of a charge preferred by Mr. Hayes, of the Colonial Storekeeper's department, against Mr. Evans, bookseller and stationer, George-street, of altering certain items in a tender for the supply of stationery for Government service, with intent to defraud the Government. It appeared, by the evidence of Mr. Rogers, the Colonial Storekeeper, and Mr. Hayes, the prosecutor, and several other witnesses, by whom evidence has been given at great

length, that the defendant had sent in a tender for the supply of stationery to the Colonial Government, which was afterwards accepted; some time after this, however, defendant applied to Hayes for a sight of his tender, for the purpose of correcting his own copy of it, which request Mr. Hayes complied with, and lent him the tender for some time. In the meantime, a schedule had been made by Mr. Rogers of the various articles and their prices contained in the tender, and the several items of the tender had also been entered in a book usually kept for that purpose. At a subsequent period the defendant applied to Mr. Hayes for a copy of the tender, stating as a reason for so doing that he had lost his own, and the copy (having been made from the schedule before mentioned) was taken to him by Hayes, to whom he remarked, upon seeing it, that the items were incorrect. Upon hearing this, Mr. Hayes (according to the evidence given by him on the examination) compared the figures in the copy with those in the original tender, and finding they were really different in amount, he altered those in the schedule and book to correspond. Subsequently, however, it was ascertained that many of the items in the tender presented the appearance of having been altered since the time of its acceptance, and a suspicion having arisen that it might have been done by Mr. Evans while he had the tender in his possession, the above proceedings were entered against him. The items alleged to have been altered were numerous, but none of the witnesses could swear positively as to their original amount, with the exception only of one of those figures, viz., an item of demy groat books, which Mr. Rogers swore positively had been altered from 12s. to £1 12s., by the insertion of the figure 1 before the shillings. It was admitted, however, that the tender in question had been placed in a drawer in the Colonial Storekeeper's office, in such a situation that it was possible for any person to have made an alteration in its figures if desirous of doing so. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. G. C. Turner, and the defence by Mr. Nichols, but the minutes of the investigation are of so voluminous a nature that we are precluded from publishing them. The defendant was committed for trial, but was admitted to find bail for his appearance, himself to be bound in the sum of £500, and two sureties of £250 each.—*Free Press.*

RURAL INTELLIGENCE.

Date and Fig Tree.—When reared from the stone, date palms do not bear before their fifteenth year; but in their sixth year, when reared from slips. Twenty-three varieties are at present known, some of whose fruit (such as that of the red date of Lower Egypt) can be used only when ripe from the tree as it rots, instead of dries, after this; while the fruit of most of the others can be dried and kept for after use, by allowing this process to take place upon the tree, before the gathering. The yearly average produce of the fruit-crop amounts to two hundred and fifty lbs. per tree: and the bunches are so large, as to require supporting, by means of strings made from the leaf-stems attached to the butts of these stems. They are planted at about fourteen feet asunder, and hence their arer crop per acre is twenty-five times greater than that of wheat, while the ground between is at the same time available for the cultivation of all kinds of kitchen vegetables, each seeming to favour the growth of the other, when properly irrigated and manured (as exemplified at Alexandria), the dates favouring the vegetables by their shade, and the working, manuring, and irrigation equally favouring the date. Dried dates form a medium between bread-corn and the dried saccharine fruits, such as figs and raisins uniting the nutritious with the agreeable qualities of both, and hence the Arabs naturally call "date-flour" the powder of dates dried and ground in a mortar, in which state it keeps for years, and is consequently almost as essential in the traversing of the deserts; not only from its great nutritiousness and portability, but from its simply requiring an admixture of water to be fit for use. In such estimation, indeed, is the date tree held among the Arabs, that they consider a country unfit to live in where dates do not grow. The date often reaches the height of sixty feet—its wood, from the straightness, lightness, toughness, and durability, is much prized in house-building—its juice is extracted by tapping, and known as a pleasant drink by the name of palm-wine—its fruit is a favourite food both with man and beast, and sugar, to a great extent is extracted from it in India; the fruit stones also furnish sustenance to animals, while the leaves (when soaked) are applied to the manufacture of hats, baskets, &c., and the fibres of the leaf-stems to that of twine or cords. How beneficial the date would not its introduction be in Australia, the year in which bread-corn fails being usually the years in which the date bar is most abundant. The dates in greatest esteem are the Taflet date, long date of Upper Egypt, and the small date of the Oases, or Wadys of the desert, and hence called Wadood date—all of which can be dried for after use. The date grows in every kind of soil, but, like other fruit trees, is most productive in the sandy, the best flavoured dates being those grown in countries where rain does not fall, and irrigation is consequently their sole support; similarly as we find the hothouse fruits of Europe superior to those grown in the open air, from rain applied to fruit, during its growth injuring its flavour. Hence it is observed, in England, that the fruits of dry years are finer flavoured than those of wet years. In the date the male and female flowers grow on separate trees, the former male trees must be planted at intervals among the females, in order to insure their fecundity. Fig trees also will serve many useful purposes by their more extensive propagation in the colony. They flourish in stony grounds, cliffs of rocks being their favourite resorts; their roots ramify; extensively in all directions, and little moisture being required to insure a crop, which is in general most abundant. When dried they form a healthy and nutritious article of food, much relished in the East. The fig tree has separate male and female flowers, and hence it is a common practice throughout the Mediterranean to hang the fruit of the wild fig (which ripens a month before the bloom of the others burst) among those blooms, which attracting flies, assist in impregnating the female flower, from the flies carrying the pollen of the male to

