

gencies, there was consecutively a surplus of revenue in each, although, carried forward to account, it has in the aggregate dwindled down in 1838 to **D. 114,000.**

It is difficult to reconcile this official statement with that made to the **Chilian** bondholders here by **Senor Rosales**, in July last year. He stated, that the "national revenues of Chili show a deficit of above **D. 300,000** at the end of 1836, at which time our revenue did not exceed **D. 2,000,000,**" whereas the revenue for that year is officially given by the finance minister at **D. 2,287,000,** exclusive of treasury credits ; and the surplus of the year, as before referred to, nearly **D. 219,000**

These years must have been years of **trial** for Chili, on account of the immense outlay required for fitting out **two** expeditionary armies against Peru, and the maintenance of a respectable naval force for the blockade of the Peruvian ports. Now that the war has been favourably concluded for Chili, the former scale of expenditure will no longer be required. Accordingly, the minister calculates upon reductions of expenditure in his forthcoming budget for **1840.** The army estimates are to be reduced to **D. 600,000,** the finance department to **D. 744,000,** and other civil departments to **D. 400,000.** Considerable savings will thus be effected, should these promises be realized, for the war and marine department alone absorbed in 1838 no less than **D. 1,222,000.** The real indisposition hitherto manifested by the government of Chili in particular, over most of the other Spanish American states, to attend to the claims of its foreign creditors, and maintain national faith, must forbid any sanguine expectation of relief arising from improvement in its financial condition, however considerable that may be. In years past it has been seen, that, with an annual surplus unappropriated, no remittances have been made to this country on account and in part payment of long overdue dividends, but, on the contrary, all that has been heard of was a compromise of a **certain** rate of instalment in the pound, as if the state were actually insolvent, instead of in the possession of an excess of income. It will most probably be found, when the stipulations of treaty become public, that, lax as Chili has been in the main-

tenance of engagements with its own foreign creditors, she has been no less rigorous in the exaction of her own demands upon Peru for principal and interest of monies lent and charges incurred on occasion of former as well as of late invasions.

By the last arrival from Rio de Janeiro we received the *Jornal do Comercio* of that city, containing a long report on the state of the revenue presented by the finance commission to the Chamber of Deputies. A great number of accounts necessary for explanation are referred to, but not given with the report, being published separately. Without them it would be impossible to give a complete view of the document, and we must therefore confine our notice to a description of some of the parts which are in themselves sufficiently intelligible. The report has for its object to ascertain, by a careful investigation of details, the probable amount of the revenue for the coming financial year, from 1840 to 1841. It states that the receipts of the empire for that year had been previously estimated by the treasury at **14,000,000** of contos. But the commission, on examining the state of the receipts in various branches of revenue, found that, far from decreasing or even remaining stationary, they had in general increased in all the past years from 1832 to 1837. It is, however, admitted, that the revenue from 1837 to 1838 was less than that of the preceding year. The articles of revenue to which the observations of the commission chiefly apply are four—viz. the **15** per cent. importation duty, the **1½** per cent. custom-house expedient, the **7** per cent. consulado rates, and the receipts on account of the active debt. The produce of the **15** per cent. duties for five financial years is given as follows ; but it is necessary to remark, that the revenue of the province of Para for the year from 1834 to 1835, of the provinces of Pars and San Pedro from 1835 to 1837, and of the province of San Pedro from 1836 to 1837, are not comprehended in the account :—

	KS.
1832 to 1833 .....	5,216,554,487
1833 to 1834 .....	5,418,567,095
1834 to 1835 .....	5,471,629,593
1835 to 1836 .....	6,154,579,702
1836 to 1837 .....	6,761,044,783

## COLONIAL BIOGRAPHY.

It is our intention to give brief biographical notices of distinguished individuals connected with the colonies, and we shall at all times be gratified with information relative to persons who have conferred benefits on the colonies.

The following notice (for which we are indebted to our able contemporary, the "*Athenæum*"), refers to an excellent and intelligent man, whose life has been devoted to the cause of Australasian discovery, and botanical and zoological science. We personally witnessed in New South Wales his eager **anxiety** for the discovery of the *terra incognita* of the vast insulated land of Australia, and bear willing testimony to Mr. Cunningham's varied talents, unwearied zeal, and benevolent character. Like all men actuated by a desire for the welfare of their fellow-creatures, his feelings were acutely sensitive in favour of the aborigines in our colonies; and his simple mind and ingenuous playful manners made Mr. Cunningham a general favourite with the poor wanderers of the woods.—Ed. *Col. Mag.*

**MR. ALLAN CUNNINGHAM.**—Letters from Australia announce the death of Mr. Allan Cunningham, on the, 27th of June last. "His health," says Captain King, R. N., in a letter to the secretary of the Geographical Society, "received a severe shock in New Zealand, and ever since he has been rapidly declining. Two hours before his death—having been inaudible all day—I told him that the governor had received a letter from Sir Gordon Bremer, giving a favourable report of the new colony at Port Essington, when in a moment his eyes glistened, and in a rapid and audible voice he said, 'Well! did they go inland?' I told him, 'not far.' He then fell off again, and scarcely said any thing more. He died calmly and without a sigh." [We are indebted to a correspondent for the following particulars.]

