

CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS.

A Return of the number of Capital Punishments in the Colony of New South Wales, since the passing of the Act of Council 2 Victoria, No. 10, shewing the Districts in which the Executions took place.

Years.	Offences.												Totals.		Remarks.
	Murder.			Rape.			Piracy with intent to murder.			Shooting with intent to murder.			Totals.		
	C. F.	T. L.	Bond.	C. F.	T. L.	Bond.	C. F.	T. L.	Bond.	C. F.	T. L.	Bond.	General Total.	Grand Total of each place.	
SYDNEY.															
1839	3	15	4	3	19	22									
1840	1	7	1	1	7	8									
1841	3	2	1	1	12	5									
1842	1	1	1	1	5	1									
1843	1	1	1	1	5	1									
1844	1	3	1	1	5	3									
NEWCASTLE.															
1840					1	1									
1841		1			1	1									
1842		1			1	1									
1843	2	1			3	5									
1844	2	1			3	3									
BERRIMA.															
1840					1	1									
1841					1	2									
1842		2			1	2									
1843	1	1			1	2									
1844	1	1			1	1									
BATHURST.															
1840					2	2									
1841		2			1	1									
1842		1			1	1									
1843	1	1			1	1									
1844	1	1			1	1									

CONFLICT WITH THE NATIVES AT THE BAY OF ISLANDS—SEVERAL LIVES LOST.

(From the Auckland Chronicle, March 20.)

We have endeavoured, but in vain, to collect a correct report of the late outbreak at the Bay of Islands; but each party we have applied to gives us a different version on some important point; we shall content ourselves this publication by giving the official report of the proceedings. The number of Europeans killed was 13 and 18 wounded; on the part of the natives, there was from 40 to 50 killed, and a large number wounded:

Russell, March 11, 1845.

On board H.M.S. Hazard, 5 P.M.

Sir,—I have the honor to inform your Excellency, that about four o'clock this morning the town was attacked on all sides, by a party of about two thousand armed natives.

The small armed men and marines of H.M.S. Hazard, under the command of Captain Robertson, (who I am sorry to say is dangerously wounded,) endeavoured to drive them back, but in consequence of the block house being surprised and taken, his party were obliged to retire into the stockade in the town.

Soon afterwards a simultaneous attack was made, and a heavy fire was maintained on both sides for three hours, when the assailants were repulsed, and retired to the hills, where they remained.

At one o'clock, the magazine in the stockade unfortunately exploded, and several persons were severely hurt and contused. The greatest portion of our ammunition being exhausted by this fearful circumstance, it was deemed advisable to embark the inhabitants and troops and evacuate the town, which was then immediately entered by the natives, who are now busily engaged plundering.

I am sorry to say that the casualties on the part of the Europeans have been very great.

The greatest praise is due to the officers and crew of H.M.S. Hazard, for their conduct on this occasion.

I have, &c., &c.,

GEORGE BECKHAM,
Police Magistrate.

To His Excellency the Governor.

Her Majesty's Ship Hazard,
Bay of Islands, March 11, 1845.

Sir,—I have the honor to inform you that the forces have had a severe encounter with the natives, this day, in which Acting Commander David Robertson was wounded in several places, I fear mortally, and Acting Lieutenant Edward Morgan, was slightly wounded.

Our party consisted of about 150 individuals. The whole of the naval and marine forces, behaved in a manner that elicits my warmest approbation. The place could have been maintained, had not the block house, the key to our position, been surprised, and taken in the morning.

At about one o'clock the magazine in the stockade was blown up, wounding several persons, and the ammunition being completely expended, I deemed it advisable to order the inhabitants and troops to embark.

Many of the land forces have been severely wounded, and some killed, the particulars of which I have not as yet been able to ascertain.

This despatch has been written in extreme haste, owing to my anxiety to see the women and children shipped on board the different small vessels that I have been able to obtain.

The whole of my attention is at present directed towards preventing the ship from being surprised this evening, which it is the intention of the natives to attempt.

I have, &c., &c.,

GEORGE PHILPOTS.

Lieutenant in Command during the illness of the Acting Commander.

To His Excellency the Governor.

SECOND EDITION.

Auckland Chronicle Office,
Thursday, 4 o'clock.