it, in their flight from bloom to bloom. Don't the productiveness of olive, melon, pumpkin, and other similar plants, with separate male and female flowers might be benefited by similar means; failures of crops from them frequently ensuing from no other apparent cause than of impregnation.—*Cunningham's Hints to Italian Emigrants.*

POLICE.

EAST MAITLAND, TUESDAY MAY

Before E. D. Day, Esq. P. M.

James Thomson was charged on the information of the chief constable with being drunk, and while in that state riding furiously in the streets of Maitland, endangering not only his own life but the safety of the public. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge of being drunk, and his furious and headstrong career while on horseback was proved by the evidence of the chief constable. Fined forty shillings or fourteen days imprisonment.

Mary Massie, the holder of a ticket-of-leave, was placed at the bar on a charge of drunkenness. From the evidence of Mr. Wood it appeared, that the prisoner was frequently found in a similar beastly condition, and that moreover she possessed no visible means of obtaining a livelihood. Under these circumstances the bench intimated to the prisoner that her ticket-of-leave would be taken from her.

William Laven'er, an aged person of a very old appearance and blind of one eye, and whose dress partook of the fashion of Charles the 1st, which the pencil of Vanduyke has rendered immortal, was brought up charged with vagrant courses and exercising the forbidden calling of a beggar, by going about the town and country exhibiting a parchment document for the purpose of exciting charity. In this document the prisoner represented himself to be the son of a Lieutenant of the 20th regiment, who was killed on board the *Victory* at the battle of Trafalgar. The prisoner, probably to excite compassion, or to get with greater ease out of the scrape feigned deafness, but the infirmity was evidently assumed since he made some comments on the evidence of a witness which shewed that he must have heard and understood his statement, and further, that on being first questioned by the constable he answered him readily enough. It further appeared that he had been practising an extended stem of imposition. He was ordered to Newcastle Goal for three months.

Elizabeth Lyons, a prisoner of the crown, was brought up on a charge of being grossly insolent and conducting herself with great impropriety towards her mistress. Mrs. Kin amill stated, that having gone down to Newcastle to receive the prisoner, and hearing that she was a very violent and disorderly woman, she ordered her to be taken to the steamer to go forward, to which Lyons replied that she would go into whatever part of the vessel she chose. She accordingly went into the steerage and got herself drunk. On coming from the Greenhills in the coach she never ceased to pour upon the witness the grossest abuse. The prisoner was sentenced to fourteen days imprisonment on bread and water, and at the termination of that period to be returned to Government, Mrs. Kingsmill having declined to receive her.

