

(From the Colonial Fund.)

Salaries	£990	2	6
Administration of Justice..	134	4	10
Collection of Revenue	63	6	0
Conveyance of Mails	121	4	0
Police establishment.....	113	5	3
Surveys and explorations..	140	4	1
Other contingencies.....	297	2	7
Miscellaneous	59	5	8

£1918 14 11

PRICES CURRENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE, &c. IN PERTH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

September 12th, 1844.—Fresh butter, *per lb.* 1s. 6d.; salt butter, 1s. 3d. (this is an excellent article, it being just cured enough to make it keep); cheese, (colonial) 9d. *per lb.*; eggs, 1s. 3d. *per dozen*; bacon, (colonial) 9d. to 1s. *per lb.*; ham, (colonial) 1s. *per lb.*; fresh beef, 4½d. to 5d.; mutton, 4d. and 4½d.; veal, 7d. and 8d.; lamb, 5d. and 6d. *per lb.*; tongues, 2s. 6d. each—potatoes, 11s. *per cwt.*, or 1½d. to 2d. *per lb.*; cabbages, 1½d. each; lettuces, 1d. each; onions, (dried) 3d. *per lb.*; peas, 4d. *per quart*; French beans, 2d. *per quart*; cauliflowers, 2d. to 3d. each—wheat, 7s. *per bushel*; flour, 2½d. *per lb.*; bran, 1d. *per lb.*—ale, (colonial) 1s. *per gallon*—candles, (colonial) dips, 8d., moulds, 10d. *per lb.*—coffee, 5d.; tea, 2s. and 3s.; sugar, 2d. and 3½d.; rice, 2d. *per lb.*—tobacco, (for smoking) 3s. *per lb.*, including duty—soap, 6d. *per lb.*; best London do., 7½d.; starch, 1s. 5d.; blue, 2s.; mustard, 2s. 6d. *per lb.*—Cape wines, 3s. 6d.; tarragona, 6s.; sherry, 5s. to 5s. 6d. *per gallon*.

Shingles, 20s. *per thousand*—sawn timber, 10s. *per hundred feet*.

There is very little demand for any description of Merchandize. F. L.

OUR COMMUNICATION WITH WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

We should have chosen another place in which to deal with the important matter that has now been forced upon us, but that the portion of our paper which we usually devote to subjects of paramount interest was pre-engaged. We, however, cannot allow another month to elapse without alluding to the shameful and culpable irregularity and uncertainty in the Mail communication between Western Australia and England,—a crying evil which calls loudly for legislative interference. There is now actually lying before us, a *heap* of letters, complaining of the

present system, and entreating us to raise our voice against it, and this we most certainly consider it our imperative duty to do, as well for the interest of the colony, as in obedience to so general a call.

We all know the character of masters of merchant vessels, and the selfish, sordid, and obstinate motives by which, as a body they are actuated; and it is intolerable that we should be left at the mercy of such men in matters where our domestic relations, our friendly sympathies or our commercial engagements are so deeply interested. Some captains, on leaving the colony, have been known to refuse to carry a mail at all; but as they are now threatened with penalties in case of refusal, they have resorted to a truly despicable *ruse* to avoid them: namely, clearing their vessels for another port than that to which they are really bound, and thus misleading the colonists, who would hardly put their letters, destined for England, on board a vessel which has cleared outwards for Otaheite or some other far-away port. Surely there is a judicial remedy for this deception upon the Customs,—if not, it is high time that an exemplary penalty were inflicted upon such offenders. Now, mark the sordid motives which dictate this disgraceful course. Anxious to secure to themselves or their employers the monopoly of the trade they are at the time engaged in, they are fearful lest, by carrying a mail, they may convey come intimation of the state of the markets, which others may take advantage of; but, at the same time, they do not think of, or, thinking, care not for, the immense amount of anxiety, pain, apprehension, disappointment, and inconvenience which their conduct costs distant friends and correspondents, to whom, to quote from a talented writer, a letter is “the only satisfaction which absence can bestow.” But even when a captain does condescend to take charge of a mail, he frequently detains it so long on the passage that when it arrives, the letters have entirely lost their interest and importance. Events may have occurred which they were intended to avert, and circumstances which they were designed to provide for. We are, by no means sure that actions for damages might not be sustained against masters of vessels detaining a mail longer than necessary, or neglecting to forward it by the first ship sailing from the port to which it is addressed, from that at which they are delayed. In illustration of our meaning, we will suppose the following case:—A mail, forwarded from Swan River is detained by the captain who has charge of it at some intermediate port while he is completing his loading, and in that mail, letters are contained which enclose bills upon certain persons in London; in the

