

Nominated by the Governor.

*Officials.*

- The Commander of the Forces.
- The Colonial Secretary.
- The Colonial Treasurer.
- Lieut.-Col. **Barnes**, Royal Engineers acting until Mr. **Plunket's** arrival.
- The Auditor-General.
- The Collector of Customs.

*Non-officials.*

- Alexander Berrv, Esq.
- John **Blaxland**, Esq.
- E. Hamilton, Esq.
- H. Elewin, Esq.
- Thomas **Icely**, Esq.
- Richard Jones, Esq.

Elected by the people.

Electoral	Dist. & Representatives.	Popul.
Argyle, Wm. Bradley, Esq. . .		3,397
<b>Bathurst</b> , Francis Lord, Esq. . .		2,465
Camden, Roger They, Esq., Attorney-General . . .		6,286
<b>Cook</b> and Westmorland, J. Panton, Esq. . .		3,443
<b>Cumberland</b> , C. Cowper and W. Lawson, Esqs. . .		19,656
Cumberland <b>Boroughs</b> , W. B&man, Esq. . .		3,090
Durham, R. Windeyer, Esq. . .		6,235
Gloucester, Macquarrie, and Stanley, Alex. M'Leay, Esq. . .		3,833
Hunter, Brisbane, and Bligh, Wm. Dumareq, Esq. . .		3,105
<b>Melbourne</b> , Hemy Condel, Esq. . .		
Murray, King, and Georgiana, I. Aubrey Murray, Esq. . .		3,358
<b>Northumberland</b> , W. Foster, Esq. . .		5,830
Ditto Boroughs, Major Wentworth. . .		4,145
<b>Parramatta</b> , H. H. Macarthur, Esq. . .		5,389
Port <b>Phillip</b> , including Melbourne, C. H. Eden, T. Walker, C. Nicholson, A. Thompson, & J. D. Lang, Esqs. . .		11,738
<b>Roxburgh</b> , Phillip, & Wellington, W. H. Sutton, Es. . .		2,908
St. Vincent and <b>Auc</b> and, J. Coghill, Esq. . .		1,762
Sydney <b>City</b> , W. C. Wentworth, and W. H. and, Esqs. . .		29,973

The Legislative Council were summoned to meet for the despatch of business on the 1st of August, and expectations are already afloat about the course of proceedings that is likely to be adopted. Some gentlemen are set down as liberals, others as conservatives, and others again as being representatives of what is called the church interest. Soou after their first meeting, every one in so small a body will "come out," and then we shall hope to find that they will be all working together harmoniously for the general good; They should not be in too great a hurry in making laws, but give their attention to

what shall be necessary as occasion may require. Experience of what shall be necessary will be their best and surest guide.

**MONTHLY WAGES' TABLE.** --The following table, which has been abstracted from the books of the Agency Office, will show the wages given thereat during the month of July 1543: --

	Male Servants, &c.			
	PER ANNUM.			
	£	s	£	s
Tutors . . . . .	from 25	0	to 40	0
Butlers . . . . .	20	0	30	0
Cooks (male) . . . .	22	0	30	0
Coachmen . . . . .	18	0	28	0
Grooms . . . . .			25	0
General indoor servants . . . . .	18	0	23	0
Gardeners . . . . .	20	0	26	0
Overseers . . . . .	26	0	30	0
Storekeepers . . . .	30	0	35	0
Ploughman . . . . .	20	0	21	0
Farm labourers . . . .	18	0	20	0
Shepherds, &c. . . . .	18	0	20	0
Day labourers, per diem	0	4	0	6
<b>Mechanics.</b>				
Bricklayers . . . . .	30	0	35	0
Blacksmiths . . . . .	35	0		
Carpenters . . . . .	30	0	35	0
Masons . . . . .	30	0	35	0
Married couples as farm servants . . . . .	25	0	30	0
Do. as house servants . . . . .	25	0	35	0
<b>Females.</b>				
Governesses . . . . .	25	0	40	0
Nursery governesses . . . . .	12	0	18	0
Housekeepers . . . . .	15	0	20	0
Ladies' maids . . . . .	12	12	14	14
Housemaids . . . . .	12	ii	14	0
Nurses . . . . .	14	0	16	0
Nursemaids . . . . .	8	0	10	8
Needlewomen . . . . .	10	0	12	0
Dairymaids . . . . .	13	0	14	0
General house servants . . . . .	19	0	15	12
Cooks . . . . .	15	0	20	0
Laundresses . . . . .	13	0	16	0

