likely to suffer by the proposed arrangesire to accommodate the public and to relieve them from the present excessive rate of interest-but that they could not were further shown that the Anglo-Colonial Banks did not participate in this de- contained in the following words :-sire to relieve the public, and absolutely diate effect. The public could not reafix the blame in the right quarter. But

pose nothing by their proposed arrangeas high as ever; when all this is states to the public, with what degree of assurance shall it be alleged that the English Banks are to blame, because the Colonial establishments now refuse to carry their these profits, how is it that the Colonial Banks fail to carry that measure into effect. Banks refuse to acede to the proposition?

at the same time, of very puerile, comthem to the money-making concerns of ordinary life.\*

Turning to the Herald of the 24th September, we find that communications and been addressed respectively to Messrs. HART and MACLAREN, the Inspectors of the Australasian and Union Banks. invitidg them to a conference of for the purpose of discussing the expediency of reducing the present rates of discount, and of discontinuing to allow interest on current accounts." This invitation, it appears, proceeded from

Sydney Bank. Whether Mr. HART re-Mr. J. C. MACLAREN, of the Union Bank, did reply thereto, and, in consequence of 22nd September, he [Mr. MACLAREN,] proceeded to sea. addressed a communication to the Editors of the journal in question, enclosing a copy dure, was a further torrent of abuse, in the Herald of 24th Soptember, together with a sort of running commentary upon his letter,-the said commentary being the most disingenuous, and wilfully mis-And not content with all this, the "OFFER" acquitted.

John Roberts and Joseph Coghlin, indicted constructive that can well be conceived. t was made."

It is very true, that the Union Bank, Dur deposits, and to reduce the rate of dis- sentenced him to be imprisoned in Sydney gno count to eight per cent. This is all very true, and it is for this reason that the Anglo-Colonial Banks have been very unceremoniously treated by certain of our contemporaries; who, not content with the destructive effects of leading articles, are even disposed to claim the interference of the legislature on behalf of the Colonial, and against the recusant establishments. and against the recusant establishments.

This, we repeat, is true; but the Herald, it will be noticed, talks of an "OFFER" and this offer before, the jury, under the circumstances, made by the Union Bank; and this offer before the jury and the circumstances, acquitted her, and she was discharged. we will be glad to see in Mr. MACLAREN'S own words.

The public must not lose sight of the nature of the proposition on the part of the Colonial Banks. This proposition, be it borne in mind, is to reduce the rate Before Mr. Justice Stephen .- Fraudulent of discount, but at the same time to discontinue the seven per cent. interest upon deposits. This proposition, in effect, will deprive the public the MANY of the interest upon deposits, for the sake of accommodating the Bank Monopolizers-the FRWat a less rate of discount than before. This proposition—insufferable as it appears on considerable length, and called a number of wit-Exposure—lias nevertheless boon lauded nesses from whose testimony it appeared that, in which he expressed his determination to visit, the skies as a very wonderful thing, and the originators of the propositionand the originators of the proposition—the Colonial Banks—to wite—have been hailed with as many demonstrations of who knew that defendant had certain furniture gratitude, as if they were really about to which was not to be seen in his house when the ecome the saviours of the country. Now with all this pretence about the proceedings of the Colonial Banks-after all this egregious puffing of their alleged liberality been appointed trustees, two days after which they and their willingness to make a sacrifice had their suspicious attil further increased, when and their willingness to make a sacrifice

We al'ude to an article in the Sydney Hera d of the 21st September, in which the conduct of Mr. McLanen, Inspector of the Union Bank, is most unwarrantly attacked, and in which the Anglo-t o onial Banks, or the Inspectors, we do not recollect which, are termed " Amalets"

vid " Amalekites." | Quere-" Leaden !"

tion, because the Angle-Colonial esta- for the public good;—OF COURSE—after blishments decline to take a part in the all this, the "offer" of Mr. MACLAREN procedure. If the Colonial Banks were must, by comparison, be very illiberal inlikely to suffer by the proposed arrange- deed, and hence the just and appropriate such answers as induced them to believe that the ment—if it were shown and argued on strictures thereupon, which we have furniture, as well as the mares and their foals, thoir behalf that they had a great de- quoted, and which adorn and form part had been tone fide sold by him before he got into of the Herald's leader of 24th ultimo.

Whether Mr. MACLAREN'S "offer" is or is not deserving of the censure that has do so WITHOUT A SERIOUS DIMINUTION IN been heaped upon it, let the public deter-THEIR PROFITS—if this argument were mine for themselves. Turning to that put for iberty to amend his schedule by inserting the put forward on their behalf—and if it gentleman's letter to the Congress, of date when in consequence of some dispute avided 14th September-we find the "offer"

"Under these circumstances I trust that my attendance may be dispensed with, more particu-