"Mr. Cunningham was in the 48th year of his age, having passed twenty-five years in active scientific researches in Brazil, and in New Holland and the neighbouring islands. In 1814, Mr. Cunningham received the appointment of Botanical Collector to the Royal Gardens at Kew, left England in company with Mr. Bowie for Rio, having, through the influence of the late Sir

Joseph Banks, obtained permission from the Portuguese government to travel into the interior. The travellers reached as far as St. Paul's, where they remained some time, and made many valuable collections, which were transmitted to the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew. After a residence of two years in Brazil, Mr. Cunningham parted from his companion (who went to the Cape of Good Hope), and embarked on board a vessel for Sydney, where he arrived in 1817. He shortly after joined Mr. Oxley, the surveyor-general, on his expedition down the Lachlan river, and on his return, he accompanied Captain Philip Parker King in his four voyages of survey on the north and north-western coasts of New Holland. In these voyages he made some interesting collections. Mr. Cunningham afterwards visited New Zealand, Van Diemen's Land, and Norfolk Island, and also took several journeys through the Liverpool Plain district and the Moreton Bay country, the whole of which were equally fruitful in a botanical as well as in a geographical point of view; Mr. Cunningham being the original discoverer of the pass into the Liverpool Plains, and also connecting the Moreton Bay country with the colony of Sydney.

"In 1830, Mr. Cunningham returned to England, after an absence of seventeen years; and on the unfortunate death of his brother, Mr. R. Cunningham, who was killed by the natives while with Major Sir T. L. Mitchell's expedition to the Darling river, he accepted the appointment of Colonial Botanist, which his brother had held, and returned to Australia in 1837. The situation not affording him those opportunities of research that he had anticipated, he resigned it at the end of the year, and in May, 1838, embarked for New Zealand, where he remained till October, when he returned to Sydney in a very debilitated state of health, from his constant exposure to the rains of that climate during the winter season. From that time his constitution continued gradually to break up, till death relieved him of his sufferings. Few men have done more for botany and geography than Allan Cunningham, and his loss will be sincerely deplored by all who had the happiness to know him."—*Athenæum.*

## HOME INTELLIGENCE.

## THE OPIUM DISPUTE.

The following answer has been sent by the Treasury to the claimants for indemnification for losses sustained in consequence of the delivery of opium to the Chinese government :—

“Gentlemen, — Having laid before the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty’s Treasury your letter, in which you apply for a settlement of certain claims for opium delivered to the Chinese government, and transmit certificates, signed by Captain C. Elliott, I have received their lordships’ commands to acquaint you that Parliament has placed at the disposal of this Board no funds out of which any compensation could be made, and that the sanction of Parliament would be required before any such claim could be recognized and paid.

“To prevent any misconstruction of the intentions of this Board, my lords have felt it necessary to direct me further to state, that the subject has been under the attentive consideration of Her Majesty’s government ; and to add, that Her Majesty’s government do not propose to submit to Parliament a vote for the payment of such claims.

“Treasury Chambers, “R. GORDON.”  
Nov. 11, 1839.”

Attempts have been made to learn the views of Government through the East India and China Association ; and the result of their labours may be collected from the following very unsatisfactory letter, received from the Foreign Office :—

“Foreign Office,  
Nov. 28.

“Sir,  
“I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant, in which you submit, on behalf of the East India and China Association of London, ‘that if it be not altogether inconsistent with the views of Her Majesty’s government, and injurious to the public service, such a declaration of their intentions as to the blockade or otherwise of the Chinese ports may be notified before the 4th proximo, as may regulate the communications which the merchants connected with China may deem it expedient to make by the next overland

mail.’ And in reply, I have to request that you will state to the parties interested, that Lord Palmerston cannot make any declaration of the nature of that alluded to in your letter ; and that the merchants must judge for themselves as to the orders which they may think it expedient to send to their correspondents in China. I am, Sir,

“Your most obedient humble

“servant,

“W. FOX STRANGWAYS.

“G. G. de H. Larpent, Esq.  
Chairman.”

The following letter has been received in the city from the Foreign Office, in answer to an application about certain notices concerning the trade with Canton, which had been issued by Captain Elliott :—

“Foreign Office,

Nov. 27, 1839

“Gentlemen,

“I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant, enclosing copies of communications which had passed between Captain Elliott, Her Majesty’s Superintendent of Trade, and certain British merchants at Macao, and requesting to be informed, with reference to an intention on your part to send a ship to China for the purposes of trade, whether ‘Her Majesty’s government sanction the prohibitory injunctions on the British merchants to trade with Canton, which are referred to in the communications above mentioned ; and I am to acquaint you in reply, that Captain Elliott’s notices seem to Her Majesty’s government, for the reasons stated in them by him, to have been proper and expedient at the time when they were made ; but Lord Palmerston is not able to inform you whether those notices will be in operation at the time when your ship would arrive in China.

“I am, Gentlemen,

“Your most obedient humble servant,

“W. FOX STRANGWAYS.

“Messrs. Gould, Dowie, and Co.”

A notice issued (from the Post Office, we believe, in January last), fixing the dates of despatch and rates of postage for East India mails via the Mediterranean and Red Sea for 1839. It contains the following rule :—“No inland post-

age is to be charged for letters to the East Indies, posted at any place in the United Kingdom." A subsequent notice was issued from the Post Office in July, 1839, fixing dates of despatch and rates of postage of East India letters despatched via Marseilles, in accordance with a convention with France ; but no alteration is made in the rule above quoted regarding the inland postage of such letters. By the Treasury minute for regulating the rates of postage, dated the 22d of November, 1839, it is provided that on all letters transmitted between the United Kingdom and the East Indies, the rates of sea postage now by law payable are continued, and also an inland rate, according to the rates fixed by the minute, for letters transmitted by post within the United Kingdom. This, however, is in fact a new tax on East India letters; and it is submitted, that the act enabling the Treasury "to alter, fix, reduce, or remit" the rates of postage, does not authorise a new or increased rate ; and even if it does, it is obvious that the whole spirit and intention of the legislature is to reduce or discontinue existing rates, and not to increase them ; and, therefore, it seems necessary that such provision in the Treasury minute should be revised.

