

immediately. Three thousand coolies had been already sent up to the Assam territory to act as labourers, a number of warehouses and factories had been built, and officers engaged, and every encouragement had been received from the authorities of Assam. A steam-vessel is building for the navigation of the Brahmaputrar, whereby a direct communication will be opened between Calcutta and Assam. A sawing-mill is ordered, and sheet-lead, for packing the teas manufactured with great care, has been procured and sent out. The experiment would not require a greater outlay than £50,000, and would hold out certain and profitable returns to the Company, and great advantage to the country generally. A number of Chinese already, versed in the cultivation of the plant in their own country, had been brought over by the Company to superintend the culture. The plant was found in great quantities on the hills, growing wild, and a small company of speculators had already brought it to a high state of cultivation. Ninety-two chests of this had been already sent to England, and was reckoned equal to that of China. The report having been received, a further call of £7. 10s. per share was made payable within six months ; after which, resolutions, approving of the Company's forming a junction with the small company already at Assam, and for admitting fifteen directors and three auditors to administer the affairs of the Company till the year 1842, were passed, and the meeting separated.

INDIA HOUSE.—A special meeting of proprietors was held at the East India House on the 12th ult., and continued to the 13th, to take into consideration a “ recommendation to the court of directors and the board of control to withhold their sanction to the dethronement of his highness the Rajah of Sattara by the Bombay government, until a full and fair investigation of the charges preferred against him shall have been made, according to his highness's earnest and repeated request.” The court was numerously attended, and amongst the visitors were several of the friends of the deposed rajah, dressed in the magnificent costumes of their country, who have come to England to forward his cause. The chair was taken by Sir R. Jenkins.

Sir Charles Forbes, in a very able

speech, complained of the harsh and unjustifiable treatment to which the rajah had been subjected ; that upwards of three years had elapsed since the accusations had been brought against him, and that he had never been able to obtain a formal hearing, and no proof whatever had been adduced of his guilt. He had been accused of conspiring to overthrow the British government in India, when the whole of his dominions were scarcely half as large as the county of York, and his revenue barely £150,000. The rajah was a good and amiable man, his people loved him, and his territory was prosperous : the brother who had been raised to power in his stead was a most unworthy character. Captain Cagan and several others supported the hon. baronet.

Mr. Montgomery Martin thought that Sir James Carnac should have waited for instructions from the home government, before he took upon himself to dethrone one sovereign, and set up another in his stead.

The chairman moved an amendment, “ That this court deems it highly inexpedient, and accordingly declines, to interfere with their responsible executive in the affairs of Sattara.” The meeting divided on the original motion, which was negatived by a majority of thirty.

A petition from the East India Company was presented in the House of Lords on the 7th ult. by the Marquis of Lansdowne, complaining of the operation of the existing laws relating to the importation of East India sugar into England. Also that, with regard to the duties on coffee, great uncertainty and inconvenience had arisen from the ambiguity of the words “ British Possessions,” upon which term, it appears, the strictest interpretation has been placed. Also showing, that spirits imported from British possessions in North America are subjected to a duty of only 9s. per gallon, whereas from India they pay a duty of 15s. per gallon. That a similar inequality prevails in tobacco, which from America pays 2s. 9d., from India 3s. per lb. That cotton goods imported into India pay a duty of 3½ per cent., whereas the same goods made in India, and imported into this country, pay a duty of 10 per cent. That in silks the difference is still greater, being in the former case also 33 per cent., but in the latter 20 per cent. That the im-

port duty on drugs, spices, &c. amounts to 100, 200, or 300 per cent. on the value of the article. That the same want of fairness exists with regard to the trade of India to other parts of the British dominions. The petition further complains of the injurious operation of the navigation laws on the natives of India. A similar petition has been presented in the House of Commons, and was to be taken into consideration on the 25th.

SIR ALEXANDER JOHNSTON.—It is gratifying to observe the increasing notice which India and the other colonies of England are now beginning to be treated with. We wish, however, to see men in parliament connected with the distant possessions of the empire : and we rejoice to hear that the Rt. Hon. Sir Alexander Johnston, who has devoted thirty years of his life to the welfare of India, is now a candidate for the Dumfries burghs, mainly on the grounds of his long and ardent devotion to the interests of India and of the colonies. Our personal knowledge of Sir Alexander would make us rejoice that he had a seat in the legislature, by which the imperial parliament would derive the benefit of his ample experience and wise liberality towards India, but the principles which Sir Alexander Johnston has so nobly stood forward to advocate are so important, that we shall devote an article to it, if possible, in our ensuing number.

