

Muir's Malta Almanack for 1844. 96 pp. Malta : G. Muir.

Colonial **Almanacks** for the present year are coming in upon us so fast from all quarters, that we find it a difficult matter to find time even to acknowledge their receipt, much less to glance over their contents. Such works are, however, most useful hand-books of reference all the year round, particularly when they are so well got up as thii of Mr. Muir's (the leading bookseller of Malta), which is a **complete** paragon of information, containing everything relating to the island and its dependencies, whether sought for by the mere pleasure visitor, or the merchant. The general details and statistics of Malta are most valuable.

The Boston Almanack for the Year 1844. By S. N. Dickinson, Boston : Thos. Groom and Co.

The printing, getting up, and general arrangement of this Almanack, are creditable to the United States. It is in a neat pocket size, elegantly bound, and contains **180** closely printed pages of very small type. It serves **all** the purposes of a business directory, an annual register, a local guide-book for the city of Boston and the state of Massachusetts generally, as well as a counting-house reference ; and a **meteorolo-**gical register or table of the weather for the preceding year is appended.

The American Agriculturists' Almanack for 1844. By A. B. Allen. New York : J. Winchester.

Although not so *attractive* in outward appearance as the last-named diary, yet **this** Almanack is not less **useful,** especially to the class to whom it is addressed. Mr. Allen, the compiler, is well known in the States as the editor of the best agricultural **pe-**riodical issued in New York.

The Canadian Mercantile Almanack for 1844. **Niagara** : John Simpson.

A neat and useful compendium, containing the most detailed information of a local nature relating to the townships and districts of Canada West that we have yet met with. We make the following extracts **on** property, taxes, and population, but omit, in the annexed list, the **aliquot** parts of a pound.

" PROPERTY, TAXES, AND POPULATION .-The amount of the **valuation** of property assessed in the several districts of Canada West, in 1841, and the amount of taxes thereupon, were, according to official returns, as follows :—

District.	Property Assessed.	Taxes.	District.	Property Assessed.	Taxes.
Eastern.....	\$344,174	£1,798	Niagara.....	£529,916	£3,294
Ottawa.....	105,417	494	Gore.....	623,963	
Johnstown.....	426,620	3,916	Wellington.....	213,576	1,892
Bathurst.....	187,968	964	Brock.....	204,361	1,927
Prince Edward.....	243,604	1,099	Talbot.....	153,514	1,199
Midland.....	458,459	4,059	London.....	446,176	2,557
Victoria.....	187,605	1,758	Western.....	261,355	2,176
Newcastle.....	540,257	3,181			
Home.....	874,108	4,964			
City of Toronto ..	81,610	3,992			
				£5,876,688	£39,276

"From the foregoing it appears that, striking out the Gore district from the **calcu-**tion, the taxes in 1841 averaged a **trifle** more than **1½d.** on the pound. The **valua-**tion of property assessed throughout Canada West, in the year 1835, is stated in the official returns at **£4,508,044** 19s. The increase during the six years, between 1835 and 1841, was **£1,368,643** 9s., or somewhat more than 30 per cent."

" POPULATION OF CANADA WEST, ACCORDING TO NATIVITY.
(From the Census of 1842.)

"EASTERN DISTRICT.—Natives of England 470, Ireland 2,628, Scotland 2,762, Canada (French) 1,418, Canada (British) 19,650, Continent of Europe **81,** United States 609 ; total 27,618. Aliens not naturalized 60.

" **OTTAWA DISTRICT.**—Natives of England 205, Ireland 1,038, Scotland GGO, Canada (French) 2,066, Canada (British) 3,183, Continent of Europe 2, United States 164 ; total 7,368. Aliens not naturalized 13.

" **JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.**—Natives of England 1,331, Ireland 8,531, Scotland 1,122, Canada (French) 753, Canada (British) 18,465, Continent of Europe 56, United States 1,581; total 31,839. Aliens not naturalized 286.

" **BATHURST DISTRICT.**—Natives of England 594, Ireland 4,368, Scotland 4,220, Canada (French) 420, Canada (British) 11,247, Continent of Europe 66, United States 171 ; total 21,086. Aliens not naturalized 18.

" **DALHOUSIE DISTRICT.**—Natives of England 610, Ireland 6,204, Scotland 967, Canada (French) 1,336, Canada (British) 6,225, Continent of Europe 71, United States 268 ; total 15,681. Aliens not naturalized 43.

" **PRINCE EDWARD DISTRICT.**—Natives of England 452, Ireland 1,584, Scotland 103, Canada (French) 96, Canada (British) 11,051, Continent of Europe 10, United States 1,073 ; total 14,438. Aliens not naturalized 137.

