

The Domestic Dictionary and Housekeeper's Manual. By Gibbons Merle and Dr. Reitch.—London: W. Strange.

This is a work **which** we can especially recommend, both for Home and Colonial circulation. It is one which will replace many of those Dictionaries which should have become long since obsolete.

The aim of [the authors appears to have been to give, as regards Domestic Economy, a Practical **Cyclopædia** of Practical Things; and in this they have **fully** succeeded. Cookery-health-household **affairs—the toilet, &c.**, are all judiciously treated; and every general head we have turned to, **appears** to be **well arranged** and **carefully digested**. The work is neither too **diffuse**, nor too **concise**; and moreover, the price is so moderate as to **bring** it within the reach of almost every family.

The Post Magazine Almanack for 1844.—Pateman, London.

This is one of the **neatest**, most concise, and useful **Almanacks** issued in the Metropolis, and contains all the information necessary to recommend it for the counting-house desk, the library table, or the family bookshelf,

Letters from the Virgin Islands, illustrating Life and Manners in the West Indies.—J. Van Voorst, London.

These letters, principally descriptive of St. Thomas, **Tortola**, St. John's, **Virgin Gorda**, and St. Croix, are written in a pleasant gossiping style; and although they do not convey a **great** deal of information that is either new or important, will, nevertheless, serve to while away an idle hour, and **interest** those who either have visited or may visit these West Indian **islands**. The writer's experience appears to have extended over about nine or ten months, if we may judge **from** the date of the letters.

Withers on the Acacia.—London: Longman and Co.

This volume has become already so popular, **and** been so favourably noticed in **the** colonies, **at** **Halifax**, at Bermuda, Barbadoes, **&c.**, that it would have required little notice **from** us, had not the industrious and **persevering** author issued 'recently a supplement, **containing** more facts relative to the culture, qualities, **and** uses of this **valuable** tree. The work recommends **itself** to the especial attention of the country gentlemen of **England**, and of the **in-**dustrious cultivators of the soil in **those** climates suited to its successful growth.

The Book of the Bastiles. By G. R. W. Baxter.—London: John Stephens.

This clever little work is on a subject—"The New Poor-Law"—which it hardly comes within our province to discuss in this place, however much we may coincide in opinion with the patriotic and philanthropic writer. The best thing we can do is to recommend every one to buy his portly tome, to read it carefully and dispassionately, and judge for himself how far Mr. **Bax-**ter has made out his case. *The Book of the Bastiles* is evidently the result of much industry and research, for here are collected **together** all that **has** been **written bearing** directly or indirectly on **the** subject,

THE FINE ARTS.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. The Canterbury pilgrims. | 4. The Falconer's Son. |
| 2. Unrequited Love. | 5. The Angler's Daughter. |
| 3. The Momentous Question. | 6. She Battle of Worcester. |
- T. Boys, Golden Square, London.

The success attending **Mr.** Boys' Eine Art Distribution, and the great satisfaction expressed by the subscriber8 at the whole arrangement, have **induced** that gentleman to announce another **distribution** for the **ensuing** year; and we are happy to be the medium of announcing the new distribution to the Colonies, and of calling the immediate attention of all lovers of **the fine arts** to the advantages held out by the scheme; not only do they secure for their subscription a valuable engraving, but they obtain a chance for a prize out of 380, varying in amount from 300 to 500 guineas, **averaging one** prize in every sixteen tickets. **We** cannot do better than refer parties for particulars to Mr. Boys' advertisement in our present Number, which will furnish every information. Meanwhile we will **procee** to noticed some of the elegant engravings issued by Mr. Boys, and forming prizes in his last and inteded distribution.

1. The Canterbury Pilgrims **setting** out, as described by Chaucer, painted by Edward Corbould, engraved by C. E. **Wagstaff**—size 34 inches by 26 high. This elegant and **highly-finished** historical engraving forms one of the most comprehensive and characteristic pictures of olden times with which we are acquainted. The life and spirit of the scene are so **animated**—the character8 represented so various, so **truthfully** described, **and** so strikingly conspicuous, that the attention is riveted, and the eye continues to discover new beauties **in** the **different** groups and figures. "Each lends each a **double** charm."