A vote of thanks was moved by Lord Melbourne, and carried unanimously in the House of Lords, on the 4th of Feb. to Lord Auckland (Governor- General), Lord Keane (Commander-in- Chief), Major-General Sir Willoughby Cotton, and the other-officers and men engaged in the military operations to the westward of the Indus. The policy of the war was left totally untouched. The Duke of Wellington spoke in high terms of the gallantry, steadiness, perseverance, and good conduct of the troops, and Lord Melbourne, in the course of the debate, paid the following just tribute to the Marquis Wellesley :—“ When he (Lord Melbourne) considered the differences of opinion which prevailed in this country with respect to the policy which had been pursued in India, he felt it would be unfair, it would be unjust, it would be unreasonable, to call upon their lordships for any vote which would imply a sanction of that policy, or indeed

to do more than confine his proposition, as he had done under similar circumstances on a former occasion, to a vote of thanks to those who had been engaged, for the splendid and successful manner in which the military operations had been carried on in India. Such was the course pursued with respect to Lord Wellesley, when acknowledgment was made for the great services which he had rendered in India. Their lordships were well aware that at the period to which he alluded there existed, both in that and the other house of Parliament—and that too amongst men who were accounted of the highest authority upon Indian matters—opinions unfavourable to the course of policy which Lord Wellesley was then so successfully engaged in carrying out. Those differences of opinion had, however, long since happily passed away, and the noble lord had the rare good fortune to live and enjoy the satisfaction of seeing the shadow which at any time might have hung over his glory fully removed, his name assert its pre-eminence, and his fame shine out in unclouded lustre. It would be admitted on all hands, that amongst the great men to whom the conduct of the affairs of India had been entrusted, the noble lord was unquestionably the greatest, and he had performed in that country acts as great, as wise, and as prudent as were ever achieved by a subject for his sovereign, or by a citizen for his country*.

Sir J. C. Hobhouse moved the thanks of the house to Lord Auckland, governor-general of India, and to Sir J. Keane, and the officers and army under his command, for the recent military operations in India, which was carried unanimously.

Portsmouth, Feb. 8. — The Blonde, 42, Captain Bouchier, went out of harbour on Wednesday last, and will proceed to Plymouth the first favourable slant of wind ; she has discharged a considerable quantity of combustible ordnance stores, and taken in lieu a supply of musket rockets. Some petty officers and seamen are waiting at Plymouth to complete her crew, and she will receive her ulterior orders for China at Plymouth.

The Blenheim, 72, Capt. Sir H. Senhouse, has been announced at Lloyd's as having permission to ship treasure for China, calling at Singapore : yes ter-

day and to-day, twenty-four rather large cases of gold and silver have been received from London, are to be forwarded to the celestial empire by her. The detachment of royal marines of this ship have been provided with new percussion locks.

The *Andromache*, 28, Capt. Baynes, is ordered to convey General Sir Lionel Smith to the Mauritius.

We noticed in our last the appointment of Robert Torrens, and Thomas Frederick Elliot, Esqrs., and the Hon. Edward Ernest Villiers, to be "the Colonization Commissioners of South Australia;" we now present our readers with the leading features of the instructions given by Lord John Russell to those gentlemen, which are arranged under the four following heads:—

1st. The collection and diffusion of accurate statistical knowledge. — **2nd.** The sale in this country of waste lands in the colonies.—**3rd.** The application of the proceeds towards the removal of emigrants. — **And, 4th.** Rendering periodical accounts, both pecuniary and statistical, of the administration of its trust. — Each of these four heads is then commented upon at length. **First,** they direct that it is to be a principle with the board, to be prompt in affording to applicants the most easy access to all authentic means of knowledge, but carefully to guard against giving any pledge on behalf of the government as to its accuracy; at the same time they direct, that as the information given to the poor and ignorant by a government officer, respecting distant countries, will be relied on, in most cases, with implicit confidence, that the statements received shall be well weighed and compared, and scrupulously sifted before the stamp of any sort of authority is placed upon them. They then proceed to state, that it will be the duty of the board to diffuse, either by oral or written statements, a distinct and compendious account of whatever relates to the agriculture, the commerce, the natural products, the physical structure, and the ecclesiastical or political institutions of each of the colonies in which lands may be offered for sale; care being taken to present such facts in the most precise and determinate form, unaccompanied by any superfluous comment, and stripped of any language calculated to work on the imagination, or

interfere with the judgment. The remarks made under the second head, after alluding to British Guiana, Trinidad, *St. Lucia*, Grenada, Dominica, the Bahama and the Bermuda islands, Mauritius, Ceylon, and the Cape of Good Hope, as all possessing crown lands of more or less extent, and calculated to yield occasion for the promotion of the general objects of the commission, and particularly to Trinidad and Guiana, the vacant territory in which is mentioned, as being both extensive and valuable, and to Bermuda as possessing a cedar forest most valuable for shipping, proceed, nevertheless, to point to the Australian colonies as the *principal* field for the operations of the board. The distinction is then alluded to, which prevails between the systems observed in the sale of land in South Australia and in the other British settlements in New Holland; viz., the plan of selling at one uniform price per acre in the former, and by auction at an upset price of 12s. per acre in the latter. The arguments on both sides are slightly touched upon, and the inquiry as to the expediency of continuing the subsisting regulations or adopting new ones, delegated is to the commissioners. Under the third head are offered such explanations as are the result of experiments already made. The plan of filling ships from given districts, is mentioned as having the advantage of rendering it "more likely that the people should agree on the voyage, and more likely that the deserv- ing amongst them should carry to their new homes a pride in sustaining the good character they had borne in this country." The class of persons pointed to as most advantageous to send out as emigrants, is young people, having few children, a due regard being paid to other qualifications. The instructions after having commented on some practical difficulties — the attention necessary to be paid to the medical care of the emigrants during the voyage — the superiority of naval surgeons for that purpose — and recommending a system of management of the people on board the ships, similar to that adopted by the agent-general last year, and which was prepared by that officer with much care and attention, proceed to advert to the course to be adopted on the arrival of the emigrants at the place of destination. They recommend