meanwhile, he neglects to send it forward by two or three other vessels which sail prior to his departure and are the first to arrive in England: and when it does arrive, and the letters are delivered, some of the parties on whom the bills are drawn have failed. Now, surely, if it be proved that, had the letters been sent forward by one of the ships which preceded him in his departure, the bills would have arrived before the parties stopped payment, he is, to all intents and purposes, the causer, by his neglect, of the loss which the holder of the bills sustains: and, as such, subject to be called upon for the damages. Again; we will premise that others of the letters contain information by which the parties to whom they were addressed would have had an opportunity of profiting, by shipping goods on board a vessel on the eve of departure; but which, in consequence of the delay, sails before the receipt of the advices. If it can be proved that the letters might have been received in time, and a loss accrued to the parties in their not coming to hand, is not the Captain clearly the cause of such loss, and so responsible? There is yet another mischievous tendency of the present system. Parties, having communication with the Captain so detaining the Mail, may be aware that it contains bills payable by themselves: they have so long as this conduct goes unpunished, an opportunity of procuring a delay in their delivery, and consequently depriving the parties in whose favor they are drawn, of their rightful interest. But it is needless to add farther instances which must be sufficiently apparent—it will be as evident that some thing must be done to check the irregularity which has been so severely felt ever since the foundation of the colony. We have heard that Captains on their arrival at a British possession, at which they are likely to be delayed, are bound, under a penalty of £50, to deliver up their Mails at once to the Postmaster, who hands them over to the first ship leaving the port for the place to which they are addressed; (sometimes it will happen to be that by which they were brought but, in any case, is the first which departs after their arrival.) We have not had time to ascertain whether the law enforces this course, but will make enquiries and afford our correspondents the information they ask for on this point.

Some months ago we were sorely inconvenienced by the conduct of a Captain who had charge of our letters from Western Australia for Singapore, with orders, which he disregarded, to procure their dispatch by the overland Mail, but which he thought proper to carry from port to port until they were twelve months old, and the news they contained had been long anticipated. We can only, for ourselves, caution parties whom carelessness or

interest may induce thus to tamper with our correspondence, that, if there be a redress afforded by the law, for such cases of omission, it shall be no fault of ours, if they are not visited with the most severe penalties. Our correspondents we would advise to lay a statement of the manner in which they are inconvenienced, before Colonel Maberley, the Secretary of the Post Office, who will at once inform them how it may be provided against and obviated.

The irregularity renders the dispatch of a monthly mail by the Sydney packets, to be landed at King George's Sound the more desirable; and we trust all who have been subjected to the annoyance complained of, will second the exertions of the colonists in procuring so necessary a measure and respond to a call which is about to be made by the Western Australian community in London for the same purpose.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Swan River, 17th September.

