

ceiving it to be a great curiosity, he took out his knife, and without ceremony cut off a yard, which he brought to England. The ground is that of a **Mechlin**, a sort of Brussels, being plaited at the close, and twisted on the other sides of the hole. It is coarse, having only about four holes to the inch—a scallop pattern is worked into it, by shooting the threads crosswise, near three quarters of an inch. It has large prominent spots, in which the hole is closed with no less than fifteen bouts round the pillars. To the naked eye it has the appearance of being made of yellow Bengal silk, in the gum; but no sooner is the microscope applied, than this vanishes, and it has all the resemblance of being a vegetable substance, as though composed of a sort of fine basket twig. Several experiments have been made, to ascertain its real quality. Upon being boiled, it produced a thick, **fœtid**, glutinous substance, and the material had all the appearance of twisted cotton, though not the least twist can be observed in the thread when in the gum. At a distance it has somewhat of a shining appearance, as though it were a metallic substance. This is considered rather important to this district, as it demonstrates that the Chinese wear and use lace, and that such articles will be in request in that extensive empire, which is said to contain a third of the human race.—*Nottingham Review*.

A BEAUTIFUL SPEECH.—Among the budget of curious papers we received by the last steamer from our attentive agent at Boston, was a copy of the *Natchez Free Trader*, on running over the columns of which we found a perfect gem of Indian eloquence. It purports to be a speech of Col. Cobb, the celebrated half-breed Chief of the Choctaws, made in reply to J. J. McRae, Esq., the agent for enrolling and emigrating the Indians to the West of the Mississippi, who had made a speech to the Indians, about one thousand in number, assembled at **Hopahka**, informing them that “their council fires no more could be kindled here;” that “their warriors can have no field for their glory, and that their spirits will decay with them; and that if they should take “the hand of their great father, the President, which is now offered to them to lead to their western homes, then will their hopes be higher—their destinies brighter.”

The *Natchez Courier* appropriately says of this bit of eloquence, that for comprehensiveness and brevity, for beauty of diction and force, for affecting sublimity and propriety of sentiment, they have never seen any production to exceed it. We publish it as a composition worthy to be preserved.

Speech of Col. Cobb, Head Mingo of the Choctaws East of the Mississippi, in reply to the Agent of the United States.

Brother—We have heard you talk as from the lips of our father, the great White Chief at Washington, and my people have called upon me to speak to you. The red man has no books, and when he wishes to make known his views like his father before him, he speaks from his mouth. He is afraid of writing.—When he speaks he knowo what he says—the Great Spirit hears him. Writing is the invention of the pale faces; it gives birth to error and to feuds. The Great Spirit talks—we bear him in the thunder—in the rushing winds and the mighty waters—but he never writes.

Brother—When you were young, we were strong; we fought by your side; but our arms are now broken. You have grown large—my people have become small.

Brother-My voice is weak; you can scarcely hear me: it is not the shout of a warrior, but the wail of an infant. I have lost it in mourning over the misfortunes of my people, These are their graves, and in those aged pines you hear the ghosts of the departed ; their ashes are here, and we have been left to protect them. Our warriors are nearly all gone to the far country west; but *here* are *our* dead. Shall we go too, and give their bones to the wolves?

Brother-Two sleeps have passed since we heard you talk. We have thought upon *it*--*You* ask us to leave our country, and tell us it is our Father's wish. We would not desire to displease our Father. We respect him, and you are his child; but the Choctaw always thinks, we want *time* to answer.

Brother-Our hearts are full. Twelve winters ago our Chiefs sold our country. Every warrior that you see here was opposed to the treaty. If the dead could have been counted, it could never have been made; but, alas ! although they stood around, they could not be seen or heard. Their tears came in the rain-drops, and their voices on the wailing wind; but the pale faces knew it not, and our land was taken away.

Brother-We do not now complain. The Choctaw suffers, but he never weeps. You have the strong arm, and we cannot resist; but the pale face worships the Great Spirit-so does the red man. The Great Spirit loves truth. -When you took our country, you promised us land. *There* is your promise in the book. Twelve times have the trees dropped their leaves, and yet we have received no land. Our houses have been taken from us. The white man's plough turns up the bones of our fathers. We dare not kindle our fires, and yet you said we might remain, and you would give us land.

