

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE LASS OF ULENGO.

Let those who worship fashion sigh
At titled beauty's feet;
Let him whose god is mammon try
A golden bride to meet;
Let all whom affection charms
Frequent the city show;
But give unto my happy arms
The Lass of Ulengo.

If beauty that hath bloom'd apart
Be loveliest to behold;
A spotless name, and truth of heart,
More excellent than gold;
If sparkling arts that lure to sin
Be naught to virtue's glow;
Then matchless were my portion in
The Lass of Ulengo.

I see her in my dreams by night,
And hear her gentle voice;
And when in morning's golden light
All living things rejoice,
Each skiey tint of rarest grain,
Each fresh delight below,
All bring into my thoughts again
The Lass of Ulengo.

Oh, never may one frown of fate
Upon her future frow;
Nor villain gulle there lie in wait
To wound so sweet a flower!
But happiness for her abound,
And love for ever flow,
A bright and gushing stream, around
The Lass of Ulengo!

CHARLES HARPUR.

Jerry's Plains, August, 1843.

THE CULTURE OF TOBACCO.

Having in our last proceeded with the cultivation of the tobacco plant to as far as the transplanting of the young crop, we now resume the subject.

The plant having taken root, and began to grow, it should, as soon as it is strong enough, undergo the process of topping. This is done by pinching off the leading stem or sprout of the plant with the thumb nail, which would otherwise run up into flower and seed, and thus prevent the substantial formation of the leaf by draining the lower parts of the plant of its nutritive juices. The bottom leaves should also be pruned off, none being left so low as to rub upon the ground; not more than eight or ten leaves being left upon a plant, according to the quality of the ground, as upon ordinary ground eight leaves are sufficient; it will be advisable to go over the crop twice a week till these operations are completed. If topped too high, so as to leave more leaves, the bottom ones are apt to decline before those above become ripe.

In a short time after the plant has been topped, superfluous sprouts, called suckers, will make their appearance at the junction of the leaves with the stem, and about the roots of the plant; these should be carefully removed with the thumb nail, as often as they show themselves, in the same manner as the topping is performed; as, if left to grow, they injure the quality of the tobacco by drawing off too large a portion of nutriment from the good leaves. The removing these suckers must be continued once a week until they cease to sprout.

There are several species of worms or caterpillars which prove injurious to the tobacco plant, some of which feed upon the leaf, and others on the root, of the plant. The crop must therefore be strictly looked after, and all insects of this kind found upon it must be picked off and destroyed. This operation is called worming the tobacco.

In very rainy seasons, and in soils of an unfavourable nature, the tobacco plant is subject to a disease termed by tobacco growers *firing*, which is a kind of blight, occasioned by the too moist state of the atmosphere, which moisture is absorbed by the plant. This disease spots the leaf with a hard brown spot, which afterwards perishes, and renders the leaf comparatively worthless. To counteract the effects of this blight as much as possible, the ground should be constantly worked, and kept free from all kinds of weeds. And here we would advise our tobacco growing readers to pay especial attention to the various ploughings and hoeings, during the growth of the crop, as directed in our last.

In about ninety or a hundred days from the crop being planted, it will, if the land is good, be sufficiently ripe for cutting; but this should never be done until it is thoroughly ripe, or the leaf will be deficient both in weight and quality. It requires a good deal of practice to come to a judicious conclusion of the time when the crop is sufficiently ripe for cutting, yet this is a very essential point; it is, however, generally indicated by the thickening of the leaf, and a change in its colour to a more yellowish green, having a sort of rough, brittle appearance. When the tobacco is adjudged sufficiently ripe for cutting, the cutters, being each provided with a strong, sharp knife, should proceed along the respective rows of the field, and select only such plants as appear to be fully ripe, leaving the others to stand a little longer. The plants should be sliced off near the ground, and such as have thick stems must be slit down the middle, in order to admit a freer circulation of air through the different parts of the plant while curing, and to drain it as much as possible from such moisture as it may retain. They must then be carefully laid down upon the hills, with the leaves all projecting the same way, until the sun has had sufficient effect upon them to render them pliable, that they may more easily and uniformly be gathered into *turus* by the gatherers who follow the cutting.