2. The subject of this engraving, of which we are favoured **with an early** etching, **is** an oft-told tale, that of "Unrequited Love;" but it is the manner of representing it which commands the immediate attention of the observer. A light-hearted and giddy youth is toying with his hawk and hound, neglectful of a lovely maiden—one of those **unprized** pearls of beauty—who stands close by **gazing** on him with that entranced look of affection, and that deep love beyond the **power of utterances**; and which, thrown back to feed upon itself, brings that **heat-sickness** which no tongue can tell. The expressive beauty of the maiden, the sad tale which her glance reavela, **causes** the interest of the picture to centre wholly upon her, and seldom has so much loveliness been embodied by **the** painter in the female form.

3. This is one of the most expressive and popular engravings of the day. It is from Miss S. Setchel's celebrated picture, the subject being taken from one of **Crabbe's** "Tales of the Hall." The story is an interesting one. The fine, sedate, affectionate aspect of the maiden is nobly conceived and executed; while the agony of the man is as fully expressed as if his face were visible.

4 and 5. These two engravings form an admirable pair, and consist of two of the **most** prominent figures of the well-known picture of "**Bolton** Abbey in the Olden Time."

6. This is a stirring subject, by Stone; and the two rival horsemen in the foreground stand forward in bold and prominent relief. The very 'steeds of the riders seem to partake of the bitter hostility of the combatants.

COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

INDIA.

THE overland mail brings advices from the different provinces and settlements to the following dates:--Chusan, 4th August; Hong-kong, 24th ditto; **Macao**, 23th ditto; Calcutta, Madras, and **Ceylon**, on the 21st October; and Bombay, 1st. Nov.

This mail furnishes very few further particulars of the terrible tragedy at **Lallore**, as will be seen by the extracts that we give; but events of the greatest importance must be supposed to be in preparation, either as necessary precautions to our own districts, or to prevent any further outbreaks in the disturbed and agitated country. Nothing can yet be said of the probable course that will be pursued by the Governor-General; it may lead eventually to our taking possession of the **Punjaub**, and if it should, we consider that it would be of the greatest advantage to the inhabitants, as they would then be under the protection of just, certain, and equal laws, instead of the horrible cruelties and exactions to which they have always hitherto been subject.

THE PUNJAB.---After the accounts sent home by the last mail of the horrible occurrences which marked the first outbreak of the revolution at Lahore, our readers will not be surprised to hear that its onward progress has been most foul and sanguinary. Last month a brief history was given of the massacre of **Shere Sing** and his family; and we now have to record the assassination of **Dhyan Sing** by the regicide **Ajeet**, and the subsequent slaughter of the latter by **Heera Sing**, the former's son. **Dewan Sawun Mull**, the powerful and influential Chief of Moulton, has likewise fallen, and rumours have been current (which, however, are as yet without confirmation) of the death of **Heera Sing**, and **Golab Sing**? the brother of **Dhyan Sing**. Nothing is known yet as to the policy to be pursued by **Lord Ellenborough** in regard to the affairs of the **Punjaub**; but it is believed there will be no interference at present. It is reported however that an army of from **thirty to thirty-six** thousand men will be shortly assembled in the north-west, for the protection of our frontier; and with this force, should interference be eventually resolved upon, the views of the Governor-General could of course be easily carried out.

The "**Agra Ukhar**" of the 23rd September reports the devastations of large flights of locusts at **Agra**, **Futtyghur**, **Etawah**, and **Dholepore**. The visitation seems to have been very extensive and destructive.

Extensive flights of locusts are still spoken of at most of the stations in the **Upper Provinces**.

Whatever may happen, it is well to be prepared; and we view, therefore, very favourably, the reported intention of the Governor-Gen. to assemble on the **N.W. Frontier** a large army of between thirty and **thirty-six** thousand men. Of the details of this force, nothing is yet known; but we may expect the general order directing its formation before long. It has, however, according to the "**Delhi Gazette**" been ascertained that "**Major-Gen. Sir Robert Dick**, **K. C. B.** commanding the **Meerut** division, will have the chief command; that **Major-Gen. Grey** will be employed; that **Col. Cureton** of **H. M. 16th Lancers** will command the Cavalry; and that the whole line, from **Loodianah** to **Ferozepore**, will be occupied, to obviate the difficulty which might otherwise be experienced in subsisting the troops, and especially the horses.

Lord Ellenborough remains at Calcutta; and though, when the revolution took place, it was reported that he would proceed almost immediately to the **North-West**, there does not, it must be confessed, now seem to be much likelihood of any such movement.