NOTWITHSTANDING some impediments which we had to contend against, we were last month enabled to maintain our usual place in advance of all our contemporaries in giving the information brought from Western Australia by the *Unicorn*, of the above late date. In fact, we believe, the news conveyed by that vessel was only known through our summary until the arrival of the mail itself, fifteen days after we had made it known, and thirty-nine days after we were in possession of it, anticipating, by that interval, the Government itself in its information. Since then we have received the whole of our general dispatches, a condensation of which, together with some extracts which were in type last month, we subjoin:—

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE TRADE WITH THE MAURITIUS.—I have now the most steadfast hopes of seeing the establishment of a *very extensive and most highly beneficial* export trade with the Isle of France, consisting of stock of all kinds, potatoes, carrots, grain, and, though last not least, dried fish, which we cure here of really first-rate quality and in any quantity, and for which there is a constant demand at the Mauritius. The supercargo of the *Timbo*, just from the Isle of France, assures me that, if we go to work properly and steadily, *the fortune of this colony is made*. Our position is such, thrust out as we are into the Indian Ocean, that we need fear no rivals; under ordinary circumstances, we could make at least two trips while our neighbours in South Australia are making one, and to those who know how greatly length of voyage tells upon perishable commodities, the advantage from this reason alone, will be readily apparent. The change that this news has brought upon the colony is really surprising—so little does it take either to elevate or depress us. Every one is in excellent spirits, and bustling about to see how best he can take advantage of the chance which awaits: this is as it should be. Already arrangements have been made with the agents of the *Unicorn* for freight, &c., and there is no doubt she will leave this, *a full ship*, for the Mauritius. I shall, of course, let you know

precisely what is done before she sails. *Depend upon it, we really shall do something worth speaking of, in the way of export.*—29th Aug.

WHALING PROSPECTS.—On the subject of exports, I may add that bay whaling has been followed up both here and at several stations along the coast, with very good success, and the best part of the season is yet to come; so that we have every reasonable expectation of a good export this year.—31st Aug.

HARVEST PROSPECTS, AND THE WEATHER.—We have every appearance of a fine season and an abundant harvest. The rains set in very late this season, but when they did come, they came in earnest; indeed, I do not remember so long a continuance of wet weather for the last six years. The want of rain at first, and the super-abundance of it at last has rather affected the drop of lambs, but on the whole we look forward to an excellent clip. We have beautiful weather now setting in.—4th Sept.

LATEST PROSPECTS OF THE MAURITIUS TRADE.—Exports to the Isle of France go on swimmingly. The *Unicorn* will leave this place completely crammed with stock and produce, being the second vessel so loaded and sent away within these four months. Within the last week a number of laboring men have fitted out boats and gone away to various locations along the coast on fishing expeditions, and I have not the least doubt that, by the next opportunity to the Mauritius they will be ready to ship at least 100 tons of fish, of such a quality as will ensure for it a ready sale.—14th Sept.

The following are additional extracts from the papers:—

MANUFACTURE OF LACE.—Specimens of colonial lace, manufactured by the children of a laborer at the Upper Swan, have been forwarded to us, and, from the opinion passed on them by those more qualified to judge of these articles than ourselves,—we mean the ladies—it appears they are very creditable to the young operatives. The eldest of the children thus employed is nine years of age; and the family certainly deserve every encouragement.—*Perth Gazette*, Aug. 24th.

IMPORTS.—Entered at the port of Fremantle, for the year ending 31st March, 1844:—

From England	£28,604
” Singapore, China, and Batavia..	977
” The United States	352
” The Australian Colonies	6,066
” The Mauritius	363

Total £36,362

Besides the above goods, entered for *ad valorem* duty, wines and spirits were imported to the amount of £3,100, and tobacco of the value of £400.—*Inquirer*, Sept. 4th.

Extract from a private letter, dated “Swan River, 4th September.”—“It is worth all kinds of pains and penalties to enjoy the vivifying effects of a Western Australian sun and the delicious influence of our balmy breezes. Years ago, I found it impossible to live in London, and used to fly to Italy and other more congenial climes. How I should get on, *now*, after so many years’ of this delightful climate, I know not: I expect there would be an end of me in a month.”

CUSTOMS’ LIST

Of Exports to Western Australia for the month ending January 26th.

BRITISH.—27th Dec. Felgate & Co. £500.—9th Jan. B. Benjamin, £50.—10th Allsopp & Sons, £113.—13th, R. Watson, £50.—16th, W. Andrews, £50; C. Collier, Jun. £200; C. Ellis, £30; Copeland & Co. £75.—18th, Meilan & Co. £200; Lidgett & Co. £50; C. Ellis, £100.—20th, Grellet, Brothers, £1000; S.

