

alike of those warm-hearted native Indian gentlemen whose sentiments it embodies, and of the generous and truly noble-minded man to whom it is so gratefully addressed. It is worthy of note, that this is the first instance in the history of British India, when our native fellow-subjects have come forward to pay a tribute of respect and esteem to a European, not in the civil or military services; and it is also worthy of note, that when Sir Charles, (then Mr.) Forbes was leaving Bombay in the year 1811, the native merchants of Bombay presented him with an elegant service of plate, of the value of fifteen hundred guineas, with a suitable inscription expressive of their regard for one who had no official power, and whom they never expected to see again. This is a sufficient exemplification of the character of our Indian fellow-subjects, whom we have so badly, so shamefully neglected. The address, while paying a just and eloquent tribute to one whose grand leading principle is a love of justice, conveys a mild reproof to thousands who owe a&they possess, wealth, honour, and rank to India, but who pay little or no attention to the welfare and interests of its inhabitants. Sir Charles Forbes can receive no higher tribute of respect, than the address and statue now voted to him; and when he is called hence, (may the day be far distant!) to give an account of his conduct, he can desire no better inscription on his monument, than that he ever proved himself "the Friend of India!"]-*Ed. Cot? Mag.*

" SIR CHARLES FORBES, BART.

" London.

" Dear and Respected Sir,

" We have long cherished the desire of publicly recording the sentiments of respect and esteem universally entertained towards you, by the native community of India, and of evincing the admiration and deep gratitude, with which we have beheld your unceasing efforts to promote the interest of this country, and the moral and political improvement of its people. Twenty-seven years have now elapsed since you parted from us, but so vivid are all your recollections, and so great is the interest you take in all that concerns India, and the welfare and happiness of its inhabitants, that it would seem almost as if you were still present

among us, directly participating, as you formerly did, in all our anxious cares for the amelioration of our condition, and the extension of our social privileges.

" This feature of your character is as highly honourable to you, as it is a rare and remarkable one; for our experience has fully shown us, that but few men, however estimable, retain a recollection of their Eastern friends, when they have returned to their native country; new connexions, new friends, and new ties, break the links of their regard, and if they do not forget us, they cease to take that warm interest in our affairs, which we had hoped for and anticipated. To this common failing of humanity, your conduct has ever formed a distinguished exception; time and absence, instead of lessening your regard for the natives of India, appear only to have the effect of increasing it. To your steady and uncompromising advocacy of our cause, we feel that we, in a great measure, owe the important civil rights of sitting as jurymen, and acting as Her Majesty's justices of the peace. It is felt and acknowledged by all, that unless you had stood forward as you did, many years would have elapsed before these important concessions would have been yielded to us; our individual characters, and capability for appreciating such high distinctions of social life, if not altogether disbelieved, was at least reluctantly acknowledged, by those authorities who have the control of our destinies in England, and the prejudices existing on the subject, could only be overcome by such exertions, as your zealous interest in our cause, your personal knowledge of us, and, we may add, your particularly prominent position, as an acknowledged and unvarying friend of India, enabled you to afford. Reverting to the earliest period of our connexion with you, we are proud to acknowledge its beneficial influence on all that relates to our worldly prosperity, and the prosperity of this Island. Your penetration, intelligence, and enterprise as a merchant, afforded a stimulating example to commercial undertakings, which were previously unknown in Bombay, and which being followed by others, have been productive of the best effects in developing the capabilities and resources of the country. At a period when the natives were held less entitled than

they now are, to the courtesies of European society, your condescending kindness and friendly treatment, on all occasions of personal intercourse, effected much in your person to attach them to European character and customs, and paved the way for many social advantages which they now enjoy, and for which, we and our posterity must ever feel grateful.

“ To the existing generation, *your* virtues and *their* obligations are well known. The old are acquainted with them from experience, and the young have learned them from grateful report. This, however, is not sufficient, and we should be wanting in duty to ourselves, did we not take steps to perpetuate, in the most lasting manner, the sentiments entertained by us. With these feelings, it is solicited by us that you will afford to Sir Francis Chantrey, or any other eminent artist whom you may appoint, such sittings as may enable him to execute a statue, which it is our wish to have erected in some conspicuous place in **Bombay**, so that our children, and our children's children, may have before them the image of him, who was the friend of their fathers, and the unwearyed advocate of all that tended to benefit India and the people of her soil;

“ With every sentiment of respect, we beg to subscribe ourselves.

“ Dear and respected Sir,

“ Your most obliged and
“ Grateful Servants.”

[Signed by more than One Thousand of the principal native gentry of **Bombay**.]

MADRAS.