In preparing for gathering the crop of tobacco, it is best to have the scaffolds for hanging it ready prepared, before commencing to cut. These scaffolds may be erected at convenient places in the field, if it be a large one, or at the tobacco house, as may be found most expedient. They are usually constructed by driving posts or forked sticks permanently into the ground, of sufficient height to permit the tobacco plants to hang about a foot or eighteen inches from the ground. Then lay on the top of these posts parallel poles, at about four feet apart from each other, and of convenient lengths; and across these poles place the tobacco sticks, with the plants hanging on them. The tobacco sticks should be about four feet and a half in length, and about an inch and a half thick; and from ten to twelve plants may be hung upon each, by the stem of the lowest leaf on each plant. It is advisable, on first hanging them on the scaffold, to crowd the tobacco sticks close together for five or six days, in order to give the tobacco a uniform yellow color, and to protect it from the sun; the sticks may be then opened eight or ten

inches apart, or more, if there is room on the scaffold poles, in order to admit of a free circulation of air about the hanging plants, and that the process of curing may be commenced by the sun. The tobacco having been thus hung for eight or ten days will be ready to be conveyed to the tobacco house, to undergo the process of curing.

Instead of this particular method being pursued, those who prefer it may lay the plants in bulk (or piles) on poles or logs, covering it with bushes, where it may lie for some time, until it is rendered sufficiently pliable, when it must be conveyed to the scaffold or tobacco house to be hung.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THRASHING MACHINE.

To the Editors of the Maitland Mercury.

GENTLEMEN—Your correspondent F. N., in last week's paper, seems led into error by supposing the thrashing machine he saw at Mr. Jarman's, husking and thrashing maize, to be the invention of that gentleman. I do not suppose Mr. J. makes any claim to invention in the machine, as it is the subject of a patent in England. I should not have taken notice of this matter, but for the name of the party having been passed over in silence who really is entitled to credit for the introduction of these useful machines into the colony; and to whom I consider the colonists are under a debt of gratitude for his spirited enterprise, in not only being the means of this invention, but for the sensible manner in which he went about it.

Some time in 1838 Dr. Scott, of the William River, left this colony for England, and took with him two or three casks of Indian corn, with the husks on, just as it came from the field, in order to see if he could engage some ingenious machine manufacturer to undertake the construction of a machine that would husk and thrash at the same time. After his reaching home, and making the necessary enquiry, he was recommended to a Mr. Crosskill, of Beverley, in Yorkshire, who readily engaged in the enterprise; and it is really creditable to the character of Mr. C. as an ingenious mechanist, that he should have hit on a plan so successful, at the first trial. From Dr. Scott's account it appears there was a considerable amount of ingenuity brought to bear on the subject, and one of the first professors of mathematics in England assisted Mr. Crosskill to arrange the calculation of the pegs, the name of the apparatus by which the machine does its work. In the meantime a patent was taken out by Mr. C. to secure the right of manufacture.

Dr. Scott, I believe, undertook to purchase three or four of these machines, which he accordingly did, and shortly after his return to the colony they were sent out to him; he sold one to Mr. Enles, one to Messrs. Christian and Hill, and one he retained himself. Mr. Daniel Capel has one of the same kind, and I believe his was the first that arrived in the colony, and the first put to work.

These machines, however, on a more extensive trial here, were found to be driven at too rapid a motion for maize thrashing; although, by the bye, they answered well for wheat. Dr. Scott had his reduced to the proper speed, when it was found to answer admirably; he had all his last year's crop husked and thrashed by it. I believe it is capable of doing from two to three hundred bushels per hour. There cannot be a more useful implement in the colony, or one that tends more to abridge manual labour. Dr. Scott having been at so much expense and trouble in putting us in possession of them, I think it only fair that the merit should be accorded to him. Trusting this will be a sufficient apology, I crave your indulgence to give this insertion, and remain, &c.,

FAIR PLAY.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1843.

Dr. NICHOLSON'S motion respecting immigration having been called, the hon. member wished it to be postponed until after the debate upon the Solvent Debtors Bill.

Mr. THIERRY'S motion respecting the library was postponed until Friday.

RETURNS.

Dr. LANG presented the report of the committee respecting certain returns, and the Colonial Secretary and the Colonial Treasurer were deputed to present the address to his Excellency.

WATER POLICE.

The Water Police Act Amendment Bill was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday, the 23rd instant.

LIGHTHOUSES.