W. Nathan, £45; C. Ellis, £80.—21st, J. Denton, £36; Buckles & Co. £30; Heath & Co. £10; J. St. Bulbe, £20; J. Truscott, £20.—22nd Mangles & Co. £460; Milne & Co. £70; G. & J. Deane, £100; Woollett & Co. £29; G. J. Jones, £50.—23rd, Mangles and Co. £1000; Felgate & Co. £1600; J. Tibbett, £20; J. C. Hillam, £30; J. Ilberry, £20; L. James, £20; T. & W. Hawes, £46; Felgate & Co. £250; Silver & Co. £300; Alston & Co. £36.—25th, Morrison & Co. £30; J. S. Phillips, £1000.

FOREIGN.—28th Dec. C. Collier, Jun. 80 g. sp. wine.—8th Jan. C. Northcott, 2000 lbs. tobacco,—9th, G. Godfrey, 400 g. brandy,—10th, R. Sedgwick & Co. 2400 lbs. tea.—11th, W. H. Scamett, 350 g. brandy; Ruck & Co. 1200 g. brandy, 600 g. Geneva, 600 g. rum; T. & W. Smith, 26 gross printed corahs.—16th, Finnis & Co. 20 c. currants; T. & C. Kingsford, 180 c. flour; C. Ellis, 1000 lbs. tobacco; 2000 g. sp. wine, 100 g. brandy, 100 c. pork.—17th D. Meilan & Co. 30 c. currants, 30 c. raisins, 100 c. f. sugar.—18th, Hamilton & Co. 324 g. sp. wine; S. Odell, cotton manuf.—21st G. J. Rogers, 3000 lbs. tobacco; A. Itten, 1800 lbs. tobacco; King & Co. 200 c. flour; Hamilton & Co. 54 g. sp., 30 g. p., 24 g. sic., 18 g. fn. wine; J. Gill, 10 c. ox tongues, 200 g. sp. wine, 3000 lbs. stearine candles.—22nd, Woollett & Co. 72 g. mars. 36 sp. wine; 10 lbs. perfumed oils.

BIRTH.

Lennard, Mrs. E. P. B. 29th August, at St. Leonard’s, a daughter.

Dispatches were received at the Colonial office on the 15th February, from the Governor of Western Australia.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Departures from Fremantle.—*Venus*, Thomas, 7th Sept. for the outports.—*Vixen*, Owen, 9th for the outports.

Timbo, Jennings, from Swan River, arrived at Launceston, Oct. 5.

Prima Donna, Jones, for Swan River, cleared outwards with cargo, 29th Jan.—Sailed from Gravesend, 30th—from the Downs, 31st—from Portsmouth, 4 Feb.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. NUNN.—We do not exactly comprehend the views of our Correspondent. If he be in favor of the extension of paper credit in Western Australia, we entirely dissent from him.

S.—The statement which appeared in the *John Bull* and *Manchester Advertiser*, a month or two ago, relative to Western Australian wines and brandy, was erroneous, Swan River being confounded with Sydney. S. may rest assured that neither the *John Bull*, the *Manchester Advertiser*, nor any other paper can ever anticipate us.

A CONSTANT READER, (Bath) enquires “whether the steam vessel has been sent to the colony which it was intended to purchase for the navigation of the river Swan?” The following we believe to be the correct particulars of the delay which he complains of: in 1842 a sum of money was sent to the agent of the Company in London, (a gentleman whose discretion and zeal may be confided in) by Captain Dring, of the *Elizabeth*, which, being insufficient for the purpose, the agent invested in goods by the *Cecilia*, in the hope of increasing the amount. Meanwhile Captain Scott, of the *Napoleon*, last year, brought the required balance, but the first remittance being returned under the circumstances described, no further steps can be taken until it is again in the hands of the agent.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN PUBLICATIONS,
always on SALE.—The following works (Nos. 1 to 4, published in the Colony), all relating to Western Australia may be had on application to the Editor of the *Swan River News* :—

I.—Observations on the Statistics of Western Australia, by the Colonial Committee of Correspondence. Perth, 1841. Price 5s.