The case of a man named Crawford, under the Impounding Act, claiming damages for the alleged ill-treatment of a pig by the defendant, his neighbour, upon whose property the animal in question had trespassed, was then gone into, but after a lengthened discussion between the two principals, during which the vocabulary of Her Majesty's English was culled of its choicest epithets by both parties, the complaint was dismissed from want of evidence of the damage sustained.

James Crane, for riding on his dray in the streets of the town, was fined ten shillings.

A person named Graham appeared on summons, to answer to a charge of assaulting W. P. Wall, of West Maitland, on Friday week last. Wall deposed that as he was returning from the race course on the day in question in a gig, the defendant passed him using a disgraceful expression as he did so, which it is unnecessary to repeat. He afterwards rode to the place where he, Wall, was standing, repeatedly using provoking expressions and attempting to ride over him, the horse treading on his toes.

The Reverend Mr. Innes stated, that on Friday week last he heard a noise outside, and on looking out he saw a man on horseback standing with Wall, and making use of provoking language towards him he also saw him raise a stick and shake it in Wall's face, at which Wall shrunk back as if afraid.

The bench found the assault proved, and fined the defendant 25.

Edward Doyle stated, that he apprehended personal violence from a person named Marshall, and therefore craved that he might be bound over to keep the peace towards him. Doyle said that on Thursday last he had gone to Anville Creek to distract in the house of a man named Watson, for rent; Marshall then left but afterwards returned on horseback and threatened to strike the complainant, telling him that he would murder him if he had him in the bush. Doyle further stated that he apprehended personal violence from the defendant. Marshall was ultimately bound over to keep the peace towards the complainant in his own recognizance of £20.

John Parker, of Mullybree, on the information of the chief constable, was charged with a breach of the first section of the Licensing Act. The defendant did not appear.

The service of a copy of the summons at the defendant's house on Friday last was proved by constable Fry.

Several witnesses were called in support of the information, who evidence we do not consider it necessary to give in detail. They all swore to having purchased spirits from the defendant on the day libelled, viz., 21st April.

The court adjudged the defendant to pay a fine of £3, or to undergo a period of six months imprisonment.

This is the person, our readers will recollect, at whose house Coombes and his wife were drinking and procreating progeny in the evening of the accident, which resulted in the death of Mrs. Coombes.

William Tyrrell and John Taylor, holders of tickets-of-leave, who had been taken in a custody on a charge of prevarication while giving evidence before the inquest which sat on the body of Mary Coombes, were then placed at the bar.

Several witnesses were examined to prove the charge, and amongst their number the man Coombes, but either his recollection was very dull, or he felt a repugnance to rehearse all he knew upon the subject, for his evidence went much in the *non mi recordo* style. After a lengthened investigation and re-examinations of several witnesses, the bench found the prisoners guilty, and sentenced them to be worked in irons for the period of twelve months.

Samuel Wilkinson, a convict, lately in the establishment of Mr. Marshall was charged with absconding from his service about four weeks ago, the present being his second similar offence. The prisoner offered no defence, and was sentenced to be worked in irons for a period of twelve months, and on the expiration thereof to be returned to Mr. Marshall.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

NEW ENGLAND RACES.

NEW ENGLAND! land of the brave and the free!
Home of the Aristocracy!
Who have wandered forth, a chivalrous band,

But a gayer day, and a prouder, I ween,
New England! thou hast lately seen:
When the noble sons of a colder clime

To see New England in her prime,
Go visit her in the racing time,
When jackets of blue and jackets of grey

Who the next year will entitled be
To share in that joy or sympathy,
Oh go—and returning you'll nobly swear

With her graceful daughters and valorous sons,
The riders bold, and the lovely ones
Who, with ardent hearts and lovely faces,

But see! Bosoms heave and fair cheeks blush!
Who comes—who comes? With a sudden rush!
His charger is pressing with onward speed,

Oh, ladies! no signs of care were there!
Shouts of merriment rang through the air,
But the hearts were true, and the thoughts were

SYDNEY.