A copy of a petition, from certain **Parawa** traders (122 in number) of **Tutoroi** in **Trinnevelly**, now residing on **Colombo**, in **Ceylon**, addressed to Lord **Elphinstone**, appears in the **Colombo Observer** of July 6th. The object of the petitioners is to obtain the repeal of the **Poll-tax**, which varies from half a rupee to seven rupees per annum, on each individual between the ages of sixteen and sixty years,

The “ **Madras Spectator** ” of the 16th of October mentions that the cholera was “ busy doing its fatal work at camp; ”—

“ We mentioned on Monday the death of Lieutenant **Philips** of **H. M.**, **Thirty-ninth**; and we grieve to have now to

add to the number of its victims **Dr. Davis**, the much-esteemed Assistant-Surgeon of the same regiment, who expired on the 10th instant; Captain **Lewis** of the **Forty-sixth N. I.**, the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General of the Division, who was carried off on the 9th; and **Brigadier Bell**, who died on the 11th;—all after only a few hours' illness! Several **Sepoys** of the different regiments had also died. The troops had already been moved from **Codamore**; and there was a report at our last date that they would be dispersed on account of the cholera, at the recommendation of the **Superintending Surgeon**. ”

CEYLON.

Private accounts from **Ceylon** to the 29th of August state, that the coffee plantations are most thriving, and waste land was purchased with the utmost avidity. Sugar had been produced on the **Koudasaly** estate, near **Kandi**, of a quality surpassing the most sanguine expectations of the cultivators; and it was anticipated that the island would soon become independent of foreigners for a supply of sugar.

An attempt had been made to dispose of the **Morotto** cinnamon gardens, which failed because the prices asked were too high. For wretchedly-cultivated land yielding cinnamon, taxed at the rate of 2s. 6d. per pound, £45 per acre is sometimes asked.

PENANG.

Penang.—The **Penang Gazette** of the 10th August, states that some days back a **Burmese** boat arrived there from **Guedah**, with a cargo of rice and paddy; and it also brings intelligence that the remaining **Malayan** inhabitants, men, women, and children, had been carried away captives by the **Siamese** to **Ligore**, for the purpose of being ultimately conveyed to **Bankok**, and there finally disposed of as slaves. **Guedah** has become, or will be very shortly, desolate, being depopulated not only of its ancient inhabitants, but also of their oppressors, the **Siamese**; the latter of whom, it is said, have resolved to forsake that fertile country, and reduce it to a desert, alike unprofitable to themselves as to their **British** allies, and opposed to their treaty with the **East India Company**,

From, another paper we learn that the

pirates have paid these shores their annual visit, and plundered several houses at a village in the district of Soonghy Duna.

Commissioners have been despatched to Pungah, Trang, Tucopa, Duidoug, and Guedah, for the purpose of carrying into effect orders received from Siam, for the destruction of all opium found in the several districts, and for the prohibition of the opium trade,

SINGAPORE.

The new land-act has been passed for the Straits Settlement, and comes into operation Jan. 1st, 1840. From this act it will be perceived, that no person can enter upon the cultivation of the soil under a certainty of holding land for a longer period than twenty years; the lease only being liable to be renewed for a further term of thirty years, on such conditions as the Governor of Bengal shall direct.

PERSIA.—The Shah of Persia has acceded to all the demands of the British Government. Diplomatic relations will, of course, be resumed as soon as our mission can return, and we hear that the conclusion of a commercial treaty will be one of the first fruits of the termination of the difference between the two courts.

CHINA.

THE OPIUM TRADE. —The enormous extent to which the opium trade was carried on, and the injurious effects of this deleterious drug, has at last induced the Chinese government to adopt strong measures for its suppression. Captain Elliot, the British representative, has been forced to call on the British merchants to surrender the whole of their stock to the Chinese government, which has been done, and the following style of certificates have been given in return :-

“ I, Charles Elliot, Chief Superintendent of the trade of British subject in China, hereby acknowledge to have received from _____, British subject, trading in Canton, sixty-seven chests of opium, as under, for the service of Her Majesty’s Government, in terms of my public notice to British subjects dated 27th of March, 1839, hereunto annexed, The amount of in-

demnity for said opium to be paid to _____, or his order.

Thirty-five chests	Patna.
Fifteen	Benares.
Seventeen	Malwa.
.	Turkey.
Total, sixty-seven chests.	

“ In witness whereof, I have affirmed to four documents, all of this tenor and date; one of which being made good, the others to stand void.