By the Russell, from the Bay, which has just arrived, we are sorry to hear from Lieutenant Walsh, who came as a passenger with his wife and family, that nine more of our countrymen have fallen by the hands of the natives since the general collision.

Mr. Walsh informs us that when on Kororarika beach he had a conversation with Ehara, a powerful chief, who told him that nine Europeans had been taken and murdered by the natives, after which, their bodies were burned; this statement was corroborated by the Rev. H. Williams, who buried one of the men, after cutting off a portion of his shirt and waistcoat which we have in our possession; our informant also cut a piece off another man's coat, which we have also in our possession, who was lying on the beach; but the whole of his body was burnt, with the exception of his legs and feet, as a portion of the wood with which the fire was made to burn the body was lying over the bones! The only buildings standing at the time the Russell left, (Monday morning), was the buildings of the Catholic Bishop; The house of the Rev. Mr. Dudley; the house of the chief constable, and a few small houses; but the whole of the houses were pillaged with the exception of those belonging to the Bishop. Ehara also repeatedly said he would have taken off the head of Mr. Walsh, only he (Mr. W.) was connected with the Catholic Bishop, who, we understand, is much respected by the natives generally. Many of the Maories told the son of Mr. Walsh "that it was no use to go to Auckland for protection, as they (the Maories) would be there in one month from that time."

We give the information as we received it, and decline making any remarks at present on this lamentable affair,

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SATURDAY, MARCH 15TH, 1845.

Present—All the members.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

His Excellency, before proceeding with the Order of the Day, read two letters received from Mr. Beckham, Police Magistrate at Russell, and Lieutenant Philpots, of H.M.S. Hazard, acting Commander during the illness of Captain Robertson, relative to the attack made by the natives on that Town, and invited the opinion of the Council on that subject. After a lengthened debate the Attorney-General proposed the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted by the Council.

"That the Barracks be immediately made impregnable against musketry, and sufficient as a place of refuge for the inhabitants of Auckland—and that the Male Population of the Settlement be sworn in as special constables and efficiently armed, and that such arrangements and preparations be made that such armed force can

The Honorable The Colonial Secretary, &c., &c., &c. (Signed) ADOLPHUS W. YOUNG, Sheriff.

A Return of the number of Convictions for Capital offences in New South Wales, since the passing of the Act of Council 2nd Victoria No. 10.

Place where tried.	OFFENCES.										CONDITION OF CONVICTS.					
	Murder.	Administering poison.	Stabbing, cutting, wounding, &c. with intent to murder.	Burglars using violence.	Robbery with cutting, &c.	Forgery of a will.	Piracy when murder is attempted.	Rape.	Sodomy.	Stealing a letter out of the Post Office.	TOTAL.	Bond.	Free by servitude.	Free.	Aborigines.	Class not known.
Sydney	65	1	21	21	16	3	6	9	5	147	92	18	6	4	27	147
Berrima	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	8	2	1	1	1	11
Bathurst	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	3	2	1	1	1	5
Maitland	9	1	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	23	10	2	1	8	3	23
	86	1	34	21	16	3	6	13	5	186	113	24	7	12	30	186

Sydney, 13th February, 1845.

(Signed) G. P. F. GREGORY,
Prothonotary and Registrar Supreme Court.

A Return of the number of Convictions for capital offences, before the Supreme Court of New South Wales for the district of Port Phillip, together with the number of capital punishments that have occurred within the said district since the establishment of the Supreme Court at Melbourne, in the month of March, 1841, to the end of the month of February, 1845, distinguishing the classes convicted and capitally punished, as to whether of persons free, those free by servitude or pardon, and those prisoners of the Crown at the periods of their convictions.

Total number of capital convictions.	CONDITIONS.					Total number of capital punishments.	CONDITIONS.		
	Free.	Free by servitude.	Bond.	Aboriginal natives.	Aboriginal natives of Van Diemen's Land.		Free.	Aboriginal natives.	Aboriginal natives of Van Diemen's Land.
15	8	1	2	2	2	6	3	1	2

(Signed) J. D. PINNOCK,
Deputy Registrar.

NEW ZEALAND.