now to be said, to disabuse the public sonably expect the Colonial Banks to make | mind of the extraordinary misconception so great a sacrifice, and would undoubtedly which has been disseminated, through the Herald's agency, in respect of the conduct when the Colonial Banks, by means of of the Anglo-Colonial Banks. The conof the Anglo-Colonial Banks. The contrast, indeed, between the relative propositions of the English and of the Colonial establishments, cannot sufficiently be enlarged upon, both as equally characteristic and instructive. We find, on the one hand, their advocate, the Herald, are at great trast, indeed, between the relative propoains to assure the public, that they will sitions of the English and of the Colonial mont-that they will experience no larged upon, both as equally characteristic Idiminution in their profits, -that these and instructive. We find, on the one hand, profits will remain the same as be- the Colonial Banks, with a wonderful foro-that their dividends will continue affectation of liberality, engrossing the papers of the day with their proceedingsand after mature deliberation, putting forth the proposition to discount honceforward at eight instead of ten per cent, but aunouncing at the same their determination have cilled with a reasonable hope of defending patriotic propostiion into effect? Upon wast equitable or just ground is it asserted that the English Banks have anything to do in the marter? The question between the Banks and the public, is a more question. Banks and the public, is a more question and the same timer determination to discontinue the seven per cent interest to depositors. We find, on the other hand, the English Banks have anything to do in the marter? The question between the Banks and the public, is a more question between the Banks and the public, is a more question between the Banks and the public, is a more question between the Banks and the public, is a more question between the Banks and the public, is a more question between the Banks and the public, is a more question between the Banks and the public, is a more question between the Banks and the public, is a more question between the Banks and the public, is a more question between the Banks and the public, is a more question between the Banks and the public, is a more question between the Banks and the public of the second meeting it least the public of the second meeting it lea tion of profit and loss. The Banks are very unlikely to propose a new arrangement by which to reduce their profits. If, the proposed measure will not reduce their profits. If, the proposed measure will not reduce their profits. If, the proposed measure will not reduce their profits. If, the proposed measure will not reduce the rate of interest,—and yet upon a fair and then, the proposed measure will not reduce the reduce the rate of interest,—and yet upon a fair and impartial investigation of the case, it apnotwithstanding that the Anglo-Colonial ments which have been so much abused must take the shall answers to the trustees, they and vilified. The Colonial Banks—those for not inserting the property, which was the Having said thus much of the proceed- truly patriotic institutions-will discount ground of the present prosecut ings of the Colonial Banks, and having exposed their inconsistent and insincere conduct—for to be consistent and sincere; they should forthwith carry out their own of a colonial Ranks, and sincere; they should forthwith carry out their own of a colonial Ranks, are rether one of the colonial Ranks, and having at eight per cent, in lieu of ten per cent that he had not the least intention of defrauding his creditors. The jury would also bear in mind that it was entirely through his information, given voluntarily to the trustees, that Zouch's mares they should forthwith carry out their own glo-Colonial Banks—or rather, one of the had been recovered; and although that informathey should forthwith carry out their own proposition, without reference to the Anglo-Colonial Banks positively pledges itself, not merely to reduce the rate of intesting and been regularly called, it was clear which one of them presented to the defendant's Angle-Colonial establishments—we now itself, not increase to require into the conduct of the terest to eight per cent, but to continue from the English bankrupt practice that he had mother for payment, but as Turner had formade the discovery in time to have been allowed warded no letter of advice, payment was relast-named institutions, which has been the seven per cent to depositors as before! made the subject of unwarrantable, but, Nothing can be stronger than this fact. at the same time, of very puerile, comment—presenting nothing in the shape of argument to provoke an encounter, and only deserving to be noticed, because fin additional feet, who Colonial Rapke will. only deserving to be noticed, because [in pursuance of a practice not unusual with the Herald] perverting the language and allusions of Scripture to the occurrences of business, and almost divesting them of business are business. Business, and almost divesting them of business are business and business are business. Business are business and business are business are business and business are business. Business are business are business are business and business are business. Business are business are business are business are business are business. Business are business are business are business are business and business are business are business are business are business. Business are business are business are business are business are business are business and business are business ar

and continue to allow seven per one preferred. discount at eight per cent., and dis-condiscount at eight per cent., and the content of the present trial, it was of the utmost importance to all classes of the community that the matter should be fully and fairly investigated. In his oppular welfare, they will do neither one thing nor the other, although it is admitted by themselves, and by their admitted by the prove by th

before W. M. Manning, Esq., chairman, C. Stirling, Esq., J. P., and a Common Jury.

John Hughes, indicted for stealing, was dis-

upon that gentleman in the Herald of material witness, whom, it was ascertained, had Catherine Sullivan, charged with stealing. was acquitted.

John Faul was found guilty of embezzlement of his answer to the Bank congress. All and sentenced to be imprisoned in H. M. Gaol, that Mr. MacLaren gained by this procedure was a further toront of abuse. in William Preston, convicted of stealing, was centenced to imprisonment and hard la

rons, for two years. Mary Ryan, indicted for larceny, was acquitted. Sheehan was found guilty of stealing a pair of boots, and sentenced to be worked in ons for twelve months.

right trifling," and as "a positive insult to the common-sense of those to whom dicted for embezzling several sums of money, to a large amount, the property of his master, Mr. Dunn, which he had been entrusted to collect It is very true, that the Union Bank, in answer to the invitation of the famous Congress, did positively refuse to accede to the proposed measure, namely, to distinct the proposed measure, namely, the proposed measur continuo the seven per cent. interest on bad company, the Court, in consideration thereof for six calendar months, every fourth week in

solitary confinement.

Mary Miligate was charged with receiving, knowing them then to have been been stolen, cheques, orders, and other property, which were found concealed in her boxes, from the last prisoner Butler, who, being examined, exonerated her from the charge by alleging that at the time he had given her the property to keep for him. he had given her no information as to the means by which he had necome possessed of it. Several

The Court then adjourned. ASSIZE: INTELLIGENCE. BATHURST CIRCUIT COURT,

Tuesday, September 27. solvency.