**COMMERCIAL REVIEW.** --- Our review of monetary and commercial affairs has, for many weeks past, presented subject matter for the most serious consideration of every class of the colonists. Whilst we have been compelled to record the almost entire cessation of confidence, the unprecedented depression of the money market, and the absence of demand for the hitherto staple articles of maritime commerce, we have been nevertheless fain to believe that, in the determined efforts of the pastoral and agricultural interests to improve and extend the exports of the colony, might be traced the germs of a more healthy and legitimate state of things. We have carefully reported the progress of the various salting establishments which have commenced operations during the present curing season, and have cheerfully afforded considerable space in our

columns for the suggestions of all parties, in reference to the various new exports proposed for the attention of the settlers. We have carefully discussed, the principles of international commerce, in their application to this colony; and have anxiously urged the important consideration of the equitable adjustment of our Balance of Trade. We have rigidly compared our exports with our imports, and shown the ruinous preponderance of the latter; and have laid before the public a regular succession of extracts from the manifests of every foreign arrival in Port Jackson, in order to exhibit in the most palpable and undeniable form the destructive consequences of our suicidal commercial policy. We now beg the attention of every thinking person in the community to the following list of imports per "Andover" and "Reflector;" and we call on them to remember that this heavy importation of provisions occurs at a moment when the intrinsic value of our flocks and herds is estimated by the amount of their tallow and offal—their flesh being deemed valueless, in consequence of the overstocked state of the meat market. What then, we ask, can be thought of the commercial economy of an essentially pastoral and agricultural Colony, which allows the free, unrestricted importation of the following articles, viz.—640 barrels of Pork. 30 cwt. bacon and hams. 338 firkins butter. 250 boxes soap. 50 barrels flour. 40 barrels oatmeal. 1% barrels pearl barley. 17 kegs, 4 boxes, 1 case tobacco. 68 cases pickles. 26 trunks boots and shoes. 2 cases leather.

The effects of this continued pouring into our markets of imports, which are among the best articles of our own cultivable produce, are becoming every day more discernible, and unless an early legislative measure affords decided protection to the industrial interests of the Colony, our record of commercial transactions will soon assume a character which we shrink from contemplating.

### PORT PHILLIP.

We have Port Phillip files to the 4th of August. The editor of the "Port Phillip Gazette" gives a very rational and impartial view of the state of the colony, both as respects the causes that produced the severe depression, and the means and progress of recovery from it. He says that the great evil has been the anxiety of a great number of the emigrants to waste their time in town, instead of following some useful branch of industry in the country, and that by far too many persons come out to act as commercial agents in proportion to the number of producers. This, together with the undue extension of the credit system, led to the great excess of imports from the mother country,

which, by glutting the market far beyond the power of the colony to return equivalent values, necessarily produced the reaction which has proved so ruinous to the exporting houses in England. From this plethora, however, the colony is now steadily recovering, by more caution being practised by the merchant8 in sending out goods on the one hand, and on the other, by a more steady and vigorous effort on the part of the colonists to increase the value of their exports. The staple article of wool, produced in this colony, will considerably exceed the produce of the previous year, and bark and woods will also show a sensible increase. The experiment they have made in curing provisions and preparing tallow for the market of the mother country is also entered on with considerable spirit, but upon this point, as we formerly observed, the merchant8 here are doubtful of their success, as it respects the former of these articles.

The exports of wool for the season would rather exceed those of last year, but prices were not rated so high. Several new articles of export, such as bark, cedar wood, gums, and horns, had been forwarded to the European markets by the latest departures, and a constant supply of these, if found available for consumption, would, it was hoped, increase the revenue and the commerce of the district. Much attention was being paid to the manufacture of tallow by the boiling of sheep, as practised at Sydney.

Upon a retrospect of our commercial affairs for the month just ended, we are astonished at the briskness of the export trade, and the number of vessels which are still leaving this port for Europe, laden with produce the growth of the district. New paths for the employment of capital and labour have lately been opened, and new exports have been forwarded to England.—Port Phillip Gazette, Aug. 2.

### SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

We have papers from Adelaide to July 4, EXPEDITION TO THE NORTH. --- The Surveyor-General sets out to-day on his northern expedition of discovery. He takes with him six or seven men to attend the drays, &c., and we understand will be joined by several volunteers. His Excellency the Governor, and Mr Thomas, his stepbrother, will accompany the expedition, but it is uncertain how far they will proceed with it. Of course the operations will be greatly determined by circumstances, but the grand object is understood to be to determine the geography of Lake Torrens, on its eastern and north-eastern shores. From the ability and equipments of the party engaged in this important and most interesting undertaking, great results are anticipated, which we earnestly trust will be fully realised.

## VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

The papers from Hobart Town to the 22nd of July represent the state of public affairs to be in a very disordered position. Many houses had been declared bankrupt, and others were expected; and, altogether, business prospects were very gloomy. The colonial journal there strongly advises forbearance throughout the mercantile world, but much of the distress is attributed to the banks; these establishments, however, are likewise said to be exercising more caution, and reducing their dividends, in order to carry a greater portion of profits to the "rest."

