"WHERE TRUTH AND JUSTICE LEAD."

ROLOWIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Vol. I.]

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No. 1.

The "COMMERCIAL JOURNAL" is published and circulated throughout the Colony every Wednesday Morning and Saturday Afternoon, and despatched by the Mails to all parts of the civilised World.—The price is Six Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter in Sydney, and Seven Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter out of Sydney.—The Quarters end the 31st March 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December, at which periods only can Subscribers decline, by giving notice and paying the amount due to the end of the current Quarter.—Advertisements are charged at the rate of 2s. 6d. for one inch of space, and 1s. for each succeeding inch, and all Advertisements that do not specify on the face of them the number of time they are to be inserted (unless out of date) will be continued until countermanded, and charged to the parties concerned.—No Advertisement can be withdrawn after 12 o'clock of the day previous to publication.—No verbal communication will be attended to, and all Letters must be post-paid, or they will not be taken in.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THIS Journal is published every Wednesday morning early, and every Saturday afternoon at three o'clock, and forwarded by mail on triumph of truth and justice. We think each respective day to all parts of great, very great improvements may be the country.

Subscribers' names and Advertisements will be received at the Office, No. 17, Colonnade, Bridgestreet, and by the various Agents therefore, may rest assured that it in the interior.

All Letters must be post-

INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS.

Ar the repeated suggestions of a large circle of our former subscribers, the republication of the COMMERCIAL JOURNAL said, almost universally, that they are conducted with partial and limited views, for the interests of certain parties in society. and particular departments of politics, and are calculated to uphold some faction, rather than the colonial commonwealth. There remains, therefore, a chasm to be filled up by a Journal that shall embrace an ampler field of operation, address itself to the commercial interests of this important city, consider with impartiality the claims of the agriculturist and the grazier. collect the gleanings of local research, and bring into one storehouse the dispersed grains as fast as they are brought to ma-

That the COMMERCIAL JOURNAL will devote more attention to the many local interests of the City than is dedicated by its contemporaries, the conductors are anxious to state; but at the same time Sydney shall juring others. We, however, heartily disike the exclusive advocacy of particular real and lasting prosperity of the community; and the settlers and squatters may be assured, that this is the only way in which they can be permamently and really pasturage consists in the number and fluence of the manufacturing and commercial classes; that is, of the buyers and consumers of agricultural and pastoral produce, and the journalist who neglects the interests of the latter, in order to place in unfair prominence the claims of the former, contradicts and defeats the very purpose he is anxious to forward. "Land and trade," says Sir Josiah Child, " are TWINS, and have always, and ever will, wax and wane together. It cannot be iil with trade but land will fall, nor ill with land but trade will feel it." Hence the obvious absurdity of attempting to advance one great interest at the expense of the rest. They must all stand or fall together. In a system like ours, nothing is separate or independent, every thing i mutual and reciprocal, and, therefore, whilst we shall carefully consider the claims of the agricultural and squatting interests of the colony, their cause shall have its share. but no more than its share, of the attention which every Australian journal, conducted upon honest and liberal principles, ought to bestow upon it. How far we shall be able to reconcile the conflicting elements we shall have to deal with, and to show the close connexion which exists between the progress of social and intellectual improvement of all classes in Australia, it is not for us to decide. It will be in vain either to deprecate censure, or solicit indulgence. All that we have to do is to explain our design, and to proceed forthwith to its execution, leaving to our friends to judge of its merit, and to pronounce upon its

It has been long since observed by one of the ancients (Isocrates, in one of his prations against the Sophists), that it is an easier matter to advocate the cause of disaffection to the satisfaction of a common auditory, than to convince their understandings in establishing a truth. The air of plausibility with which vulgar reason ings are promulgated, is admirably suited to the narrow capacity of the multitude. Interdum fucata falsitas in multis est probalior, et sæpe rationibus vincit nudam veritatem. This can only be countervailed lony: by the intervention of principle which, early imbibed, acts as the Ægis of after life. But which I have before said, that here is an article which are the natural deduction of an en-larged and liberal system of ethics, to be Government, and competited to pay for licenses how rarely are those "fixed principles," met with! Such a system, though as yet AND A VARIETY OF OTHER IMPOSTS WHICH AND zealotry of schism have succeeded.

