to certain Catholic priests. Apart from | no means indicating-at least, not always | all religious feelings, we are convinced that the doctrines and practice of the resulting from that traffic. 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 solu-

tions 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 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,

#### LCCAL 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, £458,060. 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 divi- of the town of Sydney" has been pubdend, £11 per cent.

Port Philip Bank .- Total Liabilities, £17,424. Coin, £4,463. Total Assets, £70,967. Rate per annum of last dividend, in the ensuing session of the Legislative £10 per cent.

given the above statement in round numbers. It appears that the total paid up leisure to examine into its clauses we will banking capital of the colony amounts to notice it more at length. A similar mea-£2,040,751, of which £474,645 consist sure has been announced to incorporate of Coin, and that the total Liabilities of the inhabitants of Melbourne, Port Phillip. 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 with the profits yielded by similar instituthe 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

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 uninclosed 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, lamb, or goat, in open pasture, one halfpenny; 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, buil, 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 inclosed paddocks, 1s.; in gardens, &c., 5s.; amount for daily sustenance, 6d.

Bayoneting a Horse.—At the Police 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 having long ago been fully proved in 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 we merely look upon them as supplying it, and by so doing receive the approval the Colonial Storekeeper, and Mr. Hayes, national commerce and trade, but as by nity.

the individual or public gain or loss will hold a levee at Govornment-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.

Reward .- 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 lished in the Government Gazette. This bil!, with perhaps a few trifling alterations, will in every probability be passed Council. The measure is very voluminous, For the sake of simplicity we have and we can only afford space at present to announce it. After we have had more

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, high rate of interest realized by the share- but we are happy to state that, with the holders, and which contrasts so favourably exception of one man, who was swept away while endeavouring to force his horse across tions in Great Britain. Our principal a bridge, no other lives have been lost. The object in publishing the above epitome of loss of property, however, has been conthe results of Colonial Banking within siderable. 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 they have not availed themselves of to a been carried away by the current. The far greater extent than they have hitherto | bridges, too, we are sorry to say, have been swept away on the principal roads. The waters rose about forty teet 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 slowed into the hold in a damp state, has awakened the public attention to the necessity of providing proper means for 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 Court on Wednesday last, a private of the of the colony also suffer grievously from 80th regiment was committed to take his 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 sincerely hope that such an application, if for ripening the crop of oranges, which made, will not be entertained by the arc fast hastening to maturity. Farmers magistrates, the inutility of such houses are busy preparing the land for, and sowing wheat, and also harvesting the maize. England, and petitions to Parliament have 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 data by which to calculate the amount of of all the respectable part of the commu- the prosecutor, and several other witnesses,

Levee .- His Excellency the Governor length, that the defendant had sent in a ! it, in their flight from bloom to bloom Dou' 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 original amount, with the exception only of one of those figures, viz., an item of demy guard 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 dat: of Lower Egypt) can be n-ed 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 as nder, and hence their aver ge crop per a re is twentyvaluable than the article he has sent out &c. 5s.; with an allowance of 1s. daily danger of this kind. All are agreed that each seeming to favour the growth of the other, and attempting to ride over him, the horse treadfive times greater than that of wheat, while the of the same country to pay for them, whether that article be specie or the For trespass of every ram, ewe, sheep, by the government. of an officer whose vegetables by their shade, and the work ng, manuring. and irrigation between equally favouring the date. Dried dates form a medium between bread-corn and the dried saccharine fruits, such as fige and raisins uniting the nutritious with the agreeable qualities of toth, and hence the Arabs naturally cal "date-flour" the powder of dates dried and ground in a mortar, in which state it keep for years, and is consequently almost an e-sential in the taversing of the deserts; not only from its great nutriciousness and portability, but from its simply requiring an admixture of water to be fit for use. 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 wo d, 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 f od 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 a plied to the manufacture of hats, baskets, &c., and the fibres of the 'eaf-stems to that of twine or cords. H.w beneficial th n would not its introduction be in o Australia, the year in which bread-corn fails being usually the years in which the date har est is most abundant. The dates in greatest esteem are the Tafilet date, long date of Upper Egypt, and the small date of the Oases, or Wadys of the desert, and hence called Wadoon date-all of which can be dried for a ter use. The date grows in every kind of soil, but, like other fuit 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 efore male trees must be planted at intervals among the females, in order to insure their fecundity. Fig trees also will se ve many useful purposes by their more extensive propagation in the colory. They flourish in stony grounds, clefts of rocks being their favourite resorts; their roots ramifyin; 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 nutr tious 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 o hang the fruit of the wild fig (which ripens a month before the boom of the others burst; among those blooms, which attracting flies, assist in impregnaing the female flower, and on the expiration thereof to be returned to by whom evidence has been given at great from the flies carrying the pollen of the male to Mr. Marshall.