II.—The Western Australian Almanack. Perth, 1842, (the first Almanack published in the Colony), and 1844. Price 5s. each.

III.—The Western Australian Sheet Almanack. Perth, 1844. Price 1s.

IV.—The Journal of the Western Australian Agricultural and Horticultural Society, Edited by R. H. Nash, Esq. Vol. I. Perth, 1844. Price 5s.

V.—The State and Position of Western Australia, by Captain F. C. Irwin. Dublin. Price 4s. 6d.

VI.—Extracts from the Letters and Journals of George Fletcher Moore, Esq., Her Majesty's Advocate General. Edited by Martin Doyle. Dublin, 1836. Price 6s.

VII.—Australia; or, which is the best Colony for the Emigrant, with two Charts of Western Australia. Dublin, 1840. Price 8d.

VIII.—Letters from Colonel Hanson to a Friend in India. London, 1834.

IX.—Journals of Expeditions in Western Australia, from 1829 to 1832. London, 1835.

X.—Dispatches of Governor Sir James Stirling to Lord Glenelg, printed by order of the House of Commons. London, 1838.

XI.—Report of the Committee of the Perth Agricultural Society. London, 1839.

XII.—Western Australia; its History and Statistics, by Nathaniel Oyle, Esq., with a Map. London, 1839. Price 10s. 6d. (reduced from 14s.)

XIII.—A Description of the Settlement of Australind, by Thomas John Buckton, Esq. London, 1840. Price 1s 6d.

XIV.—Australind, by J. K. Chapman, Esq. London, 1839. Price 1s.

XV.—A Short Account of the Swan River Settlement, by an Emigrant. London, 1842. Price 6d.

XVI.—A Narrative of Expeditions in Western and North-Western Australia, by Colonel Grev. 2 vols. London, 1842.

XVII.—Western Australia, with an Account of Australind. London, 1842. Price 3s. 6d.

XVIII.—Western Australia and Australind. London, 1842. Price 1s.

XIX.—The Swan River News, and Western Australian Chronicle. Vol. I. London, 1844. Price 5s. (and monthly, price 5d., or 6d. post free.)

XX.—A Sketch of the Colony of Western Australia, Edited by the Corresponding Member in London of the Western Australian Society. In the Press. Price 8d.

. Duplicate Copies of the Perth Papers.

Now publishing, and will shortly be ready; A SKETCH OF THE COLONY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA, being a full and unexpurgated narrative for the guidance of Emigrants: Edited by Alexander Andrews, Esq., re printed from the *Swan River News*, with corrections and additions. Price 8d., or will be sent post free on receipt of ten postage stamps.

Lately published in the Colony, and just received, A JOURNAL OF THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, Edited by R. H. Nash, Esq., with the latest Statistics of the Colony, and its History, from the foundation. Price 5s.

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TO BE SOLD by Private Contract, a Messuage and Buildings, used as an HOTEL, in the best situation in the beautiful and rising Town of Perth, being opposite the Government House, and now enjoying the principal custom of the place, and let at a high rent.—Also the Allotment of LAND containing three-quarters of an acre, on which the same is built. Price £600. An additional outlay of a few hundred pounds, would make this one of the most valuable properties in the Colony.

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" " 4 "	4 "	8 "
" " 5 "	5 "	9½ "
" " 6 "	6 "	11 "
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TO CAPITALISTS wishing to invest in the Colonies. The regulations under which the Colony of Western Australia was founded, and to which its steady advance to prosperity is attributable, placed in the hands of the proprietors extensive tracts of Land fitted for various agricultural and pastoral purposes. Many of these the Owners are desirous to subdivide, to obtain additional capital to carry on the operations which experience has proved to be so profitable, and some are to BE SOLD by persons desirous to confine their attention to mercantile or other than agricultural pursuits.