" **MIDLAND DISTRICT.**—Natives of England 1,931, Ireland 7,064, Scotland 1,243, Canada (French) 1,025, Canada (British) 20,337, Continent of Europe 96, United States 2,742 ; total 34,438. Aliens not naturalized 392.

" **VICTORIA DISTRICT.**—Natives of England 334, Ireland 771, Scotland 212, Canada (French) 75, Canada (British) 3,377, Continent of Europe 8, United States 437 ; total 5,214. Aliens not naturalized 322.

" **NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.**—Natives of England 4,640, Ireland 5,986, Scotland 2,255, Canada (French) 322, Canada (British) 14,831, Continent of Europe 83, United States 2,308 ; total 30,425. Aliens not naturalized 320.

" **COLBORNE DISTRICT.**—Natives of England 1,116, Ireland 4,675, Scotland 1,730, Canada (French) 43, Canada (British) 5,523, Continent of Europe 6, United States 172 ; total 13,265. Aliens not naturalized 31.

" **HOME AND SIMCOE DISTRICTS.**—Natives of England 11,938, Ireland 17,985, Scotland 7,620, Canada (French) 827, Canada (British) 39,695, Continent of Europe 1,288, United States 4,481; total 83,294. Aliens not naturalized 927.

" **NIAGARA DISTRICT.**—Natives of England 2,471, Ireland 3,079; Scotland 1,306, Canada (French) 277, Canada (British) 22,315, Continent of Europe 762, United States 4,138 ; total 34,348. Aliens not naturalized 1,207.

" **GORE DISTRICT.**—Natives of England 5,706, Ireland 5,179, Scotland 5,280, Canada (French) 214, Canada (British) 24,519, Continent of Europe 378, United States 2,956 ; total 44,232. Aliens not naturalized 676.

" **WELLINGTON DISTRICT.**—Natives of England 1,674, Ireland 1,195, Scotland 1,857, Canada (French) 224, Canada (British) 2,892, Continent of Europe 2,399, United States 1,177 ; total 11,418. Aliens not naturalized 940.

" **BROCK DISTRICT.**—Natives of England 1,833, Ireland 867, Scotland 1,907, Canada (French) 58, Canada (British) 7,697, Continent of Europe 130 United States 4,823 ; total 17,315. Aliens not naturalized 482.

" **TALBOT DISTRICT.**—Natives of England 672, Ireland 295, Scotland 239, Canada (French) 32, Canada (British) 7,417, Continent of Europe 110, United States 1,428 ; total 10,193. Aliens not naturalized 418.

" **LONDON DISTRICT.**—Natives of England 2,828, Ireland 2,978, Scotland 3,086, Canada (French) 71, Canada (British) 18,200, Continent of Europe 269, United States 2,225 ; total 29,657. Aliens not naturalized 246.

" **HURON DISTRICT.**—Natives of England 810, Ireland 1,761, Scotland 1,336, Canada (French) 154, Canada (British) 1,820, Continent of Europe 435, United States 208 ; total 6,515. Aliens not naturalized 300.

" **WESTERN DISTRICT.**—Natives of England 1,618, Ireland 2,017, Scotland 1,876, Canada (French) 4,558, Canada (British) 9,221, Continent of Europe, 331, United States 1,877 ; total 21,498. Aliens not naturalized 781.

" Total natives of England 40,684, Ireland 78,255, Scotland 39,781, Canada (French) 13,969, Canada (British) 247,665, Continent of Europe 6,581, United States 32,838, Aliens not naturalized 7,595.

" Total population 459,773. Deficiency as compared with the return taken by age, 26,282. Supposed proportion of emigration dispersed throughout the province since the taking of the census 20,000. Grand total 506,055."

COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

INDIA.

The intelligence received by the last Overland Mail is of a highly interesting character. The dates are, from Bombay to the 1st of Feb. ; Calcutta to the 21st Jan. ; Madras to the 24th Jan. ; Delhi to the 21st ; and **Agra** to the 20th.

Two sanguinary engagements have been fought in the neighborhood of Gwalior ; the **Mahratta** troops on the Siid and the Chumbul side of the city have given battle to both wings of our army on the same day, and shown by their valor in the field, that the **old** spirit of the Mahrattas, **which** ever made them a formidable enemy, is 'not even now extinct.