SCINDE.---There is scarcely any news from **Scinde** this month. No military movement of the slightest consequence has! taken place, nor, has anything occurred to disturb the universally prevalent tranquillity. The troops at **Sukkur** have continued to suffer severely from sickness, as well as those at **Kurrachee**. **General Simpson**, who it was expected would take command at the former place, is to remain at **Hyderabad** during the absence of **Sir Charles Napier**. The latter gallant officer is still at **Kurrachee**, and has gradually recovered his health, which had been much injured previous to his trip thither. "The report of the **Ameers being restored**," says the **Delhi Gazette**, "is gaining strength, and is said to be founded on a letter received by the last mail, from **Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone**. It is certain that the sale of prize property

has been put a stop to for the present, and that instructions have been given to the agents to have the name of its former owner attached to every article, as far as it may be practicable to ascertain his claim." It was lately mentioned that the likelihood which existed, that the Bengal troops ordered to proceed to Scinde for the purpose of occupying the country on the withdrawal of the Bombay regiments, would be required for service elsewhere in consequence of the Sikh revolution. And so it has turned out ; the whole arrangements having been countermanded, while it is even thought likely that other Bombay corps will be moved up to Sukkur, so as to allow of the Bengal regiments at that station proceeding to the frontier of the Pnnjau.

GWALIOR.---In the state of affairs here there is some little change to notice. The residency has been abandoned, the office of resident abolished ; Colonel Sleeman appointed to take charge of the dominions of Scindeah in addition to his other extensive and responsible duties. It appears likely, however, that Lieut. Sir Richmond Shakespeare, who has been selected as his assistant, will relieve him of nearly all the labours of the office. Endeavours were made, shortly prior to these changes, to get Col. Spiers to return to Gwalior, but, of course, altogether without success. It was at one time reported that Dada Khasjee had taken large bodies of Pindaries into his service, and intended, with their aid, to make a stand against the British ; but this rumour has not been confirmed, and it was perhaps without foundation. The general opinion has been, ever since the orders for the assemblage of the " Army of Exercise," that we were about to take measures for the pacification of the country ; but it now seems very doubtful whether the force in question will be used for that purpose. Certainly half the number of troops would suffice to overcome the strongest resistance the Gwalior Durbar could offer.

LAHORE.---Some anxiety is felt on account of Baron Scheinbach (?) who some time since passed through the city and proceeded towards Kashmeer, but has not been since heard of. Seven travellers were murdered in a thick dhak jungle between the villages of Puckwarra and Jallinder. The first-named village was subsequently attacked, nine or ten of the inhabitants killed and everything of value carried off. It is said that Heera Sing has put to death, Bhaee Ram Sing and Jemadar Khooshyal Sing on account of a former enmity subsisting between them; also Miser Belee Ram, treasurer, on pretence of his having delivered the key of the public treasure to Ajeet Sing. Twenty-one pieces of cannon have reached Phuloor, and also a very considerable body of troops. Since the

20th September, numerous detachments have been marched from Lahore to the different Ghats on the Sutlej. The head of Sirdar Lena Sing has been exposed on the Kashmeere gate, and that of Ajeet Sing on the Lahore Gate; other gates were similarly decorated with the heads of men of inferior note. Their bodies were exposed on the plain until some of the Sirdars begged the Maharajah might order their bodies to be burnt, which was done accordingly. The ashes of Maharajah Shere Sing, of Purbah Sing, and of Rajah Dhyant Sing, were ordered to be carried to the Ganges on the 19th September.

FEROZPORE.---Major - Gen. Vincent arrived here on the evening of the 26th, and one of his first acts was to order the treasure chest from the fort into cantonments, a precaution which it is not a little astonishing was neglected on the first report of the disturbances at Lahore. Every one hopes to see some Punjaubee practice under the General, who is, no doubt, as excellent a soldier as he is an active and energetic man. The 19th and 60th regiments are not a little astonished, as well as annoyed, at seeing themselves in orders for Scinde ; for since their return from Sukkur in March, the sepoys have a very great dread of that country, where they lost so many of their comrades, and to be sent back again, apparently for nothing else but a whim of Lord Ellenborough's, is really too bad. The Bombay troops have nothing else to do, and could surely be trusted with the keeping of Scinde, now that it has been, with their good help, conquered. It is unfair towards them to hand over inland cantonments to their charge, as it is reported will be done, by the gradual withdrawal of Bengal troops to replace those ordered to Scinde ; and extremely impolitic as regards our north-west frontier, which now demands so much care and watchfulness, to say nothing of the risk of sending men who look on the country as fraught with disease and death. No doubt however exists that the new position of affairs in regard to the Punjaub will have changed all these immature plans, and Scinde will forthwith be handed over to the Bombay army. Percussion guns are to be served out to the corps directed to proceed to Scinde, without time being given to instruct and drill the men in the use of them ; and we all know that, without some time for practice, the percussion gun in the hands of sepoys is totally useless and ineffective.

