

joined with that other intimation of the divine will, "for this cause," (namely, marriage) "shall a man leave his father and mother, &c." we see distinctly the mind of the Deity. Emigration—that is, the quitting of the paternal abode, to sojourn at a greater or less distance (the degree of distance affects not the principle of the command), is clearly laid down as an act which, *prima facie*, is well-pleasing to the Deity.

We have been tempted to make this digression, and give a hasty sketch of the principles on which emigration ought to be encouraged by all; by governments, by societies, and by individuals; because the remarks we are about to make, and the object we have in view, will, we think, come before the public with more weight, than otherwise they could have done.

If emigration then be so advantageous to the parent country, and to the colony, how censurable must be that government which does not cherish and encourage emigrants to the utmost of its power? Anxious strangers who visit us in order to become a vital part of our community, must not be delayed in their efforts to settle on their estates by the routine of stiff office forms: They must not have their hearts broken in being delayed in Sydney till they have spent their few hundreds at a tavern—they must not be allowed to go and search out a good farm, and then be told (after their fatigues and expenses), "I'm extremely sorry, but that is a *keruvuv*." Who for?—"the Church,"—but then there is this,—"*O, that's for Mr. A.*"—well this,—"*O, that's also for the Church,*"—well then this,—"*O, that's for Mr. B.*"—come then let me have this,—"*O, that's also for the Church,*"—well—may I have this,—"*O, that's for Mr. C.!!*"

Is this the way to encourage emigration? Is this the way to induce gentlemen to write back to their friends to encourage them to emigrate also, when themselves, by office etiquette, and a system which is inexplicable, have been plunged into the abyss of bankruptcy?

It is said, there are several gentlemen at this time in Sydney, who have been five and six months waiting for their land, and can get no satisfaction; and have nearly spent their little all, and see nothing before their eyes, but poverty and ruin; 16,000 miles as they are from any body that cares whether they rot in a prison, or live in rags. And this we believe—but there is also a rumour afloat which we do not believe. Nevertheless, as it goes to aim a vital stab at the good name of the present administration, we think it due to General Darling, to tell him of it. It is said then, that in many instances, the above-mentioned delay is owing to some scruples which his Excellency holds respecting Lord Bathurst's last instructions about granting lands in this colony. Gracious heaven! (we say it with reverence), and are gentlemen and their accomplished wives, and tenderly brought-up children, to be reduced to beggary, because Lord Bathurst has omitted a particle, or inserted one too much, in his letters of instructions to a colony, distant from his office, half the globe! No, no! it is a calumny on the Governor. He has not lived 50 years in the world, not to be fully aware, that equivocal orders at a tenth part of the distance of this colony from Downing Street, are always interpreted in favour of individuals, until expressly contradicted. General Darling knows well, that such men as Canning, Peel, and Bathurst would rather he gave away half the territory, than that they should be made at all instrumental in repressing respectable families to the ends of the earth, there to die of grief and penury, arising from the errors of one of their copying-clerks, or the hasty decision of the Secretary of state, formed on erroneous data, or on data which do not apply to the present sufferers!

THREE blacks at Hunter's River have been shot, it appears, by the mounted police. We hope it is true, that they were all shot in the act of running away. But still we think their keepers ought to be severely punished for giving them the opportunity to run, and thereby cause their slaughter to be an act of justifiable homicide. There ought to be a solemn investigation. The laws of England will not justify a constable in killing a thief, if by any other means he might have secured him. A constable or a horse patrol is not to be careless about securing a prisoner, and say to himself, "it's no matter—if he attempts to run, I'll shoot him." The Australian says, that two of the natives slipped their ropes and would not return, even though the horse patrol kindly requested them so to do; and therefore they shot them! Now, we suppose when they were shot, the distance at which these carrion crows were winged, could not have exceeded 100 yards. And yet the Australian editor, a barrister, a humane English lawyer says, with the most revolting flippancy, "They," the poor blacks, "were hailed by the party, but intellectually, and, as the "police men saw no means of securing their prisoners "alive, they deemed it advisable to secure them dead: "and so they fired upon them and shot them, and shot them dead too!!" Again, gentle reader, "Another black native, who had committed depredations on a stock-man of Mr. McIntyre's, was also taken, and also shot by the mounted police. When the fellow approached the river, in the way to Wallis's Plains, he slipped the rope and took to his heels, intending to take to the river—just as he reached the banks of the river, he received a ball, which was considered the only measure capable of arresting his flight, and which proved fatal. He was shot dead, and thus secured!!!"