William Stapl ton, late publican, of Kelso, it the district of Bathurst, was indicted for having the first four counts, but strongly recommending on the 22nd February last, committed sundry acts of fraudulent incolvency, within the meaning of the colonial insolvent Act, to which the defendant put in (through his counsel, Mr. Cheeke) a writen plea of not guilty.
The Solicitor-General addressed the Court, a

November last, the defendant executed a bill of November last, the defendant execused a bill of with the saverest penalty the law allowed, every sale of his property to Mr. Sper, the former being individual convicted before him of fraudulent inventory was being made out, had his suspicions awakened, and enquired about it; but gut no enswer from defendant. Nothing of particular importance took place until Syer and Trees had they made it their business to see the defendant and questioned him respecting a chest of drawers a sofa, a mattress, some pillows, fire-irons, and sundry other articles of furniture, as well as retpecting three mares, one of which he had pur-chased from Major West, and the other two from

x cution of the bill of sale to Syers (who got it in November to scoure himself, he being security for defendant's rent.) To the interrogatories put to the defendant by his trustees, he returned difficulties, and he even gave up the names of the parties (Wills and Beale) who had them. Seve-ral mee ings of the creditors of the insolvent, sub sequently, took piace, but the defendant was no zamined at any of them, nor did he ever apply General consented to a verdict for £15 10s. 61. when, in consequence of some dispute arising between Mills and Beale, the defendant went to

when, in consequence of some dispute arising plaintiffs were Samuel add Issac Alexander, of between Mills and Besle, the defendant went to his trustees and told them that the furniture and Terry, son af Mrs. Rosetta Terry, of Pitt-street, Santan and Mrs. Roset Zouch's mares, still his property, were in posses-sion of Mills, and that West's mure, also his pro-

ever taken place.

After the whole evidence had been gone into-Mr. CHERER addressed the Court in his behalf, and contended that his client had been hardly

the present trial, it was of the utmost importance is their own proposition,—they will suffer instruct as before any individual could legally no diminution in that amount of PROPIT tenume a voluntary in olvent, he must solemnly which they seem determined at all risks to maintain.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

tenome a voluntary in overthe, no must security whose near in plantary such of particulars name benefit of his creditors, and that the list in his schedule is a tull and true list of the same. The offence of fraudulent insolvency also

The offence of fraudulent insolvency also

We note the use in plantary such of particulars name been sheady paid, being included in Turner's settlement, previous to his giving up the superince intendentship.

Mr. William Lamb, clerk to Mr. Terry, we the only witness called for the the Directors of the Bank of New South
Wales—the Bank of Australia—and the COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS. fold degree, viz., ingratitude to those creditors

Alexando s account to Turner, while balancing This Court resumed its sittings at the New who had kindly trusted the insolvent, and ingrathe book; the latter told him that the storas, by ourt House, Woolloomeelloo, on Monday last, titude to the legislature, who had passed such a the carrying of which that carrying of which the tarrying of which the tarrying of which that carrying of which that carrying of which the tarrying of mild measure to relieve insolvent debters from greated, were stores which had been brought up those highly penal sufferings to which, without not only for defendant's men, but also for those of did reply thereto, and, in consequence of John Hughes, indicted for stealing, was disamost unjustifiable and unfounded attack charged in consequence of the absence of a their creditors to subject them; and another all in that mainthousehood in consequence of their creditors. characteristic of the present Insolvent law was, flocks. hints that the present proceeding was a viudictive one, but there was nothing before the Court to warrant such an opinion, and therefore, he was ound to assume, that such was not the case, and he thought that the community at large were deeply indebted to those, whoever they were, had instituted and parried on these proceedings, and, for his part, he tendered them his most ai i Eliza Garton, charged with stealing, was cere thanks for having done their duty. With acquitted. guilt or innocence of the charge was to be determined entirely on the evidence which had been adduced before the Court, and not by any thing the jury had heard of the case elsewhere, or any opinions they might have previously conceived respecting it. His Honer then proceeded to ex-plain the nature of the charge against the defendant, and called the attention of the jury particula ly to the words of the 73rd section, siready quoted, and showed that it was immeteria whether the concealment or alienation of property, with intent to defraud took place, b fore, or after the surrender of the estate. The subsequent contrition of an offender might constitute a valid ground for mitigating the punishment, but never could annul the gnilt of an offence after it had been committed. His Honor was about to read over his notes of the evidence, which were volu ninous, when the Jury intimated that they would not trouble him to do so, but should be happy to hear any instructions he had to give them res-pecting the framing of their verdict in regard to the different counts. On which he told them that they might find on either the first four or the last four, but they could not fiind on all, or, if they were of opinion that part of the property had been concealed, and part of it alienated, they night say so, by stating which was concealed or

> could find the defondant guitty, they must be satisfied that he had concealed or alienated his roparty with intent to defraud his creditors. The jury retired about five minutes and re-turned a vardict finding the defendant guilty on

they had been classed by the Solicitor-General

and concluded by telling them, that before they

him to mercy, on the ground that he had not had either a second or third meeting.

bir. Change, on bedsalf of the defendant, submitted asvaral technical objections in arrest of judgment, which were overraied by the Court.

His Honon than pronounced the sentence of
the Court in a solemn and lengthy address, in bankruptcy, although from the mitigating circum-stances which had been shown in the present case the Court felt disposed to deal kindly with the prisoner. The sentence of the Court was, that he be imprisoned in one of her Majesty's gaols,

The Court then adjourned to the following day. · WEDNESDAY. John Mills, of Kelso, in the district of Batharet was indicted under the 74th section of the Insolvent Act, for receiving the property of Willi

and kept to hard labour, for twelve calendar

Stapleton, an insolvent, with intent to defraud his creditors. The evidence in the former case being applicable

CIVIL BUSINESS .- THURSDAY. Before Mr. Justice Stephen and Assessors. DEFENDED CASES.