The affairs of the Punjaub are daily drawing to that point at which it will not only be necessary, but imperative on us, to interfere with an armed force to prevent the disorders amongst our own protected Sikh States, which cannot but supervene as the natural consequence

of those reigning supreme in the Punjab. Chief by Chief is falling before the hands of his personal enemy, or the more insidious blow dealt in the poisoned cup; and the soldiery, at length, released from all control, will form themselves, as has been the case in all similar instances, into roving bands of marauding plunderers, from whom no respect of persons or property can be expected, and when glutted with the spoil of their own land, where will be the arm or head to withhold them from first looking across the Sutlej, and then passing to seek more plunder in our provinces, where many an idle vagabond, as in the case of Khytul, would be too glad to join them? We announced on Sunday the death of Heera Singh, by a short extra, on the authority of our Loodheeana correspondent, which, though not confirmed to this day, we still have every reason to rely on, and we learnt very shortly after that the Governor of Mooltan, Dewan Sawan Mull, had fallen a victim to the hatred of some one by the means of poison. Both events are likely to hasten the necessity of interference of a very stringent kind. **Rajah Heera Singh**, as the representative of his powerful family, with the young Maharajah, ostensibly a scion of the founder of the power of the dynasty, might have succeeded in restoring some kind of order, especially if cordially supported by his uncle, Goolab Singh. His fall has destroyed this probability, and disorder must reign supreme. What may become of the young Maharajah it is impossible to say; but he will probably fall an early victim to the ambition of some of the remaining Sirdars, who will be doing their utmost each to seize the best portion of the prize which has fallen amongst them. The death of **Sawan Mull** (caused, we should say, by **Dyan Singh**, in connexion with his proposed destruction of **Shere Singh** and his family, a point which the date of the event, not yet ascertained, will clear up) may have even more immediate results on our frontier. It may be remembered that he has with some difficulty, on more than one occasion, repressed an evident inclination on the part of many of those around him to take part in the affairs of Scinde, and assist the defeated **Shere Mahomed**. That ruler is strongly suspected to be at the present moment at Mooltan, and the chiefs released by the restraining power of the late Governor will be too ready now to give that assistance which he withheld so strenuously when alive, though not disinclined to take a slice of the spoil for himself should an opportunity have offered. The consequence will probably be the early appearance on the north-western frontier of Scinde of a considerable force, under the com-

mand of **Shere & homed**, assisted by the **Murree** and **Boogtee** tribes, and perhaps by others still further to the west. All these points will, no doubt, attract the attention of our Government, and excite the vigilance of their servants on the frontier. In the mean time we have every reason to believe that military preparations on a very large scale are already in contemplation; that **Lord Ellenborough** has positively determined on proceeding at once to these provinces, and that so strong is the impression at the Presidency that an armed interference will be resorted to, that strenuous efforts are being made by many officers in that quarter to be allowed to form part of the staff of the Grand Army, or, to speak in more homely language, "to come in for a share of the (expected) spoil."--*Bombay Courier*.

26th December, 1843.

By the Indian mail, which has most unexpectedly arrived to-day, we have received Calcutta papers to the 19th November, and Singapore papers to the 26th October, from which we make the following extracts:--

In the rival **Mahrattah** Court of **Indore** an event of some importance has occurred. **Hurree Holkar**, who ascended the throne in 1854, expired on the 24th October. His reign had been one scene of indolence and weakness, and a constant struggle with pecuniary difficulties; he is succeeded by an adopted son, a boy of about eight years of age, so that a long minority and regency may be looked for there also.

The obituary of the week includes **Major Henry De Bude**, of the **Engineers**, **Secretary to the Military Board**, and **Colonel R. B. Jenkins**, of the **44th Regt. N.**

Mr. Jas. Thomason has been appointed **Lieut-Governor** of the north-west provinces.