THE tragedy has commenced in earnest in New Zealand. At 4 o'clock on the morning of March the 11th, an attack was made on the town of Kororarika by 2000 armed natives, 13 English were killed and 18 badly wounded, including Captain Robertson, the officer in command of H. M. S. Hazard, whose injuries are said to be very severe. Of the two block-houses one was surprised by the natives, the other blew up; the town was evacuated; the inhabitants conveyed by sea to Auckland, and the buildings plundered and destroyed by fire. It is also said, that nine Europeans have perished by the hands of the natives, and their bodies been burnt to avoid detection.

This rather brisk instalment of the blessings of conciliation, seems to have frightened Captain Fitzroy into a bungling excuse for his miserable policy. He read to the Legislative Council extracts from his despatches to Lord Stanley, imploring additional military assistance; but, he did not tell them, neither did that courtly assembly that we can find, tell him, whose miserable policy it was—that it destroyed the prestige of European superiority and rendered the name of England a bye-word of contempt among the savages. He spoke of his despatches, but he said nothing of bribes to

abstain from violence; nothing of land paid for thrice over; nothing of indignities offered to him; nothing of the gross and disgusting insolence with which the Maories have for a long time treated the name of the most powerful sovereign in the world. We trust we are too dark in our forebodings, but we confess we see nothing in the present state of New Zealand to inspire us with confidence. If the natives act with concert and unanimity, we see nothing to prevent a repetition of the disasters of Cabul.

The Bishop of New Zealand, with the best intentions in the world, seems to have been the cause of much mischief in this matter; his presence in the town prevented the Hazard from using her guns against it, and thus driving the natives off from the plunder. It appears to us, that in this the Commander of the Hazard was wrong; his duty was to protect the town. The Bishop's duty might be, to be present in the town at the time, but, we are assured, Dr. Selwyn is too brave and too just to expect that a town should be allowed to be plundered with impunity out of regard to his personal safety.

We hear that a request is to be made to His Excellency to send off immediately two armed steamers, we trust that in this instance at least no delay will be suffered to intervene.

be brought into active service at the shortest notice under experienced and efficient leaders.

Council adjourned till Tuesday, March 18, 1845.

SERIOUS AFFRAY AT THE BAY OF ISLANDS.—We deeply regret to say that the long expected collision between the Europeans and the natives took place on Tuesday, the 11th instant, at the Bay of Islands. Too much praise cannot be given to Captain Robertson, of H.M. Sloop of war, the *Hazard*, his officers, and men, for their most gallant conduct. With unfeigned sorrow we add that Captain Robertson was severely wounded while defending with undaunted bravery a dangerous pass, having only 25 sailors and five marines to oppose a force of 300 natives, (whom he kept in check sufficiently long to enable the inhabitants of the Bay to reach the ships in safety). The Block-house, which Mr. Philpots described in his despatch as the key of the position of the Europeans, was, by a most extraordinary species of conduct deserted, by Mr. Campbell, of the 96th Regiment, the officer having the charge of it, who, together with 17 out of the 20 men left to protect this most important point, proceeded to some other part of the place. It is scarcely possible to reprehend with sufficient severity misconduct so unmilitary; all the lamentable disasters at the Bay may be said to have arisen from this gross dereliction of duty, he ought to have known that under no circumstances should he have left his post. It is said that Mr. Campbell hearing firing, first considered it his duty to proceed in the direction of it, but as an officer, he might readily perceive the extreme danger of such a course; we dare say Mr. Campbell is a brave man, but it was unpardonable to give so young an officer so important a trust; of Lieutenant Barclay we say nothing, it is however reported, but we trust without any foundation, that both he and Mr. Campbell were in civilians' clothing, we however do not believe this possible. One block-house having been taken by the natives, and the other blown up, the position occupied by the marines and sailors being no longer tenable, they returned to the *Hazard*, we cannot avoid feeling that if the bravery of the *Hazard's* officers and people had had the assistance of the gallant Major Bunbury and his officers, a different result would have ensued.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—The Council Chamber was crowded on Saturday last by a great number of the inhabitants of Auckland and the settlers in its vicinity, to hear what His Excellency might say upon the very disastrous occurrences at the Bay of Islands. After postponing the order of the day for the further consideration of the Estimates, His Excellency proceeded to detail the unfortunate results of the engagement of the *Hazard's* people with the natives. In the course of which, he dwelt with great truth and feeling upon our present defenceless position. His Excellency also read several portions of his despatches to Lord Stanley, repeatedly urging in the strongest manner, the absolute necessity of at least a regiment of troops and two war steamers being at once sent out by the Home Government for the protection of the European interests here, and further impressing upon his Lordship's attention, the dangerous consequences in which the delay in sending them out would in all probability occasion in the Colony. We feel assured that our fellow-colonists are thankful to His Excellency for his energetic and prompt representation to the Home Government of our perilous and unprotected condition. The Governor's long silence upon this most important matter has often led us and the public to believe that he was not fully alive to the danger of our position. We are, however, most happy to find we were mistaken on that point; we only now sincerely trust, that His Excellency does not place too much confidence in the statement of the natives, as to their pacific intentions: for he may depend upon it they are not to be trusted.