Brother-Is this *truth* ? But we believe, now our Great Father knows our condition, he will listen to us. We are as mourning orphans in our country; but our Father will take us by the hand. When he *fulfils* his promise, we will answer his talk. He means well-we know it. But we cannot think now. Grief has made children of us. When our business is settled, we shall be men again, and talk to our Great Father about what he has promised.

Brother-You stand in the moccasins of a great chief ; you spoke the words of a mighty nation, and your talk was long. My people are small; their shadows scarcely reach to your knee, they are scattered and gone ; when I shout, I hear my *voice* in the depths of the woods, but no *answering* shout comes back. My words therefore are few. I have nothing more to *say*, but to tell what I have said to the tall *chief* of the pale faces whose brother* stands by your side.

* Wm. Tyler of Virginia, brother to the President of the United States, recently appointed one of the Choctaw Commissioners.

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS, ETC.

The Stranger in India.-By George W. Johnson, Esq. 2 vols. 1843 : London, H. Colburn.

The experience and knowledge acquired during three years' residence in a **country** by a person of even ordinary abilities and observation, must necessarily be valuable. But the volumes before us are particularly interesting as coming from the pen of a gentleman who was previously well known by the publication of many important works in the several branches of horticulture, floriculture, and general literature. The practice of his profession as a barrister, the society **among** which he was necessarily thrown, the important post which he filled as editor of one of the daily papers of Calcutta, were all so many facilities towards the attainment of the object he had in view in writing these volumes: viz., the affording correct and impartial information of Indian manners and society to the public at home. We are the more disposed to do justice to Mr. Johnson's talent and industry, because we think he has been hardly and unjustly dealt with by our brethren of the press at Calcutta. But this is a mere verification of the aphorism that "a prophet is **without honour** in his own country." Mr. Johnson, with a spirit of impartiality and fairness, has depicted Indian society and habits too truly to please the nabobs ; he has spoken out rather plainly on some points connected with their morals and extravagant habits, and writing in a free and independent spirit, with the object of informing and instructing, has scorned to give a false **colouring** to his pictures-hence the animosity of his Indian critics. Another reason is to be found in the party feeling which prevails more or less in all quarters, but is to be found raging with especial virulence in our colonies and possessions beyond the seas. A journalist is one who can scarcely ever be popular with any class, for he may probably not go far enough to please some of the party on whose side he is ranged-while he is sure to be looked upon as a fair shaft for the attacks of his political opponents. As far as we can judge from the spirit of the volumes before us, Mr. Johnson has extenuated nought, nor set down aught in malice. To say that the narrative is pleasantly written and full of useful information, is to afford it but faint praise ; for it deals with grave and weighty matters, **as** well as with entertaining gossip and sporting adventures. The state and prospects of agriculture, native education, literature and the arts, Lord Auckland's policy-all come in for a fair share of discussion. Among so many good things, and such diversified matter, all **entertaining** and **practical**, we find it difficult to choose our **extracts** ; but the following information connected with the conduct and contents of the Indian **newspapers** will be curious to home readers.

"Some one in the House of Commons, not long since, **characterised** the Indian newspaper editors as a 'set of ruffians ;' and it must be confessed that at Colombo, Bombay, and Calcutta, it would not be difficult to find more than

one that would earn for the editor **this** descriptive epithet, if all their **compers** resembled them ; but such is not the case, and there are now gentlemen connected with that press whose literary compositions are favourably known in England. Mr. **Kaye**, the author of ' **Jerningham**,' and Captain **Richardson**, the author of ' **Literary Hours**,' and one of the best sonneteers of his day, was, until **late**ly, conductor of the ' **Bengal Herald**.'

" I shall not enter into an estimate of the merits of the antagonist journals, but shall merely remark **that**, generally, Indian newspapers are required to differ from their English contemporaries in several prominent particulars. They have to supply the place of new books and magazines to many parts of interior India; such expensive and with-difficulty-conveyed commodities being iarely obtainable by many of the residents at out-of-the-way stations; consequently, if it were not for their **newspapers**, they would know but **little** of what is doing in European **literature**—would soon become real **Rip Van Winkles**, and, upon returning to the Presidency, would seem as if emerging into **society** after a sleep of many years.

