

and lastly, occupying so long a time in loading, these large vessels are capable of being dispatched less frequently than ships of 200 or 250 tons could be. By adopting the principle of sending smaller vessels, except when there is a large party of passengers, we might oftener have opportunities of communication, and dispatch our goods with less delay, while the brokers would prevent the expense incurred by vessels lying so long on the berth, and the colonists would not be inconvenienced by low prices directly after an arrival, and exorbitant prices afterwards. I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

S. BROWN.

**THE NEXT SHIP FOR WESTERN AUSTRALIA.**—We regret to find that the idea of sending a vessel from Guernsey is abandoned. The next vessel will sail punctually on the 1st of February; we have not yet received an advertisement of it, but we believe there is a party of six or eight passengers ready to engage their passage.

**RATE OF PASSAGE TO WESTERN AUSTRALIA FROM LONDON.**—Cabin passengers, usually £50 to £60 each. Steerage, (adults), £18; (children under nine years of age), £9 each, including provisions during the voyage upon a fixed scale. Intermediate accommodation is seldom provided on board Western Australian vessels, but steerage berths will be fitted up in the same manner for a small extra charge.

#### EMIGRATION TO WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

PUBLIC interest appears to be at length awakened on this subject, and two suggestions have come before us lately. One is the raising of a private loan, offering interest at 5 per cent. on the guarantee of the local Government, and under sanction of the colonial office, to be appropriated in the transmission of emigrants, and refunded from extra import duties. The other project has been proposed to the colonists, and there is reason to expect that they will assist in forwarding it; it is the establishment in London of a kind of agricultural company, to purchase whatever land was offered on profitable terms in the colony, and send laborers to cultivate it. Both these schemes are at present *in embryo*, and it is impossible to say what are their respective chances of success, but we shall not fail to give our readers early intimation of their progress.

#### CONTEMPORARY OPINIONS.

THE OFFICIAL NEGLECT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

To the Editor of the *Globe*.

SIR,—In last night's *Globe* I perceive a leading article in which the state of the colonies is

alluded to, and Lord Stanley's conduct, as minister of that department, called in question. South Australia and New Zealand are particularly cited as instances of official negligence; but they have a neighbour which has suffered even more severely by the apathy of the Colonial Secretary; I allude to the free British colony of Western Australia, possessed of every qualification which nature can give—a genial climate, most advantageous situation, prolific soil, and unrivalled resources for trade and agriculture, yet languishing for the means to turn them to account—labor. Although wages are exorbitantly high, and thousands of laborers in England now destitute are anxious to be sent, Lord Stanley refuses, in the teeth of repeated applications, to bestir himself. The colony cannot fail—it possesses too many and too excellent resources for that—but its progress is materially retarded by the obstinacy of the Colonial Secretary; and as I think this should not be omitted in a catalogue of his negligence and inattention to his duty, I have taken the liberty of calling your attention to it. I am, sir, your most obedient servant.

PHILO WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Brighton, 17th September, 1844.

From the *Globe*, London evening paper, of 19th September.

#### SALE OF WESTERN AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE.

[The following should have appeared last month, but was unavoidably excluded in consequence of a pressure of other matter.]

The small quantity of Western Australian wool, imported by the *Adelaide* from Launceston, (189 bales) was sold on the 2nd of October, at the Hall of Commerce, and realised an average of 1s. 5d. per lb., the prices varying from 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 8d. This completes the sales of produce for 1844.

#### THE PROGRESS OF THE SESSION.

THE Council seems truly unfortunate in its attempts to legislate on squatting. In June, 1841, it passed an act allowing the right of commonage to purchasers of 160 acre allotments; this was disallowed by the home Government. It then set to work, on the recommendation of the Colonial Secretary, in framing an act to prevent the temporary occupation of unalienated crown lands, which after two months' consideration it produced in August, 1842, in the shape of a bill allowing the temporary occupation of crown lands, by licensees paying a fee of £20; which also failed in receiving the sanction of the home Government, because it allowed the *private* sale of the land occupied to the licensee, gave him the

preference when the licenses were renewed, and allowed him to recover, in the event of his quitting the land, the money spent in improving it, from the Government. The Council was therefore ordered to frame another act, in accordance with the directions of the Secretary of State; and, despairing of giving him satisfaction in any other way, they have passed an act which at once prohibits the occupation of crown lands without the authority of a license. As the Council has not ventured farther into detail, but leaves the imposition of the license fee and all the other important prerogatives in the hands of the Government, it is expected that the present attempt will at least be received with favor at Downing street.