culiar reproach of Australians. To amass

exertions are about to be directed to calling the attention of the colonists to more liberal views. We may have our predidilections, our political preferences and aversions, but we have no object paramount-no, nor even tantamount, to the introduced into the institutions and laws of the colony, but even these may be far too dearly purchased by the sacrifice of those principles which form the glory and the happiness of our social intercourse. The friends of the COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

" Shall not be a pipe for PARTY's finger We may have to speak in disparagement of some principles and persons, and in praise of others. But we will ever exert a scrupulous diligence in verifying facts, and estimating characters; and in deducing our what we hear to be excellent, nor palliate has been determined upon. On re-entering what we know to be culpable, whatever ad-

a vacant place whereon to bestow our and no stratagems that can tarnish either labors, and this, we think, can be easily the glory of success or the mortification demonstrated. The truth is, of the jour- of failure. We take our stand on the rights nals now published in Sydney, it may be of all, conscious that there never was a right which did not imply a duty, which (to adopt a simile made somewhere by Bayle) "may be likened to the peppercorn freeholders pay their lords in acknowledgement that they hold from them." In fine. we can conscientiously say, that stand or fall, it will be in the cause of humanity, by the side of justice, and under the standard

It but remains for us to entreat from the public a renewal of its former kind indulgence towards our future labors. In our discussions and criticisms we shall be studiously anxious to avoid giving personal offence. We will seek assistance from the turity by the industry and perseverance of wise and learned, and spare no exertions to provide for our readers useful and agreeable erroneous, but the very reverse of that theory is

PUBLICANS' LICENSING ACT

AMENDMENT BILL. TIIIS Bill, which was initiated last session have its place, and no more. We shall not by Mr. Wentworth, will be amongst the Chambers, the exploded dogmas of the mercantile be unmindful of the interest of the agricul- earliest measures for consideration on the turists and the wool-growers. Their well- re-assembling of the Legislative Council, They lay down that "the richest nation is always being is inseparable from that of the other and we shall watch its progress through its that which exports most and imports least"—the classes; and we are desirous to promote it. final stages with scrupulous care. To the in so far as that can be done without in- merchant, to the licensed victualler, and to the consumer of revenuable commodities the provisions of this Bill are fraught with interests; our object is to promote the most important consequences, and our readers may rely upon the utmost vigilance being used by us in examining and discussing each clause as it is argued in Committee In our lately published prospectus we adbenefited. The assertion that their inte- verted to the support which the rights and rests are opposed to those of the citizens privileges of the licensed victuallers should of Sydney, is as false as it is dangerous. receive from this journal, and in no wise than in watching the progress of the Bill which Mr. Nichols prepared last year.

> Popular discussion, though it contributes to spread opinions through a wider public is apt to overlay a controversy with many irrelevant or distracting details. The question of the claims of the licensed victuallers was considerably ventilated during the past session by Mr. Wentworth's motion, and by consequent talk "where merchants mos do congregate," to say nothing of wise sayings and pithy paragraphs in the newspapers. It will therefore be not altogether useless to recapitulate at an early moment the merits of the question, and the provisions of Mr. Nichols' Bill, which have been not a little obscured by the statistics of certain ambitious members who were crammed for the occasion, and the extraneous topics introduced by writers who have a knack of writing on all occasions without having any thing to say about the subject immediately under discussion. To this task we stand pledged, and to the end it aims at no obstacle shall be suffered to contravene, no difficulty left unsurmounted, no exertion considered too great, no expense withheld as being too considerable. The fundamental principle by which the fate of the Bill must ultimately be decided has been too long overlooked in this colony, but we trust to strike a note in the ears of our Legislators which will thrill the drowsy Chamber in Macquarie-street, and vindicate an important branch of our commercial commonweal into that true liberty equally removed from licentiousness on the one hand and tyranny on the other.

> It has been too long the fashion in New South Wales to legislate for publicans as it they were persons engaged in a dishonorable calling. We remember the spirited observations on this subject which were made in London by Mr. H. Bradshaw Fearon, when examined before the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the extent, causes, and effects of intoxication, and we cannot do better than quote them now in reference to a point which is felt to be a serious grievance by the licensed victuallers in this co-

we trust far from extinct, is becoming comparatively rare, and the spirit of faction, and the bruta fulmina, the ignorant distribution of medical men; it is excess in drinking which is injurious, and so is excess in eating, A glutton I take to be as intemperate Indifference to the condition of every whether the wine-merchant, which I am on a large country but their own has been the pescale, is engaged in a dishonerable calling? Whe

able, and which effects their moral character? And should, after those questions are answered, say that the publican entrusted with the sale of revenu ble articles, the abuse of which, BUT NOT THE RIGHT USE OF WHICH, could be injurious to the community,—the respectable man of capital, who vends those commodities upon principles consistent with