## NEW ZEALAND.

**THE FATAL CONFLICT IN CLOUDY BAY.**—The last papers received from the colony contain further details of this unfortunate affair, which turns out to be more disastrous even than was anticipated. *The Wellington Spectator of the 28th of June* states as follows:—

"In addition to what we have before communicated, we are enabled by the return of the brig to state, for the information of our readers, that most of the accounts which we have received are confirmed. It appears that there are nineteen killed, amongst whom are Mr. Thompson, Capt. Wakefield, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Howard, Capt. England, Mr. Patchett, and Mr. Cotterell. Seventeen were buried the day the brig arrived, and two bodies were discovered by the party who landed from the brig; sixteen had been sent home in whale-boats and overlaid to Nelson, eight brought here by the brig, and four are still unaccounted for, making, with two who came here the first time in the brig, forty-nine. We have only time to add, that the whole tenor of the depositions, both of white people and natives, exhibits the conduct of the unfortunate gentlemen, under whose directions and authority this lamentable affair originated and terminated, as most indiscreet. We understand the depositions are very voluminous, and we are happy to say, that notwithstanding all that has passed, it is the opinion of those who have been engaged in this inquiry, that they anticipate no fears of the repetition of any hostile movement on the part of the natives, provided no fresh acts of (what the natives consider the late affair to have been) aggression on the part of the white people takes place. We are now adopting the proper course for protecting ourselves as far as we at present possess the means, and we trust that they will be followed by the speedy arrival of the more efficient aid of some of the regular forces which are at the seat of government."

The "The New Zealand Colonist" of the 30th of June gives the following as the complete list of the persons who have fallen:—

"Captains Wakefield and England; Messrs. Thompson, Richardson, Patchett, Howard Cotterell, John Brooke (interpreter), William Clanzay, Thomas Ratcliffe, William Northam, Thomas Pay, Coster, James M'Gregor, William Gardner, Ely Cropper, Henry Bumforth, Thomas Tyrrell, and Isaac Smith."

The missing were—

"Martin (chief constable), Edward Stokes, Thomas Hannam, and John Burton."

This catastrophe will no doubt cause the immediate attention of the government to be directed to the subject.

## AFRICA.

**CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.**—*Guano.*—This article, heretofore introduced into England from South America for manure, is said to exist in great quantities on the coast a Namaqualand, and having attracted the attention of ship-owners, the brig *Anr Farr*, which left Table Bay 17th February, passed St. Helena on the 15th April, with a full cargo for England, which is reported to have been sold at remunerating prices; other vessels have since been chartered for this lucrative branch of trade. The capabilities of the South-Western Coast require but to be investigated, in order to be more generally appreciated and turned to advantage.

**SLAVERS.**—The "Progresso," capture and a prize to H.M.S. "Cleopatra," has been taken into H.M. service, to be used as a tank. The "Defensive," also detained by H.M.S. "Cleopatra," has been condemned, and the hull, materials, &c., sold yesterday for about £220. The "Entrepreneur," and "Isabella," were chased ashore in July last, by H.M.S. "Frolic" both having slaves on board, but the slaves escaped. The "Vencedora," schooner, was also captured in September by H.M. "Frolic," and sent into Rio de Janeiro and H.M.S. "Conway" brought J. Keel Esq., passenger for the Mauritius, a twenty-four seamen, belonging to a vessel, into Simon's Bay. A brig (name unknown) captured by H.M.S. "Arrow" was sent into Table Bay, where she arrived October 23rd, with two hundred and forty-nine slaves, having previously on board three hundred and thirty-seven; on the approach of the boats, all hands left the vessel. The "Sociedade," of about the hundred tons, which arrived in Simon's Bay, Oct. 25th, was detained by H.M. "Sappho," and sent in there on suspicion of a breach of the slave trade.

Cape of Good Hope papers to 27th October have come to hand, but they give little additional intelligence to those previously received. It is stated with reference to affairs at Natal, that a coolness which had arisen between Mr. Commissioner Cloete and Captain Smith caused a want of harmony of operation between the civil and the military powers for the present, but it was hoped that this estrangement would soon pass away, and all matters be settled with good fellowship and good feeling. Captain Smith, it appears, is inclined to be on the defensive, not putting the same trust in the peaceful demeanour of the Boers that Commissioner Cloete does, and hence the apparent difference of opinion. Commissioner Cloete was about to pay a visit to Panda, the chief of the Zoolah tribe, but Captain Smith had declined to despatch an escort of his troops with him, alleging as a reason that he did not wish to separate his corps, lest they should be surprised by the enemy. Captain Smith had two hundred and sixty men under his command, and held himself prepared for any emergency, though to all appearance there was every disposition to peace and friendly arrangement. From the frontier the only news is, that the Lieutenant-Governor had had his quarterly interview with the Kaffre chiefs, but the official account of the meeting had not yet been published. At Cape Town drought was complained of. The oat hay in market was good and sound, but the straw was short. In the neighbourhood of the Kat River the crops looked well.