From **Scinde** we hear nothing new; there are some rumours of **Moorad Ali** being in communication with the enemy, but this is mere rumour.

Gwalior appears likely to yield to all the demands made by our Government without a struggle.

Maharajah Duleep Singh is stated to be recovering from his fever, and **Heera Singh** is preparing to despatch troops to **Peshawur**.

The wholesale murder of the late **Maharajah's** women and children by **Ajeet Singh** and his accomplices it would appear never took place, the only child of **Shere Singh** murdered was the young **Pertaub Singh**.

Letters from **Loodianah** announce the murder of **Dost Mahomed**. It was rumoured some time ago that the **Dost** had been shot at; it seems now that he died of the wounds seven days afterwards. The "**Hurkaru**" gives a letter dated **Ferozepore**

the 27th October, in which it is stated, that the Sardars of Cabul, on the Dost's death, wrote to the Prince Hussein, who was residing at Peshawur, requesting him to proceed to that city to be their chief.

The "Delhi Gazette" of the 28th October states, that a messenger had arrived on the 6th September at Hyderabad from Col. Stoddart, who had despatched him from Bokhara about eighty days previously with letters, addressed to Major Todd and others, but, unfortunately all these papers were taken from him by Meer Dilchan, in the Pisheen Valley. The messenger states, that he left the Colonel alive and well, but that Capt. Conolly had been put to death by the Khan, after his return from a battle with the Khan of Khiva, in which the former was defeated. This story does not tally with that in the "Bombay Times" derived from the Polish Jew Michael Barenstein, who appears to bear a very equivocal character, and is almost identified by the "Star" with a suspicious person who was found hanging about the late Governor-General's camp on his visit to Lahore.

Sickness is still rife at Delhi to such an extent as to cause neglect of the crops, for want of hands.

The "Delhi Gazette" of the 28th October mentions that Tukt Sing, chief of Ahmednagar, has been elected as successor to the late Maun Sing on the gadduc of Marwur, and remarks, "The affections of the chiefs will naturally incline to the king of their choice, and the pride of the people will be gratified in being ruled by a descendant of the heroic Juswant, whose prowess shook the stability of the Mogul empire, and carried the renown of the Rhatore name to the base of the Hindoo Khoosh."

CALCUTTA.

A correspondent in the north-west informs us, that a report is current to the effect that Goolab Singh had been assassinated on his way from Jumboo to Lahore. The ashes of Shere Singh and Pertaub Singh had reached Loodianah on their way to the family tomb, it is said, at Hurdwar. Our own correspondents have given us no information of the murder of Heera Singh, and we think, not merely on that account, but because, as we understand, Government have received no intimation of the fact, that the accounts of the death of the young chief may be a little premature. The cavalry and horse artillery from Meerut were to commence their march to Muttra on the 13th; but it was thought that the route would soon be altered. Avitable was at Meerut, and being "feasted right and left." There had been an unusually heavy fall of rain, lasting for three days almost without intermission.

The "Friend of India" has an excellent article on the Cooly Emigration question. We wish that such of our contemporaries as are enamored of the beautiful system, would rid themselves of their vague generalities, and apply their minds to suggestions for the removal of the abuses, which unquestionably exist in the present system, with almost as much force as in the last. The opponents of Cooly Emigration kept their eyes closely to the fact of the gross ignorance and timidity which characterized a considerable portion of the native community, and that portion from which the emigrants were chiefly drawn. Already has the Government of Mauritius officially recorded its opinion of the abuses which exist here, and we are quite satisfied the Deputy Governor, under whose immediate superintendence the business now rests, will take care to put what may be called a stopper on them.

Some of our contemporaries seem to think, that the fee formerly paid on the embarkation of each Cooly had the effect of blinding the agent's eyes to the fraud and violence used in entrapping subjects; but that an agent on a fixed salary is not so likely to be misled. In this respect we can see no difference. We do not suppose the former or present agent could, for a moment, sacrifice his duty to his interest; but as far as the influence of the latter extends, we can see no reason why a salaried agent should not wish to blind himself to the evils of a system, by which system he lives, as much as if paid by a fee.

