

belief Mr. Ross's pamphlet has an additional interest in our eyes. We shall recur to the subject on a future occasion.

EXPORTATION OF WESTERN AUSTRALIAN HORSES TO INDIA.

As long since as April last, we published a suggestion from a Calcutta paper for the formation of an establishment at Swan River, on the part of the Indian Government, for the breeding of horses for the supply of their cavalry. We believe that nothing has been done on this suggestion, by the Government, but we strongly urge the colonists themselves to profit by the hint. A large exportation of horses from Sydney has lately been commenced; the prices realised at Calcutta were as high as £70 *per* horse; and we have here alluded to the subject to remind the Western Australians how much greater facilities their colony possesses for such a traffic than Sydney—so superior in her pasture, her climate, and her situation, being distant from India, only three weeks sail, while the voyage from Sydney occupies six weeks: and, besides this, the passage between Swan River and India is generally favorable, and that from Sydney often so boisterous as to be most destructive in the carriage of horses (which was the case with a cargo recently carried up by the *Neptune*.)

KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

WHAT are the settlers at the Sound about? If their fellow-colonists to the northward have been dozing, they have been slumbering! or has their time been so fully occupied as to leave them no opportunity of sending home accounts of their progress? Be it as it may, we hear little of them or their condition, and do not know much more of the character of their settlement.

That King George's Sound might be made, and must ultimately become, a most important port a single glance at the map will shew; for not only is it the midway settlement between India and Sydney, but is almost in the direct course of vessels passing between those ports. It is also nearer to South Australia; and a recommendation of no slight importance is its magnificent harbour. We are convinced that justice has not been done to this promising settlement by the home public, and that its manifold advantages have not been properly appreciated. To make amends as far as lies in our power, for this undeserved neglect, we intend to give a few particulars of its state and prospects.

It seems to be seldom remembered that King George's Sound was made a part of Western

Australia thirteen years ago: it is rarely mentioned in any account of the colony, or, if alluded to, passed by with a very concise description. When Western Australia is spoken of, the northern settlement and Australind appear only to be comprehended, and King George's Sound is looked upon as a distinct colony far away to the southward, or still a dependency of New South Wales, or some of the other colonies. Lieutenant Colonel Hanson in his "Voyage from Madras to Swan River," published in 1834, made more regular mention of the settlement at the Sound than we remember to have met with in any of the other works upon Western Australia, and he has so fully and clearly pointed out the numerous advantages with which nature has endowed it, and the ways in which they may be turned to profitable account, that we shall, in the first place, quote his description of it:—

"King George's Sound is a settlement that well deserves the praise I had heard bestowed upon it, it possesses every natural advantage the most sanguine emigrant can desire, and is blessed with a climate it is impossible to eulogise too highly. Let any man of common sense examine a map of Australia; he will see at once the geographical superiority of its position, either as respects India or Europe. It is so completely within the reach of Cape Leuwin, that a breeze of a few hours will secure a passage round this only difficulty, and a ship may then go away with a flowing sheet to any part of our possessions in the East Indies. * * * At King George's Sound, during the whole winter, the communication was never interrupted with Swan River; a ship has only to watch her opportunity of putting to sea, and in twenty-four hours she may be sailing north with a fair wind to any part of the Eastern or Western world. The South-East trade will secure her passage to the latter. If you want a harbour, where can you obtain one more complete as to safety than that in King George's Sound? It is in many respects superior to the Derwent at Hobart Town; for, the entrance being narrow, the shores might be fortified to resist any invading maritime force, and these fortifications would be again commanded by heights in their immediate vicinity. If you want climate, I maintain that the climate of King George's Sound is equal to any climate in the world. As a *sanatorium* for India, it would be invaluable. The weather is neither so bleak, so boisterous, or so trying to the constitution as that of Van Dieman's Land, and yet is far cooler than the climate of Sydney, particularly in the summer months, the hottest period of which never raises the thermometer above 74. Further, I may ask, does not every ship, on her outward bound voyage to Australia, pass the very threshold of the harbour? and who will deny that a merchant must find it much more profitable to dispose of a cargo at the nearest port than to proceed 1500 miles farther to the eastward in search of a market, and remain there probably six months longer before he can attempt to return? It is surely quite impossible to deny these stubborn facts. In short, I cannot help suspecting that our friends to the eastward are fully aware of the truth; and the prejudice of Van Dieman's Land, which I must say obtained against Swan River, was only proof to me of what I now assert."

