

FROM THE INDIAN ISLANDS.
Cheerful, schooner, 123 tons, Patrick, master.
Julia, brig, 140 tons, Fox, master.
Luna, brig, 131 tons, Tucker, master.

FROM THE MAURITIUS.
Argo, brig, 101 tons, Billing, master.
Agnes, brig, 210 tons, Cobb, master.
Ariel, schooner, Finlay, master, 73 tons.
Boa, brig, 104 tons, Clynne, master.

FROM SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
Ontario, Downman, master.
FROM SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.
Alfred, schooner, 114 tons, Clouthing, master.

FROM LAURELTON.
Tamar, schooner, 117 tons, Curran, master.
William, brig, 149 tons, Le Grand, master.

FROM HOBART TOWN.
Jane, schooner, 114 tons, Grant, master.
Phosphor, schooner, 89 tons, Robertson, master.

Table with 4 columns: Day, M, N, E, W, and a final column for weather (Clear, B, etc.). Rows include Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday.

THE EXAMINER, WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE SYDNEY MONITOR AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

It is not a short notice to be inserted in this paper, unless it be of a nature to be of service to the public, or to the interests of the colony.

THE "CHRONICLE," AND ITS IDEAS ABOUT PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

We are indebted to some remarks in the Australian of Wednesday, for the otherwise unaccountable honour of a notice from the Chronicle. Since the signal discomfiture of the last named journal, in the matter of certain forgeries, alleged to be committed, in connection with the great petition, we have not been troubled much from that quarter.

Notwithstanding, however, that we have no intention of interfering between the Australian and the Chronicle, we shall not permit the remarks of the last named journal to pass without a boisterous rejoinder. It is no doubt very convenient to argue in the style of the Chronicle's latest leader, but the very convenience of the reasoning affords the best means of refuting it.

do not altogether perceive the wit implied in the latter clause of this remark; but to superabundance of that same article, let us ask how the Chronicle could imagine that the "passive resistance" to be confined to our columns and those of the Australian, when we, at least, have never written a line upon that subject? Our opposition to the bill, and the unprecedented result of that opposition, to wit, a petition with 5079 signatures—these are our record, and speak for themselves.

The Chronicle proceeds to speak of "an opposition, which is not to be found either among the operative classes, or among the respectable commercial men of the city." Let the Chronicle discriminate between opposition and passive resistance. Opposition was exhibited at the proper time, and in the shape of a petition, with 5079 signatures, against the Bill. The bill was passed, notwithstanding this opposition, and the remedy now lies in passive resistance to its provisions.

The Chronicle is further at the pains to present the public, with a laborious calculation as to the number of gentlemen, who are Directors in the various Sydney Banks! Now, of all things in the world, this is the last of which we could guess the intention. Our first impression was, that the Chronicle was about to unveil the mysteries of the Bank parlours, and disclose to the public the iniquitous system of Bank discounts, and "mutual accommodation."

Really, this is the most amusing part of the business. The Chronicle has heard nothing of this "passive resistance." The Chronicle has not been able to discover more than five or six out of about one hundred gentlemen, directors in the Banks, and other public companies—who are opposed to the Bill, or who resist it either actively or passively.

The Chronicle winds up with some remarks, perfectly in keeping with its character. These remarks are too good to be lost to the public, and we therefore quote them in full. The "opinion" of the Chronicle is not worth much at any time, and the particular "opinions" now quoted, will not do much to elevate the Chronicle in public esteem.

Chronicle will scarcely fail to understand it. "The resistance, in our opinion, was from the first confined to the outpourings of one or two disappointed aspirants, supported by a chorus consisting of a few passive obsequious (constrained to "passive obedience") and even this resistance seems to have died away with a rapidity which would be surprising if it were not accounted for by certain unjust exposures that took place, and which we trust they will be no occasion ever to recall to remembrance."

MISSIONARY MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Auxiliary and Infant branches of the London Missionary Society was held, pursuant to announcement, in the Independent Chapel, Pitt-street, on Wednesday evening, the 17th inst. The Rev. Dr. Ross, in the chair. It was expected that the meeting would be addressed by several of the Missionaries from the South Sea Islands, and Mr. Mackay, one of the principal Chiefs of the Island of Rotonga, who arrived in Sydney, lately, by the Missionary ship Camden, would deliver an oration upon the occasion.

The meeting was opened by a beautiful and appropriate hymn, accompanied by the organ, whose tones, according to the voices of the organ, produced a very pleasing effect. The Rev. Mr. Adams, having, in a long and appropriate prayer, implored the Divine blessing upon the labours of the Mission.