M'Kinnon v. Ralston -This was an action on a promissory note, with interest, for \$31.-Verdict for the Plaintiff. £33 11s. 6d. Icely and Rodd v. Booth -This was an action to recover £56, tor money had and received, on account. Verdict for the plaintiff-damages

Dinnelly v. Terry .- In this case, the Solicitor

Alexander and another v. Terry .- Mr.

Cheeke commenced the case by stating that the

Sydney. The action was brought to recover sire to relieve the public, and absolutely refused to act with these patriotic establishments, the blishments, the count of this refusal, on the part of the Anglo-Colonial Banks, as a reason why they had failed to carry their proposition into immediate offect. The public could not read to the said to discounce the said to discounce the said to discounce the said to discounce the said to discount of the count of the said to discount of the said to t received this information from the defendant, which was not, however, communicated until Mr. Sampson, of Mudgee, brother-in I we to Mills and on her falling to appear, he called on the subposas; and gone with the latter and Berla, and given somewhat similar information respecting the farmation, taken on a Judge's order at Sydney, on a liture and West's mare, the trustees immediately set about recovering back the mares and furniture; is several technical objections taken by the Solicitor several technical objections taken by the Solicitor but no satisf c ory proof was ever given of either sent occasion, it appeared that the work and lab re the original purchase being a joint one, or that which constituted the ground of the present action, any such exchange as that just mentioned had been performed during 1840 and 1841, by the plaintiffs in their capacity as carriers between Bathurst and Backimba, one of the defendant's stations in the Wellington district, to which they had, during the years already mentioned. taken about once every month from twenty to thirty hundred weight of stores and supplies for whom had been assigned servants of the defenfor their services til about 1840, at which time the plaintiffs being able to carry on their teams without lifting what they carned in the defendant's employ, they never called for any actilement, till about the time when the firm of Duke and Turner failed, when, previous to the latter turning over the superintendance of Backimba, to Mr Anderson, (his successor), the plaintiffs obtained

> plainties account, that when he called on hers, ferry is order to obtain a settlement for the plainties, she told him that she believed that the Bethurst people intended to rob her, by making up accounts l.k.; that before the Court, and thereremarked, that whatever might be the so alt of fore she was determined to pay none of them that neighbourhood. It was also alleged, that the who'e ite as in plaintiff s bill of particulars had

sight; but this she refused to acknowledge,

fused. Turner afterwards

all in that neighbourhood, in care of their respective

In putting the case to the Assessors his Honor left it to them to say, first, was Turner defendant's agent when he employed the plaintiffs? Second, did he employ them for defendant to do his Turner? 4th. If Turner was instructed not to any further objections to the lists. If the rights of plaintiffs could not be After the lists had been gone through effected unless they had notice. His Honor of the applicants enumerated above were again

found a verdict for the plaintiffs. Demages,

an action brought to recover the sum of £38 11s. 6d., being the balance of wages due to the plaintiff, for services as overseer, at Winbunden, a station belonging to Mesars. J. T. Hughes and Gavin Relaton. Mr. Francis Lord having proved that he had sued the firm of Hughes and Rulaton, and recovered a verdict, which was paid by Mr. Hughes as one of the firm, the proof as against Mr. Hughes being a partner was held conclusive, while Mr. Raiston's handwriting to some letters bearing the signature, "Hughes and Ralston," also identified him with the firm, on which the Assessors found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages

There being no other business, the Court ad

journed at six, p.m., sine die. A PARLIAMENT OF THE OLDEN TIME.—Few who stand at Charing Cross, and see the legislators who, in lordly equipage, or easy cab, on horse-they back or on foot, wend their way in crowds, at the hour of four or five, to declaim and divide allenated. He then read over the verious counts, as they had been classed by the Solicitar-General, day, trouble themselves to picture the mighty difference between the past and the present—the parliamentarians of an elder time. It is worth while to evoke a shadowy semblar things that were, from amid the chaotic fragments of their antiquity. Standing on the same spot five hundred years gone by, a pilgrim on his way to the shrine of the confessor might have noted a like concourse of the noble and the citizens, lowly crowding to the palace of Westminster, where the king held his solemn parliament, to whore the king held his solemn parliament, to which his lleges were summoned to aid and advise him. But, instead of its being long past mid-day, the morning sun is scattering the dow from the green fields and hodges which stretch far sway to the north and week of the lists for the Ward, properties of revising the lists for the Ward, properties of the lists for the Ward, properties were also present. mid-day, the morning sun is scattering the dow from the green fields and hedges which stretch far away to the north and west of the little village of Charing; and our pilgrim may have just reached the cross by the way across the fields, which ended on the high road to Windso and Reading, hard by the umbrageous manor of Hyde, beneath whose ancient cake the hogs of flyde, beneath whose ancient cake the hogs of the abbot of Westhinster fatten on choice pannage. It is the hour of eight in the morning! The lordly baron prances to Westminster, surrounded by armed followers, and armed himself. Sleek bishops and mitred abbots, or their monkish proxies, amble thither on sure hackness; and knights of the shire, stout burgesses and their servitors, swell the train. Of all the men, perchange your burgher, except he were a turbulent chance your burgher, except he were a turbulent Londoner, looked upon this going to parliament as an unmitigated nulsance; it drew him from his stall or shop, his wonted market or stated fares, to mingle with the mighty of the land, with whom he had few views in common; and to Mr. Zuch, none of the above articles being entered in the important's achedule, although it was retaken.