The following paragraph represents the state of the crops on the frontier :—

We regret to state that several unusually large swarms of locusts have recently made their appearance in the neighbourhood of Bathurst, and have already committed great ravages. We have heard of two or three crops of standing corn that have been entirely destroyed by this most destructive insect, and that, in spite of the greatest exertions by every inmate of the farm to drive them away, they still infest that neighbourhood—the cloud when on the wing extending, it is said, for nearly two miles, and so dense, that large objects are completely hidden by them when on the wing. In the Kat River settlement, we also hear that several swarms, in their larva state, have recently made their appearance, and great fears are there entertained for the crops in that neighbourhood, and which, we are informed, are finer than known for many preceding years.

The Cape Town Shipping List, under the head "Port Natal," says—We are happy to be able to announce that the restrictions heretofore placed upon the trade of Natal have been entirely removed; that the trade of that port is now thrown open and placed upon the footing of a separate Brit-

ish possession in every respect; and that the duties payable on imports there will be precisely the same as those at present levied in this colony.

Matters appeared to be gradually settling down into a state of order in that territory. The news respecting the Boers by a former arrival is accordingly, assuming the later advices to be authentic, pretty well confirmed. No fresh outrages on the Kaffre frontier are reported.

In the report of the Cape Agricultural Society for last year, the chief things noted are the increase of wool, and the much-lamented declension of the wine trade. It seems to be taken for granted, says that journal, that the declension of the wine-trade has arisen from the bad quality of the wine—and certainly too much encouragement cannot be offered to the improvers, nor can too many careful experiments be made by intelligent wine-growers generally. But the declension of the Cape wine-trade is not wholly owing to the quality of the wine, which is certainly not worse than it was three years ago. The declension arises in a great measure from the state of the foreign market, that is, from the condition of those orders of the people in Great Britain and New South Wales, by whom cheap and good wines are consumed. For the last year or two their condition has been one of deep depression, and the quantity of other articles consumed by them, as well as that of Cape wine, has sunk below the ordinary amount. The report itself is an interesting document throughout, but too long for insertion here.

Major-General Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B., has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Cape of Good Hope, in succession to Lieutenant-General Sir George Napier, whose period of service has nearly expired.

The Hon. Col. Bagot, Grenadier Guards, will shortly proceed to the Cape as Military Secretary to the new Governor. Viscount Mandeville and Lieutenant Maitland, Grenadier Guards, are also appointed to the Staff of Sir Peregrine Maitland. Major Richardson of 7th Dragoon Guards, now at the Cape, is promoted to a Lieutenant Colonelcy. Col. E. Morris, C. B., has been appointed Civil Commissioner and Magistrate for the district of George, Cape of Good Hope.

The emigrant ship Abbotsford arrived in Algoa Bay on the 1st of October. We may venture, says the *Graham's Town Journal*, to congratulate the inhabitants of the Eastern province, as well as Mr. Christophers, on the very great improvement in the selection of emigrants which has been exhibited in the arrival, per Bowes, of Streatlam, and Abbotsford. By the former vessel there was a valuable accession of strength, in the persons of

some steady, industrious labourers, and some excellent mechanics, all of whom found immediate employment. There is still much inquiry for domestic servants, particularly females.

**THE SLAVE TRADE ON THE WEST COAST.**—H. M. Ketch Arrow, Lieut.-Com. Robinson, left St. Helena on the 30th Sept. for the Cape, in company with a slave brig (name unknown), her prize, having on board 300 negroes, but under quarantine, great sickness prevailing amongst them on account of the measles, from the effects of which from nine to fifteen died per diem. All necessary arrangements were made here for their reception. The St. Helena Shipping Lists also mention the arrival there, on the 20th Sept., from Benguela, of another slaver, captured by H. M. Ketch Arrow, but having no slaves on board.

### MAURITIUS.

We remark 'with infinite satisfaction the conciliatory system which has lately prevailed in the settlement of many important affairs, which have for some time past so seriously occupied the attention of the commercial community. The spirit of liberality and concession on the part of creditors in a moment of crisis like the present will ultimately be extremely advantageous to them; whereas a contrary system would frustrate their own object, and entail misery and ruin upon many who are entitled to their indulgence.

We need scarcely point out to our readers the disastrous effects which generally have attended bankruptcies and litigation in our little community.—We are moreover of opinion that when the position of a debtor is such that there can be no reasonable hope of any amelioration taking place by allowing him time, in such cases the creditors would do well to nominate some one of their own body, or, indeed, any person in whom they have confidence, to wind up at once the debtors' affairs jointly with him, and thus avoid all the expenses and delays which legal proceedings must necessarily give rise to.—*Cerneen*, August 28.

**THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.**—At the sitting of the Legislative Council which took place on Monday last, His Excellency the Governor called the attention of the assembly, to the necessity of reviewing the Indian emigration question, which he looked upon as the most important of all for the colony. He observed that not a single irregularity had taken place without attracting the notice of the local government and of the Protector, and that any discovery of the kind had been immediately attended with the repression of the defect. He considered

that the activity and circumspection hitherto displayed by the Protector in the exercise of his duties were a sufficient guarantee for the future discovery and re-ression of all abuses; but it was incumbent on him to extend his solicitude still further, by putting, if possible a stop to the inconveniences which take place abroad, and which might throw impediments in the way of the India immigration. He requested the Council to examine the question, whether the present system cannot be better adapted to the object it is the wish of every one to attain. He had consequently a few minutes up a Minute on the subject, which was read by the Secretary to the Council.

In the opinion of His Excellency conveyed in this Minute, the present system has been proved to be practically defective with regard to expense and to the proportion of women. He thinks that these inconveniences are to be attributed to the urgency of the immediate need the Colony was in of an increase of hands. But presuming that, at the close of the present year, this temporary exigency will have been substantially lessened. His Excellency directed the Council to form into a Committee, for the purpose of preparing a plan for future immigration, free from the defect which are to be found in the present one and calculated to induce the Indian immigrants to adopt the Colony as a permanent place of residence. He is of opinion that the premium should be applied chiefly to women and families, and that such a system would eventually prove less onerous with regard to expense, and more advantageous in several respects to the Colony. Future emigrants would not leave the country and the labourers now in Mauritius being enabled to form family connexions, would be more inclined to fix their abode here.

The Governor consented to the continuation of the payment of the premium to emigrants, until the close of the present year, by means of advances out of the funds of the Treasury; but declared that, from that time forth, all such advances from the Treasury should cease to be made. He thinks that the Council should consider the question of appointing a Government Agent in India, in order to put a stop to the abuses which take place in that country.

His Excellency moved that the Council do assemble in Committee on Thursday 7th instant, at 12 o'clock, in order to discuss this subject. The motion was carried.—*Le Cerneen*, Sept. 6.

The death of Mr. Frank Sheridan Treasurer of the Colony, a gentleman universally esteemed, will be found recorded in our obituary.

VERY QUICK PASSAGE FROM MAURITIUS

rus.—The Isabella Blyth, J. W. Lane, arrived off Scilly, Dec. 13, from Port Louis. She ran the distance from land to land in 66 days and 12 hours, which is one of the quickest voyages ever made.

### CANADA.

The principal question that has been discussed in the House of Assembly of Canada is the removal of the place of its sitting from Kingston, in what was Upper Canada, to Montreal, the heretofore capital of Lower Canada. After a great deal of discussion on both sides, the question came to a vote, when it was carried by a majority of twenty-one, that Montreal for the future should be their place of meeting. This question ought not perhaps to have been left to the decision of the House of Assembly, as it necessarily must call forth many of those local feelings which it is so desirable to bury in oblivion. We cannot see why it should not have been settled by the authorities at home; for, although, it is now the practice for our Parliament to meet at Westminster, there can be no doubt that the Crown by an exercise of its prerogative could summon it to meet at any other place. Let us suppose a war and the temporary occupation by an enemy of the usual place of meeting, which would render it imperative for the legislature to meet at some other place. It is possible to suppose that, for some cause or other, it may be desirable at a future time to remove the seat of meeting from Montreal to some other place: a very great difficulty will then arise from the fact that it had been settled by a vote of the legislature; the prerogative of fixing it ought not to have been given up, and the Home Government should have settled it, not that that would have satisfied all parties—it is perfectly useless to expect so desirable a consummation, but it would have had the fewest forcible objections to the statement. In looking through the long debate upon the subject, we find more or less of local feeling revived and announced, whether Montreal was or was not the centre of the largest trade of the country; it being by some of the speakers contended that that was a necessary appendage to the seat of government, and instancing London as a case in point. We think they were wrong in this, and that any place, which was not of great commercial importance, would if it were otherwise well and centrally situated answer every necessary purpose.

It is much too early yet to decide that there remains the strong division of sentiment and opinion that was thought to prevail before the union of the provinces. It always appeared to us that the union did not extend far enough, and that it

ought to have embraced the whole of New Brunswick, if not Nova Scotia and the adjoining islands: when under the name of British America, every useful purpose of a good and extended government might have been easily established and maintained.

The following is a copy of the Protest of the fourteen legislative councillors who withdrew from the House on the introduction of the Address on the Seat of Government question:

To the decision of the House in referring the message from the Legislative Assembly, with an Address to Her Majesty, on the subject of the seat of Government, to the consideration of the House on Monday next—

#### DISSENTIENT,

Because, that question having, during the present session, been fully discussed and decided upon in the Legislative Council, by the adoption of certain resolutions, and an Address to Her Majesty, cannot again, without a departure from Parliamentary law and practice, and a total disregard of its honour and character, be taken up and debated in this House.

Legislative Council,

November 4th, 1843.

Robert S. Jamieson	W. H. Draper
James Crooks	Robert Dickson
Adam Ferguson	P. B. De Blaquiere
John McDonald	John Macaulay
Alexander Fraser	John Hamilton
Simeon Washburn	T. McKay
W. Morris	L. P. Sherwood.