The bill was first introduced by the Governor on the 9th of May, when it was read a first time. On the 29th it went into Committee, where it received a few amendments. The most important of these was a provision for cases which might arise where parties might be compelled from bush fires to drive their flocks upon crown lands, in which emergencies they are protected from prosecution until they can procure a license. Mr. Leake would have had trespassers, or squatters, for a less period than one month exempted from punishment, but this was not allowed; and after the scale of penalties had been fixed, (not exceeding £20 for the first offence, £30 for the second, or £50 for any subsequent transgression.) on the 6th of June the bill passed into a law. We shall have more to say on this act in our next, and also on the constitution of the Council, whose independence is not exhibited in a most favourable light in the proceeding. But having dwelt upon the objectionable measures of the legislature, it is but fair to glance at those which are calculated to be serviceable to the public. Of these we hail the prevention of scab bill as the most important. It may seem a strange matter for senators to meddle with, and the remedy may appear more in the hands of the flock-holders themselves; but they have appealed to the Council for assistance, and have received as much as it is in the power of the Council to afford. A penalty of £10 is to be levied upon any party driving infected sheep over another's land, without giving him notice of his intention, and damages to the amount of £50 are moreover awarded to the latter in the event of the disease being communicated to any of his flock. We do not agree with the *Inquirer* that this bill will prove inoperative; we think it was the best which the Council could pass. Another, and a yet more important consideration on which the Council had entered at the date of the last advices, was the best means for decreasing the expenditure, increasing the re-

venue, and appropriating it to the best advantage. The first is only to be done by retrenchment and rigid economy in the public offices—the second may be partially effected by raising the import duties from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 per cent., (and if this measure did not increase the revenue, it must reduce the fearful "balance of trade" which has existed against the colony,) and the last must be at present entrusted to the judgment and discretion of the Governor. Of these, so long as he is a free agent, we have not the slightest apprehension, and though we protest against the authority which the Secretary of State exercises over the Governor's acts, and while we are anxious for the day when the settlers shall have a representative Council, independent of external influence, to attend to their interests; we must in justice concede this much to Governor Hutt, that *in so far as his relation with the home Government allows him*, he always consults the best interests of the colony, and displays the utmost discretion and tact in the management of its finances.

#### PRICES OF PROVISIONS, &c, (From the *Inquirer* of May Sth.)

Bread (*per* 2 lb. loaf) 5d.—Mutton and Beef, 4d. *per* lb.: Lamb and Veal, 8d.—Potatoes, 10s. *per* cwt.: Onions, 1½d. *per* lb.: Asparagus, 2s. *per* hundred: Carrots, 12s. *per* cwt.: Pumpkins, 1d. *per* lb.: Cauliflowers, 4d. each: Grapes, 2d. to 8d. *per* lb.: Lemons, 24s. *per* dozen.—Fowls, 3s. 6d. *per* couple.—Eggs, 1s. 9d. and 2s. *per* dozen: Fresh Butter, 2s. *per* lb.—Milk, 4d. *per* quart.—Tea, 3s. 6d. *per* lb.: Sugar, 3d. *per* lb.—Rice, 9s. 4d. *per* cwt.—Wood, 9s. *per* cord.

[These prices show a diminution on those of the same articles in 1839 of 50 per cent. on most of the commodities, and 75 per cent. and even more on mutton, beef, potatoes, eggs, milk, tea, and other necessaries, while wages have only fallen 25 per cent., so that the laborer is comparatively in a far better position than he was five years ago.—ED. S. R. N.]

#### LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

*Swan River*, 26th June.

By the last overland mail from India, letters were received by the *Buffalo* from Swan River *via* Singapore. Nothing had transpired since the dispatch of the advices *per Trusty*, only twelve days previously.

#### BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

BIRTH.

Samson, Mrs. L., at Perth, 5th June, a son.

DEATH.

Gregory, Miss E. at Guildford, 5th May, aged 19.

Date of the last advices from Western Australia, 26th June.

Date for the dispatch of the next mail, 1st Feb.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Departure from Fremantle—*Buffalo*, Miles, 26 June, for Singapore.

*Fous*, Thomas, for Swan River, from Singapore, arrived at Java 24 June—*Buffalo*, Miles, from Swan River, arrived at Singapore 4 August.

Passengers per *Buffalo*, from Swan River, for Singapore—Mrs. MILES, Mr. and Mrs. SMITHERS, Messrs. WICKSTEAD and GABBIE.

Extract from the official returns of advertisement duty paid by all the London papers for the year 1844:—

SWAN RIVER NEWS.

|                | £ | s. | d. |
|----------------|---|----|----|
| First quarter  | 0 | 18 | 0  |
| Second quarter | 1 | 7  | 0  |
| Third quarter  | 2 | 0  | 6  |

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITIES.

## AUSTRALASIAN, COLONIAL, AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£200,000—IN 2,000 SHARES.

Directors.  
Edward Bernard, Esq. F.R.S. | Gideon Colquhoun, Esq.  
Robert Brooks, Esq. | C. E. Mangles, Esq.  
Henry Buckle, Esq. | Richard Onslow, Esq.  
John Henry Capper, Esq. | William Walker, Esq.  
SECRETARY.—Edward Ryley, Esq.  
DIRECTORS AT SYDNEY.  
Hon. C. D. Riddell. | Adolphus W. Young, Esq.  
John Thacker, Esq.

SWAN RIVER.

Agent—Sam. Moore, Esq. Fremantle.  
Medical Referee—W. H. Sholl.

The following are specimens of the Premiums charged by this Company for the Assurance of £100.

| Age        | 20      | 30     | 40      | 50     | 60     |
|------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| Ann. Prem. | £1 10 3 | £2 0 7 | £2 15 3 | £4 1 8 | £6 3 9 |

This Company offers the advantages of the guarantee of an ample subscribed capital,—of permission to retain one-third of the Premium in their own hands (the portion so retained, with interest upon it, being deducted from the policy when it becomes a claim,) of ascending, descending, and other scales of Premiums,—and of participation in profits, at the end of every five years.

To Emigrants to the Australian Colonies, Assured for the whole of Life, the Company offers the permission to proceed to and reside in any of those Colonies without extra Premium, and to pay their Premiums there. For residence in New Zealand, a moderate extra Premium is charged.

In Sydney, a Board of Directors, and agents in all the principal settlements—Bankers in the Colony. The Bank of Australasia (incorporated by Royal Charter, 1835,) No. 2, Moorgate Street, London.

## ANNUITIES.

Annuitants participate in the profits of the Company, and receive a rate of annuity much more favorable than can be granted by any Company making its investments wholly in England. The Company is enabled securely to grant these favorable terms from the advantage it possesses of investing a portion of its funds at a high rate of interest.

## INDIA.

Tables of Premiums of Assurances of the lives of officers engaged in civil or in naval or military service in the East Indies and China, may be seen at the Offices of the Company.

## AGENTS IN INDIA.

Calcutta . . . . . Messrs. Boyd, Beeby, and Co.  
Madras . . . . . Messrs. Line and Co.  
Bombay . . . . . Messrs. Ritchie, Stuart, & Co.  
Ceylon . . . . . Messrs. Ackland, Boyd, and Co.  
Prospectuses and full particulars may be had at the Offices of the Company, No. 126, Bishopsgate-street, corner of Cornhill.