Lord Auckland, we hear, now proposes to be at Calcutta in the course of February next, and to return to England at the expiration of a twelvemonth from the date of his arrival in town.—*Calcutta Englishman.*

The New York line-of-packet ship Philadelphia, Captain E. E. Morgan, arrived Nov. 26th, at Portsmouth, from New York, having on board Joseph Buonaparte and suite. This is the third time he has crossed the Atlantic in the same ship.

**ARRIVAL OF SIR JOHN COLBORNE.**—Plymouth, Nov. 18. — Her Majesty's frigate Pique arrived here yesterday, after a passage of twenty-five days, from Quebec. Sir John and Lady Golborne landed immediately. They are apparently in good health, and intend residing in this neighbourhood, having taken Lyneham, the property of Mr. J. G. Bulteel. No intelligence of consequence had transpired at Quebec between the time of the proclamation of the new governor, Mr. G. P. Thomson, and the period of the departure of the Pique. The frigate is gone to Portsmouth.

Lieutenant- Colonel Lord Charles Wellesley, 15th regiment, son of the Duke of Wellington ; Lieutenant- Col. Whyte, 7th Hussars ; and Captain Fox, ail attached to the British army in the Ganadas, are now in Baltimore, on a tour through the country. — *Limerick Chronicle.*

#### REPORT ON EMIGRATION.

(From the *Scotsman.*)

The report just published shows a remarkable change in the direction and magnitude of the stream of emigration.

Emigrants who left the British Isles in 1838 for

From	Canada, Nova Scotia, &c.	United States.	The Cape.	Australian Colonies.	Total.
England . . . .	1,572	12,566	292	9,746	24,266
Scotland . . . .	72	597	.....	3,815	4,533
Ireland . . . . .	2,284	1,169	.....	1,060	4,513
	4,577	14,332	292	14,021	33,222

We may compare with this the average annual emigration to the same countries in the preceding six years, from 1832 to 1837 :—

From	Canada, Nova Scotia, &c.	United States.	The Cape.	Australian Colonies.	Total.
England . . . .	8,830	26,849	318	2,808	38,805
Scotland . . . .	4,586	1,977	7	342	6,912
Ireland . . . . .	22,399	8,893	.....	294	26,586
	35,815	32,719	325	3,444	72,303

The emigrants to Australia last year were distributed as follows :—

Swan River.., I.....	115
South Australia..	3,148
Van Diemen's Land.....	571
Port Philip.....	3
Sydney.....	10,189
	<hr/> 14,021

Of the 10,189 who went to Sydney, 6,463 were labourers sent by government, with their families ; namely, 3,723 adult, males and females, and 2,740 children under fourteen years of age.

The number of emigrants who arrived in New South Wales in the five years ending with 1836, was 9300, or an average of 1860 per annum. Of these about one-fifth were children, and the rest males and females, in pretty equal proportions. This is exclusive of convicts, of whom about 3500 are sent out yearly.

In the six months ending 30th June, 1839, the number of emigrants and their destinations were as follows :-

From	Canada, Nova Scotia, &c.	United States.	The Cape.	Australian Colonies.	Total.
England . . . .	1,830	19,695	162	5,178	26,156
Scotland . . . .	408	339	.....	867	1,614
Ireland . . . .	7,369	2,417	.....	216	10,002
	9,607	22,451	162	6,261	38,481

In the half-year ending June last, the number of emigrants was greater than in the whole of 1838. As the spring and summer, however, are the favourite seasons for proceeding to Canada and the United States, we must not conclude that the emigration in the second half of the current year will be equal to that in the first.

The emigration to Canada reached its maximum in 1831 and 1832. In the former it was 49,783; and in the latter 51,385, from the British Isles, exclusive of 400 or 500 from Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, &c. In 1833 it was only 21,725; in 1834 it rose to 30,935; in 1835 it fell to 12,527; in 1836 it rose to 27,728; in 1837 it was 21,901; and in 1838 it sunk to 3,266. These are the numbers that arrived at Quebec, exclusive of a few who went to New Brunswick or Nova Scotia.

The number of British emigrants who landed at New York, in the nine years ending 1837, varied from 11,500 to 59,000, and averaged 26,000. In the year 1836 it was 59,075. If we add to this 27,728 who went to Canada, 3,621 free settlers, and 3,823 convicts who went to New South Wales, and probably 3,000 to other parts of New Holland and the Cape, it follows that no less than 95,000 persons emigrated in that one year.

Port Philip is apparently one of the most prosperous of the new settlements,

though the public have heard little of it. It is at the south extremity of New Holland, 300 miles south-west from the nearest settlements of New South Wales, and 600 miles south-east from Adelaide in South Australia. Melbourne, the chief town, is in south latitude 38 deg., and stands on a magnificent bay, measuring twenty miles each way, and land-locked on all sides. A despatch of Sir George Gipps, dated October, 1838, informs us that it had then more than 3,000 inhabitants. The lots of land sold in 1837 and 1838 were 320, embracing 39,880 acres, or 62 square miles, and yielding £42,478.

Sir George Gipps says that the demand for labour in New South Wales cannot be supplied by the importation of less than 3,000 labourers per annum. Adding an equal number of females, and the usual proportion of children, he estimates the necessary immigration at 12,500 persons per annum, and the cost of taking them out at £250,000. It is proposed to apply the land-fund to this object, either directly, or as security for a loan.

A meeting was held on the 3d of November at the Mansion-house, Dublin, for the purpose of promoting the improvement of Ireland by encouraging emigration to New Zealand, under the auspices and superintendence of the New Zealand Land Company recently formed in London; when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :-

1st. "That in the present state of Ireland, it is highly expedient to promote emigration, as a means of relieving the destitution of the labouring people, and of improving the condition of all classes of society."