as the proper course; that emigrants in the public ships should be apprised, that either in barracks or on board their vessel, they will be sure of the option of a maintenance for not less than a week after their arrival; any extension beyond to depend on the direction of the colonial government. Every information on the disposal of emigrants, the addresses of their employers, and the rates of wages given them, are to continue to be obtained as in the present practice in returns to the office in this country. The instructions then pass on to the further division. They direct that a report of the proceedings of the board be made twice a year, exhibiting, with all practicable distinctness, the progress of their labours; the results, whether favourable or otherwise, as far as they can be ascertained; the prospects of an increase or reduction in the sale of lands, and in the number of emigrants; accompanied by any suggestions which they may be able to offer for the advancement of those objects, or for improving the efficiency of the institution over which they are to preside. The whole of the account is of a nature highly interesting, and we regret that our limits prevent us inserting it at length.

Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.—The general collection, under the authority of the Queen's letter of the last year, amounted to £40,000, a large portion of which, it is understood, will be applied to the provinces of British America. To two points connected with these provinces the society has directed particular attention—First, an immediate supply of religious instruction; and, secondly, the adoption of means for rendering that supply permanent. The extent of the existing deficiency in the dioceses of Montreal and Nova Scotia is well known; but a beginning has been made in providing for it, by the formation of the provinces of Upper Canada and Newfoundland into separate dioceses, the episcopal charge of the Bermuda islands being attached to the latter. More, however, has been done in the diocese of Australia, permanent provision having been made for the maintenance of several clergymen who are required in these extensive and rapidly increasing colonies. We are glad to be enabled to

add, that much more is now done by the colonists themselves, for the maintenance of clergymen and the erection of churches, than was attempted or even thought of in former times. Three hundred additional clergymen are still wanted.

EMIGRATION FROM THE HIGHLANDS.—The noblemen, chiefs, and heritors of the highlands and islands of Scotland, are still pursuing their purpose of promoting and establishing a systematic emigration from their over-burdened estates to Canada. At the Highland Society's meeting they came to a resolution to make Canada *alone* the sphere of their exertions, from its proximity, and being so well adapted for the removal of entire families to it. They are in correspondence with the government at this time, deputations are appointed to have interviews with the colonial minister, Dr. Rolph, from Upper Canada, is acting with the committee, who meet at the Brunswick Hotel, Jermyn-street, and petitions will be shortly presented to both houses of parliament on the subject, the one to the House of Lords by the Duke of Argyll—that to the House of Commons by Major Campbell of Islay.

INDIAN LABOURERS IN THE COLONIES.—In the House of Commons, Mr. V. Smith having moved for leave to bring in a bill to extend to the British colonies in the West Indies the act of 5 and 6 William IV., for regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels, Lord John Russell said, that he had inquired into the state of the Hill Coolies, who had been induced to emigrate from India to our colony of Demerara, and, upon the whole, considered that experiment unsuccessful: with respect to the migration of labourers of the same description to the Mauritius, he was of a different opinion, and stated it to be the intention of government to relax the existing prohibition with respect to the emigration of labourers from India to the Mauritius.

WEST INDIAN MAILS.—On the 8th instant, Mr. Hume begged to renew a notice of last session, with respect to certain post-office regulations. An order had been made for the printing of such documents as would enable the house to understand the terms of the contracts for conveying the West Indian mails; he wished to add to that also copies of any contract or charter granted

to any company for carrying the mails to the British colonies.

CAPTURE OF ANOTHER SLAVER.—On Thursday last her Majesty's schooner Skipjack, Lieutenant Wright, brought into this port the Portuguese brigantine Ulysses, slaver, with 529 slaves on board, which she captured off the Isle of Pines, on Sunday last, after a chase of twelve hours, from three in the morning till four in the afternoon. The slaver made to the shore with an intention of running her high and dry, in which she partly succeeded: and tore the copper from the bows in several places. An attempt had also been made to cause the masts to go by the board, and the mainmast was so much cut and injured, as to cause the captors to fish it near the deck. Several marks of the hatchet also appeared on the foremast, but the time did not serve for this purpose. The master, Fernandez, a Portuguese, it seems, escaped with thirteen passengers, chiefly captains of captured slavers, and six negroes. It seems Fernandez had taken with him about 8,000 dollars, which was ascertained by bills of parcels, and other documents left on board. We fear, that should recourse be had to feeding these captured slaves in the way the last were fed, not only will disease, but death be the consequence in the town. There is very little flour in the market, and as they have been accustomed to farinaceous food, any richer diet, or any substitute for vegetable, will operate most perniciously on their constitution for a time, as it did on the former cargo brought into this port. It is astonishing how simple the diet of the human species might be made, with perfect advantage to themselves. These 500 slaves are all healthy, and many of them plump looking people. Their stature is small in general, but none of them are robust and muscular. We observed that great kindness was evinced to them by the officers in command, as well as the men who were on board; perfect docility and obedience was the return for their kind treatment. The commander of the Skipjack with the collector of the Customs superintended the landing of these people yesterday, and they were taken to the barracks, which are at present occupied by military, and they could not have selected a more commo-

dious or salubrious habitation. — *Hampshire Telegraph.*

In answer to a question from Lord Strangford, Lord Melbourne stated a fact of some commercial importance,—that an agent had arrived in Paris from the revolted provinces in South America. The object of this agent's visit is, it is stated, to offer to place those provinces under the protection of the French crown. It has long been an ardent wish of France to obtain possession of some part of South America. Shortly after the restoration of the elder branch of the Bourbons, it was proposed to create a monarchy in that continent, over which Louis Philippe should reign. The aspirations of the Duke of Orleans seem likely to be realised in the person of the King of the French, should British interference not prevent an arrangement, which would be fatal to British commerce in that quarter — *Journal of Commerce.*

