

embarkation, and largely increase the value of the country. The only Canadian railway hitherto fairly tried (the St. Lawrence and Champlain line) has produced dividends equal to those obtained in the United States. The debentures of said railways would produce an eligible investment for capitalising the proceeds of the sale of public lands, such funds to be devoted to educational and other specific purposes. Thus, in the case of the sales of Clergy Reserves 600,000*l.* have been invested in different securities bearing interest.

The other matters touched upon in the Canadian correspondence, with the Colonial Office, chiefly refer to cases of emigrant shipping in its relation to the taxes imposed upon it by the Act above mentioned of the Canadian Legislature, and the home regulations concerning it. Only one case of great misconduct, viz., that of Captain M'Fie, who deserted his ship with emigrants on board upon a collision with an outward bound bark, is mentioned. Military pensioners are to be relieved from the emigrant duty as their pensioners secure them from becoming a burden to the province (p. p. 16. 43.) The remodelling of the emigrant tax altogether is also under consideration in Canada (p. 42.)

From New Brunswick the correspondence touches the operation of the regulations concerning emigrant passengers with respect to provisions, space, lists to be obtained by the captains, hospital arrangements and expenses, and the like. The whole number of immigrants to the colony during the year amounted to 4,020. Owing to the depression in the lumber trade, the whole of these, with many settlers, in all 5,000 persons, emigrated to the United States.

Regarding Prince Edwards' Island, a despatch, acknowledging the receipt of a previous one, respecting the Immigrant Act, is the only document.

There is, finally, a despatch from Earl Grey, disallowing the clause in the Nova Scotia Act, which makes a wreck chargeable for the maintenance and conveyance of its passengers.

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

Returns to three Addresses of the House of Commons, dated 16th August, 1848, and 6th February, and 1st March, 1849, respectively.

In a letter to Sir J. Pelly, of 4th September, 1848, by Mr. Hawes, it was proposed that a formal condition should be introduced into the grant that the Hudson's Bay Company will sell land on valuable terms to persons desiring to settle in the island, and that the whole price of the land sold, together with receipts on account of coals and minerals, shall be applied to colonisation. Lord Grey suggests that ten per cent. of the gross returns should be retained by the company as profits.

Sir John Pelly (9th September) accedes to the proposal, and communicates the following resolution of the General Court of the company—"that upon the formal execution of the grant, a copy of which has been now read to the Court, the Governor and Committee are hereby authorised to accept the same, and make sub-grants on such terms and conditions as they may think fit.

On the 13th of September, Sir J. Pelly recommends, as a temporary arrangement, the appointment of Mr. Douglas, a factor of the company, as Governor; also fifteen other gentlemen to be appointed justices of the peace.

On the 27th September, Earl Grey assents.

On the 25th of October, Earl Grey announces the intention of Government to send a steam vessel and sloop of war to survey the island.

On the 31st of October, the Trade and Plantation Committee of Privy Council report upon the proposed Charter, and recommends—

1. That the right of exclusive fishery be omitted.
2. That the company shall be bound to dispose of land, except what is reserved for public purposes, at a reasonable price.
3. That the receipts on account of land sales and minerals be appropriated as above suggested.

4. That land shall be reserved for naval establishments of the Crown, the latter to pay a reasonable price for the same.

5. That the right of the Hudson's Bay Company to observe the conditions 2 and 3, should be a condition enabling the magistracy to revoke the grant within five years.

6. That powers be taken to establish courts of justice (1 and 2 Geo. 4, c. 67), being closely inadequate.

The operative part of the charter is 1st. To grant the island to the company as tenants in fee, at a quit rent of 7s. per annum.

The above recommendations of the committee are then inserted as conditions.

Further, the company is to certify once in two years what settlers are located, and what land is disposed of.

Within five years, if the company shall not have established a colony, the crown may revoke this charter, and enter upon and repossess the island.

A right of repurchase is reserved at the expiration of the company's exclusive licence of trade with the Indians. The Crown is to re-imburse to the company the money theretofore expended by them, and the value of their establishments, property, and effects thereon.

On the 3rd of January, Mr. Cunard suggests to the Admiralty that the coal mines of Vancouver's Island should be reserved to the crown, and warns the Government against the encroachment by the inhabitants of Oregon upon this valuable property, under cover of purchase from the natives.

Commander Gordon and Captain Dantze report favourably of the coal as to quality, and anticipate that the lower strata will give a good quality.

Lieutenants Vavasour and Warre report favourably of the farm in Vancouver's Island belonging to the company. The rest of this extract refers to the capabilities of the neighbouring coast of Oregon, which is described as offering every condition of eligibility

for agriculture, fishing, timber trade, &c. In this country the cedar and the pine grow to an immense size.