" **Then** again, an Indian paper is expected to concentrate in its columns news collected from every station between Cape Comorin in the south and the **Himalayah** in the north; between Bombay on the western, and Thibet on the eastern coast. It has, besides, an epitome of and selection from all European news; the most interesting matters extracted from the papers of the **other** **Pre**sidencies, as well as from those of Ceylon, Moulmein, Singapore, Delhi, Agra, the Cape, Australia, and China; besides translations from the Mauritius, Bourbon! and native **papers** ; and must obtain private correspondence from every station in the **Presidency**, if possible.

" These correspondents are in reality a more extensive establishment of reporters than are employed **by** the leading journals of England ; many of **them** are gratuitous, others are **satisfied** by the **papers** being sent to them free from charge, while many are allowed a **monthly** salary, and, in almost every **in**stance, they are the civil or military servants of the Company. Those **officers** who have received the highest remuneration for their communications were attached to the Affghan expedition, and these certainly deserved such a recompense; for it requires some energy, and it is accompanied with no little **difficulty**, to write, in the field on active service, a daily narrative of movements and events. In **Affghanistan** there were no papers which could be obtained and **extracted** from; and being separated from Calcutta by thousands of miles, and unfordable rivers, and communicated with by roads only traversed by Dawk runners, it was especially desirable for the journals of the Presidency to have regular and able correspondents; and so essential did it appear to the editor of the ' **Englishman**,' that he personally joined the army of the Indus when concentrated at Ferozepore, for the purpose of making arrangements with some of its members.

" Despite every exertion, the information was **irregular**, often interrupted, and very slow of arrival. The earliest news of all **Important** transactions in and about Cabool was invariably received **by** certain firms acting as **shroffs**, or bankers, in the bazaar, the partners of **which** are **Bffghans**. These have a chain of correspondents at every town between Calcutta and the **Affghan** capital, and a letter of intelligence was forwarded **from** hand to hand till it reached them. Their courier from beyond the Indus was never interrupted. **These** bankers **received** intelligence of the massacre of the British army in the passes between Cabool and Jelalabad several days before it was known to the **Indian** government."

We shall make further extracts from **these** volumes.

Bishop Heber's Journal, Part 3, forming No. 5 of "Murray's Colonial and Home Library." London : J. Murray.

Another valuable addition to the library of the man of moderate means, and got up in such a style as to be read with ease and pleasure, and preserved with

Care, as an indispensable closet 01 travelling companion. Its portability and neatness are important adjuncts to the sterling character of the contents.

Antigua and the Antiguans. 2 vols. 1844. London: Saunders and Otley.

We are much gratified at finding that works treating of the history of our colonies are on the increase. Besides the able and well-written volumes before us, we have seen the announcements of several others of a similar nature, which are shortly to appear. Such publications are essentially requisite, and of paramount importance, both to the parent country and her numerous offshoots in every quarter of the world. Too much ignorance unfortunately prevails among the bulk of Englishmen as to the value and importance, the productions, the climate, and the resources of our numerous dependencies, many of which have been sadly maligned and misrepresented for want of their local historian. Let us then have more works published descriptive of our eastern and our western colonies, of our northern and our southern settlements; of those useful appendages to the British empire, which, as it were, encircle the globe. Although published anonymously, these volumes on Ant&a are evidently the production of a lady; and this fact alone is sufficient to disarm criticism, even if there were room for fault-finding. But we have been so charmed and pleased with these well-stored pages, where fact and fiction alternately succeed each other, that it would savour of hypercriticism to attempt to hunt out faults and discrepancies.

We cannot but admire the unwearied research which has accumulated so vast a fund of information, historical, statistical, and descriptive, respecting an island not much larger than our Isle of Wight. The narrator appears to be well read in all that relates to the early history of Antigua, and has with praiseworthy industry ransacked every available source for authentic information bearing on the genealogy of the early governors and settlers, and the principal local events.