The bill to provide for the erection and maintenance of lighthouses at Port Macquarie, Newcastle, and other ports, was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday, the 23rd instant.

SLAUGHTERING CATTLE.

The bill to amend an act for slaughtering cattle in Sydney was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday, the 23rd instant.

SOLVENT DEBTORS BILL.

Mr. MURRAY, as mover of the adjournment on the previous day, opened the debate. He did not agree with the principle of the bill, nor could he see how the prosperity of the colony was to be restored by such a measure. The colony was oppressed with debt, and it would be impossible for it to recover until the debt was in some way or other cleared off. This bill stepped in between a man and his just rights. In a modified form he might vote for it, but he thought it would be useless to attempt to patch up the colony by such means as the bill proposed.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL regretted to hear that the colony was in such a dreadful state as was described by the hon. member for Sydney. The measure then before the house was one of a desperate nature, and he fully concurred with the view taken of it by the hon. member for Northumberland. He thought an inquiry ought to be made into the operation of the present insolvent law, with a view to remedying the objectionable portions of it. If the whole of the bill was pressed he must support the amendment, but if the hon. mover confined himself to the first and second clauses he would vote for the bill.

Mr. WALKER objected to the bill, as he did not think it would reach or alleviate the distress which existed.

Mr. BLAND was of opinion that the bill should go into committee, where it should receive such amendments as were necessary; for the sooner

some bill was passed which would give relief to the colony the better.

Mr. HAMILTON was opposed to the bill, which he did not think calculated to relieve the existing distress; he thought the passing of an usury law, and the introduction of a new system of banking, would be more likely to relieve the colony.

Mr. WENTWORTH then replied at great length to the objections which had been made against the bill. He denied that it was a violent remedy; it would impose some check upon the violent spirit of monetary persecution which prevailed throughout the colony, and give persons time to look about them. He had one alteration to propose, which was that no sale of property should take place without the written consent of the creditors first obtained. With respect to the objections which had been urged to various clauses of the bill, he considered all but the first clause of secondary importance; he would therefore consent to withdraw them, and he trusted that no further opposition would be offered to the second reading of the bill.

The SPEAKER then put the amendment, that the bill be read that day six months, when a division was called for, and the members were—for the amendment, 7; for the original motion, 21.

The further consideration of the matter was then adjourned until the following day.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY gave notice that he would on the following day move the appointment of Mr. Elwin as chairman of the committee during the second reading of the bill.

SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

Mr. WALKER gave notice that he would on the following day move that an address be presented to the Governor praying for a return of the importation, exportation, manufacture, and consumption of spirits in this colony during the last ten years, with other compendious information on the same subject.

The Council then adjourned until Friday, August 18th.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 18.

Mr. MURRAY presented a petition from the inhabitants of Queenbeyan praying for the appointment of a police magistrate for that district, which was ordered to lie on the table.

ABORIGINES.

Dr. THOMSON gave notice that he would on Wednesday, the 23rd instant, move for certain returns connected with the mission to the aborigines.

INTEREST.

Mr. WENTWORTH gave notice that he would on Thursday, the 24th instant, move for leave to bring in a bill to regulate the interest of money, and for other purposes therein named.

IMMIGRATION.

Dr. NICHOLSON rose to move the appointment of a select committee to take into consideration the means for reviving immigration. In moving the resolution the hon. member addressed the house at great length, and entered upon a very comprehensive view of the subject, and brought before the Council a variety of statistical information bearing upon the subject. He contended that an adequate supply of labour was necessary to the present and future welfare of the colony; that there was an insufficient supply of labour at the present moment, and that the deficiency was likely to increase; that England possessed a superabundance of labour, and that this colony had the means of employing that superabundant population; and in the accomplishment of this object he thought much might be done by the colony, and if it could be done by no other means, they must obtain a loan.

Mr. MURRAY seconded the motion, and thought the vast mass of statistical information which the hon. member had presented to the house would, if properly represented to the home government, have some weight in inducing them to take some steps towards the relief of the colony.

Mr. FOSTER thought the government at home were in want of information on the subject, and the Council must feel gratified at the information which the hon. member for Port Phillip had afforded. He thought the renewal of immigration was of the highest importance to the colony, and he was of opinion that a committee ought to be appointed.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY thought the motion assumed too much. Wages were much lower than they were some time ago; he knew that labourers had been engaged in some instances at so low a rate as 2s. per day. He thought the enquiry ought to be divided into two branches; first, as to the demand for labour; and, secondly, as to the means of obtaining it, if there should be a demand. If the hon. mover would agree to that course he would support his motion, otherwise he should propose as an amendment that a select committee be appointed to enquire into what amount of labour was necessary, and also the means of obtaining it, with instructions to take evidence on the subject.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded the amendment.