On the morning of the 29th Dec. the Quartermaster-General, Colonel Garden, proceeded to **reconnoitre** the enemy's position at Mabarajpool, and was again fired upon : preparations were now made for the attack, which shortly took place. The army appears to have movediu three columns to the attack, and the enemy are stated to have **left** their strong **position**, and come out boldly to meet them. The action was short, **sharp**, and decisive; the **Mahrattas** fought with great courage and desperation, and their artillerymen stood to their **guns** until cut down ; Her Majesty's 39th Regiment particularly distinguished themselves, **and** nobly maintained the character they had won at Plassey and Gibraltar. They attacked and carried the village of **Maharajpore** with great slaughter, but not without severe loss' on their own part. In a short time the enemy was defeated at all points and at last put to flight, leaving an immense number of dead upon the field, and the whole of their guns in the hands of the conquerors. The left wing of the army, under Major-General Grey, attacked the enemy at **Punniar**, and gained a complete victory over them. Our loss, however, on these **occasions** has been very

severe ; the list amounting to 141 killed and 866 wounded. That on the part of the enemy amounts to between 4,000 and 5,000 in killed and wounded, with the loss of 56 pieces of artillery.

The following list of officers kiied and wounded will, we believe, be found tolerably correct :-Major-General Churchill, Quartermaster-General of Her Majesty's troops, leg amputated, died on the same evening. **Lieut.-Col.** E. Sanders, C.B., Engineers, Deputy **Secretary** to Government, who was shot through the heart whilst leading on a column of infantry, Major **Crommelin**, Commanding 1st Light Cavalry, leg amputated, died on the 1st instant. Captain Coddington, Her Majesty's' **40th**, since dead of his wounds. Lieutenant H. S. **Leathes**, Artillery, killed in the action. **Lieutenant** Charles Newton, 16th Grenadiers, died of his wounds. Captains Stewart, Magrath, **Cobbeen**, and Somerset, Military Secretary, **dangerously** wounded. Captain **Frend**, A.D.C., severely, lost one arm. Brigadier Wright, Her Majesty's **39th**, severely ; General Littler, slightly ; Brigadier Valliant, slightly ; Major Bray, Her Majesty's **39th**, severely ; Captain R. N. Tinley, ditto slightly ; A. Herbert, ditto ditto ; C. Campbell, ditto ditto ; Lieutenant W. Munro, Adjutant, ditto, severely ; J. S. **Atkinson**, ditto ditto ; R. H. Currie, ditto, slightly ; H. G. Colville, ditto, severely ; Ensign S. G. Newport, ditto, slightly ; F. **Scarman**, ditto, severely : T. D. **Bray**, ditto. **severely**, since "dead ; Major J. Stopford, Her Majesty's **40th**, severely.

Seven or eight other officers of Her Majesty's 40th are reported to be wounded, but the names and nature of their wounds are not known with **sufficient** certainty to admit of their insertion.

Lieut.-Col. M'Laren, C.B., 16th Grenadiers, slightly ; Cornet the Honorable S. M. St. John, 4th Light Cavalry, **se-**

verely; Captain Mellish, 10th Light Cavalry, slightly; Cornet R. G. Simeon, ditto, slightly; Cornet James Shaw, ditto, severely, leg amputated; Lieutenant Cavanagh, 4th Irregular Cavalry, severely, leg amputated.

The Fort of Gwalior shortly after surrendered to us, and some of the principal chiefs came in and tendered submission. Government has declared that it is not our intention to occupy the country, nor in any shape to intermeddle with its internal affairs, further than to insist on the formation of a subsidiary force, to be officered solely by Company's officers, and maintained by the Gwalior Government. The army is expected to retire to within our own territories immediately. The Commander-in-Chief has set out on a tour of inspection; while the Governor-General was expected to start for Calcutta on the, 23rd.

We perceive that all the officers and soldiers engaged in the battles are to be presented with "an Indian star, of bronze, made out of the guns taken at those battles;" and that "a triumphal monument commemorative of the campaign of Gwalior, will be erected at Calcutta, and inscribed with the names of all who fell in the two battles."

The Governor-General's notification, as well as the reports of the Commander-in-Chief and General Grey, contain a gratifying and well-merited compliment to the gallant conduct of all ranks employed in either action, both European and Native.

The rewards conferred appear judicious and appropriate, and the Stars of "Maharajpore" and "Punnar" will, we doubt not, be as dearly prized as they were nobly earned. The intended erection of a monument, at once commemorative of the double victory, and affording a conspicuous and permanent record of the names of those who fell in the cause, is considerate and praiseworthy.