A great number of TOWN LOTS, FARMS, and ESTATES, in different parts of the Colony, suitable for every variety of purpose, mercantile, agricultural, or pastoral, and for every amount of capital are therefore to be obtained at the present moment on reasonable terms, by application to the undersigned, Land Agents in the Colony.

The British Public are not generally aware, of the peculiar and most important advantage possessed by Western Australia at the present moment, in the fact that, from the large free grants originally made, it is wholly independent of that high price of Government Land, which has in other colonies put a stop to emigration, or ruined the emigrant. The great profits to be had from the use of money, combined with the abundance of Land in private hands, induces the settler readily to part with Land at a much lower rate than the Government price, and without the serious injury resulting from the delay, opposition, and various other annoyances attending public sales.

It is unnecessary to add, that these Lands have also the advantage of being already surveyed, and their respective qualities ascertained, and that complete titles will in each case be warranted.

Several considerable ESTATES at present used for pastoral purposes may be had at prices varying from 2s. 6d. to 8s. per acre, which will, from their quality, become of great value for agriculture, as population and markets increase.

LAWRENCE & VIGORS, Solicitors,

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Messrs. PHILLIPSON & Co., Wholesale and Export Chemists and Druggists, Fancy Soap Manufacturers, and Importers of Foreign Fancy Perfumery, late of 22, Ludgate-hill, beg to announce that they have succeeded to the business, and removed to the extensive premises of Mr. A. Daniels, of 1, Budge-row, Watling-street; and, having extended their arrangements, and enlarged their export business, they are enabled to invite the orders of Merchants, Shippers, Captains, &c. with increased confidence. Messrs. P. & Co. beg to call the Merchants' attention to their very extensive experience in the preparation of articles suited to Foreign and Colonial markets, and to the long period they have been in the habit of supplying the Colony of Western Australia, in a manner which has given the utmost satisfaction. References in the Colony:—Messrs. L. & W. Samson, of Perth and Fremantle, and Mr. G. Shenton, of Perth. N.B.—Ship and Emigrant Medicine Chests fitted up on the most improved principles.—M. PHILLIPSON & Co. 1, Budge-row, Watling-street, London.

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TO EMIGRANTS.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Mrs. MARY WEDLAKE, widow of the late THOMAS WEDLAKE, at 118, Fenchurch-street, City, informs Emigrants and others, that she continues to manufacture those Agricultural Implements for which her late husband was so extensively patronized by the Settlers of South Australia, Van Dieman's Land, Swan River, New Zealand, and other British Colonies. They may be inspected daily as above. The following articles made in a very superior manner are kept on sale at the London Warehouse, 118, Fenchurch-street, viz.—
 Patent Hay-making Machines
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 Flour Mills
 Bean Mills [Pumps
 Railway Wheels, Vacuum
 Patent Essex Plough, 30 different sorts
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 * * * Castings to any pattern

For a more detailed list, see *Johnson & Shaw's Farmers' Almanack* for 1844.
 Please to be particular in the address, **MARY WEDLAKE** 118, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, or ORIGINAL IRON FOUNDRY, HORSBURCH, ESSEX.

TO CAPITALISTS, FARMERS, MECHANICS AND LABORERS.