The jury found the prisoner guilty, and the whom he had tew views in common; and to whom he had tew views in common; and to whom he had tew views in common; and to whom he had tew views in common; and to control to the court sentenced him to be imprisoned and kept of subsidies, and in return to pray remedies of ore the inventory was taken, preparatory to the

My love is what—a summer rose, Its red leaves to the sun unfolding f

Ah! no—this is too fine a flower,
And is fitter for mere beauty's bower,
Like her—enamoured of display.
It basks in the open blaze of day— Till the fickle winds that pass it by, Kiss off its bloom—then leave it to die

My love is what—a violet blue, Safe in some sheltered valley blooming?
Ah! yes—my love is a violet blue, Sweet in perfume and modest in hue,-Not in the open blaze of day,
Wasting its fragrance and bloom away,
Nor courting the fickle wind scarces,
No. left to die—but living to bless;

Ah! no-ah! no-

Nor is there a levelier flower that grows.

My love is a flower of more delicate moulding

Is my love this?
Ah! yes—ah! yes—
Not the red rose too bold and assuming, Yet as sweet in perfume, and more modest in huc

## RBWS OF THE DAY.

BAPTIST JUBILER.—Two sermons were preached in the Baptist Chapel, on Sunday last, in the morning, by the Rev. John Saunders, and, in the evening, by the Rev Dr. Ross, to celebrate the Fiftieh Anniversary of the Formation of the Baptist Missionary Society. The collections made upon the occasion will be sent home to the Parent Society, as a Jubilee offering from New South Wales.

NORFOLK ISLAND .-- By the Terror, from Norfolk Island, we learn that several attemps at boat building, have been made by the convicts.

confirms the report of a great portion of the city of Hamburgh having been destroyed by fire. About eighteen hundred houses and warehouses fused. Turner afterwards gave the plain-tiffs an order on Mrs. Therry, for the amount just mentioned, payable at thirty days

Suprems Count .- His Honor the Chief Justice of the Court commence on Monday next, with a moderate calendar.

A meeting of the Aldermen and Assessor Messrs. Windeyer, Bourne, and Silitoe) of Brisbane Ward was held at the Police Office yesterday, for the purpose of revising and correcting the citizens's lists for that ward, put suant to public announcement.

The Court having been opened by proclamation, the names of the following individuals, who had been objected to, and who applied to the Town Clerk to have their names inserted in the list of the ward, but the parties did not appear

Mr John Lynch, Druitt-street—(objected to.) John Neathway Brown —(applicant )
Lyal J. Murray, Jamison street, ditto.

David Poole, Castlereagh-street, ditto. Francis Riley, York street, ditto.

Thomas Jennott, Kent-street, ditto.
The Collector then handed up the lists, which were gone through, and the necessary corrections made in the spelling of names, misdescriptions of qualification, &c. Mr. Thomas Small Bowen appeared to object

Mr. Windoyer, after interrogating him, informed him that he had been altogether wrong in his proceedings throughout. In the first place he was not eleigible to make an objection, his that it was so framed that the proceedings under it as regards both debtors and creditors, were at once easy, and could be carried on at little expense. The learned counsel for the defendant, in his seal for his client, had thrown out some produced.

In order to prove Turner to be Mrs. Terry's own name not being on the list—in the next it appeared that he had objected to the wrong person, there being no such name as John Lynch of George-street on the list—the application he had no list—the application he had no list—the application he had no list—the proceedings under to prove Turner to be Mrs. Terry's own name not being on the list—in the next it appeared that he had objected to the wrong person, there being no such name as John Lynch of George-street on the list—the application he had no list—the Archive the he had neglected to furnish Mr. Lynch with the

necessary notice—therefore he was wrong in everything! (Laughter) Mr. Thomas Small Bowen hereupon looked very much embarrassed, and withdrew in evident 3rd. Did plaintiff trust defendant or confusion, declaring his disinclination to make

After the lists had been gone through, the name intentions of the people of Batharat respecting her was good evidence that the present was a bondjourned to the latest day allowed by law, bone fide defence.

to afford time for those who did not come forThe assessors, after a few minutes consultation ward to-day to establish their claims, and others to give notice of any errors or misdirections which might have been overlooked. With re M'Kinnn v. Hughes and Another.—This was gard to misdirections of property, from which a action brought to recover the sum of £38 serious inconvenience might arise to parties 1s. 6d., being the chalence of wages due to the formation, that when store or wharf was men tioned "counting-house" should in every case be added, as the ressession of a store or wharf, without a counting-house, did not qualify parties to a vote. He therefore moved that the Court journed to Saturday, the 15th instant, for the further consideration of the lists; and he begged to remind the public that those parties neglecting to come forward with their claims then ould be precluded altegether from the rights o

ottisenship.
The meeting adjourned accordingly to the 15th instant, at Twelve o'clock
MACQUARIE'S WARD. A meeting of the Alderman and Assessors of this Ward will meet this DAY, at the Royal

Hotel, for a similar purpose. GIPPS'S WARD.

An open Court for the revision of the Citizen Lists for Gipps' Ward, was hold according to public announcement, by the Alderman and Assessors of the Ward, in the New School Room, Harrington-street, at twelve o'clock.