Dr. LANG thought the motion had not been brought forward on the best grounds it might have been, for it was a fact that at the present moment there was an abundance of labour in the colony; he therefore thought it unwise to rest so good a cause on such questionable ground, and instead, therefore, of endeavouring to prove that there was an existing want of labour, he would wish to see the object of the motion effected by showing that the general advancement of the colony was connected with it. He did not approve of the amendment proposed by the Colonial Secretary; he should therefore vote for the original motion on the general grounds he had pointed out.

Mr. ICHELY supported the original motion. Mr. SURROR could not go the whole length of the hon. mover, as he thought there was sufficient labour at present in the colony to answer all demands, and he would support the amendment of the Colonial Secretary.

Mr. BOWMAN addressed the house at some length in support of the original motion.

Mr. WINDYER said the motion was not for an extraordinary, but for a due supply of labour, and it could not take effect before two or three years, or perhaps more; he would therefore support the original motion.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said on further consideration the original motion would answer the object he had in view, and he therefore begged permission to withdraw his amendment.

Mr. WENTWORTH contended at great length that the severity of employment was not so great as had been represented; there might be a dearth of employment in the towns, but it was chiefly amongst those persons who had been in the habit of ministering to the luxuries of the colonists; those luxuries were at an end, and this accounted for the want of employment amongst such persons. He was surprised to

hear the low rate of wages which had been mentioned that evening, but even supposing two shillings per day to be the present rate of wages, he considered that at a time when meat was a penny per pound and other provisions in proportion it was ample remuneration—more than employers were at present able to pay. It would procure all the necessaries of life, and a great many luxuries. The hon. member contended at great length that there was a want of labour, and that to meet the demand the system of transportation should be revived; and the home government should be informed that the colony was willing to receive all the inmates of the hulks, penitentiaries, and workhouses in England. Emigration should go hand in hand with transportation, and it would be a most excellent plan to afford immigrants an equivalent in land for the amount expended in coming to the colony. He deprecated the interference of the government with the land, labour, and capital of the colony; and opposed the borrowing of more money. He would support the original motion.

Mr. COPPER was unfavourable to the raising of a loan; he was however sorry to hear the hon. member for Sydney speak so strongly upon the question of transportation, the revival of which he hoped would never be brought before that house. He differed with the hon. member on the subject of free grants of land; he thought no system was calculated to work so well as that of the sale of land, but at what price it should be sold was another question.

Mr. EDDEN supported the motion.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL said there was not much difference of opinion between the hon. member for Sydney and himself respecting the good effects of transportation as a secondary punishment; but from the knowledge he had acquired during his residence in London he should be surprised indeed if he heard of its revival. A great feeling existed in Europe against emigrating to penal colonies; but this impression was gradually wearing away with respect to this colony. Such discussions as the present would however have an injurious effect by creating a dread of a recurrence to the transportation system. He entirely concurred with the principle of the motion.

Dr. NICHOLSON briefly replied, and said in order to meet the views of the hon. and learned Attorney General, and those gentlemen who were of a similar opinion, he would insert the words "necessity and the" before "means" in the motion; thus making it the province of the committee to inquire—first, whether a revival of immigration was required; and, secondly, if so, what were the best means for reviving it.

The motion was then put and carried unanimously, and the following committee was appointed:—The Colonial Secretary, the Auditor General, Dr. Nicholson, Dr. Lang, Messrs. Icely, Murray, Wentworth, Walker, Macarthur, and Bowman.

INSOLVENT ACT.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY presented an extract from a despatch from the Secretary of State, of February 27th, 1843, bearing reference to the Insolvent Act, which was ordered to be printed.

COUNCIL LIBRARY.

The following members were appointed a committee for the opening and fitting up of the council library:—The Colonial Secretary, Dr. Nicholson, Messrs. Elwin, Edden, and Thierry.

LEGAL AND COMMERCIAL DATA.