We copy the following remarks from the Delhi Gazette, of the 20th of January:—"We are advocates for centralization, as regards our power, and do not deny, that if we could do it with a semblance of justice, we could gladly see every imperium in imperio overthrown, or made so powerless, that we should have every thing to gain from respect, if not from love. It is quite time, we think, that a greater attention was turned to the increasing power and

armies of many of the native states; for so long as we are contingently forced onwards, even to foreign conquests, we must have neighbors powerless to do us harm when our troops are called to a warfare beyond our own frontier, or when a reverie may possibly happen, and we can hardly deem that the proposed arrangements, as respect Gwalior, will be sufficient to restrain the passions we have aroused. It is arranged that a contingent, amounting to some 10,000 men, is to be raised, partly from the late army of the Ranees, under officers from our service; but we hear nothing of the delivery to our Government of the 250 guns still in possession of the Gwalior-artillerymen, with whom we were in treaty for submission. We think, that futile as the conquered army must have seen their utmost efforts, no opportunity that presents itself will be lost to turn against us, and we hope a sufficient force will be left in Gwalior and its vicinity to overawe for some time those who, however ready to forsake one service for another, will always be exposed to intrigue, and can have no possible love, either for the discipline to which they will be subjected, or for those who command them."

BOMBAY.—A number of Parsee shopkeepers in Bombay have come to the resolution of no longer selling on credit, in consequence of the great losses they have sustained from the system, and have determined on ready money transactions, and on charging 9 per cent. per annum on all bills not paid on presentation, with goods delivered. The plan is an excellent one, and we should like to see it generally adopted in India. It would tend to the manifest advantage of both buyer and seller.

The Bombay Courier publishes a table of distance & which satisfactorily proves that four-fifths of the stations in India receive their overland letters sooner *vid* Bombay than could possibly be the case *vid* Calcutta.

Sir Jamssetjee Jeejeebhoy.—The munificence of Sir Jamssetjee Jeejeebhoy, in contributing largely to works of public charity, has been frequently illustrated of late years, by princely donations; to all his former charities, we have now the high gratification of adding one more. We are given to understand that the be-

nevolent **Parsee** is about to present to the Bombay District Benevolent **Society** a **Dhumsala**, or "Hall of Charity," to be erected at his own sole cost. In addition to the buildiitself, Sir Jamsetjee **means** to form a reserve fund, towards which he will subscribe fifty thousand rupees, and either has called, or intends to call, on the Government, to come and do likewise. This noble competition with Government; this putting down rupee **against** rupee, is worthy of the generous mind of the donor; and must secure the cordial support and co-operation of our present philanthropic and esteemed Governor.—Bombay *Courier*.

MADRAS.—The **Madras** paper speak of the light which was exhibited on trial on the new **Light-house** as being remarkably brilliant, and fully equal, if not superior, in power, to the lights in the English Channel. The **Madras Athenæum**, of the 4th of **January**, is in raptures on the subject, and **declares** that the brilliancy Of the flame **far surpasses** that **to which he has 80 long been accustomed**. The Light-house, which is nearly completed, coat some **seventy-five** thousand rupees, and is built of solid granite.

The number of emigrants that have proceeded to **Mauritius** up to the end of December, from **Madras**, since the **commencement** of the year, is 14,862 adult males, 1,813 females, and 548 **children**—total, 17,223 souls. "

The Bishops of **Madras** and **Bombay** are expected to arrive at **Poona** in a few days, says the **Gentleman's Gazette** of the 8th of **January**. The **Times**, of the 6th of **January**, gives an **account** of the deaths on the island, by **cholera**, since **December**, amounting to **253**.

The **Bombay Gentleman's Gazette** is exceedingly indignant at the idea that the abandonment of. **Sinde** should be advocated on the score of its **unhealthiness**, and points to the fact of the **Indus** having risen three feet higher luring last season than its usual level in the monsoon, as having been the principal cause of unusual sickness in that country.

CEYLON.—The **Ceylon** papers reach to the 25th of **January**; they contain an interesting **account** of an elephant kraal. **W. Traut, Esq.**, of the **Ordnance** Department, had been elected Chairman of the **Savings' Bank**, vice **Paymaster Eagar**,

resigned. A batch of 74 magistrates, 26 coroners, and 18 **native** gentlemen deputy coroners, constituted by the ordinances recently passed, had been g-s&t&. The Legislative Council had been prorogued to the 1st of **May**. According to the message of the Governor, the revenue of the island was increasing.

Two banks have been established in **Kandy**, one of them a branch of the **Bank** of **Ceylon**, the other a sub-branch of the **Bank** of **Western India**. They facilitate in no small degree the monetary transactions of the interior, and save the planters much **annoyance** and risk.

Cholera made its first appearance in the **beginning** of **November** last, and orders were given to report all cases occurring in the central province exclusive of the four and seven **Korles**. From the 5th of **November** to the 5th of **December**, there were 108 cases, of which 48 proved fatal. From the 6th of **December** to the 3rd of **January**, there were 64 cases, of which 26 died. **Since then** no new cases have occurred, and it is sincerely hoped that "The Scourge of **India**" has passed, by-may it **never** appear again! These accounts do not include cases occurring amongst the military. **Small-pox** appeared in **October**, and up to the end of **December** there were only ten cases, all of which recovered. It is rather on the **increase**, as there are seven cases in the hospital from the 7th to the 15th inst.