The Indians grow large quantities of potatoes for consumption and barter. They possess enormous herds of cattle and horses, and many of the chiefs have numerous slaves.

The abolition of the sale of ardent spirits has done much good both to the white and native populations on this coast.

In a further report from Lieutenant Vavasour, Port Victoria is represented as being very injudiciously situated.

[Note.—On the 22nd February, Mr. Warre moved for a copy of the case laid before, and the opinions given by, the Attorney and Solicitor-General, as to the power of the Hudson's Bay Company to receive and hold the grant of Vancouver's Island. The motion was withdrawn, on the ground of its being beyond the power of Government to obtain it—the transaction having been between the Hudson's Bay Company and the law officers in question. Mr. Hawes stated, that, were it even otherwise, the practice was unusual, and it might be impolitic to introduce a precedent.

In answer to a question on the 26th ult., by Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Warre stated it was the intention of Government to introduce, shortly, a bill to provide for the administration of justice, civil and criminal, in Vancouver's Island, which would supercede 1 and 2 Geo. 4, c. 66.

PASSENGER'S ACT.

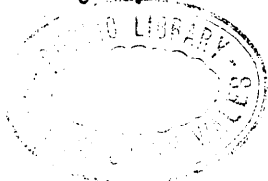
Brought in by Messrs. Hawes and Labouchere.—Ordered to be printed the 12th ult.

We defer giving an abstract of this important bill till it shall have reached a more advanced stage.

NAVIGATION ACT.

Return to an Order of the House of Commons, and further returns to the same. Ordered to be printed 2nd March and 6th March, 1849, respectively.

Names of countries, the vessels of



which are wholly excluded from the privileges the Navigation Act allows in communication with British Colonies, the Cape of Good Hope and Natal excepted, which are open to all nations at amity with the British Crown.

These are Belgium, Sardinia, Naples and Sicily, Papal States, Tuscany, Lucca, Greece, Ottoman Empire, Morocco, Brazil, Peru, Republic of the Uruguay, Dominican Republic.

New Gernada and Equador formed part of Columbia, which was allowed the said privilege of trading. As Columbia exists no longer and no separate treaties have been made with them, they fall within this class.

Venezuela, Rolicia. The privileges of trading with British possessions abroad were conceded by treaties, 29th October, 1834, and 29th September 1840, but no Orders in Council have been issued to give effect to the treaties.

Countries, the vessels of which are part excluded.

Spain can import to an English

colony only the produce of a Spanish colony.

France can import to a British colony no wines or other articles upon which there is a duty of 7l. 10s., per cent, *ad valorem*.

Kingdoms or states within the limits of the East India Company's charter—Their vessels can import only to Mauritius, Ceylon, Cape of Good Hope, Vandiemen's Land, New Holland, and the dependencies of the three latter.

Malta, Gibraltar, Heligoland—vessels registered at these places cannot trade with British possessions abroad.

Foreign Vessels. Return to an order of the House of Commons, ordered to be printed, 9th March, 1849.

By this it appears that in the year 1848, 34,291l. 6s. 9d. was paid out of the Customs' Duties for the difference of rates and charges due to corporations, companies, or individuals, for foreign vessels which, under treaties of reciprocity, are admitted into ports of the United Kingdom at the same rate of charges as British vessels.

COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

EAST INDIES.

[The following is a return of the killed and wounded in the late severe action in the Punjaub]:—

NOMINAL ROLL OF EUROPEAN OFFICERS
KILLED, WOUNDED, OR MISSING.

Adjutant's-General's Office,
Head-quarters, Camp, Chillianwallah,
17th January 1849.

General Staff—Brevet Major C. Ekins, deputy adjutant gen. of the army, killed; Brevet Major H. T. Tucker, assistant adjutant general of the army, contusion; Lieut. J. S. Paton, deputy assistant quartermaster general, wounded severely.

4th Troop, 2d Brigade, Horse Artillery—Lieut. J. A. Manson, killed.

3d Troop, 2d Brigade, Horse Artillery—Brevet Major E. Christie, wounded very dangerously, since dead.

3d Company, 1st Battalion, Artillery—Captain M. Dawes, wounded slightly; First Lieut. C. S. Dundas, wounded severely.

H. M.'s 3d Light Dragoons—Captain W. Unatt, wounded severely; Lieut. T. H. Stisted, wounded.

5th Regiment Light Cavalry—Lieut. R. Christie, wounded dangerously; Lieut. A. P. C. Elliot, wounded severely.