Late on Sunday evening, 1st instant, a sudden order arrived for the embarkation, without delay, of a strong detachment of sappers and miners, belonging to the corps of Royal Engineers, stationed at Woolwich, which was carried into effect on Monday evening, by the force embarking off the Royal Arsenal, in the Lloyd freight-ship, destined for the Cape of Good Hope, where, on arrival, they are to be employed upwards of 300 miles up the country, and are newly equipped with rifle and sword, instead of only the latter, as has been customary in that branch of the service. Two light field guns and carriages will accompany them, and they will take in at Gravesend several detachments from line regiments now waiting there for that purpose.

A letter from Lord John Russell to the lords of the treasury has just been published, representing the horrors of the slave-trade, which, to the disgrace of humanity, is still continued to a frightful extent. It states the average number of slaves annually introduced into foreign states or colonies in America and the West Indies from the western coast of Africa to exceed 100,000. Added to these, multitudes perish in the overland journey to the African coast, or in the passage across the Atlantic, of which no record is kept, while a still greater number fall a sacrifice to the warfare, pillage, and cruelty by which the slave-trade is fed. After

pointing to **this** as an evil which can never be adequately encountered by any system of mere prohibition and penalties, the letter proceeds to state, that "Her majesty's confidential advisers are therefore compelled to admit the conviction, that it is indispensable to enter upon some new preventive system calculated to arrest the foreign slave-trade in its source, by counteracting the principles by which it is now sustained. Although it may be impossible to check the cupidity of those who purchase slaves for exportation from Africa, it may yet be possible to force on those by whom they are sold the persuasion that they are engaged in a traffic opposed to their own interest when correctly understood.

"With this view, it is proposed to establish new commercial relations with those African chiefs or powers within whose dominions the internal slave-trade of Africa is carried on, and the external slave-trade supplied with its victims. To this end, the queen has directed her ministers to negotiate conventions or agreements with those chiefs and powers, the basis of which conventions would be—first, the abandonment and absolute prohibition of the slave-trade; and, secondly, the admission for consumption in this country, on favourable terms, of goods, the produce or manufacture of the territories subject to them. Of those chiefs, the most considerable rule over the countries adjacent to the Niger and its great tributary streams. It is therefore proposed to despatch an expedition which would ascend that river by steam-boats, as far as the points at which it receives the confluence of some of the principal rivers falling into it from the eastward. At these, or at any other stations which may be found more favourable for the promotion of a legitimate commerce, it is proposed to establish British factories, in the hope that the natives may be taught that there are methods of employing the population more profitably to those to whom they are subject, than that of converting them into slaves, and selling them for exportation to the slave-traders."

It then proceeds to state that the costs of this expedition, including three iron vessels, with their provisions and stores, &c. for six months, are estimated at £35,000, and the annual charge of

paying and victualling the officers and men at £10,546. In addition to this, presents must be purchased for the chiefs, and tents, mathematical instruments, &c. for the persons engaged in the service when at a distance from their vessels. His lordship concludes by recommending that in the estimates for the year 1840 the sums be included which are necessary to provide for the proposed expedition. To this an answer has been sent by the Lords of the Treasury fully approving of the scheme, and expressing their readiness to sanction the measure.

The Army estimates, which are just printed, present an increase upon those of last year of 11,294 men under the head of effective service; the augmentation of charge under this head is 32,772. The increase of force is 3,548 men for the United Kingdom and the colonies, and 7,746 for the East Indies.

The Navy Estimates for 1840 amount to £5,576,975, being \$372,151 more than the estimates of last year. The estimate for the effective service in 1839 was £3,705,858; for 1840, £4,112,721. The charge for non-effective service was for 1839, £1,498,966; for 1840, £1,454,256; being 44,710 less in the present than in the last year. The number of men for which wages are provided is 24,165 seamen, 2,000 boys, 5,500 marines employed afloat, and 3,500 marines employed on shore, altogether 35,165 men and boys. There is also included in the Navy Estimates £192,158, for the army and ordnance departments, conveyance of troops, &c.; and 85,718 for convict service, making the total navy estimates for the year £5,854,851.

