

Sitting M. giff rate for the ensuing week
D. WENWORTH, Esq.

Affize of Bread for the ensuing Week 11d.
Average Prices of Articles at this day's Market.
Mutton, Pork, and Beef 1s. 6d. per lb.
Wheat £1 5s. 9d. per bushel.
Maize 6s. 6d. per bushel—Potatoes 15s. per cwt.
Fowls 3s. each.—Eggs 2s. 6d. per dozen.

A report of a severe flood at Hawkesbury having generally prevailed at the early part of the week we feel much satisfaction in being able to contradict the report, by stating, that the overflow was confined to the banks of the South Creek, the perpendicular height of the water being about 12 feet over the bridge. This was last Friday s'evenight, previous to which it had rained several days with little intermission, and the day and night before with uncommon violence. On Friday, however, the rain ceased suddenly, and the water fell with so much rapidity as to have done but trifling damage to the grounds it covered. So rapid also was the rise of water in the main river, as to excite the greatest apprehension; it did not, however, reach higher than the first bank.

A flood at the present juncture must have had a most dreadful operation, owing to the immense quantity of grain that still remains at Hawkesbury, in which our whole dependence vests. Let us gratefully acknowledge our obligation to that Power who has been mercifully pleased to defend us from the evil, while those to whose charge he has committed great quantities of grain for the use and benefit of all, have still the opportunity of showing their inclination to benefit the common interest with their own, by removing their property beyond the reach of future danger.

From a respectable source of information we are acquainted, that upon a moderate estimate the quantities of grain exposed to loss, if a high flood had unfortunately taken place, could not be aggregated less than from 70 to 80 thousand bushels.

Last Monday night the warehouse of Mr. Jenkins, Pitt's Row, was attempted to be robbed; but Mr. J. not choosing to entrust the safety of the place to any other person, heard the noise occasioned by the attempt, and ran out to secure the parties, who immediately ran off. Mr. J. pursued, and one man, whose name is Joseph Farrington, was stopped and sent to prison on the charge.

On Wednesday about noon the residence of W. Kent, Esq. in Barrack Row, was entered and robbed of a quantity of linen and other articles.

Last night a store-room at the back of the dwelling-house of D. Wentworth, Esq. was broke into; but the noise being heard by Mr. W. himself, he went out to examine the cause, and was nearly in time to secure one of the villains, who had made his way through the wall, and was then upon his retreat, which he effected, another having run off upon the first alarm.

At a Bench of Magistrates on Tuesday last an investigation took place relative to the escape of the three prisoners who lately went from on board the Lady Nelson, in which they were to have been removed to King's Town; when upon the examination of the master and seamen, it did not appear that the fugitives were assisted by any person belonging to the vessel in their said escape; but that they had taken advantage of the deck being cleared of the people while at dinner, to take away the boat.—Two out of the three, namely Hogg and Tobin, have since surrendered themselves; but Hatty is still out of custody.

This day a full Bench assembled; before whom Joseph Marcus appeared on a charge of having fraudulently obtained from the Stores of Government ten bushels of seed wheat, under pretext of being thereby enabled to cultivate his farm, which is at George's River; and of disposing thereof to a baker, who received it in his stead. The charge was brought by a Gentleman high in office, who suspecting that such impositions had been practised, considered it a duty to Society, and more especially to those who actually stand in need of such assistance, to take proper steps for the prevention of similar frauds in future.—In the present case he had discovered, that the offender had actually disposed of the grain before he had himself seen it. This abuse was the more flagitious, as it tended to weaken our dependence upon the next year's crops, by the misapplication of the grain husbanded for so excellent a purpose, and which was issued at only 12s. per bushel,

when the market price was more than double that amount. It was an indulgence generally beneficial in its tendency; but against the abuse of which it was difficult to provide. Here, however, had detection failed; and the public good required, that by example others who might receive the benefit should be deterred from its perversion. The prisoner was convicted of the offence, upon proof incontrovertible, as well as by his own admission, and was in consequence ordered to hard labour for the Crown for the term of three months.—Lenient as the sentence must appear, yet let it be remembered, that the measure of punishment can be proportioned to the magnitude of the offence, or to the turpitude of the offender.

Joseph Farrington, taken up on suspicion of being one of the persons concerned in the attempt to break into the warehouse of Mr. Jenkins (which could not be sufficiently proved) was fined one month to hard labour as a vagrant, he not giving a satisfactory account of himself.

James Cobb, for stealing a watch the property of Thomas Ford was committed; and stands also accused, on suspicion, of robbing Timothy Warren of notes contained in a tobacco box, on the high road between Sydney and Parramatta.

In many of the robberies that have happened suspicion has fallen upon servants about the premises, upon the ground, perhaps, of their being none of the best of characters, added to the circumstance of their being better acquainted with the place than a total stranger possibly could be. To disclose a suspicion of such a nature upon the latter ground alone, cannot be defended as a warrantable act, because the servant, whose character is in every other country his chief and indeed his sole dependence for an honest livelihood, is seriously injured by the aspersion, against which, however unjust it may be, the poor dependent has perhaps no remedy. If, upon the other hand, suspicion shall take root in the general badness of a servant's character, the inference strongly militates against the prudence of the master, who confided any thing to a man of whose honesty he had entertained a previous doubt. In engaging with a servant, character is in general very little consulted, and the bad and the good are almost equally certain of employment without any reference whatever to their last employers. From this inattention in the master arise many evils to society; the underving are encouraged to continue an unamended course of conduct, to the very great injury of an employer; and the deserving are less sensible of the advantages which good behaviour must secure to every one.—The obvious improvements that are daily taking place in the colony, induce us, to hope these observations may be received as pertinent to their object.