We need not add many remarks to these forcible expressions of Mr. Fearon. They involve the principle for which we shall firmly contend during the forthcoming session of Council; and we firmly believe that our humble endeavours will not be altogether powerless in relieving the publican from the many disabilities under which he now suffers. The freaks of the Justices on licensing day, the unconstitutional espionage of the police-serieants and their minions, the disproportionate scale of taxation to which publicans are obnoxious, and a arguments, take care neither to depreciate variety of minor grievances, will be each and all unflinchingly exposed and debated in this journal: and we feel assured that the field which we vacated, it is perhaps vantage such a proceeding might secure to where the standard of inquiry is unfurled, incumbent on us to show, that there is still our cause. We shall employ no weapons there tyranny and oppression, and all their attendant train of evils, cannot long prevail. "They vanish into air, into thin air."

> COMMERCIAL AND MONETARY AFFAIRS-THE BANKS OF AUSTRALASIA AND AUS-

TRALIA.

By a statistical chart recently published by Mr. J Jones, we learn that, whilst in 1840 the excess of Imports over the Exports was £1,614497, the excess of Exports over the Imports in 1844 was £196,854. In allusion to this striking fact the HERALD remarks that "for the first time during the last nineteen years, the balance of trade was last year IN FAVOR of the Colony." Whether the trainment of this FAVORABLE balance is to be regarded as a matter for congratulation, our cotemnorary does not offer an opinion. We are decidedly of opinion that it is not. We quite agree with Mac

Calloch, and other economists, that not only is the common theory with respect to the balance of trade true. It is in fact difficult to estimate the mischief which the absurd notions relative to a FAVORABLE balance have occasioned in almost every commercial country. Take, for example, the injurious effect of that absurdity which still parades, in the French school as if they were so many mathematical axioms. legitimate inference from which is, that a people which should send every thing away and get back nothing, would have reached the maximum of prosperity. Let us not, in Australia, act on radically mistaken views as to the nature of commerce, nor estimate the true character of our present balance of trade in the usual fallacious mode. The colonists may depend upon it, that the only principle in which commerce can be carried on, is that of the interchange of reciprocal and equal advantages. But the extent to which it may be carried, depends quite as much on the freedom of importation as on products, we would be as effectually deprived of ommerce as if we were surrounded by Bishop Berkeley's wall of brass. Exportation is, in fact, always dependent upon, and measured by importation. A falling off in the latter must be followed

It is not our intention, at present, to attempt o trace the causes of a decrease which we cannot but regard with apprehension and regret. But on this, our first re-appearance in the commercial world, it would ill become the "Commercial Journal" to shrink from adverting to one of the most material agents in causing this depression. namely, the all-important case at issue between the Banks of Australasia and Australia. To offer any predictions as to the result of an action now under trial, would be indecorous in the extreme. In truth, whichever way the decision of the court tends, much distress and serious embarrassment must ensue. We shall not, therefore, dwell on that part of the affair, but offer a few remarks on the nature of the liabilities of the shareholders of a Joint Stock Bank, which have occurred to us from hearing the arguments of the learned counsel during the past week.

by a falling off in the former. To suppose that it

can be otherwise, is to suppose what is contradictory

and absurd. It is supposing that our merchants

and wool-growers are anxious only to give away,

without caring whether they get back any thing.

It would appear that the proprietary of the Bank of Australia are desirous of applying to their case, the principle of the famous French COMMANDITE associations, in which the liability of the acting partners is unlimited, whilst that of the mere shareholders, so long as they do not interfere in the management, does not extend beyond the amount of their subscription. Now deeply as we lament the unfortunate position of the shareholders of the Bank of Australia, and valuable as we may think the application of the principle they contend for in various businesses, we think it would prove dangerous if applied to banking. There should be no limitations as to the number of partners or shareholders in a Bank. BUT EVERY PART-NER AND SHAREHOLDER MUST BE LIABLE FOR ALL THE ENGAGEMENTS OF THE BANK TO THE FULL AMOUNT OF HIS PROPERTY. This we hold to be essential to a sound system, and we should regret to see recognised the zealous, but specious, arguments as to the limitation of the liabilities of shareholders in Banks.