(Signed) “ CHARLES ELLIOT. ”

Then follow, first, the affidavit of _____, sworn before Mr. Elliot, at Macao, on the 15th of June, and sealed with the seal of the Superintendents of British Trade in China, that the said opium belonged to him, or was consigned to him, and was *bond fide* the property of a British subject; second, Mr. Elliott’s certificate, that _____ was well known to him as a British subject established at Canton ; third, a copy of Mr. Elliot’s “ public notice to British subjects,” calling upon the holders of opium to deliver it up to him, and declaring himself “ in the most full and unreserved manner, for and on the behalf of her Britannic majesty’s government,” “ responsible” to “ all and each of her majesty’s subjects surrendering the said British-owned opium” into his hands.

An eye witness thus describes the mode adopted by the Chinese authorities for destroying the opium :—“ Vats, or stone trenches, for the purpose, were prepared at the Bogue; and the destruction was effected by means of lime and salt, that no traces of it might remain. So injurious was it considered, that it was declared even unfit to be used for manuring the ground. The spot selected for the ceremony was an enclosure 400 feet square, well pallisaded ; the side opposite, or away from the river, being occupied by neat buildings for storing the opium, &c. The larger part of the foreground was covered by three vats of perhaps 75 feet by 150 each, opening by sluices into the river. The chests of opium, after being reweighed and broken up in the presence of superior officers, were brought down to the vats ; and the contents, ball after ball, broken down, crushed -upon platforms raised on high benches above the water, and then pushed by the feet of the coolies into the receptacles beneath. A great

number of men were, it appears, employed in thus macerating the balls for days together with long rakes, until the whole had become a fetid mud, when the sluices were raised, and the vats emptied into the river. Every precaution seemed to be used by the officers to secure the complete destruction of the drug, the spot being well guarded, the workmen ticketed, &c. The lookers-on were fully satisfied of the strict good faith with which the threat of the Peking government was carried into execution ; and it is remarked, as a matter worthy of reflection, that while Christian governments were growing and farming the pernicious article, the Pagan monarch should disdain to enrich his treasury with a sale, the proceeds of which could not fall short of 20,000,000 dollars. The ceremony was conducted in the presence of the imperial commissioner, supported by the admiral of the station, the hoppo, and the provincial judge." About 300 chests were daily discharged by this process.

New port regulations have been issued at the port of Canton for the regulation of merchant vessels. Their intention is to prevent the smuggling of opium, and it appears they will be strictly enforced. All vessels are to be measured as to the draught of water before and after entering the port of Canton.

A Chinaman was killed in a fray with some English and American sailors; Captain Elliot paid 1900 dollars to the relatives of the deceased, but the matter has been taken up by some mandarins.

Commissioner Lin has addressed a letter to the Queen of England, but its tenor is so disrespectful and so uncourteous, that Captain Elliot has refused to deliver it.

The following is the usual mode adopted in the preparation of opium in India. A little before the flower of the poppy is formed, a longitudinal incision is made in the stalk, close under the bulbous capsule, which contains the rudiments of the flower. From this incision the opium exudes in the form of a gum, and is gathered by the women and children,

The following is a detailed statement of the opium delivered to the Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China, "for the service of her Majesty's Government ;" the European and American houses acting principally for natives of India.-

Jardine, Matheson, and Co.	7,341'
Dent and Co,	1,763
Daniell and Co.	1,475 $\frac{1}{2}$
Russell and Co.	1,437 $\frac{3}{4}$
Macvicar and Co.	1,146 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jardine, Matheson, and Co., for	
Alexander Robertson	487
Lindsay and Co.	341
Gemmell and Co.	266
Joseph de Souza, of Bombay. . . .	183
Welmor and Co.	103
John Thacker and Co.	86
Turner and Co.	71
J. and M. Cragg and Co.	53
Eglinton, M'Clean, and Co.	50
Bell and Co.	40
Edward Pereira	33
Fox, Rawson, and Co.	30
Gibb, Livingston, and Co.	20
Alexander Calder	15
Gouldsbrough	12
Jamieson ...*	10
James Sturkey	10
A. J. Smith	7
Bibby, Adam, and Co.	5
E. Fraser, junior	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
And the Parsee Merchants and	
Agents	5,345 $\frac{3}{4}$
	Total 20,283 $\frac{3}{4}$

A USTRALASIA.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

It appears from the "Government Gazette," that the revenue of New South Wales, for the quarter ending 31st of March, 1838, was £67,694. 5s. 4d $\frac{3}{4}$. ; for the corresponding quarter of 1839, £101,556. 11s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The increase is principally derived from sales of land and the customs at Port Philip, though on colonial spirits the duty has also proved more productive.

It is calculated by competent judges, that the journey overland with sheep and cattle, from Yass to Adelaide, in South Australia, can be performed in the space of two months, provided the season is not unfavourable.

An extensive stockholder in the vicinity of Yass is about sending five thousand sheep overland to Adelaide,-*Australian*, May 14.