### WEST INDIES.

**ANTIGUA.**—The Lord Bishop having closed his confirmation for the season, the following is the whole number who have been confirmed.—510.

The Northern Agricultural Society had been holding its ploughing match and annual meeting. Some of the members were of opinion that the legislature ought to offer a premium of 100 guineas for the best essay on the saving of manual labour in connexion with the scientific cultivation of the sugar cane and manufacture of sugar. Another agricultural society for the western district had been formed. Heavy and seasonable rains had fallen. A lengthened discussion took place in the House of Assembly on the 23rd Nov. respecting the necessity of appointing an island agent in the place of Dr. Nugent deceased. The question was carried in the affirmative, as the nomination of Mr. Edmund Nugent, by the Lieutenant-Governor, was unanimously confirmed.

**BAHAMAS.**—By an arrival at Liverpool we have advices from these islands to the 23rd Nov., but they furnish no news.

The General Assembly had been further prorogued to the 6th of Dec. by Sir F. Cockburn.

**BARBADOES.**--The House of Assembly met on the 14th Nov. A bill was passed unanimously for granting 5000 dollars towards the relief of the sufferers by fire in Jamaica. A special call of the House was made for the 28th Nov. A vacancy had occurred in the House of Assembly by the resignation of Mr. John Bovell; Mr. John Inniss and Mr. Holligan were rival candidates for the office.

It is surprising how the emancipation of the slaves in the British West Indies has increased the demand for British manufactures in those islands. While England has been losing the market of the United States for her cotton manufactures, and in ten years has only doubled her exports to the other West India islands, she has to her own islands, during the same time, increased her quantity five fold. This must evidently be the work of emancipation, as no other cause for it can be found. The facts are given in "Burns's Manchester Glance," a work celebrated all over the world for its accuracy in statistics, as follows, the amount being given in yards of both printed and plain cottons:

BRITISH WEST INDIES.		
Year.	Plain.	Printed.
1830	3,779,500	5,353,300
1840	17,032,200	22,081,000
FOREIGN WEST INDIES.		
1830	3,867,500	5,495,800
1840	7,080,500	10,428,500
UNITED STATES.		
1830	12,497,300	31,505,700
1840	7,439,500	17,775,606

**BRITISH GUIANA.**---We have papers from this colony to the 19th of November. The weather had been very propitious for the cultivation and manufacture of sugar, and the troops in garrison were healthy.

The Hon. Mr. Young, Government Secretary, has resigned his office as director and chairman of the British Guiana Bank, in obedience to the directions of the Secretary of the State for the Colonies. The other directors have addressed a highly

complimentary letter to Mr. Young on the occasion of his retirement; they seem annoyed at the interference of Lord Stanley; but the editor of the *Guiana Herald* expresses his opinion that the Colonial Secretary has exercised a sound discretion in this matter, and that his decision is one of sound policy.

Coffee cultivation in British Guiana has now ceased; for we find it stated that two coffee estates, considered to have been worth, six years ago, 20,000 dollars, have been exposed for sale and no bidder found beyond 200 dollars. But surely if the cultivation of coffee is altogether abandoned, the land may be turned to some other account so as to make it worth vastly more than was bid for it. Why does not some enterprising planter from the other islands speculate upon these abandoned coffee properties? but labour, labour, there's the rub; for it appears that immigration gets on very tardily; the immigrant transport, *Superior*, had arrived with the immense number of sixteen African labourers; a sad disappointment to the planters.

Their hopes, however, were revived by the news of the permission granted by Lord Stanley for the importation of Chinese labourers. The occurrence of four fires on plantations in the colony during the past fortnight, attributed to incendiaries, had very naturally alarmed the owners of property so open to this insidious but ruinous course of destruction. The Legislature having been in recess during the greater part of the fortnight, we have nothing worthy of note in their proceedings. The Court was to reassemble on the 27th ult. Two vacancies, one in the College of Electors, and the other in the Financial Hall, would be filled up by the election of Mr. C. Spence for the first, and Mr. Thomas Naghten for the second, who would be returned unopposed. Another vacancy in the Court of Policy was expected from the absence of Mr. Smith from ill health.

Some dissensions between the Roman Catholic bishop and priesthood occupy a very large share of public attention.

## HOME INTELLIGENCE.

**NEW CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.**—By an Order in Council, dated the 2d of October, 1843, published in the *Gazette*, the Order dated the 22d of February, 1832, is repealed, which prohibits the importation into the Cape of Good Hope of the following articles:—Beef and pork (fresh, or salted, except from the United Kingdom or some other British possession), fish (dried or salted), train oil, blubber, fins, or skins, the produce of creatures living in the sea, except as aforesaid, and except herrings from the Isle of Man. By this Order the above articles are hereafter to be admitted into the colony at certain rates of duty.