We have seen men of wealth embark in scheme: of the most dangerous kind, where they cannot tell beforehand the utmost extent of their possible loss and there is no undertaking which presents such temptations to speculation and overtrading as the business of banking. This can only be checked by subjecting the directors and every shareholder to complete responsibility, and which can only be effected by means of unlimited liability. Otherwise the man worth a million, so far as regards assets, forms no greater security to the creditors of a bank than he who has no property but his bank shares, whilst as a guarantee for prudent management, the

willingly risks the whole for the chance of great different light and shade. At all events, as vice is blowing towards the south; id est, rising at Donprofits; the less wealthy man, on the contrary, extremely alluring and easy of imitation, it is caster and setting at Epsom, made very great odds whose comforts perhaps depend in a great manner mon the income he may receive from his bank shares, unwillingly risks his all for the mere probability of increased returns. The putting bounds, then to the liability of the shareholders can only be advocated by those, who regarding with painful feelings the enfortunate position of a large class of highly respectable colonists, are imperceptibly led to consider their interests rather than the safety of the public, and the credit and reputation of the Colony. We are very anxious to insist on this point at this impor-tant crisis, because so many persons are interested in the Bank of Australia, that their advocacy of limited liability may be instaken in England for that of the public generall; whereas their interest and the public safety and credit are diametrically opposed. We therefore on the part of the commercial community, cannot hesitate to insist on the unrestricted liability in the shareholders as a principle which reduces the risk of the public to the smallest amount.

It is much to be lamented that some such plan as that designed by the Bank of Australia Shares Bill could not have been carried out under the sanction of the Government, by which means the fearful expenses attending a long and protracted suit at law might have been avoided. Even now we are not without hopes that some arrangement may be effected, which, whilst it shall not invade the sound principles of the Banking system, may release the shareholders and the public from the painful state of suspense under which all commen cial enterprise is now entirely crushed.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE SYDNEY

Magna petis, Phaeton; et quœ nec viribus istis Munera conveniant, nec tam puerilibus annis."-

"Phaeton, you're not fit to mount the box."

"Whatever is is right," sang the great mora pet of his day, and the observation is continually choed by the cabmen of this day, in their own more "knowing" language of "All right, Sir; but, strong as these authorities are against us, yet, we feel bound to confess, so far as the Sydney cabnen are concerned, that the sayings and doings of these worthies are anything but "all right." In very early times "handlers of the ribands" were notorious for their skill in creating confusion and kicking up a dust; a fact which the quick eye of the Roman Satirist instantaneously perceived; hence his celebrated lines, as curbs to the ambition of heedless charioteers:

" Sunt quos euroiculo pulverem Olympicum

Collegisse juvat; metaque fervidis Evitata rotis, palmaque nobilis, Terrarum dominos evehit ad Dec and though our fears have not gone the length of conjuring up the chimera of a lazy, dissolute, comnon cabman assuming the reins of the Stat chariot; yet we think it is time that some stens should be taken to check the insolence and vulgarity of a class which is becoming every day more noxious and offensive. The scythes of the ancient Britons' cars seem to have been transferred to these modern Britons' mouths; and like two-edged erative curriculists on being lately brought befor Mr. Alderman Macdermott, charged by a respect able tradesman with having used very obscenlauguage to common women in front of his pre mises, very coolly admitted the charge, but pleaded in his defence, " that he was necessitated to talk to them in sich langvage as they voud understand else vat vas the use of talking at all." The worthy alderman, however, failed to perceive the necessity of his eloquence in that peculiar strain, or at all and compelled him to enter into sureties to restrain his "license of tongue" for the next twelvemonths at the same time taking the liberty of informing him that his "license of chariot" would be stopped altogether.

A few such instances of determination on the part of the public would soon put an end to the annovance, as well as to the exorbitant and chame leon-like charges which are exacted in the shape of fares; but the Corporation holds in its hand the most speedy and effectual method, viz., by most scrupulously refusing to issue a single license to any individual whose respectability would not ensure a proper degree of character and deportment on the part of the driver. The laxity in England for a long time on this point, engendered such a system of fraud and abuse, that the legislature was at length compelled to step in and frame the most cogent rules and regulations for the licensing and subsequent management of "street plying vehicles," and such was the strength of the check rein the mposed, that ever since that period the knights of the whip have, to use their own technical phrase ology, been "kept well in hand." Occasional out breaks and impositions of course occur even now but the wholesome restraint which we have mentioned prevents the possibility of their taking permanent root, or becoming numerically extensive or formidable in their character.