the productiveness of olive, melon, pumpkin other similar plants, with arparate male female flowers might be benefited by sin means; failures of crops from them frequ ensuing from no other apparent can e than of impregnation .- Cunning ham's Hints to tralian 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 drun', and while in that state ridi g furiously in the streets of Maitland, endangering not on'y his own life but the safety of the public. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge of being drunk, and his furious and headstrong c reer while on horseback was proved by the evidence of the chief constable. Fined forty shillings or fourteen days imprison-

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 rev rend appearance and blind of one eye, and whose dress partook of the fashion of Charles the I, which the pencil of Vandyke 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 Licute ant of the 20th regiment, who was killed on board the Victory at the battle of Trafalgar The prisoner. witnesses could swear positively as to their probably to excite compassion, or to gt 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 a stem of imposition. He was ordered to Newcastle Goal for three months.

E izabeth Lyons, a prisoner of the crown, was b ought up on a charge of being grossly insolent and conjucting herself with grat im repriety towards her mistress. Mrs. Kin amill stated, that having gone down to Newcastle to receive the prisoner, and hearing that she was a ve y violent and d sorderly woman, she ordered her after they had embarked in the steamer not 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 beas ly drunk. On coming from the Greenhills in the couch she never ceased to pour upon the w these 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 t c 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 dis-missed 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 name I Graham appeared on summons

to answer to a charge of assaulting W. P. Wall, of West Maitlan, 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 afterwar s rode to the place where he, Wall, was standing, repeatedly using provoking expressions

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 laugua e towards him he also saw him raise a stick and shake it in Walls face, at which Wall shrunk back as if afraid.

The ben h found the assault proved, and fined the defendant £5.

Edward Doyle stated, that he apprehended personal violence from a p rson named Marshall, and therefore craved that he might be bound over to keep the peace towards him. Doyle said that on Thu sday last he had gone to Anvill Creek to distrain in the house of a man named Watson, for rent; Marshall th n left but afterwards returned on horseback and th eatened 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 vi lence from the defendan'. Marshall was ultimately bound over to keep the peace towards the complainant in his own recognizance of  $\pm 20$ .

John Parker, of Mulberry Creek, 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 defendants's house on Friday last was proved by

constable Fry.
Seve al witnesses were called in support of the information, who e evidence we do not consider it nece sary 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 This is the person, our renders will recollect, at

whose house Coombes and his wife were drinking and procured grog 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 be n taken in o 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 witnesse-, he bench found the priso ere guilty, and sentenced them to be worked in irons for the period of twel e months.

Samuel Wilkinson, a convict, lately in the establishment of Mr. Marshall was charged wit a absconding from his service about four weeks ago, the present being his second similar offence. The prisoner offered no defen e, and was sentenced to

#### CRIGINAL POETRY.

NEW ENGLAND RACES.

New England! land of the brave and the free! Home of the Aristocracy! Who have wandered forth, a ch sen b nil, To fair Australia's distant land-Who have left the halls of light and love, Afar in the lonely bush to ro e, With labouring hands and spirits bold, To seek man's earthly idol, gold-A few years since, and thou wert known To thy wild not ve sons alone; But now, in thy forests and plains are found The signs of life—and the busy sound settler's ax. thy tall trees felling As he builds his humble bark hut dwelling-The watch-dog's bark-the cheering fire, By the camp where the wearied ones retire. When hobbled their horses, and boiling their tea They are careless and merry as Squatters can be