The resident natives who sent their coffee direct to **England** are greatly encouraged by the prices **realised**, and it is most probable that a good many more natives will follow their example, rather than **dispose** of their crops to the **Colombo** **merchants**. The estates throughout the country are all cleaned since the pulling of the crop. The dry weather enabled them to do this, which was neglected during the picking time, usually a rainy one.

Coffee is coming in fairly from the estates, and is this season apparently of good quality, and superior to the last. Of this article of our produce, it will be observed, by the return we present our readers of the total exported last year, that it falls short by 21,844 cwt. of the former year's crop. This by no means supports the notions the alarmists were some time ago spreading about, that we were going to inundate the world with coffee.

Comparative Statement of **Coffee, exported** from Colombo in the **corresponding** Quarters of the Years ending Jan. 5, 1843 and 1844, from Official Documents.

	1843.	1844.
	cwt.	cwt.
1st Qr.—Great Britain	46,126	31,880
„ Mauritius . . .	1,591	14
2nd Qr.—Great Britain	32,321	21,243
„ Mauritius . . .	1,038	0
3rd Qr.—Great Britain	10,681	13,486
„ Mauritius . . .	141	0
4th Qr.—Great Britain	20,282	32,911
„ Mauritius.,	0	803
	<hr/> 112,183	<hr/> 90,339

We take from the *Ceylon Almanac*, for 1544, the following Return of the Population of Ceylon for the year ending Sept. 30, 1843 :—

	Males.	Females.
Western Province..	276,201	250,670
Southern „ . . .	173,620	154,592
Eastern „ . . .	37,816	32,381
Northern „ . . .	153,640	144,719
Central „ . . .	102,582	88,217

**Total, exclusive of }
the military. . . }** **743,859 610,639**

Military and Civil **Ordinance** Officers
with their Families.

Western Province..	1,590	741
Southern „ . . .	642	408
Eastern „ . . .	721	45;
Northern „ . . .	201	188
Central „ . . .	1,518	685

Total Military . . . **4,654 2,479**

Grand Totals . . . **748,513 673,118**
613,118

1,421,631

Aliens and resident
strangers not in-
clude&in the pre-
ceding 20,431

Grand Total.. 1,442,062

SINGAPORE.—H. E. Don **Juliao** Da Silva Viera, the Governor of the **Portuguese** settlement at Timor, who is here at present on his way from **Macao** to Timor, a few days after his arrival made an official call upon Colonel Butterworth,

C.B., the Governor of these Settlements, which was returned some days ago.

H. E. was proceeding to Timor in the Portuguese corvette **Infaute Regente**; but that vessel having been obliged to put in here in a leaky state, Don **Juliao** will proceed to Timor in a few days in an English vessel.—Free Press, Jan. 4.

Her Majesty's troop-ship **Rattlesnake** sailed for England on the 28th of December, having on board a party of invalids from Hong-kong under the care of Dr. **Allan**, late of the **Minden** hospital ship.

We are sorry to learn that great mortality prevailed on board the **Rattlesnake**, both on her passage from Hongkong, and during her stay in the harbor here. In the former period, between the 10th and 21st ult., nine men, and in the roads **twelve** men, died, and **thirteen** more were so dangerously ill that they are not **expected to recover.**—*Ibid.*

The Pinang Gazette of the 4th Nov., mentions that a meeting had **been** held on the previous Thursday at the Chamber of Commerce to deliberate on the sugar question, owing to the Supreme Government having refused to comply with the prayer of the sugar petition not long since presented by the inhabitants of the colony, and backed by the favorable **re-**presentations of Mr. **Blundell**, the late Governor. **The Indian** Government has not condescended to **afford** any reasons for refusing to extend the provisions of the sugar act to the sugar growers of Pinang.

MAURITIUS.—We have papers from this colony to the 20th December inclusive. We find the immigration of **Coolies** continues to be very extensive. The Chieftain arrived from Bombay on the 15th of December, with 241 **Coolies**; on the **16th** arrived the **Flowers** of Ugie, from Madras, with 168; the **Clarissa**, from the same port, with 161; the John Fleming, with **300**; and the **Sophia**, from Bombay, with 184. Large quantities of cattle were daily arriving from Madagascar.

By the improved systems of **culture** and manufacture coming into operation, there is little doubt but that the **quan-** tity and quality of sugar may yet be much more extended in Mauritius.. It is generally thought that, if the plantations be equally well manured, the crop **will** yield no less than 90 **millions** this year; from 100 to 120 millions, in

184%; and from 120 to 150 millions, in the following years. Unfortunately, the mills are not powerful enough, and, consequently, the pressure is **insufficient**. Messrs. Robinson's mill might be introduced with success, since the canes submitted to it yielded, after a fair trial, an increase of 15 per cent.