* Of this quantity, 500 chests short delivered were brought in the market at 500 dollars per chest, and bills granted for the amount by the Superintendent on the Lords of the Treasury.

A company of gentlemen residing in the colony, and who are connected with the shipping interest, have forwarded £16,000 to England per the *Caroline*, for the purchasing a steam-vessel, to ply between Sydney and Port Philip. We understand that the vessel is to be of 200-horse power, and of 600 tons burden.—*Australian*.

Sydney papers to the 29th June, describe a state of increasing discontent about the manner in which the produce of the land-sales has been misapplied to other purposes, instead of being, as alleged to be promised by the Colonial Office, exclusively expended in the promotion of immigration and supplies of labour to the colony, without which cultivation could not be extended in an equal ratio with the acquisition of land by capitalists and settlers. A chief grievance was the undue partiality shown by the government at home towards South Australia. In order to favour the success of that scheme, the price of crown-lands in the colony had been arbitrarily raised to 12s. an acre, or rather the governor had been authorized to "raise the minimum price of land at his pleasure:" and, "as a matter of fact, the present governor has raised the price of land enormously high in some districts." The "*Sydney Herald*" has a long article, pointing out the great disadvantages under which emigrants must labour under this unjust system, as also from the want of sufficient protection against the aborigines, for which the colonial authorities would make no provision, although they were equally troublesome there as recently in South Australia.

Sydney papers to the 8th of August have been received. They contain a statement of the revenue for 1838, which in gross, exclusive of crown-lands, amounts to £202,519., and exhibits therefore a decline, as compared with 1837, of £24,320. Taking the proceeds derived from the sale of crown-lands, amounting to the large sum of £131,499., the total revenue for the year reached to £334,079., which for a colony of such limited population appears certainly a very considerable collection. The items of most particular decrease were in the customs duties on imported tobacco and spirits, which was partly ascribed to the increase of smuggling, and of illicit distillation in the colony itself. Large as seems

this revenue, it was found inadequate to cover the expenditure, which amounted to the enormous sum of £463,161., exclusive of the commissariat expenditure, defrayed out of the military chest, which, during the same time, exceeded £286,000.

These papers give dates from South Australia to the 6th of July, from Port Philip to the same date, and from Van Diemen's Land to the 18th, but there is no intelligence given from those places of the slightest public interest.

Port Philip. — From Port Philip papers to the 9th of June, the colony appeared to be in a very thriving state. The price of land had advanced in an extraordinary degree. Part of an allotment, the whole of which, on the 1st of June, 1837, was purchased at public sale for £7., had recently realized nearly £600.; and another, near the river, which originally cost \$27 only, had been sold for £930. Many other similar instances are given of the improvement of property, owing to "individual energy, without help from either the funds of the home-government or the puffing paragraphs of any joint-stock company." The colony was only two years old, but the settlers had betaken themselves from the first to habits of industry and cultivation. The colony was, besides, advantageously located for commerce, and it is noted that seven merchant ships, recently arrived, were then in the harbour. The only drawback was the fear of "landsharks." The government was complained of for putting up for sale such limited quantities of land, which tended only to "benefit the land-jobbers, to the evident injury of the real strength of all states, viz. the middling class."

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND,

Hobart Town, July 23. — Another week, and still the same report: no arrivals, and the prices as high as can be obtained. Accordingly wheat is from 17s. to 20s.; other articles in proportion. Meat is scarce and dear: mutton, 8d.; beef, 7d. per lb. by the quarter; oats, 7s. 6d. per bushel; barley, 7s. to 8s. per bushel; hay £7. to £7. 10s. per load; potatoes, \$12. to \$14. per ton! fine flour, £44. to £46.; seconds, £42.; thirds, £40. per ton; bran, 2s. 6d., and

pollen, 2s. 6d. per bushel ; oatmeal, 44s. per cwt.

Launceston, July 12.—The transactions in the wheat-market are still but inconsiderable ; holders generally are firm, and in some instances 20s. has been refused ; again, sales have been made as low as 18s. for samples of inferior quality. Bread has fallen from 2s. to 1s. 10d., and rumours are abroad of a further reduction being about to be made. The rain in the south of the island, we hear, has been very abundant for the last fortnight ; on this side we have had but a few days' rain ; and we regret to hear that even this, a few miles distant from town, has penetrated but a few inches below the surface.