## TO EMIGRANTS.—GEORGE &amp; JOHN DEANE

Have always on hand an extensive stock of General Ironmongery, comprising tools of every description for the agriculturist carpenter, cooper, &c. American wedge axes, felling axes, grubbing hoes, pit and cross-cut saws, chaff engines, portable forges, hoes, spades, shovels, ploughs, harrows, &c. The attention of Emigrants is particularly directed to GEORGE & JOHN DEANE'S extensive collection of tool chests, in the fitting up of which the utmost attention is paid to quality and the latest improvements. Their stock of articles adapted for domestic and culinary use, is not rivalled by any other establishment in the Metropolis; they are all warranted, and charged at the lowest possible prices.

GEORGE & JOHN DEANE, opening to the Monument, 46, King William-street, London Bridge.

FOR SWAN RIVER, (Western Australia), to sail the 20th January, the fine Clipper Barque, PRIMA DONNA, A. 1. for 12 years, 300 Tons, CHARLES G. JONES, Commander, lying in the West India Export Dock. This vessel has most excellent Accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, and offers a most desirable opportunity for parties proceeding to the colony.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander, at the Jerusalem Coffee House; or to WILLIAM FELGATE & Co. 15, Birch Lane, Cornhill.

PHILLIPSON & Co. (late DALMAHOY) Wholesale and Export Druggists, &c. 22, Ludgate-hill, having had considerable experience in the preparation of articles suited to the Colony of Western Australia, undertake orders for Drugs, Chemicals, Cattle and Sheep Medicines, Corrosive Sublimate, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. References in the Colony—Messrs. Lionel and William Samson, of Perth and Fremantle, and Messrs. Shenton and Co. of Perth. N.B.—Ship and Emigrant Medicine Chests fitted up on the most improved principles. Consignments and general Agency Business attended to.

## TO EMIGRANTS.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—MRS. MARY WEDLAKE, widow of the late THOMAS WEDLAKE, at 118, Fenchurch-street, City, informs Emigrants and others, that she continues to manufacture those Agricultural Implements for which her late husband was so extensively patronized by the Settlers of South Australia, Van Dieman's Land, Swan River, New Zealand, and other British Colonies. May be inspected daily as above. The following articles made in a very superior manner are kept on sale at the London Warehouse, 118, Fenchurch-street, viz.—

|   |                            |
|---|----------------------------|
| Parent Hay-making Machines              | Subsoil Ploughs [Colonies  |
| Winnowing Machines                      | Thrashing Machines for the |
| Dressing Machines                       | Horse Rakes                |
| Patent Chaff-cutting Machines           | Scarifiers                 |
| Oil Cake Crushers                       | Drills of all kinds        |
| Double-action Turnip Cutters            | Park Fencings, Hurdles     |
| Flour Mills                             | Furnace Bars               |
| Bean Mills [Pumps                       | Cast-iron Horse Racks      |
| Railway Wheels, Vacuum                  | Kitchen Ranges             |
| Patent Essex Plough, 30 different sorts | Stoves, Fenders            |

\* \* \* Castings to any pattern  
For a more detailed list, see Johnson & Shaw's Farmers' Almanack for 1844.

Please to be particular in the address, MARY WEDLAKE 118, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, or ORIGINAL IRON FOUNDRY HORNBURCH, ESSEX.

EMIGRATION.—The colony of WESTERN AUSTRALIA, situated within a month's sail of India, and three weeks of Sydney, South Australia and New Zealand, possesses the strongest claims on the notice of Emigrants. A British Dependency, subject to British Laws, it enjoys a climate unrivalled in salubrity by any in the known world, drought being unknown. The soil is prolific and labour in request, so that the Emigrant, with habits of industry and perseverance, is enabled to secure a comfortable independence for himself and family, while the man of capital would find a vast field opened for its profitable investment. Every information relating to this rising colony, will be cheerfully afforded by Mr. ALEXANDER ANDREWS, New City Chambers, Bishopsgate-street: or Mr. JOHN WATSON HODGE, 11, Warrford Court, Throgmorton Street, London.

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