The Indian immigration will prove **beneficial** to the island, but not before the next crop, when the sugar estates will repay the owners for the enormous **expense of keeping** 30,000 new laborers.—*Le Cernéen.*

CHINA.

We have no later **news** from China than that brought by the Spiteful last month, which left Hong Kong for Bombay with the supplementary treaty.

AUSTRALASIA.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—We have **Sydney papers** to the 8th of November. The Legislative **Council** was **engaged** with the estimates. The 'question of postage reform had been mooted. An overland route from the settled parts of the colony to Port **Essington** was **under consideration**, and **£1,000** voted towards the object. A Petition, signed by more than 1,000 of the leading merchants and traders of the colony, had **been** presented against the introduction

of a proposed bill to **suppress** colonial distillation. The abstract of the revenue, for the quarter, ending 30th September 1843, had been published. The decrease, as compared with the corresponding quarter of the preceding year, was \$16,655. The decrease on the quarter, for Port **Phillip**, amounts to **£3,837l.**, which, in addition to the above, **makes** a gross total of \$20,492, a falling off in the revenue of the colony which, although arising from, we believe, temporary causes, cannot be regarded without apprehension and regret. Many parties suffering from the depression of the times were seriously contemplating emigration to Chili. One or two vessels had sailed.

A second ship had been laid on from Sydney for Hong Kong. Some horses, (which can be purchased for very low prices) were to be shipped to that settlement and samples of wool, cloth, beef, **gelatine**, and other colonial products were to be sent for the purpose of trying the market.

The Lord Bishop of **Australia** was **expected** back from Port **Phillip** about the end of the month.

We have received from a well-known and highly respectable firm at Melbourne the following interesting document relative to the southern provinces of New South Wales. The table has been carefully compiled from Custom-house **returns**:—

Exports—Australia Felix—Year ending 31st July, 1843.

Wool, Melbourne and Geelong, 13,112 bales	£195,188	0	0
„ Portland Bay, about 2,100 „	25,200	0	0
„ Gipps' Land, „ 300 „ :: ::::	3,600	0	0
Bark, 903 tons	104	0	0
Sheep, Melbourne and Geelong, 37,880	13,258	0	0
„ Portland Bay, about 20,000	8,250	0	0
Cattle , Melbourne and Geelong, 735	4,410	0	0
„ Portland Bay, about 260	1,560	0	0
„ Gipps' Land „ 300	1,800	0	0
Salt Beef; 1,294 cwt	1,509	0	0
Tallow, 1,017 cwt	1,423	0	0
Bides, 793	357	0	0
Hams, 3,580	8	0	0
Sheep-skins, 3,526	113	0	0
Butter, 200 cwt	1,060	0	0
Total.	£232,652	0	0

There has not been a correct statement yet published of the imports, but there is one showing imports of \$254,752, being **£21,000 over** the exports; and this without

taking into account the **transshipment** of goods from the colonies to this port. In this list of exports, the prices seem very close upon what was **realised** for the

stock and dairy produce, but omits 600 tons potatoes, **which** may be fairly valued at £5 per ton, or \$3,900 more of exports. Notwithstanding this, there is no doubt that the balance is against this place in colonial exports and imports, **taking** into account goods **re-shipped** from some colonial port, but last year this was not to a very large extent, and perhaps the money brought out to the colony may balance the account. If the debt to the mother-country, cleared off last year by the insolvent court, is taken into account, the **balance** sheet would be greatly in favor of the colony, but, of course, this would be an unfair calculation, and the disgraceful **transactions** which have been brought to light by that court, will do more harm than all the good of the clearing off the debt.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.—From Hobart Town, our files reach to the 4th Nov. They furnish us with the **abstract** of the revenue and expenditure for the second quarter of 1843. 'In the parallel quarter of 1842 the total revenue from every source was \$42,117; in the same quarter of the last year £40,709; the gross expenditure during the same relative periods are £46,340 and £48,132. Hence it will be seen that while the public income has decreased' to the extent 'of £1,400 during a given period, its necessities have increased by nearly £1,800, showing upon the general profit and loss account, a balance against the colony 'of £3,000 upon the quarter.

Sir **Eardley Wilmot** was making himself extremely popular; addresses of congratulation were pouring in on him from all classes and quarters of the colony. His Excellency had been visiting Port Arthur, the coal mines, and selecting a site at South, Port for the erection of a female house of correction. On the 11th Oct. the Ex-Governor attended the fifth annual stock exhibition of the **Midland Agricultural Association** at Campbell Town.