As a work of reference, "Antigua and the Antiguans" will always be valuable, serving, as it does, to trace the comparative progress of the island-its disasters and improvements, its local occurrences and public events, as well as the changing phases of society. But it has other charms for the general reader in a series of pleasing legends and tales, the scenes of which are laid in the island; and these serve to diversify the contents, and to interest those who might else grow weary of the dry biographical, genealogical, and historical details which necessarily form so large a portion of the work. There is a long account given of the Caribs, which at the present day will not, we fear, receive much attention, and the writer professes to give an impartial view of slavery and the free-labour systems; but as we received these volumes at a late period of the month, and are much circumscribed for space, we must return to them again.

On Nervous Diseases, originating from Morbid Derangement of the Liver, Stomach, &c. By George Robert Rowe, M.D. F.S.A. Member of the Royal College of Physicians, London; of the Royal College of Surgeons, &c. &c. Sixth Edition. 1843. London: Churchill.

One of the most useful and practical medical works in the language, a proof of which need be sought no further than that this is the sixth edition. When

Dr. Rowe first published this work, there were none of those numerous manuals and guides to the prevention and cure of nervous diseases, with which the tables of **our invalids** are now covered ; consequently to this able and successful physician must be attributed the vast improvements which have been introduced in the **treatment** of diseases which, for the most part, have their origin in and are aggregated by residence in warm climates. To all our colonists, especially those in the East and West Indies, this work will be found of immense value; because **cases** are adduced, all the symptoms detailed, the prescriptions **which** were given appended, and general rules for the **preservation** of health, and for the cure of **liver** complaint, indigestion, **low** spirits, vapours, indecision of **mind**, and in short for all that numerous array of evils which flesh is heir to, laid down with precision and clearness, freed from all professional technicalities, so that any, the most ordinary-minded **man**, will be able in some measure to palliate if he cannot eradicate the **disease** with which he may be afflicted. We have derived much information from a perusal of this excellent treatise, and heartily recommend it to our Colonial friends.

PAMPHLETS AND PERIODICALS RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

Fraser's Magazine for February. London : G. W. Nickisson.

"Regina" maintains her **ascendency**, and the present is a most popular and interesting number, notwithstanding one or **two** heavy: articles. The pleasant chit-chat and gossiping "**Reminiscences of Men and Things**, by One **who** has a Good **Memory**," are **always** pleasing. He discourseth this month on Prince Met temich, and affords us a fund of entertaining narrative, blended with political and historical information. "A Box of **Novels**" is full of sound criticism. The other papers of which we think it necessary to **speak** are, a tale entitled "The Artist's Despair," and the political article on "The State and Prospects of the Government."

The Athenæum, Parts 193 and 194, for January and February.

This old-established publication requires no commendatory notice from **us**. Its pages are always filled with valuable literary and scientific intelligence. **We hail it as** an old and welcome companion, which has followed us in our wanderings over many lands, bringing news of home, and of the progress of science, **literature**, and art.

The London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Polytechnic Journal. Edited by C. Irving, L.L.D. &c. &c. Vol. II. No. 2. London : H. Cunningham.

If this magazine expects to hold its ground amid the host of formidable competitors in the **field**, it must have an infusion of **new** blood, for the subjects discussed are not well selected, and scarcely sufficiently popularised. Some information and tables, entitled "Facts for Emigrants," are useful, but misplaced in a scientific journal. The **compiler** has, however, bestowed much industry in arranging and **condensing** them.

The Swan River News and Western Australian Chronicle, Nos. 1 and 2, for January and February.

A neat little monthly periodical, established to **advocate** the interests of the colony, and afford the home public full and **authentic** information of its wants, resources,

and capabilities. We consider all these class publications, devoted to the interests of separate colonies, as necessary to the well-being of new settlements, and useful adjuncts to a publication like our own, devoted to the more general advocacy of all, and, therefore, from want of space, less able to do justice to the claims of each integral part of our colonial empire. The "Swan River News" is well edited and carefully arranged.

South Australian News, No. 20.