The Rev. Dr. Ross addressed the front of the platform, and introduced the meeting to the audience. He said he was glad to see so many of the Auxiliary and Infant Societies, and he was glad to see the Rev. Mr. Adams, who had just returned from the South Sea Islands.

The Rev. Dr. Ross then read the Report of the Society for the year ending on the 31st of December last. He said that the Society had been very successful in its operations, and that it had been able to do much for the benefit of the natives.

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and at the whole party, when they were saved by this chief, owing to his tattooing, which was very beautiful, taking their attention, as they were ignorant of the art of tattooing themselves, and he brought them a box of books, which they had brought with them, for the purpose of instructing them in the Christian religion.

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number of people were seated near the front window of the entrance of the chapel, in consequence of some mischievous person removing his support. A general clamour followed, and the Rev. Dr. Ross, who was seated in the front of the congregation, was obliged to move the second resolution, which was of nearly the same tenor as the first.

The Rev. Dr. Ross again rebuked the disturbers of the meeting in severe terms of censure, and ordered them out of the meeting. The Rev. Mr. Jones then came forward for the purpose of seconding the resolution, but owing to the continuance of the clamour, he was unable to do so.

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Delivered for home consumption—B. P. rum, 2,002 gallons; brandy, 646 gallons; gin, 515 gallons; other spirits, 41 gallons; fig and Ceylonish tobacco, 9,622 pounds; B. P. ditto, 11; leaf ditto, 1,299 pounds; cigars, 755 pounds; snuff, 180 pounds.

THE BRITISH COLONIES. [From the London Australian Record.] The following very instructive and able article has recently been going the round of the press.

The value of the manufacturers of the United Kingdom, is computed to be £250,000,300 per annum. The population of the United Kingdom is about 300,000,000.

The value of the manufacturers consumed in the United Kingdom is about £200,000,000 per annum. The average consumption in the United Kingdom of home manufactures, may therefore be rated at £13s. 4d. per annum.

The total value of exports to our Colonies is about 100,000,000. The consumption of British manufactures is, therefore, only 4s. per head. But India, without the islands, is rather an empire than a colony.

Its population is 98,000,000; its consumption of British manufactures only £6,000,000. The other colonies, then, stand thus: a population of 2,000,000 consumes £19,000,000 of British manufactures; this gives a consumption of £9 10s. per head of British manufactures, whereas in England it is only £13s. 4d.

Let us apply those few facts:—The population of the mother country is superabundant; its annual increase 400,000. We will suppose that the manufacturers and farmers, with an united effort, petitioned the legislature to undertake a general emigration. And though I should rejoice, and believe Government would be justified in assisting an emigration to the extent of 1,000,000 souls, let us reason upon the effect of simply unletting it to the extent of our present annual increase, viz., 400,000.—Consuming British manufactures at the rate of £9 10s. per head, would increase the exports of this country the first year, £3,800,000; I take it only at £9 10s. per head, being the average of all the colonies; whereas it is well known, that the English consume a vast deal more than the natives; so that if we were to exclude the blacks in the West Indies and the Cape of Good Hope, &c., the average consumption per head would be considerably more; and this is the way to regard it when we talk of emigration from England.

The consumption of British manufactures at the Cape of Good Hope, with a population of 150,000, (50,000 whites and 100,000 blacks,) is £1,000,000; that is £6 13s. 4d. per head. The demand among the black population is, however, comparatively nothing; the whole attributed to the white population gives a consumption of £20 per head.

If we take New South Wales, where the natives are only calculated at 5000, and the population at 100,000, we find that £1,500,000, the amount of British manufactures gives £15 per head. Do not, however, take the Cape as a guide, which would make rather a high average; but let us take the average for New South Wales, viz., £15 per head.—This on 400,000, the supposed amount of emigration, would give £6,000,000 increase to the amount of British exports per annum. Let this be done for ten years, the total emigration would be 4,000,000 added to our present colonial population.

The increase of exports from the population to the colonies, at £9 10s. per head, will amount to £38,000,000, not calculating upon its natural increase, or the increase of the population at present in the colonies. But adding them together, the account will stand thus—Present Exports £15,000,000 Increase, 40 per cent 35,000,000

Probable exports to our colonies in ten years, without calculating increase by emigration; population estimated at 2,000,000—Emigration at 4,000,000, and requiring British manufactures £9 10s. per annum, makes 38,000,000 Increase on this population would require at least 2,000,000

It is in this letter, it is impossible to enter on the diminution of rates, on the activity of our manufacturers, or the employment of our shipping, or on the solid greatness of our power. We should not even experience decrease of population at home; on the contrary, the present increase would still be kept. Emigration might appear to thin the bed, but the bearing rocks would be as great, and with more room to enlarge from increased prosperity.