THE BISHOP.—That this respected prelate means well no man can doubt, but that his interference at the Bay was attended with the most unfortunate results to the settlers, all persons from that place loudly proclaim, but for his untimely interference with the natives, the town would not have been plundered. Sixteen guns of the *Hazard* might have been brought to bear with great effect upon the natives while commencing to plunder the town, and driven them off. But the fact of the Bishop being there of course prevented Mr. Philpots from using his guns in that way, and thus the natives were left to the undisturbed plunder of the settlers. That Dr. Selwyn was kind and attentive to the wounded, no one who knows his kindness of heart can doubt, but even our best friends mar our fortunes. Much of the success of the natives is to be attributed to the Bishop's desire for peace.

LATER PARTICULARS.

(From the *Southern Cross*, March 22.)

H.M.S. *Hazard*, March 15, 1845.

STR.—I have the honour to report that between the hours of four and five o'clock on the morning of the 11th instant, Captain Robertson, of H.M.S. *Hazard*, with about forty-one seaman and marines, proceeded from their quarters on shore, for the night, at Kororarika, Bay of Islands, to a hill on the right of the road leading to Matavia Bay, commanding the town, for the purpose of throwing up an entrenchment. The morning was thick and hazy.

On their departure I proceeded to the Barracks to turn out the detachment, by way of precaution, not having at the same time any reason to suspect a movement on the part of the natives towards the town. Captain Robertson had arrived on the hill, when they were attacked by about two hundred natives. The detachment having slept armed and accoutred, arms loaded, formed immediately in front of the Barracks, when Mr. Mowbray and Mr. Spain, R.N., came to me and begged of me not to fire in front, which I was about to do, as they had been cut off from their party, and then knew not which the seamen or the natives, were nearest to us. I then immediately commenced firing in extended order on parties of natives who made their appearance, scattered on the left of the hill towards Onoro beach, and checked their advance on the barracks; we were also fired upon from the rising ground behind the barracks. On looking round, I was first aware that the natives had possession of the block-house on Flag-staff hill.

At the time I received a message from Lieut. Morgan, R.N., informing me that a party of natives were at the church, at the back of the town; I advanced in extended order to dislodge them, firing in our way upon natives, who appeared among the houses in our front. I then learnt, I forget from whom, that the seamen had nearly expended their ammunition, and turned back towards the beach to join them, when they appeared at some distance from the beach, as on their way to the stockade, (Mr. Polack's house), advancing towards us, having effectually driven back the natives, who I observed retiring down the road to Matavia Bay, I then moved on to the lower block-house, which commands the stockade which the seamen soon took possession of, and in which were the town's people and women and children; I found Ensign Campbell and his party in the block-house checking the advance of the body of natives who were in possession of Flagstaff-hill and the gullies between the upper and lower block-houses; I did not enter the

block-house then or afterwards; I remained outside on a platform in front, where the seamen from the *Hazard* were working two ship guns, assisted by — Hector, Esq., and two of the town's people (old soldiers, I believe); my party commenced firing, there was room for no more on the platform, they fired from the sloping ground on each side of the block-house towards the rear of the buildings, also on the natives on the adjoining hill behind Mr. Beckham's house; this hill is deeply covered with brushwood. A very sharp fire was kept up by the natives, and was well and effectually returned by us—this continued all the morning; two or three of the seamen joined us; a party of my detachment also assisted Mr. Campbell in the block-house, as many as had room, the remainder were in the stockade with the seamen and town's-people, commanded by Lieutenant Philpots, R.N.