Mr. WENTWORTH moved an address to his Excellency praying for certain returns relative to law proceedings, bank accounts, and revenue arising out of commercial matters, which was agreed to, and the Colonial Secretary and the Auditor General were deputed to present it to the Governor.

SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

Mr. WALKER then moved that an address be presented to the Governor requesting that certain returns relative to the importation, manufacture, and sale of spirits, might be laid before the Council, which was agreed to.

SOLVENT DEBTORS BILL.

The house went into committee on the above bill, and the first clause having been read,

Mr. WENTWORTH said he had seen the draft of a bill in a newspaper, parts of which he liked better than his own, and he would move that the first clause be substituted for the first clause of his own bill.

A long discussion took place as to whether it should be the majority of creditors in value only. It was proposed by different members that the majority should be five-sixths, seven-eighths, and three-fourths in number and value, the last of which was ultimately adopted. It was also determined that the bill should be in force for two years; but it was not finally settled whether all letters of license should cease at that time.

The house resumed at a quarter to ten, when the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

The Council then adjourned until Tuesday, the 22nd instant.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 18.

The undermentioned prisoners of the crown have obtained tickets of leave since the last day of publication:—

County of Brisbane.

Cassils:—Cotton Richard, Jane; Mears Thomas, Waverly.—Scove:—Burke Charles, Westmoreland; Ellis James, alias James Ellis Buggs, Lord Lynedoch; Gardner James, Mangles; Robinson William, John Barry; Shirkett Dom., Larkins.

County of Durham.

Merton:—Collins Thomas, Minerva; Cope Cornelius, Lloyds.—Munellbrook:—Bolland Thomas, Neptune; Parker Ambrose, John Barry; Ronch James, Mangles.—Paterson:—Canry Edward, alias Chantry, Marquis of Huntly; Ferguson Findlay, Marquis of Huntley.

County of Northumberland.

Dungog:—Davis Thomas, Bengal Merchant;—Galt Nathaniel, Waverly.—Maitland:—Alma John, Hooghley; Garrard Frederick, Moffatt; Lynch John, Lloyds; Mellott Henry, Waverly; Pearsons Francis, Neptune; Reaby Esau, Marquis of Huntly; Rant Thomas, Aurora; Sutton James, Susan; White Samuel, Mangles.—Newcastle:—Bluet Patrick, Dramp-ton; Nally John, Haber.—Patrick's Plains:—Costello Owen, Waverly; Johnston Thomas, Mangles; M'Gee Robert, St. Vincent; Boyle Suley Mahomed, Byronlety; Jugwell James, Fairlie.—Wollombi:—Collins Hugh, Dramp-ton.

IMPOUNDINGS.

At Seaham, August 4th, from the estate of the Rev. Henry Carmichael—One red bullock,

branded off rump FE, JH under, lost off horn, off eye out, and tall off; one red bullock, branded R off thigh, off ribs No. 3 N, on the near ribs W or A. If not claimed on or before the 2nd September, they will be sold. [19s. 6d.]

At Jerry's Plains, on the 2nd August, from the estate of R. Pringle, Esq.—One yellow yearling heifer, white belly and tail, apparently unbranded; one brindle sided cow, white back, belly, and tail, and hind legs, fore legs partly white, one horn down, branded J off hip, J off thigh; one yellow and white spotted poley cow, branded apparently WC off hip, C off thigh, having by her side a yellow yearling bull, white on rump, apparently unbranded; one yellow sided cow, white back, belly and tail, wide horns, branded apparently DT, with F under the D off hip, DT off thigh, having a red sided yearling heifer by her side, branded seemingly DT or TT off hip; one strawberry bull stag, seemingly an illegible brand near ribs, and also on ribs off side. If not released on or before the 30th August, they will be sold. [12s.]

At Murrurundi, on the 20th July, by order of Edward White, Esq., Bickham—One red bullock, branded W off rump, short tail; one red bullock, white belly, off ear slit, SCOT off ribs, apparently O under; one yellow sided bullock, two years old, a blotched brand on the off rump. Also, on the 18th July, by Edward White, Esq.—One light brown mare, long switch tail, branded JS, with an indistinct brand over it, on the near shoulder, GF off shoulder. The following steer is re-advertised—One strawberry poley steer, IW off rump, apparently 1W off ribs, coat very rough. If the above described cattle are not released on or before the 4th September, they will be sold. [11s. 6d.]