2nd. "That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is unjustifiable to induce intending emigrants to take up their abode in the midst of the vice and immorality which notoriously prevail in the Penal Colonies; but that such persons should be encouraged to settle in countries where they will be likely not only to thrive in fortune, but to lead good lives, and bring up their children in virtuous habits."

3rd. "That New Zealand appears to offer all the requisite advantages of a desirable emigration-field; and that this meeting approves of the system of colonization pursued by the New Zealand Land Company of London."

The following gentlemen were appointed as a Committee in Dublin, to be called "The New Zealand Committee of Ireland," to act in conjunction with the London Association—namely, the Lord Mayor; the Lord Archbishop of Dublin; General Sir George Cockburn, G.C.B.; the Provost of Trinity College, Dublin; David C. La Touche, Esq.; the Rev. Dr. Dickinson; the O'Connor Don, M. P.; Cornelius O'Brien, Esq., M. P.; George Hoyte, Esq., Alderman; Patrick H. Fitzgerald, Esq.; Joseph Kincaid, Esq.; W. H. Carroll, Esq., Secretary.

The Great Western arrived at Bristol on the 30th November, after a passage of thirteen days and a half, the weather being very squally the whole of the time. She brought thirty-four passengers, amongst whom was Sir Lionel Smith, late Governor of Jamaica.

A Court of Directors was held at the East India-house on the 28th Nov., when Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas M'Mahon, Bart., K.C.B., was sworn in Commander-in-chief of the Company's Forces, and Second Member of Council on the Bombay Establishment. Sir Thomas M'Mahon afterwards dined with the Court at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. Several officers of high military rank, and other distinguished personages, were also present at the dinner.

THE PRESIDENT STEAM-SHIP—On the 9th December, at half-past three o'clock, this magnificent steam-ship was floated out (not launched) from the dock where she was built at Messrs. Curling and Young's, ship-builders, at Limehouse, into the Thames, amidst the cheers of many thousands of spectators. The tide was not sufficiently high on Saturday to float her, and great was the disappointment to the people assembled; but since that time a great quantity of ballast has been taken out of her, and yesterday, half an hour before high water, she was towed out of the dock by three Greenwich steamers, and proceeded down the river to Blackwall, where she was safely moored. She will remain in her present situation for a few weeks, when she will proceed to Liverpool to take in her engines and machinery.

The comparative dimensions of this vessel and of the British Queen are thus:—

	British Queen.	President,
Length extreme from figure-head to taffrail . . . . .	Ft. in. 275 0	Ft. in. 268 0
Ditto on upper deck . . . . .	245 0	243 0
Ditto on main deck . . . . .	.. ..	224 0
Ditto of keel . . . . .	223 0	320 0
Breadth within paddle-boxes . . . . .	40 0	41 0
Ditto over bends . . . . .	40 4	41 4
Ditto over all . . . . .	64 0	68 0
Depth . . . . .	27 0	.. ..
Ditto from spar deck . . . . .	.. ..	32 9
Ditto from main deck . . . . .	.. ..	23 6
Tonnage . . . . .	2018 Tons	2366 Tons
Power of engines . . . . .	500 Hors.	600 Hors.
Diameter of cylinders . . . . .	77½ in.	80 in.
Length of stroke . . . . .	7 ft.	7 ft. 6 in.
Diameter of paddle-wheels . . . . .	81 ft.	80 ft.

We hear that Messrs. Rothschild and Sons have, after some negotiation, agreed to advance Mr. Jaudon, on account of the United States Bank, the sum of £900,000 sterling, the terms being the same as those on which the loan of £800,000 was obtained by that gentleman a few weeks since from other parties.

The Atalanta, which was to have conveyed the Indian despatches from Bombay to Suez, took fire soon after she received the mails, and was burned to her cabins. The mails were, in consequence, transferred to the Hugh Lindsay. The damage done to the Atalanta is very considerable. The Zenobia also took fire, and was compelled to put in to Mocha. She, however, sustained only a very trifling damage.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—A quarterly report was held at the India House on the 18th Dec., when votes of thanks were passed to the Governor-General, the Commander-in-chief, and to the army generally, for their conduct and gallantry during the Afghanistan war. Sir Charles Forbes, Bart. objected to the vote to Lord Auckland, the Governor-General, because he declared it involved the policy of the war, to which he was decidedly opposed. The hon. Baronet refrained from voting on the question of thanks to the Commander-in-chief, in consequence of the prevalent report that prisoners had been put to death by the contingent force under Shah Shoaga, at her majesty's command, and that he should reserve his opinion until he ascertained the truth or falsity

of the alleged transaction. All parties concurred in the warmest eulogies on the conduct of our troops, European and native.

A petition from the East India Company, to both Houses of Parliament, setting forth the injustice done to India by the enormous duties levied on its produce when exported to England, was brought up for approval by the chairman. The petition was in conformity with the resolutions submitted to the court by Mr. M. Martin, in July last, when he brought the subject under discussion, on the requisition of sixty-two of the most wealthy and influential members of the court of proprietors. Mr. Martin supported the petition, while expressing his doubts that it would produce any effect unless a Select Committee were appointed to investigate the commercial relations between England and India. He demonstrated the stationary, and in some instances diminishing commerce of India—adverted to the draining of the precious metals—to the heavy charges annually paid in England by the natives of India—to the absolute necessity that existed for upholding its resources—and to the duty which we owed to those countries which were daily being added to our dominion. Sir Charles Forbes and other proprietors cordially supported the question, and urged that justice should be done by the Imperial Legislature to the trade,

[ We shall give the petition, with observations, when it comes under the discussion of Parliament.]

Mr. Poynder, in an able and temperate speech, advocated the speedy carrying out the instructions of the Court of Directors to the Indian authorities, relative to the more direct interference of the government with the religious ceremonies of the natives of India, but withdrew his motion thereon.