2d Cavalry Brigade Staff—Brigadier A. Pope, C.B., wounded severely.

H. M.'s 14th Light Dragoons—Lieut. A. J. Cureton, killed; Major C. Steuart, wounded.

6th Regiment Light Cavalry—Lieut. A. M. Shepherd, killed; Captain W. J. E. Boys, wounded; Lieutenant H. R. Grindlay, wounded.

2d European Regiment—Lieut. M. R. Nightingale, wounded very severely;

Lieutenant J. Bleaymire, wounded slightly.

51st Regiment N.I.—Captain W. R. Dunmore, wounded slightly.

H. M.'s 29th Foot—Major M. Smith, slight contusion; Lieut. the Hon. H. M. Monckton, wounded severely; Lieut. H. T. Medge, wounded very severely; Ensign G. H. Nevill, wounded slightly.

30th Regiment N.I.—Captain W. H. Ross, killed; Ensign A. C. de Morel, killed; Brevet Major M. E. Loftie, wounded severely; Capt. W. C. Campbell, wounded slightly; Captain R. S. Ewart, wounded slightly; Capt. C. F. Fenwick, wounded very severely; Capt. J. Morriesson, wounded slightly; Lieut. H. Swinhoe, wounded severely; Ensign T. Pierce, wounded slightly; Ensign J. C. Wood, wounded very severely; Ensign W. F. Leicester, wounded very severely.

56th Regiment N.I.—Lieut. W. W. Warde, killed; Ensign F. W. Robinson, killed; Major D. Bamfield, wounded very severely, since dead; Lieut. W. C. Gott, wounded slightly; Lieut. L. B. Jones, wounded severely; Lieut. F. V. R. Jervis, wounded severely; Lieut. J. H. Bacon, wounded slightly; Lieut. W. Delamaine, wounded severely, arm since amputated.

45th Regiment N.I.—Capt. R. Haldane, wounded severely; Lieutenant J. Palmer, wounded severely; Ensign M. H. Combe, wounded slightly; Ensign W. L. Trotter, wounded badly.

Staff, 3d Infantry Division—Brigadier General C. Campbell, C.B., wounded slightly.

Staff, 5th Infantry Brigade—Brigadier J. Pennycuik, C.B. and K.H., killed; Capt. C. R. Harris, major of brigade, killed.

H. M.'s 24th Foot—Lieut. Colonel R. Brookes, killed; Major H. W. Harris, killed; Captain C. Lee, killed; Captain J. S. Shore, killed; Capt. R. W. Travers, killed; Lieut. G. Phillips, killed; Lieut. O. B. Payne, killed; Lieut. J. A. Woodgate, killed; Lieut. W. Phillips, killed; Ensign H. C. B. Collis, killed; Ensign A. Pennycuik, killed; Major H. Paynter, wounded dangerously; Capt. W. G. Brown, wounded slightly; Capt. L. H. Bazalgette, wounded severely; Lieut. G. E. L. Williams, wounded dangerously; Lieut. R. A. Croker, wounded severely; Lieut. G. F. Berry, wounded slightly; Lieut. J. B. Thelwall, wounded severely; Lieutenant and Adjutant W. Hartshorn, wounded slightly; Lieut. A. J. Mac-

pherson, wounded severely; Lieut. J. H. Archer, H. M.'s 96th Regt., slightly.

25th Regiment, N.I.—Lieutenant A. Money, killed; Lieut. A. G. C. Sutherland, wounded, slightly; Lieut. F. A. Jenne, wounded, slightly.

Staff, 6th Infantry Brigade—Brevet-Capt. A. B. Morris, Officiating Brigade-Major, wounded slightly.

15th Regiment, N.I.—Lieutenant and Adjutant G. G. Anderson, wounded, severely; Lieut. H. R. Shawe, wounded, slightly; Lieut. W. G. Ellice, wounded, slightly.

69th Regt. N.I.—Capt. J. A. James, wounded, severely; Lieut. J. Nisbett, wounded, severely.

H.M.'s 61st Foot—Capt. J. Massey, wounded, severely; Ensign J. Nagle, wounded, severely; Ensign J. H. H. Parks, wounded, slightly.

36th Regt. N. I.—Capt. F. A. Carleton, wounded severely; Lieut. Interpreter and Quartermaster A. N. Thompson, wounded, since dead; Lieut. and Adj. C. S. Weston, wounded severely; Lieut. J. D. Magnay, wounded slightly; Ensign F. J. S. Bagshaw, wounded severely; Ensign C. J. Godby, dangerously.