Another class publication, issued monthly, and interesting to those who have friends in the colony.

The New Zealand Journal for February 3 and 17.

Hunt's Merchants' Magazine for January and February. New York:
Freeman Hunt.

Excellent numbers of an excellent magazine.

The Newfoundland Almanac for 1544. Compiled by Joseph Templeman, Esq., of the Secretary's Office.

This Almanac, besides the usual local, statistical, and general information, always contains a carefully-arranged meteorological register for the past year, and many valuable tables and particulars of the trade and commerce of the island. We have received the Almanac regularly for many years, and are pleased to find a marked annual improvement in its arrangement and contents, and in the completeness of the local information which it furnishes.

The Artizan, No. 13, for February. London : Simpkin & Marshall.

This monthly journal of the operative arts addresses itself to the general reader as well as to the mechanist and scientific man, and contains some very able and argumentative papers on subjects of popular interest, besides those articles devoted more exclusively to scientific purposes. Such publications are eminently beneficial in the diffusion of useful knowledge.

The British Cultivator and Agricultural Review, No. 1, January. London : Simpkin and Marshall.

A neat, cheap, and, therefore, useful publication, well adapted for general circulation, at a time when improvements in agriculture and rural economy occupy so large a share of public attention.

The Gardener's Almanack for 1844. By Geo. W. Johnson, Esq. Pp. 150.

One of the best-arranged and most complete of the horticultural almanacks which have come under our observation. To the colonies it will be highly interesting as a manual of reference on agricultural chemistry, and the improvements in rural economy which have taken place in the past year.

The Belle Assemblée, Sporting Review, and Farmers' Magazine, for February. London : J. Rogerson, Norfolk Street.

The Apprentice, and Trades' Weekly Register, No. 2. London : D. M. Aird.

Mr. Buckingham's Inaugural Lecture at the opening of the British and Foreign Institute. London : Fisher, Son, & Co.

New Zealand and Ireland ;—Colonial Economy, embracing a New Mode of Combining Land, Labour, and Capital in the Development of our Colonial Resources. By W. Bridges, Esq. 16 pp. London: D. M. Aird.

The observations of Mr. Bridges come with some weight, and are worthy of deep consideration, from his position as editor of the "New Zealand Journal," and Secretary to the New Zealand Society. The pamphlet is divided into sections, each of which deals with a separate head, and handles it well, and we recommend this paper to the serious attention of all interested in colonies and colonisation.

The Debts of the States. Philadelphia: J. Crissy. Pp. 36.

This is a reprint of an able article from the "North American Review" for January, on a subject of great political importance, and we are glad to see it discussed in a reasonable and honourable manner.

A Lecture on the Oregon Territory. By Peter A. Browne, LL.D. Pp. 20. Philadelphia: U. S. Gaz. Office. 1843.

A laboured and industrious effort to prove the right of the United States to this disputed territory, of which we gave a description in our first number.

Journal of a Voyage from Plymouth to Sydney, in Australia. By J. S. Prout, Artist. Pp. 23. London: Smith and Elder. 1844.

The writer, who is a man of education and an accomplished artist, gives us a pleasant narrative of his voyage in the emigrant ship Royal Sovereign, and a brief account of Port Phillip. We have no room now for extracts, but may return to the "Journal." In the meanwhile, we are glad to find that Mr. Prout has found scope for his talents in Sydney, having associated himself with Mr. G. Arden in bringing out an illustrated monthly magazine in that colony, making two creditable periodicals now issued there.

The Bible the only sound Foundation of British Legislation. By a Bermudian. Second Edition. 39 pp. Bermuda: D. M'Phee Lee.

A well-intended pamphlet from a philanthropist, but scarcely coming within our province to notice or discuss.

Prince's Descriptive Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c., Cultivated and for Sale at the Linnæan Botanic Garden and Nursery, Flushing, Long Island, near New York. 33rd edition. Pp. 60. 1844.

The arrangement and printing of this neat and useful Catalogue are a credit to our Transatlantic neighbours. Every nurseryman and fruit-grower should apply for a copy.

Catalogue of Books relating to North and South America. 48 pp. London: Rich, Red Lion Square.

COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

INDIA.

BY the Indian mail of the 1st of Jan., we have received letters and papers to that date from Bombay. British India is tranquil, and likely to continue so.

Another month has passed away, and there has been no great progression of political affairs. The foreign intelligence which has accumulated since our last is of no very striking importance; and though, within our frontier, large bodies of troops have been constantly on the move, we have **nothing** of a warlike character to report, beyond a gathering. Dost Mahomed is still alive at Caubul; Dhuleep Singh is still Maharajah at Lahore, and Heera Sing, with his uncle Goolab Singh, is still at the head of affairs. Everything appears to be in a very unsettled state in the Punjaub; but there have been no new tragedies enacted. An uncle of the Maharajah, one Jawahur Sing, had made an attempt to carry off the boy-monarch from Lahore; but his progress was intercepted by a Sheikh regiment. The chief was brought back and thrown into confinement, and the Maharajah replaced on the gadduee. This is the only incident of importance which has lately occurred. Dissension is rife among the principal chiefs, and the army is in a mutinous condition. The Government continue **existing** troops, at a ruinous cost, being **alarmed** by the gatherings on our side of the Sutlej, the **fords** of which are narrowly watched. The **three** great points of rendezvous of our **British** troops are, Ferozpore, Loodianah, and Umballah, in all some fifteen thousand men, under the command of Sir Robert Dick. It has been alleged that terms have been offered to the Lahore Government of such a nature, that they are not likely to be accepted, the object being to hatch some pretext for an invasion; but this is extremely doubtful. It appears, however, that the Governor-General, who left the Presidency on the 25th November, entertains, or has entertained, a design of proceeding in person to the frontier, a dawkh having been laid for his Lordship between Agra and Umballah. There is no calculating, with any sort of certainty, on the movements of so eccentric a nobleman; but we think it **extremely** probable that he will make his way to the frontier. In the mean time the Army of Exercise has assembled, and a left wing has been added thereto for operations, if necessary, in the Bundelkund country. Whether there will

be any work for it, and for the main body, still appears somewhat doubtful. We mentioned in our last, that the Gwalior Khasgee-wallah had been seized. It was thought at one time that he would have been consigned to the safe keeping of the British Government; but the Gwalior people thought better of it; he was brought back again to the capital, and is now in the custody of Colonel Jacob. The Bhaee has placed Bapoo Satooleah at the head of affairs; and the minister appears desirous to give up the Khasgee; but the troops, whose will is law, are averse to such a measure. The "chance of a fight," upon which so many are speculating, would seem to consist entirely in the apprehensions entertained by the rabble soldiery, of their entire disbandment, and the organisation of a new contingent force, if the terms of the British are acceded to; and this would seem to render it possible, that there may be some ill-organised resistance. The left wing of the Army of Exercise has encamped at Duboi, and it is reported that the Bundeelas are collecting not very far off; but it does not seem probable that the rebel bands will venture to face so formidable a force.

The intelligence from the countries beyond the Indus is not of a very important character. Dost Mahomed has not been killed; and both he and Akbar Khan, who was said to have come down to the mouth of the Khybur, are at Caubul. The latter, however, is said to be about to proceed southward, but not on warlike thoughts intent. He is going to Jullalabad with the Wullee of Kooloom to do the honours of the country, on the occasion of the visit of so distinguished a guest. The Wullee, whose fidelity had been suspected, has, it appears, visited the capital of Afghanistan to congratulate Dost Mahomed on his return to his old dominions, and to endeavour, if possible, to reconcile him to the Ameer of Bokhara. The country is still in an unsettled state; but it would have been nothing short of a miracle to have reduced the country to order within so limited a time.

The accounts from Seinde, we are sorry to say, are quite as discouraging as ever. The intelligence from that newly-acquired territory is one unvaried picture of sickness and sorrow. It has proved in verity a perfect Golgotha. The force is now in such a condition, that if an enemy were to appear at Sukkur, we could make but a feeble stand. It is a crowning mercy of

Providence that this unhappy remnant of a once-flourishing force is not cut to pieces by the Beloochees.