Sir Charles Forbes brought forward, according to notice, the question of the disbursement of £53,000 secret service money, as noted in the last furnished Indian accounts.—Mr. Lewes, in a clear and argumentative speech supported Sir Charles, and denied the power of the Secret Committee, or of the Board of Control, to disburse secretly the revenues of India.—Mr. Tucker, Sir R.

Campbell, and others, advocated Sir Charles Forbes's opinion; and on the Honourable Baronet's motion, a return was ordered of the account of secret service money annually expended for a series of years.

The British Queen steam-ship; Lieutenant Roberts, R.N., which sailed from Portsmouth on the afternoon of the 3rd of November, reached New York on the evening of the 23d, having been twenty days and seventeen hours on the passage. A protest, signed by seventy of the passengers, had been published in the New York papers, complaining of the fare served out to them during the passage. The bread, the butter, and the water were described to have been of inferior quality. The British Queen would sail from New York on the 1st instant, if she should not have been detained until the 4th, to convey a copy of the president's message to England.

HER MAJESTY'S MARRIAGE.—% see that it is stated in a Government paper, that the marriage ceremony of the Queen and Prince Albert will take place at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, and that the heads of the various departments in the royal establishment have been to the chapel, to make the preliminary arrangements. This we believe to be substantially correct, and we are enabled to add, upon good authority, that all things are ordered to be in readiness as early as the 1st of February. We have heard also that the King of Hanover has been written to on the subject, and that His Majesty has expressed, in reply, his earnest wish and full intention to be present at this interesting and august ceremony—*Windsor and Eaton Journal*.

It is said that Prince Albert will not return to England until the eve of his marriage with the Queen—most probably not until the very day before that fixed for the event. --*Ministerial print*.

Lord Auckland is to be created Earl of Auckland and Baron Eden.

Sir John Keene is to be elevated to the peerage, by the title of Baron Keene of Cappelquin.

Mr. M'Naughten is to be made a baronet; and Colonel Pottinger is also to be made a baronet.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

## BIRTHS.

Adam, Mrs. G. U., at Allipore, of a daughter, on the 4th September.  
 Bellew, Mrs. F. D., at Calcutta, of a son, on the 15th September.  
 Bourne, Mrs. G. H., at St. John's, Newfoundland, of a son, on the 22nd September.  
 Bunbury, Mrs. R. H., at Malta, of a son, on the 8th October.  
 Currie, Mrs. E., at Chowringhee, of a son, on the 1st September.  
 Capon, Mrs. W. A., at Calcutta, of a daughter, on the 6th September.  
 Dawson, Mrs. W. F., at Chowringhee, of a son, on the 7th September.  
 Farran, Mrs. C., at Cuttack, of a still-born son, on the 19th September.  
 Gordon, Right Hon. Lady Henry, at Missourie, of a son, on the 1st September.  
 Gill, Mrs. G., at Calcutta, of a daughter, on the 14th September.  
 Henry, Mrs. J. A., at Calcutta, of a son, on the 10th September.  
 Jackson, Mrs. J., at Gazeepore, of a son, on the 4th September.  
 Metcalfe, Mrs. H. C., at Burdwan, of a daughter, on the 5th September.  
 Macqueen, Mrs., at Kidderpore, of a son, on the 7th September.  
 Millet, Mrs. F., at Calcutta, of a son, on the 24th September.  
 Noyes, Mrs. C., at Calcutta, of a son, on the 3rd September.  
 Rochfort, Mrs. M., at Calcutta, of a daughter, on the 16th September.  
 Stapleton, Mrs. G. H., at Calcutta, of a daughter, on the 11th September.  
 Stainforth, Mrs. H., at Sylhet, of a son, on the 6th September.  
 Skinner, Mrs. R. M., at Dacca, of a son, on the 3rd September.  
 Wilkinson, Mrs. C., at Calcutta, of a son, on the 23rd September.

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Baskerville, H., Esq., lady, of a son, on the 9th November, at Wooley, Wiltshire.  
 Boys, Lieutenant W., R.N., lady, of a son, on the 25th Oct., at Prospect Cottage, Walmer.  
 Campbell, Captain G., Grenadier Guards, lady, of a son, at Hillington House.  
 Chapman, Captain A., lady, of a daughter, on the 11th November, at Porchester Terrace, Bayswater.  
 Drought, Lieutenant, 65th regt., lady, of a son, on the 22nd October, in Dublin.  
 Glennie, Lieut. W., R.N., lady, of a daughter, on the 9th Nov., at Bilton, Gloucestershire.  
 Gascoigne, Lieut.-Colonel, lady, of a daughter, at Dale Park, Sussex.  
 Hadfield, Captain H. W., late of the Madras Army, lady, of a son, on the 8th November, at Barnstaple, Devizes.  
 Hood, Lady Mary, of a son, on the 15th Dec., at the Marquis of Downshire's, Hanover-Square.  
 Hunter, W. J., Esq., of the Bombay C. S., lady, of a daughter, on the 20th November, at Edinburgh.  
 Johnson, Lieutenant, R.N., lady, of a daughter, at Exeter.  
 Moorsom, Captain, Scots Fusil. Guards, lady, of a son, in London.

Mercer, Commander, Samuel, R.N., lady, of a daughter, on the 9th Dec., at Lyme Regis.  
 Nutt, Major, lady, of a daughter, at Frankfort on the Maine.  
 Otway, Lieut., K. I., R.N., lady, of a daughter, in Dublin.  
 Shapscoate, Lieut., R.N., lady, of a daughter, at Devonport.  
 Trefusis, Captain, the Hon. G. R. W., R.N., lady, of a son, on the 29th October, at Wear, Gifford.  
 Wetherell, Captain, R. S. M., lady, of a son, on the 10th December, at Lammerbury House, Stratford, near Guildford.