What words can convey a stronger testimony than this? But Colonel Hanson is not the only writer who has recorded his opinion

in favor of King George's Sound. We have more reports of the same nature in store, which we shall further allude to on the first opportunity.

STATISTICS OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

(Continued from page 70.)

No. III.—1831.

Acres of land under cultivation, about 200; acres of wheat reaped, 160.—Number of ships arrived, 17.

No. IV.—1832.

Acres of grain reaped, 440.—Number of ships arrived, 13.—Number of passengers arrived, 14.—Estimated imports, £26,481.—Price of salt pork, £10 *per* barrel; flour, 10d. *per* lb.; fresh meat, 1s. 10d.; fresh butter 7s. *per* lb.; wheat, 35s. to 40s. *per* bushel.

No. V.—1833.

Acres under cultivation, about 600.—Number of ships arrived, 21.—Number of passengers, 73.—Estimated imports, £48,013.—price of fresh meat, 1s. 6d. *per* lb.

EMIGRATION LOAN FOR WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Four months ago, we gave our readers the first intimation of a proposal which was on foot for procuring a loan from the Government for the purpose of emigration to Western Australia. The details of the proposition have been since slightly altered by the projectors, and its objectionable feature—that of making the Government a creditor on the colonial resources,—has been removed. A memorial, signed by Messrs. Hutt, Bland and Phillips, Sir James Stirling, and other gentlemen connected with the colony, has just been presented to Lord Stanley, and is now under his consideration. After shewing how necessary it is for the welfare of a new settlement that it should be sufficiently supplied with labor to enable its resources to be made use of, the memorialists proceed to make their suggestions as follows:—

“We propose to raise amongst ourselves, by voluntary subscription, a certain fund, to be placed at the disposal of Her Majesty's Commissioners of Emigration, for the purpose of being applied to the conveyance of laboring persons to the colony, at such times and in such proportions as may be found expedient. But, as we cannot afford to make this advance without a prospect and assurance of remuneration, we propose that the colonial revenue of the Crown be made chargeable with an annual payment in liquidation of this loan upon such terms as may be agreed upon. It may, perhaps, be thought that, as the colonial revenue is not at present sufficient to meet the existing appropriations, a charge of the nature we propose, might be objectionable; but we are confidently satisfied that any addition to the population, and particularly to

the laboring classes, would have the effect of augmenting the revenue, and that the charge proposed, so far from causing any present embarrassment, would be the means of increasing the general public revenue of the settlement, beyond the amount required for the liquidation of the loan.”

It will be remembered that, when we introduced this proposal in September last, we spoke of it in encouraging terms. The only point on which we felt dubious was, the prudence of borrowing the money from the Home Government; but now that parties friendly to, and interested in, the colony, are made its creditors, we have no hesitation in asserting that the measure, if carried out, is calculated not only to relieve the colony from all temporary embarrassments, but to ensure permanent prosperity. The present application has been, we believe, founded on the suggestion of the Committee of Council, published in our fourth number. We understand, in the event of the request being acceded to, it is intended to raise, in the first instance, a sum not exceeding £5000, by way of experiment.

We are happy to be enabled to add that the projectors of the Agricultural Company, which we hinted at in our last, still cherish the hope of establishing an association, which, holding out sufficient prospects of remuneration to induce home capitalists to enter into it, would, at once, bring a quantity of waste land into cultivation, introduce both labour and capital into the colony, and open new markets for its produce. It is now pretty evident that a spirit is awakened among the home community that will not subside into inactivity, nor rest until something is done for securing the welfare of Western Australia. Both the schemes we have here alluded to have our hearty approval, and warmest wishes for their accomplishment.

We regret to state that another month has passed without a single arrival from Western Australia. We are now, however, in daily expectation of letters by the *Unicorn*, which vessel sailed from London in April, and would, in the ordinary course, arrive in the colony during the first week in August, and sail from thence about the middle of that month.

CUSTOMS' LIST

Of Exports to Western Australia, for the month ending December 26th.

BRITISH.—Dec. 14, Hayter & Howell, army clothing—19, Devitt & Moore, £50.

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

Date for the dispatch of the next mail, 10th Feb.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Water Witch, Owen, for Swan River, sailed from Adelaide, 13th May.