The Australian cabman seems to be fast aproaching his English prototype, whose character cappily hit off by an author of unquestionable authority on such points, may not be unamusing to our readers :-

"The Cabman is an impersonification of a lazy idle, and disordered race. He has unfitted himsel for every other calling but grooming, dog-stealing or prize fighting; but he can drive; he is flash and "au fait" at the ribands; he will turn out into the theatre of life, take a private box upon public vehicle, and live upon society—to cheat, to bully, or to beg. When Whittle Harvey was Cab Commissioner, it was his boast that he could never starve so long as he had "that plate of wittles." Even now you see he can afford to carry his whip like a four-in-hand club-man, and

'Smoke his light cigar.'

There are exceptions to the rule of wrong; be generally speaking, the cabmen form the most disnest, desperate, dissolute, and irreclaimable class of a metropolitan community, whose lower order are pretty extensively abandoned."

Though this portrait cannot be looked upon a extremely flattering: yet it is by no means un culiar reproach of Australians. To amass the manufacturers of guns and gunpowder, whether the said to enjoy them, have been said the sellers of poison which is in many instances to be the occupation of their lives. Our necessary to preserve human life, whether those

highly necessary that the evil should be immediately checked. Already have numerous complaints reached us from highly respectable quarters, corroborative of our own constant observation, respecting the conduct and foul language of these men, whose contaminating conversation daily penetrates into the innermost recesses of domestic privacy, invading the ears of every member of the family to the utter confusion of order, decency, and morality. Surely these reckless beings must be aware that propriety and civility cost nothing : while they possess the invaluable quality of yielding an immediate and exorbitant profit: if, however, they obstinately refuse to deal in such ware, the community must compel them to sell off their present stock-in-trade, and turn their attention to ome other line of business, which will afford them less time for the exercise of imposition and

THE TODDLER PAPERS.

Being selections from the writings, letters, notes correspondence, communications, and remarks of Thomas Toddler, the Traveller, touching and concerning his dippings into very deep, abstruse, and erudite stores which he thoroughly ransacked; and also relating to wonderful and eventful things over which he stumbled while performing the character of a "Schoolmaster Abroad." Edited by John Punch, Junior, his sole executor. NO. 1, COMIC CLASSICAL BIOGRAPHY.

MILTIADES. Treated in a very familiar manner to suit all heads even blockheads.

"Mine Ancient see: a soldier, honest, brave Adorned with cuts -

OTHELLO.

Miltiades, the Athenian, was the son of Cimor howas the son of — but that is of no material onsequence: Miltiades (for we are never tired of epeating the name) was however supposed to have een an ancestor of the celebrated "Simple Simon" who actually met the itinerant vender of mutton eel, kidney and fruits, all hot, in his peripatetic excursion to a country fair; and so completely

puzzled the pieman, that there is little difficulty in believing that his predecessors were very knowing fellows. The original Cimon himself was a worthy personage; but his son was considerably above par; and, as his fellow-citizens, (very nice old gentlemen,) knew him to be a sober, steady, early rising young man, who neither pulled their bells at night, nor their knockers off in the morning, they thought it a point of duty to patronize him in every possible way. It has been observed by a wise man "that there

s no novelty under the sun;" and every day's experience more fully confirms the truth of the axiom; (if axioms need confirmation) for we find that the ery identical feelings which actuated the men of hirty centuries ago; weigh with the men of England in the present day. For instance:—at the time Miltiades came of age, the Athenians were extremely anxious to get rid of their panners and useless population; and the various parish officers were directed by the emigration board to collect as nany souls as possible to establish a footing Penitentiaries, and skimming off the scum of the national pot, as is usual in such cases, they soon ascertain who was to superintend the grand-nationalquery was put to that great man; he having some over and above overwhelming question to attend to in the house, promisenously named Miltiades. who was ordered to hoist his "blue-peter" forth-

He accordingly visited all the crimp shops; and having pressed as many seamen as he thought neessary, and laid in his stock of water and provisions; including six live goats, three porkers, seven couples of Malay fowls, thirteen Guinea-hens, a Cape goose, and sevaral hampers of Guinness' Dublin Stout, carefully wired at Cork (the last being for his own private consumption), he set sail with a fair wind. Having made an observation or two which were not particularly pleasant to those about him, he sighted the island of Lemnos, + and anchored in eight fathoms, clear water, sandy bottom mixed with shells. He was immediately boarded by a custom-house officer, with whom he having exchanged the Athenian "Minerva" for the Lemnian "Mercury," he proceeded to discuss his "potuse saccharo confectus, frigidus sine," in other words, "Wedderburn's best pine-apple Jamaica, cold without," and afterwards anded on the island, which he very cooly requested the inhabitants to deliver up to him; as, from all appearance, he thought it was a place very likely to suit him, or his family connexions, for whom he felt bound to provide at other folks expence; an opinion forcibly acted upon by men in office of the present day.