## MARRIAGES.

Godfrey, Lieut. W. H. 17th, Bombay, N. I., to Miss Mary Isabella Saunderson, on the 5th September, at Mhow.  
 Main, G. H. Esq., of Calcutta, to Francis Alner, only daughter of the late John Bowring, Esq., on the 2nd September.  
 Palmer, Mr. IV., of Barrisant division public works, Allipore, to Miss Mary Ann Bird, a Ward of the Orphan School, on the 3rd Sept.  
 Smith, William, Esq., 55th B.N.I., to Maria St. Anne, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Robert Francis, of the Bengal Army, on the 5th September, at Fort William.  
 Trotter, Thomas Coulters, Esq., C.S., to Sophia Charlotte, eldest daughter of J. W. Templer, Esq., C.S., on the 19th September, at Patna.  
 Wybrow, Rev. Frederick, B.A., to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Rev. John Barlow, Island curate of Port Royal, on the 4th Sept., at Calcutta.

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Butchart, John, Esq., surgeon, Hon. E. I. C. S., to Helen Reid, third daughter of George Neill, Esq., on the 5th Nov., at Montrose.  
 Donny, H. R. Esq., 20th regt. Bengal N. I., to Angela Hinxman, daughter of Jas. Lardner, Esq., of Dusseldorf, on the 19th November, at St. Olave, Hart-street.  
 Field, Captain C., Bengal Establishment, to Miss Georgiana Field, on the 26th Sept., at St. Margaret's, Westminster.  
 Glegg, Cap. H. V., of the E. I. C. S., to Mary Gleig, eldest daughter of the late Patrick Anderson, on the 16th Nov. at Arbroath.  
 Gehle, Rev. H. D.D., chaplain to the Netherlands Embassy, to Anne, second daughter of Thomas Minter, Esq., of Norwood Villa, Beulah, on the 30th Nov., at Croydon.  
 Palmerston, Viscount., to the Dowager Countess Cowper, only sister of Viscount Melbourne, on the 16th Dec., at St. George's, Hanover-square.  
 Tavior, G. R., Esq., of Hyde Park Square, to Charlotte, third daughter of the late James Wright, Esq., of the 60th regt., garrison surgeon to the forces, Martinique, on the 20th November, at Paddington Church.

## DEATHS.

Arnold, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert, of H. M. 16th regt. of Lancers, on the 20th August, at Cabal, in the East Indies.  
 Barclay, Sir Robert, Bart., formerly collector of the internal revenues, on the 14th August, at Moka, in the Mauritius.

Croy, Charles Henry Du., second son of John Du Croy, Esq., of Great Claydons, East Hanningfield, Essex, on the 8th September, drowned off the Cape de Verd Islands, by the wreck of the Sterlingshire, bound for Leuid.

Chapman, F. W., Esq., of the Bengal Cavalry, on the 22nd July, at sea.

Dawson, Mrs., widow of the late Joseph Dawson, Esq., formerly Governor of Cape Coast Castle, on the 12th July last, at Cape Coast, Africa.

Dumwoodie, John, Esq., district judge of Colombo Court, No. 1, South, on the 10th September, at Colombo.

Fleury, Monsieur Bertrand, on the 3rd Sept., at Chandernagore.

Gill, Mrs. George, on the 14th September, at Calcutta.

Girdlestone, Miss E. Bolton, youngest daughter of Major W. B. Girdlestone.

Jones, Mr. N. I., late of the Indian Navy, on the 14th September, at Calcutta.

Jackson, Robert, Esq., merchant, on the 2nd September, at Cape Coast, Africa.

Moore, John, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Moore, Hickey, and Co., on the 11th September, at Garden Reach.

Prole, Major George, 3rd regt. Bengal N. I., on the 15th September, at Kedgerée.

Roberts, Edward Thos., son of Colonel Roberts, R.A., ensign in H. M. 44th regt. of Foot, on board the ship Maitland, on her homeward passage.

Stubbs, Richmond Robert, youngest son of R. Stubbs, Esq., surgeon in the H.E.I. Co's, service, on the 20th of May, on his passage from Calcutta.

Welch, Mrs., wife of Major-General Welch, commander of northern division Madras Presidency, on the 24th July last, at Waltaine, in the East Indies.

Abington, Wm., Esq., late of the Cadet office E. I. H., on the 29th Nov., at Kentishtown.

Brougham, Eleanor Louisa, only surviving child of the Right Hon. Lord Brougham, on the 30th November, at Brighton,

Bradshaw, Samuel, General, late of H. E. C. S., on the 28th November, at York Terrace, Regent's Park.

Bruce, Col. Patrick, late of the Hon. E. I. C. S., on the 29th October, at his residence, Royal Crescent, Bath.

Bean, Samuel, son of J. L. Smith, Esq., of Demerara, on the 23rd November at Park-place, St. James's.

Bolton, G. E., youngest daughter of the late Capt. George Bolton, Bengal European regt., on the 11th November, at Ashstead.

Crawford, John James, Esq., late of Billfield Estate, in the parish of St. James, Jamaica, on the 21st November, at Dumfries.

Drew, H. G. C., son of the late John Drew, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. C. Civil Service, Dacca, on the 1st Nov., at Lewisham-hill.

Gisborne, Anna Maria, only daughter of Wm. Gisborne, Esq., of H. M. C. 8. Ceylon, on the 18th October, at Boulogne-sur-Mer.

Hutton, William, Esq., many years an officer in the African Co's. Service, and colonial secretary to the government of Gambia, on the 10th November, at Wells, Somerset.