After a considerable time, I went down to the stockade to get some ammunition for the ship-guns, and left Ensign Campbell in charge. The natives soon after ceased firing, nor was it afterwards resumed. It had lasted some hours.

Immediately after the first attack on Captain Robertson's party in the morning, the natives on that side of the town retired in a body from the town towards Matavia Bay, carrying off their dead and wounded. The body of natives who had surprised and taken the block-house on Flagstaff-hill, were the assailants of the lower block-house, held by the military; the stockade (Mr. Polack's house) was at no time attacked or threatened, the lower block-house commanded it, and prevented such an attempt. A party of seven or eight of the townspeople from the stockade skirmished with the natives on the hill to the left of the block-house; with the exception of this, the force was not engaged during the day since the attack in which Captain Robertson was wounded at day-break.

Immediately on my arrival at the stockade to obtain ammunition, I suggested to Captain Robertson the urgent necessity of sending the women and children on board the ships in the harbour, seeing Mr. Polack's house and cellar were crowded with them; shortly after they got on board, the magazine, which was in the same house, blew up; the building was completely destroyed, none of the soldiers or seamen were injured; Lieut. Morgan, R.N., received a slight wound in the face from a splinter; whether the explosion occurred by accident, or was the work of an incendiary, remains unknown.

A council was held on board H.M.S. *Hazard*, when it was agreed to evacuate the town, which was done, the town's people embarking first; the party of military in the block-house were the last to embark. During the embarkation, the natives surrounded the heights commanding the town, but without making any movement, occasionally a random shot was fired; during the evening a few of the town's people, who were I believe, most popular with the natives, were employed in bringing off portions of their property.

In the afternoon of the following day, the natives burnt the town, with the exception of the churches and the houses of the missionaries; information was received that they intended attacking H.M.S. *Hazard* during the night; every preparation was accordingly made by Lieutenant Philpots, commanding; the attack was not made. Next day the *Hazard* sailed for Auckland, in company with the United States corvette *St. Louis*, the whale ship *Matilda*, and the *Dolphin*, schooner, having on board the inhabitants of the town.

Killed, of the 96th Regiment, at the block-house Flagstaff-hill, four privates, viz.—Miller, Giddens, Jackson, and Juson.

Wounded—Private Dupont, at the lower block-house, dangerously; private Welton, in the town, severely; private Gutlidge, severely; private Scott, severely; private Morris, severely.

The conduct of the soldiers of the Regiment throughout the affair, was in every respect praiseworthy, and honourable to themselves and the Regiment.

It is with feelings of deep regret I have to report that the gallant Commander of H.M.S. *Hazard*, fell in the first attack, severely wounded.

The Sergeant of Marines, a private, and four seamen, were killed.

Mr. Tapper, the signal-man, was severely wounded, fighting bravely.

I would here notice the very gallant conduct of — Hector, Esq., and the two soldiers before mentioned, in assisting in working the guns in front of the lower block-house, yet but little execution was done by them, in consequence of the natives being so scattered, and lying concealed in the brushwood. Mr. Hector's two boys also behaved most gallantly in bringing up ammunition from the stockade during the heaviest fire.

I have the honour to enclose a statement of the duties of the detachment on the 10th instant; also Ensign Campbell's statement of the loss of the block-house on Flag-staff hill.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

R. BARCLAY,

Lieut. 96th Regt.,

Commanding Detachment.

Lieut.-Colonel Hulm, Commanding Troops, New Zealand.

I am of opinion that had the lower block-house, occupied by the military, not been erected, the stockade in which the women and children sought protection, must have been evacuated, as it was perfectly commanded by the hill on which the block-house stood; the houses to the left would also have afforded protection to the natives in attacking it. Great credit is due to — Watson, Esq., J.P., who first suggested the erection of the lower blockade, and superintended the erection of it. The body of natives who occupied the chain of hills on which the flag-staff and upper block-house stood, might have made a general rush, had they been so inclined, on the stockade, but were prevented from so doing by our having possession of the block-house.

E. BARCLAY,

Lieut. 96th Regt.

Auckland, New Zealand, March 16.

Sir,—I have the honour to state, for your information, that on the morning of the 11th instant, at Kororarika, Bay of Islands, I proceeded about four o'clock in the morning with a party of five men from the block-house, where I was stationed, armed, and carrying spades to dig a trench on the heights over Oneroa Beach.