Port Adelaide, June 30.—During the last fortnight, a large supply of flour has been imported, and free purchases have been made by merchants and others of this article. There is, therefore, now but little to fear from scarcity. The recent abundant rains, which have no doubt extended to New South Wales, are calculated to relieve us from the apprehensions of a failure in the next year's crop of that colony ; and we indulge the hope that the worst is past. Price Current : Ale (London), per hogshead, £9 to £10 ; ale (Ashby), per barrel, £8. 10s. to £9. ; ale, bottled (Dunbar's), per dozen, 18s. to 21s. ; ale (colonial), in hogsheads, £7 to £7 10s. ; porter (London), per hogshead, £9. to £10. ; porter, in bottles, per dozen, 18s. to 21s. ; porter (colonial), in hogsheads, £5. 10s. to £6. ; beef (fresh), per lb. 1s. ; mutton (fresh), per lb. 1s. ; butter (fresh), per lb. 3s. 3d. ; butter (salt), per lb. 2s. ; coffee (ordinary), per lb. 11d. to 1s. ; coffee (Mocha), per lb. 1 s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. ; cheese (English), per lb. 2s. to 2s. 3d. ; cheese (colonial), per lb. 1s. to 1s. 3d. ; cigars (Manilla), per 1000 (in bond), £4 to £5 ; raisins, per lb. 8d. to 10d. ; currants, per lb. 1s. 4d. to 1s. 9d. ; candles (mould), per lb. 1s. 3d. ; deals, per foot, 10d. to 1s. ; flour (Van Diemen's Land), per ton, £60 to £65 ; hams (Yorkshire), per lb. 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. ; mase, per bushel, 10s. to 12s. ; oats, per bushel, 10s. ; oil casks, per ton, £4. 10s. to £5 ; pork, per barrel, £5 to £6. ; pork, per tierce, £8. 10s. to £9 ; beef, per tierce, £5. 5s. to £6. 6s. ; salt, per ton, £15 ; soap, per ton, £50 to £56. ; soap, per lb. 8d. ; sugar (Mauritius), per ton, £32 to £38. ; sugar (lump), per lb., 1s. to 1s. 3d. ; tobacco

(Brazil), per lb. (in bond j, 9d. to 1 s. 2d. ; tobacco (Negrohead), per lb. 1 s. 9d. to 2s. 6d. ; tea (hyson-skin), per chest, £7 to £8 ; tea (black), per chest, £12 to £15. ; vinegar, per gallon, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. Wines in bond : Port, per quarter cask, £12 to £18. ; port (in bottles), per dozen, £1. 16s. to £2. 5s. ; sherry, per quarter cask, £10 to £15. ; sherry (in bottles), per dozen, £2. 5s. ; madeira (in bottles), per dozen, £1. 18s. to £2. 8s. ; claret (in bottles), per doz ; £1. 15s. to £2. ; champagne (in bottles), per dozen, £3. 10s. to £4 ; Teneriffe, per quarter cask, £5. 10s. to £7. 10s.. Spirits in bond : Rum, per gallon, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. ; brandy, per gallon, 6s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. ; hollands, per gallon, 5s. to 6s. 6d. ; cordial gin, per gallon, 7s. to 8s. 6d.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

FOUNDATION OF THE TOWN OF PORT LINCOLN.—On the 27th of February last, a special survey of 15,000 acres of land adjoining Boston Bay, in Port Lincoln, was demanded, paid for, and obtained; and at the moment we write, on the 10th of April following, there are nearly three hundred souls either located on the spot, or embarking on their passage to it. Three vessels now belong to Port Lincoln ; and within the short space of six weeks a settlement, has been organized and established, with every reasonable prospect of steady healthful progression, and, in due time, of triumphant prosperity. Port Lincoln consists of three splendid harbours. That where the tower now stands is the easiest of access, commodious, and secure, abounding in natural wharfs and in fresh water, the nearest to the Gulf and the ocean, and of course to the numerous fishing-stations in its neighbourhood. The prevailing westerly and south-east winds are fair both for entering and for leaving the port ; and there are numerous well-protected anchorages from Memory Cove to Cape Donnington, where a ship could bring up in safety in any time of tide or state of weather. The largest ship in the navy could easily beat in at any time, and under any circumstances, and anchor in fifty different places in safety from all winds. The fact that vessels can approach within a plank's length of the town, in various places, and in all within

an easy warp of the shore, is sufficient to demonstrate its value as a port ; and the advantage which its natural wharfs afford, in the discharge and loading of cargoes, no merchant can be expected to overlook.

Port Lincoln is situated nearly at the mouth of a gulf running two hundred miles into the interior, and must command, in a pre-eminent degree, every facility for internal communication. Every outlet or station on its shores, stretching on both sides for upwards of four hundred miles; every point, indeed, within the limits of the province, is thus brought within easy access.

The supply of building-materials, stone and lime particularly, are abundant ; and offers have been made to land bricks from Van Diemen's Land at 30s. per 1000.