But a gayer day, and a prouder, I ween, New England! thou hast lately seen: When the noble sons of a colder clime Revived the sports of the olden time-When the sounds of mirth and revelry And the spirit of ancient chivalry, Rang through thy forests (of yore so still),
The ec'oes resounding from valley and hill,
And brought to the minds of the exiled band The meetings of old in their father-land. The sun shone bright—the course was gay-Beauty was there in her best array-Hearts beat fast, with high hopes dancing-Keen wit flashe, and soft eyes glancing-When, to the post so gaily prancing, The riders and steeds were seen advancing-Crowds were assembled that joyous day, And motley groups all bent their way To see them off from the starting-place: For it was the first New England Race! To see New England in her prime, Go visit her in the racing time, When jackets of blue and jackets of grey Shine in the light of the gladsome day,
When hearts are rejoiced with rum and wine,
And the fatted sheep and the lowing kine Are forgotten for spor s of a nobler line, When tandems and unicorns crowd the course, And each rider sits boldly his noble horse, When bets run high and the red cups flowing, And with joy and hope each face is glowing: Oh go! and forget not the ensuing year; And, though long the time till then will appear Go-but go not alone the while; Go-bask in beauty's enlivening smile, For many a fair one will then, I ween, Lend a fresh grace to that festive scene. For many a heart with care was oppress'd, Many a sigh heaved from anxious breast, On the Hunter's bank and on Sydney shore, Whence the zephyrs their thoughts to New England bore, Who the next year will entitled be

No scene can with New England's course compare,
With her graceful daughters and valorous sone,
The riders bold, and the lovely ones Who, with ard nt hearts and lovely faces, Assemble to witness New England Races! There's a gathering of ladies at Newcastle post, To know who has won and who has lost! The maidens, so famed in Australia's story For the beauty in which he settlers glory, Are there, to demand if each hero's name Will hereafte: be linked with racing fame; With eager eyes they the papers scan To learn who has been the "w nning man"-Not "winning in manners: for well they kn w There are none on the Hunter, above or below, Who in winning hear's can rival the fame Which waits the New England settler's name-Who with gentle words and by manly deeds. By "brilliant balls ' and by " glorious feeds" Have gained the approval of fathers and mothers Admired and sought for by cousins and brothers

To share in that joy or sympathy; Oh go-and returning you li soothly swear

ling eyes
And soul-beaming smiles were the longed-for

prize. But see! Bosoms heave and fair cheeks blush! Who comes-who comes? With a sudden rush His charger is pressing with onward speed, The rider is urging his panting steed! Oh! who is the man, with eye so blue-And his cheek assumes a ch ngeful hue As he nears the lovely expertant group? And now, with a bend and a graceful stoop, He waves his hat, he raises his hand-He brings them news of the favour'd land.

Did he ride? did he fall? Did he win? did he lose? Oh, what were his colours? Oh, tell us the news! Was it fine? was it wet? Did he leap? did he bet? Did he swear-did he pout When his horse was thrown out? Did he fret-did he grin When his friend's horse came in? Did he smile-did he frown When his rival was thrown? Was his countenance pale? Did his courage ne'er fail? Was his laugh very forced When he paid all he lost?

Or did he control the grief of his soul? Oh, tell us the whole—Oh, tell us the whole!
Did he flirt? did he laugh? Did he think of me there? Did you see on his brow any traces of care? In the hour of triumph, oh, say! did he sigh, And gaze around with a va ant eye, In the vain search for sympathy?

Then turn away with a withering smile, Thinking of one far away, the while He joined in the noisy revelry?" "Ob, ladies! no signs of care were there! Shouts of merriment rang through the air, But the hearts were true, and the thoughts were

And heat high wi h hopes for another year. I'll dismount for a moment, to tell you the whole:

Then forward! to meet the beloved of my soul, To solace her cares by affectionate greeting, And tell her a tale of our first hace Meeting When we all looked with joy to the next bright

When our brides on the course may with us appear, When we'll sing, and we'll dance, and of grief wear no traces. And invite all the world to New England Races."

A SQUATTER.

# SYDNEY.

LYNCH, THE MURDERER. - On Friday the 22d instant, the two culprits, Lynch and Kleighran, underwent the extreme penalty of the law, at the back of the new gaol, on a temporary gallows erected for that purpose. They were attended by the