At St. Aubin's, Scove, on the 5th day of August, for trespass in open run—One yellow sided brindle bullock, JC near rump; one yellow sided bullock, G, H under, off rump, O off ribs; one dark brindle sided bullock, off horn down, 100, H under, off ribs, near the shoulder, and H on off shoulder; one red cow, 142, ST under, off rump, diamond, S under, JD under, off shoulder, black heifer calf by her side; one brown sided cow, XHO or KHO off thigh, R-C or JC off rump, PP off ribs, red and white heifer calf by her side, branded PP off ribs; one black cow, hoop horns, H near rump, branded on off rump illegible; one blue sided bullock, MC off rump; one strawberry sided bullock, UO near rump, HN off rump, both ears marked; one brindle sided bullock, RP off ribs, apparently R, P under, off thigh; one red bullock, W before a bell off rump, 203, illegible brand near shoulder; one white bullock, red neck and rump, CS off rump and ribs; one brown cow, branded H on near rump, J-I on near shoulder, both ears marked, illegible brand on off shoulder; one yellow poley cow, branded C on off ribs, a yellow heifer calf by her side; one brown sided poley steer, white flank, about nine months old, apparently unbranded; one black and white spotted cow, branded apparently AD on off rump; one red sided steer, a brand on near rump not legible, like H on off rump, coat very rough; one black snail horned bullock, branded on near rump O over O; one red sided bullock, branded G on near rump, like [E] on [E] on off rump; one black and white spotted bullock, branded RP on near ribs; one red cow, white flank, branded CS on off rump and ribs; one black and white bullock, branded RP on off ribs; one brown sided cow, branded W, under, off ribs, a heifer calf by her side; one red sided bullock, branded AX on near rump; one blue and white spotted bullock, branded AL on off rump; one yellow cow, branded AH on off shoulder. If not released they will be sold on the 4th September. [19s. 6d.]

At Murrurundi, by Mr. E. White, Bickham—One brindle sided poley bullock, near ear slit, branded on the off rump resembling FR or PC, and on the thigh FC sideways or PC sideways; this bullock was impounded on the 29th July, and is supposed to belong to Mr. P. Cullen. Also, on the 11th August, from Mr. Chilcott's run—One yellow sided cow, branded MA on off rump, notch in the off ear; one red cow, branded like [J] on near rump, on near thigh Z, 2 on off rump; one brindle cow, near ear slit, branded on the rump both sides resembling CD, OD, or DD. If the above described cattle are not released on or before the 11th September, they will be sold. [11s. 3d.]

TERMS.

The "MAITLAND MERCURY" is published every Saturday morning. The terms of subscription are:—In Maitland and Morpeth 7s. 6d. per quarter, if paid in advance 6s. 6d.; in Sydney and the country 8s. per quarter, if paid in advance 7s. The quarters end on the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December respectively, at which periods only subscribers can resign, by giving due notice. Parties residing in the country who do not order the paper through an agent will be required to pay in advance, or to give a reference to some party in Maitland. The charges for advertisements are:—For the first inch of space (nine lines) and under, 3s. 6d., and 1s. per sch after, each insertion. Parties sending advertisements must state on them the number of times they are to be inserted, or they will be continued until countermanded, and charged accordingly. No verbal direction for the withdrawal or alteration of advertisements can be attended to. Advertisements will be received until two o'clock on Friday afternoon; orders for withdrawal must be forwarded to the office before two o'clock on Thursday afternoon. Advertisements from non-subscribers must be paid for previous to insertion. All communications must be post paid.

AGENTS.

Black Creek, Mr. Edward Franks, storekeeper
Cassils, Mr. James Piper
Dungog, Mr. Thomas Abbott
Hinton, Mr. Robert Household, postmaster
Jerry's Plains, Mr. J. J. Harpur, postmaster
Merton, Mr. William Everness
Murrurundi, Mr. A. Wightman, White Hart Inn
Mussellbrook, Mr. Edw. Bennett, poundkeeper
Newcastle, Mr. G. Felton
Paterson, Mr. Wilkinson, auctioneer
Raymond Terrace, Mr. Hutchinson, schoolmaster
Scove, Mr. Thomas Dangar
Singleton, Mr. A. Brown, postmaster
Sydney, Mr. H. Ferris, commission agent, York-street
Wollombi, Mr. Michael Byrne

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