We have accounts direct from Adelaide to the middle of June. The colonists were in high spirits ; and the influx of capital was such, that wherever any prospect of profitable investment could be discerned, " ready money " was forthcoming.

The " South Australian Gazette " June 15th says ;—“ Every day brings us some new and interesting facts connected with the geography of *this* province ; and we consider that in devoting the greatest possible space of our journal to their publicity, we are doing the best service in our power to all connected with this rising colony. Three of the great links in the chain westward from Adelaide have at length been finally secured—first, by the magnificent harbour of Port Lincoln, on the western shores of Spencer's Gulf ; second, by the discovery of an available harbour nearly opposite to Port Lincoln, on the eastern shores of the same gulf, called Port Victoria ; and, third, by a safe and commodious anchorage on the western shores of Gulf St. Vincent, nearly in the same parallel of latitude with Port Adelaide and Glenelg. This last-mentioned harbour has been named Port St. Vincent. ”

Special surveys of 15,000 acres each, the price of 4000 acres being paid down, have been taken for each of the three districts mentioned.

A shepherd belonging to Mr. Osmond Gilles, the treasurer of South Australia, was murdered on the 21st of April, at that gentleman's sheep-station on the Torrens, by three natives ; and Governor

Gawler had issued a proclamation forbidding the colonists to employ any natives, until the murderers had been discovered.

Governor Gawler had inspected a proposed line of road from Adelaide to Encounter Bay, whence it is hoped a supply of necessaries would be derived before long for the capital.



WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Swan River.—We have seen private letters from Perth, which speak favourably of the progress and prospects of the Swan River colony. One of the writers says : —“ You will be pleased to hear of the advancement and prosperity of this colony. I can assure you that the late arrivals bring every thing encouraging, together with settlers of a useful and wealthy class. The owners of land now begin to feel that it is turning to good account ; our flocks and herds are also increasing by imports and breeding. There seems to be a strong inclination for enterprise in whaling. I am going to Leschenault in about a week, in your schooner, to commence the season. ”

In another letter, written from Port Leschenault, some particulars of successful whaling by Americans and settlers are given. “ There was an American vessel lying here, whaling, last season. In six weeks she got eight whales, but was fast to fifteen. The eight whales stow away about eighty-six tons of oil and three tons of whalebone. The settlers obtained about seven tons of oil by fishing in the bay with boats ; and they say that, during the *season*, there were frequently from five to seven whales in the bay in one morning. So I think we shall do something next season. ”

Accounts from Swan River, to the 5th May, state that the complaints against colonial policy are not less strong in this than in the other colonies. It appears that owing to there being no efficient survey department, in the first instance, the lands of each colonist could not be marked out and possession be delivered in one “ continuous block. ” In consequence, the best arrangements were made among themselves which were practicable. Now that the surveys were being effected, their lands were divided,

intersected, and “ separated at such a distance from each other, that two establishments must be formed to accomplish the performance of the location duties.” Unless certain conditions were fulfilled, the settler was “ harassed and threatened with the spoliation of two-thirds of his possessions,” whereas compliance with those conditions would have been easy in the first instance, had the local government duly performed its duties in the survey and apportionment of the land. At a meeting of the legislative council, the governor intimated that he had received a despatch to “ sanction ” the advance of crown-lands to the *minimum* price of 12s. per acre. But, conceiving he had a discretionary power, he had hesitated to do so, so long as there was a “ quantity in the hands of private individuals, which they were willing to sell at 2s. 6d. ; so that it would be idle to raise the price of crown-lands above 5s.” A stronger argument still was the injustice of enforcing such a price, when 1s. 6d. only was paid to the individuals who were allowed to surrender lands.

AFRICA.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Recent intelligence from Port Natal represented the troops there as enjoying good health. Nothing definite had transpired respecting the present condition of the settlers. Dingaan, it is said, had withdrawn himself, taking with him the cattle he had promised to return. His place of retreat was unknown. The measles had appeared among the emigrants, and the deaths reported in consequence were sixty, principally children. The accounts from the frontier state that the Caffres continued to make incursions and carry off the cattle of the farmers. In one instance, four horses and thirteen cattle were taken by the marauders ; but the owners discovering the theft, made immediate pursuit, and with so much success, as to overtake the plunderers. The pursuers fired, and *one* Caffre was killed on the spot and two others wounded. The cattle were recaptured. Another instance is mentioned where the Caffres not only seized and carried off the cattle, but the herdsman with them. It appeared to be their intention

to put him to death, but watching a favourable opportunity, he effected his escape.