PAT. GRANT, Lieut. Colonel,

Adjutant-General of the Army.

TOTAL OF ALL ARMS.—22 European officers, 16 Native officers, 53 serjeants or havildars, 5 drummers, 503 rank and file, 1 lascar, 2 syces, 52 horses—killed. 67 European officers, 27 Native officers, 1 warrant officer, 90 serjeants or havildars, 17 drummers, 1,439 rank and file, 8 lascars, 2 syces, 44 horses—wounded. 4 havildars, 94 rank and file, 6 syces, 80 horses—missing. TOTAL—602 men, 52 horses, killed; 1,651 men, 44 horses, wounded; 104 men, 80 horses, missing. GRAND TOTAL—2,357 men, and 176 horses.

Since the departure of the mail conveying to England the news of the fall of Mooltan, and the disastrous affair of the 13th of January at Chillianwalla, on the left bank of the Jhelum, little of moment had taken place as regards the army of the Panjaub.

The advices come down to the 3rd of February, at which period Lord Gough was busily occupied in fortifying his camp. Shere Singh's army was about four miles distant from the Commander-in-Chief's camp. It was generally supposed in Lord Gough's camp that nothing would be done in the way of offensive

operations till the arrival of reinforcements from Mooltan and Lahore.

A portion of the Bombay column moved on the 2nd of February in progress to join Lord Gough's camp. This consists of Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, Bombay European Regiment (Fusiliers), the 3rd and 19th Regiments of Native Infantry, Major Blood's troop of Horse Artillery, and 500 of the Scinde Horse. Moolraj accompanies this force as far as Ramnuggur, whence he will be sent to Lahore. Lieutenant Henry, of the 19th Regiment, and formerly aide-de-camp to Lord Falkland, has charge of the Dewan.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

This colony, from its gradually increasing prosperity, seems to be destined, at no distant day, to rank among the very first of our British settlements. These remarks receive a corroboration in the following extract from the "South African Commercial Advertiser" of Jan. 3, which is devoted to a retrospect of the year 1848:—"The year of 1848 has been distinguished at the Cape by the extension of British authority to the river Kei, in Kaffirland, including 7,000 natives, and the declaration of British sovereignty over the country between the Orange and Vaal rivers, without encroaching, however, on the rights of the native chiefs in their respective districts. A plentiful harvest has crowned the year with gladness. There have been no epidemic diseases. Trade and commerce continue to flow in a steady current, with few misfortunes that merit notice. The local institutions have enjoyed uninterrupted prosperity. It is felt that capital is safe, and credit is unshaken."

The last despatches to Government brought a spirited remonstrance on the part of the colonists against the Cape being converted into a penal settlement.

WEST INDIES.

The advices from Jamaica extend to the 7th of February. The island was healthy, with the exception of some sickness amongst the shipping at Kingston. The royal-mail steamer Trent had lost seven men while lying in that harbour. Sugar making had commenced on the

south side of the island, but on the north-side there had been delay, particularly in the parishes of Metcalfe and St. Mary, from heavy rains. The crops were expected to be larger than those of 1848, but much less than the yield of 1847. The labourers generally were working better, and at rates of wages somewhat reduced since last season; but the wages paid were still too high to admit of cultivation being carried on profitably, except on a very few of the largest estates. Mr. Smith's land company, which was announced as a model, and by means of which the planters were to be instructed how to grow sugar in the most approved manner, had proved a failure. Jamaica had been visited by several American steamers of the new line from New York to Chagres, and efforts were to be made to cause them to call regularly at Kingston instead of Havanna. The Jamaica House of Assembly resumed its sittings on the 23rd of January. The principal subject of legislation was the measures of retrenchment in the public expenditure. The measures had passed the House unanimously, and some of the bills had been sent to the council for their concurrence. The scale of reductions enacted by the popular branch in reference to public salaries varies from 10 to 33½ per cent. The Council had been petitioned by Judges Stevenson and Macdougall against the retrenchment bills. There was a strong feeling throughout the island in support of the Assembly, and in favour of its measures of retrenchment, which would save nearly 15,000*l.* per annum, as the expenditure far exceeded the income, and the banks declined to take notes issued on the credit of the island.

DEMERARA. — Several murders had been recently committed at noonday on the high roads leading from the town to the country. The weather had been favourable, and the crops on the estates which had so far struggled through the crisis promised to be abundant. A petition, numerously signed, is on its way to England, requiring a loan of 500,000*l.* on the security of the estate for drainage purposes, and the improvement of the agriculture of the colony.

[We regret that we are precluded, by the press of matter, from giving our usual amount of Colonial Intelligence.]