guilty of the crime for which he was about to suffer, and was perfectly reconciled to die. The love of money, which is the correct of all only brought this man to a taggity of our colonial applies which has root of all evil, brought this man to a tegrity of our colonial empire, which has shameful and ignominious death. He lost never yet obtained that share of public pursuant to Act of Council. 9s. 6d. about thirty pounds gambling with a fellow shepherd, for which he waylaid and murdered him. Lynch also said he was guilty of the crime for which he was about to suffer, and, as far as external appearances went, was penitent. One shudders in endeavouring to give a brief description of the frightful career of this whoesale dealer in human blood. He has made an open confession to the Police Magistrate of ten murders—namely, a man named Smith, who was in the employ of The political reasons we have to assign Mr. Barton, of Oldbury, near this place, and for which he stood his trial about six years ago, and was acquitted. The next he murdered were a man and a black boy deplored, and the formation of a colony on Razorback, who were going down to Sydney in charge of a dray belonging to Mr. Cowper; when he had murdered them he took charge of the dray on to Sydney, and on going into Campbelltown | the coasts of Labrador, amidst the forests he was overtaken by Mr. Cowper, who of America, among the islands of the west, enquired about his men, when Lynch said or on the shores of the East Indies, the his bullock driver had broken his leg, and the black boy went with him to the has invariably been the origin of wars, hospital at Parramatta; Mr. Cowper then which on more than one occasion have asked him if he knew where to take the caused the expenditure of millions of property, and Lynch replied he did; he then took it into Sydney and disposed of And if we intend to obviate the recurrence it himself, and returned with the team. of similar calamities, to maintain the pre-He next murdered two persons of the servation of peace, and to secure our name of Fraser, father and son, who were Australasian and Indian territories from in the employ of Mr. Bawtree; their bo- foreign aggression, we must by all means dies were found yesterday in the place he forestal the attempts of our restless, endescribed, about three miles from Ber- terprising, ambitious and rancourous Galrima, and await a coroner's inquest. The lican neighbours to establish and extend next series of murders he committed were the whole family of the Mulligans, consisting of Mulligan, his wife, son, and jects of the modern politicians of France, daughter. He murdered them in the is the settlement and no doubt the ultimate following manner:—As young Mulligan went out for some wood with Lynch, the taining a naval and military station, and latter took the opportunity of murdering him by striking him a mortal blow with a tomahawk on the head, after which he covered him with some bushes and returned into the house. The Mulligans suspec ing from the conduct of Lynch that something was not right, made some efforts to discover his intentions; after which Mrs. Mulligan went out of the house to seek her son; she was followed in a few minutes by Mulligan, with a gun in his hand, which he was going to discharge as a direction for young Mulligan to return to his family; at this moment Lynch remarked that it would be very rash to fire off the piece, as it would bring down the police upon them; Mulligan said that he had spoken wisely, and put down the gun. Mulligan then went a short distance from the house to meet his wife, when Lynch struck him a deadly blow on the head with the same weapon with which he had just on and meeting with Mrs. Mulligan, the shouted out "the police are coming," And the hearts of the fair ones, whose spark- Lynch exclaimed "Ah!" and turning

murdered his son. Lynch afterwards went harbour, where, in case of war, her navy about struck her also a deadly blow. He expediency of occupying several well shelthen returned to the house where Mulligan's | tered points along the coast of Madagascar, daughter (a girl about fourteen years of which have been already explored by age) was. She was standing at the fireplace with a carving-knife in her hand; he told her to lay down the knife, and he would allow her ten minutes to say her prayers; she laid the knife down, when he immediately seized her, and, having first violated her person, then murdered her. After this he collected the bodies, made a large fire, and consumed them, then buried their remains. He said he exulted in the large fire he had made about them, and was much pleased with the peculiar brilliancy with which it burned. He immediately put himself in possession of all Mulligan's property, and had every thing branded and marked in his own name. His next and last murder was that of Kearns Landregan, at a place called Ironstone Bridge, for which he has

paid the penalty of his life.

Commercial Bank.—The following is a general abstract showing the average amount of the liabilities and assets of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, taken from the several weekly statements during the quarter ending 31st of March last: Liabilities: Notes in circulation not bearing interest, £52,482 3s. 102-13d. Bills in circulation not bearing interest, £8452 18s. 2 6-13d. Balances due to other banks, £126 8s. 11 1-12d. Deposits bearing interest, £189,509 10s. 5 10-13d. Total amount of liabilities, £245,571 1s. 6 6-13.—Assets: Coin, £82,861 11s. 7 6-13d. Landed property, £3,276 12s 6d. Notes and Bills of other Banks, £2,528 11s. 5 7-13d. Balances due from other Banks, £19,443 8s. 6 10-13d. Amoun of all debts due to the Bank, except the Notes, &c., of other Banks, £400,845 11s. 9 11-13d. Amount of capital stock paid up at the close of the quarter. £242,090. Rate of the last dividend declared to the shareholders, 13 per cent. Amount of the last dividend declared. £15,631 2s. 11d. Amount of the reserved profits at the time of declaring such dividend, £10,452 15s. 10d.