To the PRINTER of the SYDNEY GAZETTE.

SIR,
In answer to the Query of Philanthropus, I beg to communicate the following remarks, which, should they appear relevant to the design of your correspondent who has humanely suggested the idea of releasing the Natives of New South Wales from their deplorable state of barbarism, I should be proud to recognize in one of your earliest columns.

My first observation must convey the painful notion, that those people appear to possess every quality that can tend to discourage the hope of their ever becoming civilized beings after they reach an adult state. That they are too indolent to provide for their common wants, their preference to a state of nakedness in lieu of the most trivial exertion to defend themselves from the weather, which they nevertheless acutely feel, is doubtless a demonstration; as is also that of their inattention to the culture of a single herb or plant, whence they are obliged to content themselves with whatsoever chance may contribute to the immediate calls of appetite, and indiscriminately devour the most loathsome insects, with the most noxious fish, that can with the least trouble be obtained. This trait in their character is alone sufficient, in my opinion, to repel the prospect of civilizing the grown people without the use of force, to bring them first to industry, without which civilization would go back to barbarism, and barbarism consequently never can approach to civilization. If, therefore, they could be made industrious, their condition would be improved; a relish for the indulgencies which would thereby come within their reach would excite wants; these would beget exertion; and even the natives of New South Wales might in process of time derive honour and advantage from the invention of a pair of fashionable snuffers or a cork-crow, or of the most gaudy trinkets that the first European bijou-

terie could have furnished to decorate the persons of their fair country women. That they possess a genius, some instances have informed us; several that have been taken from their parents in a state of infancy, have been taught to read, write, and converse with tolerable fluency; but they possess no little curiosity, or the wish of enquiry, that I may venture to affirm, that in the course of a twenty years observation of European manners, not one has yet attempted to build himself a hut, or by the slightest experiment, to alleviate the misery of his condition, if such he can at all conceive it.

It has heretofore entered the imagination, that by rearing a few of their children in the families of the European Settlers, the parents might eventually be guided by their precept and example; but this expectation has hitherto been foiled; for, as they advanced in growth, they flew to opposite extremes—either conceiving an utter abhorrence to the society and language of their countrymen, or returning to their society and totally deserting that in which they had been reared; from which extraordinary contrast of course it follows, that those of the first description neither charmed by their example, nor took any pains to allure by their precepts; while less if possible could be expected from the latter, who had, by their example, sufficiently demonstrated an aversion to European manners, and were soon initiated in the barbarous habits of their forefathers.

Considering then, as I am inclined to do, that the efforts of our native tribes are beyond the present reach of civilization, I shall beg leave, in compliance with the wish of the humane and charitable PHILANTHROPOS, to sketch an outline of what I consider likely to insure the attainment of his object,—which owing to the length of the Communication is reserved for the next week's Gazette.

To the Printer of the Sydney Gazette, and New South Wales Advertiser.

SIR,
For the benefit of persons who reside at a distance from Sydney, I beg to communicate an opinion that Advertisements of Sales published in your Paper should be inserted in sufficient time to be received at the Out-settlements, and also to allow your Readers an opportunity of attending, if they think proper,—without which that species of information is perfectly useless.—Such a mode of arrangement would be as advantageous to the owner of a property to be disposed of, as useful to your Readers, as a greater number would attend the sales, and the prices be advanced in proportion to the increased demand.
I hope the foregoing suggestion may be considered worthy of attention, in which case I shall be proud to continue,
A CONSTANT READER.
Richmond Hill, July 10, 1810.

MR. Kable willing to accommodate all such Persons residing at the Hawkesbury as stand indebted to him, and preclude any excuse for not liquidating the same, informs all such, that Sound Maize will be taken in Payment at Four Shillings per Bushel, which will be received at the following Houses, viz. Mr. Matthew Everingham and Mr. Benjamin Carver, on the Green Hills, and Mr. Miles Fieldgate, Down the River, Hawkesbury; each of whom will give Receipts for any Payments made to them on his Account; And Mr. Kable thus publicly assures all those Persons so indebted who do not avail themselves of this opportunity, that the most speedy and effectual method will be adopted to enforce the same.

JAMES Mollet and Edward Flaherty, Tailors, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have removed to Upper Pitt's Row, next door to Mr. John Reddington's, where they will continue to do business in their usual style of neatness and fashion.

J. GANDELL, Butcher, Bell-street, Sydney, has for Sale a few pickled tongues, rounds of beef, and hams, all in excellent condition and fit for immediate use.

WM. Barnfield, Taylor, Habit, and Fichse-Maker, respectfully inform Ladies and Gentlemen who have heretofore favored him with their Commands, that he is in possession of the latest London fashions received; and will by the prompt and neat performance of any Orders he may be favored with, at No. 4, Back Row East, always endeavour to deserve a preference.

No Shoemakers, &c.—Now on sale, at the house of W. Barnes, Barrack Row, a large and very excellent assortment of English Sole Leather, which will be disposed of in the smallest or in large quantities, at a very reasonable price.—Also, Leather of various descriptions.