"Burn's Commercial Glance" for the cotton trade, for 1839, shows that the total decrease in the export of cotton yarn for the year 1839, as compared with 1838, was 14,709,558 lb., and the decrease in the weight of yarn made up into, and exported in the shape of cotton fabrics, was equal to 6,847,000 lb. more, or in the whole 21,500,000 lb. The decrease in the export of yarns is principally under the heads of the Hans-Towns, Holland, India and China, Naples, and the Levant. The difference of estimated value of the piece goods exported is, as between £17,966,837 for 1838, and £17,462,286 for 1839.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Arriet, Mrs. G., of a son, on the 1st Nov., at Calcutta.
 Babington, Cl. L. Esq., lady, of a daughter, on the 1st Nov., at Calcutta.
 Bristow, Captain J. D., lady, of a son, on the 5th Nov., at Calcutta.
 Bolst, Mrs. E. C., of a daughter, on the 6th Nov., at Calcutta.
 Barrow, Rev. T. F., lady, of a son, on the 31st Dec., at Upton, Barbadoes.
 Campbell, Mrs. U., of a daughter, on the 4th Nov., at Calcutta.
 Clark, Mrs. D., of a daughter, on the 7th Nov., at Calcutta.
 Cones, Mrs. Joseph, of a daughter, on the 12th Nov., at Calcutta.
Cormack, Mrs. William, of a daughter, on the 2nd Jan., at Montreal, Lower Canada.
 Dobbs, R. S., Esq., lady, of a son, on the 1st Nov., at Madras.
 Donough, Michael Mc, Esq., lady, of a son, on the 26th November, at Lake Simcoe, Upper Canada.
 Delisle, Mrs. M., of a daughter, on the 4th Jan., at Montreal.
 Edlin, Edward, Esq., M.D., lady, of a son, on the 2nd Nov., at **Maldah**.
 Elliott, D., Esq., lady, of a son, on the 6th Nov., at Calcutta.
 Graham, Mr. John, assistant-surveyor, lady, of a daughter, on the 9th November, at Calcutta.
 Greig, Mrs. William, of a daughter, on the 10th Jan., at Montreal.
 Harris, Mrs. T., of a daughter, on the 4th Nov., at Calcutta.
 Hobson, Captain H., lady, of a son, on the 12th Nov., at **Baroda**.
 Honslow, Mrs. Thomas, of a son, on the 30th **Dec.**, at Montreal.
 Jacob, Mr. John, lady, of a son, on the 10th Nov., at Calcutta.
 Losh, John, Esq., lady, of a son, on the 6th Dec., at the Port of Spain, Trinidad.
 Moore, **Lieut.-Col.**, lady, of a son, on the 72th Nov., at Bombay.
 Martin, Francis, Esq., lady, of a daughter, on the 16th Nov., at Breach **Canty**.
Millar, Mrs. J. Morton, of a daughter, on the 4th Jan., at Montreal.
 Rodrigues, Mrs. P., of a daughter, on the 10th Nov., at Calcutta.
 Skinner, John, Esq., lady, of a daughter, on the 14th Nov., at Mazagon.
 Tonks, Mrs., of a daughter, on the 5th Nov., at **Colaba**.
 Weatherhead, a&&ant-surgeon, M.D., 7th reg., N. I., lady, of a son, on the 1 lth Nov., at Mhow.

Cross, Captain A., 73rd regt., lady, of a daughter, on the 16th Feb., at Sheerness.
 Paterson, Captain I., lady, of a son, on the 1st Feb., at 24, Upper Gloucester-place.
 Pope, Venerable Archbishop, lady, of a son, on the 4th Feb., in Bryanstone square.

MARRIAGES.

Alves, Lieut., C. N., Madras army, to Emily Elizabeth Eleanor, eldest daughter of the late W. D. Greaves, Esq., surgeon in the Madras army, on the 2 1st November, at Westbrook, Rondebosch, Cape of Good Hope.
 Crook, Mr. Joseph, H. C. marine, to Miss Angelica Basil, on the 11th Nov., at the Old Church, Calcutta.
 Cbandru, Mr. Francis, to Anne Agnes, daughter of Peter Hill, Esq., on the 1st Jan., at Kingston, Jamaica.
 Deusbury, Mr. Abraham, to Miss Mary Applewhaite, on the 26th Dec., at the cathedral, Bridge-town, Barbadoes.
 Dennistoun, Robert, Esq., to Maxwell, daughter of the late Major Hamilton, on the 24th Dec., at Peterboro', Upper Canada.
 Fowler, Mr. H., merchant, to Janet, eldest daughter of the late Robert Hunter, Esq., on the 6th Jan., at Montreal.
Hockley, Thomas H., Esq., chief officer of the H. C. steam-vessel, Thames, to Miss Janet Cleghorn, on the 6th November, at Calcutta.
 Kerr, Captain Robert, steamer Burlington, to Miss Mary Anne Kent, at Toronto, Upper Canada, on the 4th Dec.
Michel, John, Esq., to Miss Edwardina Maulin, on the 5th Nov., at Cbinsurah.
 Parsons, William, Esq., medical establishment, to Eliza, only daughter of Captain I. Gray, H. M. 40th regt., on the 4th Nov. at Deesa.
 Skinner, P. K. Esq., 9th regt. N. I., to Annie Louisa, youngest daughter of Lieut.-Col., T. Leighton, 16th regt. N. I., on the 12th Nov., at the cathedral, Bombay.
 Sippe, Mr. C. A., master of the band, 2nd regt., Bombay Light Cavalry, to Miss Elizabeth John, on the 8th Nov., at Mhow.
 Vertue, Stephen, jun., Esq., to Eliza, fourth daughter of C. E. Layard, Esq., of H. M. C. S. Ceylon, on the 15th Nov., at St. Peter's Church, Colombo.
 West, Mr. John, to Elizabeth Catting, on the 11 th November, at Wynberg, Cape of Good Hope.