## EXTRACTS

AUSTRALASIA AND INDIA IN-TERESTED IN THE COLONIZA. TION OF MADAGASCAR.

consideration to which it is entitled—we mean, the colonization of the magnificent island of Madagascar, justly denominated by Mr. Montgomery Martin, the Great

Britain of the African continent. In invoking the attention of the empire to this momentous topic, we shall arrange our observations under the divisions of political, commercial, and philanthropic reasons for referring to the colonization of Madagascar.

are most cogent. We have all along regarded the introduction of the French into Australasia as an event deeply to be at New Zealand we have repeatedly declared to be ominous of disaster, confusion, and probably war. The history of all our colonization proves that, whether on collision of French and English settlers money and the loss of thousands of lives.

their influence to the Indian and Southern Oceans. But one of the favourite proseizure of Madagascar as the means of obforming the nucleus of an agency to constitute a counterpoise to the preponderating power of Great Britain in Australia and India. A few months ago the Journal des Debats openly avowed this object. "The events," says the Debats, " which

occurred in the East, within the last year, indicate the value which England sets on the new road to India across Egypt. This lesson should not be lost to us. Our political, much more than our commercial interests, require that our flag should permanently wave in the Red Sea. It is the interest of every European nation, as well as our own, that Egypt should remain free and accessible to all, and so important a one black cow, branded like F, white hind feet, top of ear of one black cow, branded ID over 6 on hip, illegion geographical situation as Suez should be the | brand on shoulder; one dark brown cock horn common domain of all commercial nations, and not fall under the monopoly of a single power." The Journal then complains, that "Since the capture of the Mauritius by

the English, France has not had a single could seek refuge or refit, in the entire Indian Ocean, from Cape Horn to the Cape of Good Hope; and suggests the Rear-Admiral de Hell, the Governor of Bourbon." Upon this subject it has been well observed by an enlightened and patriotic individual who has devoted considerable attention to the subject .- "The affairs of Madagascar now assume a character of great national and political importance, that ought not to be disregarded by your Majesty's confidential advisers. Every kingdom is bound to do the best it can for its own national interests; and it was not to be supposed, that the attention excited in Europe by our steam navigation from Bombay to Suez, by the Red Sea. would be monopolized without some efforts on the part of other commercial countries. The designs of Napoleon on our East India possessions, previous to the battle of the Nile and St. Jean d'Acre, are not forgotten in Paris; and it becomes judicious for penetrating statesmen to learn from past events, and to anticipate the future. France having lost the Mauritius, and being confined to the Isle of Bourbon, still knows how to place a due value on what her public writers properly define "The markets of Asia, the Indian Archipalago, and the Eastern Coast of Africa." These places relate to her commercial projects; but when France, in the antic pation of any future war, justly complains that she has not a single refuge harbour for her navy to refit, "in the entire Indian Ocean, from Cape Horn to the Cape of Good Hope," it is high time for England to look seriously into the subject, and consider where the eyes of our rival

for her commerce and navy, accommodation and security. This, then, is the first department of our observation. When in our next number we refer to the commercial reasons by which the object is supported, we think that there are few of our reader who will not coincide with us in opinion.

neighbour are most naturally fixed; and

its importance increases to an indescribable

control of France) is announced in Paris

### IMPOUNDING NOTICES.

At St. Aubin's, Scone, on the 19th April, 1842, penitent, acknowledging that he was There is one subject of incalculable ulti-

he will be sold at 12 o'clock at noon of that day,

At Singleton, Patrick's Plains, on the 26th March, 1842;—one dark brown cow, off born down branded off rump like X near rump EB, a dark r. d bull calf by her side, unbranded damag s dark r. d bull calf by her side, unbranded damag s 5s.; one red poley cow. white belly, branded near ribs WH L, off ribs WH, off rump 4, damages 2s. 6d.; one light strawber y cow, snail horns, branded off rump ARA conjoined, off ribs like R F, near rump RK, a brand on mear ribs not legible, off ear cropped, and strawberry male calf by her side unbranded, damages 5s.; one poley spotted cow, branded off rump WT over CC, damages 2s. 6d; one red and whi e spot ed steer, branded off rump like anchor. damages 2s. 6d branded off rump like anchor, damages 2s. 6d. The above cattle were to be sold on the 22nd Apr l, but owing to the races and inclemency of the weather, no purchasers came forward; they will be sold on the 20th May. Also Impounded will be soid on the 20th May. Also impounded on the 23rd April:—One brin le bullock, branded near ribs C.M., a brand on near rump not legible, top off near ear, damages 6s; one dark brown bullock, branded near rump like O over J, a club brand on near hip, off rump TC, off ear croppel, damag s 1s; one yellow bullock, white back and he by branded off rump ID hand on off shoulder. be ly, branded off rump IP, brand on off shoulder illegible, damages 1s.; one strawberry heifer, not branded damages 1s.; one brindle and white steer, branded near shoulder 25, near ribs MR, near hip O, damages 1s.; one yellow steer, brand on near rump like IW, damages 1s.; one dun female calf, white back and belly, unbranded; one yellow and white male calf, cut in both ears, un-brauded. If the above cattle are not claimed on or before the 20th May, they will be sold agreeably to Act of Council. 17s.