We had just commenced digging when we heard firing at Matavia Bay, we immediately returned, and I remained with eight or nine men on the hill, overlooking the town about 200 yards distance from the block-house at the Flag-staff, the remainder of them had got their arms, and were putting on their belts on the outside of the ditch facing the town, when suddenly I heard an alarm, and some one called out that the natives were in the palisades, and that there was no one in the block-house, (I would here remark, that the door-way is enclosed with palisades). I immediately turned round and saw a number of natives rushing into the palisades and ditches, and opening a fire on us; I then immedi-

ately opened on them, and before a second round could be fired, another party of natives advanced by the Tapika road, with the intention of cutting us off from the lower block-house; I then was obliged, seeing a large body of natives in front and another close to my rear, to retire to the lower block-house, which I immediately occupied, and checked the further advance of the natives; four of my men were killed in the upper block-house, and one wounded in retiring.

I remained at the lower block-house till Mr. Polack's house was blown up, and the general retreat to the shipping took place.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. CAMPBELL,

Ensign 96th Regt.

The Officer Commanding Troops. Auckland.

THE GATHERING OF GUANO.

To the Air of Macgregor's Gathering.

Loud whistles the night wind white dances the spray,
And the trade has a name that is nameless by day:
Then gather, gather Guano—
Gather, gather, gather!

No license to gather from monarch we drew,
So we gather by night and are secret and true:
License, license, license, for Guano—
License, license, license!

The Commissioner boasts of his absolute powers,
And tells us our stations no longer are ours:
We are landless, landless, landless Squatters—
Landless, landless, landless!

But though they've deprived us of herds and of flocks,
We can still steal the treasure that lies on the rocks:
Scraping, scraping, scraping Guano—
Scraping, scraping, scraping!

But oh! 'mid the nests of the gulls and the eagles,
The Commissioner's nose is as sharp as a beagle:
Then silence, silence, silence Squatters—
Silence, silence, silence!

Till we've killed our last bullock and spent our last stiver,
Sir George will still grind us, and grind us for ever:
Taxing, taxing, taxing Guano—
Taxing, taxing, taxing!

Through Basses' broad Straits shall the stockmen career;
Through the plains of Port Phillip a steamer shall steer;
And the heart of a Gipps at our pleadings shall melt,
Ere his rocks be unscraped and his Guano unsmelt:
Then gather, gather, gather Guano—
Gather, gather, gather.

THE TWO KNIGHTS.

— however, I have now learnt to say No.

Speech of Sir G. Gipps in Council.

Negat contrarius alter.

There was a knight in Paynim Land,
Vice-regal state had he:
And all the men that there did stand—
Must do him fealty.
There came to him an errant Knight,
To the mountains let me go;
That there I might essay my might;
But the other Knight said no!

Out spake the errant Knight again,
In higher tone and bolder:
The Queen whose virgin hand did lay—
The Knighthood on my shoulder!
Said, still Australia's map is blank;
Untraced her rivers flow:
Be thine the achievement to explore—
The other Knight said no!

Out spake a gallant Captain then,
And said, this Knight hath ta'en
The measure of many a battle field,
And storied ridge of Spain;
He's made for us of counties more
Than Ordnance map can shew;
Deign o'er his Triangles to pore,—
But, the other Knight said no!

Then for the desert wilds prepared,
And tropic's burning ray;
The errant Knight led forth his steed,
And thus was heard to say:
Give me twelve men, and hundreds ten
Of pounds, and I will go,
And ope a way to fair Cathay—
The other Knight said no!

Since travel was denied, he chose
In Council Hall to sit,
And in the matters of the State,
To exercise his wit;
And whenso'er he voted there—
To help the poor and low:
To right the wrong and curb the strong,
The other Knight said no!

Since tent and field no laurels yield,
Nor Senate nor surveying;
My lance in the chimney corner laid,
In stall my charger neighing;
I pray thee try thy courtesy—
To England let me go;
But never courteous mote he be,
So the other Knight said no!

A woeful man then was that Knight,
And woeful are we all;
That we beneath the government—
Of such a churl should fall;
For if we ask him civilly,
The truncheon down to throw,
And the land to leave his loss to grieve—
He's sure to answer no.