Hart, William, Esq., Hon. East India Company C. S., to Frances Anne, fourth daughter of Edward Frere, Esq., of **Bitton**, Gloucestershire, on the 29th Jan., at **Bitton**.
 Pollock, Robert, Esq., Sth Madras Light Cavalry, to Ellen, second daughter of Captain Douglas, R. N., on the 6th Feb., at St. Paul's, Southsea, Hants.
 Woolrich, E. P. Esq., of Quebec, Upper Canada, to Harriet, widow of the late **Lieut.-Col.** Walker, of the 54th regt. C. B. K. H.

DEATHS.

Alexander, Mr. T. G., daughter of, on the 21st Nov., at the Cape of Good Hope.
 Beard, Cummins, Esq., on the 5th December, at America, Barbadoes,

- Baker, Captain W., 32nd regt. M. N. I., on the 30th Nov., at Bangalore.
 Clarke, Hon. Forster, on the 2nd Jan., at the Garden, Bridge-town, Barbadoes.
 Delgado, Mr. Alexander, son of, on the 9th Dec., at Kingston, Jamaica.
 Donald, Mr. Hugh Mc, of H. M. customs, on the 31st Dec., at Quebec.
 Donohoe, Mr. Bartholomew, on the 13th Nov., at the Cape of Good Hope.
 Fowler, Mrs., on the 24th December, at Barbadoes.
 Fisher, Thomas, Esq., at Cambridge, New South Wales.
 Graham, Archd., surgeon 15th regt. N. I., wife of, on the 4th Nov., at Malligaum
 Gregg, Captain, on the 18th December, at Barbadoes.
 Griffin, Mrs. B. P., on the 3rd September, at Elizabeth-street, South Sydney, New South Wales
 Govey, Mr. T. B., Master of the ship Asia, at sea, on his passage from Batavia to England.
 Haughton, Miss, on the 4th November, at Baroda.
 Johnson, John, Esq., wife of, on the 6th Dec., at Blackrock, Barbadoes.
 Livingstone, Mrs. D., on the 3rd November, at Calcutta.
 Miller, Mrs. Mary, on the 14th Dec. at Kingston, Jamaica.
 Milne, Mr. Alexander, on the 15th Dec., at Morant Bay, Jamaica.
 Matthias, Captain G., R. A., on the 25th Nov., at Verulam, Upper Canada.
 Mitton, William, Esq., widow of, on the 30th Nov., at Port Samia, River St. Clair, Upper Canada.
 Nelles, Henry, Esq., lady of, on the 2nd Jan., at Grimby, Lower Canada.
 Potter, Samuel, Esq., youngest daughter of, on the 4th Nov., at Calcutta.
 Palms, Captain, 52nd regt., on the 6th Dec., at Joes River, Barbadoes.
 Pickering, Mr. Israel, on the 5th Jan., at Barbadoes.
 Pamley, W. Esq., son of, at Sydney, New South Wales.
 Sandus, Mrs. M., on the 5th November, at Calcutta.
 Sullivan, Right Hon. I., on the 15th Dec., at Kings ton.
 Swaine, Thomas, Esq., M. D., youngest son of, on the 30th Dec., at Jamaica.
 Taylor, T. G., Esq., on the 15th Dec., at Calcutta.

- Billinghamurst, John, Esq., of the island of St. Vincents, on the 6th Feb, at Beaumont-St., Portland-place.
 Bagshaw, R. M. major, widow of, on the 12th Feb., at North-end, Fulham.
 Cumming, Alexander, Esq., Hon. East India Company, B. C. S., on the 30th Jan., at Logie, North Britain.
 Cuppage, Captain B., R. A., son of, on the 12th Feb., at Woolwich.
 Douglas, Lieut. C., 18th regt., of foot, on the 10th Feb., at Boulogne sur Mer.
 Harewood, Countess of, on the 15th Feb., at Harewood House, Yorkshire.
 Hooper, Captain, late of the Hon- East India Company's Service, on the 16th Feb., at New Dorset-place, Clapham.
 Neale, Admiral Sir II., on the 7th Feb., at Brighton.
 Sharpe, William, Esq., of Earbadoes, wife of, on the 28th Jan., at Torquay.
 Strausham, Lieut. Col., R. XI., widow of, on the 8th Feb., at North Walsham, Norfolk.
 Young, Mrs. Rose, relict of the late Captain N. Young, of the country service, on the 1st Nov., at Calcutta.