The Lemnians looked upon it as an excellen ioke; and heartily wished he might get it; they also playfully suggested, that in all probability his name was "Walker;" at the same time sympa thisingly remarking "what a pity it was for such nice young man to wear such a shocking bad beaver hat;" in fact they indulged in a thousand little pleasantries to which his modest request naturally gave birth in the minds of a simple, primitive, and patriarchal people: then, observing that Miltiades was slightly overcome, they faithfully promised to attend to his wishes if he would go a little farther north, and re-visit their island with a wind blowing from that point of the compass. Now it must be remarked that this wind rising in the north and

* It is thought worthy of remark that the Greek "chi" was pronounced hard as in Arch-angel-ark, meaning the ark in which the hopes of the people safely reposed; whereas, in the English Archon or Secretary it is soft, as arch arch-fiend, arch-enemy meaning one whose inclination it is to deceive, d

ride and destroy the community. + Lemnos is an island in the Egean sca, no on account of their master Vulcan, who was throw by Jupiter from his sky-parlour and luckily lighte on Lemnos, or he might have been falling like a sledge-hammer to this very day.

against the marine-steed, or rocking-horse, ever reaching the winning post. As Miltiades was lighting his pipe, they politely requested that he would put their answer in the bowl and smoke it: he however had not any time to argue the point; so he knowingly tipped them the wink; and, by a snecies of free-masonic pantomime known only to the initiated, gave them to infer his full participation in the joke: wished them "ta-ta," set sail, and in a few days reached Cheronesas, having had a splendid run of 12 knots an hour; at least, there is not any one to say that he had not. In a very short time he destroyed all the Abori-

gines, in spite of their Penates and Protectors; began to build castles (some in the air in all probability), divined sie lands amongst his followers, and conducted himself so much to their satisfaction that they made him Governor, which is pretty much the same as a little "king," only it wants the name, which these vice-regal powers do want, invariably. He then returned to Lemnos in his ship, or (as some authors write) in high gig, seas on. He was confined to his bed at this time and requested the people to deliver up-the island according to their promise; for that he had set out from home with a north wind and reached Lemnos: for his home now was quite in a different quarter of the town. The Carrions, a dunghill lot, who inhabited the island at that time, frightened by the appearance of some long 72-pounders, and a parcel of piratical-looking Greek scoundrels who were armed to the teeth, and seemed ready for anything. in parliamentary phrase, vacated their seats; ac cepted the Chiltern Hundreds, and gave up their property to the new member with half a-crown. In addition to this slice of luck, he soon won another set of islands, the Cyc-lades; so called, (according to the undeniable authority of Mr. Thomas Hood, on account of the uneasy sensations which are created in the bosoms of all female voyagers, by the sea in which these islands are situate.

Now it may seem to all quiet, civil, well-dispose people that Miltiades had performed enough in these naval excursions to entitle him to rest upon his oars for a short time ;—but mark the uncertainty of grateful Athenians, who had extinguished so brilhuman affairs. Darius, king of Persia, being in the liant and shining a light, to snuff it. possession of considerably more country and wealth than he knew what to do with, was filled with a restless anxiety to add to his inquietudes; and, as these scions of the "Grasper" family are seldom right in the long run, he determined to prosecute a right of search in the Scythian territory; into which he quickly marched, and, of course, put his foot yourselves. into it, as most of my readers, I hope, pretty well know. But I am getting rather a-head of my tale; for he was first compelled to build a bridge across the river Ister, at the ends of which he established toll-hars, which he left in charge of Miltiades and his brother Inspectors, at the same time giving them particular injunctions not to allow any one to pass without paying; and, as he went over first, and set the very earliest and silliest example.