By accounts from Port Natal to the 4th of September, the new colony appeared to be in a fair way of progress, and cultivation was going on prosperously. The remains of the separate body of emigrants, called Trichard's party, had arrived at Port Natal, after enduring the most severe privations through sickness and want. Scarcely any of the body were left but women and children. Several interviews had taken place between the chiefs of the emigrant camp and Dingaan, the Caffre leader, and his envoys. As yet, the whole of the cattle which he had captured from the emigrants had not been delivered up. About 1,700 head, however, had been received, and he expressed his readiness to deliver up the remainder, consisting of 19,300, on the conclusion of peace and the surrender of all the copper and brass taken from him. Apprehensions seemed to be entertained that treachery was intended, and [that tranquillity would not be of long duration, as Dingaan avoided sending his captains on his missions to the camp, under the pretext that they were afraid, and did not like to venture.

From Graham's Town the dates are to the 30th of August. There was still much uneasiness in that settlement on the subject of Caffre depredations. An addition to the military force of the district had been made; but it was contended, that with the Fish River as a boundary, no force that could be spared would be effectual for the purposes of protection. Details are given of this constant and vexatious system of petty plunder by the native tribes, the particulars of which, however trifling, taken separately, constitute in the aggregate about 1,000 head of cattle carried off within the space of a few days, a considerable portion of which were, however, recovered from the robbers after a hot pursuit. Exclusive of the annoyance and insecurity of property, the loss of time was a matter of considerable detriment to the farmer, besides the personal risk to which he was exposed. In some instances the grievance was felt to be so intolerable, that people abandoned their farms, on the improvement of which large sums had been expended, and sought a settlement elsewhere.

From the Cape of Good Hope papers have reached to the 4th of October, which is an instance of extraordinary despatch. The legislative council had been occupied in the discussion of the Master and Servants' Bill, in the details of which some slight alterations had been made from the original draught. By these alterations, oral contracts are to be permitted to be made without the intervention of a third party, for any time not exceeding three months. Contracts for any term not exceeding one year were to be made in writing, and attested by two credible witnesses ; and for more than one year, in the presence of a resident magistrate or clerk of the peace, but such contract in no case to exceed a period of three years.

Reports had been received at Graham's-town from Port Natal, that the Zoolas had made another sudden attack upon the emigrant farmers, who, however, having seized a spy employed by Dingaan, the chief, were forewarned of the treachery, and, in consequence, repulsed their assailants with great slaughter.

SIERRA LEONE.

The latest intelligence we have seen direct from this colony, is contained in an extract from a letter dated the 8th September, published the other day in the *Courier*, as follows-

"I was much pleased at the appearance of this place on my arrival ; the scenery, &c., resembling that of the West India Islands ; the barracks and public buildings being as good as I had seen anywhere, with the exception of Government House-rather, the building occupied by the Governor at Fort Thornton, a miserable old building, situated between Freetown and Tower Hill barracks, leaky and rotten ; but the situation is a good one. The accommodation is small. The front verandah is used as a reception - room. The Governor resides in the place, and will remain there during his stay in the colony, I expect, unless a tornado drives it about his ears ; which God forbid, Every thing has been going on pleasantly ; fine weather, and people all in good spirits until the commencement of the rainy season in July. The governor, I think, was amongst the first who was attacked with his old companion fever and ague, He recovered after

taking a bottle of Warburg's fever drops -the first who had given it a trial in the colony ; but had a relapse, owing to his too early exposure to the damp atmosphere : in a few days he got better, and has continued so ever since.

"I have now to recount a series of deaths which followed each other in rapid succession. First, the Ordnance Storekeeper, Silvester Harding, but not of fever. On Tower Hill, of yellow fever, Staff Assistant- Surgeon Twining ; Captain Douglas, First West India Regiment ; George Robeson, aged fourteen, Captain Robeson's eldest boy ; and Quartermaster - Sergeant Leonard, the only European in the regiment, who came out last November. In Freetown, Mrs. M'Crea ; Chief Justice Rankin ; young Sayers, brother of Sayers, Second West India Regiment ; and six officers of the Navy, namely, Assistant- Surgeon M'Dougall, Messrs. Hall, Penchen, Dix, Clarence, Taylor, and Purchase, all masters or master's mates ; and I cannot say how many seamen, all in a very few weeks. Very few Europeans have escaped illness ; indeed, I may say death itself. Being timely salivated has saved several ; amongst whom I may mention myself. New comers, they say, always get a seasoning. Mercury is the charm for every thing here : if you get salivated in fever, you are all right ; if not, there is little chance of recovery ; indeed, in all cases of death which I have enumerated, not one of the individuals could be got salivated, though mercury was applied in every possible manner. The chief justice is a great loss to this poor colony."

E U R O P E.