PRICES OF COLONIAL PRODUCE.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
West Indies :—			Drugs, and for Dyeing ; —		
Cochineal, per lb.	2 4	to 7 3 B	Aloes (Epatica), per cwt. £4. to \$12. 15s.		B
Cocoa, per cwt	40 0	5 8 0 -	Cassia, per cwt. £3. 5s. to £5. 10s.		-
Coffee (Jamaica), per cwt	86 0	150 0 -	Castor oil, per lb.	0 3	0 7½
Coffee (Berbice), per cwt	82 0	136 0 -	Cubebs, per cwt.	45 0	55 0 -
Coffee (St. Domingo), per cwt.	47 0	5 0 0 -	Gum Arabic, per cwt.	25 0	66 0 -
Cotton, per lb.	0 7	1 0 -	Senna, per lb.	0 2	2 2 -
Drugs for Dyeing :—			Indigo, per lb.	56	9 8 -
Aloes (Barbadoes), per cwt. £20. to \$35.			Hides, per lb.	0 4%	0 10 -
Annatto, Flag, per lb.	1 0	1 4 -	Linseed, per qr.	3 9 0	4 5 0 -
Arrow-root, per lb.	0 3	1 4 -	Mother o' Pearl:—		
Sugar, per cwt.	57 0	7 0 0 -	China £4. to £4. 10s.		
Tobacco, per lb.	0 8½	5 6 -	Scotts	7 0	20 0
Tortoise-shell, per lb.	16 0	26 0 -	Rice, per cwt	10 0	1s 0 -
Woods :—			Silk, per lb.	14 0	26 6 -
Brazilletto, per ton, £7. to £9. 10s.			Sago, per cwt.	14 0	24 0 -
Cedar, per foot	0 7	0 0 -	Spices :—		
Logwood, per ton	8 0	11 0 -	Cinnamon, per lb.	3 4	6 11 -
Mahogany, per foot	0 8	3 4 -	Cloves, per lb	1 0	2 0 -
East Indies ;—			Mace, per lb.	2 0	6 7 -
Coffee (Java), per cwt.	78 0	84 0 -	Nutmegs, per lb.	3 0	5 0 -
Coffee (Mocha), per cwt.	100 0	145 0 -	Ginger, per cwt	10 6	19 0 -
Cotton, per lb.	0 4½	0 6 -	Pepper, per lb.	0 3	1 1 -

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Sugar (Bengal), per cwt.	65	0	74	s. D. P.
— (Siam and China), do.	22	0	28	s. - -
— (Mauritius), per cwt.	46	0	68	s. - -
Tea (Congo), per lb.	2	10½	3	6-
— (Hyson), per lb.	3	7	8	0 -
Tobacco (leaf), per lb.	0	5½	0	7 B
North America :—				
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 (Canada), per oz.	0	10	0	11 -
Burgundy Pitch, per cwt.	19	0	2	2 0 -
Cortex Cascarella, per cwt. £1. 14s. to £2. 15s.				-
Sassafras, per ton, £13. 10s. to £14.				-
Rice, per cwt. £1. 14s. to £1. 16s.				-
Tobacco, per lb.	0	4½	1	0 -
Bees' wax, per cwt. £7. 5s. to £8. 5s.				-
South America :—				
Annatto Brazil Roll, per cwt. 2 2			2	9 -
Cocoa, per cwt. £1. 17s. to £1. 19s.				-
Coffee, per cwt. £2. 4s. to £2. 12s.				-
Copper, per ton, £80. to £80. 10s.				-
Cotton, per lb.	0	9	0	10 -
Drugs, and for Dyeing :—				
Balsam, per lb.	1	6	4	10 -
Bark, per lb.	0	7	5	4 -
Gum, per cwt. £3. 10s. to £8.				-
Ipecacuanha, per lb.	1	6	2	2 -
Tapioca, per lb.	0	3	0	8½ -
Hides, per lb.	0	4	0	9 -
Rice, per cwt. £1. 4s. to £1. 6s.				-
Sugar, per cwt.	18	6	29	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 -

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Gum, per cwt. £3. 3s. to £5. 5s.				B
Orris root, per cwt.	40s.	to	44s.	D. P.
Elephants' teeth, per cwt. £11. to £30				-
Hides, ¾d. to 8d.				-
Skins (Goat's), per doz. 17s. to 44s.				-
— (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.				-
Gum (Kino), per cwt. £20. to £39.				-
Hides, per lb. 4d. to 6d.				-
Oil (Southern), per tun, £23.				-
Sperm, per tun, £110 to £112.				-
Whalebone, per ton, £135.				-
Wool, per lb.	0	10	2	7 -
Wood (Cedar), per foot.	0	5	0	6 -
Mediterranean :—				
Alum, per cwt.	I	25	0	26 0 -
Brimstone, per ton, £12. 15s. to £18.				-
Capers (Spanish), per cwt. £4. 10s. to £6. 10s.				-
Cotton, per lb.	0	6	1	2 -
Drugs, and for Dyeing :—				
Alkanet root, per cwt.	16	0	24	0 -
Colocynth (Turkey), per lb.	1	6	3	0 -
Essence of Lemon, per lb.	7	6	8	0 -
— Bergamot, per lb.	11	6	12	0 -
— Orange, per lb.	6	6	7	0 -
Opium (Turkey), per lb.	10	3	10	6 -
Feathers (Ostrich), per lb.	20	0	100	0 -
Oil, per tun of 252 imp. gall, £53. to \$61.				-
Silks, per lb.	20	0	32	0 -
Spirits (Brandy), per gallon,	2	9	2	11 -
Wines, per pipe ;—				
Port, per 115 gall. £17. to £52.				-
Sherry, per butt, £10. 10s. to £80.				-
Madeira, per 92 gall. £24. to £80.				-
Yarn (Cotton), per lb.	1	9	1	11 -
— (Mohair), per lb.	I	2	4	4 6 -

PRICE OF STOCKS.-CLOSING PRICES EACH DAY.