We understand many of the settlers have signed a paper purporting to be a letter of thanks to Lieutenant Lowe, of the mounted police, and deprecating the in-

terference of the law in any of the late shootings of the blacks. This very circumstance, in our opinion, proves the necessity of an investigation. If the laws had not been supposed to be violated, why deprecate their usual course? If the opinions of such a junta be considered paramount to the laws—if, as Lord Coke beautifully expresses it, "the crooked cord of discretion and expediency, be allowed to supersede the golden net-ward of the law;" then, farewell justice—farewell humanity to the helpless blacks! Persons signing papers of this kind, are to be compared to an interested self-constituted jury, proceeding to try a question without evidence, and without the constitutional controul and direction of a judge; and passing sentence of acquittal of course. The parties alluded to, affect, we understand, to be alarmed at the dreadful threats of the blacks to burn their stacks, &c. &c. Now we believe such alarms are purposely invented. But if true, still to shrink from pursuing the ordinary course of the laws, would be cowardly, and beneath the dignity of Government to sanction. Suppose a stack or two were burnt—what then? cannot the Government make up the loss to the individual out of the Government revenue? But we know what kind of people the blacks are. Those of Upper Hunter's River, are not a wit more resolute and revengeful than those of Argyle and Bathurst. They are precisely the same nation. We know that three resolute whites, with muskets, will frighten a score of them out of their wits. We admit the natives do indeed commit a theft now and then, and also commit what we call murder, but which is generally with them an act of retaliative justice. Now on such occasions, to deviate from the course of English civil law—to hesitate through fear, to try and punish on the one hand, or through the same base passion to resort to martial law on the other, are measures in our eyes, equally absurd, unwarily, inhumane, inexpedient and illegal. If the blacks commit larceny, burglary, or arson, deal with them according to law. That is, apprehend them, try them, and punish them. The only difference that should be made between them and the whites, is this, that they should be brought to justice speedily; and, if found guilty, executed on the spot where they committed the crime. But do not dilly-dally with them as if you were afraid, until they get bold, and commence a kind of warfare on our frontiers; and so render it almost necessary to proclaim war in return. The deeds of blood perpetrated on such occasions, have a most brutalizing effect on the minds of the settlers and their children. A spirit of hatred and hostility to the poor aborigines, is generated thereby, which will be handed down from father to son. The blacks deserve better treatment at our hands. Have they not inherited the lands, we have wrested from them, for ages? Is it not reasonable we should, when they wrong us, forbear as much as possible? Are we not infinitely the most powerful? Should we not, therefore, be magnanimous? Cowards only, are revengeful? Cruelty and blood are the effect of fear; and women are most addicted to severe and what is miscalled decisive measures? The natives after all, are a harmless, inoffensive, though brave race of men; therefore, severity towards them, is much to be deprecated.

WE understand the committee of the Chamber of Commerce, received from the Governor a denial to their request for a loan from the Government, on Saturday last. We should be glad to know two things. 1st, Whether the committee attempted to borrow this loan for themselves or for the general body of subscribers? If for themselves, why use the name of the chamber? If for the body at large, why not first of all have asked their opinion, and obtained their concurrence?—The fact is, the present committee is a committee self-elected, is self-constituted—is merely a number of *soi-disants*—is raised up on unpopular and narrow principles; and though not of "the faction," still their conduct is not that of a liberal courteous body of English merchants, whose authority and true dignity lies, or ought to lie in the people, i. e. the subscribers generally—in those in fact who have paid (or are to pay) their money, and who, the moment they do so, have of course, a right to dispute their assumed authority, and to proceed to a new election.

THE same applies to the bank of Australia. The bank, on account of its immense resources! would scarcely condescend, (it was boasted) to lend on bills of exchange, but was determined to lay out its superabundant thousands in mortgages, and other long-winded securities. Therefore they fenced in the present directors with lots of fundamental and constitutional rules, and other supports—but a majority of the proprietors may perhaps take it into their heads some day, to set aside the whole concern—vote out the faction, and put in men of a more liberal spirit, and more enlarged views.

WE find that the *alibi* proved for Lamb (vide Parramatta Police) went to shew, not that he was out of the Colony, but resided in the interior at the time Mr. Campbell's bag of flour was stolen. It is the more extraordinary Haley the watch-house keeper should swear to two such different men as Lamb and Hunt. The first is a short fat man, the latter thin and taller.

WE are authorised to state, that MR. LINDSAY, principal CLERK in the Office of MR. ADVOCATE MOORE, heard MR. JOHN RAINE positively declare, that he had not sworn to the tenour of the report made by MR. FULTON, the Clerk of the Parramatta Bench. So much for the Gazette's contradiction of our statements in this particular.