they could pursue would be to blow the bridge to oms, and leave the Persians and Scuthing Chersonesas. By raking out the Unions and the it between them; and adding in his own emphatic words "them Scythians is camomiles, * and will kill and eat the Persians like one o'clock." nustered a very pretty little lot: but, previous to Now, as this lively design only contemplated the sending it on its speculative passage, there arose a destruction of 70,000 men, it speaks volumes in necessity of forwarding a deputation to the Archon, | favor of the charitable disposition of the hero; and or Secretary of State for the colonies, in order to it is very surprising that there was an individual to be found in those brilliant ages, who could emigration-bounty scheme. When this important | be otherwise than enamoured with the scheme: but so it was, for Histous, a genuine Milesian, refused it pat; and sworn by the wig of Saint Patrick (the patron Saint of Milesians) that the whole matter should be brought before the King in the twinkling of a "bed-post." Miltiades being rather alarmed at the threat so poetically "couched," decamped in the night without bag or baggage, or beat of drum. But this disgrace was soon wiped off on the plains of Marathon where he, at the head of his tough Athenians, worsted the silken Persians. and tore them all to ribbons. What a glorious sight, my youthful friends, must it have been to see these men of Greece all dripping from the exertion of cooking the Persian geese, who melted away to nothing before the fierce fire of Athenian bravery. If ever you should become great commanders and noble warriors, and feel an inclination, as many such do, to place a safe distance betwixt yourselves and the enemy, let the glorious example of Miltiades and his little band renovate your oozing courage: had Napoleon recollected this, there might have been a Waterloo, but never a Saint Helena. Miltiades, for his victory, (of which the "Iron Duke" would have been proud) was knighted, and presented with the freedom of the city in a brazen box: and, in addition to these honors, his portrait was painted, kit-cat-size, P. R. A.+ of the time, and ordered to be hung up in the most public place as an example; or, rather I should say, as an emblem that the same fate awaited the original at no very distant date.

I have recorded the days of the hero's prosperity alone; and have traced his aspirings with the same intense feelings of admiration as you, my little juveniles entertain for your first kite; but I must now participate in your horror when you see the mainstay and cheek-string severed by sharp Atropos, and your idol left to the mercy of the winds, plunged headlong down to stony earth; lath, paper, paste, and paint mingled in one mess. Such alas! was the fate of Miltiades! Unhappy hero! most un- but I must not give way; or how shall I achieve my great and magnanimous purpose? In these times of "going shead" let it not be said that Thomas Toddler alone stood still; and allowed an overflowing gush of tearful feeling to fence metamorphose him into a pump altogether. "No, no, quite different, Tommy."

. The word, with all due deference to the su-

positive certainty, who was the President of the Athenian Academy at time; but we have some reason to believe, that, as Sir Martin Archer Shee is such a "very old woman," perhaps—— I do but insinuate—Shee might have been contemporary with Miltiades: should it be so, Shee has had a

Miltiades having acquitted himself so satisfacto rily on land as a commander, was now made a brave, old Admiral, and ordered to Paros, a place famous for marbles as you all know: in fact the best white marbles cannot be procured any where else, for love or money. He blockaded the town; and, having the precaution to furnish himself with Perkins' newly invented steam-gun-battery, warranted to throw 60 balls per minute for ever and a day, he very soon mutilated the marbles of Paros: but, just as he was on the point of making the grand assault, and had filled up his subscription list of volunteers for the forlorn-hope, a large bonfire flared up in the distance which threw quite a different light upon the affair; as he was kept quite in the dark with respect to this light, and seeing nothing but danger in it, he preferred the example of Admiral Byng to that of Admiral Nelson, and raised the siege, though he thereby lowered himself.

On his return home, the Athenians were highly indignant, and having afforded him so many previous trials, determined on giving him another. and accordingly indicted him for high treason, the high with wounds, as some say; according to others, with a triple mixture of punch, gout and mortification: but, be this as it may, he was unable to plead his own cause; and, taking advantage of the "Prisoner's Counsel Bill," employed Tisagoras, a Greek (the Roger Therry of the day) to undertake his defence. Tisagoras, or Roger, as was expected from his legal acumen, forensic ability, and duplicate vision, saw a great many points which were not visible to any other person; and, which as the Judge very properly observed, "seemed, like the Counsel, to have nothing in them;" and he also made a brilliant display of oratory, speaking "Six hours by the Shrewsbury clock;" but, as he was never known to have gained a cause, the people were not at all surprised to hear that his client was found "Guilty," and sentenced to pay a fine of fifty talents; which with all his talent he was unable to discharge, except by paying it with the debt of nature; a proceeding which he adopted in a short time afterwards : leaving the un-

Little boys-the moral to be adduced from this history is-" AVOID PATRIOTISM; LOOK AFTER YOUR OWN INTERESTS: AND ADMIRE RULERS EVEN THOUGH THEY SHOULD BE HEAVY ON YOUR HEADS." Adhere to these principles punctually, and in process of time, with luck, you will become Governors

THOMAS TODDLER.