**SHIPPING GOODS FOR EXPORTATION.**—The following notice has been posted in the Long Room of the Custom-house:—(Notice is hereby given, that the rules and regulations to be observed in shipping goods for exportation, contained in the public notice of the 10th of October last, which were to have taken effect on the 10th of December instant, will not be enforced until further orders.—By order of the Commissioners, CHARLES A. SCOVELL, Secretary. Custom-house, London, December 5, 1843.)

**ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.**—A very full ordinary meeting was held on the 11th Dec. R. J. Murchison, Esq., President; in the chair, when the Earl of Rosse and the Earl of Dartmouth were elected members. A letter was communicated by Lord Stanley from Mr. Schomburgk, the South American traveller. A long and interesting paper was read from Dr. Becke on those parts of Abyssinia south of Gojan, the country of the Gallas, which embraces the kingdom of Shoa, whose Monarch lately sent over several valuable and rare presents to her Majesty. Generally speaking the Galla tribes have no form of government, but are still without anarchy, the chiefs having

but little control over their subjects, who can make war according to their own caprice. Shoa is the chief seat of manufactures, which are all much superior to those of Abyssinia, and amongst other peculiarities of their country, the King can sell a whole family, and even the inhabitant of a whole district, as slaves, for the crime of one individual. In the whole of this country the flesh of oxen is the only meat that is eaten, with the exception of the Kaffur district, where the men eat fowls, whilst if a woman does the same she is sold as a slave. The circulating medium of the country is singular; 30 glass beads going for a piece of salt, the common current coin, whilst dollars are scarce, and gold is never seen. Many of the tribes are Christians, and the churches are of singular construction, very much resembling ancient abbeys, and being places of refuge, as amongst the ancient Israelites. Several of the unexplored tribes in the interior are also Christians, though of very perverted faith.

**THE RED INDIANS.**—A very superb specimen of the North American Indian race is at present in London. His name is *Joc Kosot* (the *Walking Bear*), and he is a chief of the *Sack* tribe, which resides in the wild forests of Missouri. He stands six feet two, ad, dressed in his splendid native costume, presents a most imposing and warlike appearance.

**GREAT WESTERN AND GREAT BRITAIN STEAD!** *SHIP* Co.—At a special general meeting of the shareholders, held in Bristol, on 14th Dec., it was announced that the Great Britain would be ready for an experimental trip in February next; upon which a resolution was unaniously passed, that a meeting of the proprietors be summoned on the 2d of January, to decide upon her following the Great Western on the New York line early in May, which the directors stated,



after mature consideration, was their intention, provided it met with the sanction of the shareholders. The directors were subsequently empowered to borrow 10,000l. to complete the ship for sea. The **Great Western's** net profits for the past season were stated to amount to 6,900l., out of which it is proposed to pay a dividend of 50s. per share.

The Judicial Committee of the **Privy Council** sat on the 15th. The **Lords present** were—Lord Campbell, the **Judge of the Prerogative Court**, the **Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce**, and the **Judge of the Admiralty Court**. **Mr. Wigram**, Queen's Counsel, was heard for the appellant on a case from **Trinidad**, "**Alexander Gray v. John Martin and Robert M'Dowall**." **Mr. Eree**, Queen's Counsel, was heard for the respondent.

**AFFGHAN SREEP.**—Four of the native breed of sheep from **Affghanistan** have been lately brought to this country. Their owner, **Captain Mackenzie**, of the **Queen's 41st Regiment**, belonged to **General Maccaskill's** division of the Indian army, and on returning to his native country he took with him nine sheep from **Istaliff**. Only four, two males and two females, survived the long travel and change of climate, and were presented to **Sir Colin Mackenzie**, of **Kilcoy, Bart.** The **Istaliff** sheep are singular-looking animals, with pendulous ears, mop-shaped tails, and silky wool.—*Inverness Courier.*

The **Queen** has appointed **Thomas Frederick Elliot**, **John George Shaw Lefevre** and **Charles Alexander Wood, Esqrs.**, to be Commissioners for superintending the sale and settlement of the waste lands of the Crown in the British Colonies, and the conveyance of emigrants thither.

**BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY.**—On 30th of November a half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders in this corporation, established to promote colonisation in the eastern townships of Lower Canada, was held to consider matters of importance affecting the interests of the undertaking. The **Governor, Mr. G. R. Robinson**, in the chair. After the minutes of the last meeting had been confirmed, the following report from the directors was read:—

"In accordance with the resolution

passed at the general meeting in **March last**, the **Court of Directors** have convened this extraordinary meeting for the purpose of laying before the proprietors information respecting their proceedings since that time.

"The annexed statement presents an account of the land sold during nine months of the present year, which in quantity and amount is nearly double the entire sales of the two preceding years; and it is highly satisfactory to know that these sales have not been made to speculators, but to actual settlers, who have entered into possession of the lands, and are engaged in cultivating and improving them.