At a few minutes after twelve (the hour ap-

pointed) Captain Browne, alderman, and Major Christie and Capt. Deloitte, as assessors, took heir scats, the different Collectors being in attendance, and about five and twenty of the

Mr. Windeyer, the acting Mayor, Captain jections had been made, therefore, it would only necessary for the collector to read over the names from the list, and for them to erase th names of those who had died or left the Colony since it had been made out;—or correct the spelling of any that had been improperly inserted Three or four individuals then stepped forward to complain that their names had been omitted; they were informed by the chairman, that, in consequence of their having neglected to comply with the Act, by giving formal notice of the omission between the 5th and 15th of last month, their claims could not then be considered.

Colonel Wilson, being among the number of applicants was, additionally, informed, that he was not eligible as a citizen for Gipps Ward, having offered himself as a candidate for the appointment of Councillor to two others; but, if either of these wards elected him, he would then, be at liberty to apply for his removal to any other ward he choose, but not until then.

A good deal of conversation took place, in so low a tone of voice as to be innudible, about the depression of the times, the number of Pablicans-table, and the Colonel, upon conferring privately licenses, and drunkards daily exhibited in the

could not voto as individuals.

Goulbunn.—Dreadful Murder — A cor-

tleman, came to Goulouurn, on Saturday 24th, to which place, Dunkely's wife en l just had his ticket, and another man, named Taomas Shepherd, went to dispose of a load of wheat. Mr. Cooper and the other gentleman, herd was sllowed to go on to Gunning, in charge of a constable, which place is in the county of and that one boat with seven priseners had effected an escape from the island, but it was supposed that all the fugitives must have perished in a heavy gale that arose, a few hours afterwards. The boat in question was built in an excavation under a gentleman's garden, with a sexavation under a gentleman's garden, with a sexavation under a gentleman's garden, with discovered, but she accounted for it by some orsha was very unwilling to have the house searched, but afterwards consented; a spot of blood was discovered, but she accounted for it by some orwished to be left with Beech, a handkerchief and shirt were found, which Shepherd recognized to resides near Mrs. Dunkaly's drew out of her the following brief account of the horrible transaction. Some time in the course of the night, about the risoners direct from England, (called new 14 h September, Beech came into the spartment that he has been murdered, as several articles of ands), under a precipitous cliff, two hundred where Dunkely and his wife were in bed, light-d bis clothing have been found in the possession of a candle, set it on a table, took up an axe and sunk it into the forehead of Dunkely, when he poars, that THE MOST LIBERAL PROPOSITION has come from the very establishments which have been so much abused

ments which have been so much abused

ment to be the series of the replied of them; and for the case, that Turner had always paid the plaintiffs

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ment to be the series of Terror, having on board Mrs. Machonochio, as | tunne victim twice with the same weapon, saying, along but sides of the river during the last twelve passenger.

Enouse Interaction.—The Apolline, from London, June 1st, had arrived at Hobart Town.

No English papers of a late date have reached Swiper; but the private letter from the house, close by the stockyard, put him which has of late been so much swellen as to present the propers of the first during the last were passenger.

They wrapped him in blankets to staunch this but the inhabitants generally complain of the loude, prepared a hole about three hundred yards great inconvenience sustained in crossing the river, from the house, close by the stockyard, put him which has of late been so much swellen as to pre-

suspic on. Mrs. Dunkely called on Mrs. Clark rather a huge piece of wood scooped into the form the sit room previous to the murder, and told of a punt.—Port Phillip Hecald.

ber that Dunkely was going to Bersima very early Signs of The Times.—At the last quarterly were totally consumed; and the English Insurance Offices, in which the property was for the most part insured, are said to have suffered to the amount of £1,100,000. not wish any one to know it; they also tock th: and seventy-seven summonses were on the list for borse he used to ride into the bush, and when a adjudication. At the sittings to be held at the man came to get any instructions that Dunkely told him to come for, his wife said he had gong one thousand!—a sad proof of the deep comsat on the equity side of the Court yesterday told him to come for, his wife said he had gonforenoon for a few hours. The criminal sittings
away about three hours before, and the man Shepterd, who was in the employ of Dunkely, and A fire broke out in the house of Mr. Smith, who slept in a lutt a little distant, but knew no. of Geelong, on the 14th eptember, by which thing of the traciosl affair, saw the house return much valuable furniture was destroyed; but by not long after; he remarked that he had not been the exertions of the inhabitants it was got under away long, and they seemed an prised when he told them that he saw the horse quite near, and

would go for it to convince them and did so.
The inquest was to be held to day, but as the distance is more than thirty miles we have not hear! the verdict. Beech was taken up yesterday morning, by our Chief Constable Mr. Hunt, the examination.

Another brutal assault was made on a ma about sun-down, within a mile of Goulburn ; he was unable to speak when brought to the hos pital. The Police M gistrate sent off constable this morning, and two men were brought in th evening, supposed to be the perpetrators.

Goulbuin September 28.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS OF STOCK .- Th Southern Australian contains the following report of an action lately tried at Adelaide—the plaintiffs being H. & F. Jones, of Adelaide, merchants, and the defendant, Captain Arthu-Devlin, master and owner of the Adelaids brig "The plaintiffs sought to recover of th 310 sheep, shipped in the defendant's vessel i 1839, from George Town. Launceston, to Hold fast Bay, caused by a long detention at sea through the defendant's negligence. Damage were laid at £3000. From the circumstance detailed, it appears that, in the year 1839 Messrs. Jones chartered the Adelaids for the purpose of proceeding to Launceston aftr a carg of sheep, Captain Devlin having represented to plaintiffs that the vessel would carry 2000 sheep safely. The vessel arrived at George Town, on the Tamar, and 1500 sheep were put a board, taking two days and a half to ship, during which time they were depasturing in an enclosure open to the sea. The vessel sailed on the 6th April.