From 15th to 21st of February.

	Saturday	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
Bank Stock	178	178½	178¼	178¼	178¾	178¾
India Stock	248½	248½	248¼	248¾	248¾	248½
3 per cent. Reduced	91½	91½	91¾	91¼	91¼	91¼
3 per cent. Consols	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
3½ per cent Annuity	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
3½ per cent. reduced	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
New 3½ per cent.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
Bank Long annuities						
New Bills						
South Sea Stock						
Ditto Old Annuities						
Ditto New Annuity						
3 per cent. An. 1751						
India Bonds	6 —	1 —	— —	1 1	— —	2 1
Exchequer Bills 21d	9 11	9 11	6 8	5 6	5 2	4 1
Consols for Account	90¾	90¾	90¾	91	90¾	90¾

FOREIGN FUNDS.

(Last Official Quotation during the Week.)

Alabama (Sterling)	5 p. Ct.	—	Maryland	6 p. Ct	—
Arkansas (1836)	6	—	Massachusetts (Sterling)	5	—
Austrian	5	108 1/4	Mexican	5	24 1/4
Belgian	5	102 1/2	Ditto (Deferred)	5	—
Brazilian	5	78	Ditto	6	29 1/4
Buenos Ayres	6	—	Ditto (Deferred)	6	—
Cuba	6	—	New York (1835)	—	88 1/2
Chilian	6	—	Ohio	6	89 1/2
Columbian of 1824	6	36%	Pennsylvania	5	76 1/2
Danish	3	77	Peruvian	6	16 1/2
Dutch (Ex 12 Guilders)	2 1/2	52 3/4	Portuguese	3	23 3/4
Ditto (Ditto)	5	100 1/2	Ditto	5	34%
French;	3	82f. 20c.	Ditto (New)	5	—
Ditto	5	113f. 30c.	Russian	5	115
Indiana (Sterling)	5	—	Spauish	5	27 5/8
Illinois	6	82	Ditto (Passive)	—	7 3/8
Kentucky	6	—	Ditto (Deferred)	—	13 1/2
Louisiana (sterling)	5	99 1/2	South Carolina	5	82 1/4

SHARES.

(Last Official Quotation during the Week, ending 24th February, 1840.)

	Amount paid.	Price p. share.		Amount paid.	Price p. share.
Banks—			Docks—		
Australasian	40	57 1/2	East and West India	Stock	107 1/2
British North American	30	27 1/2	London	Stock	67%
Colonial	25	32 1/2	St. Katherine	100	104 1/2
Hiernian	25	21	Miscellaneous—		
London and Westminster	20	24 1/2	Australian Agricultural	27 1/2	45
London Joint Stock	10	12 1/2	British American Land	33	10
National of Ireland	17 1/2	16	Canada	32 1/2	31 1/2
National Provincial	35	34	General Steam	14	26 1/4
Provincial of Ireland	25	44 1/2	South Australian	15	12 1/2
Union of Australia	15	22 1/2	Van Diemen's Land	17%	—
Union of London	5	5 1/2			

Average Price of **Wheat** throughout the week 70s. 4d. per quarter,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS AT LONDON.

Vessels.	Where from.	Vessels	Where from	Vessels.	Where from
Tan.		Jan.		Feb.	
23 John Craig	St. John's, N. Bruns.	29 Codrington.	Antigua	8 -Catherine .	Charleston
24 Georgetown	Demerara	Feb. 3 Eliz. Moore	Sydney	— D'Auvergne	Calcutta
— John Pink..	Jamaica	— Guess	Singapore	11 Richmond }	Berbice
— Trinidad }	Berbice	— Marmion	Hong Kong	— Ariel	Mauritius
— Packet.. }	Cape of Good	— Minerva	Charleston	— Apolline	Singapore
27 Mauritian }	Hope	— Rowen a	Malta	— Ab rdeensh.	Quebec
— Gilb. Munro	Calcutta	— Minerva	Madras	— Ocean	Cape Coast Castle
— Elizabeth }	Singapore	— Amity	Demerara	— Beatrice	Demerara
— Walker.. }	Gibraltar	— Fairlie	Calcutta	12 Brit. Queen.	St. John's
— Egham	Belinze	— Perfect	Calcutta	— Cambridge..	Singapore
— Favourife	Jamaica	4 Cecilia	Launceston	— Royal Adel.	Gibraltar
28 Lady Clarke	Cape of Good	— Eliz. Bentley	{St. John's	— Hoyle	Cape of Good
— Frances'	Hope	— Larkins	N. Bruns.	{	Hope
— Racer	Malta	— Montreal	Calcutta	13 Alostinna	Calcutta
— Royal Tar	Gibraltar	5 Roxburg }	New York	— William Pitt	Mauritius
— Marianne	Hobart T.	— Castle	Calcutta	— Eccles	Hong Kong
29 Brit. isles..	Demerara	— Elizabeth }	Honduras	15 Lynx	Sierra Leone
		and Jane }	Mauritius	— Grafton	Charleston
		7 Packet		17 Sisters	Demerara