Hargood, Admiral Sir W., G.C.B. G.C.H., on the 12th December, at his residence in the Royal Crescent, Bath.

King, Lieutenant-General, the Hon. Sir H., K.C.B., on the 25th November, at his house, near Winkfield.

Lauder, Mr. John, one of the party in the last fatal African expedition, on the 16th Nov., in Bryan&one-square.

Majendie, Mrs., relict of the late Bishop of Bangor, on the 30th November, at Anglesea Villa, near Gosport, Hants.

Stewart, Robert, Esq., late of Calcutta, on the 21st November, in Brompton-square.

Stewart, Colonel Josiah, C.B., of the Establishment of Fort St. George, Madras, on the 28th November, at Cheltenham.

Underwood, John, Esq., late a member of the Medical Board, Madras, on the 30th Nov., at Cheltenham.

Vibart, Henry, Esq., late of the Madras Civil Service, on the 5th November, at Taunton.

PRICES OF COLONIAL PRODUCE IN BOND, &c.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>West Indies :—</b>					Castor oil, per lb. . . . .	0	0	0	9 B
Cochineal, per lb. . . . .	5	6 to,	7	3 B	Cubebs, per cwt. . . . .	52	0	90	0 -
Cocoa, per cwt . . . . .	40	0	5	8 0 -	Gum Arabic, per cwt. . . . .	25			
Coffee (Jamaica), per cwt . . . . .	74	0	148	0 -	Senna, per lb . . . . .	0	2	2	2 -
Coffee (Berbice), per cwt. . . . .	72	0	134	0 -	Indigo, per lb . . . . .	4	9	9	8 -
Coffee (St. Domingo), per cwt. . . . .	47	0	4	9 0 -	l-tides, per lb . . . . .	0	4½	0	10 -
Cotton, per lb. . . . .	0	7	0	10 -	Linseed, per qr . . . . .	39	0	45	0 -
<b>Drugs for Dyeing :—</b>					<b>Mother o' Pearl :—</b>				
Aloes (Barbadoes), per cwt. £18. to £36. . . . .					China £3. to £3. 18s. . . . .				
Armato, Flag, per lb. . . . .	20	0	2	3 0 -	Scotts . . . . .	5	0	1	5 0 -
Arrow-root, per lb. . . . .	0	3	1	4 -	Rice, per cwt . . . . .	12	6	18	0 -
Sugar, per cwt. . . . .	57	0	6	8 0 -	Silk, per lb . . . . .	14		2	6 G-
Tobacco, per lb. . . . .	0	8½	5	6 -	Sago, per cwt . . . . .	14	0	2	4 0 -
Tortoise-shell, per lb. . . . .	16	0	2	6 0 -	<b>Spices :—</b>				
<b>Woods :—</b>					Cinnamon, per lb. . . . .	3	4	6	11 -
Brazilletto, per ton, £7. to £9. 10s. . . . .					Cloves, per lb . . . . .	1	0	2	1 -
Cedar, per foot . . . . .	0	7	0	0 -	Mace, per lb. . . . .	2	0	6	7 -
Logwood, per ton . . . . .	8	0	9	10 -	Nutmegs, per lb. . . . .	3	0	5	0 -
Mahogany, per foot . . . . .	0	7¾	3	4 -	Ginger, per cwt . . . . .	10	6	1	9 0 -
<b>East Indies ;—</b>					Pepper, per lb. . . . .	0	6¼	1	0 -
Coffee (Java), per cwt. . . . .	74	0	s	o 0 -	Sugar (Bengal), per cwt. . . . .	64	0	70s.	D. P.
Coffee (Mocha), per cwt. . . . .	104	0	145	0 -	— (Siam and China), do	22	0	28s.	- -
Cotton, per lb. . . . .	0	4¾	0	6 -	— (Mauritius), per cwt.	44	3	67s.	- -
<b>Drugs, and for Dyeing ;—</b>					Tea (Congo), per lb. . . . .	2	4	3	8 2 -
Aloes (Epatica), per cwt. £4. to £14. 10s. . . . .					— (Hyson), per lb. . . . .	3			8½
Cassia, per cwt. £3. 6s. to £5. 10s. . . . .					Tobacco (leaf), per lb. . . . .	0	5½	0	7 B

North America :—	s. d. 6. d.
Ashes, per cwt. £1. 4s. to £1 11s. 6d. ....	-
Bark, per cwt. ....	15s. to 17s. D. P.
Wheat, per qr. \$3. 3s. to £3. 13 .....	B
Cotton, per lb. ....	6d. to 8d. .... D. P.
Drugs, and for Dyeing :—	
Ambergrease, per oz. ....	3 6 9 10 B
Balsam (Canaua), per oz. ..	010 1 0 -
Burgundy Pitch, per cwt. ...	19 0 2 2 0 -
Cortex Cascarilla, per cwt. £1. 14s. to £2. 15s. :-	
Sassafras, per ton, £14. 10. to £15. 10s. ....	-
Rice, per cwt. £1. 18s. to £2 .....	-
Tobacco, per lb. ....	0 5 1 0 -
Bees' wax, per cwt. £7. 10. to \$8. 10s. ....	-
South America :—	
Anuatto Brazil Roll, per cwt. 2 0 2 9 -	
Cocoa, per cwt. £1. 19. to £2 .....	-
Coffee, per cwt. \$2. 4s. to £2. 10s. ....	-
Copper, per ton, £78. to £79. ....	-
Cotton, per lb. ....	0 9 0 10 -
Drugs, and for Dyeing :—	
Balsam, per lb. ....	1 0 4 8 -
Bark, per lb. ....	0 7 4 4 -
Gum, per cwt. £3. 10s. to £3. ....	-
Ipecacuanha, per lb. ....	1 6 2 2 -
Tapioca, per lb. ....	03 0 9 -
Hides, per lb. ....	04 0 8 -
Rice, per cwt. \$1. 6s. to £1. 8s. ....	*
Sugar, per cwt. ....	18 3 30 0 -
Tobacco, per lb. ....	1 4 1 6 -
Wool, per lb. ....	0 5 0 9 -
Africa :—	
Almonds, per cwt. ....	45 0 65 0 -
Drugs, and for Dyeing :—	
Aloes, per cwt. ....	68 0 85 0 -
Gum, per cwt. £3. 3s. to £5. 5s. ....	-
Orris root, per cwt. ....	40s. to 44s. D. P.
Elephants' teeth, per cwt. £11. to £30. ....	-