Prima Donna, Kell, for Swan River, entered outwards for loading, 6th Dec.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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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.

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Annuities 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.

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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.

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Prospectuses and full particulars may be had at the Offices of the Company, No. 126, Bishopsgate-street, corner of Cornhill.

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.—

- Patent Hay-making Machines
- Winnowing Machines
- Dressing Machines
- Patent Chaff-cutting Machines
- Oil Cake Crushers
- Double-action Turnip Cutters
- Flour Mills
- Bean Mills
- Railway Wheels, Vacuum
- Patent Essex Plough, 30 different sorts
- Subsoil Ploughs [Colonies]
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- Scarifiers
- Drills of all kinds
- Park Fencings, Hurdles
- Furnace Bars
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For a more detailed list, see Johnson & Shan's Farmers' Almanack for 1844.

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

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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, Birchin Lane, Cornhill.

TO CAPITALISTS, FARMERS, MECHANICS, AND LABORERS.—

The attention of all parties contemplating EMIGRATION is invited to the free British Colony of WESTERN AUSTRALIA. As a field for the investment of capital, it possesses advantages unknown in any of the other colonies. Its proximity to the Cape, Mauritius, India, China, the Islands of the Southern Ocean, Sydney, Van Dieman's Land, South Australia, and New Zealand, gives it the most commanding situation as the central emporium of Indian and Australasian commerce, and aided by its salubrious climate, will render it the sanatorium of India, and the seminary for her children; while its natural productions, consisting of forests of valuable naval timber, impervious to corruption, beds of china clay, strata of brick earth, quarries of lime and freestones, iron ore, &c. &c. constitute the elements of a great and prosperous Country. The bays are plentifully visited by whales; the climate and soil favor the growth of vines, olives, and all the fruits of the tropics, as well as European fruits and vegetables; barilla, soda, and potash, may be obtained for export; and a profitable trade in salt fish has already been commenced. The climate and pasture are favourable to the breed of horses for the Indian Cavalry. Tobacco may be cultivated with profit and to a large extent, and numerous other articles can be produced for the neighbouring markets. Land of first rate quality may be purchased for 4s. or 5s. an acre, and some farms are to be had rent free for the first years. Sheep farming may be prosecuted under great advantages, and the soil produces wheat and barley, hay and green crops, of superior quality and in large quantities; the roads are in an improving state; carts, waggons, and farming implements are manufactured in the colony, and every facility is offered to agriculturists, the natives being not only peaceably disposed, but rendering great assistance to the settlers for small portions of rice or flour. The wages of mechanics and laborers of all descriptions are very good, and provisions and living being economical, they have every opportunity of forming small properties of their own. Small farmers may take charge of the flocks of large sheep holders, on most excellent terms, whether for pecuniary payment, or for a share of the increase, (by the latter means, commencing the formation of flocks themselves.) To half-pay officers and small annuitants, the economy, comfort, and respectability of living, must prove attractive; while, to invalids or Indian valetudinarians, the renovating and invigorating effects of the climate, will recommend this eligible colony. To all classes of Emigrants, it must be gratifying to learn that the settlement which possesses these manifold advantages, has a population composed of a most respectable class of British Yeomen, and is entirely freed from the contamination of convict society, (Western Australia not being a penal colony); whilst the climate is of the most genial and salubrious character, and especially favorable in all cases of consumption and pulmonary complaints, the atmosphere being clear from fog, drought being unknown, and ice rarely seen; and the heat of summer temperate and prevented from being oppressive by the regular land and sea breezes. Parties seeking for information relative to this colony, will find the fullest and most accurate in the Swan River News and Western Australian Chronicle, published in London on the 1st of every month; or, may apply for every further particular to Mr. ALEXANDER ANDREWS, the corresponding member in London of the Western Australian Society, New City Chambers, Bishopsgate-street: or, Mr. JOHN W. HODGE, 11, Warrford Court, Throgmorton Street, London.—All letters to be post-paid.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY EDWARD COLYER, 17, FENCHURCH-STREET, LONDON; WHERE ALL COMMUNICATIONS FOR THE EDITOR ARE TO BE ADDRESSED.—AGENT IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA, MR. FRANCIS LUCHEE, ST. GEORGE'S-TERRACE, PERTH.