to the sea. The vessel sailed on the 6th April, ran aground and damaged her fore foot, was hauled up, repaired, and ready for sea on the 8th April; 200 of the sheep were taken out of the ship, it being found too hot and closs for them, Captain Devlin determined upon not going with the vessel, and appointed Captain Shorter as commander. He sailed, but from his not have a sailed and application of the register. not having got his name indersed on the register. the customs officer detained the ship. A further lelay of two or three days was caused by the captain's going up to Launceston, to got the clearance and proper endorsement on the rogister. Through this delay, the vessel lost a fair wind, and, instead of making Adelaide in six days, which the Mumford did with this wind, the Adelaide did not arrive till seventeen days afterwards, and lost all the 13:10 sheep, except about 400 or 50, which she landed at Holdfast Bay.' The plaintiffs sustained their action against defendant on the ground that, through his nogligence, the delay in sailing was caused —when every lour's dolay, with such a cargo, was of serious importance, and also that the sheep had not a sufficiency of water. Defendant pleaded justification of the delay, and that the heat, from close stowage, caused the death of

as stated above, and they obtained a verdict. Damages £400. THE SUPREME COURT.—By a return of the receipts and expenditure of the supreme court for the half year, ending the 30th June last, as published in yesterday's Patriot, we find that the receipts exceeded the expenditure as follow, the amounts being thus:—Receipts, £2,955 19s. 2d.; expenditure. £2,192 15s, 10d.; surplus, £808 3s. 11d — P. P. Herald.

The plaintiffs case was made out

NEW ARTICLE OF EXPORT .- A number of men are at present at work in the neighbourhood of this township, quarrying stone for the election for that building, Mr. Beuver, is well acquainted with the relative value of the Melbourne and Geelong freestone, and this step on his part is a most satisfactory testimonish of the superiority as well as cheapness of the stone in this neighbourhood. That Geelong is the richest pastoral district in New South Wales has long been coneded, the Governor himself having complimented us upon the fact. It is now likely to become known also as the richest field for minerals. That this is no idle boast, it is sufficient to mention the fact that coal, freestone, marble, lime-stone, granite, ironstone, and slates, have all been liscovered within ten miles of this township.-

all the water holes, lakes, and creeks, have been filled to an unprecedented height. The fleeds on the rivers have been very strong, and rendered exceedingly dangerous. Almost every ford and exceedingly dangerous. Almost every ford and crossing place has been the scene of some disaster, and the damage to property has been considerable. On Wednesday last, four fine bullocks, the property of bir. Read, were drowned at Manifold's Ford on the Murrible, and the only way in which travellers can take their, horses across, is by towing them by ropes passed round trees on the brists of the reserved Burilly of the reserved must led was a factor of the reserved beather continued the hearing operations of the beather continued the hearing operations of the better will be very seriously hindered.

table, and the Colonel, upon conferring privately licenses, and drankards daily exhibited in the with Mr. Windoyer, desisted from pressing his stocks, and other circumstances tending to injure application.

The list was then gone through and the necessary atterations made, without anything worthy of remark occurring, except that it was decided, that the Australian Gas Company, and Australian Agricultural Company, should be struck out of the List. as it was said Companies.

"Pecula compaty is cased refered."

"Pecula compaty is cased refered."

"Pecula compaty is cased refered." struck out of the List, as it was said, Companies "People commit a great mistake when they could not voto as individuals. GULBURN.—Dreadful Murder—A correspondent of the Herald gives the following account of the murder of Mr. Henery Dankelv of Gunning. The suspicious disapperauce of Henry Dunkely, of Gunning, from his farm, has taraed ur to be one of those deep half reconcerted acts of inhuman butchery, which occasionally take of inhuman hutchery, which occasionally take place to the disgrace of human nature. Dankely's heighbours, observing the actions of his wife and her paramour, especially one morning very early, saw them coming towards home very dirly, as if they should been working in a clay hele; and when they had been working in a clay hele; and when temarks were made respecting their dirty appearance so early, and some other questions which ance so early, and some other questions which sides, when once deposited in the bank, it is conwere put, they seemed confused and gave evas vo stantly increasing in value; whereas, if allowed to answers. A few days after a person of the name remain in a drawer at home, it would never become of Clark, residing on the farm, made known his more than the original shilling. To show how suspicions to Mr. Coope, who, with another generated money accumulates at compound interest, tieman, came to Goulouurn, on Saturday the we may state that while one pound per annum, 24th, to which place, Dunkely's wife en l her for one hundred years, would, in an equal space guilty associate, named Martin Beech, who has of time, amount to £862 12s 0\$1. To every individual of the poorer and industrious classes. be he an ertisen, husbandman, or servant, we one to the Police Magistrate, who ordered them old to be taken into custody. Reach was heavily fromes, and kept in gaol, Mrs. Dunkal and to young to begin this good work and near too young to begin this good work. every now and then arising, in which the man, who, by his prudent conduct, has collected a little money, is enabled to obtain many advantages, and enjoy much satisfac ion which he cou'd not otherwise procure : and we can assure all who may be disposed to begin to roonomise, and become de-positors in the Savings' Bank, that they could not adopt a surer mode of promoting their own temvegotables actually growing over the heads of the boat-builders. It appears that the reason wished to be left with Beech, a handkerchief and Supposes Munder —We learn from a gentleman lately arrived from the Hume River, that belong to his master (Dunkely), Mrc. Clark, who an American black in the service of Mr. Powler. having been about a month ago dispatched to a neighbouring station, has not been heard of since,

SAVINGS BANK .- Notwithstanding the great

and that serious misspprehensions are entertained a native black named Merryman, well known in Melbourne. The blacks are becoming rather troublesome in that quarter, having lately killed many cattle and sheep, but they have not yet shown a hostile disposition towards the white inhabitants. A great many stations have been formed Sydney; but a private letter from Launceston in, and leid some logs on the top.