THE COCOA PLANT. -- Extract from the Proceedings of the Horticultural Society of Calcutta;--

A letter from Mr. Stikeman, Secretary of the East India and China Association, was next submitted. Mr. Stikeman mentions that after the despatch of his former letter, (which was read at the last meeting,) he had put himself in communication with Dr. Rolfe, and made him acquainted with the Society's wishes of procuring nuts of the cocoa, and that at a subsequent interview Dr. Boyle had informed him that he had written to some friends in the West Indies on the subject. Mr. Stikeman adds, that it will afford considerable gratification to the Association to know that the result has been successful.

The Secretary stated, that with reference to the letter of Mr. Sconce, which was read at the last meeting, he had the pleasure to submit a note from Mr. Wray, enclosing a letter from Captain Marquard communicating the transfer, for the Society's garden, of the greater portion of the chocolate trees now in his garden at Chittagong. The best thanks of the Society were directed to be given to Captain Marquard for this acceptable contribution.

BHAUGLEPORE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Major Napleton, the Secretary of the Branch Agricultural Society at Ahaugleapore, intimates the receipt of a large assortment of seeds which was furnished by the parent Society, and tenders his best thanks for the same. Major Napleton adds, that the public garden, and everything connected with the institution, is in a flourishing and satisfactory state. The number of monthly subscribers has reached 109, and the donation book shows a collection of about 1,209 rupees.

Letters were read from Dr. Gibson., at Dapooree, forwarding a report of trials made of the power of Bramah's hydrostatic press, as applied to the extraction of oil from the earth nut, carthamus, flax, sesamum, castor, and other seeds, and from Mr. O'Riley at Amherst, submitting a memorandum relative to a prospectus of a Joint Stock Coffee Company at Chittagong, which was published in a late number of the Journal. Both communications were transferred to the committee of papers.

MADRAS.

COOLY EMIGRATION.—The following statement of the Cooly emigration from this coast to the Mauritius, up to the present date, may be of interest: Men, 10,107 ; women, 970 ; children, 210. — *Spectator, Oct. 1.*

M. DUVAL PIRON.—M. Duval Piron has arrived at Madras, and expects, in a very few days, to have the model of his projected pier ready for exhibition: it will be deposited at the office of the Master Attendant, and all the public who feel an interest in the matter are invited to inspect it. We are requested to say, that M. Piron is very desirous to receive any suggestions, or hear any objections, that a view of this model may excite ; his object is to have it fully understood and proved of real value, and while he will endeavour to explain away all views that may appear to him to be erroneous, he will at the same time gladly defer to whatever he recognises as reasonable and well founded.

CEYLON.

The subject of hereditary slavery in this island has been taken up of late by the Colonial papers, and it appears that the old Candyen laws in this respect, confirmed by our Government in 1816, are still in force, by some of the provisions of which slaves are declared the personal property of their masters, and bound to perform every kind of service their owners may see fit to require ; they may, however, acquire person3 property, and dispose of it at their pleasure;

but in case of their dying intestate, it falls to their owners. They are liable to any kind of punishment, short of death or mutilation, even to torture by a red-hot iron, at the pleasure of their owners. These barbarous laws, of which the above citations are but a specimen, have been, so long ago as 1816, declared to be in force only during the pleasure of the British Government, to which reference was then made ; but no attention to the subject seems to have been given. III Hindostan, slavery has been abolished entirely ; not a slave remains on the whole continent of India, as far as the British Government has pre-eminence. It is reserved for the Colonial Office of the Home Government to keep up the last lingering traces of slavery in this portion of the British Empire ; but we hope the evil need only be brought to public notice to insure its early abolition.

PIECE-GOODS MARKET.—The following, for which we are indebted to a friend, will prove interesting to our mercantile readers :

Comparative Exports of Goods to Ceylon from Liverpool, London, and the Clyde, for nine months, ending 1st October.

	Pin. cot- tons.	Col. cot- tons.	Total plain.	Total coloured
1842.				
Liverpool & London	£ 40,696	£ 25,187	£	£
Clyde . .	7,412	8,411		
	<u>48,108</u>	<u>33,596</u>	<u>48,108</u>	<u>33,596</u>
1843.				
Liverpool & London	21,075	9,332		
Clyde . .	11,653	5,699		
	<u>32,728</u>	<u>15,031</u>	<u>32,725</u>	<u>15,031</u>
	Decrease		15,380	18,567

COFFEE CROP.—We regret to learn, from persons who have lately visited the interior, that the unusual drought this season has seriously injured the coming crop of coffee, especially on estates below the level of Kandy. The fruit is said to be quite shrivelled on the trees, and even the plants on some properties have died in considerable numbers. A considerable quantity of rain has, however, lately fallen in the interior, which will prove most salutary ; but it has come rather too late to prevent the coming crop from being considerably below the average.—*Colombo Observer.*

SINGAPORE.