"The directors have carefully considered the suggestions offered at the last meeting, with respect to a sale of land to shareholders, in lieu of any part of the whole of the amount paid upon the shares. In order to ascertain if such a proceeding were in conformity with the act of parliament and charter by which the company is incorporated, they directed a case to be laid before counsel which, together with the opinion given thereon, will be submitted to this meeting, and it will be seen that they are such as forbid any attempt of that kind; upon the desirableness of which, however, in case the state of the law was otherwise, the directors do not feel called upon to express any opinion.

"The only other topic to which the directors advert at present, is their having deemed it expedient to send their chief clerk, **Mr. Gall**, out to **Canada**, that he might co-operate with the **commissioner, Mr. Fraser**, during the present session of the **Canadian Legislature**, in guarding as far as possible the interests of the corporation, in any measures which may be brought forward for promoting the settlement and cultivation of waste lands, or for defining and regulating the powers of the **municipal councils** with respect to taxation and other fiscal arrangements, upon which the future welfare of this company in a great degree depends.

"**Mr. Gall** has arrived, and the company are assured, both by himself and **Mr. Fraser**, that these important subjects shall have their united and constant attention."

After a lengthened discussion, the proposition contained in the third paragraph of the report was abandoned

as illegal and the report was adopted. It appeared from a statement submitted to the meeting that the sales of land in Canada by the company in 1843 have been 24,716 acres, value 16,300*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* The sales in England—prepayment with free passage—had, up to the end of September, been 700 acres, at 7*s.* 6*d.* the acre, producing 2621*l.* 10*s.*

The Governor, in reply to various questions, stated that the sales of land had been made to *bona fide* settlers; but that **payments** were deferred for **ten years' interest** at the rate of six per cent. being charged, and a title to the land not being given until the purchase money was all paid. The **company** had obtained a great object in inducing the government to relinquish a money payment, equal to **90,000*l.***, on the **giving up** by the corporation of a portion of **their** lands.

Mr. Robert Scott referred to the opinions expressed by **Lord Stanley** in favour of emigration to Canada, delivered by his Lordship on the motion of Mr. C. Buller, on the subject of **colonisation**, in the House of Commons in April last. Lord Stanley, in reply to an observation from Mr. Buller, to the effect that there was a great competition among the sons of respectable gentlemen in this country to emigrate, remarked that "he (Lord Stanley) believed that the North American provinces afforded a fair field for the settlement and location of such persons, and they would be of **advantage** in giving employment to the poorer classes of their countrymen who emigrated to the same province.\* To extend emigration he (Mr. Scott) thought holders of five shares and above should be appointed agents, on application, to dispose of the lands in the eastern townships.

The Governor, Mr. Cummins, Mr. Gillespie, and other directors, in explanation to many questions, stated that the working of the Act of Union of the two Provinces of Canada, though but a year old, had been **most beneficial**—that the attention of the present Governor-General, Sir Charles Metcalfe, had been called to the eastern townships, which he had personally visited, and had expressed his desire to improve the communication, &c., of that part of Canada—that grants of the **public** money had been made for

the purpose, and that the intention to tax the uncultivated lands of the provinces had been abandoned. It was a most important feature, that the French' Canadians, heretofore most inimical to the eastern townships, were now becoming proprietors of land there. The price at which the land had been sold was at an average of 13*s.* 2*d.* per acre, and the corporation possessed 700,000 acres. The furor for emigration to the British colonies in the eastern hemisphere had, he (the chairman) thought, passed, and no doubt, as tranquility and good order had been established in Canada, to that colony would the attention of settlers be principally directed.

It was agreed to leave the subject of the **agents** in the hands of the directors, and a vote of thanks having been passed to the Governor, the **Deputy** Governor, and the **Court** of Directors, the meeting was adjourned.

**THE UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN PROVISION TRADE.**—On **Thursday** last a large sale of American and Canadian provisions took place in Liverpool, and as this is altogether a new trade, and one chiefly created by the new **tariff**, it will be interesting to many of our readers to know the result. Of American cheese therewere offered 7,160 cases weighing together about 260 tons. • **The quality of this** cheese was in general good, but it was most of it out of condition and all not bring more than from 34*s.* to 38*s.* per cwt. Not more than the eighth part was sold in the sale-room. Of salt butter, principally Canadian, **240** casks were offered. It fetched 53*s.* to 55*s.* per cwt. The quality was good, superior to any Irish butter to be bought at the same price. Of **hams** there were 1,500 offered, but none was sold. Of lard 1,000 barrels (about 100 tons) were offered. It was taken in at 35*s.* to 36*s.* 6*d.*, and a considerable part of it has since been sold at those prices. The arrival of American provisions from the United States, from the 1st to the 30th November, were as follows:—Beef, 583 **tierces** and 308 barrels; hams, 7,658; lard, 3,337 barrels, 1,378 **kegs**; butt&, 776 **casks**; cheese, 954 casks, 2,486 boxes; wheat, 2,561 quarters; and flour, 36,063.—This is independent of the supplies from Canada. Since the commencement of the present month