They used the following manageure to prevent lives, there being but one punt on the river. or

Signs of the Times.—At the last quarterly sittings of the Court of Requests, six hundred mercial distress prevailing in our province. before the house was consumed.

India.-Calcutta journals to the 10th June have been received, and we compile a brief sum-mary of the news contained therein.—The fighans had despatched Captain M'Kenzie, one of the British officers taken prisoner at Cabool, to Jellalabad, on paro'o, for the purpose of ne-gociating terms of peace. The proposition on the part of the Affghans was, to give up all their prisoners on payment of a ransom of fifty thousand rupoos, with the condition that the nurderors of Bir Wil iam Vacanghion and Sir Alexander Burnes should remain unpunished. General Pollock refused to accode to this offer.
and stated that an unconditional surrender must o made. The negotiation was then at an end, and the Affghans amsequantly removed their ral Nott was proceeding towards Cabool, and would there unite his forces with Generals Sale und Pollock, and it was confidently expected that the Affricans would submit to the terms das to the name of Mr. John Lynch, whom he described as a tenant of his, occupying part of the defendant, compensation for the loss sustaine in anded by General Pollock, namely, an undoughed the loss sustaine in the loss sustaine in the loss sustaine is named by General Pollock, namely, an undoughed in the loss sustaine is named by General Pollock, namely and defendant, compensation for the loss sustaine is named by General Pollock, namely and defendant, compensation for the loss sustaine is named by General Pollock, namely and defendant, compensation for the loss sustaine is named by General Pollock, namely and defendant, compensation for the loss sustaine is named by General Pollock, namely and defendant, compensation for the loss sustaine is named by General Pollock, namely and defendant, compensation for the loss sustaine is named by General Pollock, namely and defendant, compensation for the loss sustaine is named by General Pollock, namely and defendant, compensation for the loss sustaine is named by General Pollock, namely and defendant, compensation for the loss sustaine is named by General Pollock, namely and defendant, compensation for the loss sustaine is named by General Pollock, namely and defendant is not not named by General Pollock, namely and defendant is not not not named by General Pollock, named by General ditional surrender.—General Elphinstone died i May last, and his body was forwarded by the affghans to sollalabad, that the British might o convinced that no unfair means to hasten leath had been used. -It was said that sir William Macnaghten had treacherously intended to seize Amoon Oolah, the chief who invite! him to the conforence when Akhbar Khan mardered Sir William. This rumour was strongthened by the purpo t of a document drawn up by General Elphinstone a short time proviously to his death, but it is impossible to arrive at a definite conclusion as to the truth of the supposition.— Surecal Tah had succeeded to the throne of his Father, the old King of On la, who died in May.

Majon Whitian,—Major Welman, late of H. M. 57th regiment, has taken his departure in the Apollon, which sailed yesterlay for Pon-dicherry, and after having taken leave of the army after forty years service, intends, we be-lieve, sottling with his family in New South Wales. The Major is an old Poninsular officer; he was present at the battles of Roleia, Vimpica, the memorable retreat of Sir John Moore the glorious battle of Corunna. He was orable retreat of Sir John Moore, and present at the seiges of Tarragona and San Sebastian. At an earlier period, he served with the memorable and ill-fated Walcheren expedition .- Madras Spect utor, May 25.

Lord Campbell of Cozoner's Ivquests —He is charged with murder only by the coroner's inquest, on which, technically sparking, he may be lawfully tried and convicted, but which I must use the freedom to say in no degree rebuts the presumption of innocence. For the deli-berate verdict of twelve Englishmen on their orths, after listening to a sound exposition of the law. I have the most unfeigned respect; but or the inquest of a coroner's jury in a case of sulden death, I have no respect at all. constable gets together whom he can first flid, no qualification being required in the jurymen. They meet amidst the fumes of an alchause. Whitever rumours have been spread in the neighbourhood respecting the fate of the deceased and the supposed murderer, they have heard; and the more horrible and improbable such ramours are, they are the more apt to believe them. To calm their imaginations, they are by law required to view the dead body, with its convulsed countenance and ghastly wounds, ba-fore they begin their investigation; and the coroner, who ought to judge to explain to thom nice legal distinctions and to onlighten their understandings, may be a low legal practitioner, unqualified for such duties, or a person wholly nitiated in law, who has been elected to the office by popular arts, and who seeks to inflame the projudices of the jury instead of allaying them. In extenuation of the recklessness with which a vordict of wilful murder may be pronounced by such a tribunal, I should that the jury and the coroner are not aware of the solemnity or consequences of the act about which they are employed. Nor is this to be wondered at; for I be leve I may positively assert that in the annals of the administration of riminal justice in this country, there is not a single instance of a conviction for murder on he finding of a coroner's inquest. In the vast najority of instances, the instrument is quashed or gross informality; and if there be any ground for the charge, an indictment for murder is found Geslong Advertiser.

The present spring has been unusually wet, and by a grand jury.—Lord Campbell's Speeches.

Dorna WELL -A young lady looking into the family bible, and observing the late of her birth, took her pencil and wrote-" above the age of 21, and not yet given in marriage," This induced her father to write beneath-"He who giveth in marriage dooth well, but he who giveth