Hides, 3¼d. to 8d. ....	s. d. s. d.
Skins (Goat's), per doz. 17s. to 44s. ....	D. P.
— (Sheep), per doz. 8s. to 16s. ....	-
Bees' wax, per cwt. £7. 10s. to £8. ....	B
Wine (Madeira), per pipe, \$10. 10s. to £14. 10s. :-	
— (Red), per pipe, \$13. to £16. ....	-
Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales:	
Bark (Mimosa), per ton, £11. to £12. 10s. ....	-
Gum (Kino), per cwt. £20. to £39. ....	-
Hides, per lb. 3d. to 4¼d. ....	-
Oil (Southern), per tun, £24. to £26. ....	-
Sperm, per tun, \$100 to £105. ....	-
Whalebone, per ton, £135. ....	-
Wool, per lb. ....	010 2 7 -
Wood (Cedar), per foot. ....	0 5 0 6 -
Mediterranean :—	
Alum, per cwt. ....	25 0 2 6 0 -
Brimstone, per ton, £12. 15s. to £18. ....	-
Capers (Spanish), per cwt. £4. to £7. ....	-
Cotton, per lb. ....	0 6 1 2 -
Drugs, and for Dyeing :—	
Alkanet root, per cwt. ....	14 0 2 4 0 -
Colocynth (Turkey), per lb. ....	1 6 3 0 -
Essence of Lemon, per lb. ....	8 0 0 0 -
— Bergamot, per lb. ....	11 9 12 0 -
— Orange, per lb. ....	6 6 7 0 -
Opium (Turkey), per lb. ....	9 0 0 0 -
Feathers (Ostrich), per lb. ....	20 0 100 0 -
Oil, per tun of 252 imp. gall. £52. to £61. ....	-
Silks, per lb. ....	20 0 3 2 0 -
Spirits (Brandy), per gallon, ....	2 10 2 11 -
Wines, per pipe ;—	
Port, per 115 gall. £18. to £52. ....	-
Sherry, per butt, £1. to £80. ....	-
Madeira, per 92 gall. £24. to £80. ....	-
Yarn (Cotton), per lb. ....	1 9 1 11 -
— (Mohair), per lb. ....	2 4 4 6 -

PREMIUMS OF INSURANCE AT LLOYD'S, ON COLONIAL VOYAGES.

FROM LONDON TO	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	FROM JAMAICA TO	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Gibraltar. ....	1 0	0 to 10 0	America, Newfoundland,		
Malta. ....	1 0	0.2 0 0	Quebec. ....	3 3 0.	5 5 0
Maderia. ....	0 15	0.0 0 0	Plymouth, Portsmouth, or		
Jamaica. ....	1 5	0.0 0 0	London. ....	6 6 0.	0 0 0
Honduras, &c. ....	1 10	0.0 0 0	Cork, Waterford, Dublin,		
Bahamas. ....	1 0	0.1 5 0	&c. .... *	4 4 0.	0 0 0
American States. ....	1 10	0.2 0 0	FROM LEEWARD ISLANDS		
Bermudas. ....	1 0	0.0 0 0	TO		
Cape of Good Hope or St.			America, Newfoundland,		
Helena. ....	1 10	0.1 15 0	Quebec. ....	2 0 0.	3 0 0
Southern Fishery, and back	2 12	0.0 0 0	Plymouth, Portsmouth, or		
East Indies. ....	2 0	0.2 10 0	London. ....	2 10 0.	0 0 0
Ditto out and home. ....	5 0	0.0 0 0	Cork, Waterford, Liverpool,		
Rio Janeiro. ....	1 0	0.1 5 0	Bristol, &c. ....	2 0 0.	0 0 0
FROM ST. GEORGE'S CHAN-			FROM PLYMOUTH, &C., TO		
NEL TO			Newfoundland, Quebec,		
Gibraltar. ....	1 0	0.2 5 0	New Brunswick. ....	4 4 0.	5 5 0
Maderia and Islands adjacent	0 15	0.0 0 0	FROM NEWFOUNDLAND TO		
Jamaica. ....	1 5	0.0 0 0	American States. ....	2 10 0.	3 0 0
Leeward and Westward			Jamaica. ....	2 10 0.	3 0 0
Islands. ....	1 0	0.0 0 0	Leeward Islands, Demerara,		
American States. ....	1 10	0.2 0 0	&c. ....	2 10 0.	3 0 0
Africa. ....	1 10	0.0 0 0	Lisbon, Oporto, Cadiz, &c..	1 10 0.	2 0 0
Do. out and home. ....	8 8	0.0 0 0	Plymouth, Bristol, Liverpool	1 10 0.	2 0 0
Rio Janeiro. ....	1 0	0.1 5 0	Cork. ....	1 10 0.	2 0 0
River Plate. ....	1 15	0.0 0 0	Portsmouth, London. ....	1 10 0.	2 0 0
East Indies. ....	1 15	0.2 0 0			
Do. out and home ; ....	4 4	0.0 0 0			