From an official notice in the *Gazette*, we find that the taking of the census of the colony, which as an annual measure was rendered a public annoyance, is about to be reduced in operation to once in three years.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Our Adelaide, files are to the 4th October, inclusive

but, although a week later than previous advices, they furnish very little new information. The Report of the Surveyor General's expedition had been published, and is commented on in the local journals. The colonists were actively engaged in drawing forth the capabilities of the soil; and the cultivation of the cotton plant, the vine, the olive, and the currant, were warmly recommended, the climate being admirably suited to these valuable productions: The presence of several foreign whalers which had touched at the port for provisions, had led to some controversial discussion on the probable benefit to be derived from encouraging their visits.

It appears, by our shipping report, that there are four whalers at Nepean Bay. They have come for supplies and refreshments, which they begin to find they can get cheaper here, than anywhere in these colonies. It has been reported at Sydney that Government has determined to include the whole Gulf of St. Vincent within the scope of the harbour regulations. This is so far from true, that we believe the Collector of Customs has instructions that where vessels come only to procure refreshments, and do not break bulk, or traffic with their cargo, they are permitted to lie at the Bight Ship at the mouth of Torrens creek, without being subject to any sort of port charge.—*South Australia*, Sep. 15.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—We have papers from Swan River to the 24th August, direct by ship, and later dates to November 13th, have come to hand, by the overland mail, *via* Bombay. A valuable addition to the stock of fruit trees, bulbs, and other plants of the colony, had been received from the Botanic Garden, at Sydney, in the colonial schooner, **Champion**. Ineffectual exertions had been made to obtain a repeal of the act prohibiting distillation in the colony; but a committee of the Council had been appointed to inquire into the subject, and had submitted their report. The Western Australian Bank, at its half-yearly meeting, on the 5th July, had declared a dividend of 7½ per cent., being, in conjunction with the dividend last declared, at the rate of 18½ per cent. per annum. The petition of the Agricultural Society for a grant from Government had been

discussed, and £100 granted for prizes, and the general purposes of the society. The financial statements had been laid before the **Council**, from which it appeared that the revenue of the past year had been £536 18s 6d less than the preceding year, and the expenditure \$288 odd, more than the sum voted for the purpose. His Excellency moved for a supplementary estimate to cover the extra expenses. The new Church of St. John's, at Fremantle, was opened for divine service on the 4th August and £46 collected on the occasion. The Fremantle Whaling Company have been very successful during the past season; it is expected that they will be able this year to export oil and bone to the extent of £5,000 or £6,000. With the requisite spirit of enterprise, the colony might, it is said, annually export oil and bone to ten times the amount. A large opening for trade in oil and bones, exists on the coast of Western Australia, which has hitherto been taken advantage of chiefly by American and French whalers. It is stated that iron ore, in strata, or rakes, has recently been discovered in the colony, yielding a larger per centage of metal, than the average of ores in England.

AFRICA.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—We have papers from Cape Town to the beginning of the year. We notice the publication of a memorial to the Queen against the land-tax of 1d. in the pound imposed by the Governor, which is signed by about 300 persons. The steamer, Phoenix, was cruising about on pleasure trips, and creating quite a sensation.

SIERRA LEONE.—We have advices from this settlement to the end of Jan., at which time the colony was healthy, but there had been serious riots at Waterloo village, the eastern boundary of the colony. The Akoos had been moving in hostility against the Eboos and Calabars; all those people are liberated Africans. Eight persons were killed in the affray. Trade was very dull. The Hamburgh mercantile houses, with the imports of salt provisions, &c., from the United States, had obliged the English merchants to lower their prices;

WEST INDIES.

JAMAICA.—We have papers from

Kingston to the 23rd, Falmouth to 21st, and Montego Bay to the 20th, and Spanish Town to the 22nd.

In the House of Assembly the Import Duties Bill had been read a third time and passed. Fears were entertained that, owing to the drought, there would be a considerable deficiency in the sugar crop this season.