LYNCH, THE MURDERER.—On Friday
the 22d instant, the two culprits, Lynch
and Kleighan, underwent the extreme

guilty of the crime for which he was about
to suffer, and was perfectly reconciled to
die. The love of money, which is the

He next murdered yesterday in the place he
described, about three miles from Ber-
rima, and await a coroner's inquest.

The next series of murders he committed were
the whole family of the Mulligans, con-
sisting of Mulligan, his wife, son, and

Who the next year will entitled be
To share in that joy or sympathy,
Oh go—and returning you'll nobly swear

With her graceful daughters and valorous sons,
The riders bold, and the lovely ones
Who, with ardent hearts and lovely faces,

But see! Bosoms heave and fair cheeks blush!
Who comes—who comes? With a sudden rush!
His charger is pressing with onward speed,

Oh, ladies! no signs of care were there!
Shouts of merriment rang through the air,
But the hearts were true, and the thoughts were

And beat high with hopes for another year.
I'll dismount for a moment, to tell you the
whole!
Then forward! to meet the beloved of my soul,

mate importance to the security of our
Australasian settlements, to the welfare of
our East Indian possessions, and the in-
tegrity of our colonial empire, which has

The political reasons we have to assign
are most cogent. We have all along
regarded the introduction of the French

At Muswellbrook, for trespass in grass pad ock:
one yellow snail horned bullock, branded on off
thigh L-R, on near ribs B, and on shoulder the

At St. Aubin's, Scene, on the 23rd April, 1842:
from the Estate of Ward Stephens, Esq.: one
yellow bullock, down horns, branded off ribs B

At St. Aubin's, Scene, on the 23rd April, 1842:
from the Estate of Ward Stephens, Esq.: one
yellow bullock, down horns, branded off ribs B

At St. Aubin's, Scene, on the 23rd April, 1842:
from the Estate of Ward Stephens, Esq.: one
yellow bullock, down horns, branded off ribs B

At St. Aubin's, Scene, on the 23rd April, 1842:
from the Estate of Ward Stephens, Esq.: one
yellow bullock, down horns, branded off ribs B

At St. Aubin's, Scene, on the 19th April, 1842,
from the estate of W. Dumaresq, Esq.: one
chestnut coloured horse, blaze in forehead, two

hind feet white, with saddle marks, long cropped
tail, about 15 hands high, branded off side under
saddle IB, damages 1s. If the above described

At Singleton, Patrick's Plains, on the 26th
March, 1842: one dark brown cow, off horn
down, branded off rump like X near rump EB, a

At Muswellbrook, for trespass in grass pad ock:
one yellow snail horned bullock, branded on off
thigh L-R, on near ribs B, and on shoulder the

At St. Aubin's, Scene, on the 23rd April, 1842:
from the Estate of Ward Stephens, Esq.: one
yellow bullock, down horns, branded off ribs B

At St. Aubin's, Scene, on the 23rd April, 1842:
from the Estate of Ward Stephens, Esq.: one
yellow bullock, down horns, branded off ribs B

At St. Aubin's, Scene, on the 23rd April, 1842:
from the Estate of Ward Stephens, Esq.: one
yellow bullock, down horns, branded off ribs B

At St. Aubin's, Scene, on the 23rd April, 1842:
from the Estate of Ward Stephens, Esq.: one
yellow bullock, down horns, branded off ribs B

At St. Aubin's, Scene, on the 19th April, 1842,
from the estate of W. Dumaresq, Esq.: one
chestnut coloured horse, blaze in forehead, two

If the above described Cattle are
not released on or before the 21st of May, they
will be sold at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, pur-

RETAIL PRICE CURRENT

Table with columns for goods (Ale, Beer, Butcher's meat, Candles, Coffee, Flour, Grain, etc.) and prices in £ s. d.

TERMS.

SUBSCRIPTION.—Ten shillings per quar-
ter, payable in advance; single number,
one shilling. The quarters terminate

Printed and published by the Proprietor,
THOMAS STROBE, of and at the General
Printing Office, West Maitland, in the