From the "Singapore Free Press" we learn, that H. M. ship Samarang had

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been got up again, after nine days' hard work, and was found to be but little injured in her hull.

Lieut.-Col. Butterworth arrived at Singapore on the 27th August, and was immediately sworn in Governor of the Straits Settlements, and a Judge of the Court of Judicature, under the customary salute.

CHINA.

PROCLAMATION. --- It having been brought to my notice, that such a step has been contemplated, as sending vessels with opium on board, into the ports of China, to be opened by treaty to foreign trade; and demanding, that the said opium shall be admitted to importation, in virtue of the concluding clause of the new **Tariff**, which provides for all articles not actually enumerated in that **Tariff**, passing at an *ad valorem* duty of five per cent. I think it expedient, by this proclamation, to point out to all whom it may concern, that opium being an article the traffic in which is well known to be declared illegal and contraband by the laws and imperial edicts of China, any person who may take such a step will do so at his own risk, and will, if a British subject, meet with no support or protection from her Majesty's Consuls, or other officers.

This proclamation will be translated and published in Chinese, so that no one may plead ignorance of it.

God save the Queen.

Dated at the Government House, at Victoria, this 1st day of August, 1843.

HENRY POTTINGER.

Hong-kong Gazette, Aug. 3.

SIR HENRY POTTINGER.--The reports which were current about twelve months ago, to the effect that Sir Henry Pottinger had solicited his recall from China, are now confirmed, with the additional fact, that his request has at length been complied with by the Government! and we understand that a successor to Sir Henry in the important command which he now occupies, and which he has filled so much to his own credit, and to the honour and advantage of the country, will leave England in the course of a few weeks. The cause of this resignation is a painful disease of long standing, which imperatively requires, not only the best medical advice, but a season of relaxation from the arduous duties of foreign service, in which Sir Henry has been engaged, we believe, for a period of nearly forty years. There have been few men entrusted with important missions who have discharged their duties in a manner more perfectly satisfactory to their fellow-countrymen than the late plenipotentiary to China; and we trust that his valuable services will not be forgotten by Englishmen in general, nor, in

particular, by the inhabitants of Manchester who, we think, will find hereafter that they owe a deep debt of gratitude to him for the wisdom, the firmness, and the prudence with which he has conducted and concluded a most difficult and trying negotiation.--*Manchester Guardian.*

The entire European trade to China last year consisted of 784 vessels, of 328,400 tons, of which England had 600 vessels of 266,000 tons, and France three vessels of 1250 tons; yet so jealous is France of England, that she has sent a large fleet and a numerous embassy to Chii to secure a commercial treaty. The English papers ridicule this, and sarcastically declare, that the French and Chinese have claimed to produce and excel in almost the same manufactures, such as silks and porcelain, ivory and guncrackery, whilst one has no taste for the edibles or drinkables of the other. The French consume no tea, the Chinese no wine. On the other hand, the French have already found rivals in the Chinese, who have driven their silks from the markets of Java.

CHUSAN, Aug. 4. --No matter of political import need be looked for in this quiet locality; we are becoming gradually acquainted with the elements of a great intercourse; the friendly disposition of the people favours it, and the erect reliance which they place in the honour and integrity of British dealers leads to the fervent hope that it may never be destroyed by questionable transactions.

The only true system of trade is a liberal one, and there can be no greater fallacy than for the few to suppose that the knowledge of commercial particulars upon this coast can be liited to themselves: here, where ready money transactions constantly obtain, the simplicity of business renders its details obvious enough to the most obtuse observer.

A subject upon which we may congratulate ourselves, is the continued healthy nature of this locality; our national selfishness leads us to regret that this valuable island is one day to be restored; its worth, as a commanding position, can scarcely be over-rated. Situated in a glorious climate, exempted from the ordinary risk of the elements, provided with the most secure and spacious harbours, and in itself abundantly productive, populated with a quiet industrious race, among whom not, crime, nay dishonesty, is scarcely known--a rural people easily governed, because each member of the community seems to "know himself; and then if we might venture to speak of its political influence, within a few days' sail of the richest cities of the Chinese Empire, with such a possession what might not the genius and enterprise of Great Britain effect in this remote, but

highly interesting portion of the civilised world?