At Muswellbrook, for trespass in grass pad ock : -one yellow snail horned bullock, branded on off thi h -R, on near ribs B, and on shoulder the brand resembles OY, damages 14.; one brown cow, branded on off rump and thigh DB, dama es 2d. one strawberry cow, branded on off rump apparently D-D over &Y, and on near rump WSW, damages 6d.; one red cow, on near rump branded WCW, and on cheek 7, damages 6d. If not claimed and released, they will be sold at the Pound, on the 23rd of May next, at noon, pur suant to Act of Council. 11s.

At Marrurundi, Page's hiver. April 7, 1842 one yellow and white bollock, both ears slit, I near rump, W near hip; one white and yellow bullock, notch out of near ear, slit in off ear apparently 208 off ribs, CM near ribs; one white sterr, about eight months old, apparently TC of IC foff rump; one red steer calf, near hi d les white, apparently JS or IS near rump; one recow, white stripe on her back, white belly, Rb near hip; one black sided poley heifer, P of rump, o off r bs, 150 near rump, O near hip If the above mentioned cattle are not released or or before the 13th May, they will be sold to defra expenses according to Ac of Council. 11s. 6d. At Jerry's Plains, on the 20th April, 1642 :-One dun poley cow, brandea (R) over W ou th shoulder, brand on ribs indescribable; one re cow, white back and belly, illegible brand, 60 c 69 on shoulder, 146 underneath; one brown pole cow, branded JF on hip, illegible brand underneat damages 7s.; one dark strawberry steer, illegit brand; one red steer, branded JW on his damag s 7s.; one red cow branded PW on rum cow, branded CD on hip, slit in ear; one red a white cow, branded H on shoulder, illegible bran underneath; one brindle bull calf, unbrande one brindle spotted cow, white belly and back, visible brand. If n t released, they will be sold

Monday, the 16th Ma, agreeable to Act

Council. 13s. 6d. At St. Aubin's Scone, on the 23rd April, 18from the Estate of Ward Stephens, Esq:yellow bullock, down horns, b anded off ribs or BY, brand on near rump, not legible; one and white s otted steer, branded off rump ISMS, near rump not legible; one black branded on rump milking side T ; one brir cow, branded on milking side TW over 325 thigh a R conjoined: one yellow bullock, brant off rump P, near rump 127 over 9; one yell and white spotted cow, branded near ribs SI, rump J-1, off shoulder like [1]; one red bullo white belly and rump, branded like WH, near the like to the like to be belly and rump. shoulder, but not plain; one black cow, bran off ribs like P, near rump A, near shoulder one brown steer white back, branded off ru JC over R, near ries 4 over J A; one white bull branded near rump CD over 8, off rump CD; red bullock, randed near ribs like RP, under bi not legible, off ribs KP; one red poley s branded on both rumps not legible; one b sided cow, white back and belly, b anded on shoulder CHGBC, near rump KA; one b cow, branded off rump star over 89, a bull ca her side; one red bullock b anded off rump off shoulder C; one brindle and white specow, branded on near rump H under and SE, off rump not legible a heifer calf by her side, V over 8 on rump. If the above described cattle are not released on or before the 21st of May, they will be sold according to Act of

Council. 17s 3d. At Paterson, on the 15th of April, 1842:-One red bullock, white on the back and belly, and unbranded, damages 1s. If the above bullock is not released wi hin twenty-one days from the present da e, he wil be sold according to Act of Council. 9s. 3d.