MAITLAND.

[From the Maitland Mercury.]

HUNTER RIVER DISTRICT TALLOW .- We hear with much pleasure that the tallow from Mr. Blaxand's establishment at Fordwich has realised the highest price yet obtained for any colonial tallow: About July and August last a considerable quantity got dreadfully beaten by the Scythians he certainly of tallow from this establishment was shipped for London, where it was sold by public auction, and the last mail packet has brought the account sales, by which it appears that a portion realised £43 9s. No sooner were the King and his pikemen out of sight, than Miltiades suggested to his pike men or per ton, while the lowest price for any of this tallow was £40 per ton. The brokers speak of the toll-bar keepers, that the most desirable course purity in the highest terms.

TEETOTAL PROCESSION AND TEA PARTY .-- On Monday morning last, the John's Total Abstinence Society formed themselves in order of procession about half-past twelve o'clock. In front were the male and female schools, followed by the female members of the society, after whom marched the band, preceding the carriage of the president (the Rev. Mr. Lynch), which was gaily decorated with ribbons. The procession was closed by the male members of the society, with the banners, &c. The procession marched first to Wallis's Creek Bridge, thence to the Long Bridge, and afterwards returned to the Temple of Concord, where the assembly was addressed by the president. In the evening the members assembled, to the number of about three hundred, to pass the evening in the Temple of Concord. On the platform were the Rev. President, M. Lewis, Esq., Colonial Architect, Drs. Eydye and Vallack, and Messrs Lipscomb and Daley. The Rev. Mr. Lynch delivered a most eloquent opening address to the meeting, and was followed by Messrs. Lipscomb, Watkins, Cook Mahony. After which three youths, named Cum-merferd, Maher and Healy, belonging to Mr. Mahoney's school, addressed the meeting in very neat speeches. Several songs were also sung, and this rational evening's amusement did not close until between three and four o'clock on Tuesday morning.

ADJOURNED INQUEST .- On Tuesday last, the ad journed inquest on the body of Susannah Lynch was held at Mr. Nicholson's, the Maitland Inn, before J. S. Parker, Esq., the coroner. Nor further evidence was adduced, and the coroner having summed up the testimony given on the two pre-ceding days, the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown.
The man John Williams was consequently discharged from custody.

THE LATE MURDEROUS ATTACK .- Long inquiries upon the house of Fergus Ferguson, at Buchannan but nothing has been elicited to fix the guilt upor any party. The tracks of two men were discovered leading into Elliott's road, of which there were two sets, one made at night, and the other next day. Two ticket of leave men named Robert Bredbury and Joseph Hutton having been taken on suspicion but none of the parties have been able to identify

THE DREDGING MACHINE.-The steamer Maitland left Sydney on Tuesday night last for Newcastle, having in tow one of the punts belonging to the dredging machine. The steamer and punt arrived safe in Mewcastle on Wednesday.

A FINE Ox.-Mr. Burgess, of Morpeth, slaught ered a bullock on Tuesday, which weighed eleven hundred pounds, and which had independent of the kidney fat, 120 lbs. of loose fat. The ox was bred and fattened at the Fig Tree, an estate of the late Peter M'Intyre, Esq.

ATTEMP AT RAPE.—An aboriginal black, named "Joe," about fiteen years of age, was on Monday last fully committed to take his trial for an attempted rape on the person of an infant child, only three years of age, daughter of Alexander Welsh, a labour-ing man residing near Wallis's Creek, in West Maitland. The prisoner said nothing in his de-

At a dinner party in Dublin, where a furious theological controversy occurred, B——, losing his temper, boisterously said to a stranger who sat next to him, "On which side, Sir, are you?—are you an Atheist or a Deist?" "Oh, neither, sir," was the immediate reply ; " I am a Dentist."

I hope the treasure is not too deep for us—as the two thirsty foxes said when they peeped into the

The following advertisement was stuck in window of a house in Cheltenham:—" Groan Jentlemon tort Joggerhaffy and the Hues of the