“Spanish Town, Feb. 22, 1844.—(From our own Correspondent.)—“My dear Sir—At the monthly meeting of the Conrail of the General Agricultural Society, on the 19th inst., a resolution was passed to the effect that you be appointed corresponding Member of the Society, and the Secretary was requested to inform you of the circumstance. You will no doubt be pleased to learn that subsettently great additional honor has been conferred on all the officers of the Society, in the Queen having been graciously pleased to signify her-consent to become its patroness, and to command that it be in future called ‘The Royal Agricultural Society of Jamaica.’ This is certainly most distinguished honor, and must have the effect of sending in considerable aid to our funds. Lord Stanley, too, you will perceive, has expressed a wish to become’s life member; and the happy manner in which all this was communicated to the meeting by Lord Elgin, with his intention of following so good an example, induced our worthy Bishop to come forward, and declare his desire also to become a life member; and at the same time he exhorted the clergy, many of whom were present, to support by all means in their power a Society calculated to work so much good. This brought Admiral Sir Charles Adam on his legs, who announced his intention to become a subscriber also, and he was subsequently elected a Vice-President of the Society. Under these circumstances, I am sure you will agree with me, that this Society, so honored by the distinguished mark of her Majesty’s Royal favor, is calculated to be of immense advantage, not only to Jamaica, but the West India Colonies generally; and I therefore hope you will lose no opportunity, by your Magazine, or otherwise, to bring it before the public, and to urge, as much as lies in your power, proprietors and others, connected with Jamaica property, to support it by their subscriptions. The proprietors in Eng-

land of Jamaica estates are doing very wrong in throwing them up, as **they** are doing to an alarming extent ; it would be much wiser in them to rent them out, even at a **peppercorn** rent, to practical men in the island, in order to keep up the **cultivation** to some extent until the crisis' has passed ; for, as you know, an estate once abandoned can only be brought back into cultivation at a very heavy charge. It is to be regretted the more ; as we who are resident in the island, with our good governor at the head, have determined to use every effort to restore prosperity by **the** introduction of new and improved systems of agriculture, and there cannot be a doubt of our success when it shall please the Almighty to visit us with **rains** ; but I fear a certain class of men here, the old monopolizers of attorneyships, **are** **blinding** the absent proprietors to their own interest, by dissuading them from leasing or renting their estates."

According to a statistical table of the "crops" of Jamaica, for seventy years, from 1771 to 1842, the greatest amount given is 137,906 hhds., 17,277 trcs., and 3,689 bbls. sugar, and 24,137,390 lbs. coffee—the crop for the year 1805 ; and the shortest in 1841, of 30,563 hhds., 4,436 trcs., 2,296 bbls. the quantity of coffee not given. What a falling off is here, may well and truly be exclaimed !

The Silk Company's Establishment.—

We made some allusion last week to the flourishing state of the Sii Company's Establishment in St. Ann's, and stated that the only doubts entertained as to its complete and ultimate success was, whether the worms would live and thrive in this climate. Since then we have conversed with a gentleman who **has** been frequently to the establishment in St. Ann's, and who possesses some **knowledge** of the operations carried on there, by whom we have been assured, that the worms, which are still numerous, are the sixth **batch**, if we may be allowed the expression, which have been hatched in this island. Though it has been admitted that a few millions have been lost, still there is a very considerable number at the Company's establishment. Besides which, worms are **expected** from England and France very shortly, and the Company are expecting some at no distant day from the East Indies.

The Lord **Bishop** held his first **ordina-**

tion on the 18th February, in the cathedral church of Spanish Town, and has been pleased to make the following appointments :—Venerable Archdeacon Pope, D.D., Vicar General of the whole diocese ; **the** Rev. R. Robinson, B.A., Registrar of the diocese ; Rev. Richard **Panton**, B. A., Rural Dean for Surrey ; Rev. George Augustus Addison, B.A., **Domestic Chaplain** and Stipendiary **Curate** of St. Ann's ; Rev. William Rowe, B.A., Domestic Chaplain and **Stipendiary** Curate of St. Andrew's ; Rev. D. **Osborn**, Island Curate of St. George's ; Rev. C. A. Cooper, Stipendiary Curate of St. Thomas in the East.

BARBADOS.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—"The weather for some weeks past has been unpropitious for the planter, and perhaps so large a crop as might have been at one time expected may not be reaped ; yet, I think it will not fall short of last year's production, which was a very fine average. The planters still continue to pay attention to the subject of **artificial** manure, and many have **planted** considerably with it. I should say that near one thousand' acres more land has been brought into sugar cultivation, **than** could have been anticipated without such artificial means ; and **I** have no doubt but that year by year it will be the instrument of increasing the number of hogsheads shipped. The understanding between **the** proprietary and laborers is good, but there is not that planting on account of the laborers for themselves which is to be observed in the other colonies, although I am convinced that by making the peasant alike a sharer in the profits and loss of your estate is the only way in which sugar will be grown at all in the West Indies after the reduction or **equalisation** of the foreign duty ; an event which I shall not wonder to see brought about in the next sitting of Parliament. The absence of a direct interest in the **proceeds** of his labor is one cause **why** handicrafts have been in general preferred to agriculture by the West India **negro** ; and it is alone by giving him that direct interest you can restore a perfect confidence between the proprietor and laborer. A dislike to agrarian pursuits was the **necessary** consequence of the old madness **of** making agriculture a dishonorable employment, and of punishing domestic and handicraft servants by **send-**