At S. Aubni's, S. sone, from Satur estate.—One

re low sided bullo k, white back and belly, near rump JB conjuner, piece out of near ear. One dack bown bullock, near born broke, near rump WM, near ribs N, tiff rump W over W. One black and white stee, off ribs like 103. One red ccw, white back and belt, near side thigh IC. same side should r IC under TT, on ne k 22, off rump S in circle ov r 5, heifer calf by her side; damages one shilling per head. If the above described cattle are not claimed and released on or before the 14th May, they will be sold at noon of that day, agreeably to Act of Council .- 102.9

At St. Aubin's, Sco e, from the Satur estate.— One relisteer, brander near thigh JRP, near rump R. One yellow poley bullock, branded off ump 1E. off shoulder E. One brown steer, white belly and flank, branded off ribs WP over WF. One manie choured cow, short tai, branded off s de JRP under R. One red cow, whi e back and belly, branded as above. One brindled bullock, off extent, when Madagascar, (once under the born down, branded off ri's 1H, off rump TH, off thigh l ke RC, off shoulder 6, off ear slit. One ye low bullock, branded off ribs MD over D, near as the object of nautical survey, to provide rump apparently RD, near ear slit. One br ndle poley bullock, white back and belly, both ears marked, brand off rump not legible. One brown steer, white belly, branded near thish JRP under One black steer, white belly, branded as above. One yellow poley steer, whi e back and

belly, branded as above. One white bullock, black spo's, branded both rumps ike JM. One black bullock, branded off rump MMI. One yellow h ifer, short horns, branded off thigh JRP. One y. I'ow steer, branded as above. One black steer, branded as above. One yellow poley steer branded on rump milking side apparently HW One red cow, white back and belly, branded ED

RETAIL PRICE CURRENT

| REIAM PRION COMMENT   |
|---|
| Ale—  |
| Beer—       Hunter Brewery, hogshead       2       5       0         Bread, loaf of 4 lbs.       0       0       9         Butter, fresh, lb.       0       2       0         Bricks, 1000       1       5       0         Hooring, 8 in. sq., doz.       0       3       0 |
| Butcher's meat—  Becf, lb   |
| Cheese 0 0 10 Candles— Mould, lb 0 0 10   |
| Dip   |
| Flour— First quality, 100 lbs 1 1 0 Second 0 18 0 Bran, 100 lbs 0 6 0   |
| Firewood, load 0 5 0  |
| Maize 0 5 6   |
| Hay, ton£6 to 8 0 0 Hops, lb  |
| Lime, bushel 0 1 6  Milk, gallon 0 1 4  |
| Colonial, hogshead 0 15 0 English, dozen 2d. to 0 0 3   |
| Salt, cwt   |
| Brandy, galion  |
| Stock— Bullocks, fat£6 to 7 0 0  "working£5 to 10 0 0   |
| Cows, milch £3 10s. to 5 0 0 Sheep, ewes 10s. to 0 15 0  "wethers 10s. to 0 12 0  |
| Horses  |
| w, Geese  |
| Loaf  |
| on Timber- Of Cedar, cut, foot  |
| one   Joists  |
| Onions, lb  |
| Wines— low Port, dozen 2 2 0 Sherry 1 15 0  |
| Claret 3 10 0 Champagne 3 15 0  |
| lock House Rent— one Cottage of two rooms, per rand week  |
| Cottage of four rooms, brick 0 12 0 near six " 0 15 0 House 2 0 0 Small farms in the immediate vicinity of  |
| the town may be obtained on lease at an annual rental of about 40s. per acre.   |

# TERMS.

Subscription—Ten shillings per quarter, payable in advance; single number, one shilling. The quarters terminate the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December, respectively. Subscribers who are not resident in Maitland are required to pay six months' subscription in advance, or give reference to a respectable agent in town.

ADVERTISEMENTS-For eight lines, and under, three shillings and sixpence, and one penny for every additional line, for each insertion. The number of insertions must be legibly written on each advertisement, or it will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. Advertisements cannot be received later than twelve o'clock on Friday morning: and orders to withdraw advertisements must be sent to the office before four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, or they cannot be attended to. No verbal communication respecting the insertion, withdrawal, or alteration of advertisements, will be attended to. Advertisements from non-subscribers must be paid for previous to insertion.

All letters must be post-paid.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, THOMAS STRODE, of and at the General Printing Office, West Maitland, in the District of Maitland, County of Northumberland, and Colony of New South Wales. -SATURDAY, May 7, 1842.