The attention of all parties contemplating EMIGRATION is invited to the free British Colony of WESTERN AUSTRALIA. As a field for the investment of capital, it possesses advantages unknown in any of the other colonies. Its proximity to the Cape, Mauritius, India, China, the Islands of the Southern Ocean, Sydney, Van Dieman's Land, South Australia, and New Zealand, gives it the most commanding situation as the central emporium of Indian and Australasian commerce, and aided by its salubrious climate, will render it the sanatorium of India, and the seminary for her children; while its natural productions, consisting of forests of valuable naval timber, imperious to corruption, beds of china clay, strata of brick earth, quarries of lime and freestones, iron ore, &c. &c. constitute the elements of a great and prosperous Country. The bays are plentifully visited by whales; the climate and soil favor the growth of vines, olives, and all the fruits of the tropics, as well as European fruits and vegetables; barilla, soda, and potash, may be obtained for export; and a profitable trade in salt fish has already been commenced. The climate and pasture are favourable to the breed of horses for the Indian Cavalry. Tobacco may be cultivated with profit and to a large extent, and numerous other articles can be produced for the neighbouring markets. Land of first rate quality may be purchased for 4s. or 5s. an acre, and some farms are to be had rent free for the first years. Sheep farming may be prosecuted under great advantages, and the soil produces wheat and barley, hay and green crops, of superior quality and in large quantities; the roads are in an improving state: carts, waggons, and farming implements are manufactured in the colony, and every facility is offered to agriculturists, the natives being not only peaceably disposed, but rendering great assistance to the settlers for small portions of rice or flour. The wages of mechanics and laborers of all descriptions are very good, and provisions and living being economical, they have every opportunity of forming small properties of their own. Small farmers may take charge of the flocks of large sheep holders, on most excellent terms, whether for pecuniary payment, or for a share of the increase (by the latter means, commencing the formation of flocks themselves.) To half-pay officers and small annuitants, the economy, comfort, and respectability of living, must prove attractive; while, to invalids or Indian valetudinarians, the renovating and invigorating effects of the climate, will recommend this eligible colony. To all classes of Emigrants, it must be gratifying to learn that the settlement which possesses these manifold advantages, has a population composed of a most respectable class of British Yeomen, and is entirely freed from the contamination of convict society, (Western Australia not being a penal colony); whilst the climate is of the most genial and salubrious character, and especially favorable in all cases of consumption and pulmonary complaints, the atmosphere being clear from fog, drought being unknown, and ice rarely seen; and the heat of summer temperate and prevented from being oppressive by the regular land and sea breezes. Parties seeking for information relative to this colony, may apply to Mr. ALEXANDER ANDREWS, the Corresponding Member in London of the Western Australian Society, New City Chambers, Bishopsgate-street. All letters to be post-paid.

TO CAPITALISTS, and more particularly those who may contemplate Emigrating this Spring.

IMPORTANT SALE OF LAND in Swan River and Western Australia. The undersigned have received instructions to dispose of upwards of 8000 acres of FINE ARABLE AND PASTURE LAND in the above very thriving Colony, consisting of 5903 acres, (either in one lot or separate portions) known as the "Moorilup Estate," in the valley of the Kalgan, in the county of Plantagenet. The soil of this portion of land is believed to be exceedingly fertile, and the fact of its being amongst the first chosen by the earliest settlers would tend to confirm this. Its situation renders it also admirably adapted for the erection of a town, being within thirty-five miles of Albany and King George's Sound, and near the line of road from Albany to Perth, the seat of Government, and having the river Kalgan (which flows into King George's Sound) passing through it; also—2000 acres (either in one or more lots) on the "Canning River"—and several other grants in and adjoining the towns of Perth and Fremantle. For full particulars apply to MESSRS. CHARLES DOD & Co., Colonial Agents, 61, King William Street.

TO EMIGRANTS.—GEORGE & JOHN DEANE

have always on hand an extensive stock of General Ironmongery, comprising tools of every description for the agriculturist carpenter, cooper, &c. American wedge axes, felling axes, grubbing hoes, pit and cross-cut saws, chaff engines, portable forges, hoes, spades, shovels, ploughs, harrows, &c. The attention of Emigrants is particularly directed to GEORGE & JOHN DEANE'S extensive collection of tool chests, in the fitting up of which the utmost attention is paid to quality and the latest improvements. Their stock of articles adapted for domestic and culinary use, is not rivalled by any other establishment in the Metropolis; they are all warranted, and charged at the lowest possible prices. GEORGE & JOHN DEANE, opening to the Monument, 46, King William-street, London Bridge.

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