CALCUTTA.—At this Presidency, the chief topic of discussion has been the state of our steam prospects. The intelligence brought by the last mail, of the designs of the Oriental and Peninsular Company, to move their steamers off the direct line between Suez and Calcutta, has filled the breasts of our worthy citizens with lively indignation. These designs were soon seen through, in spite of the soothing syrup of Mr. Secretary Allan's letter, which was published in all the local papers: the press denounced the contemplated breach of faith; the Chamber of Commerce and the Trade Association took up the subject with much energy and a public meeting at the Town Hall was convened by the Sheriff, the requisition for which was signed by more than 1400 names. A Memorial to the Court of Directors, putting the case in the strongest light, was unanimously adopted, and has been transmitted to England by the present mail. The Chamber of Commerce and the Trade Association have also sent separate Memorials.

The "Calcutta Star" for some time past has been agitating the subject of the growth of wheat in India for exportation to England. From various communications it would appear that Indian wheat could be delivered at Liverpool, all charges included, at about 35s. to 40s. a quarter. But the wheat of this country, England's most valuable colony, is treated almost as a foreign production, and a high rate of duty forbids its importation into British ports. Were the same favourable terms lately accorded to American wheat via Canada, granted to this country, and her grain produce admitted on similar terms, the productive powers of India would prove adequate to all the demands of England, and thus render her independent of the Continental growers. When Mr. Montgomery Martin some few months ago introduced this subject at a meeting of the East India Proprietors, little or no attention or interest was excited: we hope, however, to see before long such proofs and details of Indian capability to supply cheap and good wheat, as well as other grain, collected and published by the Agri-Horticultural Society, that public attention may be attracted, and the home authorities compelled to do justice to India in this respect.

Mr. G. J. Gordon has resigned the office of Secretary to the Union Bank, and the Directors have appointed Mr. J. Calder Stewart in his place, subject to the confirmation of the next Court of Proprietors.

Commercial.—Comparative imports and exports in last month: the receipts have

been chiefly from China, the Straits, Rangoon, and from Madras; the exports are principally to Ceylon, for the use of plantations there.—

	1843	Nov.	1842.
Imports . . Co.'s Rs.	19,48,368	16,71,362	
Exports	94,427	11,000	

We are rejoiced to hear, that there is a project now on foot for reviving, upon entirely new principles, the Old Calcutta Hunt, which, we have observed with much regret, has been languishing for two or three years past, and bidding fair, at last, to be numbered with the things that have been.

MADRAS.—It is reported that the Supreme and the Local Governments have agreed on the expediency of abolishing the transit duties in this Presidency, and this beneficial measure is expected to be carried into operation forthwith.

The number of emigrants that have proceeded to Mauritius from this port since the withdrawal of the restriction up to the end of October, is as follows:—12,318 males, 1318 females, and 288 children.

The Madras papers speak in terms of great-satisfaction of the probability of the transit duties being abolished throughout that presidency. -- Times.

BOMBAY.—The American frigate *Bran-dywine*, having on board Mr. Cushing, the American Envoy to China, sailed from Bombay on the 27th of November. It is said that an American fleet will meet this officer in China, for the purpose of backing certain demands to be made by him to the amount of 250,000 dollars, for compensation on account of American property destroyed by the Chinese during the late war.

Memorandum of the covers received per Cleopatra Steamer, on the 15th Nov. :

	Letters	Papers	Boxes
Via Falmouth . . .	17,864	22,240	60
Via Marseilles . . .	4,048	8,764	27
Foreign	1,279	4,500	11
	-	-	-
Total letters . . .	23,221	35,504	98
Total papers . . .	35,404		
Total covers . . .	58,725		

— **Bombay Paper.**

Launch.—The launch of the 24-gm frigate, built for His Highness the Imam of Muscat, from the new Mazagon Dock-yard, has taken place. She is named after our gracious Queen, Victoria. Cards were issued by Agga Mahomed Rahim to upwards of 200 of the elite of our society, to witness the ceremony.

A meeting has been held at the Chamber of Commerce, to take into consideration the propriety of memorialising the authorities on the present state of our steam communication with England, with a view to its improvement