MALTA.

A letter from Malta of the 6th of November states, that the Scamander arrived on the 27th of October, having on board Horace Vernet, who is on his way to Asia. Duke William of Wurtemberg, under the name of Count de Hohenberg, arrived in the same vessel, on a scientific tour to Egypt and Abyssinia.

The British naval force in the Mediterranean now consists of fifteen line-of-battle ships, five frigates, five sloops, four brigs, and one cutter of war ; four steam-frigates, one steam-tender, one

receiving-ship, and five steam-packets, and one bombard in the Post-office service,- a much larger force in time of peace than at any period during the late war ! It may not, at this moment, be uninteresting to our readers to have under their eye the names of these ships, with the number of guns they severally carry-viz. : Ships of the line ; Princess Charlotte, 104, (with the flag of Admiral Sir R. Stopford;) Rodney, 92, (with the broad pendant of Commodore Hyde Parker ;) Asia, 84 ; Belleisle, 74 ; Bellerophon, 80 ; Benbow, 74 ; Edinburgh, 74 ; Ganges, 84 ; Hastings, 74 ; Implacable, 74 ; Minden, 74 ; Pembroke, 74 ; Powerful, 84 ; Talavera, 64 ; and Vanguard, 80.—Frigates. Carysfort, 26 ; Castor, 36 ; Talbot, 28 ; Tribune, 24 ; and Tyne, 28. — Sloops. Beacon, 8, (surveying-vessel ;) Daphne, 18 ; Dido, 18 ; Hazard, 18 ; and Wasp, 16. Brigs-Jaseur, 16 ; Scorpion, 10 ; Weasel, 10 ; and Zebra, 16. Cutter.—Magpie, 4, (in the surveying service.) Steam-Frigates.-Gorgon, 4 ; Hydra, 4 ; Phoenix, 4 ; and Rhadamanthus, 4. Steam-Tender.—Confiance, 2. Steam-Packets.-Acheron, 2 ; Blazer, 2 ; Hermes, 2 ; Megara, 2 ; and Volcano, 2 ; and packet bombard, Augusta, 2, (the six last-mentioned in the Post-Office service ;) and the Ariadne, at the coal depot in Alexandria ; and, finally, the receiving-ship Ceylon, 6, (with the flag of the rear-admiral and superintendent of the Malta dockyard, Sir John Louis ;) making, in all, a total of 43 pendants, carrying 1,526 guns. Besides the above, the Queen, 104 ; the Revenge, 78 ; the Blenheim, 72 ; ships of the line : the Cyclops (1,200 tons) and the Salamander steam-vessels are looked for from England ; and other vessels of war are ordered to be prepared for being commissioned, and it is said to be in contemplation to reinforce the squadron by a strong detachment of royal marines from England.

Letters from Malta of the 26th ult. state, that the Tancredi steamer, the last packet from Marseilles, had on board six young French officers from the school of St. Cyr, who were proceeding to Persia, as military instructors. Letters from Admiral Stopford, brought by the Rhadamanthus on the 26th, induced a belief that the admiral would come and winter at Malta, with five or six ships of his squadron. The Pembroke had been detached from it

and was to perform quarantine in Malta, previous to her sailing for England. The Minden and Talavera were also to return home. General Bernard, former equerry to King William IV., who, with Sir Robert Hay, late under-secretary of state of the colonial department, lately made a long journey through the East, embarked for Leghorn on the 26th, in the Tancredi steamer.

NORTH AMERICA.

LOWER CANADA.

The Pique frigate, with Governor Thomson and Sir Richard Downes Jackson on board, anchored in the port of Quebec on the evening of the 17th of October. The Secretary of the Province, and the Clerk of the Executive Council, immediately waited on his Excellency, who did not land until the 19th, when he was received with the usual marks of ceremony and respect. On that day the Governor-General issued the following proclamation, which was published in the *Official Gazette* : -

“ C. POULETT THOMSON.

“ By his Excellency the Right Honourable Charles Poulett Thomson, one of her Majesty's Most Honourable Yrivy Council, Governor-General of British North America, and Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Provinces of Lower Canada and Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice-Admiral of the same—

“ A PROCLAMATION.

“ The Queen having been graciously pleased to appoint me to be Governor-General of British North America, I have this day assumed the administration of that office. In the execution of this high trust, it will be my desire no less than my duty to promote, to the utmost of my power, the welfare of all classes of her Majesty's subjects. To reconcile existing differences, to apply a remedy to proved grievances, to extend and protect the trade and enlarge the resources of the Colonies intrusted to my charge—above all, to promote whatever may bind them to the mother-country by increased ties of interest and affection—will be my first and most anxious endeavour. In the pur-