The recent intelligence from Woosung, the port of Shanghai (with which place we have constant communication) is to the effect, that a number of men are engaged in repairing the ruined fortifications. They were formerly of mud; we are given to understand that they are now being faced with granite. Some of the opium vessels have recently gone up to the northward, with the intention, doubtless, of establishing other trading stations; it is useless to talk of a limited number of ports, for all the coast will be open. The people are eager to trade, and the Mandarins are at present very cautious in their interference in this matter, nothing but urbanity and kindness is experienced from these dignitaries: certainly upon this coast there exists every outward manifestation of a sincere desire for peace and alliance.

The immense amount of native tonnage which finds its way up the Shanghai river daily, is worthy of remark, as, being one of the most prominent features in the Yang-tze-kiang; they come from north and south, but as yet we cannot obtain the particulars of trade. The English ships keep healthy up the river, but the heat has been almost insupportable this season.

A very fair trade has been doing here both in Straits produce and manufactured goods. Pepper has averaged dlr. 6 25 per picul; rattans still selling at dlr. 5; grey shirtings dlr. 3 30, white dlr. 4; pig lead, on account of large stock, is down to dlr. 5 50; sandal wood, without inquiry; rice dlr. 1 50, no sales; opium market unsettled, Malwa dlr. 610, Patna dlr. 710 to 720, very little on hand. Speaking of the latter article, vessels coming up here with a general cargo, should not neglect to comprise it; helping off, as it does, heavy stock, it becomes a valuable auxiliary occasionally. Alum has been offered in quantity at dlr. 115; it will doubtless be available ere long as a rough return; and calculated for purposes of ballast. I have no doubt but return freight on native account might be obtained from Niio and other consular ports; indeed some, I believe, has already been obtained.

The intelligence from Hong-tong is to October 13. Mr. Morrison, the distinguished linguist and Chinese interpreter, died of fever at Macao on the 29th Aug. Sir Henry Pottinges was expected to spend a few days at Macao. The "Canton Register," the late Mr. Slade's paper, had been removed from Macao to Hong-kong. Much sickness prevails at Hong-kong. Sir Henry Pottinges was about proceeding for the Bogue, in H. M. steamer Driver, to meet the Imperial Commissioner at the Fort of Anunghoy, for the

purpose of jointly affixing their signatures to the supplementary treaty, the particulars of which have been fully agreed upon between the contracting parties. The market for all kinds of Imports at Calcutta was excessively dull.

AUSTRALASIA.

SYDNEY.—We have papers from this colony to Aug. 30. The first municipal election for the city has been completed, and they have now a mayor, aldermen, and council, to whom their local affairs will for the future be entrusted; the good effects of which will soon be apparent, as, however useful or partially advantageous their former Government may have been, there is nothing like calling on men to bestir themselves for their own advantage; and although the most desirable results may not in the first instance be accomplished, yet, after a little experience, all that is useful or advantageous is sure to be achieved. To arrive at just conclusions, nothing but publicity is necessary; and if upon any subject the council should not appear to their fellow-citizens to possess all the information or knowledge that may be necessary, they will be open to receive from their constituents such hints and options as will be sure ultimately to lead to just and proper conclusions.

The following gentlemen have been elected:—

2 ermen -- Allen, Wiltshire, Flood, Mitchell, Broughton.

Councillors -- Chapman, Smedmore, Little, Peacock, Taylor, Maedermott, Holden, Pawley, D. Jones, Hollinshead, H. Hunt, Scott, Neale, and Egan.

They seem to have been too much in a hurry in their selection of a town clerk, as they have already been obliged to intimate to their first choice that he did not suit them; upon which hint the gentleman, to prevent his being kicked out, sent in his resignation. The council appear now to be undecided whether they shall have a professional gentleman or not for that office. If we were at their elbow, and were allowed to give an opinion, we should say, Divide the offices of town clerk and city solicitor,--give the first to a competent gentleman of direct business habits and acquirements, and the second, of course, to a professional gentleman. But whatever determination they may come to, we hope, as sincere friends to municipal institutions, that only the the most competent candidates will be elected.

The first elections and nominations to the new legislative council have also been completed, and that body will, for the present, be constituted as follows:--